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M A N U A L

OF THE

REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY

OF THE

STATE OF NEW YORK.

1864.



ALBANY :

J. MUNSELL, 78 STATE STREET.

1864.



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PREFACE.

This Manual is a revised edition of "Instructions to the several Colleges and Academies" of the state subject to the visitation of the Regents of the University. It is rendered necessary at the present time by reason of laws relating to those institutions which have been passed since the publication of the last edition of the instructions (1853). It contains the laws and ordinances of the Regents relating to Colleges and Academies, and various forms of applications for incorporation, reports, &c. These have been rearranged, and it is believed are now presented in a form more convenient for reference and use. It is expected that the copies sent to the several institutions will be carefully preserved and not removed from their possession, as there will be frequent occasion for reference to the work, both by trustees and teachers.



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LIST OF THE PRESENT MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

At the annual meeting, held on the 14th of January, 1864, the Board was organized for the year by the re-election of

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, as *Chancellor*.
GULIAN C. VERPLANCK, *Vice-Chancellor*,
SAMUEL B. WOOLWORTH, *Secretary*.

The following is a list of the members of the Board at this time, with their residences, and the dates of election.

Horatio Seymour, LL. D., <i>Governor</i> ,	}	<i>Ex-officio</i> .
David R. Floyd Jones, <i>Lieutenant Governor</i> ,		
Chauncey M. De Pew, <i>Secretary of State</i> ,		
Victor M. Rice, <i>Supt. of Public Instruction</i> ,		
Gulian C. Verplanck, LL. D.	1826, Jan. 26,	New York,
Erastus Corning	1833, Feb. 5,	Albany.
Prosper M. Wetmore	1833, April 4,	New York,
Gideon Hawley, LL. D.	1842, Feb. 1,	Albany.
John V. L. Pruyn, LL. D.	1844, May 4,	Albany.
Robert Campbell	1846, Feb. 2,	Bath.
Rev. Samuel Luckey, D. D.	1847, May 6,	Rochester.
Robert G. Rankin	1847, Sept. 22,	New York.
Erastus C. Benedict	1855, March 22,	New York,
George W. Clinton, LL. D.	1856, March 6,	Buffalo.
Rev. Isaac Parks, D. D.	1857, April 7,	Gloversville.
Lorenzo Burrows	1858, Feb. 13,	Albion.
Robert S. Hale	1859, March 29,	Elizabethtown,
Elias W. Leavenworth	1861, Feb. 5,	Syracuse,
J. Carson Brevoort	1861, Feb. 5,	Brooklyn.
George R. Perkins, LL. D.	1862, Jan. 31,	Utica.
Alexander S. Johnson	1864, April 4,	Albany.
George W. Curtis	1864, April 4,	N. Shore, S. I.
One vacancy,		

MANUAL.

LAWS OF THE STATE, FROM THE REVISED STATUTES AND THE SESSION LAWS.

CHAPTER I.

ORGANIZATION AND POWERS OF THE BOARD OF REGENTS.

SECTION 1. An university is instituted in this state, of which the government is, and shall continue to be, vested in a board of regents.

§ 2. This university is incorporated under, and is and shall be known by, the name of “the Regents of the University of the state of New-York;” and by that name shall have perpetual succession, power to sue, and be sued and to make and use a common seal and alter the same at pleasure, to hold property real and personal to the amount of the annual income of forty thousand bushels of wheat and to buy and sell and otherwise dispose of, lands and chattels.

§ 3. The regents are twenty-three in number, including the governor, lieutenant-governor, secretary of state, and superintendent of public instruction, who are members of the board by virtue of their offices. [*Laws of 1854, chap. 97, § 5.*]

§ 4. With the exception of the governor, lieutenant-

governor, secretary of state, and superintendent of public instruction, the regents are appointed by the legislature and may be removed by a concurrent resolution of the senate and assembly.

§ 5. All vacancies happening in the offices of those so appointed, shall be supplied by the legislature, in the manner in which the state officers are directed to be appointed, in the fifth chapter of this act.

§ 6. The officers of this corporation are a chancellor, a vice-chancellor, a treasurer and a secretary, all of whom are chosen by the regents, by ballot, a plurality of votes being sufficient to a choice. They hold their respective offices during the pleasure of the board.

§ 7. The chancellor, and if he shall be absent, the vice-chancellor, and if both be absent, the senior regent in the order of appointment, shall preside at all meetings of the regents, and have a casting vote in case of a division.

§ 8. There shall be an annual meeting of the regents on the evening of the second Thursday in January, in every year, at the senate chamber in the capitol.

§ 9. All meetings, except adjourned meetings, shall be held at such time and place as the chancellor, or in case his office be vacant, or he be absent from the state, the vice-chancellor, or if he be also absent, or the offices of both be vacant, the senior regent in the state, shall appoint.

§ 10. Six regents attending, shall be a board for the transaction of business; and the regents present, whether a quorum or otherwise, shall have power to adjourn from time to time, not exceeding ten days at a time. [*Laws of 1853, chap. 184, § 5.*]

§ 11. A meeting shall be ordered and called by the officer authorized to appoint the same, as often as three regents, in writing, so request; and the order shall be published in the state paper at least ten days prior to the meeting.

If any regent shall not attend at least once at any of the meetings of the regents to be held during any session of the legislature, when by law they are required to meet, without some just cause satisfactory to the board of regents, such non-attendance shall be deemed a resignation of their seats; and it shall be the duty of the regents to report to the legislature, from time to time, the names of the members whose seats shall thus become vacant, to the end that the same may be supplied. [*Laws of 1815, chap. 207, and 1845, chap. 179, § 3.*]

§ 12. The treasurer shall keep an account of all moneys by him received and paid out.

§ 13. The secretary shall keep a journal of the proceedings of the regents, in which the ayes and noes on all questions shall be entered if requested by any one of the regents present.

§ 14. Each regent may always have access to, and be permitted to take copies of, all the books and papers of the corporation.

§ 15. The regents are authorized and required, by themselves or their committees, to visit and inspect all the colleges and academies in this state, examine into the condition and system of education and discipline therein, and make an annual report of the same to the legislature.

§ 16. The regents shall have power to make such by-laws and ordinances as they shall judge most expedient for the accomplishment of the trust reposed in them.

§ 17. Grants made to the regents for certain uses and purposes shall not be applied, either wholly or in part, to any other uses.

§ 18. The regents shall have the right of conferring by diploma under their common seal, on any person whom they may judge worthy thereof, such degrees above that of master of arts, as are known to, and usually granted by, any college or university in Europe.

§ 19. A degree of doctor of medicine, granted by the regents, shall authorize the person on whom it is conferred, to practice physic and surgery within this state.

§ 20. The regents of the university may in their discretion confer the honorary degree of doctor of medicine upon such persons, not to exceed four in any one year, as may be recommended to them for that purpose, by the medical society of this state, but such honorary degree shall in no case be a license to practice physic or surgery. [*Laws of 1840, chap. 366.*]

§ 21. In case the trustees of any college shall leave the office of president of the college, or the trustees of any academy shall leave the office of principal of the academy, vacant, for the space of one year, the regents shall fill up such vacancy, unless a reasonable cause shall be assigned for such delay, to their satisfaction.

§ 22. The person so appointed, shall continue in office during the pleasure of the regents, and shall have the same powers, and the same salary, emoluments and privileges, as his next immediate predecessor in office enjoyed.

§ 23. If such president or principal had no immediate predecessor in office, he shall have such salary as the regents shall direct, to be paid by the trustees out of the funds or property of their college or academy.

§ 24. The regents of the university of the state of New York, and any committee thereof, in the discharge of any duty required by law, or by resolution of the senate or assembly, may require any proof or information relating thereto, to be verified by oath, and shall for such purposes (and no other) have the powers now by law vested in any committee of either house authorized to send for persons and papers. [*Laws of 1839, chap. 226.*]

§ 25. The regents of the university shall have full power to examine by themselves or their secretary, into the manner in which all institutions of learning subject to their visitation are conducted, to the end that they may report the same to the legislature. [*Laws of 1857, chap. 577, § 3.*]

§ 26. The regents of the university are hereby authorized and empowered to give such relief to academies in relation to the distribution of the public funds, as has hitherto been rendered by the legislature, whenever in their judgment such relief is equitable and just, or rendered necessary by error in their report, or by error in the distribution of said funds. [*Ibid, § 4.*]

§ 27. The income arising from any real or personal property granted or conveyed, devised or bequeathed in trust to any incorporated college or other incorporated literary institution, for any of the purposes specified in the "act authorizing certain trusts," passed May 14, 1840, or for the purpose of providing for the support of any teacher in a grammar school or institute, may be permitted to accumulate till the same shall amount to a sum sufficient, in the opinion of the regents of the university, to carry into effect either of the purposes

aforesaid, designated in said trust. [*Laws of 1846, chap. 74.*]

CHAPTER II.

INCORPORATION OF COLLEGES, ACADEMIES, AND LANCASTERIAN AND SELECT SCHOOLS.

SEC. 1. Any citizen or citizens, or bodies corporate within this state, being disposed to found a college at any place within the same, he or they shall in writing make known to the regents, the place where, the plan on which and the funds with which, it is intended to found and provide for the same, and who are proposed for the first trustees; and in case the regents shall approve thereof, then they shall declare their approbation by an instrument under their common seal, and allow a convenient time for completing the same; and if at the expiration of the said time, it shall appear to the satisfaction of the regents, that the said plan and propositions are fully executed, then they shall, by act under their common seal, declare that the said college, to be named as the founders shall signify, and with such trustees not exceeding twenty-four, nor less than ten, as they shall name, shall forthwith become incorporated, and shall have perpetual succession, and enjoy all the corporate rights and privileges enjoyed by Columbia college, in and by the act entitled "An act to institute an university within this state, and for other purposes therein mentioned," passed April 13, 1787. [*Laws of 1813, chap. 59, § 6.*]

§ 2. The founders and benefactors of an academy, or

as many of them as shall have contributed more than one-half in value of the property collected for the use thereof, may make to the regents an application in writing under their hands, requesting that such academy may be incorporated, nominating the first trustees, and specifying the name by which the corporation is to be called.

