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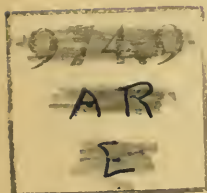
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TRENTON



STATE OF NEW JERSEY,
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
PLAINFIELD, *January 15, 1865.* }

To his Excellency, JOEL PARKER, Governor of the State of New Jersey:

SIR:—I have the honor herewith to transmit the annual report respecting the condition of the Public Schools of the State, as required by law.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

C. M. HARRISON,
State Superintendent of Public Schools.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
NEW JERSEY STATE BOARD of EDUCATION,
WITH THE REPORT
OF THE
State Superintendent of Public Instruction,
FOR THE YEAR 1867.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY, }
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, }
TRENTON, January 1, 1868. }

To his Excellency Marcus L. Ward, Governor of State of New Jersey:

SIR:—In conformity to law, I have the honor herewith to transmit the report of the State Board of Education together with my annual report respecting the condition of the Public Schools of the State for the year ending August 31, 1867.

Yours respectfully,
E. A. APGAR,
State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

His Excellency MARCUS L. WARD, Governor, Newark.
Hon. GEORGE M. ROBESON, Attorney General, Camden.
Hon. WILLIAM K. McDONALD, State Comptroller, Newark.
Hon. H. N. CONGAR, Secretary of State, Trenton.
Hon. BENJAMIN BUCKLEY, President of the Senate, Paterson.
Hon. GEORGE W. N. CUSTIS, Speaker of the Assembly, Camden.
Hon. RICHARD S. FIELD, Princeton,
THOMAS LAWRENCE, Esq., Hamburg,
WILLIAM A. WHITEHEAD, Esq., Newark,
BENJAMIN WILLIAMSON, Esq., Elizabeth,
BENNINGTON F. RANDOLPH, Esq., Jersey City,
J. F. LEAMING, M. D., Cape May C. H.
EDWARD W. SCUDDER, Esq., Trenton,
RYNIER H. VEGHTE, Esq., Somerville,
JOHN M. HOWE, M. D., Passaic,
CHARLES E. ELMER, Esq., Bridgeton,
ELIAS COOK, Esq., Treasurer of the Normal School, Trenton.

*Trustees of the
State
Normal School.*

OFFICERS.

President—His Excellency MARCUS L. WARD.
Vice-President—Hon. RICHARD S. FIELD.
State Superintendent and (ex officio) Secretary—ELLIS A. APGAR.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Hon. RICHARD S. FIELD. EDWARD W. SCUDDER, Esq.
WILLIAM A. WHITEHEAD, Esq., Hon. H. N. CONGAR,
Hon. WILLIAM K. McDONALD.

COMMITTEE ON GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS.

ELIAS COOK, Esq., Hon. H. N. CONGAR.

REPORT OF THE STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

TRENTON, January 14, 1868.

To the Legislature :

By act of the Legislature approved March 21st, 1867, and entitled "An act to establish a system of Public Instruction," it was provided "that all acts and parts of acts heretofore passed of a general character on the subject of public schools and of the Normal School and its appropriations are hereby repealed." Consequently the State Board of Education, created by statute approved March 20th, 1866, and under the statute first named composed of the same persons, as under the last, except the Principal of the Normal School, at their first meeting after the passage of the law of 1867, proceeded to reorganize, and elected the same officers as in the preceding year, with the exception of Treasurer, which office was discontinued; Ellis A. Apgar was also elected to the office of State Superintendent of Public Instruction; at this same meeting notice was ordered to be given, that on a special day in April then next ensuing, an election of County Superintendents would be made by the State Board, for the several counties in the State.

This office of County Superintendent, created by the act of 1867, was a new feature in the school system, and deemed by the Board, to be of supreme importance in rendering the new school law effective as well as popular, among the people; hence great deliberation was required to fill this office properly. The appointment was moreover subject to the approval or rejection of the Board of Chosen Freeholders of the respective counties, and it was judged to be of the first importance that no collusion should ensue between the State Board and the Chosen Freeholders in regard to these appointments.

With these sentiments, the State Board met at Trenton last April, in order to make these appointments. They sat continuously for two days. The applications were in every instance earnestly canvassed and discussed; no politics even incidentally came into the discussion. The only questions asked were as to the competency and integrity of the candidates.

Superintendents for the twenty-one counties of the State were appointed, all of whom, with the exception of six or seven, were confirmed by the Boards of Chosen Freeholders; and the places of those rejected were supplied at subsequent meetings of the Board, until the whole corps had been confirmed in their respective counties, and so

far as the office of County Superintendent was concerned, the law went into operation.

And the Board believe that the law has now gone into successful operation throughout the State, and ought not to be repealed. Reports come from every quarter that it is winning its way towards just appreciation.

It is not assumed that the present law is perfect, but it is claimed that it is the best law the State has ever had, and if fairly carried out according to its terms and in a liberal spirit, will eventually spread its blessings broadcast over the State. It will not do in this age of progress for any State to deny to its children the blessings of a common school education, much less would such denial become New Jersey, with her noble institutions of learning, with her Reform School, her school for the children of soldiers, her Normal School, and her generous aid to her indigent children, who, being mutes, or blind or feeble minded, are year by year supported by her bounty in the institutions of other States, because she has no asylum of her own in which they can be received.

The act of last year appropriated \$100,000 for the support of the public schools—\$60,000 from the revenue of the State, and \$40,000 from the income of the School Fund. By the act of April 11, 1866, the several provisions of law regulating the payment of certain amounts of tax by the State Banks for the benefit of public schools were repealed, and the School Fund has been unable from its annual income to pay the \$40,000 required by the act of 1867. This deficiency has been supplied from the State Fund.

It is hoped in view of the great importance of common school education, that the Legislature will continue, if not increase the appropriation of last year, to the end that greater blessings may abide among our people, and New Jersey may rise in dignity and importance among her sister commonwealths.

MARCUS L. WARD,
President of State Board of Education.

REPORT OF THE STATE SUPERINTENDENT.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, }
TRENTON, December 5, 1867. }

To the Honorable the Members of the State Board of Education :

GENTLEMEN :—In obedience to the requirements of the law, I have the honor to present to you the following report for the school year ending August 31, 1867.

The following is a brief summary of the number of children in the State, and of the amount of money appropriated for the support of public education during the school year ending August 31, 1867 :

Amount of money appropriated by the State,	\$100,000 00
Amount received from surplus revenue,	26,531 54
Amount received from township and city tax,	725,664 09
Amount received from district tax,	32,534 79
Amount appropriated for support of Normal School,	10,000 00
Amount appropriated for support of Farnum School,	1,200 00
Total,	\$895,930 42

The above total does not include moneys raised for building and repairing school-houses, nor that collected as tuition fees for the payment of teachers' salaries.

The whole number of children in the State, between five and eighteen years of age, is 230,518.

The following is the financial and census report by counties :

896 26 00

FINANCIAL AND CENSUS REPORT BY COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	Amount of money received from the State.	Amount received from surplus revenue.	Amount received from township and city tax.	Amount received from district tax and other sources.	Total amount received for the support of the public schools.	Whole number of children between five and eighteen years of age.
Atlantic.	\$2,090 94	.....	\$13,864 95	\$7,644 89	\$23,600 81	4,683
Bergen.....	3,177 73	.....	15,245 00	.....	18,422 73	7,404
Burlington.....	7,253 43	\$4,329 03	36,611 54	1,176 97	49,370 97	15,699
Camden.....	5,503 67	1,641 33	39,711 15	5,240 87	52,097 02	11,965
Cape May.....	1,105 72	557 75	6,754 00	.....	8,447 47	2,323
Cumberland.....	4,024 91	1,621 23	19,900 00	197 50	25,743 69	9 103
Essex.....	12,746 02	.....	112,466 75	290 00	125,502 77	30,270
Gloucester.....	2,853 63	1,203 78	8,680 00	3,400 00	16,137 41	6,436
Hudson.....	10,493 95	.....	165,257 65	2,694 56	178,446 16	26,104
Hunterdon.....	4,775 14	626 50	21,500 00	.....	26,901 64	10,849
Mercer.....	5,333 31	828 86	33,269 00	.....	39,431 17	12,043
Middlesex.....	5,075 00	.....	32,441 00	.....	37,519 00	11,626
Monmouth.....	6,342 03	2,571 60	33,307 00	.....	43,020 77	14,519
Morris.....	5,419 13	3,981 64	23,534 50	2,300 00	40,235 32	12,019
Ocean.....	1,969 98	904 13	8,604 00	500 00	1,478 11	4,364
Passaic.....	3,950 13	.....	31,293 61	.....	35,273 74	10,743
Salem.....	2,999 52	2,422 59	14,566 25	.....	19,988 36	6,991
Somerset.....	3,179 12	3,191 60	18,883 66	.....	25,254 38	6,737
Sussex.....	4,256 67	2,321 86	18,930 00	4,090 00	29,598 03	7,764
Union.....	2,954 28	.....	37,066 00	5,000 00	45,020 23	8,985
Warren.....	4,462 59	.....	28,328 00	.....	32,690 59	9,886
Total.....	\$100,000 00	\$26,531 54	\$725,664 09	\$32,534 79	\$834,730 42	230,518

SCHOOL LAW.

It has been with earnest solicitude that I have observed the practical workings of the present school law, and the state of public sentiment in relation thereto.

In regard to its practical workings, it can scarcely be said to have had a fair trial, yet, few can have failed to observe that it has already been productive of some most excellent results. The County Superintendents are heartily welcomed at the meetings of the township Boards of Trustees, where subjects relating to the interests of education are discussed; a desire among teachers to acquaint themselves with improved methods of instruction, and to become better educated and more proficient in their duties, has been excited by the system of graded licenses which are granted; school districts are consolidated and made larger and stronger instead of the reverse, as was the case under the old law; larger salaries are paid to teachers, and teachers holding first grade certificates are in demand; uniformity of text books is being generally adopted; the old school-houses are being torn down, and new, commodious and convenient ones are in the course of erection in many parts of the state; township school taxes have been greatly increased, and in many of the rural districts the schools are being made free by district taxes; and that general apathy in regard to education, which for years has seemed to pervade a considerable portion of our people, is being removed, and a lively interest in relation to the intellectual welfare of the children is becoming general.

When the school law was first passed, murmurings and complaints were common. As far as possible I took pains to inquire into the nature, extent and cause of these complainings, and it soon became apparent that a very large part of the trouble was directly referable to a misapprehension of the provisions of the law itself. They misjudged the motives of those who advocated its passage; they did not understand the powers conferred and the duties imposed upon school officers, and their greatest fears were that undue authority would be exercised. I have reason to believe that the great majority of those who at first objected to the law were entirely honest in their objections. This appears true from the fact that as the teachers, employers, trustees and people, through its practical workings, are made acquainted with the real scope and requirements of the act, and the manner of performing the duties it imposes, they are becoming generally satisfied. To so great an extent is this true, that many who at first were the most uncompromising in their opposition, now claim to be among the firmest friends and strongest advocates of the law. In making thus prominent the great interest manifested in the cause of popular intelligence since the passage of the new school law, it must not be understood that we before were making no progress, nor that the present interest is entirely due to the workings of this law. For the past fifteen years New Jersey has had the benefit of the active labors of many noble friends of education, and her system of public instruction during that time has probably improved as much as that in any other State in the same time. The establishment of the State Normal School has also contributed much to the progress we have made and are now making in the great cause of public education.

But we are again upon the eve of another legislative session, and the question, which is of special interest, is, shall any amendments be made to the law. It is my firm conviction that it should not be amended at the present, in any particular, that will in any degree cripple its workings, or change the cardinal principles upon which it is founded. The workings of the law have thus far been smooth and satisfactory, and the promised results, when in its full working, are rich and encouraging. How reasonable, therefore, the request that it should remain as it is until it has had a fair trial. Judging from the change in public sentiment during the past six months, we may certainly expect that next year will witness increased satisfaction.

But while we would advise the people not to condemn the law, or desire a change, before its provisions are fully tested, we would also remind them that they may expect too much from its practical workings. No legislative enactment, however just and perfect, has power at once to lift a people from low to exalted ideas of education, any more than the Bible alone can at once make all men Christians. There is work to be done, old prejudices are to be removed, new interests are to be awakened, liberality is to be cultivated, higher and nobler conceptions of education are to be entertained, before the benefits of any school law can be realized, appreciated or enjoyed. The work of education is a work of reform, and all reforms need time.

In my remarks upon the workings of the school law, I regret that

so little reference can at present be made to statistics. The amount of interest manifested in the cause of education ; the condition of our public schools ; the efficiency of our school system ; the work performed by our school officers ; and the practical workings of our school law can only be learned by reference to reliable statistical information relating to the cause of education in the State. The greatest defect of the old law was that a great portion of the statistics obtained were mere approximations. The provisions of the new law, however, are such that when fairly complied with, full and reliable statistical information relating to our public schools can readily be obtained, and satisfactory annual reports can be given. Such a report, however, cannot be furnished this year. At the expiration of the year for which the county superintendents have made reports, none of these officers had been in office more than four months, and some of them only two weeks. The new law requires each teacher to keep a school register, in which are recorded the attendance of children and other important items of information, but as such registers have not heretofore been kept, and as those which have been supplied can only furnish the required statistics at the end of the next school year, it will readily be seen how meagre must be the information which the county superintendents, during the short period they have been in office, could gather, to incorporate in their present annual reports. Hence the few statements which I desire to make at this time relative to the practical workings of the school law, must necessarily be of the most general character.

The plan provided for in the new law of apportioning all school moneys among the several school districts in the ratio of the number of children between five and eighteen years of age in each, makes it necessary that the school census should be correct. It affords me pleasure to state that this census has been taken. I believe it may be relied upon as entirely accurate. No difficulties will therefore be experienced in making correct and satisfactory apportionments of school moneys next year.

There is probably no better criterion by which we may judge of the interest the people take in the cause of education than the amount of tax they voluntarily impose upon themselves for the support of public schools. These school are supported by funds derived from three sources :

First—By moneys appropriated by the State.

Second—By the interest of the Surplus Revenue.

Third—By voluntary tax.

The amount of the State appropriation is determined by the Legislature and remains nearly the same from year to year.

The interest of the Surplus Revenue is a fixed sum.

The amount of voluntary school tax, within certain limits, is whatever the people determine upon. In sections where but little interest is taken in education, this amount is small, but in the cities and in those sections of the State where more interest is manifested, the people pay a proportionally larger amount of school tax. In the same manner as we compare the degree of interest the people of dif-

ferent localities take in public instruction by the amount of school tax which they voluntarily pay, so we may compare the interest manifested in the whole State at different times by the amount of tax paid each year.

In order, therefore, to compare the interest which the people have manifested at different times, and also to determine the effect the school law has had in increasing this interest, I will give the amount of school tax paid in the State for several successive years :

The amount of school tax paid in 1857 was	\$317,184 93
“ “ “ 1858 “	338,160 06
“ “ “ 1859 “	353,275 12
“ “ “ 1860 “	353,252 06
“ “ “ 1861 “	385,031 29
“ “ “ 1862 “	368,966 39
“ “ “ 1863 “	403,190 71
“ “ “ 1864 “	427,067 14
“ “ “ 1865 “	486,878 23
“ “ “ 1866 “	506,662 60
“ “ “ 1867 “	725,664 09

The increase of tax for 1858 was	\$20,975 13
“ “ 1859 “	15,115 06

The decrease “ 1860 “	23 06
“ increase “ 1861 “	31,779 23
“ decrease “ 1862 “	16,064 90
“ increase “ 1863 “	34,224 32
“ “ “ 1864 “	23,876 52
“ “ “ 1865 “	59,811 91
“ “ “ 1866 “	19,784 46
“ “ “ 1867 “	219,001 49

The total increase from 1857 to 1866 (ten years) was	\$189,477 67
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The increase from 1866 to 1867 (one year) was	219,001 49
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Thus it appears that the increase of school tax assessed during the past year since the passage of the new school law has been \$19,523 82 more than the whole increase for the previous ten years.

Nor can this increase be said to be due to any compulsory provision in the law. The minimum amount of school tax which each township is required to raise under the new law is, two dollars per child. During the year 1866, the amount of township school tax raised in the state, was \$506,662 60; the whole number of children was 216,601. Thus it will be seen that under the old law, we were already taxing ourselves more than two dollars per child, the minimum amount required by the new law. The amount now raised throughout the state, is a little more than three dollars per child.

No more conclusive evidence than this, it appears to me, can be given of the good effect the school law has had in awakening the people to a greater interest in the cause of education. The desire of making the schools entirely free, is becoming general, and it is cer-

tainly not unreasonable to suppose that it will not be many years before "tuition fees," that great barrier between poverty and education, will not be known in the state. Let the interest now manifested in the cause of education continue, and before three years have passed, all the public schools in the state will be free, and New Jersey will have a system of public instruction second to none in the Union. The expenses incurred in supporting a free system of education are willingly borne by the people; it will not be many years, however, before our schools can all be supported without taxation. It is well known that there are lands of immense value, belonging to our state, now lying under the waters of the Hudson river and the New York bay, which if properly disposed of by our Legislature will yield a revenue sufficient to enable every school district to have a free school. This revenue must increase from year to year. The first object to which it should be applied, is the extinguishment of our state debt; when that is paid, which need require but a few years, this revenue should be exclusively appropriated to the support of *free public schools*, and the people relieved from school tax.

County Superintendents.—The whole success of our system of public instruction, depends upon our securing the services of competent, energetic and faithful County Superintendents. To accomplish this all important object, only two conditions are necessary: 1st, men must be selected without regard to their political affiliation, or to any other consideration than their fitness for the work; 2d, sufficient compensation must be allowed to enable them to make school supervision their first and only duty.

At present, we are paying our County Superintendents but little more in the aggregate, than was paid under the old law to our Town Superintendents, and County Examiners. There were two hundred and twenty-eight Superintendents in the state, and forty-two County Examiners. These officers received about fifty dollars each, making an annual expense to the state of \$13,500. The amount paid our County Superintendents last year, was \$15,657 50, making a difference of only \$2,157 50. And any one who is capable of judging, will readily agree, that for the amount we are now paying for school supervision, we are receiving, at the least calculation, ten times the amount of work calculated to improve our schools, than ever before.

The salaries allowed our County Superintendents, are confessedly inadequate. They range from five to twelve hundred dollars, making an average of only \$745 a year for each. Out of this small sum these officers must pay all the expenses incurred in the performance of their duties. The policy of paying low salaries, if long continued, will have the tendency to fill the office with incompetent men, and to invite neglect of duties. The County Superintendents, now in office, are men eminently fitted for the position; ability, energy, good judgment, faithfulness and official promptitude, have characterized them all, and this, too, under the disheartening circumstances of new work and poor pay.

Individual members of several of our Boards of Chosen Freeholders

have expressed a willingness to make appropriations to pay the expenses of the County Superintendents. If such action could be taken by the Freeholders it would be far preferable to any legislative action upon the subject.

In regard to this whole matter of compensation, both of superintendents and teachers, I have full confidence that the subject will be met in a right and liberal spirit, as fast and as far as the system works itself with the confidence and affections of the people. But it must be, and it ought to be a work of time. There is no cause for which the people will pay more liberally or more cheerfully, than for good schools, and whatever is needed to make good schools, when they are fairly convinced that they are likely to get the article they pay for.

Examination of Teachers.—Our system of granting to teachers certificates of different grades is producing most beneficial results. Teachers are thereby classified, and the people have the means of discriminating between their relative merits. The examinations induce the teachers to improve themselves, and hence the average grade of qualification is elevated. The elements of generous ambition and rivalry are stimulated and a worthy personal pride is enlisted.

Corporal Punishment.—In regard to the section in the law prohibiting corporal punishment, there is a great diversity of opinions. Some County Superintendents represent that the discipline in the schools has improved since the use of the rod has been abolished; others say that disorder and insubordination among pupils has been the result. The time will come, I hope, when corporal punishment will no longer be inflicted in schools; but it is doubtful whether we were prepared for prohibitory legislation upon the subject. With many teachers, simply the right to use the rod enables them to dispense with its use. Take away from them this right, and inform the pupils of the fact, and by that very act you make its use necessary. Since New Jersey, however, has taken the initiatory step on this subject, and as the teachers have been able to dispense with the rod for one year it may be well to let the section remain. If it does remain, however, there certainly should be no exceptions in favor of the cities. That was inconsistent legislation which gave to the teachers of the cities a right which was denied to the teachers in the country. If the rod is necessary to preserve order in school, all teachers should have the right of using it; if its use is unnecessary, its prohibition should be general.

Singing in School.—The clause in the law prohibiting singing as a part of the religious exercises of the school, has created extensive dissatisfaction. As, however, it does not prohibit singing as a part of the regular exercises in school, which are distinct from the religious exercises, its retention or repeal is of but little consequence.

Denominational Schools.—Efforts are being made by some religious denominations to obtain a portion of the public funds, for the support of their sectarian schools. If this privilege is granted to one denomination, it will be a gross act of injustice not to grant it to all, and it

needs no argument to show the injurious effect this would have upon our public schools.

Our Legislature last winter, wisely refused to recede from the position taken the year before, directing that the public school funds should only be used for the support of *public* schools.

If we would make our public school system as efficient as possible, it must be kept free from politics and the church.

Taking the law as a whole, it has been found quite complete. Its practical workings have not revealed any serious defects or omissions. During the past year, about five hundred controversies and disputes, relating to school matters, have been settled by decisions upon the construction of the law. All these decisions have been given in strict accordance with the letter, or the plainest meaning and intent of the law, and all of them, with but one exception, as far as I have learned, have been accepted by the parties in dispute, and the difficulties have been settled without resort to litigation, and it is certainly remarkable that no peculiar conjunction of circumstances in connection with our schools, has occurred, which has shown the necessity for the addition or alteration of any section. Since the law, therefore, has thus far answered so well the purpose for which it was framed, and as sufficient time has not yet been given to fully test all its provisions, it seems but reasonable to ask the Legislature that the law should undergo no alterations, and that no additions should be made this winter. That the law can be improved, there is no doubt, but when another year has expired and its provisions are fully tested, then such changes as may be thought desirable, can readily and wisely be made.

METRIC SYSTEM OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

It is highly probable that the systems of weights and measures now in use will soon be superseded by the metric system. In all the countries of Europe and in many parts of South America efforts are being made to introduce this system. There is but little doubt that in a few years the metric system of weights and measures will be recognized as the lawful standards throughout the civilized world, and will be used in all business transactions.

In 1866 Congress authorized the use of this system throughout the United States, and provided for its adoption in the post-offices of the country by the passage of the following bills and resolution :

A BILL TO AUTHORIZE THE USE OF THE METRIC SYSTEM OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act, it shall be lawful throughout the United States of America to employ the weight and measures of the metric system ; and no contract, or dealing, or pleading in any court, shall be deemed invalid or liable to objection, because the weights or mea-

asures expressed or referred to therein are weights or measures of the Metric System.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the tables in the schedule hereto annexed shall be recognized in the construction of contracts, and in all legal proceedings, as establishing, in terms of the weights and measures now in use in the United States, the equivalents of the weights and measures expressed therein in terms of the Metric System; and said tables may be lawfully used for computing, determining and expressing in customary weights and measures the weights and measures of the Metric System.

A BILL TO AUTHORIZE THE USE IN POST-OFFICES OF WEIGHTS OF THE
DENOMINATION OF GRAMMES.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Postmaster General be and he is hereby authorized and directed to furnish to the post-offices exchanging mails with foreign countries, and to such other offices as he shall think expedient, postal balances denominated in grammes of the Metric System; and until otherwise provided by law, one half ounce avoirdupois shall be deemed and taken for postal purposes as the equivalent of fifteen grammes of the metric weights, and so adopted in progression; and the rates of postage shall be applied accordingly.

JOINT RESOLUTION TO ENABLE THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY TO
FURNISH TO EACH STATE ONE SET OF THE STANDARD WEIGHTS AND
MEASURES OF THE METRIC SYSTEM.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to furnish to each State, to be delivered to the governor thereof, one set of the standard weights and measures of the Metric System, for the use of the States respectively.

The National Academy of Sciences in the City of Washington earnestly recommend the early introduction of this Metric System.

The following resolutions have been passed by that body:

IN SESSION AUGUST 10, 1866.

1. *Resolved*, That the National Academy of Sciences has heard with great satisfaction the passage by the Congress of the United States of a law authorizing the employment of the metrical system of weights and measures. That in the opinion of the Academy such legislation is honorable to our country, as identifying it with the scientific progress of the age.

2. *Resolved*, That the National Academy of Sciences earnestly recommend to the State officers having charge of the subject of public

education, to require the employment of the metrical system in works on Arithmetic and other branches of science taught in the public schools, and to take such other measures as may insure the introduction of the system, by educating the people to appreciate its advantages.

IN SESSION JANUARY 26, 1867.

3. *Resolved*, That the National Academy of Sciences is deeply impressed with the importance of educating the community, and especially the youth of the country, in the principles and use of the metrical system of weights and measures now permissively established by law.

4. *Resolved*, That in the opinion of the Academy no measure promises so certain success to this end as the introduction of the study of the system into the common schools of the country, and the explanation of the system to school teachers by competent persons.

5. *Resolved*, That it be recommended to Universities and Colleges to make the metrical system of weights and measures a subject of examination, and a necessary qualification for admission to these institutions.

6. *Resolved*, That the Academy considers it highly desirable that the discretionary power granted by Congress to the Postmaster-General to use metrical weights in the Post-offices be exercised at the earliest convenient day.

The perplexities and embarrassments involved in memorizing and using our present system of weights and measures, are so great that it cannot be expected to remain in use much longer. This system multiplies rules, introduces intricate mathematical calculations, increases the labors of both teachers and scholars in our schools, absorbs time which might be more profitably applied to other studies, increases the cost of education and the perplexities of business transactions. In the table of lengths, we have the ratios 12, 3, $5\frac{1}{2}$, 40, 8 and 3. In weights, we have three distinct series—Avoirdupois, Troy and Apothecary's. In these three tables, the only comma unit is the grain. In the first, the factors are 27, 11, 32, 16, 16, 25, 4 and 20; in the second, they are 24, 20 and 12; in the third, 20, 3, 8 and 12.

In measures of capacity, we have two liquid measures, a dry measure, and a cubic measure, with no convenient relations existing between them.

In the metric system for all the tables there is but one factor, one ratio, viz 10. With this system in common use, all the ordinary transactions of trade could be computed by any person familiar with the simplest relations of numbers, without the aid of pen or pencil.

Before the change from the old system to the new is effected, the children attending our schools should be made thoroughly familiar with the principles and the nomenclature of the new. I most earnestly recommend the Superintendents make themselves acquainted with this system, and that they be requested by the State Board of

Education to see that its study is introduced into all of our public schools.

THE QUESTION OF TAXATION FOR SCHOOL PURPOSES.

Have we a Right to Tax the people for the Support of Public Schools. This question lies at the foundation of our system of public instruction. If answered in the negative we must close our schools and depend upon private enterprise for the education of our children; if answered in the affirmative, then we not only have the right of imposing a school tax, but that tax may be made sufficient to keep all of our public schools entirely free.

A state is justified in taxing its people to support a system of education only so far as that education increases public prosperity and becomes a public good. Suppose Mr. A. has property but no children, has the state a right to tax Mr. A. for the support of public education? Yes, provided the public prosperity is thereby increased to such an extent that the benefit received by Mr. A. is a fair and full return for the amount of money he is called upon to pay, and not otherwise. A state has no more right to exact money of its citizens without returning an equivalent than an individual has of his neighbors.

Education is of two kinds, Common and Professional. Common education is limited to those branches of which a knowledge is necessary in the pursuits of the ordinary occupations of life, and should be possessed by every individual in the community. Professional education includes only a knowledge of those branches which pertain to a particular calling in life, and is possessed by only a portion of the community. Professional education is not a proper object for public expenditure. One man spends seven years in preparing himself to plead at the bar; another spends the same length of time in a machine shop in order that he may be an accomplished mechanic. The course of preparation for these particular occupations in life should no more be an object of public concern to be paid for by public tax in the one case than in the other. But common education is a public necessity and a public benefit, and therefore it is a proper object for public interest and public legislation.

The wealth of a nation is in proportion to the industry of the people, and it is education that promotes this industry. Ignorant men are generally indolent, simply because they neither know the benefit nor are they able to accomplish the results secured by industry. The savage is satisfied with his rude condition because he is too ignorant to comprehend how it may be bettered or what advantages a better condition will secure. Man will only labor in proportion to the benefits that labor confers, and the benefit conferred is in proportion to the kind and degree of the knowledge possessed. Thus we see that intelligence promotes industry, and that ignorance begets indolence.

Education also directs industry so that the greatest results are obtained.

In general it is evident that the success of every man pursuing any

business calling will depend to a great degree upon his knowledge concerning the department in which he labors, and to the proper use he makes of that knowledge

But education to be of the greatest benefit must be universal. A man who sustains business relations with a community must not only be educated himself, but every man with whom he has dealings must understand the elements of learning. If he is surrounded by and can only have dealings with a people ignorant and indolent, however extensive his own acquirements and genius may be, there is no demand for the products of his industry nor is there anything manufactured or produced which he can receive in return, to make those products beneficial to himself. Every intelligent being engaged in any business whatever is daily receiving dollars and cents from the industry incited and promoted by the intellectual culture of his neighbors and of all those with whom he has dealings either directly or indirectly. We can thus readily see why every man should be interested in having every other man educated, and why popular intelligence should be provided for by the government.

But not only is a business man benefitted by the intelligence of the community in which he resides, but the amount of that benefit is in proportion to the amount of property he possesses, or in other words, to the extent of the business relationship he sustains to that community. Suppose in a certain town there is an ignorant man, with five children, who by hard work at day labor, is barely able to preserve his family from perishing, and that at the free public school those five children receive a liberal education, and become industrious, enterprising members of that community. Suppose in the same town there are also two educated business men, the one worth \$10,000 and the other worth \$50,000. Who now are benefitted by the education and consequent industry of those five sons? The poor day laborer or those two men of wealth? The father, probably, has a degree of satisfaction in seeing his sons educated, but as far as dollars and cents are concerned, the poor man's revenue is not increased, his daily wages remain the same; while the men of wealth are benefitted, and that, too, in exact proportion to the amount of business their capital enables them to carry on. Just in proportion as a man becomes intelligent, as a general rule, he becomes industrious and rich, and in the same proportion his wants are multiplied and he is a better customer to all with whom he has dealings. *It is capital that is made more productive by education, and it is capital that should make education free. Poverty should be no barrier to intelligence.*

The effects of the ignorance of the laboring man is seen on every side. He does the poorest work and receives the lowest wages; his faculties are undeveloped and cannot be used; he is a dupe to the cunning and crafty, and a drudge to his employers; his house is the poorest and the least supplied with comforts; he makes but few purchases and as a customer he is of but little value to a community. The intelligent on the other hand has control over nature; capability to admire her beauties; to comprehend her wonders; to subdue her elements and make them minister to his comforts. He is king of

creation; he understands the laws of nature's forces, how they act and react upon each other; he rules the causes and secures desirable results. Men are prosperous, not in proportion to their surroundings, but according to the measure of thinking power that is developed within them. This is also true of communities. The glory, the power, the wealth of a State, is not in its rich soils, its productive mines, its extensive forests, its navigable rivers, but in its educated citizens. A State is rich not in possessing wealth, but in possessing that which is the producer of wealth.

Popular intelligence promotes popular morality. The ignorant throng our drinking saloons, commit our crimes, and fill our jails. Education is our natural remedy against the various crimes and dangers that surround and beset us. A common school education is the best temperance pledge a man can sign. It is the best preparation we can give children for the reception of religious truth. The school-master is the best reformer we have. Give him encouragement.

Let all the children of the State be gathered in neat, comfortable, convenient and well furnished school houses, with whole-souled, efficient teachers to give them proper instruction, and we will add more to the wealth and resources of the State, and to the happiness, the comfort, the prosperity, and the virtue of the citizens, than if a gold mine should be discovered on every farm. We want more vital thinking, we want more intelligent manhood, we want a community so educated that every member will be a producer and a value to the State. It is the work of the school room which is to maintain our institutions, perpetuate and perfect our government, and develop our vast resources.

We want public schools in every community, and by public schools I mean *free* schools; not schools *half-free* as we have them. Education should no more be bought and sold than air and water.

Let churches be built, let reform societies do their work, let all the agencies which have for their object the improvement of mankind be encouraged and supported, but there is one cause which is the foundation of all reform, the corner stone of our government, the charter of our liberties, the secret of our prosperity in the past and the hope of our stability and success in the future, and that is a common school education for the whole people in the whole land without regard to race, color, condition or sex.

E. A. APGAR,
State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

TABULAR STATEMENT CONCERNING THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN THE CITIES.

CITIES.

	Amount appropriated to the city out of State appropriation of \$100,000.	Amount appropriated from surplus revenue.	Amount of school tax levied by the city this year.	Amount received from other sources.	Total.	Amount expended during the year for building, purchasing, hiring, repairing or furnishing public school houses.	Whole number of children belonging to the city between five and eighteen years of age.	Amount of money received for the support of public schools for each child in the city.	Average number of children who have attended public schools during the year.	Number of public schools in the city.	Number of months the public schools have been kept open during the year.	Number of male teachers employed in the public schools.	Number of female teachers employed in the public schools.	Salary of male teachers per month.	Salary of female teachers per month.
Atlantic.....	\$54 69	\$377 00	\$1,427 00	.....	\$1,578 69	\$1,900 00	256	\$4 91	155	1	10	1	2	\$80	\$85
Bergen.....	335 73	.....	20,000 00	.....	20,335 73	5,424 05	2,300	\$ 84	1,817	16	11	3	16	104	85
Bridgeton.....	740 97	399 80	6,000 00	197 50	7,337 77	5,000 00	1,333	4 72	1,864	16	10	3	13	60	40
Camden.....	2,324 55	633 24	24,394 15	.....	27,411 94	1,144 92	4,900	5 59	1,609	34	10	3	21	97	36
Elizabeth.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,000 00	.....	4,098	4 15	890	3	11	2	23	186	83
Hudson.....	1,601 10	.....	21,500 00	.....	23,101 10	1,609 00	4,006	5 77	1,950	12	12	3	24	117	42
Jersey City.....	5,090 93	.....	80,000 00	.....	85,090 93	25,000 00	11,051	7 70	2,351	47	10	3	44	150	40
Millville.....	692 53	710 00	6,000 00	.....	7,402 53	100 00	1,358	5 44	1,024	18	11	3	15	56	22
Newark.....	8,763 58	.....	87,000 00	290 00	96,053 58	38,620 03	20,958	4 55	6,784	125	10%	19	117	105	41
New Brunswick.....	1,437 10	.....	14,656 00	.....	16,093 10	1,500 00	3,664	4 39	1,106	27	10	2	26	187	34
Paterson.....	2,308 39	.....	23,641 61	.....	25,950 00	5,700 00	7,093	3 65	2,595	10	12	4	49	83	27
Rahway.....	761 76	.....	12,000 00	.....	12,761 76	888 37	1,400	9 11	925	4	10	8	14	90	30
Salem.....	161 59	376 28	2,862 25	.....	3,400 12	408 07	1,213	2 93	683	5	12	2	6	33	18
Average Total.....	\$34,202 92	\$2,535 82	\$299,491 01	\$487 50	\$343,627 25	\$87,304 44	63,952	\$5 52	22,816	318	10.7	51	350	\$96	\$34

CIRCULAR TO SCHOOL OFFICERS NO. 1.

