

ward school management. It is due, however, to those who have had the administration of the affairs of the Board of Education, or to the system, as defective as it may be, to say that public education has flourished in this city. Our common schools are the nurseries of intelligence and virtue, and have done much to elevate the rising generation. The Superintendent recommends the Board of Education to call on the City Government to enforce the Truant and Vagabond laws and favors a free Academy for girls, the continuance of the evening schools, and a careful organization of the colored schools. He discourages frequent receptions, exhibitions and public concerts in schools, as breaking in upon the regular course of instruction, and the habit of study, and insists upon more attention to warming and ventilation. Corporal punishment, he thinks, should only be inflicted as a *dernier resort*, and then, without anger, or undue severity, and never in the presence of the school or class.

INCREASE OF CRIME AMONG THE YOUTH OF NEW YORK.

The crimes of murder and manslaughter, and assaults upon the lives of our citizens, seem to be growing with fearful pace in this city, notwithstanding that we are taxed at the rate of \$1,250,000 for education, and \$8,750,000 a year for the privilege of living in security and peace—a privilege, however, which unfortunately we do not enjoy, as the daily records of crime in the newspapers and the calendars of our criminal courts, both abundantly prove. There have been eighteen convictions obtained at this term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer. The crimes, as remarked by Judge Ingraham, have all been committed by young men—not one of the convicts being over thirty years, but most of them being about twenty or twenty-five years of age—a fact which speaks most unfavorably for juvenile morals in the metropolis, and we think presents a strong contrast to the morals of that class in other large cities. It is rarely that desperate crimes of the character of murder and manslaughter are confined most entirely to the young in any community, although in the general aggregate of crime, this class may be most largely represented. Nor can we believe that this circumstance is attributable solely to the natural depravity of the youth of New York, though it is incontrovertible that recklessness and violence strongly characterize them. It is to be attributed mainly to that spirit of rowdiness and disregard of human life so prevalent amongst us, which leads to bar-room fights and the free use of deadly weapons in moments of passion. And it is attributable, too, with more force, to the inefficiency of the police, who do little to prevent the commission of crime, and not much more toward punishing the offender.—*New York Herald*.

4. PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF NEW JERSEY.

The annual report of the State Superintendent of Public Schools of New Jersey, was lately presented to the Legislature. The following is an abstract:

The school system of New Jersey embraces the Normal and Model Schools at Trenton; the Farnum Preparatory School at Beverly; and 1,690 Public Schools, established in the various cities and townships of the state. The Normal School is reported to be more prosperous than ever before, and the number of pupils greater, being 140 at the last term, and 216 have been sent out for service as teachers. In the Model School the average attendance is 215. The whole number of pupils registered was 131,748; average attendance, 65,475. Total amount of money raised, \$550,732.45. The school fund, January 1, was \$441,769, being an increase of \$10,474.

5. PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The annual Report of the State Superintendent of Schools, for the year ending June 6, 1859, and transmitted to the Governor Jan. 10, 1860, has been received. The number of Schools in the state, exclusive of Philadelphia, is 11,485; being 203 increase over the previous year, and 1,298 over the year 1854. There are 14,071 teachers, of whom 8,421 are males, and 5,640 females; of these, 1,013 are in the city of Philadelphia. The average salary of male teachers per month, is \$24.36, of females, \$17.79. The total number of pupils in the Common Schools, is 634,651. The entire amount expended for school purposes, including building expenses, is \$2,579,075.77. The school system is growing in popular favor and efficiency, and the Superintendent, with his deputies in the counties, is zealously working to this end. The Lancaster County Normal School has been, during the year, officially recognized under the act of 1857 and the supplementary act of 1859. This is now in successful operation, under the direction of Prof. J. P. Wickersham. There is connected with it, an efficient Model School. Teachers' Institutes have been held in a number of counties, but they are entirely voluntary and receive no aid from the state. The Superin-

tendent reports that "the county superintendency has been successful in exact proportion to the fitness and fidelity of the officers, modified in some instances by the inadequate compensation paid, or the persistent want of coöperation on the part of directors." The average salary of these officers, is about \$600.

6. PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN TEXAS.

This State has no regular school system, nor can a country so sparsely settled as this have a very perfect one. There are no organized districts, and no laws about schools, except concerning the distribution of the public money, and reporting the scholastic population, and schools taught, etc. The State has appropriated two million dollars, and one-tenth of the annual State taxes, besides the land grant, as a school fund. The interest accruing from this is the general school fund, and is apportioned, every September, among the different counties, according to the scholastic population. The county courts then pay the tuition of orphans and children of indigent parents, not to exceed ten cents per day for actual attendance at school.

All of the schools are, in fact, private schools. The public generally furnish the school buildings, and the teacher teaches at a regular tuition per pupil, and receives his pay from his patrons, excepting the indigent pupils, and those who are at his option to take or not. The teacher must report to the county court the patrons of his school, and the number of days each patronizes, whether indigent or not, and gets the indigent tuition, and that is all he has to do with law, other than his own. The Schools generally commence in September, and continue forty weeks, and are divided into two equal sessions. The general rates of tuition are the following: common country schools, \$1.50 to \$2.00 per month; high schools (which are by far the greater portion), primary class, \$15.00 to \$20.00; music on piano, melodeon, or guitar, \$20.00 to \$25.00; languages, vocal music, painting, drawing, wax and fancy work, each \$5.00 to \$10.00 per session, for twenty weeks.

The country schools will average from fifteen to thirty pupils each; the city schools more, according to their popularity. A teacher, to do well here, must not be shifting about, but stay in one place.

There are some fine schools in the State, but none of them are producing the good that they would, was there more unity. Generally, the sexes are separately educated, and the schools are the pets of the different churches, which, together, causes much discord. Paris, a city of two thousand inhabitants, has six different schools, and each for itself. Could they all be united into one good union school, there would soon be seen much difference in the pupils, though some of the present schools are highly spoken of.—*Tribune and Telegraph*.

7. THE FREE SCHOOLS OF WISCONSIN.

The Milwaukee *Democrat* compiles the following summary from the report of the state school superintendent:—There are 3,538 school districts, 118 districts which have not reported; 1,611 parts of districts, 78 parts of districts which have not reported, and 657 school houses in joint districts. The average number of months that schools have been taught is five and a half; the whole number of children under four years of age who have attended school is 1,066, and of children over four and under twenty years of age, 2,914. The average number of months children between four and twenty years of age have attended school is four months and a half, and schools have been taught on an average by a male teacher three and a half months, and by a female teacher four months. The average amount of wages per month paid to male teachers has been \$22.93, and to female teachers, \$14.29. The total amount of money received from town and county treasurers and other sources is \$441,058.99, and \$536,860.66 have been paid for teachers' wages, \$3,278.27 for libraries, and \$147,175.54 expended for other purposes. \$85,538.85 at the date of the report were unexpended, \$227,672.06 had been raised by tax and expended for teachers' wages, \$2,093.52 raised by tax and expended for district libraries, \$144,328.99 raised by tax and expended on school houses, and \$80,220.50 raised by tax and expended for other purposes. The total valuation of school-houses is \$1,176,191.73, the highest valuation of any school-house \$20,000, and the lowest \$25. There are 4,377 school-house sites which contain less than an acre, 3,301 school-house sites uninclosed, 1,047 schools without a black-board, and 3,314 schools without outline maps. There are 1,071 district libraries, 179 joint libraries, 41,997 volumes in all the libraries, and 51,062 volumes have been loaned during the year. \$75.93 has been collected for library fines, and \$18.43 of that amount has been expended. There are 210 select and private schools other than incorporated academies, and the average number of pupils attending such schools during the year is 9,772.