§ 3. In case the regents shall approve thereof, they shall, by an instrument under their common seal, declare their approbation of the incorporation of the trustees of such academy, by the name specified in such application; and the request, and instrument of approbation, shall be recorded in the office of the secretary of the board of regents.

§ 4. Immediately after recording the same, the property and funds of such academy shall be vested in the trustees so nominated, for the use and benefit of the academy.

§ 5. The regents of the university shall by general rules and regulations to be established by them from time to time, prescribe the requisites and conditions for the incorporation by them of any college, university, academy or other institution of learning, pursuant to the power vested in the said regents by the act entitled "An act relative to the university," passed April 5, 1813, and by the revised statutes of this state; the said regents are hereby empowered at any time by an instrument under their common seal, which shall be recorded in the office of the secretary of the board of regents" (*Laws of 1855, chap. 471, § 1*), to incorporate any university or college, or any academy, or other institution of learning, under such name, with such number of trustees or other managers, and with such powers and privileges and subject

to such limitations and restrictions, in all respects as may be prescribed by law or as the said regents may deem proper in conformity thereto; and every institution so incorporated, in addition to the powers which may be vested in them as aforesaid, shall have the general powers of a corporation under the revised statutes of this state.

§ 6. The said regents may at any time on sufficient cause shown and by an instrument under their common seal to be recorded as aforesaid, alter, amend or repeal the charter of any college university, academy or other institution of learning which may hereafter be incorporated by them, and may, on the petition of any college, academy or other institution of learning in this state, now existing and subject, or which may hereafter become subject to their visitation, alter or modify the charter, and the rights, powers and privileges of such institution in such manner and on such terms and conditions as they may deem proper.

§ 7. The trustees of any academy possessing a capital stock pursuant to the act, chapter five hundred and forty-four of the laws of eighteen hundred and fifty-one, may by their by-laws prescribe the mode and manner of electing trustees of the said academy, and may make all necessary rules and regulations relative to such election; and the said trustees may, if they so determine, be divided into three classes as nearly equal as may be, who shall serve respectively one, two and three years, such terms of service to be determined by drawing therefor under the direction of the said trustees; and the trustees thereafter elected shall serve three years. The trustees may fill all

vacancies occurring in their number by death, resignation, removal from the state or otherwise ; and any election of trustees by any academy under said law heretofore held, is hereby affirmed and made valid, provided, that this act shall not affect any action heretofore arising out of any such election.

§ 8. The capital stock of any such academy shall not exceed fifty thousand dollars.

§ 9. Six members of the board of regents shall hereafter be necessary to form a quorum for the transaction of business.

§ 10. Any citizens not less than ten in number, of whom a majority shall be inhabitants of this state, who may desire to found or endow a medical or surgical college or school within this state, may make, sign and acknowledge before some officer authorized to take the acknowledgment of deeds, a certificate in writing, in which shall be stated the corporate name of the proposed institution, the names of the persons proposed for the first trustees, the plan on which, and the funds with which, it is intended to found and provide for said institution, and the name of the town or city in which it is proposed to locate the same ; and shall file such certificate in the office of the secretary of state, and transmit a duplicate thereof to the presiding officer of the regents of the university of the state of New York.

§ 11. If it shall appear to the satisfaction of the regents of the university, that the sum of fifty thousand dollars has been subscribed in good faith for the endowment of such institution by the valid subscription of responsible parties, and at least two-thirds of that sum has been ac-

tually paid in or secured in such manner as the regents may approve, to be invested in buildings and site for college, museum, library, apparatus and other needful appurtenances of a medical college, or in bonds and mortgages on unincumbered real estate or stocks of the United States or of this state, they shall, by act under their seal, grant a charter pursuant to the provisions of this act, for the incorporation of such college (naming therein as first trustees the persons specified in said certificate), for a term of five years, with a condition or proviso therein that if within the said term of five years, the trustees of said college shall present to the regents satisfactory evidence that there has been paid in and invested as above prescribed, the whole of said sum of fifty thousand dollars, the charter thereof shall be made perpetual. Upon the fulfillment of said condition, or upon the payment in the first instance of the said sum of fifty thousand dollars, the said regents shall grant said college a perpetual charter.

§ 12. Such college may hold and possess real and personal property to the amount of two hundred thousand dollars, but the funds or property thereof shall not be used for any other purpose than for the legitimate business of such institution in the promotion of medical and surgical science and instruction in all departments of learning connected therewith.

§ 13. Such college shall be subject to the general provisions of the Revised Statutes, so far as the same are applicable, regulating the practice of physic and surgery within this state. It shall be subject to the visitation of the regents of the university, and shall make an annual report to them on oath, of the condition of said college

and the various matters required by law to be reported by their colleges and academies, and of the investment of the funds of said college; and if at any time it shall appear that the sum required to be paid in has not been invested in the manner specified in the seventh section of this act, the regents of the university are hereby empowered to vacate and annul said charter.

§ 14. Every institution incorporated under this act shall have and possess all the powers and privileges, and be subject to the provisions, liabilities and restrictions of the eighteenth chapter of the first part of the revised statutes, so far as the same are applicable and have not been repealed. The board of trustees, which shall consist of not less than ten nor more than twenty-four persons, shall have power to make all needful by-laws and rules for the government and regulation of said college, the appointment of professors, instructors, and other officers thereof, the term of office and election of trustees, and so forth, not inconsistent with this act and the laws of this state. Such by-laws may be altered or amended by a vote of two-thirds of the members constituting said board, notice being given at a previous regular meeting of said board.

§ 15. The trustees for the time being of every college incorporated pursuant to this act, shall have power to grant and confer the degree of doctor of medicine upon the recommendation of the board of professors of said college and of at least three curators of the medical profession appointed by said trustees. But no person shall receive a diploma conferring such degree, unless he be of good moral character and of the age of twenty-one years, and shall have received a good English education, and

shall have pursued the study of medicine and the sciences connected therewith for at least three years after the age of sixteen years, and have received instruction from some physician and surgeon fully qualified to practice his profession, until he is qualified to enter a medical college, and (except in cases hereafter provided,) shall also after that age have attended two complete courses of lectures delivered in some incorporated medical college.

§ 16. The board of trustees of every such college shall, upon payment of matriculation and demonstrator's fees (which shall not exceed the sum of five dollars each) admit to its course of instruction, without further charge, any number of young persons of the state of New York, (not exceeding ten at any one time,) of good scholarship and moral character, who are in indigent circumstances; the evidence of qualification shall be a certificate from the judge of the county in which the applicant resides. [*Laws of 1853, chap. 184, from § 5 supra.*]

§ 17. It shall be lawful for an academy or high school for literary, scientific, charitable or religious purposes, to issue, create and possess a capital stock not exceeding ten thousand dollars, which stock shall be deemed personal property and shall be issued in shares of not less than ten dollars each to the several persons subscribing for and paying in the same; and in the election of trustees of any such corporation, each stockholder shall be entitled to give one vote upon each share of stock actually owned by him at the time of such election.

§ 18. Whenever any such corporation formed for the purpose of establishing an academy or high school shall have erected a building for school purposes of the value

f two thousand dollars, and shall in all other respects comply with the conditions provided by law to authorize the regents to incorporate academies, said corporation shall be declared an academy by the regents of the university, and shall enjoy all the rights and privileges conferred by law on the academies of this state. [*Laws of 1851, chap. 544.*]

§ 19. All applications for charters for colleges and academies, and all charters of colleges and academies granted by the regents of the university, and all amendments and alterations of the same, shall be recorded in the office of the secretary of the board of regents, instead of the office of the secretary of state. [*Laws of 1855, chap. 471, § 1.*]

§ 20. The fees for recording such applications, charters, and amendments, shall remain as at present, and shall be paid by the colleges and academies making such applications; and it shall be the duty of the secretary of the board of regents, after paying the usual charges for engrossing and procuring all necessary materials for said charters and amendments, to make a quarterly return to the comptroller of moneys received, and pay the balance on hand to the treasurer of the state. [*Ibid, § 2.*]

§ 21. The said regents are also hereby authorized to cause to be transcribed into a book, to be by them provided and kept for that purpose, all applications for charters of colleges or academies, all charters thereupon granted, and all amendments to the same at present found recorded in book of deeds number forty-three, now remaining in the office of the secretary of state. [*Ibid, § 3.*]

§ 22. Copies of the records mentioned in this act, and of

all other records kept by the secretary of the board of regents, and duly authenticated under his hand and the seal of the said board, may be used and read in evidence in all courts in this state, with the same force and effect as the originals might be if produced. [*Ibid*, §4.]

§ 23. The board of education of any union free school established under this act, shall severally have power to establish in the same an acaedemical department, whenever in their judgments the same is warranted by the demand for such instruction. [*Laws of 1853, chap. 433, § 11.*]

§ 24. Every acaedemical department to be established as aforesaid shall be under the visitation of the regents of the university, and shall be subject in its course of education and matters pertaining thereto (but not in reference to the buildings or erections in which the same is held, unless in cases where the buildings aforesaid are separate from those of the common school department) to all the regulations made in regard to academies by the said regents. In such departments, the qualifications for the entrance of any pupil shall be the same as those established by the said regents for admission into any academy of the state under their supervision. [*Ibid*, § 16.]

§ 25. Whenever an union school shall be established under the provisions of this act, and there shall exist within its district an academy, the trustees thereof may, by an unanimous vote, to be attested by their signatures and filed in the office of the clerk of the county, declare their offices vacant; and thereafter the trustees of such union school shall become the trustees of the said acad-

emy, and be charged with all the duties of the former trustees, and the said academy shall be regarded as the academical department of such union school. [*Ibid*, § 17.]