Rules and Regulations adopted by the State Board of Education for the Government of School Officers, in conformity with the act "Establishing a System of Public Instruction," (Art. 1, Sec. 2, Clause 1).

OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS.

1. It shall be the duty of each County Superintendent to visit every school in his county at least twice in each year, and oftener if practicable.

2. He shall note at such visits in a book provided for the purpose, to be designated "The Superintendent's Visiting Book," the condition of the school buildings and out-houses, the appearance and correctness of the records kept in the school registers, the efficiency of the teachers, the character, record and standing of the pupils, the methods of instruction, the branches taught, the text books used, and the discipline, government, and general condition of each school; and from the notes thus taken he shall ascertain and report the relative grade of merit of each school.

3. He shall give such directions in the science, art and methods of teaching as he may deem expedient, and shall be the official adviser and constant assistant of the school officers of his county. (School Law, Sec. 28).*

4. He shall distribute promptly all reports, forms, laws, circulars, and instructions which he may receive from, and in accordance with the directions of the State Superintendent.

5. He shall take care that the decisions of the State Superintendent, or of the State Board of Education, upon controversies relating to the school laws of the state, or to the rules and regulations prescribed by the State Board of Education, be complied with by the parties concerned; and in case such decisions are not complied with, he shall inform the State Superintendent thereof, and state the circumstances connected therewith. (School Law, Sec. 28).

6. He shall carefully preserve all reports of school officers and teachers, and all the examination papers of teachers examined by the County Board of Examiners, and generally shall carry out the provisions of the law "Establishing a System of Public Instruction," and the rules and regulations prescribed by the State Board of Edu-

cation; and at the close of his official term shall deliver to his successor all records, books, documents, papers and property belonging to the office.

7. No County Superintendent shall act as agent for any author, publisher, or bookseller, nor directly or indirectly receive any gift, emolument or reward for his influence in recommending or procuring the use of any book, or school apparatus, or furniture of any kind whatever in any public school; and any one who shall violate this provision shall be subject to removal from office.

8. He shall meet each Township Board of Trustees at least twice each year, which meetings shall be held at such times and places as he may appoint. (School Law, Sec. 40.)

9. He shall ascertain from the Township Collectors, within five days after the annual town meetings, the amount of school tax ordered to be assessed in each township, and on or before the first day of May of each year he shall apportion according to law to the several townships and school districts of his county all the school moneys to which they are entitled for the following year, whether received by State appropriation or ordered to be assessed as township school tax. (School Law, Sec. 21, 22, 23.)

10. He shall encourage and assist in the organization and management of County Institutes, and labor in every practicable way to elevate the standard of teaching and improve the condition of the public schools in his county; he, together with the City Superintendents, if any, of the cities within his county, may organize annually a Teachers' Institute in the county, when in his or their judgment such an Institute is likely to be well attended by the teachers, and can be so conducted as to advance the cause of education; the time and place for holding the Institute, the instructors, and the programme of exercises for the same, shall be such as the County and City Superintendents may agree upon, and as the State Superintendent may approve; the County Superintendent shall act as Treasurer and Secretary of the Institute, and shall receive the State Appropriation from the State Superintendent, out of which he shall pay the necessary expenses; a full report of each Institute shall be furnished by the Secretary to the State Superintendent.

11. He shall inquire and ascertain whether the boundaries of the school districts in his county are definitely and plainly described, and shall keep in his office a full and correct transcript of such boundaries, a duplicate of which he shall furnish to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction; in case the boundaries of any of the school districts are conflicting or incorrectly described, or for any good reasons should be changed, he shall, upon consultation with the trustees of the district concerned, harmonize, describe and change them, and make a report of such action to the State Board of Education; and on being ratified by said Board, the boundaries and descriptions so made shall be the legal boundaries and descriptions of the district of the county. (Section 24). After the boundaries of the districts of any county shall have been definitely determined by the action of the County Superintendent and the State Board of Educa-

tion, the County Superintendent shall proceed to renumber them from number one to a number equal to the number of districts in the county, inclusive; and no further changes shall be made unless the consent of the State Board of Education shall have been first obtained, as is herein provided. (School Law, Sec. 38).

I.—COUNTY BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

1. The County Superintendent, together with those whom he may appoint as County Examiners, will hold four stated meetings for the examination of teachers during each year, in such places in the county as are most convenient of access to the teachers. The first examination will be held on the last Friday in February; the second, on the last Friday in May; the third, on the last Friday in August; and the fourth, on the last Friday in November.

2. He will issue certificates of three grades, to be called respectively First, Second, and Third Grade County Certificates.

3. Candidates for the *Third Grade County Certificate* are to be not less than sixteen years old. No experience in teaching will be required. Applicants for a Third Grade Certificate will be examined in Orthography, Reading, Writing, Geography, Practical Arithmetic, and English Grammar. The license will continue in force for one year from date.

4. Candidates for the *Second Grade County Certificate* are to be not less than seventeen years old, with an experience in teaching of not less than one year. The examination will be the same as that for the Third Grade Certificate, with the addition of the History of the United States, Book-Keeping, and Theory and Practice of Teaching. The license will continue in force for two years from date.

5. Candidates for the *First Grade County Certificate* are to be not less than eighteen years old, with an experience in teaching of not less than two years. The examination will be the same as that for the Second Grade Certificate, with the addition of Physiology, Natural Philosophy, English Composition, Algebra, the Constitution of the United States, and the School Law of New Jersey. The license will remain in force for three years from date.

6. An entire new set of questions will be prepared for each County examination, under the direction of the State Superintendent, and ten questions will be given to each study.

II.—STATE BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

1. The State Board of Examiners, consisting of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction and the Principal of the State Normal School, will hold two examinations during the year, in January and June, at the State Normal School, in Trenton.

2. This Board will grant certificates of three grades, to be called respectively, First, Second, and Third Grade State Certificates, the third or lowest grade ranking one degree above the highest grade issued by County Boards or Examiners.

3. Candidates for the *Third Grade State Certificate* are to be not less than nineteen years old, with an experience in teaching of not less than three years. They will be examined in the following branches, to wit: Spelling, Reading, Penmanship, Book-Keeping, Geography, English Grammar, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, History and Constitution of the United States, General History, Rhetoric, Mental Philosophy, Literature (English and American), Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Geology, Botany, Physiology, Theory and Practice of Teaching, and the School Law of New Jersey. The license will remain in force for four years from date. Normal Graduates who have received their diplomas will be entitled to this certificate without examination. Normal Graduates who have not yet received their diplomas will receive, without additional examination, a temporary license, which will remain in force for one year.

4. Candidates for the *Second Grade State Certificate* are to be not less than twenty-one years of age, with an experience in teaching of not less than four years. The examination will be the same as that required for a Third Grade Certificate. The license will remain in force for five years from date.

5. Candidates for the *First Grade State Certificate* are to be not less than twenty-five years old, with an experience in teaching of not less than five years. The examination will be the same as that required for the Second or Third Grade Certificate with the addition of any three of the following works that each candidate may choose, namely: Well's Graded Schools, Abbott's Teacher, Barnard's American Pedagogy, Barnard's American Normal Schools, Herbert Spencer's Education, Wickersham's Methods of Instruction, Wickersham's School Economy, Russell's Normal Training, Jewell's School Government, Emerson and Potter's School and Schoolmaster, Sheldon's Elementary Instruction, Ogden's Science of Teaching, Northend's Teacher's Assistant, Northend's Teacher and Parent, Sewell's Principles of Education, and Burton's Culture of the Observing Faculties. Each candidate will also be required to deliver a lecture to a class on some subject previously assigned by the Examiners, and to draw up a plan for organizing the schools of some large city. The license will be good for life.

III.—GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS RELATING TO BOTH COUNTY AND STATE CERTIFICATES.

1. With the exception of Reading, Vocal and Instrumental Music, Elocution, Drawing, and School Gymnastics, all examinations are to be conducted in writing.

2. Upon each Teacher's Certificate will be written the special average in each study, and the general average, each marked as a percentage upon the scale of 100.

3. Special average will be given for correctness in Orthography and Composition, and for neatness, order, and general appearance of the Examination Papers.

4. Special credit marks will be allowed for ability to teach Music, Drawing, Elocution, and School Gymnastics.

5. No license will be granted to a teacher whose general average falls below 70, or whose special average in any one of the studies required for the Third Grade County Certificate, shall be less than 70.

6. All candidates are required to furnish testimonials from School Trustees or other responsible persons, as to their moral character, and as to the time and place in which they have taught, and their success therein.

7. The Second and Third Grade County Certificates will be good only for the county in which they are issued. The First Grade County Certificates, and all State Certificates, will be good for all parts of the State.

8. All certificates will be liable to be revoked for cause.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS OF NEW JERSEY.

Counties.	Names.	Post Office Address.	Salary
ATLANTIC	CALVIN WRIGHT	Absecum	\$500 00
BERGEN	ALEXANDER CASS	Englewood	688 30
BURLINGTON ...	JAMES E. GIFFIN	Morristown	1,200 00
CAMPDEN	ALEXANDER GILMORE	Merchantville	688 60
CAPE MAY	MAURICE BEESLEY	Dennisville	500 00
CUMBERLAND	ALBERT R. JONES	Shiloh	561 30
ESSEX	JOSEPH L. MUNN	East Orange	862 60
GLOUCESTER	WILLIAM MILLIGAN	Woodbury	618 10
HUDSON	WILLIAM L. DICKINSON	Jersey City	521 90
HUNTERDON	JOHN C. RAFFERTY	Flemington	1,034 30
MERCER	WILLIAM H. BRACE	Trenton	642 20
MIDDLESEX	D. T. REILEY	New Brunswick	774 50
MONMOUTH	SAMUEL LOCKWOOD	Keyport	1,200 00
MORRIS	ROBERT H. DEHART	Morristown	1,173 80
OCEAN	W. F. BROWN	Point Pleasant	500 00
PASSAIC	J. C. CRUIKSHANK	Little Falls	500 00
SALEM	WILLIAM H. REED	Woodstown	614 70
SOMERSET	FREDERICK J. FRELINGHUYSEN	Raritan ..	688 60
SUSSEX	NATHANIEL PETIT	Newton	922 00
UNION	A. F. CAMPBELL	Plainfield	500 00
WARREN	WILLIAM HOLT	Hackettstown	966 60
			\$15,657 50

APPENDIX.

REPORTS OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS.

ATLANTIC COUNTY.

C. WRIGHT, SUPERINTENDENT.

The following statistical matter, compiled with the reports of the several District Clerks, is as near correct as possible under existing circumstances. My time has been too limited since entering upon the duties of Superintendent to admit of that thorough investigation of School matters as I hope to be able to give ere another school year shall have elapsed.

Only some six or eight schools in the county were in session subsequent to my appointment till after the close of the school year 1867, concerning which I know but little, except that they are among the best in the county. As yet, my time has been wholly occupied with the duties required outside of the school room; hence I am unable to give any definite information relative to the condition of the schools; but from the fact that so few of them have been in session the past summer, it occurs to me that there must have been a lamentable want of interest on the part of the county relative to the subject of education. I am happy, however, in the belief, founded upon the fact of a general manifestation of anxiety on the part of the Trustees in our recent meetings of the Township Boards, to co-operate with the Superintendent and each other, that a fresh impetus will be given to the cause under the new order of things, such as will put Atlantic county among the foremost in the State in putting the car of education on the right track.

STATISTICS.

TOWNSHIPS.	FINANCIAL.							District
	No. of District.	Amount received from State.	Amount received from township.	Amount received from district tax.	Amount received from tuition fees.	Total amount received for the support of Public Schools.	Amount expended for building, purchasing, hiring, repairing or furnishing Public School houses.	
BUENA VISTA.								
Buena Vista.....	1&2	\$34 00	\$154 00	\$700 00		\$838 00	\$595 00	77
Downtown.....		14 57	66 00			80 57		33
Newtonville.....		15 62	63 00			83 02		34
New Germany.....		42 84	194 00			236 84		97
Oak Road.....		16 78	76 00			92 78	390 00	38
Union.....	13	10 60	45 00	533 77		592 37	251 77	24
Vine Road*.....	14	8 39	38 00			46 39		19
EGG HARBOR.								
South Absecom.....	1	\$51 29	\$222 00	\$1283 77		\$2029 97	\$1236 77	322
Pleasantville.....	2	52 68	223 00			\$273 29	\$21 73	111
Salem.....	3	83 26	382 00		\$927 21	407 97	3 00	114
Bakersville.....	4	57 76	250 00		389 58	800 84	20 00	191
Pricetown.....	5	46 21	200 00		228 00	530 76	18 00	125
Leedsville.....	6	26 34	114 00		165 00	411 21	1 75	100
Somers' Point.....	7	45 75	198 00		175 00	315 34	7 80	57
Neck District.....	8	38 37	166 00		175 00	418 75	20 00	99
J. Scull District.....	9	71 63	310 00		Not rep.	204 35	Not rep.	83
E. Scull District.....	10	38 27	144 00		60 00	441 63	12 07	155
Catawbat.....	11	5 03	22 00		Not rep.	177 27	44 48	72
Pamona.....	12	4 70	20 00		Not rep.	27 08		11
						24 70	6 05	10
GALLOWAY.								
Absecom.....	1	\$44 15	\$188 00		\$1264 87	\$1042 19	\$154 88	1128
Oceanville.....	2	23 43	100 00		\$50 00	\$232 14	\$27 50	94
Leeds' Point.....	3	41 80	178 00		93 75	217 23	10 00	60
Higbeeville.....	4	22 54	96 00		211 70	431 50		89
Union.....	5	36 63	156 00			118 54	36 16	43
Centreville.....	6	36 16	154 00		192 47	335 10	28 00	79
Union.....	7	60 11	256 00			190 16	Not rep.	77
Smithville.....	8	26 77	114 00		Not rep.	316 11	18 47	128
German School.....	9	86 41	368 00	617 38		140 77	Not rep.	57
Ariel.....	10	49 35	210 00			1071 79		184
Clark's Landing.....	11	7 65	30 00		Not rep.	259 31	Not rep.	105
Pamona.....	12	22 54	76 00			37 00		15
Brigatine.....	13	7 05	32 00			98 50	6 05	33
						39 51		16
HAMILTON.								
Weymouth.....		\$464 45	\$1958 00	\$617 38	\$557 92	\$3587 75	\$126 18	979
Perseverance.....		\$38 18	\$276 00			\$314 18		92
Joslyn.....	5	78 62	564 00	\$1000 00		1642 02	\$3500 00	188
Thomsonville.....	6	9 96	72 00			81 96		24
Emmelville.....	7	15 77	114 00		37 50	167 27	8 00	88
Carmantown.....	9	14 52	105 00			119 52	20 00	35
Tarkila.....	10	12 04	87 00			9 04		29
		16 18	117 00			113 18		39
		\$184 67	\$1335 00	\$1000 00	\$37 50	\$2557 17	\$3523 00	445

* House in Cumberland County.

† Belongs to No. 6, Hamilton to township.

HAMMONTON.			town tax.					
		\$186 52	\$1212 00	\$2000 00	.....	\$3393 52	Not rep.	404
MULLICA.								
Weekstown	1	\$19 51	\$123 00	.....	.....	\$122 51	Not rep.	41
Pleasant Mills	2	39 49	249 00	.....	.....	233 49	Not rep.	53
New Columbia	3	24 26	153 00	Not rep.	Not rep.	177 26	Not rep.	51
Elwood	4	40 92	253 00	.....	.....	293 92	\$41 39	86
Township Farm School	5	31 40	102 00	\$400 00	\$420 00	1049 40	140 00	66
		\$155 53	\$931 00	\$400 00	\$420 00	\$1956 53	\$131 39	327
WEYMOUTH.								
Monroe	1	\$15 47	\$31 00	.....	.....	\$96 47	.....	27
Estelville	2	45 85	240 00	.....	.....	235 85	\$10 00	80
Union	3	44 70	234 00	.....	.....	273 70	25 00	73
Jersey	4	34 33	150 00	.....	.....	214 33	30 00	60
Tuckahoe	5	40 11	210 00	.....	\$103 75	353 66	20 00	70
		\$180 51	\$945 00	... ..	\$103 75	\$1234 26	\$35 00	315
			city tax.	by city.				
Atlantic City		\$115 42	\$1427 00	*\$377 00	.....	\$1919 42	\$1900 00	236
			city tax.					
Egg Harbor City		\$144 97	\$1500 00	*\$1229 93	.. ..	\$2374 95	\$3153 93	477

The following Summary, although imperfect in some respects, is believed to be an approximation to correctness:

TOWNSHIPS OR CITIES.	No. of Districts in the township.	No. of parts of Districts.	No. of Districts having had schools open.	No. of Distrs. having had no school.	No. of free schools.	No. part free.	No. private schools in twp. or city.	No. of children who have attended private school.	No. of children between the ages of 5 and 18 in township.	No. of children who have attended public school.	Average No. of months the schools have been open during the year.	Average attendance of pupils per day.	Amount of money received for the support of public schools, including District tax and tuition fees.	Amount expended on account of District buildings and furnishing the same.	Average condition of District buildings.	No. of male teachers in twp. or city.	No. of female teachers in twp. or city.	Average monthly salary of male teachers.	Average monthly salary of female teachers.
Beuna Vista.....	9	2	45	...	45	...	8	...	322	...	54.7	27	\$2029 97	\$1286 77	Fair.	4	5	\$38 60	\$24 70
Egg Harbor.....	10	2	49	*	41	48	8	...	1128	285	6%	50	4042 19	154 88	do	9	5	40 42	28 75
Galloway.....	12	1	41	2	44	44	2	67	979	815	4%	42	857 75	126 18	Poor.	7	5	48 05	29 83
Hamilton.....	6	1	44	2	4	p't dis	1	30	445	561	4 5.7	88	2557 17	8528 00	do	2	4	37 50	31 14
Mullica.....	5	...	44	*	43	1	1	18	827	234	7.4	80	1956 58	181 39	do	8	3	48 83	27 55
Weymouth.....	5	...	4	1	3	1	+	*9	*315	*170	53.5	88	1234 26	65 00	do	8	8	37 11	23 66
Hammononton.....	1	...	45	...	5	...	+	+	404	*200	+	...	8398 52	+	Good.	2	8	50 00	40 00
Atlantic City.....	1	...	43	...	3	...	+	+	286	+	+	188	1919 42	1900 00	first rate.	1	9	+	+
Egg Harbor City.....	1	...	44	...	4	...	4	178	477	4206	10	190	2814 95	3158 93	Fair.	3	1	41 66	33 83
Total in county.....	46	6	449	5	488	13	10	890	4083	2471	*48 4.5	596	\$23,600 61	\$10,871 15		34	31	\$42 08	\$29 51

*Not reported. †Including parts. ‡Number of schools open.

From the above it will be seen that the whole amount received for the support of Public Schools in the county is		\$23,600 81
Of which there was received from the state,	\$2,090 94	
From Township and City Taxes,	12,258 00	
Appropriated by Atlantic City from City Treasury to their School,	377 00	
Appropriated by Gloucester Farm and Town Association to Egg Harbor City,	1,229 98	
		<hr/> \$15,955 92 <hr/>

Leaving a balace which the Districts have raised by District Tax and Tuition Fees of \$7,644 89

In addition to the above, please allow a suggestion in behalf of those districts in which it is impossible for the schools to be kept open the five months required by law with the amount of public funds appropriated to them, and the inhabitants thereof feeling their circumstances too limited to enable them to meet the requisite salary of teachers by tuition fees. But very few districts, if any, will allow themselves to be taxed for salary purposes so long as it takes a two-third majority to authorize an assessment upon the district ; whereas I have reason for believing that *some* would, in case they could be allowed to authorize such assessment by a majority vote. An amendment of Section 80 of the new School Law to this effect would, in my judgment, be of great advantage to many of our small districts, the children of which, as now situated, are deprived of equal advantages with larger districts. It is, indeed, unfortunate that inequality of advantages should exist at all ; but if they must exist, we ought, at least, to give those laboring under minor advantages an opportunity to improve them if possible.

BERGEN COUNTY.

ALEXANDER CASS, SUPERINTENDENT.

In rendering this my first report, I regret that it is out of my power to make it so full as the law requires, and as I desire to have it. The inauguration of an entirely new school law, so far as it rests with the County Superintendent, I find to be a difficult task. The hearty co-operation of trustees and other officials is wanting. It is not prompt and regular. This may, in part, be owing to the fact that the copies of the school law, sent to me for distribution, were not received until after the district meetings were held on the first Monday in September last. They, together with the school registers have since been distributed to every district in the county.

In conformity with your instructions, I have made several appointments of trustees to fill vacancies, and appointed district clerks in all cases of failure of trustees to make them. I have had some difficulty and more delay in acquiring from the late Town Superintendents the census of children of legal school age, in the several districts of their respective townships, on which to base my apportionments of this year's moneys. Three out of the nine townships composing this county are still delinquents, and I know of no method of compelling the Superintendents to furnish the needed reports. In most instances the Town Superintendents had deposited their books and papers with the township collector, but I have found it to be just as troublesome to collect from the collectors as from the Superintendents. So thus far, I have been unable to make apportionments to the districts. The apportionments to townships have been completed. There is great irregularity in the reports made by the district clerks, they failing in one particular or another, make it impracticable for me to make my report as the law requires. Before the expiration of another year I have no question but that all our school officers will be drilled to their point of duty.

The embarrassments I have mentioned are not to be attributed to any fault of the existing law, but to the fact that this as well as any other new law, works slowly until it is fully comprehended and fully put in operation. The transition from one state of things to another

naturally carries with it more of the remembrance of the past than the requirements of the future.

The following is a copy of the census of children reported by the district clerks of the several school districts in each of the townships of Bergen County, August 31st, 1867.

FRANKLIN.

District No 1,	.	.	.	.	.	106
" " 2,	.	.	.	.	.	105
" " 3,	.	.	.	.	.	66
" " 4,	.	.	.	.	.	46
" " 5,	.	.	.	.	.	149
" " 6, (with Saddle River)	.	.	.	.	.	81
" " 7, (with Washington and Hohokus)	.	.	.	.	.	56
" " 8,	.	.	.	.	.	48
" " 9,	.	.	.	.	.	48
" " 10,	.	.	.	.	.	53
" " 11, (with 7 from Hohokus)	.	.	.	.	.	17
" " 12, (with 6 from Hohokus)	.	.	.	.	.	12
						— 787

HACKENSACK.

District No. 1, (with Hudson County)	.	.	.	.	.	47
" " 2,	.	.	.	.	.	309
" " 3,	.	.	.	.	.	119
" " 4,	.	.	.	.	.	104
" " 5,	.	.	.	.	.	73
" " 6, (with 3 from New Barbadoes)	.	.	.	.	.	81
" " 7,	.	.	.	.	.	172
" " 8, (with 5 from New Barbadoes, 5 from Harrington and 6 from Washington)	.	.	.	.	.	17
" " 9,	.	.	.	.	.	108
" " 10,	.	.	.	.	.	117
" " 11,	.	.	.	.	.	145
" " 12, (with 4 from Washington)	.	.	.	.	.	15
" " 13,	.	.	.	.	.	303
" " 14,	.	.	.	.	.	183
						— 1793

HARRINGTON.

District No. 1,	.	.	.	.	.	114
" " 2,	.	.	.	.	.	123
" " 3,	.	.	.	.	.	95
" " 5, (with 8 from Hackensack, 5 from New Barbadoes and 6 from Washington)	.	.	.	.	.	16
" " 6,	.	.	.	.	.	88
" " 7,	.	.	.	.	.	131
						— 567

HOBOKUS.

District No. 1,	.	.	.	.	.	132
" " 2,	.	.	.	.	.	63
" " 3,	.	.	.	.	.	220
" " 4,	.	.	.	.	.	118
" " 5, (with 9 from Washington)	.	.	.	.	.	80
" " 6,	.	.	.	.	.	96
" " 7, (with 11 from Franklin)	.	.	.	.	.	28
" " 8, (with 8 from Washington)	.	.	.	.	.	36
" " 9,	.	.	.	.	.	104
" " 7, (with 7 from Washington and 7 from Franklin)	.	.	.	.	.	12
						— 889

LODI.

District No. 1,	.	.	.	.	.	70
" " 2,	.	.	.	.	.	78
" " 3, (with 6 from Saddle River)	.	.	.	.	.	292
" " 4,	.	.	.	.	.	219
" " 6, (with 1 from New Barbadoes)	.	.	.	.	.	14
" " 2, (with 2 from Passaic county)	.	.	.	.	.	29
" " 1, (With one from Saddle River)	.	.	.	.	.	15
" " 9, (with 9 from New Barbadoes)	.	.	.	.	.	64
						— 781

NEW BARBADOES.

District No. 1,	.	.	.	.	.	274
" " 2,	.	.	.	.	.	326
" " 3, (with 6 from Hackensack)	.	.	.	.	.	76
" " 4, (with 12 from Hackensack)	.	.	.	.	.	61
" " 5, (with 8 from Hackensack, 5 from Harrington and 6 from Washington)	.	.	.	.	.	78
" " 6,	.	.	.	.	.	104
" " 7, (with 5 from Saddle River)	.	.	.	.	.	64
" " 8,	.	.	.	.	.	82
" " 9, (with 9 from Lodi)	.	.	.	.	.	164
						—1229

SADDLE RIVER.

District No. 1, (with one from Lodi)	.	.	.	.	.	92
" " 2,	.	.	.	.	.	52
" " 3,	.	.	.	.	.	77
" " 4, (with 6 from Franklin)	.	.	.	.	.	30
" " 5, (with 7 from New Barbadoes)	.	.	.	.	.	51
" " 6, (with 3 from Lodi)	.	.	.	.	.	35
						— 337

UNION.

District No. 1,	.	.	.	.	.	132
“ “ 2,	.	.	.	.	.	106
“ “ 3, (with 2 from Passaic county)	.	.	.	.	.	28
						<hr/> 266

WASHINGTON.

District No. 1,	.	.	.	.	.	108
“ “ 2,	.	.	.	.	.	129
“ “ 3,	.	.	.	.	.	139
“ “ 4,	.	.	.	.	.	128
“ “ 5,	.	.	.	.	.	99
“ “ 6. (with 8 from Hackensack, 5 from Harrington and 5 from New Barbadoes)	.	.	.	.	.	29
“ “ 7. (with 7 from Hohokus and 7 from Franklin)	.	.	.	.	.	41
“ “ 8, (with 8 from Hohokus)	.	.	.	.	.	56
“ “ 9, (with 5 from Hohokus)	.	.	.	.	.	26
						<hr/> 755
Total,						<hr/> 7404

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

TOWNSHIPS.						Amount raised in each township.	Amount received from the State and apportioned to the several townships.
	Number of districts in township.	Number of children between the ages of 5 and 15 years, 1867.	Number of children between the ages of 5 and 15 years, 1866.	Amount assessed per child to be raised by tax in 1867 for support of schools.			
Franklin.....	11	787	774	2 00	\$1,548 00	\$357 34	
Hackensack.....	11	1,793	1,593	2 00	3,186 00	735 45	
Harrington.....	5	567	531	2 00	1,593 00	245 15	
Hohokus.....	9	889	833	2 00	1,666 00	854 53	
Lodi.....	8	751	720	2 00	2,160 00	332 41	
New Barbadoes.....	9	1,229	1,203	2 00	2,406 00	555 40	
Saddle River.....	3	337	300	2 00	600 00	138 50	
Union.....	3	266	225	2 00	684 00	105 26	
Washington.....	5	755	701	2 00	1,402 00	323 64	
	64	7,404	6,883	.....	\$15,245 00	\$3,177 78	

BURLINGTON COUNTY.

JAMES E. GRIFFIN, SUPERINTENDENT.

I was appointed County Superintendent of Burlington county by the State Board of Education, on the 25th of April last, and confirmed by the Board of Freeholders at their first meeting thereafter, May 6th. According to a resolution of the said board, my appointment dates from the 1st of May, 1867. All progressive reforms in their incipency, meet with much opposition. The opposition to the new school law in this county, was at first very violent, owing to a misapprehension of its requirements; but since the people have read the law, and become more or less conversant with its provisions, a great change has taken place in public sentiment, and many, who at first opposed it, like true men, perceiving that they had been wrong, have become its warmest friends. The opinion now, amongst men of broad and comprehensive views, is that the law will prove an incalculable blessing to New Jersey. I speak of the law as a whole. Some of its minor provisions could be altered for the better. So far as I can ascertain, the feeling prevails throughout the county, that attendance at school should be made compulsory between the age of five and fourteen; that the State should provide the money to keep the schools entirely free for a certain number of months in the year; that thorough elementary instruction, in branches specified by law, should be guaranteed to every child of the Commonwealth; that every child, having passed through certain grades of instruction, and having remained a definite period of time in the public schools, should graduate from them, and receive a certificate of graduation. Having done this, the State would have done its duty to the child, leaving the imparting of a higher education to private institutions of learning.

The public mind throughout this county has been completely awakened to the importance of a higher standard of education than we had prior to the passage of the new law. Educational matters are being discussed in all parts of the county, notwithstanding the political excitement. Men feel that something must be done; and now is the time to do it. There is not a New Englander, or an educated German, to my knowledge, in the county, who is not a warm

friend of the new law. The opposition comes principally from men who have no children to educate, and heavy taxes to pay; or who are misled by sectarian or party prejudices. Time will overcome this feeling, and allay all prejudice. By authority granted in the fortieth section of the school law, I called meetings of the township trustees to appoint district clerks, and proceeded to organize under the new law.

I have spoken about twenty-five times on education and the new law in various parts of the county; and have everywhere found the trustees gentlemanly men. In some parts of the county there are trustees who cannot read and write, but these very men are the warmest friends of education, for they feel its want. One gentleman very truly remarked, "that he hoped the day would soon come when they would not be required to ask the party elected to a township office, as they are compelled to do now, if he can read and write." The school-houses, generally, are in a poor condition but the trustees are repairing them, and providing them with black-boards; and new life seems instilled into everything pertaining to the schools.

All the townships have raised the money required by law, except two. I have apportioned all the money to those complying with the provisions of the law. I think we are progressing remarkably well, when we consider the former deranged condition of the school matters. In another year, we feel confident, there will be a harmonious and concentrated co-operation on the part of all. Many, who have been teaching in the public schools, we have found, upon examination, to be deplorably incompetent. In our examinations we have been as fair and impartial as possible. No puzzling or perplexing questions were propounded; but we have endeavored at all times to ascertain the qualifications of the applicant. About one hundred and thirty certificates have been granted, and private examinations are held at any convenient time. We have given but few first and second grade certificates. There is a lack of thoroughness on the part of a large portion of the teachers.

They do not grasp the subjects as masters of the studies which they pretend to teach; but this condition of things will be changed. They are going to work with ardor and zeal. We will soon have better trained, better qualified teachers in the schools. They see that it will be necessary for them to study, to think, and to reason, in order that they may be prepared for their arduous and important labors. In accordance with the provisions of the law, I appointed the following gentlemen members of the board of examiners for the county: Prof. William Hutchinson, Principal of the Academy at Pemberton; Mr. Wilbur Watts, Principal of High School at Burlington; and Mr. Freedom C. Lippincott, of Marlton. These gentlemen are men of liberal attainments and generous sympathies, and they will endeavor to make each examination as fair and practicable as possible.

No teacher has been charged an examination fee, but the county paid the three members of the board for fifteen examinations, held in various places most convenient for those who wished to be examined. Some persons complain about the expense of the new law; but they do not consider that if the requirements of the old school law had

been fulfilled, it would have cost the county more than the new law. Thousands of dollars have been squandered through the employment of incapable teachers and the want of proper organization in the schools. There has been a universal complaint in regard to the want of uniformity in the text books of the schools. The new law provides for the introduction of a uniform series of text books. This difficulty is being remedied. For the last four months I have employed a large portion of my time in examining the different educational works published in the United States with a view of recommending a series of books for the schools of the county.

For some time, I thought of calling a meeting of the trustees of the county to agree upon a uniform series; but after consultation with many of them, it was deemed best that the County Superintendent should make the recommendation without such meeting.

Altering and properly defining the boundaries of districts, has absorbed much of my time, and been a very difficult task; and it will require a considerable length of time before they can all be properly defined. The granting of this power to the County Superintendent, is a wise provision of the law; for in no other way would it ever be properly done. It will require several years to put the law in successful operation; but when it is brought to a higher degree of perfection, there is no doubt it will be productive of the most beneficial results. An impression is prevalent that the State exercises no control over the township and district moneys. This seems contrary to the whole spirit and tenor of the law, and at variance with the ruling of all former officers who have given decisions upon the subject, and seriously interferes with a prompt and faithful execution of the law.

In conformity with the 27th section of the school law, I appointed a time to examine applicants for entry into the State Agricultural College at New Brunswick. No one applied. There are three vacancies to fill from this county. Those reported should sustain a thorough examination in spelling, grammar, arithmetic including square and cube roots, and in algebra, as far as quadratic equations.

Since writing the above, I have received an application to enter the college. This is an excellent institution; and is doing great good in imparting a knowledge of agricultural chemistry and kindred studies.

Impelled by a conscientious desire to advance the cause of education in this county, I have so far labored laboriously to bring order out of chaos; and hope that the trustees of the different schools will vigilantly guard the educational interests committed to their charge, so that ample facilities may be afforded to the 15,719 children, between the ages of five and eighteen, for acquiring a thorough elementary education. We earnestly ask the co-operation of parents in carrying out the provisions of the law, so that success may crown our efforts, and New Jersey awake from her lethargy, and take a place among her sister States of the Union in the onward march of intelligence.

Whole number of children in Burlington county between the ages of five and eighteen, 15,699.

Whole number of public schools in the county, 167.

STATISTICS.

