

ing out the inspirations of their former homes, and were laying with the eye of prophecy, the sure foundations of what William Penn called a "glorious country," when he urged upon the British ministry, a century and a half ago, the advantages of extending the boundaries of their possessions westward into the Mississippi Valley.

In 1836, there were eight small private schools in the State, and two hundred and seventy-five pupils attending them, according to the statement of Rev. S. A. Dwinnell, of Reedsburg, an early pioneer. The population was estimated to be about 9,000, exclusive of the Indians. Besides the schools already mentioned, there were those at Kenosha, Milwaukee, and Sheboygan. The one at Kenosha was opened in December the year previous, by Rev. Jason Lothrop, a Baptist minister, and well educated, with about thirty scholars, in a log schoolhouse. The first frame house erected soon afterwards in the city was occupied by a school. The first school in Milwaukee was taught in the winter of 1835-'36, by David Worthington, now a Methodist minister, in a private room on East Water street, one block south of Wisconsin street. In the fall following, the first public school was organized by law in the bounds of the State, and the only one under the school laws of the Michigan Territory as such, was conducted by a gentleman by the name of West, in a framed school house, now used as a store, and standing in the Second Ward of the city, and known as No. 371, Third street. At Sheboygan, in the winter following, Mr. F. M. Rublee taught the first school in the county, in a private room, with only a few scholars. These schools except the one organized in Milwaukee, were supported by subscription.

We might proceed in the enumeration of instances, in which private and public schools were started in every village, and on nearly every two miles square of the settled territory, until you were weary in examining the particulars. We have noticed those presented above, because they were put into operation the first of any in the State; and because they show by what means, and at the suggestion of what ideas, these