§ 26. Any union school in this state, duly organized according to law, by complying with the requirements of the regents of the university, shall be entitled to all the benefits and privileges in the academies in this state. [*Laws of 1862, chap. 450.*]

§ 27. The founders and benefactors of any school established or to be established for the instruction of youth, on the system of Lancaster or Bell, or any other system of instruction approved by the board of regents, or as many of such founders as shall have contributed more than one-half of the property collected or appropriated for the use of such school, may make to the regents of the university an application in writing under their hands, requesting that such school may be incorporated, nominating the first trustees, and specifying the name by which the corporation is to be called.

§ 28. In case the regents shall conceive a compliance with such request will be conducive to the diffusion of useful knowledge, they shall, by an instrument under their common seal, declare their approbation of the incorporation of the trustees of the school, by the name specified in such application.

§ 29. The request in writing, and instrument of approbation, shall be recorded in the office of the clerk of the county in which such school shall be established.

§ 30. Immediately after recording the same, the property and funds of such school shall be vested in the trustees so nominated, for the use and benefit of the school.

§ 31. Every school incorporated under the provisions of this article shall be subject to the control and visitation of the regents; and shall make such returns and reports in relation to the state and disposition of its property and funds, the number and ages of its pupils, and its system of instruction and discipline, as the regents shall from time to time require.

CHAPTER III.

OF THE POWERS AND DUTIES OF TRUSTEES.

1. OF COLLEGES.

SEC. 1. The trustees of every college to which a charter shall be granted by the state, shall be a corporation.

§ 2. The trustees shall meet upon their own adjournment, and as often as they shall be summoned by their chairman, or in his absence, by the senior trustee, upon the request in writing of any other three trustees.

§ 3. Notice of the time and place of every such meeting shall be given in a newspaper printed in the county where such college is situate, at least six days before the meeting; and every trustee resident in such county, shall be previously notified in writing, of the time and place of such meeting.

§ 4. Seniority among the trustees shall be determined according to the order in which they are named in the charter of the college; and after all the first trustees shall become extinct, according to the priority of their election.

§ 5. The trustees shall not exceed twenty-four (such number as regents may deem proper, *chap.* 184, § 1, *Laws*

of 1853), nor be less than ten in number ; and a majority of the whole number shall be a quorum for the transaction of business.

§ 6. The trustees of every such college, besides the general powers and privileges of a corporation, shall have power,

1. To elect by ballot their chairman annually :

2. Upon the death, removal out of this state, or other vacancy in the office of any trustee, to elect another in his place by a majority of the votes of the trustees present :

3. To declare vacant the seat of any trustee, who shall absent himself from five successive meetings of the board :

4. To take and hold, by gift, grant or devise, any real or personal property, the yearly income or revenue of which shall not exceed the value of twenty-five thousand dollars :

5. To sell, mortgage, let and otherwise use and dispose of such property, in such manner as they shall deem most conducive to the interest of the college :

6. To direct and prescribe the course of study and discipline, to be observed in the college :

7. To appoint a president of the college, who shall hold his office during good behavior :

8. To appoint such professors, trustees and other officers, as they shall deem necessary ; who, unless employed under a special contract, shall hold their offices during the pleasure of the trustees :

9. To remove or suspend from office the president and every professor, tutor, or other officer employed under a special contract, upon a complaint in writing by any member of the board of trustees, stating the misbehavior in

office, incapacity or immoral conduct, of the person sought to be removed, and upon examination and due proof of the truth of such complaint; and to appoint any other person in place of the president or other officer, thus removed or suspended :

10. To grant such literary honors as are usually granted by any university, college, or seminary of learning in the United States; and in testimony thereof, to give suitable diplomas, under their seal, and the signature of such officers of the college as they shall deem expedient :

11. To ascertain and fix the salaries of the president, professors and other officers of the college :

12. To make all ordinances and by-laws necessary and proper to carry into effect the preceding powers.

§ 7. Every diploma granted by such trustees shall entitle the possessor to all the immunities which by usage or statute are allowed to possessors of similar diplomas granted by any university, college, or seminary of learning in the United States.

2. OF ACADEMIES.

§ 8. The trustees of every such academy shall be a corporation, by the name expressed in the instrument of approbation : they shall not be more than twenty-four, nor less than twelve, in number ; and seven trustees of any academy shall be a quorum for the transaction of business. [*Laws of 1835, chap. 34, § 3.*]

§ 9. Such trustees, besides the general powers and privileges of a corporation, shall have authority,

1. To adjourn from time to time, as they may deem expedient :

2. To elect by ballot their president, who shall hold his office for one year, and until another be chosen in his place :

3. Upon the death, resignation, refusal to act, removal out of this state, or other vacancy in the office of any trustee, to elect another in his place, by a majority of the votes of the trustees present :

4. To take and hold by gift, grant or devise, any real or personal property, the clear yearly income or revenue of which shall not exceed the value of four thousand dollars :

5. To sell, mortgage, let, or otherwise use and dispose of such property, for the benefit of the academy :

6. To direct and prescribe the course of discipline and study in the academy :

7. To appoint a treasurer, clerk, principal, masters, tutors, and other necessary officers of the academy ; who, unless employed under a special contract, shall hold their offices during the pleasure of the trustees :

8. To ascertain and fix the salaries of all the officers of the academy :

9. To remove or suspend from office any officer employed under a special contract, upon a complaint in writing by a trustee, of the misbehavior in office, incapacity or immoral conduct of such officer, and upon examination and due proof of the truth of such complaint, and to appoint another person in the place of such officer so removed or suspended :

10. To make all ordinances and by-laws necessary and proper to carry into effect the preceding powers.

§ 10. The trustees shall meet upon their own adjourn-

ment, and as often as they shall be summoned by their president, or the senior trustee actually exercising his office and residing within three miles of such academy, upon the request in writing of any other three trustees.

§ 11. Every meeting so requested shall be held at such time and place as the president or senior trustee shall appoint, not less than five nor more than twelve days from the time of the request.

§ 12. Previous notice in writing of every such meeting shall be fixed on the door of the academy, within two days after its appointment; and at every meeting, adjourned or special, the president or senior trustee present shall preside.

§ 13. The seniority of the trustees shall always be determined according to the order of their nomination in the written application to the regents; and after all the first trustees shall become extinct, according to the priority of their election.

§ 14. If a trustee shall refuse or neglect to attend any two successive legal meetings of the trustees, after having been personally notified to attend, and if no satisfactory cause of his non-attendance be shown, the trustees may declare his office vacant.

§ 15. If any trustee of an academy shall, for one year, refuse or neglect to attend the legal meetings of the board of trustees of which he is a member, such non-attendance shall be deemed a resignation of the office of such trustee. [*Laws of 1835, chap. 123, § 2.*]

§ 16. Where the number of trustees of any academy shall exceed twelve, the trustees thereof, at their annual meeting, may reduce the number of the original board of

trustees to any number not less than twelve, by abolishing the offices of those who may omit to attend such meeting, and shall have omitted to attend two other legal meetings after notice.

§ 17. Where the number of trustees of any academy shall exceed twelve, and a vacancy shall happen in the office of any such trustee, and the vacancy shall not be filled by the election of another trustee within six months after the happening of such vacancy, the office of the trustee so becoming vacant shall be abolished. [*Laws of 1835, chap. 123, § 3.*]

§ 18. No academy or institution of learning shall hereafter pay to its stockholders, shareholders, or other persons claiming rights of ownership therein, any dividends, or any portion of its earnings or other income, from whatever source derived, while there is any outstanding indebtedness against the said academy or institution. [*Laws of 1859, chap. 426, § 1.*]

3. OF LANCASTERIAN AND SELECT SCHOOLS.

§ 19. The trustees of such school shall be a corporation, by the name expressed in the instrument of approbation.

§ 20. The trustees of every such school (besides the general powers and privileges of a corporation) shall have authority,

1. To elect by ballot their president, treasurer and clerk annually :

2. Upon the death, resignation, refusal to act, removal out of the state, or other vacancy in the office of any trustee, to elect another in his place :

3. To appoint a master, assistants and other necessary officers of the school :

4. To remove or suspend any of them at pleasure, and to fix their respective salaries or compensation :

5. To appoint the times and places of their own regular meetings, and to adjourn from time to time :

6. To take and hold any real or personal property, the clear yearly income or revenue of which shall not exceed the value of four thousand dollars :

7. To sell, mortgage, let, and otherwise use and dispose of such property for the benefit of the school :

8. To make all ordinances and by-laws necessary and proper to carry into effect the preceding powers.

§ 21. If any trustee shall refuse or neglect to attend the stated meetings of the trustees for four meetings successively, the office of such trustee may be declared vacant by the trustees.

§ 22. The trustees of one or more common school districts in any city, town or village of this state, within which any incorporated Lancasterian or other select school is or shall be established, with the consent of a majority of the taxable inhabitants of such district or districts, expressed at a meeting called for that purpose, may agree with the trustees of such incorporated school to make the same a district school.

§ 23. Such incorporated school shall, during the continuance of such agreement, become a district school, and be entitled to all the benefits and privileges, and subject to all the regulations of other district schools.

§ 24. Every school incorporated under the provisions

of this article shall be subject to the control and visitation of the regents; and shall make such returns and reports in relation to the state and disposition of its property and funds, the number and ages of its pupils, and its system of instruction and discipline, as the regents shall from time to time require.

4. GENERAL PROVISIONS APPLICABLE TO COLLEGES AND ACADEMIES.

§ 25. No religious qualification or test shall be required from any trustee, president, principal, or other officer of any incorporated college or academy, or as a condition for admission to any privilege in the same.

§ 26. No professor or tutor of any incorporated college or academy, shall be a trustee of such college or academy.

§ 27. No president of any such college, or principal of any such academy, who shall be a trustee, shall have a vote in any case relating to his own salary or emoluments.

§ 28. No president, principal, or other officer of any such college or academy, shall be a regent of the university.

§ 29. No trustee of a college or academy shall act as a regent of the university, and no regent of the university shall act as trustee of any college or academy; and if any such trustee shall be appointed a regent, or a regent shall be appointed a trustee, he shall elect in which office he will serve, and give notice of such election to the authority by which he shall be appointed, within sixty days from the time of his appointment; otherwise such appointment shall be void.