TOWNSHIPS.	No. of District.	Amount of money received from the State.	Amount received from surplus revenue.	Amount received from township tax.	Total amount received for the support of Public Schools.	Whole No. of children belonging to the district between 5 and 18 years of age.
BEVERLY.						
Beverly.....	1	\$284 24	\$95 16	\$1018 00	*\$2816 66	546
Delanco.....	2	85 94	14 59	156 00	†476 08	180
Cooperstown.....	3	25 36	10 80	110 00	145 66	44
River.....	4	21 63	8 78	94 00	121 41	50
BORDENTOWN.						
Bordentown.....	1	\$317 17	\$128 88	\$1878 00	\$3062 76	770
Fieldsborough.....	2	\$669 61	\$250 83	\$4500 00	\$5420 44	1500
Mansfield Square.....	3	129 46	48 49	870 00	1047 95	290
	4	48 39	14 88	286 00	348 77	67
BURLINGTON.						
Union.....	1	\$847 46	\$313 70	\$5656 00	\$6817 16	1857
	2	\$24 98	\$18 02	\$116 16	\$154 10	68
	3	672 19	350 92	3129 41	†6252 53	1466
	4	81 39	16 39	146 15	198 94	66
	5	42 01	21 93	195 59	259 53	104
	6	39 71	20 72	184 84	†358 30	95
BASS RIVER.						
Bass River.....	1	\$810 23	\$422 98	\$3772 15	\$7218 40	1794
East Bass River.....	2	\$56 26	\$15 80	\$248 75	\$315 82	106
Union Hill.....	3	27 41	7 70	119 00	154 11	68
Martha Furnace.....	4	25 48	7 16	110 42	143 65	58
Cedar Grove.....	5	20 67	5 81	89 58	116 07	43
Mathias Town.....	6	4 32	1 21	18 75	24 29	9
	7	4 32	1 21	18 75	24 29	9
CINNAMINSON.						
Westfield, S. D.....	1	\$185 49	\$38 91	\$600 25	\$777 65	288
Cinnaminson.....	2	\$55 01	\$41 37	\$277 10	\$373 48	153
Westchester.....	3	47 76	34 42	236 46	318 64	116
Chesterville.....	4	47 40	34 16	234 65	316 22	137
Bridgeborough.....	5	26 57	19 15	131 55	177 27	51
Progress.....	6	52 78	38 04	261 32	352 15	153
Riverton.....	7	51 71	37 27	255 99	344 96	164
	8	40 93	29 50	202 66	273 09	142
CHESTER.						
Chesterville.....	1	\$322 16	\$233 91	\$1599 78	\$2155 81	921
Poplar Grove.....	2	\$12 00	\$12 90	\$52 00	\$76 91	29
Moorestown.....	3	37 75	40 69	164 00	242 45	82
Chester Brick.....	4	190 21	204 51	824 00	1213 72	412
Hartford.....	5	49 40	53 11	214 00	316 50	55
	6	16 62	17 87	72 00	106 49	39
		\$305 98	\$329 08	\$1826 00	\$1961 07	617

* \$800 district tax, and \$169.26 tuition fees included.

† \$200 district tax, and \$69.50 tuition fees included.

‡ This amount includes \$100 city tax, and \$2,000 derived from the "Island Fund."

! This amount includes \$113.03 collected as tuition fees.

§ The children in this district go to school in Ocean county.

STATISTICS.—CONTINUED.

TOWNSHIPS.	No. of District.	Amount of money received from the State.	Amount received from surplus revenue.	Amount received from township tax.	Total amount received for the support of Public Schools.	Whole No. of children belonging to the district between 5 and 18 years of age.
CHESTERFIELD.						
Crosswicks.....	1	\$88 18	\$91 88	\$573 00	*\$1873 05	190
Recklesstown.....	2	68 32	71 19	444 00	583 52	168
Plattsburg.....	3	30 47	31 75	198 00	260 22	59
Black's Bridge.....	4	38 78	71 19	252 00	361 97	91
Union.....	5			72 00	72 00	34
		\$225 75	\$266 01	\$1539 00	\$2650 76	582
EYESHAM.						
Centreton.....	1	\$21 70	\$27 39	\$94 00	\$148 09	41
Marlton.....	2	53 55	42 92	232 00	328 47	135
Green Grove.....	3	12 46	9 99	54 00	76 46	99
Mount Laurel.....	4	66 02	52 90	256 00	404 92	105
Hartford.....	5	26 32	21 09	114 00	161 40	37
Centre.....	6	15 23	12 21	66 00	93 44	39
Pine Grove.....	7	40 62	32 56	176 00	249 18	88
Milford.....	8	43 40	34 87	188 00	266 27	94
Cropwell.....	9	14 77	11 84	64 00	90 61	32
Fellowship.....	10	38 32	30 71	166 00	235 03	94
Easton.....	11	9 23	7 39	40 00	56 73	20
London Grove.....	12	51 71	41 43	224 00	317 14	128
		\$393 33	\$325 30	\$1704 00	\$2422 74	912
EGG HARBOR.						
Parkerton.....	1	\$36 93	\$6 15	\$160 00	\$208 09	78
Tuckerton.....	2	87 25	14 52	378 00	479 77	208
West Tuckerton.....	3	50 32	8 37	218 08	276 69	94
Gifford.....	4	49 40	8 22	214 09	271 62	111
Down Shore and Island.....	5	22 62	3 76	98 00	124 38	49
Plains.....	6	2 77	46	12 00	15 23	6
		\$249 29	\$41 48	\$1080 00	\$1370 78	546
LUMBERTON.						
Fostertown.....	1	\$46 17	\$27 39	\$250 00	\$323 56	101
Lumberton.....	2	72 48	43 01	392 00	507 49	142
Hainesport.....	3	49 86	29 58	270 00	349 44	99
Eayrestown.....	4	33 70	20 00	182 50	236 20	75
Lane.....	5	29 54	17 53	160 00	207 08	40
Easton.....	6	41 55	24 65	225 00	291 20	64
Wigwam.....	7	17 08	10 14	92 50	119 72	90
		\$290 38	\$172 30	\$1572 00	\$2084 69	611
MANSFIELD.						
Three Tuns.....	1	\$36 01	\$18 25	\$179 40	\$233 66	95
Florence.....	2	94 18	47 74	469 20	611 12	205
Lower Mansfield.....	3	45 24	22 94	225 40	293 58	65
Grove.....	4	41 55	21 06	207 00	269 61	101
Columbus.....	5	120 96	61 32	602 60	784 88	246
Mansfield.....	6	26 32	18 34	181 10	170 76	63
Georgetown.....	7	30 93	15 68	154 10	200 71	67
Mansfield Square.....	8	9 23	4 68	46 00	59 91	18
		\$404 42	\$205 01	\$2014 80	\$2624 23	860

* This amount includes \$620 tuition fees.

† This district lies in Chesterfield and New Hanover.

‡ This district lies in Chester and Evesham.

§ This district lies in Evesham and Lumberton.

¶ This district lies in Mansfield and Bordentown townships.

STATISTICS.—CONTINUED.

TOWNSHIPS.	No. of District.	Amount of money received from the State.	Amount received from surplus revenue.	Amount received from township tax.	Total amount received for the support of Public Schools.	Whole No. of children belonging to the district between 5 and 18 years of age.
MEDFORD.						
Medford	1	\$188 04	\$111 59	\$897 00	\$1146 63	254
Oak Grove.....	2	43 86	35 46	255 00	364 31	97
Chairville.....	3	14 47	11 94	96 00	122 71	32
Eastern.....	4	20 77	16 79	185 00	172 57	55
Brace Roads.....	5	85 09	28 36	228 00	291 45	69
		\$252 53	\$204 14	\$1641 00	\$2097 67	537
NEW HANOVER.						
Wrightstown	1	\$81 71	\$63 86	\$354 00	\$499 53	169
Pointville.....	2	78 02	60 95	33 00	477 00	154
Cookstown.....	3	88 18	78 97	332 00	549 15	188
Jacobstown.....	4	82 18	64 23	356 00	502 40	132
Union*.....	5	20 31	16 07	88 00	124 38	56
Plattsburg †.....	6	20 78	16 33	90 00	127 11	32
Harrison.....	7	30 00	23 47	130 00	183 48	61
		\$401 18	\$323 91	\$1738 00	\$2463 10	792
NORTHAMPTON.						
Northampton.....	1	\$471 29	\$433 10	\$3000 00	\$3904 39	837
PEMBERTON.						
Brandywine.....	1	\$30 47	\$11 54	\$132 00	\$174 00	69
Pemberton.....	2	115 42	43 70	500 00	659 11	241
Marlton.....	3	66 02	24 99	286 00	377 01	175
Coates.....	4	32 32	12 23	140 00	184 55	51
New Lisbon.....	5	32 32	12 23	140 00	184 55	79
Brown's Mills.....	6	47 09	17 83	204 00	268 91	107
New Hanover.....	7	24 93	9 42	108 00	142 37	46
Ewing ‡.....	8	12 00	4 54	52 00	68 53	49
Union.....	9	18 46	6 99	80 00	105 46	39
		\$494 42	\$143 49	\$1642 00	\$2164 41	856
SHAMONG.						
Tabernacle.....	1	\$64 17	\$19 84	\$355 50	\$439 52	139
Union.....	2	32 78	10 14	181 58	224 50	71
Free Soil.....	3	26 78	8 28	148 34	183 39	53
Hartford.....	4	35 55	10 99	196 93	243 47	77
Atsion.....	5	21 23	6 57	117 64	189 45	46
		\$180 31	\$55 82	\$999 99	\$1250 33	391
SPRINGFIELD.						
Springfield.....	1	\$44 78	\$33 25	\$194 00	\$272 03	98
Juliusstown.....	2	55 40	41 13	240 00	336 52	105
Jobstown.....	3	60 48	44 90	262 00	367 34	106
Old Springfield.....	4	27 70	20 56	120 00	168 26	64
Willow Grove.....	5	37 87	28 08	164 00	229 96	82
Union.....	6	16 16	11 99	70 00	98 15	36
Mount.....	7	48 87	35 98	210 00	321 06	92
		\$291 26	\$215 89	\$1260 00	\$1793 27	533

* This district lies in New Hanover and Chesterfield.

† This district lies in Chesterfield and New Hanover.

‡ This district lies in Pemberton and Westhampton.

§ This district lies in Shamong and Southampton.

‡ N.B.—The number of children, 406, reported by the State Superintendent for 1867 has been used in ascertaining the amount due each child from the township tax. The money has been apportioned among 391 children.

STATISTICS.—CONTINUED.

TOWNSHIPS.	No. of District.	Amount of money received from the State.	Amount received from surplus revenue.	Amount received from township tax.	Total amount received for the support of Public Schools.	Whole No. of children belonging to the district between 5 and 15 years of age.
SOUTHAMPTON.						
Tabernacle*.....	1	\$9 69	\$5 29	\$57 50	\$72 49	21
Chairville†.....	2	20 31	11 09	110 00	141 41	37
Lane School.....	3	34 16	18 65	185 00	237 82	91
New Freedom.....	4	29 08	15 83	157 50	202 47	67
Beaver Dam.....	5	41 55	22 69	225 00	289 24	90
Vincentown.....	6	189 89	76 89	757 50	973 77	285
Buddtown.....	7	48 94	26 72	265 00	340 66	102
Retreat.....	8	41 09	22 44	222 50	286 02	77
Burr's Mills.....	9	11 54	6 30	62 50	80 34	23
		\$376 24	\$206 45	\$2042 50	\$2624 22	798
WASHINGTON.						
Batsto.....	1	\$45 01	\$9 29	\$193 03	\$247 39	67
Crowleyville.....	2	51 06	10 54	219 02	280 63	76
Friendship Neck.....	3	6 72	1 39	28 82	36 92	10
Senkins' Neck.....	4	16 80	3 47	72 04	92 31	25
Green Bank.....	5	44 34	9 16	190 20	243 70	66
Lower Bank.....	6	40 98	8 46	175 79	225 23	61
Bridgeport.....	7	28 22	5 83	121 04	155 03	42
		\$233 13	\$43 12	\$979 99	\$1278 26	347
WILLINGBOROUGH.						
Willingborough†.....	1	\$43 77	\$50 57	\$400 00	\$494 34	237
WESTHAMPTON.						
Brick.....	1	\$43 91	\$31 92	\$91 63	\$141 28	96
Pine Grove.....	2	23 08	16 63	47 72	73 59	50
Irick.....	3	20 73	14 96	42 95	76 22	45
.....	4	22 62	16 29	46 77	72 11	49
Smithville.....	5	16 16	11 64	33 40	51 50	54
.....	6	18 93	13 63	39 13	60 33	41
.....	7	25 39	13 29	54 69	83 14	55
Ewing§.....	8	22 16	15 96	45 81	70 24	27
		\$193 03	\$139 32	\$402 11	\$628 41	417
WOODLAND.						
Jones' Mill.....	1	\$19 74	\$22 16	\$144 00	\$185 90	36
Governor's Hill¶.....	2	3 70	4 15	27 00	34 86	14
Woodmancy.....	3	5 76	6 46	42 00	54 22	* * 47
Arneyfield ††.....	4	6 99	7 85	51 00	65 84	* * 49
		\$36 19	\$40 62	\$264 00	\$340 82	146

* This district lies in Shamong and Southampton.

† This district lies in Medford and Southampton.

‡ Amount due from the State appropriation, \$109.39, for which no order has been given.

§ This district lies in Burlington and Westhampton.

|| This district lies in Pemberton and Westhampton.

¶ New district.

* * Two colored.

†† This is a new district formed from No. 4 (Burr's Mill) and No. 5 (White Horse).

CAMDEN COUNTY.

ALEXANDER GILMORE, SUPERINTENDENT.

The late period of my induction into the superintendency, has compressed the labor of *five* months into the narrow limits of *one*. The *second* instalment of the State Fund was already due, while the *first* had not as yet been apportioned. The time was at hand for the examination of teachers, as also the election of trustees.

Amid this pressure, it was difficult to decide *where* to commence. I selected, however, the work of communicating with the districts of the county, for which decision several reasons existed. I wished to convey information to the teachers respecting the time and place of examination, the interval being so short, that the most expeditious method must be adopted. The time for the election of trustees having been changed from April to September, and there having been no officer to communicate with the respective boards of the county, a lack of information existed in reference to the provisions of the law on that point. As a result of these circumstances there were many districts in which no arrangements had been made to secure those elections. I was on the ground at the opportune juncture, to set the machinery in motion for the accomplishment of that object.

The county being without a superintendent, delayed also the census of children. Notwithstanding you, sir, as State superintendent, ever faithful in your work, supplied the lack of the county officer as best you could, by sending the blank form for these returns, to the township officers to be distributed among the districts, yet when I entered upon my work, I found that, unfortunately, there were instances, in which, *whole townships* had failed to receive the documents sent. Where this failure had occurred, either in township or district, I supplied the blank form. I was dependent upon these census returns for the material from which to construct my *statistical* report. The *Financial* part also of my report embraces apportionments of school funds, based on statistics to be collected from twenty-two officers in *eleven* townships. Instead of being *in possession* of these Reports at that time, the *incipient steps* had only been taken, to *procure* them. These facts are presented to show the difficulties I encountered in accomplishing this work within the limited time at my disposal. These

visits to the districts, though made as expeditiously as comported with the proper discharge of the duties involved, were completed only the evening preceding the day appointed for the examination of teachers.

In entering upon this examination, I selected as my associates, Mr. Henry K. Bugbee, of Williamstown, and Mr. William Bryant, of Gloucester city ; gentlemen of distinguished ability as teachers, who have also, practically proved themselves to be eminently qualified for a position in the "County Board of Examiners." We have examined and licensed *fifty-one* teachers ; two of whom hold first grade certificates ; two, second grade ; and forty-seven, third grade. The teachers have entered upon their duties with ardor ; a spirit of emulation has been inspired by these examinations, and under the workings of the recently enacted system, they are looking forward to a more exalted position for themselves as educators, and a higher literary grade for the schools. As might be expected, there are *degrees* of proficiency discernible in the schools of the county : but in instances where two calls have been made, an improvement could be traced in the interval between my first and second visit. In calling the meeting of the township boards, the trustees are seconding the arrangements of the superintendent. These gatherings are anticipated with interest. I have no doubt that new zeal will be awakened by them. The teachers and trustees have labored in harmony with the superintendent, and are in sympathy with him in his efforts to promote the cause of education.

STATISTICS.

TOWNSHIPS.	Districts.	No. Schools.	State Appropriation.	Surplus revenue.	Township Tax.	District tax.	Tuition fees.	Total expended for schools.	Building, repairing, furnishing, &c., Pub. S. House,
CENTRE.	*1	47	\$21 70	\$6 47	\$117 50	.....	.....	\$145 95	.....
	2	85	36 93	11 02	200 00	.....	.....	247 67	.....
	3	73	39 71	11 84	215 00	.....	.....	266 55	.....
	4	230	114 96	84 23	622 50	.....	\$29 57	901 81	\$64 57
*Fraction of a District.									
DELAWARE.		440	213 30	63 61	1155 00	.....	29 57	1461 43	64 57
	*1	78	24 93	7 44	.....	125 00	.....	156 37	.....
	2	134	63 25	13 86	.....	200 00	117 53	399 64	.....
	†*3		5 03	1 51	.....	.....	.....	6 59	.....
	*4		18 00	5 37	.....	.....	.....	23 37	.....
	*5	51	22 62	6 75	.....	.....	.....	29 37	.....
	6	70	23 55	7 02	.....	.....	130 00	211 57	20 00
*Fraction of a District.	†7	81	37 40	11 15	.....	.....	.....	43 55	.....
†Census of last year.									
GLOUCESTER.		452	194 83	53 10	.....	325 00	297 53	575 46	20 00
	1	125	60 02	17 90	300 93	.....	156 25	535 10	.....
	2	112	43 01	14 32	240 74	.....	.....	303 07	.....
	3	81	42 47	12 67	212 96	.....	.....	268 10	.....
	4	63	32 32	9 64	162 04	.....	.....	204 00	.....
	5	83	35 09	10 46	175 93	.....	.....	221 43	.....
	*6	65	34 63	10 33	173 61	.....	.....	213 57	.....
	7	82	49 86	14 87	250 00	.....	.....	314 73	.....
	8	86	45 24	13 49	226 55	.....	.....	235 58	.....
	9	95	42 48	12 67	212 96	.....	.....	263 11	.....
*Fraction of a District.	*10	13	6 00	1 79	30 09	.....	.....	37 89	.....
	*11	6	2 77	82	13 89	.....	.....	17 43	.....
HADDON.		516	398 89	118 96	2000 00	.....	156 25	2674 10	.....
	1	203	101 57	30 29	440 00	500 00	.....	1071 86	228 35
	*2	123	54 01	16 11	234 00	.....	.....	304 12	.....
	3	55	26 32	7 55	114 00	.....	.....	143 17	.....
	*4	43	21 24	6 33	92 00	.....	.....	119 57	.....
*Fraction of a District.									
MONROE.		429	203 14	60 53	330 00	500 00	.....	1643 72	223 35
	†1	46	21 24	6 33	149 73	.....	.....	177 30	.....
	2	231	129 27	33 55	911 40	.....	573 60	1652 82	47 43
	*3	92	43 86	13 03	309 22	.....	.....	366 16	15 00
	4	101	38 79	11 57	273 42	.....	.....	323 78	.....
	5	35	14 31	4 27	100 90	.....	.....	119 43	.....
*Fraction of a District.	*6	16	7 84	2 34	55 33	.....	.....	65 51	.....
†Census of last year.									
NEWTON.		571	255 31	76 14	1300 00	.....	573 60	2705 05	62 43
	*2	10	4 62	1 33	33 25	.....	.....	39 25	.....
	*4	74	34 16	10 19	246 05	.....	.....	290 40	.....
	5	504	212 37	63 33	1529 50	800 00	15 00	2620 20	2240 00
	6	513	192 06	57 25	1333 20	.....	.....	1632 54	.....
*Fraction of a District.									
STOCKTON.		1106	443 21	132 13	3192 00	800 00	15 00	4532 39	2240 00
	1	133	86 79	25 88	.....	300 00	.....	412 67	.....
	2	201	96 03	23 64	.....	490 00	.....	614 67	\$583 12
	*3	63	40 17	11 93	.....	175 00	.....	227 15	.....
	*4	66	30 47	9 09	.....	.....	.....	39 56	.....
*Fraction of a District.									
UNION.		473	253 46	75 59	.....	965 00	.....	1294 05	533 12
	2	194	84 95	25 33	560 28	.....	.....	670 56	7 50
*Includes expenses for fuel and books.	3	736	315 33	94 04	2079 72	2043 22	.....	4537 31	*1137 67
		930	400 28	119 37	2640 00	2043 22	.....	5207 37	1144 17

STATISTICS.—CONTINUED.

TOWNSHIPS.	Districts.	No Schools.	State Appropriation.	Surplus revenue.	Township tax.	District tax.	Tuition fees.	Total expended for schools.	Building, repairing, furnishing, &c., Pub. S. House.
WASHINGTON.	1	70	\$39 71	\$11 84	\$101 18	.....	\$70 00	\$222 78	\$35 00
	2	133	60 02	17 90	152 94	.....	.....	230 86	.....
	3	65	33 70	10 05	85 88	\$300 00	.....	429 63	6 00
	4	61	25 16	8 40	71 77	.....	.....	108 33	.....
	§5	79	30 93	9 23	78 82	.....	.....	118 98	.....
	§6	8	3 69	1 10	9 41	.....	.....	14 20	.....
	§Fractions of a District.								
WATERFORD.		416	196 21	58 52	500 00	300 00	70 00	1124 78	41 60
	1	54	31 86	9 50	119 31	55 25	.....	215 92	19 75
	2	64	32 78	9 78	122 77	.....	.....	161 33	.....
		70	32 32	9 64	121 04	.....	.....	163 00	.....
	5	100	31 38	9 35	117 47	.....	.....	158 20	.....
		174	80 33	23 96	300 86	.....	.....	405 15	.....
	§7	182	75 25	22 44	281 84	247 40	.....	626 03	533 56
	8	35	17 54	5 23	65 70	.....	.....	88 47	118 70
	§9	3	1 38	41	5 19	.....	.....	6 98	.....
	†10	56	17 56	5 24	65 82	.....	.....	88 62	.....
WINSLOW.		785	320 40	95 55	1200 00	302 65	.....	1918 60	672 01
	1	223	86 33	25 75	561 00	.....	.....	673 08	.....
	2	105	48 02	14 32	312 00	.....	.....	374 34	.....
	3	71	28 62	8 54	186 00	.....	.....	223 16	9 17
	§4	24	8 77	2 61	57 00	.....	.....	63 88	.....
	§5	70	40 63	12 12	264 00	.....	.....	316 75	.....
	6	79	34 16	10 19	222 00	.....	.....	266 35	950 00
	§7	15	5 08	1 51	33 00	.....	.....	39 59	.....
	†8	33	15 24	4 54	99 00	.....	.....	118 78	.....
	9	74	33 24	9 91	216 00	.....	.....	259 15	.....
§Fraction of a District.									
†Census of last year.									
		694	300 09	89 49	1950 00	.....	.....	2339 58	959 17

RECAPITULATION.

TOWNSHIPS OR CITIES.	No. Scholars.	State Appropriation.	Surplus Revenue.	Township and City Tax.	District Tax.	Tuition Fees.	Total expended for schools.	Expended for building, repairing, furnishing, hiring, Public School Houses.
Camden City	4900	\$2324 55	\$693 24	\$24394 15	.....	.....	\$27411 94	\$1144 92
Centre	440	213 30	63 61	1155 00	.....	\$29 57	1461 48	64 57
Delaware	452	194 83	58 10	.....	\$325 00	297 53	875 46	20 00
Gloucester	816	378 89	118 96	2000 00	.....	156 25	2674 10	.....
Haddon	429	203 14	60 58	830 00	500 00	.....	1643 72	22 35
Monroe	571	255 81	76 14	1800 00	.....	573 60	2705 05	62 43
Newton	1106	443 21	132 15	3192 00	800 00	15 00	4582 39	2240 00
Stockton	473	253 46	75 59	.....	965 00	.....	1294 05	588 12
Union	930	400 23	119 37	2640 00	2048 22	.....	5207 87	1144 17
Washington	416	195 21	53 52	500 00	300 00	70 00	1124 73	41 00
Waterford	733	320 40	95 55	1200 00	302 65	.....	1918 60	672 01
Winslow	694	390 09	89 49	1950 00	.....	.....	2339 58	959 17
	11,965	5503 67	1641 83	39711 15	5240 87	1141 95	53238 97	7164 79



CAPE MAY COUNTY.

MAURICE BESELEY, SUPERINTENDENT.

In preparing my report, upon the condition of the schools of Cape May county, perhaps it will be instructive to revert back to their status, at the time of and for some years previous to the passage of the late act of March 21st, 1867.

Through the neglect of superintendents, trustees, parents and others, their usefulness could not be maintained, and they had relapsed, on the passage of the new law, into a chaotic condition which needed the genial influences of enlightened legislation to remove, and we trust hereafter to give new life and vigor to a system so worthy the exertions of the philanthropist, and so dear to the interests and welfare of every member of society.

The difficulty under the old law seemed to be a want of system. In the first place the Town Superintendents became very negligent in visiting the schools, many of them acting upon the principle that *they* were amply competent to take care of themselves, without their kindly aid and assistance, and to see a trustee in a school house was about as unlikely an event and as great an anomaly as to see a jew in a christian chapel. The parents of children have been equally indifferent. Formerly in this county some degree of interest was manifested by teachers holding examinations at the end of every quarter, when the trustees and people turned out "en masse," to hear interesting pieces, dialogues and other exercises by the children; which not only stimulated them in the acquisition of knowledge, but engendered a spirit of emulation amongst them conducive of much good. This state of things died out many years ago, and since that the schools have been almost solely, under the dominion of the teacher, who too often felt but little interest in their advancement, beyond the emoluments of his position. How was it possible, then, to obtain any reliable data, either financial or statistical, when the teacher kept no register, and made no report to the Township Superintendent? consequently the reports of the latter to the State Superintendent were based upon speculative and imaginary figures, rendering *his* annual return unsatisfactory to himself and the public; particularly as far it was founded upon the conjectures of the Town Superintendents.

To draw a parallel between the old and the new law, before a perfect organization of the latter shall have been effected, would not be proper at this time. Suffice it to say, however, the old law has been tried, and the new one has not; yet as the old one has signally failed, we have every confidence to believe the new will meet with the expectations of its framers and advocates; having been prepared evidently with much care and consideration. Should it have the effect as it doubtless will, to bring out correct reports from the teachers to the district clerks, and through them to the county superintendents, reliable information can be had for the State Superintendent hereafter, with which to perfect his reports. To say the act is perfect, would be to say that man is infallible. Let us wait patiently a reasonable time, and if any material defect should appear, it can be corrected. I consider one of its most efficient sections, that which makes it obligatory upon the teachers to keep a register, under a penalty of non-payment of salary. This salutary provision I had formerly urged upon the State Superintendent as a necessity, in numerous reports heretofore made, as Superintendent of the Township of Dennis.

You will find attached my financial and statistical reports up to the end of the fiscal year, September 1st, 1867, which embodies all the data that can be obtained at this time; our schools having been closed during the summer months. As a consequence in another year, they will be full and explicit. You will observe a new school house, is in progress of erection in the new district No. 10, in Dennis township, and a large and commodious one in No. 27, or Cape Island city. This will be the largest and most elaborate one, when finished, in our county, the tax only for a part of it being raised this year. As they have no board of education nor City Superintendent yet appointed, I have had, for the present, under the advice of the officials there, to embody their report in mine. In the county, some houses are being repaired, and some new ones are in contemplation. There are many good houses, and some nearly new, although too many of them are small, illy ventilated, and out of repair. As a general interest has been awakened since the diffusion of the new law amongst the people in reference to the condition of their school houses, it is to be hoped it will not abate until their renovation or rebuilding, shall have become an accomplished fact. It is worthy of remark, that to the credit of the district clerks of my appointment, every school district, from No. 1, commencing at Beesley's Point, in the north-eastern part of the county, to No. 27, at Cape Island, have been very promptly reported, with affirmations attached to their returns. Their reports at this time, contain but little except the number of children, which is nearly all in fact they had to communicate; the amount of money raised by tax having to be obtained from the township collectors, and the amount of surplus fund from Dr. C. F. Leaming, our loan commissioner. I will likewise add that Cape Island City has raised by tax for the payment of teachers salaries, \$4.60 per scholar; Lower township, \$3; Middle township, \$2; Dennis township, \$2.98, and Upper township \$3 per scholar, as based upon the number of children reported in April last.

Having recently been around the county, I have to say the duties of the county superintendent have been carried out, under the directions of the state superintendent, in as practical a manner as possible, under the circumstances of a new organization, and if this new law shall hereafter be the means, under Providence, of giving an impetus to the cause of education in the State of New Jersey, then the great end for which it was framed, will have been accomplished. This can only be brought about by the cordial co-operation and support of all the officials created by it, in vigilance and increasing watchfulness.

If *they* do their duty, it is not unreasonable to suppose that the blessings which will emanate from it to the rising generation will be felt and acknowledged in every district, township and county, of the glorious little State of New Jersey; pæans of thankfulness will go up from this happy multitude for her continued prosperity and advancement, in all time to come; and a veneration and pride of country will be instilled into their minds, enabling them to catch the inspiration of the poet,

“Where is the man with soul so dead,
Who never to himself hath said,
This is my own, my native land.”

CENSUS REPORT.

A statement of the number of children between the ages of five and eighteen years, in each district and township of Cape May county, as reported October 1, 1867.

UPPER TOWNSHIP.

District No. 1,	.	.	.	.	.	80
“ “ 2,	.	.	.	.	.	64
“ “ 3,	.	.	.	.	.	67
“ “ 4,	.	.	.	.	.	89
“ “ 5,	.	.	.	.	.	102
“ “ 6,	.	.	.	.	.	41
“ “ 7,	.	.	.	.	.	23
						— 466

DENNIS TOWNSHIP.

District No. 8,	.	.	.	.	.	70
“ “ 9,	.	.	.	.	.	42
“ “ 10,	.	.	.	.	.	67
“ “ 11,	.	.	.	.	.	88
“ “ 12,	.	.	.	.	.	87
“ “ 13,	.	.	.	.	.	66
“ “ 14,	.	.	.	.	.	62
						— 482

MIDDLE TOWNSHIP.

District No. 15,	.	.	.	.	.	42
“ “ 16,	.	.	.	.	.	150
“ “ 17,	.	.	.	.	.	89
“ “ 18,	.	.	.	.	.	187
“ “ 19,	.	.	.	.	.	102
“ “ 20,	.	.	.	.	.	95
“ “ 21,	.	.	.	.	.	40
						<hr/> 705

LOWER TOWNSHIP.

District No. 22,	.	.	.	.	.	97
“ “ 23,	.	.	.	.	.	54
“ “ 24,	.	.	.	.	.	82
“ “ 25,	.	.	.	.	.	72
“ “ 26,	.	.	.	.	.	139
“ “ 27,	.	.	.	.	.	12
						<hr/> 456

CAPE ISLAND CITY.

District No. 27,	214
						<hr/> 214

Total number of children in the county,	<hr/> 2,323
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FINANCIAL SUMMARY.

TOWNSHIPS.	Amount of money raised by tax.	Amount received from the State.	Amount received from Surplus Fund.	Amount for building School Houses.	Total amount appropri- ated to School pur- poses.
Cape Island	\$1000 00	\$100 18	\$50 00	\$2000 00	\$3150 00
Lower Township	1437 00	221 13	115 75	.....	1773 88
Middle Township	1470 00	324 57	182 75	.....	1977 32
Dennis Township	1500 00	252 54	124 00	1000 00	2576 54
Upper Township	1847 00	207 80	115 25	.....	1669 55
Total in county	6754 00	1105 72	557 75	3000 00	11447 47

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

A. R. JONES, SUPERINTENDENT.

I received my appointment April 29. It was confirmed by the County Board of Freeholders, May 8. Soon after that I resigned my school and made arrangements for the work before me. For twelve years I had labored in the school-room, realizing that as a teacher I had many trials, in common with other teachers, caused in a great measure by the imperfect school system, and as I looked over the other States, and saw that they were far ahead of New Jersey, I wondered why New Jersey would not do something for her schools. While the Legislature legislates for railroads, turnpikes, &c., why not provide for the education of the thousands who are growing up rapidly, and will soon occupy our farms, our shops, our counting rooms, our school rooms, our pulpits, our legislative halls; but at last the work is begun.

The Legislature of 1866 gave us the State Board of Education, and the Legislature of 1867 gave us the "new school law." It was very natural that it should meet with opposition. Every *new movement* meets with opposition, every effort to get the wheels out of the old ruts will be opposed; railroads, steamboats, turnpikes, churches, schoolhouses, moral reforms of every kind, all are opposed. It is characteristic of some men to oppose everything, it is their nature, and I think we should feel kindly toward such. It *amuses* them, and does not *hurt* the onward march of everything.

"Onward, onward, ever. Human progress none may stay,
All who make the vain endeavor shall, like chaff, be swept away."

Knowing the nature of some men, and having implicit confidence in the sentiment expressed by the above lines, I felt nerved for the work. I was in earnest, and somewhat enthusiastic. I felt anxious that Cumberland county should be second to no county in the State. I think I realized it was a great work, that a person must give his whole time and attention to it, or else it would not be any advance over the township superintendency system, or the people would have another cause for dissatisfaction, if a man should make some business.

or profession primary, and the schools secondary. There seemed to be much opposition to the law, we could hear about it from every part of the county, and I must own, I felt some misgivings about my reception among the people.

BOARD MEETINGS.

In the month of June, I met the Township Board of Trustees, of every township in the county, after calling the board to order, by stating the fact that the school law constituted the trustees of each township, a township board of trustees, we then talked to them upon the following points: "The old law is good enough, we do not need a new one; the new law is arbitrary and tyrannical; it is a political measure; it is a Normal school concern." After endeavoring to meet those points, we organized the board by electing a Secretary, then proceeded to appoint district clerks, and to explain the practical workings of the law. We adjourned our board meetings until the month of September. During that month we had the pleasure of meeting each board the second time, and, perhaps, we can give the spirit of the meetings best by presenting the resolutions that were passed. We held the first of the second series of meetings at Vineland, Landis township: the meeting was quite full and very enthusiastic. The feeling among the people was so cheering and encouraging, that we felt proud of Vineland, and felt to pity those superintendents who have no Vineland in their counties. Judging from the spirit of the people, we concluded we should not have the best of the wine at the last of the feast; but we were agreeably surprised to find a good feeling throughout the entire county; much better than we found in our meetings in June, and we learned with pleasure, that we had good strong men to work with, men who might differ in regard to the practical workings of the school law, but who were in earnest in regard to the subject of education; they realized that we were behind other States, and that if we were true to ourselves, to our children and to the best interests of New Jersey, we would rise above all contention about the law; and if it is not what we want, we will labor as citizens of New Jersey to make it what we need, so that our State may rank second to none in the Union. The following resolutions were passed by nearly every board in the county:

Resolved, That our schools ought to be free.

Resolved, That we recommend Trustees to hire their teachers by the year.

Resolved, That we recommend a uniformity of books in each township.

Resolved, That we recommend Trustees to purchase the school books, and have them as the property of the district.