CHAPTER IV.

ANNUAL REPORTS OF COLLEGES AND ACADEMIES AND THE
DISTRIBUTION OF THE PUBLIC FUNDS.

SEC. 1. Every college and academy that shall become subject to the visitation of the regents shall make such returns and reports to the regents, in relation to the state and disposition of its property and funds, the number and ages of its pupils, and its system of instruction and discipline, as the regents shall from time to time require.

§ 2. The regents shall prescribe the forms of all returns, which they shall require from colleges and other seminaries of learning, subject to their visitation; and may direct such forms, and such instructions, as from time to time shall be given by them as visitors, to be printed by the state printer.

§ 3. Every academy or institution of learning subject to the visitation of the regents, is hereby required as early as possible after the passage of this act, at a legal meeting of its trustees, to declare on its minutes the termination of its academic year, which in all cases shall be some period between the twentieth day of June and the fifteenth day of September in each year. [*Laws of 1856, chap. 54.*]

§ 4. Every academy shall make up its annual report for said academic year, and transmit the same to the regents on or before the first day of November in each year. [*Laws of 1855, chap. 50, § 2.*]

§ 5. Every such report shall be attested by the oath either of the principal instructor in the seminary by which

t shall be made, or of one of the trustees thereof, and shall contain :

1. The names and ages of all the pupils instructed in such seminary, during the preceding year, and the time that each was so instructed.

2. A particular statement of the studies pursued by each pupil at the commencement of his instruction, and of his subsequent studies, until the date of the report, together with the books such student shall have studied in whole or in part; and if in part what portion.

3. An account or estimate of the cost or value of the library, philosophical and chemical apparatus, and mathematical and other scientific instruments, belonging to the seminary.

4. The names of the instructors employed in the seminary, and the compensation paid to each.

5. An account of the funds, income, debts and incumbrances, of the seminary, and of the application thereof of the moneys last received from the regents.

§ 6. There shall be paid annually by the treasurer on the warrant of the comptroller, out of the revenues derived from the literature fund to the several academies under the supervision of the regents of the university, the sum of twelve thousand dollars, and the further sum of twenty-eight thousand dollars from the income of the United States deposit fund, being in all forty thousand dollars, according to an apportionment to be made by the regents among the said academies, in proportion to the number of pupils in each, who shall have pursued the requisite studies to enable them to share in such distribution.

[*Laws of 1851, chap. 536, § 1.*]

§ 7. Every such distribution shall be made in proportion to the number of pupils in each seminary, who for four months during the preceding year shall have pursued therein classical studies, or the higher branches of English education, or both.

§ 8. No pupil in any such seminary shall be deemed to have pursued classical studies, unless he shall have advanced at least so far as to have read in Latin the first book of the *Æneid*; nor to have pursued the higher branches of English education, unless he shall have advanced beyond such knowledge of arithmetic, (including vulgar and decimal fractions,) and of English grammar and geography, as is usually obtained in common schools.

§ 9. All moneys received by any academy or other institution, in the annual distribution of the literature and United States deposit funds, shall be applied exclusively, by the trustees of such academy or institution, towards paying the salaries of teachers. [*Laws of 1859, chap. 252.*]

§ 10. The regents shall, annually, within ten days of the opening of the session in each year, report to the legislature an abstract of all the returns made to them, embracing a general view of the particulars contained therein; and shall also state in their report the distribution made by them, during the preceding year, of the income of the literature fund, the names of the seminaries sharing in such distribution, and the amount received by each. [*Laws of 1855, chap. 50, § 3.*]

§ 11. The regents of the university shall annually deliver to the comptroller a schedule of the distribution of the income of the said literature fund, designating the several institutions entitled to a participation, and the

amount awarded to each: which schedule shall be delivered immediately after each annual distribution, and shall be authenticated by the signature of the chancellor and secretary of the said regents of the university, and their corporate seal. [*Laws of 1832, chap. 8, § 3.*]

§ 12. The comptroller shall draw his warrant on the treasurer, in favor of each institution, for the sum so awarded to it, and shall direct the manner in which the same shall be receipted and drawn from the treasury. [*Ibid.*, § 4.]

§ 13. No academy shall hereafter be allowed to participate in the annual distribution of the literature fund, until the regents of the university shall be satisfied that a proper building has been erected and finished to furnish suitable and necessary accommodation for such school, and that such academy is furnished with a suitable library and philosophical apparatus, and that a proper preceptor has been and is employed for the instruction of the pupils at such academy; and further, that the regents shall, on being satisfied that such building, library and apparatus are sufficient for the purposes intended, and that the whole is of the value at least of twenty-five hundred dollars, permit such academy or school to place itself under the visitation of the regents, and thereafter to share in the distribution of the moneys above mentioned, or any other of the literature fund in the manner now provided by law. The regents of the university may also admit to such distribution, and to any other of the literature fund, any incorporated school, or school founded and governed by any literary corporation other than theological or medical, in which the usual academic

studies are pursued, and which shall have been in like manner subjected to their visitation and would in all other respects, were it incorporated as an academy, be entitled to such distribution. [*Laws of 1838, chap. 237, § 8.*]

§ 14. It shall be the duty of the regents of the university to require of every academy receiving a distributive share of public money, under the preceding section, equal to seven hundred dollars per annum, to establish and maintain in such academy a department for the instruction of common school teachers, under the direction of the said regents, as a condition of receiving their distributive share of every such academy. [*Ibid, § 9.*]

§ 15. There shall be paid by the treasurer on the warrant of the comptroller, out of the income of the literature fund, to the regents of the university, three thousand dollars annually, to be assigned by them to such academies, subject to their visitation, for the purchase of text books, maps and globes, or philosophical or chemical apparatus, as may apply for a part of the money for that purpose, on the terms prescribed in the second section of chapter one hundred and forty of the laws of one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four. [*Laws of 1851, chap. 536, § 3.*]

§ 16. Such sum to any academy shall not exceed two hundred and fifty dollars in any one year, and no part shall be actually paid over, unless the trustees of the academy to which it is to be appropriated shall raise and apply an equal sum of money to the same object. [*Chap. 140, § 2 of 1834.*]

CHAPTER V.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, AND INSTRUCTION OF COMMON
SCHOOL TEACHERS IN ACADEMIES.

SEC. 1. The said school [State Normal School] shall be under the supervision, management and government of the superintendent of public instruction and the regents of the university. The said superintendent and regents shall, from time to time, make all needful rules and regulations, to fix the number and compensation of teachers and others to be employed therein; to prescribe the preliminary examination, and the terms and conditions on which pupils shall be received and instructed therein; the number of pupils from the respective cities and counties, conforming as nearly as may be to the ratio of population; and to provide in all things for the good government and management of the said school. They shall appoint a board consisting of five persons, of whom the said superintendent shall be one, who shall constitute an executive committee for the care, management and government of the said school under the rules and regulations prescribed as aforesaid; whose duty it shall be, from time to time, to make full and detailed reports to the said superintendent and regents, and, among other things, to recommend the rules and regulations which they deem necessary and proper for the said school. [*Laws of 1848, chap. 378, § 3.*]

§ 2. The superintendent and regents shall annually transmit to the legislature a full account of their proceedings and expenditures of money under this act, together

with a detailed report by said executive committee of the progress, condition and prospects of the school. [*Ibid*, § 4.]

§ 3. The treasurer shall pay yearly on the warrant of the comptroller, out of the income of the United States deposit or literature funds, not otherwise appropriated, the sum of eighteen thousand dollars for instruction in academies, in the science of common school teaching, under a course of study prescribed by the regents of the university, the same to be paid as follows, that is to say: to the trustees of all academies selected for that purpose by the regents of the university, in this state, the sum of ten dollars for each scholar, not to exceed twenty scholars in each academy, who shall have been in such academy instructed under a course prescribed by the regents of the university, during at least one-third of the academic year in the science of common school teaching, and a sum not exceeding three thousand dollars, portion of said eighteen thousand dollars, for instruction in such academies in physiology and the laws of health, and such other special subjects as the regents of the university shall deem necessary to be taught on a uniform system in all the academies so selected as aforesaid, by a teacher or teachers to be appointed by the said regents; the same to be paid to such teacher or teachers on the certificate of the said regents that the said uniform course of instruction has been given by such teacher or teachers under their directions in conformity to the provisions of this act. [*Laws of 1864, chap. 556.*]

§ 4. The comptroller shall not draw his warrant for any amount as above provided, until the trustees of such

academies shall have furnished to the regents of the university satisfactory evidence that the course prescribed, as aforesaid, has been thoroughly pursued by a class previously designated, and instructed as common school teachers, and who the said trustees believe intend in good faith to follow the said occupation; and said trustees shall have obtained a certificate thereof, and presented the same to the comptroller. [*Laws of 1855, chap. 410, § 2.*]

CHAPTER VI.

STATE LIBRARY AND STATE CABINET OF NATURAL HISTORY.