In many places the above resolutions were discussed with much spirit and earnestness, showing that the Trustees at least, are disposed to *wake up*. We cannot close this hasty and imperfect account

of these meetings, without referring to the universal kindness and hospitality of the Trustees. We gave notice that we wished to get well acquainted with each one, and we should expect to drive up to their houses, and if they did not wish us to come, they must put up notices! "Come on" said some, "you will not find any notices at my house" said others, and true enough, we have met with a cordial reception, beyond our most sanguine expectations, in every portion of our county, and it is now difficult to decide where we find the most earnest co-operation; and in concluding this part of our report, we would say that if we are not wonderfully deceived, we have the hearty co-operation of the Trustees of each district in the county.

EXAMINATIONS.

We held our first examination, the last Friday in August, and for the convenience of the teachers, it was held at the following places. for Hopewell, Stoe Creek and Greenwich townships, at Roadstown; for Fairfield, Maurice River and Downs, at Dividing Creek; for Pittsgrove, Landis and Deerfield, at Centreton. Mr. S. Culver, of Millville, attended at Roadstown, Mr. B. G. Ames, of Newport, was at Dividing Creek, and Mr. Charles Hampton, of Bridgeton, and myself, went to Centreton. Twenty were examined at Roadstown; thirteen at Dividing Creek, and twenty-five at Centreton. September 13, we held a special examination at Vineland, eleven were examined. September 25, held a special examination at Dorchester, two examined. September 27, at Vineland, two were examined. To sum up, seventy-three teachers have been examined, sixty have received certificates, and thirteen failed. Three received first grade, six received second grade, and fifty-one third grade. Forty-one were born in New Jersey; nine in New York; five in Pennsylvania; four in Maine; four in Massachusetts; three in England; two in Michigan; one in Iowa, one in New Hampshire; one in Connecticut; one in Rhode Island, and one in Hayti. The oldest is fifty-seven, the youngest sixteen. The greatest number of years experience, thirty; over sixteen and under twenty, fifteen; over twenty and under thirty, thirty-three; over thirty and under forty, five; over forty and under fifty, four; over fifty, two. We did not get the ages of the other fourteen. Ten have had no experience; over one year and under five, thirty-three; over five and under ten, seven; over ten and under twenty, three; over twenty, two. Our teachers are progressive and inquiring, and are anxious to learn aboutt he best method of teaching, governing, &c. We cannot conclude this report without returning our thanks to the editors of our county papers; these gentlemen have shown us much kindness in publishing our notices of examinations, &c. We feel very grateful to them for the general interest they have manifested in the cause of education, and however much they may differ with us in regard to the best means of securing to our State *free* schools, we must believe that they are warm friends of *good* schools. There are thousands in other States who are considering very carefully the soil, climate, geographical position of New Jersey, with a

view of making it their future homes ; will we not labor earnestly, faithfully and enthusiastically, if necessary, to make our system of free schools so thorough, that there shall be a straight way from the threshold of every dwelling, however *humble*, in the country, village or city, to the highest places of usefulness, influence and honor ; will we not as citizens of New Jersey, work for this grand and glorious result, so that we can say, with assurance, to *all* who are disposed to settle among us, we know we have the soil, climate, &c., and we have just as good schools as you leave behind you ?” “Come on with your enterprise, your energy, your industry, your capital.”

We think the teachers, trustees and patrons, are disposed to *wake up*, and give to the boys and girls of New Jersey, the best means of education ; we believe they are disposed to get out of the old ruts, the old beaten paths, and we trust they will not stop until they make education as free as the sunlight or the pure breezes of heaven.

“God scatters love on every side,
Freely among his children *all*.”

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

TOWNSHIPS.	Township Tax.	State Appropriation.	Interest on Surplus Revenue.	Total.	Number of children.
Deerfield.....	\$1000 00	\$174 98	\$20 00	\$1194 98	416
Downe.....	1000 00	513 85	.....	1513 85	1089
Fairfield.....	1000 00	361 49	155 43	1546 97	784
Greenwich.....	500 00	161 12	.....	661 12	360
Hopewell.....	600 00	270 54	210 10	1080 64	575
Landis.....	1200 00	542 93	.....	1742 93	1313
Maurice River.....	2100 00	393 81	.....	2493 81	803
Stoe Creek.....	500 00	172 67	96 40	769 07	358
	\$7900 00	\$2591 89	\$511 93	\$11003 87	*5698

* Pittsgrove township reports 517 children; Bridgeton 1,535; and Millville 1,358, making the total number of children in the county 9,103.

DISTRICT SCHOOL CENSUS.

DISTRICTS.	Deerfield.	Downe.	Fairfield.	Greenwich.	Hopewell.	Landis.	Maurice River.	Pittsgrove.	Stoe Creek.
No. 1.....	23	62	152	117	7	62	35	93	11
" 2.....	120	270	61	109	78	65	202	52	75
" 3.....	79	75	104	44	78	60	201	99	53
" 4.....	59	102	243	90	97	115	137	88	74
" 5.....	51	55	75	.....	32	470	110	80	33
" 6.....	58	73	54	.....	57	128	62	31	65
" 7.....	18	103	95	.....	59	21	56	32	47
" 8.....	13	197	.....	.....	73	114	.....	42	.....
" 9.....	.....	62	.....	.....	31	107	.....	.....	.....
" 10.....	.....	90	.....	.....	31	28	.....	.....	.....
" 11.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	29	.....	.....	.....
" 12.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	64	.....	.....	.....
" 13.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	416	1089	784	360	575	1313	803	517	358

ESSEX COUNTY.

JOSEPH L. MUNN, SUPERINTENDENT.

The following is a statement of the number of children, August 1, 1867:

BELLVILLE.

District—Second River,	.	.	.	.	490
“ Montclair,	.	.	.	.	125
“ N. Belleville,	.	.	.	.	295
“ S. Belleville,	.	.	.	.	213
“ Franklin,	.	.	.	.	73
					<hr/> 1196

BLOOMFIELD.

District—Central Union,	.	.	.	.	828
“ Montclair,	.	.	.	.	335
“ Washington,	.	.	.	.	228
“ S. H. Plains,	.	.	.	.	110
“ Mt. Hebron,	.	.	.	.	115
					<hr/> 1616

CALDWELL.

District—Caldwell,	.	.	.	.	144
“ Westville,	.	.	.	.	30
“ Franklin,	.	.	.	.	88
“ Clinton,	.	.	.	.	82
“ Fairfield,	.	.	.	.	79
“ Verona,	.	.	.	.	110
“ Cedar Grove,	.	.	.	.	144
“ N. Caldwell,	.	.	.	.	74
“ Centreville,	.	.	.	.	21
					<hr/> 772

CLINTON.

District No. 1,	.	.	.	.	.	.	35
" " 2,	.	.	.	.	.	.	73
" " 3,	.	.	.	.	.	.	174
" Irvington,	.	.	.	.	.	.	449
" No. 6,	.	.	.	.	.	.	412
							<hr/>
							1142

EAST ORANGE.

District—Ashland,	.	.	.	.	.	.	360
" Eastern,	.	.	.	.	.	.	231
" Franklin,	.	.	.	.	.	.	136
							<hr/>
							727

LIVINGSTON.

District—Northfield,	.	.	.	.	.	.	86
" Centreville,	.	.	.	.	.	.	84
" Livingston,	.	.	.	.	.	.	99
" Squiertown,	.	.	.	.	.	.	62
" Washington Place,	.	.	.	.	.	.	40
" Westville,	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
							<hr/>
							374

MILLBURN.

District—Washington Place,	.	.	.	.	.	.	11
" White Oak Ridge,	.	.	.	.	.	.	39
" Spring Village,	.	.	.	.	.	.	106
" Springfield,	.	.	.	.	.	.	20
" Chatham,	.	.	.	.	.	.	28
" Washington,	.	.	.	.	.	.	201
" Hobart,	.	.	.	.	.	.	19
" Jefferson Village,	.	.	.	.	.	.	13
" S. Mountain,	.	.	.	.	.	.	4
							<hr/>
							441

ORANGE.

District—St. Marks,	.	.	.	.	.	.	282
" Central,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1048
" Girard,	.	.	.	.	.	.	385

SCHOOL REPORT.

723

"	Marshfield,	.	.	.	.	318
"	Union,	.	.	.	.	8
						<hr/>
						2041

SOUTH ORANGE.

District—Columbia,	.	.	.	.	205
“ Union,	.	.	.	.	71
“ Vauxhall,	.	.	.	.	50
“ Middleville,	.	.	.	.	73
“ Jefferson Village,	.	.	.	.	65
					<hr/>
					464

WEST ORANGE.

District—St. Marks,	.	.	.	.	310
“ South Mountain,	.	.	.	.	67
“ West Orange,	.	.	.	.	82
“ Pleasant Valley,	.	.	.	.	80
					<hr/>
					539

SUMMARY.

	Shool Census.	State money.	Town tax.
Belleville,	1,196	\$525 39	\$3,414 00
Bloomfield,	1,616	720 22	6,000 00
Caldwell,	772	343 49	2,000 00
Clinton,	1,142	482 92	3,138 00
East Orange,	727	278 85	2,106 00
Livingston,	374	159 28	800 00
Millburn,	441	185 59	1,206 00
Orange,	2,041	832 87	3,000 00
South Orange,	464	215 14	1,864 00
West Orange,	539	238 69	1,938 75
Newark city,	20,958		87,000 00
<hr/>			
Total,	30,270		\$112,466 75

GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

WM. MILLIGAN, SUPERINTENDENT

SCHOOL HOUSES.

No new houses have been built during the year, but improvements long needed, have been made to the house at Woodbury, by the addition of two good sized rooms. The houses at Mantua and Thoroughfare, have been repaired, and the old fashioned long desks that would hold from six to eight, have been displaced by comfortable desks to accomodate two ; leaving a nice aisle between the rows (thus enabling the scholars to leave their seat without having to climb over two or three as formerly), and contributing very much to the order of the school. North Woodbury needs a larger house and more ground, unless it is consolidated with the South Woodbury District. The Chestnut Grove and Paul's District, have been consolidated, and they have built an addition to the house (which was a new one) belonging to Chestnut Grove. But the houses generally in this county, are very poor, some hardly fit for stables, and those that we have of the better sort, are sadly in want of proper ventilation, light and furniture. Out-buildings are generally poor, and many of the districts have but one for both sexes, to which subject I have called the attention of the trustees, and they have promised that it shall not be so at my next visit. The main evil I find in regard to our school houses is that they are used for religious and public purposes, such as town meetings. Political meetings are held in them, and in fact, every show that comes along, finds access to our school-houses. Most of these houses have been built by corporations or associations, with the understanding that the school and church meet in them ; the house goes to destruction, and the complaint is that the school commits the crime of destroying, and, vice versa, and the district refuses to be taxed to keep the property in repair, unless a deed is made to them in order that the house be used for no other than school purposes. In another district, they told me that a political meeting, those outside, made a bon-fire of the out-houses (to their shame be it said).

APPARATUS.

Our schools are very poorly supplied with black-boards, charts, maps, &c. It is utterly impossible to teach well without such helps; our leading schools are well supplied with black-boards, but we are sadly in want of globes and philosophical apparatus in our principal schools.

VISITATIONS.

I have visited thirty districts, and found very good order in all, except one, where it was owing to the want of proper qualification and training, and advised the teacher in charge, to attend our State Normal School. Quite a number of our schools were closed for the want of funds.

TEACHERS.

I have examined forty-two teachers. Thirty-five received third grade certificates; two, second grade; and five first grade. I found that the teachers knew nothing about map drawing, hence their marks in geography were low. Two of these third grade teachers I placed on probation until November, as they were engaged, and had taught part of their term. Many of our best teachers are leaving the profession on account of the poor remuneration they receive.

TEXT BOOKS.

The Township Boards have all met once excepting Franklin township, where there is very little interest in the cause of education, but there is a little leaven settling there which will bring about a better state of things. Deptford, Woolwich and Greenwich have adopted, and the others will soon, a uniform series. Since my appointment I have been very busy in appointing clerks, explaining the law, and visiting trustees. The new school law has operated so far to the awakening of a greater interest on the part of the people in regard to the system of public schools, and I think it will give us a better class of teachers. The section in regard to corporal punishment is condemned and the prevailing opinion is that some measure should be taken to compel the people to send their children to school. Quite a number of our people complain that the law imposes too much tax upon them, but I think that when our schools issue from the embryo state in which their great influence is now hid, that "Old Gloucester" will be equal to her sister counties in the great work of "Public Instruction." Give us more money to pay our teachers a salary that will keep some thing more than body and soul together, and we will give you better schools. If the state could give more money it would work better. Many of our best and most experienced teachers are leaving business every year, and seeking more remunerative employment. I

would suggest to *trustees* the necessity of discriminating more in favor of such, and holding out such pecuniary considerations as would induce them to remain in the profession.

COLORED SCHOOLS.

We have three in this county which are taught by ladies of their own color and I trust they will make greater progress than they have done. One is in Deptford, the others in Woolwich and Franklin townships. They are all small; the one in Deptford is at Woodbury, and under the control of *white trustees*, being a part of district No. 7.

MORAL INSTRUCTION.

The scriptures are regularly read in our schools, and other methods of moral instruction used as opportunities afford, but no text book on the subject is used, but might be I think in our graded schools.

SALARIES.

It is a difficult matter to report accurately the salaries of teachers. In some districts they hire the teacher by the day, the minimum being a dollar, and the maximum two dollars; others from three to four cents, according to the branches taught. If the pupil is absent nothing is received, but the teachers must be there. Now this is injurious to any district pursuing such a system. The highest salary received by male teachers per annum is \$800, and the lowest \$500. They should receive more than this when rents and living are taken into consideration, and the amount of labor they have in a graded school numbering from two to four hundred pupils. Our lady teachers receive (and I must say sometimes grudgingly) one dollar a day, and sometimes less than that. Now consider this; one lady that I know receives sixty dollars a quarter, pays forty-eight for board and washing. What is there left? The highest salaries that are paid are \$350 per annum, and where the work is equal to that of any grammar school teacher in our cities.

DISTRICTS.

A number of the school districts need consolidating, as they are so small that it is impossible to sustain anything like a good school. Some number only sixteen pupils.

CENSUS REPORT.

HARRISON TOWNSHIP.

District No.	1—Clem's Run,	.	.	.	61
" "	2—Pineville,	.	.	.	68
" "	3—Oak Grove,	.	.	.	47
" "	4—Cedar Grove,	.	.	.	80
" "	5—Harrisonville,	.	.	.	111
" "	6—Clover Dale,	.	.	.	41
" "	7—Columbia	.	.	.	64
" "	8—Union,	.	.	.	122
" "	9—Harmony,	.	.	.	83
" "	10—Washington,	.	.	.	41
" "	11—Paul's	.	.	.	51
" "	12—Emlin,	.	.	.	7
" "	13—Mount Pleasant,	.	.	.	60
" "	14—Chesnut Grove,	.	.	.	
" "	15—Wood Will,	.	.	.	107
Total,					943

GREENWICH.

District No.	1—Gibbstown,	.	.	.	135
" "	2—Paulsboro,	.	.	.	257
" "	3—Clarksboro,	.	.	.	123
" "	4—Greenwich	.	.	.	115
" "	5—Berkley,	.	.	.	83
" "	6—Washington,	.	.	.	41
" "	7—Poplar Grove,	.	.	.	27
Total,					781

DEPTFORD TOWNSHIP.

District No.	1—Westville,	.	.	.	72
" "	2—Davis,	.	.	.	41
" "	3—Lambtown	.	.	.	110
" "	4—Sparks	.	.	.	56
" "	5—Mantua Grove,	.	.	.	111
" "	6—Thoroughfare,	.	.	.	133
" "	7—S. Woodbury	.	.	.	368

SCHOOL REPORT.

729

District No. 8—Red Bank,	129
“ “ 9—N. Woodbury,	165
“ “ 10—(mostly in Camden county, no report)	
“ “ 11—Scotts, (partly in Camden county)	22
“ “ 12—Mantua, (partly in Mantua township)	13
Total,	1220

MANTUA TOWNSHIP.

District No. 1—Paul's,	52
“ “ 2—Mantua,	180
“ “ 3—Knight's Run,	93
“ “ 4—Emlin,	51
“ “ 5—Barnsboro,	69
“ “ 6—Chesnut Grove,	34
“ “ 7—Greenwich,	18
“ “ 8—Berkely,	13
“ “ 9—Mt. Pleasant,	37
Total,	547

WOOLWICH TOWNSHIP.

District No. 1—Cloverdale,	
“ “ 2—Battentown,	
“ “ 3—Swedesboro,	181
“ “ 4—Poplar Grove,	36
“ “ 5—Repaupo,	109
“ “ 6—Bridgeport,	126
“ “ 7—Oak Grove,	102
“ “ 8—Centre Square,	82
“ “ 9—Jackson,	61
“ “ 10—Union,	73
“ “ 11—Auburn,	23
“ “ 12—Small Gloucester,	54
“ “ 13—Nortonville,	64
“ “ 14—Washington,	41
“ “ 15—Cooper,	54
Total,	1127

CLAYTON TOWNSHIP.

District No. 1—Glassboro,	535
“ “ 2—Union,	111
“ “ 3—Fislerville,	360

District No. 4—Franklinville,	.	.	.	.	13
“ “ 5—Hardingville,	.	.	.	.	64
Total,					1083

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.

District No. 1—Franklinville,	.	.	.	.	97
“ “ 2—Howard,	.	.	.	.	31
“ “ 3—Washington	.	.	.	.	81
“ “ 4—Malaga,	.	.	.	.	108
“ “ 5—Lake,	.	.	.	.	72
“ “ 6—Downtown,	.	.	.	.	30
“ “ 7—Piny Hollow,	.	.	.	.	36
“ “ 8—Hopewell,	.	.	.	.	50
“ “ 9—Fislerville,	.	.	.	.	55
“ “ 10—Forest Grove,	.	.	.	.	56
“ “ 11—Franklin,	.	.	.	.	11
“ “ 12—Colored School,	.	.	.	.	19
“ “ 13—Newfield,	.	.	.	.	60
“ “ 14—Bellevue,	.	.	.	.	29
Total,					735

SUMMARY OF CENSUS OF GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

Harrison Township,	.	.	.	.	943
Greenwich “	.	.	.	.	781
Franklin “	.	.	.	.	735
Deptford “	.	.	.	.	1220
Mantua “	.	.	.	.	547
Woolwich “	.	.	.	.	1127
Clayton “	.	.	.	.	1083
Total,					6436

FINANCIAL SUMMARY.

TOWNSHIPS.	Amount appropriated.	Amount from State.	Amount from surplus revenue.	Amount from township.
Deptford	\$2687 33	\$560 48	\$326 85	*\$1800 00
Mantua	846 62	238 68	107 94	*500 00
Greenwlch.	1937 29	322 71	126 29	1499 00
Harrison	1900 14	434 20	199 94	1275 00
Woolwich	1991 82	491 68	225 13	800 00
Clayton	1821 02	482 91	138 11	†1200 00
Franklin	2056 25	370 78	79 52	1606 00
	\$13249 47	\$2901 40	\$1203 78	\$8680 00

* District No. 7 raised \$2,000 for Schools, \$3,000 for buildings. District No. 2 raised \$600—\$200 for Schools, \$400 for buildings.

† District No. 1 raised \$1,200 for School purposes.

HUDSON COUNTY.

WM. L. DICKINSON, SUPERINTENDENT.

I herewith submit my report as Superintendent of Hudson County, for the year ending August 31, 1867. The time has been so short since the enactment of the school law, and my appointment under the same, that very full and accurate statistics or very valuable information or suggestions concerning the operations of the law, can hardly be expected. Nevertheless the accompanying table of statistics is worthy of confidence in respect to the census of the children between the ages of five and eighteen, although the increase over the number reported last year, 3,374, seems very large. The number reported last year was much smaller than it should have been in some of the cities, on account of a misunderstanding of the questions contained in the blanks sent to the superintendents. The financial part of the tables is also correct, I believe, so far as it refers to the amount of money received from the State or from township tax. In some districts, no regular accounts have been kept of receipts and expenditures, and results are reached by "guess." We shall do better next year. In many schools no proper school registers have been kept during the year, and therefore the number of children reported as attending different periods of time from twelve months downwards, is not reliable. In this matter, also, we shall do better next year, if the new registers are kept according to law. The rest of the table is mainly correct, or, at least free from gross errors. An interesting fact connected with the schools of Jersey City and Hoboken, is the establishment of evening schools for the benefit of those who by reason of their age or avocations are unable to attend the day schools. During the last year the number of those who availed themselves of the benefit of such schools in Jersey City, was 1,138. Of these, 228 were adults, or above the age of eighteen years. I believe the State Board of Education has never called for any statistics concerning evening schools. Whether any such schools are established in the cities of other counties of this State, I know not. Here they are regarded with great favor, and will, no doubt, soon be established in all our

cities and large towns, where great numbers of children, otherwise, will never go to school at all, after they reach an age at which their labor becomes useful to their parents, this occurs often at the tender age of ten or twelve years.

In Greenville and West Hoboken, the school houses are reported as poor, small, unfit for use. It gives me pleasure, however, to say that these towns are making preparations to erect large and commodious buildings, which will be an honor to the cause of education. Jersey City is also erecting a large and expensive school house, which will, soon, no doubt, be followed by the construction of others. The desire of the people to have schools of a high order, and the willingness to be taxed for the same, are growing fast in most parts of the county. They recognize the truth that the greatest treasure of a State, is its children. If they are properly educated, all other advantages and possessions are increased to a manifold extent, if they are neglected, and grow up in ignorance, the wealth of the State is diminished, and its greatest blessings, liberty and equality, become its greatest curses.

The working of the new school law is attended with little or no friction. I believe the people are willing to try it faithfully and correct its faults as experience may dictate. Perfection cannot be reached at a bound, nor if it could, would grumblers acknowledge it, or be satisfied with it.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY.

TOWNSHIPS.	District.	Amount of money received from the State.	Amount received from Township Tax.	Amount received from District Tax.	Total amount received for the support of Public Schools.	Amount expended during the year for building, purchasing, hiring, repairing or furnishing Pub. School House.	Whole No. of children belonging to the District between 5 and 18 years of age.
North Bergen	1	\$47 55	\$361 07	.....	\$408 02	.....	138
North Bergen	2	38 78	.....	\$50 00	538 78	\$150 00	93
North Bergen	3	99 26	753 69	.....	852 95	40 45	209
North Bergen	4	103 41	785 24	522 88	1534 47	45 17	259
Total North Bergen.....		289 00	1900 00	.....	3334 82	235 62	699
Bayonne	4	165 28	834 50	.....	999 78	.....	232
Bayonne	5	148 20	748 25	800 00	1696 45	555 21	331
Bayonne	6	82 64	417 25	400 00	899 89	7 17	124
Total Bayonne.....		396 12	2000 00	.....	3596 12	562 38	787
Union Township	8	125 58	1050 19	471 68	1647 45	16 33	286
Union Township	9	40 63	339 77	.....	380 40	29 00	120
Union Township	10	72 94	610 04	.....	632 98	724 45	168
Total Union Township.....		239 15	2000 00	.....	2710 83	769 78	569

FINANCIAL SUMMARY.

TOWNSHIPS.	District.		Amount of money received from the State.	Amount received from Township Tax.	Amount received from District Tax.	Total amount received for the support of Public Schools.	Amount expended during the year for building, purchasing, hiring, repairing or furnishing Pub. School House.	Whole No. of children belonging to the District between 5 and 15 years of age.
Uniontown.....	1		\$410 44	\$5223 36	.....	\$5507 23	\$5235 96	1118
Weehawken	1		33 24	600 00	.....	633 24	.....	69
West Hoboken	1		401 20	1900 00	.....	2301 20	2456 42	1117
Hoboken.....	1		533 64	22,500 00	.....	23,038 64	5549 39	2566
Hudson City	1		1601 10	21,500 00	.....	23,101 10	1609 00	4006
Jersey City	1		5090 93	80,000 00	.....	85,090 93	25,000 00	11,051
Greenville.....	1		207 76	1329 29	.....	1537 05	542 47	533
Bergen.....	1		803 75	20,000 00	.....	20,503 75	5424 05	2300
Harrison	1		853 64	.....	.....	.....	.....	814
Kearney	1		78 95	400 00	.....	506 39	.....	175
Total Hudson County			10493 95	165,257 65	2694 56	.. .....	.....	26,104

HUNTERDON COUNTY.

JOHN C. RAFFERTY, SUPERINTENDENT.

Immediately upon the confirmation of my appointment I gave notice, by handbills and by advertisements in the county papers, of the holding of trustee meetings in the sixteen townships and boroughs of the county. By the 23d of May I had held nineteen meetings, filled the vacancies existing in the several boards of trustees and appointed one hundred and ten district clerks.

These meetings had a beneficial effect in dissipating some of the prejudices against the new law. I endeavoured to impress upon the minds of those trustees who met me, that the new law proposed but little that was new, but that its great object was to give life and vitality to provisions already existing upon the statute book, which from various causes had been allowed to fall into disuse. These meetings enabled me to obtain the post office address of the district clerks.

The different circulars and other printed matter, received from your office, have been promptly mailed to the several districts. I had considerable difficulty in procuring from the townships satisfactory information of the last year's enumeration of children. I was anxious that there should be no reasonable ground for complaint, relative to the division of the funds received from the State, and that my apportionment of the township money should correspond with the exact amount raised by the respective townships.

One of my most perplexing duties has been the settling of boundary lines. It is almost impossible to find any written evidence of the boundaries of any district, that had not been incorporated under the old law, hearsay and custom being the only guide in many cases. As all districts are incorporated under the new law and clothed with the power of raising money, it is all-important to know who are entitled to a voice in imposing a tax, and especially who are liable to pay the tax assessed. In some townships there is not the scratch of a pen of anything that has been done for fifteen years.

I hope to have this difficulty removed before the annual meeting in April next.

Many of the objections entertained against the law, if not removed, are silenced for the present. My intercourse with trustees and the

people has been pleasant and friendly. I have spared no pain to avoid all just cause of complaint against the manner of executing the law; though at the same time insisting that its provisions must be complied with.

Much of my time has been consumed in giving information relative to the requirements of the law, in deciding upon applications for change of boundaries, and other matters of an administrative nature.

The number of small districts that have been permitted to be created, is one of the most serious obstacles that the cause of common schools has to contend with. With one exception, which in the first month of my office I was induced to consent to, I have steadily set my face against the creation of any more school districts. In several instances I have consolidated adjoining districts, and for the future shall exert all my influence to diminish the number of districts, until each district shall contain a sufficient number of children to form a respectable sized school. I shall blot out the small districts as rapidly as circumstances will permit. The importance of adopting an uniform set of text books is universally recognized. The difficulty is to make the proper selection. The endless variety of editions is a serious objection to almost all the various compilations. The unnecessary number in each series is a great evil.

The short time I have exercised the office of County Superintendent does not call for or justify any extended criticism upon the present condition of education in my county. A few of our schools will compare favorably with those of any section.

On the last Friday in August, the first regular examination of teachers was held at Flemington. Messrs. Nelson V. Young, Rulif S. Swackhamer, and Miller R. Reading, teachers of the county, being my associates in the county board of examiners.

Nine Second grade, and twenty-five Third grade certificates of license were granted on this occasion. The County board of examiners met at Lambertville on the 7th of September, at Frenchtown, on the 13th, and at Clinton on the 14th of September.

Forty-three licenses were granted at these special examinations, making, with those granted at Flemington, seventy-seven in all.

I have granted several upon private examination.

The law has had one happy effect, in awakening public attention to the cause of education. In regard to changes in the law, I think prudence dictates that the experience of another year should be had before making any material alterations.

The annexed table, gives somewhat in detail, the disbursements of money for public schools.

The whole amount appropriated to the support of our district schools is \$26,901.64, of which \$21,500 was raised by township tax.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

DISTRICTS.	No. of children between 5 and 18, 1867.	No. of children between 5 and 18, 1866.	Township tax per child.		No. of districts and parts of districts.	School Fund.	State revenue.	Surplus revenue.	Township tax.	Total appropriated for Schools.
Alexandria.....	1139	1143	32	13		\$205 85	\$344 56	\$367 50	\$2286 00	\$3203 91
Bethlehem.....	615	624	3	13		112 33	183 12	.....	1872 00	2172 50
Clinton Borough.....	212	206	4	1		37 10	62 11	.....	824 00	923 21
Clinton Township.....	875	814	2	14		146 60	245 39	.....	1628 00	2019 99
Delaware.....	813	793	15	15		143 72	.....	.....	.....	143 72
East Amwell.....	597	612	2	10		110 22	194 50	.....	1224 00	1513 72
Franklin.....	403	426	2	11		76 72	128 43	.....	852 00	1057 15
Frenchtown.....	155	157	2	1		28 23	47 33	.....	314 00	339 61
Kingwood.....	593	545	2	12		98 15	164 30	259 00	1090 00	1611 45
Lambertville.....	1002	872	4	1		157 04	262 87	.....	3200 00	3619 91
Lebanon.....	1149	1137	2	15		204 76	342 76	.....	2274 00	2821 52
Raritan.....	1024	942	2	17		169 64	283 97	.....	1884 00	2337 61
Readington.....	936	931	2	14		167 66	280 65	.....	1862 00	2310 31
Tewksbury.....	754	790	2	13		142 27	238 15	.....	1530 00	1960 42
Union.....	283	305	2	8		54 32	91 94	.....	610 00	756 86
West Amwell.....	289	304	..	8		54 75	.....	.....	.....	54 75
	10,849	10,606		171		\$1910 06	\$2865 08	\$626 50	\$21500 00	\$26901 64

MERCER COUNTY

WM. H. BRACE, SUPERINTENDENT.

It is impossible for me to send you a full statistical report at this time, as in a majority of the school districts, no records have been kept, and consequently the trustees could not furnish me with the information required.

During the months of June and July, I visited the school districts of this county, and appointed a district clerk in each one. In the month of August, a meeting of each Township Board of Trustees was held, and at the same time teachers were examined and licensed.

On my first tour through the county, I found the trustees of the schools very anxious to become acquainted with the provisions of the new school law. Rumor and hearsay had so magnified and altered the principal features of the law, as to make it highly objectionable to all concerned, but a little explanation, coupled with an examination of the statute itself, very speedily made it evident that there was not any foundation for those objections which were the most weighty and important. A liberal distribution of official copies of the law, very materially assisted me in my work, as in this way proof positive was furnished that rumor was wrong.

I will take the liberty of stating some of the objections :

First—That the teachers of the public schools would be required to pass an examination so difficult and rigid as to preclude the possibility of their procuring certificates, and as a consequence, our school-houses would be closed, and disorder and confusion prevail throughout the State.

Second—That all power and authority had been taken out of the hands of the trustees, and given to the county superintendents, who could shut up unsuitable school-houses, dismiss teachers, change textbooks, &c., &c., *ad libitum*.

Third—That the duties to be performed by district clerks would be too burdensome.

Fourth—That the abolishment of corporal punishment would so weaken the authority of the teachers as to create trouble and difficulty in the schools.

The first and second objections were obviously the result of "hear-

say evidence," as there was not a single basis in the law for one of them to rest upon. All of the trustees expressed themselves perfectly satisfied with the wording of the law, on those particular points. The third objection was not very strongly advocated, as it was readily admitted that there is a necessity for such work to be performed, as is required of the district clerks. Many of the school districts have kept no records of their proceedings, and consequently the past is, in their case, a perfect blank. I think that the fourth objection could be met by leaving it optional with the parents of each child to decide whether they would prefer that punishment should be inflicted by the teacher or not. If a parent should desire that his child be sent home for punishment, let the teacher be prompt in doing so, when necessary, and then let the trustees be sure *to sustain such action*.

Some of the remarks made by the trustees and patrons of the schools may not be out of place in my report. I will give three of the most general.

First—"The old law was a dead letter in our districts; its requirements had not been met, for the good reason that there was no responsibility resting upon any one."

Second—"Education must be kept separate from politics." This sentiment is universal.

Third—"If the new law is faithfully carried out it will be one of the most popular laws that we have ever had." This last remark referred more particularly to the great and efficient power which the law provides for elevating the standard of education throughout the State.

The punctual and satisfactory working of the law, at the present time, is sufficient proof that it does not produce either discord or confusion. It has already exerted a beneficial influence in many parts of our county. I think I can safely say that all of the trustees of our public schools, with but few exceptions, are strongly in favor of the present law. It cannot be denied that for a length of time there has been an earnest desire, in a very large majority of the school districts, for a system of education better than the old law afforded, and to the new one, divested of all those formidable proportions with which rumor had invested it has been hailed as the harbinger of a more improved state of things.

Many of the teachers have given satisfactory proof of their proficiency in the studies required by the third grade certificate, and have also produced good evidence of their efficiency as instructors and disciplinarians; but many others require just such incentive as the law provides to urge them forward in qualifying themselves for the responsible and highly important work of educating the young. The happiness, prosperity and usefulness of the future men and women of our country, in a great measure, depend upon the influences that are brought to bear upon them, and the habits they are acquiring, in our schools. *Indolent, careless, good-for-nothing teachers, will make indolent, careless, good-for-nothing pupils, while on the contrary thorough, active, live teachers, will make thorough, active, live pupils.*

Our public schools cannot be efficient until they are capable of

furnishing a thorough English education. The present necessity for sending children from home to finish their studies ought to be and must be overcome, for if it should continue, our public schools must undoubtedly dwindle into infant schools. Some parents who have the means, send to private schools, others similarly circumstance l object to this arrangement, as regards themselves, for good and sufficient reasons; the latter with a great and overwhelming majority of the people, must depend upon the public schools for the education of their children.

Our schools cannot meet the great wants of the age, nor be satisfactory to the people until there is an assurance, that the children of all, without regard to class or condition, shall receive a thorough English education.

The great benefits arising from our public school system are just beginning to be appreciated by the many; but as yet this system is only in its infancy and will remain so unless there is more effort put forth by the people, to secure for it growth, strength and efficiency.

I take the liberty of making this report the medium, through which to convey my sincere thanks to the late Town Superintendent, to the township collectors, and the trustees of the several school districts, for the very material assistance rendered me, in the discharge of my official duties.

CENSUS REPORT.

Number of children between the ages of five and eighteen in the county of Mercer for the year 1867.

EAST WINDSOR TOWNSHIP.

Hightstown,	388
Milford,	48
Hickory Corner,	53
Allen,	51
Locust Corner,	27
Wyckoff's Mill,	13
Cedar Grove,	29
	<hr/>
	610

EWING TOWNSHIP.

Columbia,	114
Birmingham,	78
Jacob's Creek,	24
Ewingville,	83
Scudder's Falls,	105
Brookville,	77
Decou's,	14
	<hr/>
	495

HAMILTON TOWNSHIP.

Academy,	485
White Horse,	104
Yardville,	116
North Crosswicks,	122
New District,	24
Edge Brook,	60
Hamilton Square,	100
Mercerville,	112
Farmingdale,	76
Washington,	59
Groveville,	151
Friendship,	56
	<hr/>
	1465

HOPEWELL TOWNSHIP.

Pennington,	219
Marshall's Corner,	80
Bear and Octagon,	168
Union,	43
Hopewell,	110
Harbortown,	55
Mount Rose,	106
Centreville,	71
Woodville,	48
Stoutsbury,	42
Phillips's Mill,	64
Federal City,	42
West Hopewell,	8
Tidd's,	73
Jacob's Creek,	13
Ewingville,	11
	<hr/>
	1153

LAWRENCE TOWNSHIP.

Central,	164
Clarksville,	36
Ewingsville,	20
Federal City,	14
Brick,	98
Cold Soil,	78
Centerville,	4
Millham,	162
Grove,	87
	<hr/>
	663

PRINCETON TOWNSHIP.

Princeton,	831
Stony Brook,	87
Cedar Grove,	84
Mt. Lucas,	59
Kingston,	33
	<hr/>
	1094

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

Windsor,	129
Page's Corner,	81
New Sharon,	67
Robbinsville,	72
New District,	49
Assanpink,	13
Hickory Corner,	10
Allen,	43
	<hr/>
	464

WEST WINDSOR TOWNSHIP.

Penn's Neck,	92
Cranberry Neck,	26
Parsonage,	92
Clarksville,	51
Dutch Neck,	121
Assanpink,	69
Locust Corner,	35
Washington,	10
	<hr/>
	496

SUMMARY OF CENSUS.

East Windsor,	610
Ewing,	495
Hamilton,	1465
Hopewell,	1152
Lawrence,	663
Princeton,	1094
Washington,	464
West Windsor,	496
Trenton,	5603
	<hr/>
	12043

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

DISTRICTS.	Amount rec'd from Township tax.	From State.	From Surplus Rev- enue.	Total.
EAST WINDSOR.				
Hightstown.....	\$842 88	\$167 59	\$105 64	\$1116 11
Milford.....	125 39	24 93	15 72	166 04
Hickory Corner.....	206 65	41 09	25 90	273 64
Allen.....	125 39	24 93	12 72	166 04
Locust Corner.....	88 24	17 54	11 06	116 84
Wyckoff's Mills.....	30 18	6 00	3 78	39 96
Cedar Grove.....	81 27	16 16	10 18	107 61
	1500 00	298 24	188 00	1986 24
EWING.				
Columbia.....	300 00	46 17		346 17
Birmingham.....	919 00	33 70		252 70
Jacob's Creek.....	60 00	9 23		69 23
Ewingville.....	264 00	40 63		304 63
Scudder's Falls.....	237 00	36 47		273 47
Brookville.....	279 00	42 91		321 94
Decou's.....	54 00	8 31		62 31
	1413 00	217 45		1630 45
HAMILTON.				
Academy.....	1350 00	161 35		1511 35
White Horse.....	327 00	47 40		374 40
Yardville.....	450 00	65 23		515 23
North Crosswicks.....	501 00	72 63		573 63
New District.....	54 00	7 83		61 83
Edgebrook.....	210 00	30 44		240 44
Five-and-a-Half.....	15 00	2 18		17 18
Hamilton Square.....	270 00	39 14		309 14
Mercerville.....	390 00	56 54		446 54
Seven-and-a-Half.....	24 00	3 48		27 48
Farmingdale.....	252 00	36 53		288 53
Washington.....	198 00	28 70		226 70
Groveville.....	405 00	93 06		498 06
	4446 00	644 51		5090 51
HOPEWELL.				
*Pennington.....	546 00	126 04		672 04
Marshall's Corner.....	144 00	33 24		177 24
Bear and Octagon.....	326 00	75 25		401 25
Union.....	90 00	20 78		110 78
Hopewell.....	294 00	67 87		361 87
Harbortown.....	136 00	31 39		167 39
Mount Rose.....	22 00	52 63		280 63
Centreville.....	140 00	32 32		172 32
Woodsville.....	96 00	22 16		118 16
Stoutsburg.....	92 00	21 24		113 24
Philip's Mill.....	142 00	32 78		174 78
Federal City.....	78 00	18 00		96 00
West Hopewell.....	16 00	3 69		19 69
Tidd's.....	146 00	33 70		179 70
Jacob's Creek.....	34 00	7 85		41 85
Ewingville.....	24 00	5 54		29 54
	2532 00	584 48		3116 48

*Pennington received \$256 from "Abigail Moore Fund."

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—CONTINUED.

DISTRICTS	Amount rec'd from Township Tax.	From State.	From Surplus Rev- enue.	Total.
LAWRENCE				
Central	\$540 00	\$83 10	\$64 45	\$687 54
Clarksville.....	78 00	12 00	9 31	99 31
Ewingsville.....	45 00	6 92	5 37	57 29
Federal City.....	72 00	11 08	8 59	91 67
Brick	255 00	39 24	30 43	324 67
Cold Soil.....	249 00	33 32	29 72	317 04
Centreville.....	12 00	1 85	1 43	15 28
Millham	369 00	56 79	44 04	469 83
Grove.....	282 00	43 40	33 66	359 06
	1902 00	292 70	227 00	2421 70
PRINCETON.				
Princeton.....	1829 97	351 79	196 52	2378 28
Stony Brook.....	218 54	42 01	23 47	284 02
Cedar Grove.....	177 71	34 18	19 08	230 97
Mount Lucas.....	172 91	33 24	18 57	224 72
Kingston.....	100 87	19 39	10 83	131 09
	2500 00	480 61	268 47	3249 08
WASHINGTON.				
Windsor.....	366 00	56 32	40 31	462 63
Page's Corner.....	246 00	37 86	27 10	310 96
New Sharon.....	174 00	26 77	19 18	219 95
Robbinsville.....	225 00	34 63	24 77	284 40
New District.....	138 00	21 24	15 20	174 41
Assanpink.....	21 00	3 23	2 31	26 54
Hickory Corner.....	27 00	4 16	2 97	34 13
Allen.....	123 00	18 93	13 55	155 48
	1320 00	203 14	145 39	1668 53
WEST WINDSOR.				
Penn's Neck.....	202 00	46 64	.....	248 64
Cranberry Neck.....	56 00	12 93	.....	68 93
Parsonage.....	182 00	42 01	.....	224 01
Clarksville.....	116 00	26 78	.....	142 78
Dutch Neck.....	242 00	55 86	.....	297 86
Assanpink.....	160 00	36 93	.....	196 93
Locust Corner.....	68 00	15 70	.....	83 70
Washington.....	30 00	6 92	.....	36 92
	1056 00	243 77	.....	1299 77

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

D. T. REILEY, SUPERINTENDENT.

I herewith submit my statistical Report. It is for this year necessarily fragmentary. Entering upon my duties in June, I have the labors of only a small part of the year on which to report. I have been met pleasantly everywhere, and have received an unexpected degree of co-operation. All seem to take for granted that more must be done for schools, and out of this spirit movements healthy and active are springing up everywhere.

It is curious to notice that many parts of the school law, which have been the same for years, now, for the first time, appear to become known. The measures of the law will hardly be more useful than the fact that somehow the people believe and expect that whatever the law is, it will be enforced, and the days of loose ends are past.

One of these clauses of the old law, which is so suddenly found to be law, is (law 79), that not more than twenty dollars shall be used for other purposes than teacher's salaries. There is a great difficulty here, more than this money is needed and must be provided for by special tax, and in a large number of districts this cannot be raised. The universal complaint is, that they cannot get a two-third vote of the district. Large numbers of Trustees from every part of the county have expressed the desire that there might be a change here. The danger that is to be feared from such a change, is that the poor would oppose the rich. But it will be difficult to find a district in which the people of wealth and position do not rule, and whenever there is a division, it is not the rich against the poor, but the wealth of the district divided against itself. The wealth and intelligence of a community will certainly control it. If, however, such a case should happen, that these classes of society should be pitted against each other, wealth could not poll the one-third necessary to save it from taxation.

There is one point in the law which occasions a good deal of difficulty. The article forbidding corporal punishment occasions more complaint from the patrons of the schools, than from the teachers. All agree that this is a point to be aimed at and one which can be

reached ; but it seems to many too difficult to be fully carried out at once. It might be well to give the trustees of any district the power, if they found it necessary under a particular teacher, or for a limited time, to permit the use of this mode of punishment.

I held the examination for teachers as required. There were comparatively few applications above the third grade, many of which, however, were so more from timidity than want of ability. The system of examination is already producing good results, and teachers are waking up to the necessity of study, if not for honor and usefulness at least for credit. I have been most ably assisted in these duties by George H. Linsley, of Metuchin, and S. M. Weatherwax, of Perth Amboy, of whose skill, experience, and ability, I cannot speak too highly.

There are movements in several parts of the county for graded schools. I hope that some of them will result in success.

One of the greatest difficulties of this office is the settlement of the boundaries of the districts. For many years the same questions have remained unsettled, and a constant source of irritation. There are a large number of districts where one or more families have been in dispute. In one case two hundred children have been counted twice, and so reported to the State Superintendent for many years. This part of my work, though most salutary and necessary, is exceedingly disagreeable, and I have sometimes thought that the decisions of all such questions would weaken the influence of the Superintendent in his own peculiar sphere, and yet there seems to be no other method of meeting the trouble.

No township in the county has as yet raised the maximum allowed by the law. Consequently a very small proportion of the schools are open all the year. The maximum of four dollars even will not accomplish this in a satisfactory way for the majority of the schools. I have endeavored, and shall continue to persuade the supporters of the school, that the only rational and economical education is that of the always open school, in the hands of a capable teacher.

STATISTICS.

TOWNSHIPS.		No. of children between 5 and 18 years of age.	State moneys.	Township moneys.
SOUTH BRUNSWICK.				
District 1	1	150	\$77 28	\$356 88
" 2	2	60	29 06	134 59
" 3	3	93	38 43	177 42
" 4	4	55	23 40	108 08
" 5	5	63	34 42	159 06
" 6	6	89	42 84	197 81
" 7	7	27	10 19	46 90
" 8	8	47	20 39	93 81
" 9	9	111	48 05	222 28
" 10	10	87	41 97	193 73
" 11	11	146	56 20	258 99
" 12	12	42	27 81	128 47
" 13	13	72	27 81	128 47
" 14	14	87	40 62	187 62
" 15	15	18	8 40	38 74
" 16	16	40	18 55	85 65
" 17	17	47	18 99	87 69
" 18	18	42	20 32	93 81
		1276	584 73	2700 00
NORTH BRUNSWICK.				
District 1	1	40	18 99	129 00
" 2	2	42	23 85	162 00
" 3	3	27	12 37	84 00
" 4	4	126	55 66	378 00
" 5	5	79	29 14	198 00
" 6	6	21	10 15	69 00
		335	150 16	1020 00
MONROE.				
District 1	1	1	1 32	4 95
" 2	2	87	43 29	161 44
" 3	3	93	48 15	179 57
" 4	4	167	79 05	294 89
" 5	5	7	4 42	16 48
" 6	6	136	62 28	232 28
" 7	7	125	57 42	214 17
" 8	8	1	1 32	4 95
" 9	9	123	53 43	199 33
" 10	10	59	38 88	144 98
" 11	11	95	45 48	169 69
" 12	12	60	29 58	110 38
" 13	13	20	9 27	34 59
" 14	14	39	17 24	64 25
" 15	15	74	33 99	126 85
" 16	16	7	3 09	11 54
" 17	17	19	7 95	29 66
		1113	536 16	2000 00
PISCATAWAY.				
District 1	1	118	45 10	357 00
" 2	2	44	19 91	157 50
" 3	3	118	44 20	350 00
" 4	4	98	38 47	304 40
" 5	5	101	42 88	339 50
" 6	6	72	26 98	213 50

STATISTICS.—CONTINUED.

TOWNSHIPS.		No. of children between 5 and 18 years of age.	State moneys.	Township moneys.
PISCATAWAY.—Continued.				
District 7	.....	72	\$29 19	\$221 00
" 8	.....	54	20 80	168 00
" 9	.....	67	34 48	273 00
" 10	.....	62	25 66	193 00
" 11	.....	113	44 19	350 00
" 12	.....	168	73 31	581 00
		1087	445 17	3528 00
WOODBIDGE.				
District 1	.....	44	29 15	198 00
" 2	.....	66	23 85	162 00
" 3	.....	206	90 54	615 00
" 4	.....	231	83 69	564 00
" 5	.....	107	43 29	294 00
" 6	.....	53	24 72	168 00
" 7	.....	177	69 78	474 00
" 8	.....	67	27 80	189 00
" 9	.....	40	21 19	144 00
" 10	.....	37	16 35	111 00
" 11	.....	80	35 30	240 00
" 12	.....	55	19 39	132 00
" 13	.....	44	26 01	177 00
" 14	.....	24	9 20	63 00
		1231	520 26	3531 00
SOUTH AMBOY.				
District 1	.....	161	60 52	42 07
" 2	.....	243	142 22	98 89
" 3	.....	100	48 57	33 78
" 4	.....	80	31 35	21 81
" 5	.....	69	25 62	17 82
" 6	.....	60	30 03	20 88
" 7	.....	52	27 38	19 05
" 8	.....	8	4 86	3 38
" 9	.....	52	27 81	19 35
" 10	.....	461	281 32	195 63
" 11	.....	48	33 57	23 35
" 12	.....	10	5 73	3 99
		*1344	718 99	500 00
EAST BRUNSWICK.				
District 1	.....	119	57 42	390 00
" 2	.....	81	44 61	303 00
" 3	.....	206	102 90	699 00
" 4	.....	52	27 38	186 00
" 5	.....	75	33 12	225 00
" 6	.....	89	36 66	249 00
" 7	.....	140	59 62	405 00
" 8	.....	29	12 80	87 00
" 9	.....	45	23 85	162 00
		836	398 36	2706 00
PERTH AMBOY.				
District 1	.....	718	287 07	1300 00

* To this total of children for South Amboy must be added 22 which must have been before counted in Monroe and received the public money from there, which make the total 1,366.

SUMMARY.

TOWNSHIPS.	No. of children between 5 and 18 years of age.	State moneys.	Township moneys.
South Amboy	1366	\$718 99	\$1000 00
East Brunswick	836	398 36	2706 00
Perth Amboy	718	287 07	1300 00
South Brunswick	1276	584 73	2700 00
North Brunswick	335	150 16	1020 00
Monroe	1113	536 16	2000 00
Piscataway	1087	445 17	3528 00
Woodbridge	1231	520 26	3531 00
City of New Brunswick	3664	1437 10	14,656 00
	11,626	\$5078 00	\$32,441 00



MONMOUTH COUNTY.

SAMUEL LOCKWOOD, SUPERINTENDENT.

Accompanying is a full and minute tabular statement of the finances of each township, and of each district thereof, so far as the three public sources of income are concerned, viz.: the moneys drawn from the State, the county, and the township. As respects the two remaining sources of income, the money raised by tax on the district, and that raised by the impolitic mode of fixing a stipend on each scholar, in order to eke out the deficiencies of a parsimonious provision, the returns of the district clerks are so meagre as to be wholly unsatisfactory, and their tabulation altogether impracticable. Much to be regretted as is this scantiness in reports, it by no means implies remissness of duty on the part of the district clerks. These officers have shown a most gratifying intelligence, and zealous desire to report truly and well the affairs of their respective districts. But the truth must be told, even for their justification, that the two sources on which alone they could depend for the material necessary to make full and reliable returns, have been almost entirely wanting. For in the first place, as regards the finances, it is too true, that very generally, the records of the respective boards of trustees have been either carelessly or but partially kept; and what is almost incredible, in many cases, no records were kept at all; and in the second place, as respects the purely educational statistics, too often the teacher kept no register in his school; and when it was done, generally, he carried it off with him when he left. Thus after making a few praiseworthy exceptions, the reports on these topics are divisible into three classes:—those which give the very few facts obtainable—those wherein the district clerk has made a commendable effort to be full by giving the facts by approximation—and those wherein, seemingly out of sheer despair, these officers have ignored the whole matter, and confined their attention to giving the census of the district.

From the above it is evident that the county superintendent, in the delicate duty imposed upon him of appointing the first clerks who should serve during the fractional year, has not been otherwise than fortunate in the character of these gentlemen, who have served generally so faithfully and well. As respects the deficiencies of these reports, it is gratifying to believe, that with such faithfulness, they

cannot occur again, as the organization now accomplished must secure the proper registering of the material from which to report.

And while the above is true of the district clerks, it is also true, that in the year just closed, the superintendent himself found it not possible for him to accomplish all that his own wishes dictated, or even that the law enjoined upon him. The labor of organizing proved to be very great; so much so, as at one period almost amounting to discouragement, for while it was incumbent to make as early an appropriation as possible of the funds due the districts, the difficulty was very great to obtain accurately the old census of the districts; and but for generous aid rendered in certain quarters, the task must have proved impossible. According to the old law, every township census should be rendered to the clerk of the Board of Chosen Freeholders, after a simple form, wherein the census of each district, and part district, is given, and the sum of them all is given also as the census of the township. With very few exceptions, the returns to this gentleman were each given, simply as the census of the township, that of the districts respectively being ignored, of course, for the superintendent's use, these were of very little value. Hence arose the necessity of a very extensive correspondence, a labor which would have been spared, had this simple requirement of the old law been observed. It may give some idea of the amount of office work required, when it is stated that not less than five hundred letters were written and mailed, besides the distribution of three series of printed circulars. In consequence it has not been possible to do much as yet in the way of school visitation.

One series of meetings of the Township Boards of Trustees has been held in their respective townships. At these meetings free and full discussion was entertained, while many topics were introduced pertaining to difficulties of a local character; the greater part of these discussions were on difficulties connected with the new duties enjoined by the new law. It is confidently believed that these meetings were attended by the best results. Many school officers were thus brought together; a free interchange of opinion was held, and not a little prejudice was dissipated in the light of explanation, and calm consideration. The question of the duties of the new officers—the district clerks, was, of course, one of not small interest. And here it is right to mention, that the Superintendent was candid in telling these gentlemen that their office was of great importance, and would not be unattended with considerable personal care, in fact, that in a great measure, the prosperity of the respective schools would depend much upon the oversight and zeal of the respective clerks. Hence the Superintendent urged upon the different Boards of Trustees, a generous consideration of these facts; he even suggested as their duty that they should not permit this officer to consume his time, and expend his labor, and be utterly at his own charge. As a fair thing he took the ground that probably in all ordinary cases, the district clerk's duties would require at least three days attention in the course of a year; such labor, it was argued, was certainly worth \$3 per day. Then for stationery and postage, it was urged that not less than one dollar should be allowed. The result has been that throughout the

county, the boards by mutual consent regard their district clerks as salaried at ten dollars per year. Unless the experiment disprove it, I shall regard the measure as a wise provision, for this simple reason; it takes from the office of district clerk its otherwise entirely voluntary character, and makes it the more reasonable for the trustees to expect from this useful officer, the full measure of his important duties.

Besides these meetings of the trustees in township gatherings, some highly important labor has been done in visiting trustees for the purpose of adjusting district difficulties, or adjudicating the misunderstandings of the officers. Indeed the superintendent found here a field affording opportunities for the highest usefulness, and which oft-times exacted the very best exercise of his judgment.

It seems to me that as a full and clear exhibition of our educational finance cannot be less than interesting, and important, besides the three items now tabulated, two additional columns might be added, one for the amount raised by tax on the district and another for that unwise child-poll tax. Indeed might it not be that this last item annually exhibited would tend to shorten the days of a practice, which at best, is but an illiberal, or compulsory compromise between the two systems, the private or pay, and the public or free schools. Moreover, such an exhibit would be consonant with the genius of our free institutions, since the citizen has a right to be informed, and it is his duty to know those statistics wherein his interests as a parent and his rights as a tax-payer are concerned.

Assisted by a staff of gentlemen, alike qualified by an experience of many years in teaching, and by a happy urbanity of manners, three public examinations of teachers have been held. At the first one twenty applicants appeared, at the second twenty-seven, and at the third, fifty-three. Of these one hundred candidates, one was rejected because of defective scholarship, one for immorality, and one for other reasons. Two curious and interesting phenomena were noticeable as connected with these meetings. The first was held July 19; the next August 2d; and the third, August 30th, just the day before the expiration of that grace whereby the State Board of education extended the effect of the old and legally defunct licenses. The first fact observed, was that at the first examination, full thirty per cent. were candidates for the first grade license; at the second examination the proportion was about ten per cent.; and at the last one, it was about four per cent. Again, at the first meeting the teachers had their work done up some two hours earlier than had those at either of the subsequent ones; and it is further remarkable that the first grade license attained at the first examination, graded at least twelve per cent. higher than those obtained subsequently. Another fact of so small social significance, it was almost meant should be withheld; but common fairness demands its statement, however, and wherever it may reflect. The truth was indisputable, that in professional tact, ready and accurate knowledge, and neatness of the examination papers, the ladies very much surpassed the other sex.

Of the new mode of conducting the examinations, viz: by having the answers written, it should be said, that it was preferred to the

oral plan by the teachers generally, and by all those of the higher grades. Indeed, a fair comparison of this with the oral method (and of that my own experience as examiner, has been *ad nauseam*), must result in a clear verdict as to its superiority. It has several excellences. Its very reticence is humane and generous. Conscious that no one can cast an unfriendly eye upon her work, the timid candidate goes on with confidence, and actually does far better than her fears.

It has appeared to me that the oral method pursued with the same questions as used in the written course, would be fatal. It levels the differences of mental stamina, and ignores the idiosyncracies of mental habit. The written mode deals emphatically in fair play to the timid and the bold. The sanguine, the mercurial and the phlegmatic, have equal chances in this trying ordeal. As nearly as any system can be, this is faultless, and pre-eminently fair; for under it the slow but true thinker, if he have the knowledge, shall appear at last with equal advantage to his sanguine compeer, whose task was done an hour before him. Moreover, the system of grades, is a piece of justice unknown to the old regime, under which one form of license served every case; and so far as the face of the credential went, there was no difference between the most accomplished and the most illiterate.

But while on this subject of graded licenses, it is well to mention an anomaly which at present stands connected therewith. There is certainly nothing in the law to forbid that the holder of a third grade license should occupy the highest positions in our schools. Nay, the fact is not wanting of a principal holding a third grade in common with his assistants; and also of an assistant holding a higher grade than the principal. But it must be with these anomalies, I suppose, as with certain bodily ailments, which medicine cannot reach, but which may become outgrown by a healthy physical culture. So we do not think legislation can cure this abnormal condition. Give us a vigorous school culture, and the progressive outside thought will at length set this matter right. When on this subject, indifference shall be dissipated, and true thoughtfulness shall prevail, then will be seen invariably at the teacher's desk, the rightful parallel of merit and position.

This Report must be considered as seriously deficient, should it purposely leave untouched a certain vital fact. On this point, deference to what may be regarded as "*the modern spirit*," might suggest silence. But it surely is unheroic to be silent where a deep conviction of a great truth is concerned. Still reticence is very tempting when we fall upon that which a high authority calls "the barbaric dispensation," "the penal code," "and self defeating." And yet, however well meant the enactment, I am constrained to think, from all I have heard and seen, that the clause in the law on "corporal punishment," has greatly increased the difficulty of that always very difficult thing, discipline in our public schools. To a wilful boy who has sunk below the sense of honor, or who has ceased to feel the tingling of shame for a dishonorable act, expulsion from school is no punishment, but actually is in some cases a *desideratum* to the culprit. But, this ex-

pulsion to be anything, must be for a time sufficiently long to be serious; and then it is, that the moral wrong comes in, for therein it becomes a serious fraud upon the State. Such a boy by expulsion from school, may really be set adrift with his face prison-ward. He is driven out of the salvatory atmosphere of the school-room, with its wholesome discipline, its moral restraint, and its mental culture, into the Upas clime of youthful license, and irresponsible non-restraint. Denied the rod the teacher is compelled to shut him out from the healthful and hopeful influence of a firm government. Then, on the score of degradation, the rod is respectable compared to the Cain-like brand of "*turned out*," put upon a boy. Like that pitiable ancient, he is sent into "the land of vagabonds." I regret to say that very worthy teachers, driven to a strait, have ignored the law of positive acts, and others by subterfuge, such as getting permission from the parent to punish the child. If a suggestion be warrantable, could not some discretionary power, be vested in the Trustees? so that in extreme cases the teacher might lay the matter before them, and they could grant or withhold, as their judgment should see right.

Already the working of the law has been to a degree salutary. From the teachers, trustees, and people, thought has been elicited, and its resultant has been action. The forces are set in motion, the instructor has become more studious, the school officer more zealous, and the people more liberal. Besides the law has unearthed some strange things: not intentional wrongs, but for all that, real and serious evils. To mention one class only, that of districts with large sums of money accumulated! How? By employing teachers too *few*, and too *cheap*. Spurious economy! "Saving at the spigot and spilling at the bung hole." Giving the children chaff, when there was money plenty to buy them wheaten bread! Lamentable wrong! Who can replace for these children those lost opportunities? A tender, impressible age gone, and gone forever! It is reassuring to believe that under the present law these things cannot re-occur.

Not inappreciative of his position, although sometimes oppressed with a sense of its responsibility, the superintendent of Monmouth has endeavored, to the best of his ability, and with a true love for his labor, to make the new law efficient for good in the sphere of his appointment. He regards it as a happy fact, that in the trustees of the schools, he has found so much practical good sense, and honest zeal. He has met no serious opposition to the law. And where prejudice has been met, it is pleasant to record that looking below the surface, he has found a commendable apology.

Our county has glorious memories. Here the descendents of the Jersey Blues are many, and they cannot forget those days of trial, and those acts of suffering borne against unjust encroachments, and which culminated in the battle of Monmouth. Hence, by heritage we are a people jealous of innovations. But give us time, let us test the law, and we will conserve its merits; and as the wont of wise men is, we will "prove all things, and hold fast that which is good."

TABULAR STATEMENT.

DISTRICTS.		No. of children in District, as per census Aug. 20, 1867.	Surplus Revenue Interest— first payment.	State School Moneys—Total of the three instalments.	Town Tax, or money voted for schools at town meetings.	Total of the three sources of income for the year.
ATLANTIC.						
Number 1.	174	\$47 02	\$79 20	\$326 94	\$453 16	
" 2.	133	36 64	61 71	254 73	353 08	
" 3.	102	27 06	45 57	188 20	260 83	
" 4.	63	12 29	20 73	85 60	118 62	
" 5.	86	9 56	16 14	66 50	92 20	
" 6.	27	4 09	6 90	28 60	39 59	
" 7.	21	7 10	11 97	49 43	68 50	
FREERHOLD.		556	143 76	242 22	1000 00	1385 98
" 1.	101	15 90	26 76	144 26	186 92	
" 2.	1197	109 10	202 77	990 11	1301 93	
" 3.	193	45 25	85 74	419 34	550 33	
" 4.	93	26 79	19 80	244 50	321 09	
" 5.	78	29 80	33 94	189 37	249 21	
" 6.	46	14 16	26 52	128 47	169 15	
" 7.	91	24 61	45 54	223 20	293 35	
" 8.	76	19 36	36 39	175 84	231 59	
" 9.	23	7 23	13 47	65 41	86 11	
" 10.	5	2 60	4 74	22 56	29 80	
" 11.	30	6 93	18 84	90 17	118 94	
" 12.	2	77	1 50	6 77	9 04	
HOLMDEL.		1940	296 50	551 01	2700 00	3547 51
" 1.	123	41 50	52 95	345 00	439 45	
" 2.	24	14 44	18 42	120 00	152 86	
" 3.	85	32 84	41 91	273 00	347 75	
" 4.	83	17 32	22 11	144 00	183 43	
" 5.	46	16 96	21 66	141 00	179 62	
" 6.	27	11 55	14 73	96 00	122 28	
" 7.	25	9 02	11 52	75 00	95 54	
" 8.	7	3 25	4 14	27 00	34 39	
" 9.	20	2 53	3 21	21 00	26 74	
HOWELL.		440	149 41	190 65	1242 00	1582 06
" 1.	122	21 94	60 00	241 25	323 19	
" 2.	92	17 42	47 64	191 53	256 59	
" 3.	80	13 39	36 66	147 33	197 38	
" 4.	182	27 97	76 56	307 55	412 08	
" 5.	70	13 06	35 76	143 65	192 47	
" 6.	118	19 43	53 16	213 63	286 52	
" 7.	94	15 73	43 03	173 12	231 33	
" 8.	130	20 52	56 34	226 52	303 45	
" 9.	50	7 71	21 12	84 71	113 56	
" 10.	79	12 73	34 77	139 96	187 46	
" 11.	76	11 89	32 55	130 75	175 19	
LINCOLN.		1093	181 86	497 64	2000 00	2679 50
" 1.	91	20 32	41 43	270 00	331 75	
" 2.	82	20 32	41 43	270 00	331 75	
" 3.	66	18 96	38 67	252 00	309 63	
" 4.	93	25 73	52 47	342 00	420 20	
" 5.	105	21 44	43 71	285 00	350 15	
" 6.	100	22 34	45 57	297 00	364 91	
" 7.	52	12 64	25 77	168 00	206 41	
" 8.	94	23 25	47 40	309 00	379 65	
" 9.	147	31 60	64 41	420 00	516 04	
" 10.	48	12 41	25 35	165 00	202 76	
		883	\$209 01	426 42	2778 00	3413 25

NOTE.—The second column gives the census of August 20, 1867. The appropriations are based on the census of 1866. § Part District.

TABULAR STATEMENT—CONTINUED.

DISTRICTS.		No. of children in District as per census August 20, 1867.	Surplus Revenue Interest— first payment.	State School Moneys—Total of the three instalments.	Town Tax, or money voted for schools at town meetings.	Total of the three sources of income for the year.
MANALAPAN.						
Number 1.	23	\$5 93	\$13 80	\$59 50	\$79 28	
" 2.	72	19 77	46 05	198 52	264 34	
" 3.	134	25 79	60 30	260 05	346 14	
" 4.	174	40 29	93 93	404 96	539 18	
" 5.	70	13 82	32 22	138 95	184 99	
" 6.	83	14 81	34 53	148 59	198 23	
" \$7.	15	2 54	5 97	25 81	34 32	
" 8.	75	16 98	39 60	170 72	227 30	
" \$9.	35	6 33	14 73	63 52	84 58	
" \$10.	26	7 89	18 42	79 40	105 11	
" \$11.	11	4 95	11 49	49 63	66 07	
	718	159 10	371 04	1600 00	2130 14	
MARLBORO.						
" 1.	80	16 93	32 34	142 74	192 01	
" 2.	99	28 08	53 58	236 59	318 25	
" 3.	80	18 56	35 46	156 42	210 44	
" 4.	20	5 80	11 07	48 88	65 75	
" 5.	145	36 19	69 09	305 04	410 32	
" 6.	125	31 79	60 69	267 88	360 36	
" \$7.	12	3 94	7 56	33 24	44 74	
" \$8.	38	9 51	18 15	80 17	107 83	
" \$9.	19	10 20	19 47	86 03	115 70	
" \$10.	34	5 10	9 78	43 01	57 89	
	652	166 10	317 19	1400 00	1833 29	
MATAWAN.						
" 1.	151	30 41	67 65	211 54	309 60	
" 2.	137	30 41	67 65	211 54	309 60	
" 3.	198	38 49	81 45	254 67	374 61	
" 4.	138	31 40	69 54	217 27	318 21	
" \$5.	57	10 69	23 97	74 80	109 46	
" \$6.	22	4 26	9 69	30 18	44 13	
	703	145 66	319 95	1000 00	1465 61	
MIDDLETOWN.						
Number 1.	185	32 00	82 41	528 00	642 90	
" 2.	129	18 74	47 73	306 00	272 57	
" 3.	97	14 77	37 47	240 00	292 24	
" 4.	85	24 19	61 35	393 00	478 54	
" 5.	110	20 13	51 06	327 00	398 19	
" 6.	142	30 28	76 77	492 00	599 05	
" \$7.	30	5 72	14 49	93 00	113 21	
" \$8.	47	9 78	24 84	159 00	193 62	
" 9.	88	13 11	33 27	213 00	259 38	
" 10.	84	12 74	32 31	207 00	252 05	
" \$11.	22	8 31	21 09	135 00	164 40	
" 12.	180	19 02	48 24	309 00	376 26	
" 13.	124	21 24	53 82	345 00	420 06	
" 14.	85	16 61	42 12	270 00	328 73	
" 15.	46	9 97	25 26	162 00	197 23	
	1404	257 20	652 23	4179 00	5088 43	
* MILLSTONE.						
" \$1.	29	4 00	8 73	57 00	69 75	
" 2.	63	12 90	28 05	183 00	223 95	
" 3.	176	39 53	86 01	561 00	686 54	
" 4.	61	19 65	42 78	279 00	341 43	
" \$5.	18	3 81	8 25	54 00	66 06	
" 6.	81	16 23	35 43	231 00	282 71	

§ Part District.

NOTE.—The second column gives the census of August 20, 1867. The appropriations are based upon the census of 1866.

TABULAR STATEMENT.—CONTINUED.