SEC. 1. The regents of the university of the state of New York are hereby constituted, and shall continue, the trustees of the state library. [*Laws of 1844, chap. 255, § 1.*]

§ 2. The trustees hereby appointed shall have power from time to time to appoint a librarian to superintend and take care of said library, and to prescribe such rules and regulations for the government of the library as they shall think proper, and to remove the librarian at any time when they shall deem it expedient; but for the purpose of removing or appointing a librarian, twelve of the said trustees shall be required to form a quorum. [*Idem, § 3.*]

§ 3. The assistant librarian and messenger shall be appointed by the trustees of the library. [*Laws of 1848, chap. 262, § 2.*]

§ 4. The state library shall be kept open every day in the year, Sundays excepted, during such hours in each day as the trustees of the said library may direct. [*Laws of 1844, chap. 255, § 5.*]

§ 5. The librarian shall be constant in his personal attendance upon the library during the hours it shall be directed to be kept open, and shall perform such other duties as may be imposed by law or by the rules and regulations which may be prescribed by the said trustees. [*Idem, § 6.*]

§ 6. The acting trustees will from time to time give directions to the librarian in relation to the proper and safe keeping of the books, maps, charts, and other property belonging to the said library; and may, by way of amercement for every violation or neglect of duty, suspend or deduct from his salary or emolument any part thereof, not exceeding half of it in any one year. [*Laws of 1840, chap. 381, § 3.*]

§ 7. The trustees of the state library may from time to time sell or exchange duplicate or imperfect books belonging to the library, not necessary for the use thereof. [*Laws of 1845, chap. 85, § 3.*]

§ 8. It shall be the duty of the trustees of the state library annually to report to the legislature the manner in which the moneys by them received during the year preceding have been expended; together with a true and perfect catalogue of all the books, maps and charts which have been added to the library since the date of the last preceding annual report; and whether any, and if so,

what books, maps and charts have been lost; and, also, at the end of every five years, to report in like manner a full and perfect catalogue of all the books, maps and charts then remaining in the library. [*Laws of 1844, chap. 255, § 7*]

§ 9. It shall be the duty of the trustees to provide, in their regulations, that any member of the senate or assembly, during the session of the legislature, the senate only, shall be permitted, under proper restrictions, forfeitures and penalties, to take to his boardinghouse or private room any book belonging to the library, except such books as the trustees shall determine are necessary always to be kept in the library as books of reference; but no member of the legislature shall be permitted to take or detain from the library more than two volumes at any one time. [*R.S. Part 1, chap. 8, title 8, § 6.*]

§ 10. Before the president of the senate, or the speaker of the assembly, shall grant to any member a certificate of the time of his attendance, he shall be satisfied that such member has returned all books taken out of the library by him, and has settled all accounts for fines for injuring such books or otherwise. [*Idem, § 7.*]

§ 11. It shall also be the duty of the trustees to provide in their regulations that no book, map, or other publication shall be at any time taken out of the library by any other person than a member of the legislature, for any purpose whatever. [*Idem, § 8.*]

§ 12. The heads of the several departments, and the trustees of the state library, shall have the same right

to take books from the library, as is now enjoyed by members of the legislature. [*Laws of 1845, chap. 85, § 1.*]

§ 13. The judges of the court of appeals, and the justices of the supreme court, shall be allowed to take books from the library under the same regulations as the members of the legislature. [*Laws of 1848, chap. 262, § 3.*]

§ 14. The regents of the university are hereby authorized and directed to make suitable provisions for the safe keeping of the cabinets of natural history now deposited in the old State Hall, and to employ a person to take charge of the same. [*Laws of 1845, chap. 179, § 1.*]

§ 15. The hall for the state cabinet of natural history and the agricultural museum, is placed under the joint care and custody of the regents of the university and the executive committee of the state agricultural society. [*Laws of 1863, chap. 135.*]

ORDINANCES OF THE REGENTS.

CHAPTER I.

INCORPORATION OF COLLEGES.

1. When any application is or shall be made to the regents for the incorporation of a college under the 6th section of the act of the legislature, passed the 5th day of April, 1813, entitled "An act relating to the University" (or *chap. 184 of the laws of 1853*, entitled an act relative to the incorporation of colleges and academies), the applicants will be required to satisfy the regents that suitable buildings for the use of the college will be provided, and that funds to the amount of *one hundred thousand dollars*, with which it is intended to found and provide for such college, have been paid or secured to be paid by valid subscriptions of responsible parties or otherwise.

And in case the regents shall approve of said application, and the amount aforesaid shall not be invested for the use of said college, either in bonds and mortgages on unincumbered lands within this state, worth at least double the amount so secured therein, or in stocks of this state or the United States, at their market value at the time of the investment, or in the bonds or certificates of stocks legally issued by some incorporated city of this state, at the par value, or in any one or more of the securities above enumerated, a charter shall be granted for the incorpora-

tion of such college, for a term of five years, with a condition or proviso therein, that if within the said term of five years, the trustees of said college shall present to the regents satisfactory evidence that they have invested for the use of said college, funds amounting to not less than one hundred thousand dollars, in the manner herein before mentioned, the charter shall be perpetual.

CHAPTER II.

INCORPORATION OF ACADEMIES.

[Academies are incorporated: 1. With absolute charters. 2. With provisional charters founded on endowments by donation. 3. With provisional charters founded on joint stock. The requirements for an absolute charter are an academy lot and building of the value of at least two thousand dollars. A library of the value of at least one hundred and fifty dollars. A philosophical apparatus of the value of at least one hundred and fifty dollars. The requirements for a provisional charter are a good and valid subscription to the amount of at least two thousand and five hundred dollars. A provisional charter will be declared absolute whenever it shall appear that a suitable building has been erected and a philosophical apparatus and library have been procured, and a school properly organized.]

§ 1. No academy will be received under the visitation of the regents, so as to entitle it to share in the distribution of

the funds granted to academies, unless it appears that the academy lot and buildings, and the library and philosophical apparatus which it may own, have been fully paid for; or unless it appears that such lot and buildings, library and apparatus, are of the value of five thousand dollars or upwards, and that the debts of such academy do not exceed one-third of the amount of the value thereof; and in such case it may be so received, but only on condition that it shall annually thereafter pay the interest of such debt, and at least five per cent of the principal thereof, until such debt be wholly paid and extinguished; and that on the omission of any such annual payment of interest and principal, or any part thereof, it shall, during such omission, cease to have any claim to share in the distribution of such funds. Nor will the regents incorporate any academy unless it appears that the academy lot and buildings, and the library and philosophical apparatus have been fully paid for, unless the value of such lot, buildings, library and philosophical apparatus shall be five thousand dollars or upwards, and the amount of the debts of such academy shall not exceed one-third of such value; and in any such case the charter will be granted only on the condition that the interest upon, and at least five per cent of the principal of its debts, shall be paid annually until the whole debt be paid and extinguished; and that any omission to make any such annual payment of interest and principal shall, in the discretion of the regents, bar it of all right to participate in the distribution of said fund. All academies heretofore provisionally chartered upon condition that they should not be entitled to share in the distribution of

the fund granted to academies until their debts should be fully paid, upon due proof bringing them within these provisions, may have the full benefit thereof, in the same manner, and to the same extent, as though their charters were upon the conditions hereinbefore prescribed, and their charters shall be taken, and are hereby declared to be amended accordingly. [*Ordinance of Jan. 15, 1856.*]

§ 2. Every application to the regents of the university for an absolute charter for the incorporation of an academy founded on the endowment of property already possessed by the applicants, and every application of an academy, incorporated by the legislature, to become subject to the visitation of the regents, shall set forth, with all practicable precision, and in such form as is or shall be prescribed by the regents, a particular statement showing

1st. The extent, general description, title and value of the ground on which the academy edifice is erected, or which is used for its accomodation at the time of making such application.

2d. The dimensions, general description, and value of the buildings erected on such ground for the use or accomodation of such academy, at the time last aforesaid.

3d. An inventory or catalogue of all the books and articles of philosophical or other apparatus belonging to such academy, with a just and fair estimate of their value, at the time last above referred to.

4th. A particular statement of all incumbrances on such academic property, or on any part thereof, at the time last above mentioned—it being the intention of the regents to require every academy subject to their visitation, to own and possess such property to the value of at

least two thousand five hundred dollars, over and above all incumbrances thereon, as a condition on which such academy will be allowed to receive a distributive share of the moneys belonging to the literature fund.

§ 3. And to the end that the regents may be the better enabled to ascertain the true value of such academic grounds, buildings and apparatus, at the time of making such application, the said statements shall also set forth and show, when and how the title to such ground, library and apparatus was first acquired, and if acquired by purchase, what the original or first cost thereof was; and also, when such buildings were erected, enlarged or otherwise improved, of what materials they are constructed, with the original or first cost of such buildings or improvements; also, the state or condition of such academic property, at the time of making such report or application, in respect to its repair or fitness for use; and if the same be not in good repair, wherein, and how long it has been out of repair, and the probable cost of putting it in good repair, together with such other matters as may be found to influence in any respect the value of such property. That it shall be the duty of the trustees of every such academy, previous to making their said application as required by this ordinance, to submit the evidences of their title to the ground occupied for their academic buildings, to some person of the degree of counselor at law in the supreme court, for his examination and to obtain from him a certificate in writing, stating his examination of the title submitted to him, with his opinion as to the nature and validity of such title, and stating, also, that he has caused the ordinary searches to be made for

incumbrances on such property, with the result of such searches; which said certificate shall be transmitted by the said trustees, together with their said application, to the said regents. 1853. Oct. 20.

§ 4. Any college, academy, or institution of learning, desirous of obtaining amendments to, or alterations in its charter, shall give notice of its intended application to the regents for the same at least six weeks successively, immediately before said application is presented, in a newspaper published at or near the city, town or village in which said college, academy or institution of learning may be situated, and in the state paper. Duly authenticated proof of said publication to be filed with the regents of the university. [1853, June 10.]

FORMS OF APPLICATION TO THE REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY FOR
THE INCORPORATION OF AN ACADEMY.

I. For incorporation with an absolute charter when the ground has been procured, the buildings erected and library and apparatus provided:

To the Regents of the University of the State of New York:

The application of the subscribers, inhabitants of &c., respectfully represents, That being desirous to found an academy at &c., they have, for that purpose, (together with others, if the fact be so,) procured a suitable lot, erected a suitable building thereon, and supplied it with a suitable library and apparatus, for the accommodation of such academy, as will appear by the following description.

1. GROUND FOR ACADEMY BUILDINGS.

The lot of ground on which the buildings of said

academy stand, or which is to be used for its accommodation, consists of [here state the quantity, either in acres or parts of acres, or the number of feet in breadth and depth.] The lot of ground was purchased in the year _____, for \$ _____; or it was given to the academy in the year _____ [as the case may be.] There were then no improvements on it, [or if there were any, describe them; state the title to the ground, whether in perpetuity, or for a term of years, and if it be subject to a ground rent, state amount, &c. Give a general description of all improvements (except buildings) made on it. After giving all such and similar data on which estimates of value depend, state the present value of the ground, including fences, ornamental trees, and all other improvements, except buildings.]