DISTRICTS.		No. of children in District, as per census August 20, 1868.	Surplus Revenue Interest— first payment.	State School Money—Total of the three instalments.	Town tax, or money voted for schools at town meetings.	Total of the three sources of income for the year.
MILLSTONE—Continued.						
7.	92	\$18 61	\$40 47	\$264 00	\$323 08	
8.	46	10 78	23 43	153 00	187 21	
9.	75	19 03	41 37	270 00	330 40	
10.	55	9 31	20 22	132 00	161 53	
\$11.	6	1 48	3 21	21 00	25 69	
OCEAN.		702	155 40	337 95	2205 00	2698 35
1.	253	55 30	212 74	735 00	903 04	
2.	253	48 30	98 49	642 00	788 77	
3.	80	17 15	34 98	225 00	280 13	
4.	112	21 89	44 64	291 00	357 53	
5.	108	25 95	52 95	345 00	423 90	
RAEITAN.		806	165 59	343 50	2241 00	2753 39
1.	85	13 19	34 08	148 29	195 56	
2.	217	35 65	92 04	400 51	528 50	
3.	381	65 59	169 38	737 43	972 45	
4.	96	16 23	41 88	182 36	240 47	
5.	105	16 93	43 74	190 38	251 05	
\$6.	45	9 27	23 94	104 20	137 41	
7.	77	17 83	46 05	200 41	264 29	
\$8.	20	2 68	6 90	30 06	39 64	
\$9.	2	53	1 41	6 01	7 95	
SHEEWSBURY.		1045	177 90	459 42	2000 00	2637 32
1.	120	19 02	53 97	378 00	457 19	
2.	188	27 61	77 52	543 00	648 13	
3.	130	15 11	42 42	297 00	354 53	
4.	642	97 72	274 44	1923 00	2295 16	
5.	75	7 93	22 29	156 00	186 22	
6.	132	20 74	58 26	403 00	487 00	
7.	225	36 59	102 78	720 00	859 37	
8.	30	5 65	15 87	111 00	122 53	
9.	51	8 24	23 13	162 00	193 37	
\$10.	14	3 21	9 00	63 00	75 21	
\$11.	28	3 97	11 13	78 00	93 10	
\$12.	37	6 21	17 55	123 00	146 76	
UPPER FREEHOLD.		1532	252 20	708 36	4962 00	5922 58
1.	298	76 62	134 49	590 09	801 20	
2.	75	20 57	36 09	158 42	215 03	
3.	123	33 69	59 10	259 39	352 18	
4.	151	33 17	58 20	255 45	346 32	
5.	83	20 32	36 54	160 39	217 75	
6.	129	33 95	59 55	261 39	354 89	
7.	58	18 00	37 59	138 61	183 20	
\$8.	37	9 51	16 71	73 27	99 49	
\$9.	26	7 26	12 63	55 45	75 28	
*\$10.	24	6 17	10 83	47 54	64 54	
WALL.		1009	259 70	455 73	2000 00	2715 43
1.	71	8 94	28 08	149 85	186 87	
2.	100	13 64	42 78	228 39	284 81	
3.	153	22 29	70 11	373 24	465 64	
4.	154	29 08	91 14	486 17	606 39	
5.	86	14 66	46 02	245 53	306 26	
6.	53	11 73	36 31	196 43	245 02	
7.	33	5 36	18 39	98 28	122 53	
8.	131	18 13	57 06	204 50	279 74	
9.	86	14 66	46 04	245 53	306 26	
10.	76	10 26	32 22	171 93	214 41	
		978	\$149 30	\$463 65	\$2500 00	\$3117 95

NOTE.—The second column gives the census of August 20, 1867. The appropriations are based upon the census of 1866. \$Part District. *From old census. No report from the D. C.

RECAPITULATION.

New Census of children between 5 and 18 years,	-	14,519
Interest on Surplus Revenue,	- - -	\$2,871 69
State School Moneys,	- - -	\$6,342 08
Town Taxes for Schools,	- - -	\$33,807 00
Gross Total of Resources,	- - -	\$43,020 77

MORRIS COUNTY.

R. H. DEHART, SUPERINTENDENT.

The following is a summary of the statistics for this county :

No. of Townships,	12
“ “ Districts,	153
Whole amount received from State,	\$5,419 18
“ “ “ “ Surplus Revenue,	3,981 64
“ “ “ “ Township Tax,	28,584 50
“ “ “ “ District Tax,	2,300 00
Whole amount expended in the county,	\$40,285 32
No. of children between the ages of five and eighteen years,	12,019
Whole number of these who have attended school for any length of time,	8,047
Number of male teachers employed,	70
Number of female teachers employed,	100

Of the teachers above numbered, thirty-five males and sixty-one females have been licensed in the several grades under the new law. By far the largest number of these have applied only for the third or lowest grade certificate; and, in this grade, with a few marked exceptions, we have found the questions issued by the State Department sufficiently difficult. Indeed, had they been much more so, we should have been compelled to refuse licenses to so great a number, that one-third of our schools would have been without teachers. The failures, especially on the part of the female applicants, was unquestionably due to nervous excitement, a difficulty which will wear off as the new system becomes more familiar to them. Many have declared their intentions to apply for a second or third grade certificate at the next examination, and are making strenuous efforts to get into the nineties, as they call it; and while upon this head, I cannot help remarking that the issuing of three grades of certificates by the State Department has furnished a motive for self culture among teachers which must result in great good to the schools of the

county. In behalf of the teachers of Morris, I would urge the State Department to put a little more back-bone into the next issue of questions. And further, in respect to teacher's deficiencies, it is due alike to the profession and to the employers to state frankly that by far the greatest falling off was in the faculty of black-board demonstration, or, in plain terms, in the faculty of drawing well. This, it seems to me, is a branch that cannot be too strongly insisted upon. Aside from the advantage which the possession of this accomplishment gives to the teacher, in enabling him to present *objectively* before his pupils anything he may wish to impress upon their minds, it is an acquirement so necessary to almost every pursuit, that it should hold a far higher position in the course of common school studies than it ever has held.

Since my appointment, I have visited once, by far the greater part of the schools under my charge, and in these visits, although I have found many admitted deficiencies in methods of teaching and government, I have found much more to commend in almost every teacher engaged in the county. Patient toil, under the greatest possible disadvantages, is a leading trait with almost all of them. Taking into consideration the ill conditioned premises upon which most of them toil, their perseverance may almost be dignified by the title of heroism. Blackboardless walls, paneless windows, smoky chimneys, creaky floors are characteristics of by far the greatest number of our school edifices, yet under circumstances that would set most of our housewives, with the care of two or three children, to very inexcusable expressions of ill temper, our little school mistresses walk quite composedly, and with a self-command that would do honor to a commander-in-chief. Defects in our school houses and furniture are the greatest disadvantages under which our teachers now labor. Bounty taxation so excessive, that in some localities it almost amounts to confiscation, will no doubt greatly retard the building of better school houses. Still, in many parts of the county, the people are putting forth commendable efforts towards improvement. Prominent among these localities are Columbia, in Chatham township, whose snug, Gothic school house of "mellow brick" forms a striking figure in the beautiful landscape. Morris Plains, where the people have been taxing themselves to erect a commodious public school building; and Morristown, where they propose to erect a superb building, at the cost of \$45,000. Prominent among the movers of this good work is the Hon. George T. Cobb, whose munificent donation of \$10,000 will greatly lessen the burdens of the tax-payers. Could he find a better altar whereon to lay his offering, save one?

Of course, in this as in every other county, there are Normal teachers and teachers that are not Normal, and I have been so frequently asked which are the best, that I will make a brief statement of my opinion, based upon observation. Normal instruction will not make a first class teacher where natural ability is wanting, but take two teachers of equal natural capacity for teaching, one a Normal and one not a Normal, and the Normal has the best of it. This of course is spoken of young teachers. Teachers of long experience, and patient observ-

ation, will inevitably acquire all that can be learned in a Normal school. Some such are now laboring in the schools of the county, whose tact and ability are second to none; yet I should be false to my convictions did I not urge upon every one contemplating a teachers life, to spend as much time as possible in some well organized training school.

STATISTICS.

TOWNSHIPS.		Amount received from State.	Amount received from surplus revenue.	Amount received from township.	Whole Amount.	No. of children between 5 and 18 years.
CHATHAM.						
District 1	.....	\$59 09	\$61 12	\$384 00	504 21	126
" 2	.....	71 55	74 02	456 00	610 57	151
" 3	.....	141 27	146 08	918 00	1205 35	328
" 4	.....	39 25	40 58	255 00	334 83	80
" 5	.....	28 63	29 62	186 00	244 25	72
" 6	.....	25 85	26 74	168 00	220 57	79
" 7	.....	37 39	38 67	243 00	319 06	81
" 8	.....	9 24	9 55	60 00	78 79	24
" 9	.....	7 85	8 13	51 00	66 98	17
" 10	.....	12 93	13 37	84 00	110 32	27
		433 05	447 88	2814 00	3694 93	985
CHESTER						
District 1	.....	21 70	19 60	94 00	135 30	50
" 2	.....	30 93	27 95	134 00	192 80	57
" 3	.....	42 02	37 95	182 00	261 97	97
" 4	.....	33 24	30 03	144 00	207 24	69
" 5	.....	19 39	17 58	84 00	120 97	39
" 6	.....	36 94	33 37	160 00	230 30	67
" 7	.....	25 38	22 94	110 00	158 32	60
" 8	.....	4 62	4 17	20 00	28 79	11
" 9	.....	3 69	2 08	10 00	14 39	11
" 10	.....	2 30	3 33	16 00	23 02	9
" 11	.....	1 85	1 66	8 00	11 56	11
" 12	.....	1 85	1 66	8 00	11 56	12
		223 91	202 32	970 00	1396 23	493
HANOVER.						
District 1	.....	38 32	32 55	166 00	266 87	84
" 2	.....	32 73	27 85	142 00	202 58	85
" 3	.....	42 01	35 69	182 00	259 70	85
" 4	.....	21 22	18 04	92 00	131 26	42
" 5	.....	47 99	40 97	208 00	296 96	100
" 6*	.....	33 22	28 23	144 00	1205 45	68
" 7	.....	33 70	28 63	146 00	208 33	69
" 8	.....	39 70	33 73	172 00	245 43	111
" 9	.....	37 24	31 76	162 00	231 10	87
" 10	.....	25 34	21 57	110 00	156 91	64
" 11	.....	19 40	16 47	84 00	119 87	42
" 12	.....	80 02	69 42	354 00	505 44	153
" 13	.....	23 04	19 61	100 00	142 65	48
" 14	.....	2 73	2 35	12 00	17 08	6
" 15	.....	46	39	2 00	2 85	...
		479 22	407 26	2076 00	3962 48	1044
JEFFERSON.						
District 1	.....	45 31	14 68	192 00	251 99	117
" 2	.....	25 48	8 26	103 00	141 74	55
" 3	.....	28 35	9 18	120 00	157 50	41

This district has raised \$1,000 district tax.

STATISTICS.—CONTINUED.

TOWNSHIPS.		Amount received from State.	Amount received from surplus revenue.	Amount received from township.	Whole amount.	No. of children between 5 and 18 years.
JEFFERSON.—Continued.						
District	4.....	\$46 25	\$14 99	\$196 00	\$257 24	92
"	5.....	26 43	8 56	112 00	146 99	50
"	6.....	31 15	10 09	132 00	173 24	48
"	7.....	2 36	76	10 00	13 12	4
"	8.....	7 08	2 29	30 00	39 37	8
"	9*.....	14 16	4 59	60 00	378 75	29
"	10.....	18 88	6 13	80 00	105 01	58
"	11.....	3 30	1 06	14 00	18 36	6
"	12.....	42 10	13 61	178 00	233 71	89
		290 85	94 20	1232 00	1917 05	599
MENDHAM.						
District	1.....	62 83	62 01	427 70	552 54	186
"	2.....	25 87	25 51	176 10	227 48	56
"	3.....	19 30	19 13	132 07	170 50	52
"	4.....	31 40	31 00	213 84	276 24	68
"	5.....	52 66	51 95	358 51	463 12	114
"	6.....	15 70	15 50	106 91	138 11	34
"	7†.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	8.....	6 93	6 93	47 15	60 92	15
"	9.....	5 54	5 54	37 72	48 73	18
		220 23	217 41	1500 00	1937 64	493
MORRIS.						
District	1.....	466 82	686 11	2904 00	4036 93	1017
"	2†.....	19 85	30 49	129 00	179 34	50
"	3.....	27 33	41 81	177 00	246 14	68
"	4.....	12 00	18 44	78 00	108 44	42
"	5.....	12 93	19 88	84 00	116 81	74
"	6.....	25 84	39 70	168 00	233 54	52
"	7.....	3 70	5 69	24 00	33 99	12
		548 47	842 12	3564 00	5954 59	1315
PASSAIC.						
District	1.....	28 62	28 68	186 00	243 30	77
"	2.....	36 49	36 49	237 00	309 98	57
"	3.....	30 49	30 52	198 00	259 01	68
"	4.....	22 17	22 24	144 00	188 41	48
"	5.....	29 53	29 57	192 00	251 10	62
"	6.....	49 92	49 86	324 00	423 28	100
"	7.....	24 46	24 50	159 00	207 96	58
"	8.....	10 60	10 65	69 00	90 26	23
"	9.....	10 16	10 24	66 00	86 40	22
"	10.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	11.....	11 55	11 55	75 00	98 12	22
"	12.....	92	92	6 00	7 88	2
		254 85	255 34	1656 00	2166 19	619

* This district has raised \$300 district tax.

† Not reported.

‡ This district has raised \$1,000 district tax.

STATISTICS—CONTINUED.

TOWNSHIPS.		Amount received from State.	Amount received from surplus revenue.	Amount received from Township.	Whole amount.	No. of children between 5 and 13 years.
PEQUANNOCK.						
District 1	1	\$34 15	\$18 99	\$151 45	\$204 59	58
" 2	2	42 01	23 34	186 21	251 56	100
" 3	3	38 77	21 55	171 89	232 21	99
" 4	4	47 55	26 41	210 75	284 71	86
" 5	5	31 38	17 45	139 18	188 01	69
" 6	6	27 69	15 41	122 62	165 72	63
" 7	7	329 83	182 94	1460 48	1973 25	800
" 8	8	26 76	14 89	118 73	160 38	53
" 9	9	14 29	7 99	63 50	85 78	31
" 10	10	57 25	31 79	253 77	342 81	138
" 11	11	40 16	22 32	178 17	240 65	79
" 12	12	31 84	17 71	141 22	190 77	71
" 13	13	43 40	24 11	192 35	259 86	105
" 14	14	22 32	17 97	143 27	193 56	66
" 15	15	21 69	12 08	96 23	130 00	58
" 16	16	30 01	16 94	133 04	179 99	66
" 17	17	1 82	1 07	8 30	11 19	4
" 18	18	5 52	3 12	24 66	33 03	13
" 19	19	90	56	4 19	5 60	2
		857 34	176 64	3800 00	5133 98	1961
RANDOLPH.						
District 1	1	151 14	80 30	987 00	1218 44	385
" 2	2	138 19	73 45	903 00	1114 64	309
" 3	3	42 31	22 55	276 00	340 86	87
" 4	4	32 98	17 56	216 00	266 54	59
" 5	5	36 78	19 53	240 00	296 31	74
" 6	6	10 90	5 85	72 00	88 75	22
" 7	7	26 61	14 15	174 00	214 76	75
" 8	8	28 46	15 12	186 00	229 58	67
" 9	9	17 75	6 83	84 00	103 61	30
" 10	10					5
		480 15	255 34	3138 00	3873 49	1093
ROCKAWAY.						
District 1	1	76 18	22 72	412 50	511 40	176
" 2	2	146 29	43 69	792 50	982 48	342
" 3	3	49 84	14 85	270 00	334 69	108
" 4	4	41 53	12 40	225 00	278 93	90
" 5	5	22 17	6 62	120 00	148 69	48
" 6	6	41 58	12 42	225 00	279 00	90
" 7	7	51 64	15 40	280 00	347 00	83
" 8	8	30 95	9 24	167 50	207 69	48
" 9	9	2 77	82	15 00	18 59	4
" 10	10	6 93	2 07	37 50	46 50	13
" 11	11	49 43	14 71	267 50	331 66	113
" 12	12	27 72	8 28	150 00	186 00	53
" 13	13	4 62	1 38	25 00	31 05	6
" 14	14					
" 15	15	1 84	55	10 00	12 39	2

STATISTICS—CONTINUED.

TOWNSHIPS.		Amount received from State.	Amount received from surplus revenue.	Amount received from Township.	Whole amount.	No. of children between 5 and 15 years.
ROCKAWAY—Continued.						
District 16.....		\$120 07	\$35 83	\$650 00	\$805 90	275
“ 17.....		41 58	12 42	225 00	279 00	96
		715 14	213 40	3872 50	4801 04	1547
ROXBURY.						
District 1.....		18 45	9 69	80 00	108 14	38
“ 2.....		30 01	15 74	130 00	175 75	79
“ 3.....		67 42	35 34	292 00	394 76	134
“ 4.....		57 82	30 26	250 00	338 08	117
“ 5.....		32 31	16 95	140 00	189 26	61
“ 6.....		33 23	17 43	144 00	194 66	82
“ 7.....		41 55	21 79	180 00	243 34	89
“ 8.....		15 21	7 99	66 00	89 20	30
“ 9.....		42 02	22 03	182 00	246 05	91
“ 10.....		48 94	25 66	212 00	286 60	118
“ 11.....		27 70	14 53	120 00	162 23	42
“ 12.....		24 91	13 07	108 00	145 98	38
“ 13.....		20 30	10 65	88 00	189 95	46
“ 14.....		21 68	11 38	94 00	127 06	16
“ 15.....		7 37	3 88	32 00	43 25	35
“ 16.....						
		488 92	256 39	2118 00	2863 31	1016
WASHINGTON.						
District 1.....		43 40	31 82	188 00	263 22	94
“ 2.....		60 44	44 32	262 00	366 76	117
“ 3.....		38 32	28 20	166 00	232 52	69
“ 4.....		35 55	26 07	154 00	215 62	80
“ 5.....		55 88	40 94	242 00	338 82	117
“ 6.....		41 56	30 47	180 00	252 03	83
“ 7.....		35 55	26 07	154 00	215 62	54
“ 8.....		34 63	25 45	150 00	210 08	15
“ 9.....		7 39	5 40	32 00	44 79	30
“ 10.....		14 76	10 86	64 00	89 62	22
“ 11.....		9 70	7 14	42 00	58 84	46
“ 12.....		24 02	17 62	104 00	145 64	27
“ 13.....		16 61	12 21	72 00	100 82	22
“ 14.....		9 24	6 77	40 00	56 01	78
		427 05	313 34	1850 00	2590 39	854

OCEAN COUNTY.

W. F. BROWN, SUPERINTENDENT.

The law and instructions requiring a report is hereby complied with, though we have but little to communicate of a cheering character. The cause of education is at a low ebb generally in this county. Several causes combine to produce, or rather to continue this unfortunate condition of things. First, a sparse population. Perhaps no other county in the state has even the proportional difficulty in this respect. Counties more densely populated cannot have this obstacle to contend with. Here there are many localities where children may be gathered together, but not in sufficient numbers to sustain a school. Parents unable to send their children from home, they are growing up with exceedingly limited means of information. Second, it is painful to believe that there are too many instances where parents, abundantly able, neglect the welfare of their children in the matter of education. We are compelled to believe that the admonition "if any provide not for his own, and especially for those of his own house, he hath denied the faith and is worse than an infidel," may be applied to this class. Many parents ordinarily humane and kind, who make ample provision for the physical wants of their children, seem to place a very low estimate on the wants of the mind. Their children must be supplied with wholesome food, good clothing, and other estimated needful *requisites* for their bodily comfort and convenience, but to provide the required mental aliment is not regarded as essential. If a correct *physical education* tends to "give strength, health and vigor to the bodily organs and powers," so the proper education of the mind must be productive of equivalent results to the higher nature, and more important part of man—the intellect. If this is so, and if education is preferable to gold—if education is necessary in order to qualify for citizenship and the duties of life, parents who have the pecuniary means, and neglect their children in this important duty, certainly must see that the above admonition will measurably apply to them. Third, often a *seeming* want of understanding on the part of the friends of education, as to what will best promote their interests, impedes the work. Districts where no more than a reasonably good school can be maintained, are

divided, to afford, it is thought, better accommodations to all concerned. Soon after, the mistake is discovered, as neither district is found capable, separately, of keeping a school in operation. Fourth, a want of concert. Our independence often prevents our children from receiving the education they might. Two districts might unite a part of the year, and thereby secure what they cannot separately; but their purpose to maintain independence, and get along without the aid of each other, must be permitted to keep the children out of what is due to them, and would accrue greatly to their enjoyments and advantage. It seems useless to enumerate and multiply these obstacles here. You know them and their results. Fifth, want of funds and the plan to obtain them. Growing out of the first named obstacle, many of our school districts will remain long without educational facilities, if obliged to depend on the resources to be raised in their respective districts. While many of the taxable inhabitants object to raising large amounts of money by township tax, little or no objection would be offered to a State taxation for the purpose of establishing a good system of free schools, thereby affording to all the benefit of education. May we not look forward with anticipation and hope of the near approach of that happy era?

COUNTY, TOWNSHIPS, &C.

At this date we have but few schools in operation. During the summer season there are but few localities in this county where any considerable degree of interest is manifested in relation to schools. In addition to the ordinary agricultural pursuits, the spontaneous production of small fruits in this region, invite all who have not more important or lucrative employment to avail themselves of the natural revenue and advantages to be derived therefrom. The present season the superabundant yield of these fruits will more materially affect the commencement of schools. It is believed that the county of Ocean this year will furnish the markets with 50,000 bushels of cranberries alone; the result will probably show a much larger quantity. The presentation of this fact here may be regarded as not pertinent to the subject; but it will show that the gathering of so large a crop, requiring weeks of labor, must tax that portion of the population chiefly who make up our common schools. The eastern angle of the county is over 40 miles long, the south-west angle 35 miles, and the north angle about 30 miles. We have seven townships, with fifty-two school districts scattered over this extensive territory.

The more liberal policy of the legislature in authorizing the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad, and more recently, the extension of the Camden and Hightstown (via New Egypt) Railroad is attended with marked and highly gratifying results. Our hitherto uncultivated lands, and numerous dormant water powers are being brought into requisition, the resources of our county are beginning to be developed, and a new impulse imparted to our interests generally. The increase in population of families of wealth and intelligence, a result chiefly, of these new public improvements, and more especially connected

with our subject, cannot but be greatly promotive of our educational interests, or too highly appreciated. We hail with joy, the not very distant prospect before us, when "*The wilderness and the solitary place shall be glad for them, and the desert shall rejoice and blossom as the rose.*"

BRICK TOWNSHIP.

This township has ten districts (two of which are parts of districts). In district No. 1 (Point Pleasant) a new school house is being completed at a cost of about \$1,500; so far as it has progressed, it has been done by voluntary subscription. Two or three other districts greatly need new houses. The census of 1866 reported 689 children; by late census 731 are reported. The township will raise by tax the present year \$2.00 for each child, on the basis of last year's census, amounting to \$1,378.00.

DOVER TOWNSHIP.

Has eleven districts. The county seat (Toms River), is located in this township. District No. 4 (now 3), numbered in 1866, 245 children—in 1867 301. The district has a substantial two story school building, and a laudable degree of interest is evinced by the people. They voted at a meeting held recently, to raise \$325.00 for books, &c., for the use of the school. In 1866 the township had 834 children; by the late census there are 891 children between five and eighteen years. They raise by tax the present year for schools \$3 per capita or \$2,502.00.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

Has eleven districts (Nos. 1 and 9 being parts). By the census of 1866 they had 730 children, while by late census returns they report only 645. They raise for schools the present year \$800.00. Two of the districts No. 4, (Holman's), and No. 11 (Cranberry), have resolved to erect new school houses, which will no doubt be accomplished soon. We look for much improvement from the enterprising population of this township.

PLUMSTED TOWNSHIP.

Is located along the line of the Camden and Hightstown Railroad, the road running through New Egypt, the principal village of the township. At this village is located the Seminary of Hon. Geo. D. Horner, present Senator from the county. This institution is in a flourishing condition and enjoys the patronage of all, irrespective of sect or party. The township has seven districts (Nos. 3 and 7 being parts, and united with Nos. 1 and 9, in Jackson), and in 1866 reported 657 children; by new census 699. Township school tax 1867—\$600.00

MANCHESTER TOWNSHIP.

This is a new township, situated along the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad, Manchester village being half way between New York and Philadelphia. By census of 1866, they had 256 children, and tax for schools this year \$1,024.00, or \$4 for capita, being the full extent authorized by law. The census of August reports 297 children. A lively interest is felt here in the good and common cause, as evinced in part by the amount of school tax. No small impetus is given to the cause here by the comparatively large influx to this place of persons from the East and elsewhere. The inducement of abundance of cheap lands, together with the facilities of reaching in an hour or two, either of the two largest cities and best markets in the United States, must continue to hold out attractions to those desiring cheap homes in a salubrious climate. We look, therefore for no abatement, but rather an increase of interest in this vicinity.

STAFFORD TOWNSHIP.

This is the most southern township, and joins Burlington county. It has four districts (No. 4, a part). In 1866 they numbered 504 children, as per report of county Freeholders. By census of 1867—491 are reported. They raise the present year \$300.00 for schools. The principal villages are West Creek and Mannahawkin. There is a desire for good teachers and good schools, and many are willing to pay for these privileges.

UNION TOWNSHIP.

This township, next north of Stafford, has six districts (Nos. 5 and 6 parts) and reports 626 children for 1866, and 610 for 1867. Their school tax is \$600.00. The school building at Barnegat, erected by the voluntary contribution of a few gentlemen, is worthy of notice. Its modern style of architecture, its well arranged and handsome seats and desks, its walls covered with maps and charts, with its well selected Chemical and Philosophical apparatus, constitute this school, under the able supervision of Prof. E. A. Hyde, one of the best, if not the best, in this eastern section of the State.

THE SCHOOL LAW.

The new school law, having passed the Legislature after the town meetings were held, it will be seen that some of the townships do not raise a sufficient amount by tax to answer the requirements of the law. The Town Committees have not, in all cases, felt warranted in adding the required sum, believing at the same time, from the above fact, that they could not, the present year, be held strictly to the letter of the law. Two or three of the townships, through their committees, have directed the required amounts to be taxed.

The law is approved by some, and objected to by others. Certain

it must be that, if the system of examinations adopted is continued and strictly adhered to, it must give to the schools competent teachers. If the rule requiring uniformity of text-books is established and fully carried out (and no intelligent or reasonable person can object), it will save parents the expense incurred by the constant changes they have hitherto been subjected to; it will place in the hands of *competent* teachers the *best books*; this being done, it will place in possession of the children the best facilities for acquiring knowledge. When the advantages of these beneficent measures are understood, they will be appreciated. At present it is mortifying to believe, to a considerable extent, they are not. Until they are, you, sir, and the friends of common schools generally, may expect their motives suspected by jealousy, their characters maligned by envy, and the good work impeded, and, if possible, defeated by the combination. We do not apprehend that perfection is claimed for the new law. It is, without doubt, susceptible of improvement, yet it cannot be denied that in many particulars it is an improvement on the past.

EXAMINATION BOARD AND TEACHERS.

The Board of Examiners is composed of William B. Hill, Esq., of Brick, and E. A. Hyde, Esq., of Union, the old and tried county examiners. The regular quarterly meeting was held in August, but the number applying for certificates was so limited that it was deemed advisable, and even necessary, to hold another meeting. Accordingly, the meeting was adjourned for two weeks, at which time (September 13 and 14) several others requested license. About twenty at this date, only, have been examined. Not one-half the districts are yet supplied with teachers.

DISTRICTS AND SCHOOLS.

But little more at this time can be added. The basis of a report, generally, must be the returns from the districts. These have been, and are so limited, that the consequence must be a meagre report. Notwithstanding the fact that every school district was visited or written to, and district clerks appointed, the County Superintendent has as yet received very few reports of the action of districts. Several from which reports have been received, communicate the information that "no trustees have been elected and no new district clerks appointed."

CONCLUSION.

It would be useless to attempt to give you scarcely an approximate idea of the work to be done. The county has not been redistricted. Many districts know their boundary lines, but with others, there are no well defined lines. So much uncertainty exists in relation to them that this work will require much time and labor in this county. The instructions impose the obligation, that "each district must be visited

by the Superintendent twice during the year, and oftener, if practicable." Several of the districts in the county are about forty miles from my residence. The districts of Stafford will average about 40 miles; Union 31, Plumsted 27, Jackson 18, Manchester 18, Dover 17, and Brick, 5. Say that the districts of Brick will each require one day only. Should each of the districts elsewhere be visited, and intervening time for travelling to and from each district in the county, in the ratio of the above statement, be allowed, it would require one hundred and thirty-six days, that is to say—allow one day each for the school visits, and the balance, or one day each for going to and returning from said visits, and it would occupy that number of days. If this arrangement is carried out, an average of twenty miles a day, must be travelled for the ninety four days, by private conveyance, as there are only six districts along the lines of railroads. This would give in the aggregate over two thousand miles to be travelled, in thus making the one tour. In complying with the instructions strictly, the "districts must be visited *at least twice*," which in the same ratio, would require two hundred and seventy-two days, and an amount of travel equal to four thousand miles. Supposing continued good weather and favorable circumstances, and an average of four visits are made, with time allowed for going and returning *once a week only*, and it would then occupy thirteen weeks to get through the district visits once; and require to be travelled about six hundred miles. Double this to answer the law, and it would amount to twenty-six weeks or six months time, and about twelve hundred miles road travelling to be performed. This reduces this branch of labor to the least time, and least amount of road travelling requisite; and at the same time requiring necessary absence from home for about one half the year (not including Sabbaths) provided all the districts are in operation and visited. It will be remembered that this will constitute or embrace only a part of the duties. By the above statement, it will be seen that the Superintendent must be subjected to the inconvenience and expense (no small item) of spending a large portion of his time away from home for days and nights together; and that too, in this county, during the most inclement season, or let the duties imposed remain unattended to. In conclusion, we may be permitted to say that it is believed that, in some of the counties receiving the least remuneration, the most labor is required, and the heaviest expense incurred. This will, doubtless, be corrected in due time. Receiving no reports from schools, of course none can be presented here. The financial and census reports herewith forwarded, will be found as full and complete as the materials furnished will enable the Superintendent to make them.

STATISTICS.

TOWNSHIPS.		Number of children, 1866.	Township Tax.	Surplus Revenue.	Total State Moneys.	Total Amount of School Money.	Census, August, 1867.
BRICK.							
District No.	1.	81	\$162 00	\$17 05	\$37 12	\$216 17	80
" "	2.	64	128 00	13 47	29 33	170 80	62
" "	3.	74	148 00	15 57	39 92	197 49	88
" "	*4.	4	8 00	54	1 83	10 67	4
" "	5.	96	192 00	20 21	44 00	276 21	81
" "	6.	57	114 00	12 00	26 13	152 13	55
" "	7.	116	232 00	24 41	53 17	309 58	167
" "	*8.	42	84 00	8 84	19 27	112 09	44
" "	9.	112	224 00	23 57	51 33	295 90	102
" "	10.	43	86 00	9 15	19 71	114 76	47
DOVER.		680	1378 00	145 01	315 79	1538 80	731
District No.	1.	119	357 00	25 05	54 54	436 59	120
" "	2.	96	288 00	20 29	41 00	352 20	90
" "	3.	245	735 00	51 56	112 30	898 86	301
" "	4.	65	195 00	13 68	29 79	235 47	75
" "	5.	68	204 00	14 31	31 17	249 48	71
" "	6.	21	63 00	4 42	9 63	77 05	25
" "	7.	18	54 00	3 79	8 25	66 04	15
" "	8.	52	156 00	10 94	23 83	190 77	60
" "	9.	69	207 00	14 52	31 63	251 15	67
" "	10.	32	96 00	6 74	14 67	117 41	15
" "	11.	49	147 00	10 31	22 46	179 77	49
JACKSON.		834	2502 00	175 52	382 27	3059 79	891
District No.	*1.	57	62 47	12 00	26 14	100 61	49
" "	2.	86	94 25	18 10	39 43	151 75	61
" "	3.	84	92 05	17 68	38 51	145 24	82
" "	4.	61	66 85	12 84	27 97	107 66	64
" "	5.	95	104 11	19 99	43 56	167 66	89
" "	6.	89	94 55	18 10	39 43	151 78	67
" "	7.	33	36 16	6 94	15 13	58 23	41
" "	8.	67	73 42	14 10	30 72	118 24	44
" "	*9.	60	65 75	12 63	27 51	105 89	43
" "	10.	49	53 70	10 31	22 47	86 48	49
" "	11.	52	56 99	10 94	23 84	91 77	51
MANCHESTER.		730	800 00	153 63	234 71	1288 34	645
District No.	1.	21	84 00	4 42	9 62	93 04	37
" "	*2.	178	712 00	37 46	81 53	830 99	185
" "	3.	57	228 00	12 00	26 11	266 11	72
PLUMSTED.		256	1024 00	53 85	117 26	1195 14	297
District No.	1.	97	88 59	20 42	44 51	153 52	122
" "	2.	157	143 38	33 04	72 04	245 46	159
" "	*3.	37	53 79	7 79	16 98	58 56	47
" "	4.	112	102 23	23 57	51 39	177 24	106
" "	5.	112	102 23	23 57	51 39	177 24	122
" "	6.	53	48 40	11 15	24 32	83 87	63
" "	*7.	89	81 28	15 73	40 84	140 85	81
STAFFORD.		657	600 00	133 27	301 47	1039 74	699
District No.	1.	226	134 52	47 56	103 73	255 81	207
" "	2.	134	79 76	28 20	61 50	169 46	133
" "	3.	135	80 36	23 41	61 96	170 73	137
" "	*4.	9	5 36	1 90	4 13	11 39	9
		504	360 00	106 07	231 32	637 39	491

*Parts.

†Not reported 1866.

‡This District also raises \$500 District Tax.

STATISTICS.

TOWNSHIPS.		Number of Children, 1866	Township Tax.	Surplus Revenue.	Total State Money.	Total Amount of School Money.	Total Census, 1867.
UNION.							
District No.	1	57	\$277 96	\$18 41	\$39 91	\$336 18	65
" "	†2	134	425 11	23 20	61 47	517 78	134
" "	3	164	332 27	21 59	47 71	401 87	90
" "	4	242	773 16	50 93	111 01	935 10	242
" "	†5	42	134 19	5 54	19 26	162 29	42
" "	*6	17	54 31	3 55	7 50	65 69	17
		6.6	2000 00	131 75	257 16	2418 91	610
*Parts.		†Not Reported.					

RECAPITULATION.

TOWNSHIPS.	Amount raised by Townships, 1867.	Total amount from State.	Total Surplus Revenue.	District Tax.	Total from all Sources.	Total Census, 1867.
Brick.....	\$157 00	\$315 79	\$145 01	.....	.....	731
Dover.....	502 00	382 7	175 52	.....	.....	851
Jackson.....	800 00	334 71	153 63	.....	.....	645
Manchester.....	1024 00	117 26	53 88	.....	.....	297
Plumsted.....	600 00	101 47	138 27	.....	.....	99
Stafford.....	300 00	251 32	106 07	.....	.....	491
Union.....	2000 00	57 16	131 75	.....	.....	610
	\$8,604 00	\$1,969 95	\$904 13	\$500 00	\$11,978 11	4264

PASSAIC COUNTY.

J. C. CRUIKSHANK, SUPERINTENDENT.

The sculptor forms his statuary from the rough stones of the quarry, and the mechanic his edifice from the rude shapen tree of the forest, material substances, over which he works and from which he brings his structure to completion. In following the returns of the district clerks, I have not even shadows to take an impression from, over many reasonable questions seeking for an answer. The district clerks are not to be blamed for any neglect or indifference, because their work was not remunerative, but to be commended for their willingness and cheerfulness to do their best. The difficulties in their way, were the absence of permanent documents to instruct. Records of facts were wanting, and work required to compare the past and the present, drew from the district clerks the despairing words "what shall I do?" and gathering an emotion of courage, "well I shall not work in the dark hereafter, and will do the best I can."

Financial returns do not represent anything near the amount expended in the county, either for educational purposes or the incidental expenses attending. Debts have been made, money has been paid, district trustees have made their annual reports; received and adopted, have been the action of the meetings; but no records made, no documents to be transmitted to successors in office. Thus, rather than give approximating figures, the district clerks have given their returns in blanks.

Census returns have been taken with accuracy and diligence, by personal visitations and inquiry of parents and guardians as the law requires.

Number of children who have attended school "between nine and twelve months, between six and nine months, between three and six months, and less than three months," has been a trying and most perplexing question. To confine my reflections to the returns, I would have no more to say; I have, however, observations beyond them. Select and family schools have been opened to a considerable extent the past season. In passing into the new system of instruction, uncertainty led many to adopt this mode, who will, when they understand the value of the changes made, become the patrons of the public

schools again. In many places the public schools were closed; township collectors take no interest to keep them open; the school funds not available for a time. This appeared the only way by which the children could be kept in the process of education. But of the number of children who have not attended any school in the county or city of Paterson, choosing an approximating estimate, I would say two thousand. What an empire of darkness, ignorance and vice is here! Are these children in twenty years to give tone and character to our county and city?

Free schools, entirely so, are not known in the county. Trustees adopt the plan of economizing the public funds, and charge all alike a quarterly tuition fee. The people are accustomed to it and pay it because they are "getting *something* out of *somebody*." Education is defective, school rooms are inconvenient, the want of funds is embarrassing, but by *it*, in *them* and through *them*, the nation has been educated. Farmers, mechanics, merchants, legislators, and even honored mothers, have hewn their way to eminence and respectability, learning and fame. Thus with all their defects they have sustained the struggle for freedom. If they could be made perfect, how safe would our institutions of liberty ever be?

Questions of refereance are rapidly increasing. Some are only personal disputes, and others on subjects in which there are causes of just complaint. Men of improvement think of the school house and its appendages, in the introduction of the new law, for a time, I have recommended moderation and forbearance. I wish to make the changes in the State laws, as far as I am able, acceptable. The good school house is a monument of virtue and intelligence, and if wanting, the people perish for lack of knowledge.

School teachers educate kings and train sovereigns. Of the male teachers in the country, a number have been engaged in the educating work for years; have by their industry and perseverance studied into the art, and now make it their daily business. They are worthy of encouragement. Let them be congratulated for their success. Apt to teach, of good habit and principles, they are an honor to their calling, dignify their occupation, and command the respect of their pupils.

Of the female teachers, I have for six years marked, attentively, their mode of instruction, school government and success. Their adaption and qualifications, to be principals and not subordinates in the public schools, are proven by experience and history. How they toil, at small compensation. Why is it so? Is it because they are more amiable, conciliatory, exercise the more patience and forbearance? Is not the day at hand when their services will be duly considered and justly compensated? I have had to assume courage to resist persuasion and determination, to prevent some from entering the school room, to keep it, but not to teach the children because they were willing to teach cheap. This is a good qualification with some employers. How can ignorance guide, or darkness impart light? Educators must be educated.

The magistrate and legislator are honored by men, but a greater responsibility rests upon the school master and mistress who teach the

young. The former may make the laws, but the latter educate the children of the State. The former may regulate banks, manufactories and railroads, but the other give character and thought. I often am constrained to say, in my visits to the schools, "that child can bear poverty, but it cannot ignorance and vice." Therefore be faithful and bear in mind, your character is stamped upon your pupils. You mould their thoughts into shape. Your pupils will imitate your walk, looks, words, and enter into your feelings, and adopt your opinions. It is the school teachers, that will give character and education to the children of the State. Vice pays more than virtue. The rum-seller has his gilded room, easy chairs, warm stoves, and his waiter, at a salary of eight or ten hundred a year, but how few are the conveniences and comforts of the school room, and the teacher poorly paid.

Trenton and its vicinity are highly favored, they have a Normal, the Model and the Farnum schools, institutions of worth. Many aspiring youths in our county hear of them, think of them, and desire to be benefitted by them, but distance, expense, and the want of means are in the way. We have in our county gentlemen of wealth, whose best capital has been their education (who will, I hope, found a county seminary, whose doors shall be open to every youth in the county, that has attained to a certain standard of education in the public schools). Let it be engraven on the monument, erected over their graves, that they turned gold into knowledge, wisdom and virtue. Such an institution, I claim from them for the county of Passaic, which shall be a fountain to send out streams of living truth, to dignify the present and the future, and to answer the requirements of public education.

STATISTICS.

TOWNSHIPS AND DISTRICTS.		Whole number of children.	Township Tax.	State Appropriation.
ACQUACKANONK.				
Number 1.....	129	\$291 85	\$59 56	
" 2.....	260	588 24	120 04	
" 3.....	96	217 19	44 32	
" 4.....	146	330 32	67 41	
" 5.....	157	355 20	72 48	
" 6.....	146	330 32	67 40	
" 7.....	15	33 94	6 93	
" 8.....	50	113 12	23 08	
" 9.....	106	239 82	48 94	
		1105	2500 00	510 16
MANCHESTER.				
" 1.....	48	102 75	22 16	
" 2.....	74	158 41	34 16	
" 3.....	63	134 86	29 09	
" 4.....	142	303 98	65 56	
		327	700 00	150 97
POMPTON.				
Lafayette.....	70	141 41	32 32	
Number 1.....	64	129 29	29 55	
" 2.....	120	242 43	55 40	
" 3.....	95	191 92	43 86	
" 4.....	64	129 29	29 55	
" 5.....	50	101 01	23 08	
" 6.....	107	216 16	49 40	
" 7.....	123	248 49	56 78	
		693	1400 00	319 94
WAYNE.				
Washington.....	49	104 26	22 62	
Preakness.....	109	231 91	50 32	
Franklin.....	116	246 81	53 66	
Lafayette.....	72	153 19	33 24	
Jefferson.....	92	195 74	42 48	
Manchester.....	32	68 09	14 77	
		470	1000 00	216 99

STATISTICS—CONTINUED.

TOWNSHIPS AND DISTRICTS.	Whole number of children.	Township Tax.	State Appropriation.
WEST MILFORD.			
Greenwood.....	70	\$140 00	\$32 32
Hanfield.....	131	262 00	60 45
West Milford.....	149	298 00	68 79
Upper District.....	32	64 00	14 79
Postville.....	81	162 00	37 39
New Foundland.....	59	118 00	27 26
Clinton.....	81	162 00	37 39
Carthage.....	55	110 00	25 39
Stockholm.....	50	100 00	23 08
Upper Mockapin.....	113	226 00	52 16
Lower Mockapin.....	135	270 00	62 34
Charlotteburgh.....	56	112 00	25 85
Smithville.....	14	28 00	6 47
	1026	\$2052 00	\$473 68

PUBLIC EXPENDITURES FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN THE
COUNTY.

Received from State.....	\$3,980 13
Acquackanonk.....	2,500 00
Manchester.....	700 00
Pompton.....	1,400 00
Wayne.....	1,000 00
West Milford.....	2,052 00
	<u>\$11,632 13</u>

DISTRICT SCHOOL CENSUS, SEPTEMBER, 1867.

ACQUACKANONK.			MANCHESTER.			POMPTON.			WAYNE.			WEST MILFORD.		
District.	No. of Children.		District.	No. of Children.		District.	No. of Children.		Name of District.	No. of Children.		Name of District.	No. of Children.	
	No. 1.	2.		No. 1.	2.		No. 1.	2.		No. 1.	2.		No. 1.	2.
No. 1.	142		No. 1.	80		No. 1.	59		Upper Preakness.	104		Greenwood.	73	
" 2.	308		" 2.	53		" 2.	112		Lower Preakness.	94		Hanfield.	145	
" 3.	86		" 3.	48		" 3.	91		Mead's Basin.	129		West Milford.	150	
" 4.	173		" 4.	145		" 4.	51		Pequannock.	48		Utter.	21	
" 5.	152		" 5.			" 5.	43		Lafayette.			Postville.	80	
" 6.	150		" 6.			" 6.	107		Totawa.	84		New Foundland.	49	
" 7.	11		" 7.			" 7.	102					Clinton.	77	
" 8.	58		" 8.			" 8.	60					Carthage.	55	
" 9.	118		" 9.			Lafayette.						Stockholm.	43	
												Upper Mockapin.	121	
												Lower Mockapin.	11	
												Charlotteburg.	12	
												Smithville.	44	
													1.	
Total	1288		Total	276		Total	625		Total	491		Total	975	

Paterson City reports 7093 children, making the total number of children in the county 10,743.

SALEM COUNTY.

WM. H. REED, SUPERINTENDENT.

The following is submitted as a report concerning the organization of the Public Schools of Salem county under the New Jersey School Law; also of moneys ordered and appropriated by the townships, county and State, for the year passed; and of the number of children between five and eighteen years of age, in the several districts of the county.

The appointment of County Superintendents, April 25, 1867, was preceded by instructions issued to school officers under the new school law, and among these it was made the duty of County Superintendents to proceed at once to meet the trustees and teachers at convenient places within their several townships, to appoint district clerks, and trustees to fill vacancies, and without examination to issue to teachers temporary licenses to remain in force until the first of September.

These directions were carried out by personal communication with each board, mainly through their representatives. By the performance of the above duties the school law was put into operation, the business of the boards of trustees proceeded regularly, and the teachers received their pay.

In the meantime the Public School moneys appropriated by the State were apportioned to the several townships of the county, and then to the districts of each township; the interest of the surplus revenue, which had been previously apportioned to the townships, was sub-apportioned to the several school districts. Copies of apportionment papers were drawn for the convenience of the district clerks. The second instalment of the surplus revenue interest will be apportioned in November, when the moneys ordered at the last town meetings will also be apportioned to the districts.

A stated examination of teachers was held on the last Friday and Saturday of August. Two gentlemen of the profession, of the county, were selected as assistant examiners. At this examination forty-two applicants were examined.

It is due to those with whom I have come in contact in the discharge of my official duties, to say of them, that they have manifested

a desire to do all in their power to aid in carrying out the provisions of the law under which we are working.

That there is an increasing interest in reference to the Public Schools of the county there is no doubt; and that this will soon manifest itself in a larger number of good school buildings and suitable furniture, in the business management of schools, and in an increased number of skilled and efficient teachers, is equally evident. That they may become the means of imparting to the youth of the community true and correct principles in all that pertains to the foundation of an education, and that they may prove to be nurseries of virtue is a sentiment generally entertained.

In reference to the disposition of citizens to provide the means for conducting the schools properly, it is proper to state that in one school district, in a rural portion of the county, the sum of five hundred dollars has been ordered under the provisions of the law to pay a debt incurred in building a new school house. In another district, a sum of money is raised by district tax, to render the schools free. By direction of the last will and testament of one whose desire was to promote the interests of education, one of the townships of Salem county, Lower Penn's Neck, receives the yearly profits of a farm of considerable value, for the support of public schools. This source of means, taken in connection with the public provision contemplated in the law, will enable the citizens of this township to establish excellent schools.

CENSUS REPORT.

ELSINBORO'.

District No. 1,	-	-	-	-	-	112
" " 2,	-	-	-	-	-	123
						<hr/> 235

LOWER ALLOWAY'S CREEK.

District No. 1,	-	-	-	-	-	86
" " 2,	-	-	-	-	-	33
" " 3,	-	-	-	-	-	86
" " 4,	-	-	-	-	-	83
" " 5,	-	-	-	-	-	75
" " 6,	-	-	-	-	-	49
" " 7,	-	-	-	-	-	43
" " 8,	-	-	-	-	-	30
						<hr/> 485

LOWER PENN'S NECK.

District No. 1,	-	-	-	-	-	134
“ “ 2,	-	-	-	-	-	113
“ “ 3,	-	-	-	-	-	101
“ “ 4,	-	-	-	-	-	113
“ “ 5,	-	-	-	-	-	66
						<hr/>
						527

MANNINGTON.

District No. 1,	-	-	-	-	-	103
“ “ 2,	-	-	-	-	-	52
“ “ 3,	-	-	-	-	-	112
“ “ 4,	-	-	-	-	-	135
“ “ 5,	-	-	-	-	-	69
“ “ 6,	-	-	-	-	-	73
“ “ 7,	-	-	-	-	-	27
“ “ 8,	-	-	-	-	-	74
“ “ 9,	-	-	-	-	-	104
“ “ 10,	-	-	-	-	-	6
“ “ 11,	-	-	-	-	-	6
“ “ 12,	-	-	-	-	-	10
“ “ 13,	-	-	-	-	-	13
“ “ 14,	-	-	-	-	-	25
						<hr/>
						809

PILESGROVE.

District No. 1,	-	-	-	-	-	90
“ “ 2,	-	-	-	-	-	146
“ “ 3,	-	-	-	(counted with No. 4.)		
“ “ 4,	-	-	-	-	-	322
“ “ 5,	-	-	-	-	-	76
“ “ 6,	-	-	-	-	-	74
“ “ 7,	-	-	-	-	-	60
“ “ 8,	-	-	-	-	-	142
“ “ 9,	-	-	-	-	-	148
“ “ 10,	-	-	-	-	-	12
						<hr/>
						1,070

UPPER PITTSBORO.

District No. 1,	-	-	-	-	-	106
“ “ 2,	-	-	-	-	-	93
“ “ 3,	-	-	-	-	-	104

District No. 4,	-	-	-	-	-	44
“ “ 5,	-	-	-	-	-	59
“ “ 6,	-	-	-	-	-	75
“ “ 7,	-	-	-	-	-	42
“ “ 8,	-	-	-	-	-	58
“ “ 9,	-	-	-	-	-	21
“ “ 10,	-	-	-	-	-	4
“ “ 11,	-	-	-	-	-	5
“ “ 12,	-	-	-	-	-	3
“ “ 13,	-	-	-	-	-	12
“ “ 14,	-	-	-	-	-	47
						<hr/>
						673

UPPER ALLOWAYS CREEK.

District No. 1,	-	-	-	-	-	90
“ “ 2,	-	-	-	-	-	74
“ “ 3,	-	-	-	-	-	67
“ “ 4,	-	-	-	-	-	54
“ “ 5,	-	-	-	-	-	88
“ “ 6,	-	-	-	-	-	75
“ “ 7,	-	-	-	-	-	58
“ “ 8,	-	-	-	-	-	249
“ “ 9,	-	-	-	-	-	51
“ “ 10,	-	-	-	-	-	13
“ “ 11,	-	-	-	-	-	27
“ “ 12,	-	-	-	-	-	7
“ “ 13,	-	-	-	-	-	13
“ “ 14,	-	-	-	-	-	20
“ “ 15,	-	-	-	-	-	94
						<hr/>
						980

UPPER PENN'S NECK.

District No. 1,	-	-	-	-	-	130
“ “ 2,	-	-	-	-	-	121
“ “ 3,	-	-	-	-	-	65
“ “ 4,	-	-	-	-	-	74
“ “ 5,	-	-	-	-	-	48
“ “ 6,	-	-	-	-	-	100
“ “ 7,	-	-	-	-	-	70
“ “ 8,	-	-	-	-	-	69
“ “ 9,	-	-	-	-	-	215
“ “ 10,	-	-	-	-	-	51
“ “ 11,	-	-	-	-	-	56
						<hr/>
						999

RECAPITULATION.

Elsinboro,	-	-	-	-	235
Lower Alloways Creek,	-	-	-	-	485
Lower Penn's Neck,	-	-	-	-	527
Mannington,	-	-	-	-	809
Piles Grove,	-	-	-	-	1,070
Upper Pittsgrove,	-	-	-	-	673
Upper Alloways Creek,	-	-	-	-	980
Upper Penn's Neck,	-	-	-	-	999
					<hr/>
					5,778

This is the total number of children in the County, exclusive of Salem city, viz., 5,778.

The number of children reported by the City Superintendent of Salem City, is 1,213. Total of the county 6,991.

The reports of the district clerks are not so complete as was desired, owing, no doubt, to the want of school registers, and the want of care in the management of school business. It is remarked, however, by several of these officers, that they apprehend but little difficulty in the future.

FINANCIAL REPORT.

TOWNSHIPS.	Appropriation by State.	Appropriation from Sur- plus Revenue.	Appropriation by Town- ships.	Total Appropriation.
Ellinsboro'	\$58 17	\$71 66	\$300 00	\$429 83
Lower Alloway's Creek.	221 60	157 06	800 00	1178 66
Lower Penn's Creek.....	244 23	170 47	1300 00	1714 70
Mannington.....	355 03	261 43	1000 00	1616 46
Pilesgrove.....	487 99	345 85	2098 00	2931 84
Pittsgrove.....	236 38	165 56	1200 00	1601 94
Salem.....	161 59	376 28	2862 25	3400 12
Upper Alloway's Creek.	463 06	327 53	2006 00	2796 59
Upper Penn's Neck.....	461 68	327 20	1500 00	2288 88
Upper Pittsgrove.....	309 79	219 55	1500 00	2029 34
	\$2,999 52	\$2,422 59	\$14,566 25	\$19,988 36

SOMERSET COUNTY.

FRED. J. FRELINGHUYSEN, SUPERINTENDENT.

The cause of education in our county is on the advance. We have better teachers, greater facilities for imparting instruction, and *larger appropriations* for the support of schools. The operations under the present law, although not as yet perfectly understood by the people generally, have been beneficial, and as far as my knowledge extends the law is admitted to be the best we have ever had. The reports of the district clerks of this year, extending as they do back to the condition of the schools under the old law, furnish the best commentary on its defects, as the reports from the same source next year will exhibit some of the benefits of the present law.

In reviewing the census of the children by the districts clerks I find that the work is done with greater accuracy since these reports have been required to be made under oath or affirmation.

In the discharge of my duties as Superintendent, at an early day after my appointment I met the trustees of schools in their respective townships and gave all the information required of me in explanation of the school law, and at the same time appointed district clerks and supplied vacancies in the Boards of Trustees by making appointments for that purpose.

I appointed a Board of Examiners for examining and licensing teachers. This board has met quarterly at a time fixed by the State Board of Education, and have examined and granted certificates of license to sixty-eight teachers—four of whom obtained a certificate of the first grade, eight of the second grade, and fifty-six of the third grade.

The examination has generally been well sustained, and in my visitation of the schools under the charge of these teachers I have found them zealous and faithful. The new law in providing for licensure by grade, or rather the rules of the State Board by authority of the law having directed this mode of licensure has excited in many of our teachers a desire to obtain a higher grade of scholarship, and by virtue of the incentive thus offered of a public recognition of their attainments are preparing themselves for examination for the highest grade. The effect of this will soon be apparent in our Public Schools. Our

teachers are encouraged to qualify themselves to instruct in the higher branches of learning; and when thus qualified our children will reap the benefits, and the man of limited means who could not afford to send his children from home to complete their education will have this inestimable boon conferred upon them at his own door. I firmly believe the past history of this county and of our State would establish the fact that many a gifted intellect has been dwarfed because the facilities for obtaining instruction in the higher branches of knowledge which are now to constitute part of the common school education have not been within the reach of parents.

In my visitation of the schools I have found the common evil existing here of having in use an endless variety of text-books. To remedy this a meeting of the trustees and teachers of the county was held, pursuant to a call I made upon them, and selected and recommended a uniform set of text-books to be used in the schools of our county; and by the liberal deductions made by the publishers for these books, our schools are being supplied on very favorable terms.

Our teachers have introduced map drawing in some of our schools according to the new and improved system. I would be glad to see Apgar's Map-Drawing Book and Geographical Charts in every school in our county. I believe map drawing to be the most impressive method of teaching geography, and have witnessed its benefits in several schools. I have found that many of our schools have not the apparatus they need for imparting instruction; and to raise money to procure this, the law authorises an assessment to be made, provided, two-thirds at a district meeting called for the purpose so determine. The process of collecting the money, and of determining that it shall be collected, is too slow. In some instances the people have to be convinced of the necessity and importance of these modern improvements before they will vote for them. It would be well if the law could be amended so as to authorize the trustees of every district to use of the *School Appropriations* a sufficient amount so as to furnish every school building with globes, maps, blackboards, and other apparatus, without compelling them to await the tedious process of the law, and the uncertainty of a district vote.

It is to be regretted that out of the number of children reported who should be in our schools, the average attendance is so small. In one district in this county the District Clerk reports 244 pupils, and the average attendance is about 125. There are various causes to be assigned for this neglect on the part of parents to educate their children. I do not know of any remedy for this great and growing evil, unless it be by appealing to the reason of parents, and by argument and entreaty, convincing them that the interest of society, as well as their own individual interests would be greatly promoted by their attending to the education of their children, and that they should recognize it as a duty paramount to every other.

The present law has exerted a good influence in compelling districts to provide proper buildings for educational purposes. In our county some new buildings have been erected, and many have been repaired and made tenantable. In a new school district in Branchburgh town-

ship a school building has been erected by private enterprise, at a cost of over \$2,000. In the town of Pluckamin the people have remodelled and repaired their school house, at a cost of over \$1,000. I might mention other instances, showing a very great change in popular sentiment in regard to school buildings, and a very commendable liberality to meet the inquirements of the present law.

During my term of office I have made several changes in school districts. I have been slow to make changes except in cases where great injustice was being done to the applicants who petitioned for their rights. I will send you a duplicate of the boundaries of districts as soon as practicable.

One word as to the clause in the law abolishing corporal punishment. Although this clause may have provoked discussion and some opposition in other parts of the State, I do not know of any serious objection to it in this county. I hope the law as it is will be tried another year, or if changed in this particular clause, that it may be so modified as to leave the matter discretionary with the teacher and trustees of each district. In my judgment the right to inflict corporal punishment belongs to the parent alone. It is a right conferred by God in the teachings of his Holy word to the parent. It cannot be delegated to another. I admire the wisdom of the legislative enactment that protected it. I believe the authority to administer corporal punishment in our schools heretofore has created more disturbance, and been the cause of the dismissal of more teachers and caused the withdrawal of a greater number of scholars from school than the present law can ever occasion. I believe you can govern a school much better by appealing to the better nature of its pupils than by provoking the bad. When there are so many instances on record in which the vilest outcasts and the most lawless could not be restrained or disciplined by the infliction of punishment by the law in its severest penalties, and yet have been transformed from very demons, to children of hope and promise by the law of sympathy and kindness, may we not hope that the all-pervading influence of the latter may triumph and be universally acknowledged as the best method that can be adopted in the government of our schools.

STATISTICS.

DISTRICTS.	Children, 1866.	Surplus Revenue.	State Appropriation.	Township appropriation.	Whole amount due.	Number children, 1867.
BEDMINSTER.						
Pluckamin.....	89	\$41 30	\$41 07	\$178 00	\$260 37	81
Lesser Cross Roads.....	63	29 30	29 07	126 00	184 37	52
Holland.....	34	15 81	15 69	68 00	99 50	34
Union.....	20	9 30	9 21	40 00	58 51	37
Peapack.....	118	54 89	54 45	236 00	345 24	116
Leamington.....	42	19 53	19 38	84 00	122 91	49
Central.....	46	21 40	21 21	92 00	134 61	51
Foot of Lane.....	48	22 33	22 14	96 00	140 47	37
Larger Cross Roads.....	47	21 87	21 69	94 00	137 56	47
Dutchess (set over to Pluckamin and Central).....	17	7 90	7 83	34 00	49 73	.....
Pottersville.....	40	18 60	18 45	80 00	117 05	35
Union Grove.....	69	32 02	31 88	138 00	201 85	72
	683	294 25	292 02	1266 00	1852 27	611
BERNARDS.						
Basking Ridge.....	143	61 63	65 61	300 72	427 96	165
Bernardsville.....	99	42 58	45 69	208 19	296 46	75
Liberty Corner.....	92	30 57	42 45	103 47	275 59	78
Mine Brook.....	66	28 39	30 45	138 79	197 63	50
Union.....	66	28 39	30 45	138 79	197 63	72
Mine Mount.....	59	25 35	27 21	124 07	176 66	71
Pleasant Valley.....	56	24 09	25 83	117 76	167 68	60
Washington Valley.....	51	21 94	23 52	107 25	152 71	38
Franklin.....	44	18 92	20 31	92 53	131 76	41
Mendham.....	12	5 29	5 97	27 33	38 59	13
Martinsville.....	7	3 01	3 21	14 72	20 94	4
Union Mendham.....	7	3 01	3 21	14 72	20 94	7
Millington.....	5	2 12	2 37	10 51	15 00	5
Pleasant Plains.....	4	1 72	1 83	8 41	11 96	7
Pluckamin.....	6	43	45	2 10	2 98	2
Lesser Cross Roads.....						15
	718	306 47	328 56	1499 36	2134 39	703
BRANCHBURG.						
North Branch.....	102	75 05	47 07	225 15	349 37	107
Cedar Grove.....	59	43 42	27 21	131 45	212 03	44
South Branch.....	54	39 74	24 90	120 31	184 95	53
Fairview.....	58	42 68	26 76	129 22	198 66	60
Centreville.....	31	22 82	14 25	69 06	106 16	.....
Readington.....	24	17 66	11 07	53 47	82 20	33
Ridge.....	14	10 30	6 45	31 19	47 94	6
Burnt Mills (set over to Central).....	17	12 51	7 83	37 87	53 21	.....
Harlan (new District).....						18
	359	264 18	165 57	799 82	1229 57	321
BRIDGEWATER.						
Washington Valley.....	62	30 54	28 62	164 78	223 94	89
Martinsville.....	126	63 07	58 14	334 88	456 09	135
Bound Brook.....	108	53 20	49 83	287 04	390 07	121
Adamsville.....	103	50 73	47 52	273 75	372 00	97
Somersville.....	481	236 91	222 03	1278 39	1737 35	519
Harriot's.....	88	43 34	50 62	233 88	317 84	88
Raritan.....	238	117 28	109 86	632 55	859 69	244
Cedar Grove.....	39	19 20	13 00	103 65	140 85	43
North Branch.....	44	21 57	20 31	116 94	158 82	47
Central.....	36	17 74	16 50	95 68	130 01	44
Dutchess (set over to Pluckamin and Central).....	13	6 39	6 00	34 55	36 94	.....
Pluckamin.....	20	9 91	9 24	53 15	72 20	22
Willow Grove.....	147	72 41	67 83	390 09	530 93	101
	1505	742 29	694 59	3999 93	5436 71	1550

STATISTICS—CONTINUED.

DISTRICTS.	Children, 1866.	Surplus Revenue.	State Appropriation.	Township Appropriation.	Whole Amount Due.	Number Children, 1867.
FRANKLIN.						
South Middlebush.....	60	\$28 91	\$27 69	\$240 00	\$296 60	52
Three Mile Run.....	35	16 86	16 17	140 00	173 08	40
Six Mile Run.....	232	10 60	10 14	88 00	108 75	32
Ten Mile Run.....	27	13 01	12 45	108 00	133 46	23
Kingston.....	67	32 25	30 93	268 00	331 21	56
Upper Ten Mile Run.....	65	31 32	30 00	260 60	321 32	59
Griggsown.....	85	40 96	39 24	340 00	420 20	72
Pleasant Plains.....	67	32 25	30 93	2 8 00	331 21	69
Middlebush.....	80	39 52	37 83	328 00	405 35	81
Blackwell's.....	20	9 64	9 21	80 00	98 85	11
East Millstone.....	141	69 97	65 07	564 00	697 04	132
Weston.....	66	31 81	30 45	264 00	326 26	59
Bound Brook.....	94	45 10	43 88	376 00	464 68	106
Union.....	25	13 50	12 90	112 00	138 40	30
Cedar Grove.....	36	17 36	16 59	144 00	177 95	40
Raritan.....	44	21 21	20 31	176 00	217 52	33
Rocky Hill.....	33	15 91	15 21	132 00	163 12	29
Clinton Bound Brook.....	79	38 07	36 45	316 00	390 52	95
Little Rocky Hill.....	25	12 05	11 52	100 00	123 57	20
Uniondale.....	44	21 21	20 31	176 00	217 52	42
	1120	539 78	516 78	4480 00	5536 56	1081
HILLSBOROUGH.						
Harmony Plains.....	45	20 79	20 76	134 00	176 55	47
Bloomington.....	51	23 66	23 25	153 00	199 91	57
Millstone.....	112	51 75	51 69	336 00	439 44	95
Blackwell's.....	50	23 09	23 07	150 00	196 16	62
Pleasant View.....	62	28 65	28 62	186 00	243 27	59
Flagtown.....	68	31 40	31 41	204 00	266 81	69
Neshanic.....	82	37 89	37 83	216 00	321 72	84
Pleasant Valley.....	78	36 14	36 00	234 00	306 14	68
Clover Hill.....	47	21 72	21 69	141 00	184 41	49
Flagtown Station.....	60	27 72	27 69	180 00	235 41	65
New Centre.....	64	29 55	29 55	192 00	251 11	63
Woodville.....	65	30 03	30 00	195 00	255 03	70
Liberty.....	71	32 80	32 79	213 00	278 59	69
Cross Roads.....	76	35 12	35 07	228 00	295 19	68
Mountain.....	113	52 22	52 14	339 00	443 36	98
Branchville.....	49	22 64	22 62	147 00	192 26	44
	1093	505 18	504 18	3279 00	4288 36	1058
MONTGOMERY.						
Cherry Valley.....	24	13 12	11 01	48 28	72 51	18
Griggstown.....	70	38 27	32 13	141 12	211 52	60
Harlingen.....	86	47 02	39 45	173 37	259 84	95
Stoutsbush.....	26	14 22	11 91	52 41	78 54	28
Blawenburgh.....	75	41 10	34 41	151 20	226 62	75
Mountain.....	78	42 60	35 84	157 24	235 68	68
Unionville.....	80	49 20	41 31	181 44	271 95	91
Rocky Hill.....	106	57 98	48 63	213 69	320 30	107
Bedsenville.....	65	35 00	31 28	131 04	197 32	53
Pleasant View.....						4
	626	338 41	285 97	1249 89	\$1874 28	599
WARREN.						
Greenbrook.....	70	16 53	32 31	140 00	188 84	60
Martinsville.....	30	7 09	13 83	60 00	80 92	24
Washingtonville.....	106	25 03	48 93	212 00	285 96	113
Scotch Plains.....	29	6 85	13 38	58 00	78 23	34
Warrenville.....	208	49 12	96 00	416 00	561 12	214
Dead River.....	95	22 44	43 83	190 00	256 27	90
Smalleytown.....	83	19 60	38 31	166 00	223 91	64
Union Village (no report, S. H. in Union).....	23	5 44	10 59	46 00	62 03	.....
North Plainfield.....	138	32 60	63 66	275 00	372 26	154
Independent.....	60	14 17	27 69	120 00	161 86	.....
Total.....	649	198 87	388 53	1684 00	2271 40	614

SUSSEX COUNTY.

N. PETTIT, SUPERINTENDENT.

The annual report of a County Superintendent, I presume, should give an accurate delineation, both statistical and general, of the condition of the public schools in the county. In the present instance, however, as the superintendence has only been for a period of five months, during which time effort has been mainly directed to the inauguration of the new school law, such accuracy of report cannot be expected. On entering upon my duties, I immediately called together the Township Board of Trustees. In response to the call, I was gratified to find a very general attendance. In eleven townships out of fifteen, every school district was represented. Where vacancies were found they were filled, and district clerks appointed, who uniformly accepted the office, and performed its duties. At these meetings where so many of the influential men of each township were assembled, I took occasion to read the school law and give such explanation as seemed to be required. A copy of the law was left with each clerk. There is evidently a determination, on the part of our people, to secure the beneficent advantages for which the law provides.

This arises from the fact that this is the first year in which there has been an accurate enumeration. Under the old law, no one was individually responsible, and the desire to get as much public money as possible in the district, led to exaggerations. The result was, the State and townships were paying for the education of a much larger number of children than were actually within the legal ages. The present law, by requiring the district clerk to number them and report, under oath, has obviated that difficulty. The accompanying report, by townships, is believed to be entirely accurate.

PUBLIC MONEY.

The income from the surplus revenue, in Sussex county, has always been applied to the public schools. It is divided among the township according to the amount of their taxable property, and then the dividend of each township is apportioned to its school districts, according to the number of children. As it regards the township tax, five

towns have raised \$3 per scholar, and ten \$2 per scholar. The district tax, being a new feature of the law, and not generally understood at the time of the regular meeting, on the Tuesday of the week following the annual town meeting, no taxes were levied at that time. Eight districts, however, have ordered taxes to the amount of \$4,090.00 at special meetings for that purpose. The money divided from the surplus revenue, State appropriation, town and district tax, now in process of receipt and expenditure, will be found in the accompanying financial report.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

I find that one of the most important, as well as the most difficult duties will be the re-adjustment of the school districts. In some parts of the county they are too numerous and consequently too small to enable the people to keep up good schools. I have impressed this upon the minds of the local school authorities, and at the request of the inhabitants, have abolished thirteen weak districts, and consolidated their territory into five strong ones. Several more changes of the same kind are under consideration. The re-numbering of the districts as contemplated by the State Board, in my judgment should be deferred till these necessary changes are made.

TEACHERS.

At the quarterly examination in August, sixty-four teachers were examined. Four were rejected, three for failure in literary and one for failure in moral qualifications. There has been a great improvement in our teachers for the past few years. From personal knowledge of many of them and from observation of their exercises in teachers institutes, I do not hesitate in believing that if sixty-four teachers of the county had been subject to such a rigid examination six or eight years ago, one-half would have been rejected. We may look for still greater improvement, as more money will be received and greater remuneration given, more efficient talent will be called into requisition.

SCHOOL HOUSES.

Our school houses, as a general thing, are inferior, but repairing or rebuilding is in agitation all over the county. A report of what has been done since the present law went into operation would do injustice to the spirit of our citizens, as the process of collecting through district tax though sure is not speedy. But I have no doubt that two or three years will show that the noble liberality of the State will be responded to by equal liberality on the part of our citizens.

THE SCHOOL LAW.

The law, thus far, has worked quite as well as its most sanguine friends could have anticipated. There are a few points, however, to

which I think attention might be directed, with a view to change. I would suggest that the County Superintendents should be invested with authority to administer an oath to the district clerks. It would contribute greatly to the convenience of the latter officer in returning his annual report. There is an ambiguity in the 77th section which could easily be remedied by a little verbal alteration. The 81st section contains a prohibition, which to some minds is questionable. As corporal punishment is abolished, something more salutary ought to take its place. What shall it be? What *can* it be but the exercise of the authority which the law has placed in the hands of the trustees? In one town in this county the trustees printed and gave general circulation to a set of rules, to which every child is required to conform, under penalty, upon a certain number of infractions, of being reported to the trustees of the district. This dread of being *reported to the trustees* has acted as a powerful restraint, perhaps even greater than the fear of corporal punishment. The teachers are satisfied with it and maintain better discipline than under the old system. If strict supervision of the trustees is given, no change, in my opinion, will be necessary. At any rate, let us give the new provision of the law a fair trial.

CENSUS REPORT.

ANDOVER.