2. ACADEMY BUILDINGS.

The buildings erected on the ground above described, and to be used for the accommodation of the academy, consist of [here describe the principal buildings, with their dimensions; state when and of what materials they were originally built, or have been since enlarged or improved; give a general description of their internal divisions, fitness or convenience for use, &c., with a statement of the original or first cost of the buildings, and of all additions or improvements thereto, so far as the same can be ascertained. Then state their present condition as to their being in or out of repair, and if out of repair, what will be the probable cost of putting them in good repair. After giving all such and similar data on which estimates of value depend, state the present actual value of such buildings.]

3. ACADEMY LIBRARY.

The following is a catalogue of all the books belonging to said proposed academy, with the original or first cost, (so far as it can be ascertained,) and the present value of each book. [Proceed with the catalogue in the following form.]

Title or name of books arranged according to catalogue.	Number of volumes.	Original cost.	Present value.
[Give the total of each column.]			

Give a general description of the condition of the books in the library in respect to their being new or old, in good order or worn, &c.

4. PHILOSOPHICAL APPARATUS.

The following is an inventory of all the articles of philosophical or other apparatus at the date of this application with the original or first cost, (so far as can be ascertained,) and the present value of each article; [here proceed with the inventory, including in it, besides what is strictly and technically philosophical and chemical apparatus, all instruments used in, or illustrative of any of

the arts or sciences, and any collection in geology and mineralogy, and in natural history.]

Description or name of each article.	Original cost.	Present value.

State the totals, and give a general description of the condition of the apparatus in respect to its being new or old, in good order or injured, &c.

5. TITLE OF PROPERTY, INCUMBRANCES, &c.

The evidences of title to the property described in the preceding sections of this report, have been submitted to _____ of, _____ who is a counselor at law in the supreme court, whose certificate in writing, as to the nature and validity of said title, accompanies this report.* The said property is free from all incumbrances, [if such be the case, or if there be any incumbrances on it, state the general amount of them, and refer to certificate of said counsel for particulars, &c.]

* The certificate of counsel must state his examination of the title submitted to him, with his opinion as to the nature and validity of such title, and also, that he has caused the ordinary searches to be made for incumbrances on such property, with the result of such searches.

6. OTHER ACADEMIC PROPERTY.

The property of the proposed academy, other than the academy lot, buildings, library and apparatus above described, consists of, [here describe the property in the most general terms, such as the following:]

Bonds and mortgages, notes and subscriptions, considered good,	\$
Real estate, consisting of,.....	
 Total,.....	<u>\$</u>

7. DEBTS.

The debts contracted on account of the academy now asked to be incorporated, and which remain unpaid at the date of this application, amount to	\$
	<u>\$</u>

8. SUMMARY STATEMENTS.

The total value of all the academic property above described, is as follows :

Value of lot for academy buildings,.....	\$
Value of buildings thereon,.....	
Value of library,.....	
Value of philosophical apparatus,.....	
 Total value of lot, buildings, library and apparatus,	<u>\$</u>
Deduct for incumbrances and debts, if any, thereon,	
Balance of value over and above all incumbrances, and debts,	
Add for other academic property,.....	
 Total value of the whole,	<u>\$</u>



And the said subscribers further represent, that they have contributed more than one-half in value of the property collected for the use of said academy, as herein before set forth; that they are desirous to have the said academy incorporated, by the name of [here state the name, which it is desirable should be descriptive of the place where the academy is;] and to that end they hereby nominate the following named persons to be the first trustees of said academy:

The said subscribers do therefore hereby make application to the regents of the university for the incorporation of the persons above nominated as the first trustees of said academy by the name above specified; [here follow the signatures of the subscribers, which must be in their own proper handwriting.]

AUTHENTICATION OF APPLICATION.

The preceding application was submitted to a meeting of the subscribers held by them on the _____ day of _____ at which meeting the following named persons were present, [state names,] and having been read and approved, it was duly adopted as the application of said meeting, and ordered (after being verified by the oath of the chairman or presiding officer) to be transmitted to the regents of the university, pursuant to their ordinance in such case made and provided.

All of which is hereby done in obedience to said order this _____ day of _____

A. B., Chairman or Presiding Officer.

AFFIDAVIT ABOVE REFERRED TO.

County of _____ ss.—A. B. being duly sworn (or affirmed, as the case may be,) deposeth and saith, that he

was the chairman or presiding officer of the meeting, held as above stated, of contributors to the proposed academy; that he is acquainted with the contents of said application, and that the statement of facts therein set forth is in all respects true to the best of his knowledge, information and belief. A. B.

Sworn before me this day of

FORM OF CHARTER GRANTED ON THE PRECEDING APPLICATION.

University of the State of New York.

By the Regents of the University of the State of New York:

Whereas, and others, by an instrument in writing under their hands, bearing date the day of in the year 18 , after stating that they had contributed more than one half in value of the real and personal property and estate collected or appropriated for the use and benefit of the Academy erected at the of in the county of did make application to us the said Regents, in the form and manner required by law, and the ordinances of us the said Regents in that behalf, that the said Academy might be incorporated by the name of and that might be the first trustees of the said Academy, and it having been made to appear to our satisfaction, that the said academy is endowed with suitable academic buildings, library and philosophical apparatus of the value of at least two thousand five hundred dollars, and conceiving the said academy calculated for the promotion of literature, We the said Regents do, by these presents,

pursuant to the Statute in such case made and provided, signify our approbation of the incorporation of the trustees of the said academy, by the aforesaid name of and that the same shall be subject to the visitation of us and of our successors, as provided by law. On Condition, however, that the said endowment shall never be diminished in value below two thousand five hundred dollars, and that the same shall never be applied to purposes other than for public academic instruction.

In Witness Whereof, we have caused our common seal to be hereunto affixed, and the names of our Chancellor and Secretary to be hereunto subscribed, the day of _____ in the year one thousand eight hundred and [L. S.] _____ Chancellor.
 _____ Secretary.

II. For a provisional incorporation, to facilitate the purchase of a site for an academy, and the erection of the necessary buildings and for the organization of a proper course of instruction.

1. With a capital stock pursuant to chapter 544 of laws of 1851, and chapter 184 of laws of 1853.

To the Regents of the University of the State of New York:

The petition of the undersigned, inhabitants of the _____ in the county of _____

Respectfully represent:

That they are desirous to found an academy in the _____ in the county of _____ with a capital stock of _____ dollars, to be divided into shares of _____ dollars each, pursuant to the act, chapter 544 of laws of 1851, and the act, chapter 184 of the laws of 1853, and that subscriptions to the said capital stock have been procured

to the amount of dollars, as will appear by the list of said subscriptions, a copy whereof is hereto annexed, from which it also appears that your petitioners are the subscribers for more than one-half of the said amount. That at least ten per cent of the amount subscribed has been paid by or for each subscriber in cash, and is now held by your petitioners on their behalf, for the purposes of the incorporation herein prayed for. That all the said subscriptions are, as your petitioners believe, made in good faith and by parties who have the ability to pay the amount subscribed by them respectively. That your petitioners are desirous that the said academy may be incorporated by the name of and that they do hereby nominate the following persons as the first trustees thereof:

The undersigned do therefore request the regents to incorporate the persons above nominated as the first trustees of the said academy by the name above mentioned. It being distinctly declared and understood by your petitioners, that the said incorporation is now asked for to facilitate the purchase of a site for the said academy and the erection of the necessary buildings therefor, and for the commencement and organization of a proper course of instruction therein; and that if a proper building for the purposes of the said academy shall not be provided and erected, and a suitable course of instruction be organized within two years from the granting of the charter prayed for, and a report of the same made by the said trustees or their successors to the said regents, containing all the par-

never be applied to purposes other than for public academic instruction. And on the further condition and understanding, that if a proper building for the purposes of the said Academy shall not be provided or erected, and a suitable course of instruction be organized therein, within two years from the date hereof, and a report of the same be made by the said Trustees or their successors, to the said Regents, containing the particulars in that behalf, required by their ordinances, that then, at any time thereafter, this charter, on a declaration to that effect to be made by the said Regents on their minutes, on evidence satisfactory to them, shall become absolutely void. And it is also further expressly understood, that the said Academy is not to be entitled to any part of the funds which may by law be distributed to or divided among the incorporated Academies of this State, arising from the income of the Literature Fund, or otherwise, until the said capital stock shall have been fully paid in, and until a suitable Academy building shall have been erected or procured, and a Library and Philosophical apparatus obtained for the said Academy, of the character and value required by law and the ordinances of the said Regents, and until also it shall satisfactorily appear to the said Regents that their ordinance in regard to the debts of Academies, passed January 15, 1857, has been fully complied with.

In Witness Whereof, the said Regents have hereto caused their common seal to be affixed, and their Chancellor and Secretary to subscribe their names, this
 day of _____ in the year one thousand eight hundred
 and

[L. s.]