District No. 1,	.	.	.	.	.	176
“ “ 2,	.	.	.	.	.	40
“ “ 3,	.	.	-	.	.	61
“ “ 4,	.	.	.	.	.	74
“ “ 5,	.	.	.	-	.	9
“ “ 6,	.	.	.	.	.	9
						<hr/>
						369

BYRAM.

District No. 1,	.	.	.	.	.	157
“ “ 2,	.	.	.	.	.	35
“ “ 3,	.	.	.	.	.	41
“ “ 4,	.	.	.	.	.	83
“ “ 5,	.	.	.	.	.	50
“ “ 6,	-	.	.	.	.	72
“ “ 7,	.	.	.	.	.	34
						<hr/>
						472

FRANKFORD.

District No. 1,	.	.	.	.	.	30
“ “ 2,	.	.	.	.	.	108
“ “ 3,	.	.	.	.	.	131

District No. 4,	.	.	.	.	.	22
“ “ 5,	.	.	.	.	.	47
“ “ 6,	.	.	.	.	.	52
“ “ 7,	.	.	.	.	.	40
“ “ 8,	.	.	.	.	.	1
“ “ 9,	.	.	.	.	.
“ “ 10,	.	.	.	.	.	20
“ “ 11,	.	.	.	.	.	36
“ “ 12,	.	.	.	.	.	18
“ “ 13,	.	.	.	.	.	10
“ “ 14,	.	.	.	.	.	20

585

GREEN.

District No. 1,	.	.	.	.	.	74
“ “ 2,	.	.	.	.	.	50
“ “ 3,	.	.	.	.	.	79
“ “ 4,	.	.	.	.	.	20
“ “ 5,	.	.	.	.	.	60

283

HAMPTON.

District No. 1,	.	.	.	.	.	23
“ “ 2,	.	.	.	.	.	50
“ “ 3,	.	.	.	.	.	60
“ “ 4,	.	.	.	.	.	9
“ “ 5,	.	.	.	.	.	85
“ “ 6,	.	.	.	.	.	25
“ “ 7,	.	.	.	.	.	14
“ “ 8,	.	.	.	.	.	19
“ “ 9,	.	.	.	.	.	32
“ “ 10,	.	.	.	.	.	15

332

HARDYSTON.

District No. 1,	.	.	.	.	.	25
“ 2,	.	.	.	.	.	22
“ 3,	.	.	.	.	.	16
“ 4,	.	.	.	.	.	23
“ 5,	.	.	.	.	.	20
“ 6,	.	.	.	.	.	64
“ 7,	.	.	.	.	.	36
“ 8,	.	.	.	.	.	94
“ 9,	.	.	.	.	.	31
“ 10,	.	.	.	.	.	59

SCHOOL REPORT.

803

District No. 11,	.	.	.	.	.	34
“ 12,	.	.	.	.	.	162
“ 13,	.	.	.	.	.	4
“ 14,	.	.	.	.	.	53

 643

LAFAYETTE.

District No. 1,	.	.	.	.	.	125
“ 2,	.	.	.	.	.	43
“ 3,	.	.	.	.	.	31
“ 4,	.	.	.	.	.	22
“ 5,	.	.	.	.	.	46
“ 6,	.	.	.	.	.	6
“ 7,	.	.	.	.	.	5
“ 8,	.	.	.	.	.	3

 281

MONTAGUE.

District No. 1,	48
“ 2,	55
“ 3,	68
“ 4,	
“ 5,	47
“ 6,	57
“ 7,	30
“ 8,	78
“ 9,	31

 414

NEWTON.

District No. 1,	600
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SANDISTON.

District No. 1,	64
“ 2,	53
“ 3,	59
“ 4,	74
“ 5,	
“ 6,	
“ 7,	42
“ 8,	34
“ 9,	41
“ 10,	58

 425

SPARTA.

District No. 1,	35
“ 2,	.	.	.	.	.	60
“ 3,	.	.	.	.	.	76
“ 4,	.	.	.	.	.	137
“ 5,	.	.	.	.	.	155
“ 6,	.	.	.	.	.	33
“ 7,	.	.	.	.	.	77
“ 8,	.	.	.	.	.	48
“ 9,	.	.	.	.	.	28
“ 10,	.	.	.	.	.	19
“ 11,	.	.	.	.	.	6
“ 12,	.	.	.	.	.	16
						<hr/>
						690

SITLLWATER.

District No. 1,	.	.	.	.	.	55
“ 2,	.	.	.	.	.	10
“ 3,	.	.	.	.	.	140
“ 4,	.	.	.	.	.	41
“ 5,	.	.	.	.	.	70
“ 6,	.	.	.	.	.	92
“ 7,	.	.	.	.	.
“ 8,	.	.	.	.	.	90
“ 9,	.	.	.	.	.
“ 10,	.	.	.	.	.	35
“ 11,	.	.	.	.	.	56
“ 12,	.	.	.	.	.	14
“ 13,	.	.	.	.	.
“ 14,	.	.	.	.	.	38
						<hr/>
						641

WALPACK.

District No. 1,	.	.	.	.	.	36
“ 2,	.	.	.	.	.	46
“ 3,	.	.	.	.	.	33
“ 4,	.	.	.	.	.	55
“ 5,	.	.	.	.	.	16
“ 6,	.	.	.	.	.	39
“ 7,	.	.	.	.	.	3
						<hr/>
						228

VERNON.

District No. 1,	.	.	.	.	.	36
“ 2,	.	.	.	.	.	45
“ 3,	.	.	.	.	.	66
“ 4,	.	.	.	.	.	58
“ 5,	.	.	.	.	.	67
“ 6,	.	.	.	.	.	26
“ 7,	.	.	.	.	.	41
“ 8,	.	.	.	.	.	75
“ 9,	.	.	.	.	.	51
“ 10,	.	.	.	.	.
“ 11,	.	.	.	.	.	16
“ 12,	.	.	.	.	.	62
“ 13,	.	.	.	.	.	72
“ 14,	.	.	.	.	.	31
“ 15,	.	.	.	.	.
“ 16,	.	.	.	.	.	29
“ 17,	.	.	.	.	.	44
“ 18,	.	.	.	.	.	35
“ 19,	.	.	.	.	.	18
						<hr/>
						772

WANTAGE.

District No. 1,	.	.	.	.	.	25
“ 2,	.	.	.	.	.
“ 3,	.	.	.	.	.	52
“ 4,	.	.	.	.	.	63
“ 5,	.	.	.	.	.	63
“ 6,	.	.	.	.	.	29
“ 7,	.	.	.	.	.	71
“ 8,	.	.	.	.	.	51
“ 9,	.	.	.	.	.	32
“ 10,	.	.	.	.	.	40
“ 11,	.	.	.	.	.	41
“ 12,	.	.	.	.	.	101
“ 13,	.	.	.	.	.	66
“ 14,	.	.	.	.	.
“ 15,	.	.	.	.	.	36
“ 16,	.	.	.	.	.	47
“ 17,	.	.	.	.	.	31
“ 18,	.	.	.	.	.	35
“ 19,	.	.	.	.	.	67
“ 20,	.	.	.	.	.	32
“ 21,	.	.	.	.	.	43
“ 22,	.	.	.	.	.	89
“ 23,	.	.	.	.	.	15
						<hr/>

RECAPITULATION.

Andover,	369
Byram,	472
Frankford,	585
Green,	283
Hampton,	332
Hardiston,	643
Lafayette,	281
Montague,	414
Newton,	600
Sandyston,	425
Sparta,	690
Stillwater,	641
Vernon,	772
Walpack,	228
Wantage,	1029
	<hr/>
	7764

In ten districts, it will be observed, *no children are reported*. These districts *are extinct*. I thought it best not to change the numbers of the others, till the general renumbering.

STATISTICS.

TOWNSHIPS.	State Appropriation.	Surplus Revenue.	Town Tax.	District Tax.
Andover.....	\$180 21	\$143 70	\$1044 00	.....
Byram.....	270 83	96 43	1569 00	\$80 00
Frankford.....	292 06	160 36	1128 00	.....
Green.....	162 60	126 60	628 00	1550 00
Hampton.....	162 09	126 97	626 00	.....
Hardiston.....	346 96	163 88	2010 00	200 00
Lafayette.....	143 44	112 40	554 00	.....
Montague.....	223 71	72 94	1296 00	.....
Newton.....	310 71	227 09	1800 00	1200 00
Sandyston.....	237 69	103 48	114 00	.....
Sparta.....	373 36	173 69	2163 00	.....
Stillwater.....	343 33	141 38	1326 00	1060 00
Vernon.....	419 97	192 99	1622 00	.....
Walpack.....	128 43	56 25	496 00	.....
Wantage.....	661 28	413 20	2554 00	.....
	\$4256 67	\$2321 36	\$18,930 00	\$4090 00



UNION COUNTY.

A. F. CAMPBELL, SUPERINTENDENT.

The statistical report for the first year must necessarily be very imperfect. Many of the district clerks, though furnished with a copy of the school law, have returned the blanks furnished them for the statistics without anything upon them except the names of the pupils in the district. In many cases it was difficult for them to obtain more information than this, because in very few of the districts was any book kept by the trustees, and the whole of the items needed for a full report, if kept at all, were kept in the book used by the township superintendent, which book was passed over to the township collector. You will observe that very many of the districts are only reported as to the children and the State and township moneys, while others are comparatively full. I have copied, *verbatim*, the reports of the clerks so far as obtained with reference to the condition of the school houses. Some that are reported as "good" and "fair," I should call poor and miserable. The difference is probably owing to the fact that many of the clerks compare what is comparatively a good condition of a house with a former more wretched condition; while I cannot pronounce either condition "good" or "fair." The one reported to be "somewhat out of repair," is the true condition of most of the houses.

A GLANCE AT STATISTICS.

In what may be said on this point it is to be understood that Elizabeth and Rahway are not included. As reported to me, there are in the county 3,487 children. Of this number only 277 have attended school a full year, while 402 have attended between six and nine months, 489 from three to six months and 382 less than three months, 1208 have attended school during the year, and 889 have not attended any school during the year. Though doubtless very imperfect, these figures nevertheless show an alarmingly small attendance upon our public schools.

The Financial Report shows that \$18,668.91 is the amount expended during the last year from all sources in the county, and out of

this \$1,471.35 of the State appropriation has been apportioned to the cities of Elizabeth and Rahway, leaving \$17,197.56 for the county, exclusive of those cities; \$2,548.29 is reported as tuition money, and \$5,000 only as district tax, which \$5,000 has all been raised by special act in District No. 1, Plainfield; \$2,954.28 is the amount of State money received by the county, and \$8,066 the amount of township taxes; \$4.93 is the average amount per scholar, for one year. The amount paid as tuition money, as reported, is \$2,548.29; doubtless if all that has been paid in the county had been reported we should find that \$5,000, at least, has been paid as a direct tuition fee.

The State and township taxes together, do not furnish funds enough to keep the schools open half the year.

One house had been condemned (more should have been) and the money allowed by law has been withheld.

SCHOOL HOUSES.

The houses for the most part are in a most wretched condition. Some are very comfortable, it is true, so far as houses without protection of any kind from sun or winds, or without ventilation, can be called comfortable. Some of the houses are not only unfit, but absolutely unsafe for habitation, except for cattle.

I visited one school during a shower of rain, and on a cool afternoon. It was impossible for most of the children to keep their seats, for the rain came in through crevices and windows sufficiently to wet them to their skins.

Another house in New Providence was actually unfit for cows, if light is necessary for such animals. I do not think the house has ever been painted; if it has, it was so long ago that no trace of paint is visible inside or out. There is no ceiling, but bare black beams, and instead of walls nothing but old black boards. In many places you could throw a stone of the size of a walnut through the cracks out of doors.

The habit of building by the roadside, with barely sufficient ground for the house to stand upon almost universally prevails.

I believe there is not a house in the county, except the one in Plainfield, that has more than one outhouse for both sexes. Some of the outhouses have but one apartment, while in those that have two, the apartments are divided by a simple board partition.

What can be more dangerous to the morals of the young?

FURNITURE.

With the exception of three or four houses, the old style prevails, of nailing the desks to the wall, so high as to demand straight backs, if the pupils heads are to rise above them, while semi-circular slabs, with sticks run through them for legs, are the seats for the pupils. By this arrangement, backs for the seats (a needless luxury) are saved and parents can be cheered with the prospect of young and delicate children with weak spines and bent backs at maturity. But what

matters it if the children are injured for life by this injurious seating? These seats, it is said, do not cost as much as comfortable furniture and the pockets of the parents are spared at the expense of their children's health. Frequently the legs of the seats are weak through age, or lost entirely; and the nearest boxes must be brought into requisition, upon which the semi-circular slab is placed, flat side down, of course, for the round side would not stay put. Then the children must sit upon the round side, and this fact accounts for their rolling off so easily. Too much cannot be said in condemnation of this barbarous way of seating the children, in most of the schools in our rural district.

TEACHERS.

In accordance with the provisions of the law, I chose E. C. Beach, Principal of the Plainfield High School, and N. W. Pease, Principal of the Elizabeth City School, to act with me as examiners. We have examined thirty-two teachers, of whom seven took "first grade certificates," three took "second grade," seventeen took "third grade." Three were rejected, and two are to be re-examined. The general standing of the teachers is very good, indeed.

A glance at the salaries paid the teachers for their arduous labors, is sufficient to show that, in proportion to the importance of their work, they are most miserably paid. Few of the female teachers get more than enough to pay their board, while many do not receive more than one-half enough, if they were required to board away from home.

From the foregoing facts, I am led to this suggestion: Would it not be well to provide an effectual remedy for this sad state of affairs? Would not a State tax, say of \$10 per scholar, assessed upon the property of the State, and distributed through competent channels and under proper restrictions to the various districts, be a remedy for all the evils that now attend our system?

I am constrained to believe that about half of the money actually paid to teachers in our rural districts, where the schools are kept open the whole year, comes from "tuition fees," and where no charge is made, the schools are only kept open a part of the year at best, and in some of the district's the schools have only been open three or four terms in a series of years. The consequence is, many of the children are growing up in ignorance. Would it not be well to make the State Appropriation so large that it would be an important object for the district to obtain it? As it now is, the amount of money allowed to be withheld from the district is so small that the loss is not perceptible. Were it all expended in repairs, it would not, in many cases, pay the wages of a carpenter for five days.

Would it come any heavier upon the people of the State to pay as tax the money now paid as "tuition?" If all the money due any district could be withheld until the inhabitants of the district had provided a good house, with all necessary outbuildings and play-grounds, would it not secure good buildings? Such a tax would buy the books necessary, and thus hundreds of children now kept out of school could

be educated. Sufficient money would thus be paid to provide maps, charts, globes, etc., and we would have, indeed, a "system of public instruction." Again: Is it wisdom to allow parents to rob their children of education, and thus squander the public money and inflict incurable evils on the State, by keeping the children out of school?

I shall hail with pleasure the day when it shall be obligatory upon parents and guardians to send their children to school between certain ages, a large portion at least of each year.

"Public education" well carried out will lessen our taxes for penitentiaries and almshouses, beside cementing the bulwarks of our glorious independence.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY.

TOWNSHIPS AND DISTRICTS.	Am't received from State.	Amount received from Surplus Revenue.	Amount received from Town Tax.	Amount received from Tuition Fees.	Total amount received for Schools.	Amount expended for Re-pairing, &c.	Number of Children between 5 and 15 years.
CLARK.							
Fractional District.....	\$40 16		\$348 00		\$388 16		81
" ".....	22 16		192 00		214 16		32
LINDEN.							
No. 1.....	62 32		540 00		602 32		113
" 2.....	12 92		112 00		124 92	57 18	53
" 3.....	31 39		272 00		303 39	223 00	52
" 4.....	44 73		372 00	19 00	435 73	8 00	85
" 5, Fractional District.....	20 31		176 00		196 31		†
	15 70		136 00	70 12	221 82		38
NEW PROVIDENCE.							
No. 1, Fractional District.....	125 10		1068 00	89 12	1282 22	288 18	228
" 2.....	23 10		100 00		123 10		13
" 3.....	30 00		130 00		160 00		64
" 4.....	54 03		234 00	171 00	459 03		117
" 5.....	46 18		200 00		246 18		145
	31 41		136 00		167 41	10 00	90
PLAINFIELD.							
No. 1.....	184 72		800 00	171 00	1155 72	10 00	429
No. 1, Fractional District.....	438 58		1900 00	150 00	*7488 58	2050 00	1054
" 3, " ".....	17 54	40 32	76 00	101 25	235 11	419 80	59
" 3, " ".....	14 78		64 00		78 78		32
SPRINGFIELD.							
No. 1, Fractional District.....	470 90	40 32	2040 00	251 25	7802 47	2469 80	1145
" 3, " ".....	67 87		441 00	329 00	837 87	30 00	18
" 4, " ".....	15 70		102 00	96 00	213 70	2 00	145
" 5, " ".....	26 31		171 00		197 31		38
" 7, " ".....	11 54		75 00		86 54		57
" 11, " ".....	4 15		27 00		31 15		25
WESTFIELD.							
No. 1, Fractional District.....	125 57		816 00	425 00	1366 57	32 00	9
" 2.....	19 85		129 00	74 00	222 85	2 00	292
" 3.....	25 85		270 00		295 85		43
" 4.....	94 64		615 00	457 83	1167 47	19 95	58
" 5.....	31 85		207 00	70 00	308 85	5 00	218
" 6.....	51 24	17 28	333 00	252 11	663 63	15 60	53
" 7, Fractional District.....	20 31		132 00		152 31		102
" 8.....	15 23		99 00		114 23		47
" 9, New District.....	6 02		39 00		45 02		33
UNION.							
No. 1.....	264 99	17 28	1824 00	863 94	2970 21	42 55	13
" 2.....	36 47		158 00		194 47		58
" 3.....	32 78		142 00		174 78		79
" 4, Fractional District.....	57 25		248 00		305 25		90
" 5, " ".....	27 70		120 00	102 23	249 93		134
" 6.....	6 93	42 74	3 00	17 00	96 67		56
" 7.....	12 93		56 00	105 85	174 78		15
" 8.....	36 94		160 00	100 00	266 94		32
" 9, Fractional District.....	34 17		148 00	175 00	357 17	60 00	82
" 2, " ".....	4 16		18 00		22 16		77
				247 90	247 90	29 05	90
Elizabeth.....	249 33	42 74	1080 00	747 93	2120 05	89 05	655
Rahway.....	709 59						4098
	761 76						1400
Total for County.....	\$2954 28	\$100 34	\$8168 00	\$2548 29	\$18,770 91	\$2931 58	8985

* This amount includes \$5,000 raised by a special School Tax.

† Not reported.

WARREN COUNTY.

WILLIAM HOLT, SUPERINTENDENT.

It is my pleasure to report that the friends of popular education in Warren county, have been cheered by the happy results of our new school law.

I am able to report a decided improvement in the condition of the public school buildings in the county. There have been many public school buildings erected in the county which are a credit to the friends of public schools, in the localities in which they have been built; others, upon which the hand of time has rested too heavily, have been remodeled and rendered neat and commodious; and still others have been sufficiently repaired to escape the vengeance of the law, and to enable the County Superintendent to apportion the State School Fund. *Even in the village of Hope*, in all probability, will be erected soon, a public school house, which will be an honor to their otherwise enterprising town.

When the people composing a school district, shall fully appreciate the power of the *ballot*, *good bye* to those little *seven by nine structures*, called school houses, which have so long disgraced the State of New Jersey.

The County Board of Examination have examined about one hundred teachers, and I am happy to say that those examinations were highly satisfactory. Upon the whole, I am able to report progress; "*God speed the right.*"

CENSUS REPORT.

BELVIDERE.

District No. 1,	.	.	.	.	.	255
" 2,	.	.	.	.	.	192

447

BLAIRSTOWN.

District No. 1,	.	.	.	.	.	60
" 2,	.	.	.	.	.	60
" 3,	.	.	.	.	.	195
" 4,	.	.	.	.	.	45
" 5,	.	.	.	.	.	63
" 6, Fractional,	.	.	.	.	.	15
" 7, "	.	.	.	.	.	21
" 8,	.	.	.	.	.	35
" 9,	.	.	.	.	.	48
" 10, Fractional,	.	.	.	.	.	5
" 11,	.	.	.	.	.	37
						<hr/> 494

FRANKLIN.

District No. 1,	.	.	.	.	.	92
" 2,	.	.	.	.	.	42
" 3,	.	.	.	.	.	127
" 4,	.	.	.	.	.	79
" 5,	.	.	.	.	.	40
" 6,	.	.	.	.	.	106
Two Fractions, 6 + 15,	.	.	.	.	.	21
						<hr/> 507

FRELINGHUYSEN.

District No. 1,	.	.	.	.	.	135
" 2, Fractional,	.	.	.	.	.	49
" 3,	.	.	.	.	.	52
" 4, Fractional,	.	.	.	.	.	31
" 5,	.	.	.	.	.	53
" 6, Fractional,	.	.	.	.	.	35
" 7, "	.	.	.	.	.	18
" 8, "	.	.	.	.	.	24
" 9, "	.	.	.	.	.	36
" 10, "	.	.	.	.	.	4
" 11, "	.	.	.	.	.	23
						<hr/> 460

GREENWICH.

District No. 1,	.	.	.	.	.	105
" 2,	.	.	.	.	.	53
" 3,	.	.	.	.	.	80

SCHOOL REPORT.

817

District No. 4,	.	.	.	.	.	41
" 5,	.	.	.	.	.	150
" 6,	.	.	.	.	.	26
" 7, Fractional,	.	.	.	.	.	59
" 8,	.	.	.	.	.	113
" 9,	.	.	.	.	.	114
" 10, Fractional,	.	.	.	.	.	26
" 11, Fractional.	.	.	.	.	.	45
" 12, Fractional,	.	.	.	.	.	5
						<hr/> 817

HACKETTSTOWN.

District No. 1,	.	.	.	.	.	236
" 2,	.	.	.	.	.	241
						<hr/> 477

HARDWICK.

District No. 1,	.	.	.	.	.	44
" 2,	.	.	.	.	.	29
" 3, Fractional,	.	.	.	.	.	20
" 4, Fractional,	.	.	.	.	.	10
" 5,	.	.	.	.	.	45
" 6,	.	.	.	.	.	59
" 7,	.	.	.	.	.	30
" 8,	.	.	.	.	.	24
						<hr/> 261

HARMONY.

District No. 1,	.	.	.	.	.	82
" 2,	.	.	.	.	.	76
" 3,	.	.	.	.	.	75
" 4,	.	.	.	.	.	36
" 5,	.	.	.	.	.	81
" 6,	.	.	.	.	.	42
" 7,	.	.	.	.	.	90
" 8,	.	.	.	.	.	38
						<hr/> 520

HOPE.

District No. 1,	.	.	.	.	.	63
" 2, Fractional,	.	.	.	.	.	21
" 3,	.	.	.	.	.	56
" 4,	.	.	.	.	.	77
" 5,	.	.	.	.	.	79

District No. 6,	Fractional,	.	.	.	.	21
" 7,	Fractional,	.	.	.	.	35
" 8,	.	.	.	.	.	27
" 9,	.	.	.	.	.	44
" 10,	.	.	.	.	.	104
" 11,	.	.	.	.	.	43
" 12,	Fractional,	.	.	.	.	2
						<hr/> 572

INDEPENDENCE.

District No. 1,	.	.	.	.	.	33
" 2,	.	.	.	.	.	53
" 3,	.	.	.	.	.	93
" 4,	.	.	.	.	.	66
" 5,	Fractional,	.	.	.	.	35
" 6,	.	.	.	.	.	57
" 7,	.	.	.	.	.	101
" 8,	.	.	.	.	.	72
" 9,	.	.	.	.	.	54
" 10,	.	.	.	.	.	17
" 11,	.	.	.	.	.	49
" 12,	Fractional,	.	.	.	.	10
" 13,	Fractional,	.	.	.	.	24
" 14,	Fractional,	.	.	.	.	7
						<hr/> 671

KNOWLTON.

District No. 1,	Fractional,	.	.	.	.	33
" 2,	Fractional,	.	.	.	.	68
" 3,	.	.	.	.	.	42
" 4,	.	.	.	.	.	69
" 5,	Fractional,	.	.	.	.	32
" 6,	.	.	.	.	.	104
" 7,	.	.	.	.	.	58
" 8,	.	.	.	.	.	66
" 9,	Fractional,	.	.	.	.	31
						<hr/> 503

LOPATWONG.

District No. 1,	.	.	.	.	.	74
" 2,	Fractional,	.	.	.	.	104
" 3,	Fractional,	.	.	.	.	82
" 4,	.	.	.	.	.	91
" 5,	Fractional,	.	.	.	.	17
" 6,	Fractional,	.	.	.	.	5
						<hr/> 373

MANSFIELD.

District No. 1,	Fractional,	.	.	.	.	31
" 2,	.	.	.	.	.	98
" 3,	.	.	.	.	.	21
" 4,	Fractional,	.	.	.	.	68
" 5,	.	.	.	.	.	81
" 6,	.	.	.	.	.	68
" 7,	.	.	.	.	.	67
" 8,	.	.	.	.	.	94
" 9,	.	.	.	.	.	95
" 10,	Fractional,	.	.	.	.	34
						<hr/> 657

OXFORD.

District No. 1,	.	.	.	.	.	84
" 2,	Fractional,	.	.	.	.	27
" 3,	.	.	.	.	.	82
" 4,	.	.	.	.	.	48
" 5,	.	.	.	.	.	92
" 6,	.	.	.	.	.	262
" 7,	.	.	.	.	.	55
" 8,	.	.	.	.	.	60
" 9,	.	.	.	.	.	56
" 10,	.	.	.	.	.	43
" 11,	Fractional,	.	.	.	.	22
" 12,	Fractional,	.	.	.	.	22
						<hr/> 853

WASHINGTON.

District No. 1,	.	.	.	.	.	88
" 2,	Fractional,	.	.	.	.	30
" 3,	.	.	.	.	.	439
" 4,	.	.	.	.	.	31
" 5,	.	.	.	.	.	73
" 6,	.	.	.	.	.	130
" 7,	.	.	.	.	.	108
" 8,	Fractional,	.	.	.	.	27
" 8,	Fractional.	.	.	.	.	8
" 10,	Fractional,	.	.	.	.	22
						<hr/> 956

PAHAQUARRY.

District No. 1,	.	.	.	.	.	59
" 2,	.	.	.	.	.	29
" 3,	.	.	.	.	.	36

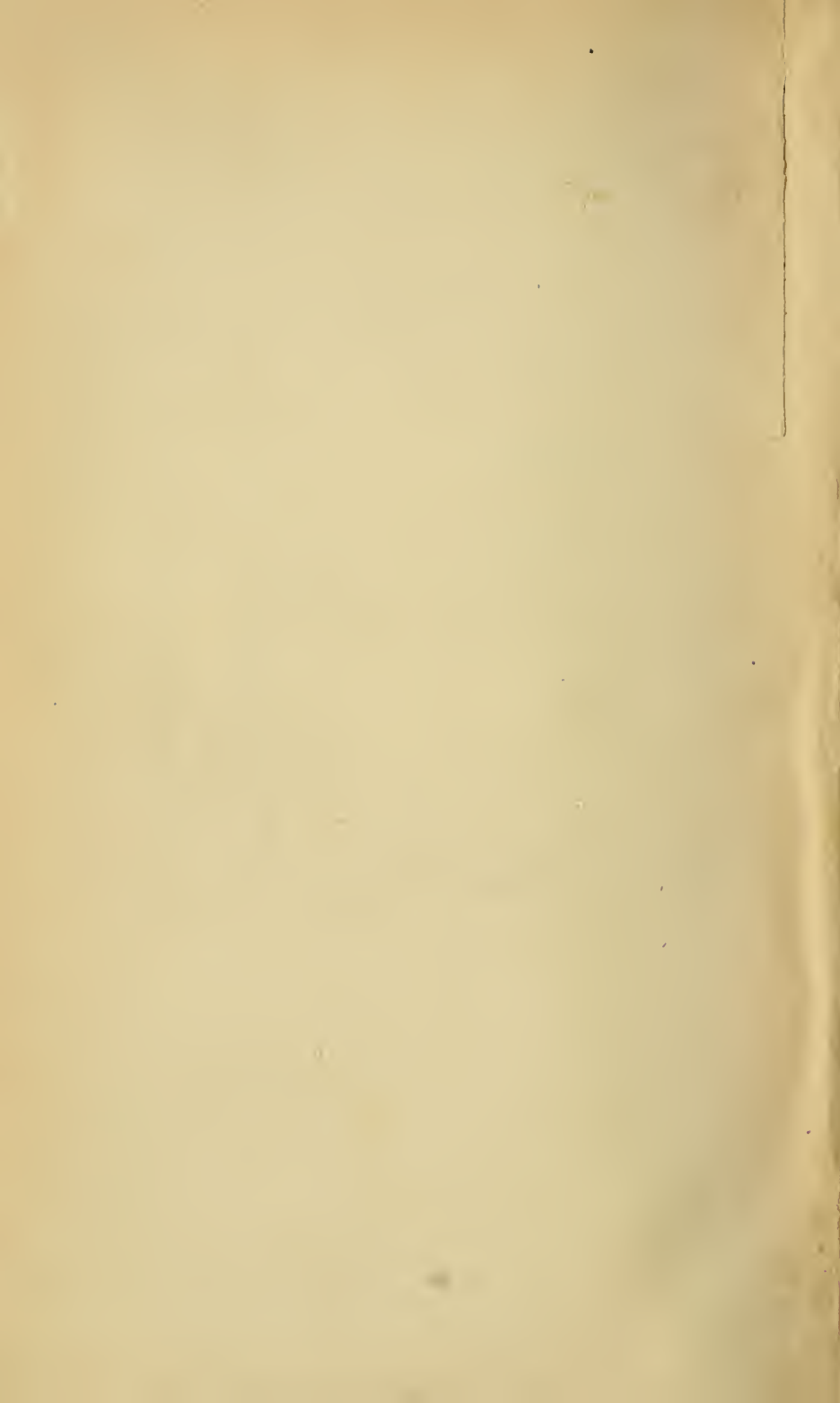
District No. 4,	.	.	.	.	.	20
“ 5, Fractional,	.	.	.	.	.	14
						<hr/> 158

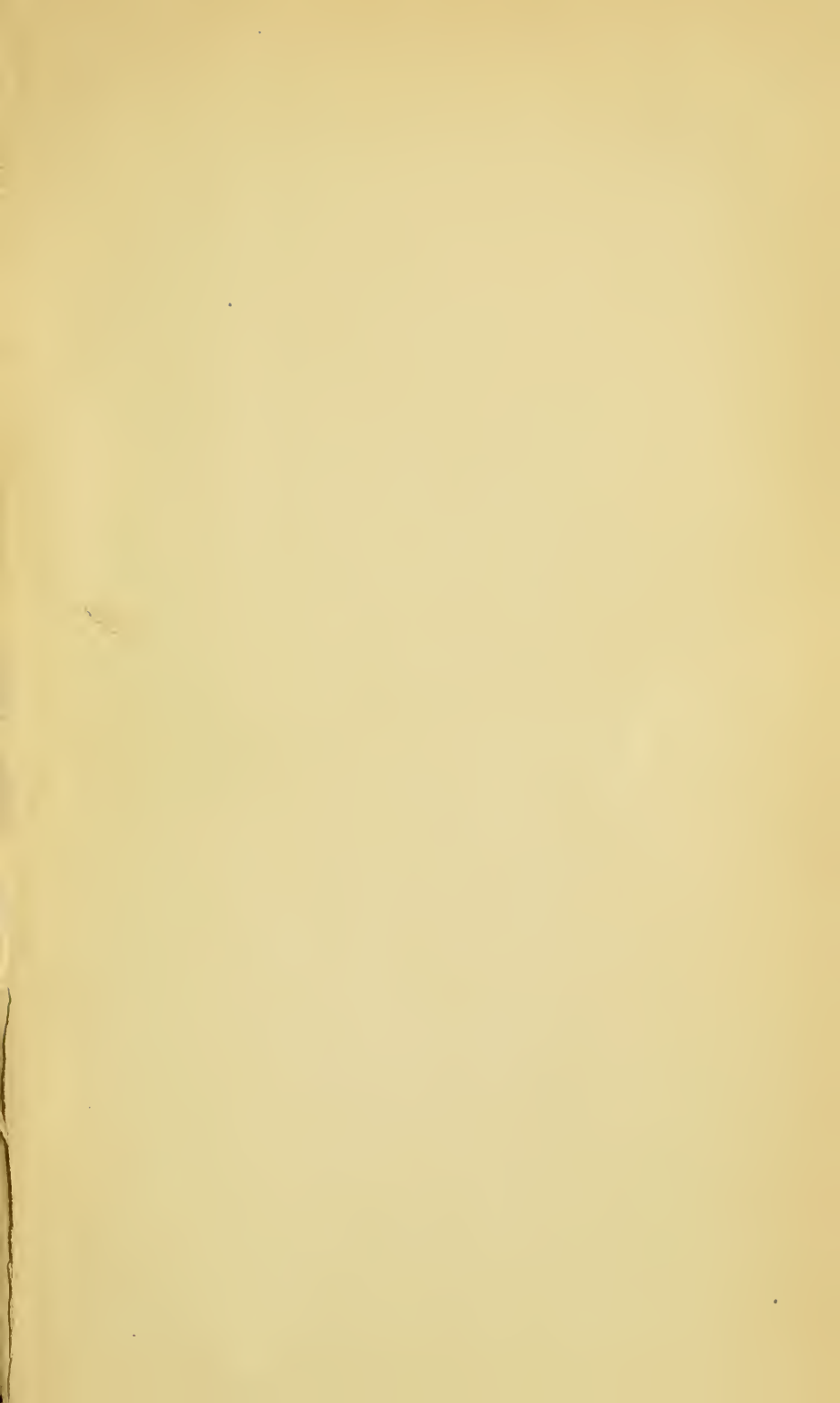
PHILLIPSBURG.

District No. 1,	.	.	.	.	.	553
“ 2,	.	.	.	.	.	607
						<hr/> 1160

SUMMARY.

TOWNSHIPS.	State Appropriation.	No. of children.	Township tax per scholar.
Belvidere	\$223 89	447	\$4 00
Blairstown	228 06	494	2 00
Franklin	228 06	507	3 00
Frelinghuysen	176 79	460	2 00
Greenwich	394 26	817	3 00
Hackettstown	193 89	477	3 00
Hardwick	116 34	261	2 00
Harmony	237 27	520	3 00
Hope	286 23	572	2 00
Independence	306 54	671	4 00
Knowlton	230 82	503	2 00
Lopatcong	168 41	373	3 00
Mansfield	303 75	657	3 00
Oxford	364 71	853	3 00
Washington	442 74	956	3 00
Pahaquarry	68 31	158	2 00
Phillipsburg	503 22	1160	3 00
		9886	





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