_____ ——— Chancellor.
 _____ ——— Secretary.

2. For a provisional incorporation founded on donations or endowments not in form of capital stock.

To the Regents of the University of the State of New York:

The petition of the undersigned, inhabitants of the
in the county of

Respectfully represents:

That they are desirous to found an academy in the county of and that for the endowment of such academy, subscriptions have been obtained to the amount of dollars, as will appear by a copy of the subscription list hereunto annexed, and from which it also appears that your petitioners have contributed more than one-half of the said amount thus subscribed. That at least ten per cent of the amount subscribed has been paid by or for each subscriber in cash, and is now held by your petitioners or on their behalf, for the purposes of the incorporation herein prayed for. That all the said subscriptions are, as your petitioners believe, made in good faith and by parties who have the ability to pay the amount subscribed by them respectively, and that no other property has been contributed or collected for the said academy. That your petitioners request that the said academy may be incorporated by the name of and they do hereby nominate the following persons as the first trustees thereof:

The undersigned do therefore request the regents to incorporate the persons above nominated as the first trustees of the said academy by the name above mentioned. It being distinctly declared and understood by your peti-

tioners that the said incorporation is now asked for to facilitate the purchase of a site for the said academy and the erection of the necessary buildings therefor, and for the commencement and organization of a proper course of instruction therein; and that if a proper building for the purposes of the said academy shall not be provided or erected, and a suitable course of instruction be organized within two years from the granting of the charter prayed for, and a report of the same be made by the said trustees to the said regents, containing all the particulars required in the case of an application for the incorporation of an academy by the said regents, that then at any time thereafter, the said charter, on a declaration to that effect to be made by the said regents on their minutes, on evidence satisfactory to them, shall become and be absolutely void; and on the further understanding, that the said academy is not to be entitled to any part of the funds which may by law, from time to time, be distributed to or divided among the incorporated academies of the state, arising from the income of the literature fund or otherwise, until at least two thousand five hundred dollars shall have been paid in or contributed towards founding and establishing the same, and until a suitable academy building shall have been erected or procured therefor, and a library and philosophical apparatus obtained of the character and value required by the ordinances of the regents.

The following is a copy of the subscription list above referred to.

[Here follow the signatures of the petitioners who have contributed as above, in their own proper handwriting.]

AFFIDAVIT.

County of _____ ss :

A, B, C, [three at least] signers of the above application, being duly sworn, [or affirmed as the case may be] depose and say, that they are acquainted with the contents of the preceding application, and that the statement of facts therein set forth, is in all respects true, to the best of their knowledge, information and belief; that they believe the said subscription to be a valid one, and that the application is made in good faith for the purposes therein stated.

(Signed,) A.

B.

C.

Sworn before me
 this _____ day of _____ }

[If any donations, other than in money, have been made to the academy, such as a lot for the site of the building, &c., &c., the fact should be stated in the application, and the property described, and the value thereof, and the foregoing form should be altered to conform to the circumstances.]

The form of charter on this application is mainly the same as the preceding.

III. Form of application of an academy already incorporated by the legislature, to become subject to the visitation of the regents of the university.

To the Regents of the University of the State of New York:

The trustees of _____ academy, established at _____ respectfully represent that they were incorporated by the

legislature on the day of A. D. 18 ; that they are desirous to become subject to the visitation of the regents of the university, to enable them to participate in the distribution of the moneys belonging to the literature fund, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided; and to that end they hereby subject the said academy to the visitation of the said regents, to the same extent and in the same manner as if they had been originally incorporated by them; and the said trustees herewith submit the following statement of the condition of their institution on the date of this application, in respect to the several subject matters required to be embraced in it.

[Here adopt the form given in page 40 et seq., observing the fact that as in one case there is an application for an incorporation, and in the other the academy is already incorporated, it is necessary to use terms conformable to the respective cases.]

IV. Form of application of the board of education of a union school to subject their academical department to the visitation of the regents of the university.

To the Regents of the University of the State of New York :

The undersigned, constituting the board of education, or the trustees of the union school of

respectfully represent:

That said union school has been established under the provisions of chapter of the laws of ; that an academical department has been organized and is in operation in said school; that the said academical depart-

CHAPTER III.

THE ANNUAL REPORTS OF ACADEMIES.

1. AS TO THE FINANCIAL CONDITION OF ACADEMIES.

SEC. 1. The trustees of every academy incorporated by the regents or subject to their visitation, shall, in every annual report to the regents, either make and transmit a full statement of all the academic property then belonging to them in the manner required by the form of application for incorporation, or in lieu thereof, state whether such property remains in all respects the same as at the time of making any previous statement thereof, to be particularly referred to by them, or whether the same has been increased or diminished in quantity, enhanced or depreciated in value, and to what extent, or has in any other and what respect, undergone any and what change, since the time of making such previous statement—showing in all cases the true value of such property at the time of making such report as aforesaid; and it is hereby made the duty of the trustees of every such academy, at or near the close of the year for which every such report is made to cause all the books and articles of apparatus then actually possessed by them, to be compared with the original catalogues or inventories thereof, (to be always preserved for that purpose,) to ascertain whether any of their books or articles of apparatus have been lost, destroyed or damaged beyond the ordinary wear and tear thereof from necessary use, and to state in every such report whether such duty has been discharged, and whether any, and if any, what part of their books and apparatus shall on such comparison be found to be lost, destroyed

or damaged as aforesaid, and through whose act, omission or neglect such loss or damage shall have happened.

§ 2. Every academy subject to the visitation of the regents of the university, and claiming a distributive share of the income of the literature fund, shall annually on or before the first day of November, make and transmit to the regents (so that the same may be received by their secretary on or before that day), a report in writing, in such form as shall be prescribed, exhibiting a full view of its state and condition, at the close of its academic year, in respect to the following particulars, viz :

Condition and value of its academic lot and buildings :

Condition and value of its library and philosophical apparatus.

Kind and value of its other property.

Title of its property.

Incumbrances and debts.

General cash account.

Annual revenue and expenditures.

Amount of money received by it from the regents of the university since its last annual report, and how the same has been expended.

And also in respect to all such other matters as shall be required by the said regents to be reported on in the form prescribed by them.

2. AS TO THE LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC CONDITION OF ACADEMIES.

§ 3. The report required as above, shall also contain the number and names of its teachers, and the annual salary or compensation allowed to each; the age of such teachers; the time each has been engaged in teaching;

the general course of study pursued preparatory to teaching; and whether the business of teaching is pursued as a permanent or a temporary employment.

The whole number of pupils, including classical and all others, who have been taught during each of the academic terms of the year.

The whole number of pupils who have been taught during the whole or any part of the academic year for which the report is made.

The number of pupils belonging to the academy at the date of its report, or who belonged to it during part of the year, ending on the date thereof, and who are claimed by the trustees to have pursued for four months of said year or upwards, classical studies, or the higher branches of English education, or both, according to the form to be from time to time prescribed.

§ 4. The said report shall also contain, or have appended or annexed to it, a true catalogue or list of all the students belonging to the academy at the date of its report, or during part of the year ending on the date of its report, who are claimed by its trustees to be such classical scholars, or such scholars in the higher branches of English education or both, and to have pursued their studies for such length of time as to entitle the academy to which they belong, to a distributive share of the income of the literature fund, in which said catalogue or list shall be inserted the name and age of each student claimed to be such scholar as aforesaid, together with a specification of the different studies pursued by such student, and the length of time the same were pursued in each quarter or term of the year ending on the date of said report, by recita-

tions of ordinary frequency and in the ordinary way, designating said studies by the ordinary name or title of the book or treatise on the subject so studied, and designating also the part or portion of the book or treatise so studied:

The said report shall be properly authenticated and verified by the affidavit of the president of the trustees, and of the principal of the academy.

CHAPTER IV.

EXAMINATION AND CLASSIFICATION OF SCHOLARS AND THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE LITERATURE FUND.

SEC. 1. The scholars in every academy subject to the visitation of the regents of the university, shall be divided into two classes, to be denominated preparatory and academic. Preparatory scholars shall be those who pursue studies preliminary to the higher branches of English education; and academic scholars, those who, having passed the examination in preliminary studies hereinafter provided for, shall pursue the higher branches of English education, or the classics, or both.

§ 2. At the close of each academic term, a public examination shall be held of all scholars presumed to have completed preliminary studies. This examination shall be conducted in the presence, and under the direction of a committee of at least three persons, to be appointed by the trustees of the academy. A record of the names and ages of all scholars who have successfully passed such examination shall be kept, with the date at which it was

held. To each scholar who has sustained such examination, a certificate shall be given in such form as the regents shall prescribe, to be signed by the committee above referred to, and the principal of the academy, and the possession of such certificate shall entitle the person holding it, to admission into the academic class in any academy subject to the visitation of the regents, without further examination.

§ 3. Scholars admitted to any academy who have not received the certificates of examination as aforesaid, and who claim or are presumed to be academic scholars, shall within one week of such admission be examined by the principal and other teachers of the academy, and if found to have completed the preliminary studies, shall be provisionally admitted to the academic class; but such admission shall not excuse such scholar from the examination above required at the close of the term, and the certificate as aforesaid, shall be given only on such examination: but said certificate may have effect as if given at the commencement of the term, provided the committee shall be satisfied that the scholar to whom it is given was at that time entitled to it.

§ 4. Every scholar to be entitled to the certificate of admission to the academic class, as aforesaid, shall on the required examination be found to have attained such proficiency in reading, spelling and writing, as is usually attained by scholars of the age of twelve years in the best common schools of the state, and to have such knowledge of arithmetic, English grammar, and geography, that the further study of these subjects in any of the ordinary school treatises is unnecessary.

§ 5. All scholars admitted to the academic class as aforesaid, shall be regarded as scholars in the higher branches of English education or as classical scholars; and having after such admission pursued studies usually regarded as in advance of arithmetic, English grammar, and geography, as aforesaid, or having become thoroughly proficient in the elementary works usually studied prior to the classics, and in addition thereto having studied the first book of Virgil, or its equivalent in Cæsar, Sallust, or Cicero, shall entitle the academy to which they belong to a share in the distribution of the literature fund, provided they have pursued such studies for four months or upwards, of the year for which the distribution is made; the said four months to embrace at least thirteen full weeks of study. [July 27, 1864.]

§ 6. The apportionment or distribution of the income of the literature fund among academies, is made by the regents of the university, at their annual meeting in January. Soon after the apportionment is made, it is published in the state paper for the time being, and certified by the chancellor and secretary of the university to the comptroller, on whose warrant the amount apportioned to each academy will be paid by the treasurer of the state, on drafts or orders therefor drawn on him by the treasurers of the several academies; such drafts or orders being accompanied by a proper certificate from the president or secretary of the academy, under its corporate seal, that the person signing the draft is the treasurer of the academy, duly appointed by the trustees thereof. The draft must be in the following form.

To the Treasurer of the State of New-York :

Pay to or order, the amount of money appor-

tioned or to be apportioned during the present year, to academy, by the regents of the university, out of the income of the literature fund.

Dated, &c. A. B. *Treasurer of* *Academy.*

STATE OF NEW-YORK, }
County of } ss.

It is hereby certified that A. B., the person signing the above draft or order, is the treasurer of academy, above named, duly appointed by the trustees thereof; and that the said draft was duly signed by him.

In witness whereof, the corporate seal of said academy is hereon impressed, this day of, &c.

[L. S.] C. D., *President or Secretary*
(as the case may be) of *Academy.*

If there be no seal of the academy, that fact should be stated in the certificate.

§ 7. No part of the revenue of the literature fund, to be assigned to any academy or school for the purchase of text books, maps and globes or philosophical or chemical apparatus, shall be paid over to such academy or school, until the trustees thereof shall certify and declare under their corporate seal, that the money required to be raised and applied by them for the said purposes, has been raised by contribution, donation, or from other sources independent of their own corporate property, that the said money has been so raised or contributed with the express view of applying for and receiving a like sum from the regents for the purposes aforesaid, and that the same has been actually paid to their treasurer, and is held by him to be applied

for the purpose above mentioned, designating such purpose by specifying the particular books, maps and articles of apparatus proposed to be purchased by them, and classifying them as taken from the list or catalogue of the regents or not.

§ 8. Whenever (but not oftener than once a year) the trustees of any such academy or school, shall present to the regents, the certificate required by the preceding section, in the form hereafter prescribed, and the matters contained therein be satisfactory to them, they, the said regents, will appropriate a sum of money equal to what shall appear from said certificate to have been raised for the purpose therein specified, not however to exceed the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars.

§ 9. The money so raised and granted shall be applied in the purchases specified in such certificate, but the regents reserve the right to disapprove of a part or the whole of said proposed purchases, and to designate and direct what may be purchased in lieu thereof or of part thereof, notice of the articles so to be designated and substituted to be given to said trustees.

§ 10. Whenever any appropriation shall thus be made by the regents it shall be the duty of the chancellor and secretary of the university to certify the same to the comptroller of the state, that the same may be paid by him according to the statute in such case made and provided.

§ 11. Such appropriations do not apply to the sums of money required for the endowment of an academy, viz. \$150 for the purchase of a library and \$150 for the purchase of an apparatus.

§ 12. Contributions of books, minerals &c., shall not be considered as a sufficient compliance with the above requirements; but the contributions shall be in actual money.

§ 13. The term "text-book," contained in the above recited act, is construed to include all standard books, whether designed for use as class or text-books or otherwise.

§ 14. Every academy to which moneys shall be granted, for the purchase of books and apparatus, is hereby required to report to the regents, in its next annual report, presented after said grant, the full and complete expenditure of all moneys, both raised and granted, for the above purpose, and until it does so account, the regents will withhold the amount unaccounted for, from the respective share of each academy, in the distribution of the revenue of the literature and United States deposit funds. Nor will the regents make any new appropriation to such academy, unless the above requisition has been fully complied with.

§ 15. Whenever there shall be applications to this board for appropriations of money to purchase books and apparatus, and there shall not be a sufficient amount on hand to grant all such applications, the preference shall be given to those academies which shall, at the time, have received the least amount from the literature fund for that purpose.

16. The appropriations directed by this ordinance shall be made at the annual meeting of the regents in January; and if the sum appropriated by the legislature for this purpose, is not exhausted by the applications at

that meeting, then future applications may be acted on at the semi-annual meeting in July or August. Oct. 20, 1853.

§ 17. Applications for money to purchase books and apparatus must be in the following form :

To the Regents of the University of the State of New York :

“The trustees of academy respectfully represent that they have raised, or caused to be raised, the sum of dollars, to be applied to the purchase of books and apparatus, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided; that the said sum has been raised by donations or contributions from *sources independent of their own corporate property*; that the same has been *actually paid to their treasurer and is held by him for the purpose aforesaid*; that the said money has been so raised or contributed with the express view of applying for and receiving a like sum from the regents for the purpose contemplated in the statute, and that it is intended to apply the said sum of money, together with the money hereby applied for pursuant to said act, to the purchase of the books and articles of apparatus particularly specified in the schedule hereunto annexed.

The said trustees therefore hereby apply to the regents of the university for an appropriation to the said academy of the sum of dollars out of the moneys mentioned in the said act, to be applied, together with the like sum raised by them as above mentioned, to the purposes stated in said schedule, pursuant to the provisions of the act above referred to.

Done by the trustees of said academy at a legal meeting held the day of &c., at which meeting the following named trustees were present, [state names,]

and having been read and approved, it was duly adopted at the said meeting as the application of said academy, and ordered (after being verified by the oath of the presiding officer at said meeting and recorded on the minutes of its proceedings) to be transmitted to the regents of the university pursuant to the provisions of their ordinance in such case made and provided.

All which is hereby done in obedience to said order this day of &c.

A. B., *President, or President pro tem.*

(*As the case may be*)

of *Academy.*

AFFIDAVIT ABOVE REFERRED TO.

County of ss :

A. B. being duly sworn deposes and says that he is one of the trustees of academy, whose application to the regents of the university immediately precedes this affidavit; that he officiated as the presiding officer at the meeting of the trustees of said academy, referred to in the concluding part of said application; that the statement of facts therein set forth is true, so far as the same is properly within his personal knowledge; and that all the other statements he believes to be true.

A. B.

Subscribed and sworn before me }
the day of }

§ 18. The following is the form of draft for money appropriated on the foregoing application :

To the Treasurer of the State of New York:

Pay to or order, the sum of dollars appropriated by the regents of the university on the

day of 185 to academy for the purchase of books and apparatus.

Dated, &c., A. B. *Treasurer of Academy.*

(This draft must be accompanied by a certificate in the form given on page 63).

LIST OF BOOKS RECOMMENDED FOR ACADEMY LIBRARIES.

The following list is furnished for the purpose of indicating the kinds of books which the regents of the university consider proper to constitute libraries for the academies; but it is not intended to restrict the academies exclusively to this list in making their selections. If other books are desired, the propriety of allowing them to be purchased will be determined by the board when applications for the appropriation of money for the purpose shall be made. In the catalogues accompanying all such applications, the selection from the following lists will be distinguished from selections not made from it, by placing them in different columns, with these captions, viz.

THEOLOGY AND ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

Buck's Theological Dictionary.

Burnet's History of the Reformation.

Butler's Analogy.

Chalmer's Evidences and Authority of Christian Revelation.

D'Aubigne's History of the Reformation.

Hannah Adams's View of all Religions.

Josephus's Works.

Kitto's Cyclopaedia of Biblical Literature.

McIlvine's Evidences of Christianity.

Nelson on Infidelity.

Paley's Evidences of Christianity.

Paley's Natural Theology.

Pilgrim's Progress.

Prideaux's Connections.

Watson's Apology.

Wilson's Evidences of Christianity.

Wollaston's Religion of Nature.

HISTORY, BIOGRAPHY AND ANTIQUITIES.

Bancroft's History of the United States.

Ramsay's History of the United States.

Grahame's History of the United States.

Hildreth's History of the United States.

Lossing's Field Book of the Revolution.

Sherman's Governmental History of the United States.

Botta's History of the American Revolution.

Hume's History of England with Smollett and Bissett's
Continuation.

Goldsmith's History of England.

Mackintosh's History of the Revolution of 1688.

Russell's History of Ancient and Modern Europe.

Gibbon's Roman Empire.

Ferguson's Roman Republic.

Goldsmith's History of Rome.

Niebuhr's History of Rome.

Sparks's American Biography.

Tytler's Universal History.

Robertson's Historical Works.

Hallam's History of the Middle Ages.

Belknap's History of New Hampshire

- Barry's History of Massachusetts.
Smith's History of New-York.
Eastman's History of New-York.
Smith's History of New-Jersey.
Brodhead's History of New-York.
Trumbull's History of Connecticut.
O'Callaghan's History of New-Netherlands.
Williamson's History of North Carolina.
Williams's History of Vermont.
Bozman's History of Maryland.
Watson's Life of Philip II.
Watson's Life of Philip III.
De Stael on the French Revolution.
Taylor's Universal History.
Heeren's Historical Works.
Botta's Italy under Napoleon.
White's History of France.
White's Eighteen Christian Centuries.
Gordon's History of Ireland.
Molina's History of Chili.
Southey's History of Brazil.
Motley's History of Netherlands,
Motley's Dutch Republic.
Mills's History of Chivalry.
Mills's History of the Crusades.
Guizot's History of Civilization.
Murphy's Tacitus.
Athens, its Rise and Fall, by Bulwer.
Wheaton's History of the Northmen.
Lee's Memoirs of the War in the Southern States.
Schiller's Thirty Years' War in Germany.

- Fisk's Eschenburg's Antiquities.
Adam's Roman Antiquities.
Potter's Grecian Antiquities.
Appleton's Cyclopedia of Biography.
Blake's Biographical Dictionary.
Marshall's Life of Washington.
Sparks's Life of Washington.
Irving's Life of Washington.
Life of Lafayette.
Franklin's Life and Essays.
Irving's Life of Columbus.
Middleton's Life of Cicero.
Wirt's Life of Patrick Henry.
Parton's Life of Jackson.
Randall's Life of Jefferson.
Voltaire's Life of Peter the Great.
Voltaire's Life of Charles the XII.
Plutarch's Lives.
Prescott's Historical Works.
Cooper's History of the Navy.
Boswell's Life of Johnson.
Sanderson's Biography of the Signers of the Declaration
of Independence.
Anthon's Classical Dictionary.
Allen's American Biographical Dictionary.
Alison's History of Europe.
Sears's Pictorial History of the United States.
Drake's Biography of the Indians.

INTELLECTUAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

- Wayland's Moral Philosophy.
Upham's Intellectual Philosophy.

Cousin's History of Philosophy.
Paley's Moral and Political Philosophy.
Hopkins's Moral Science.
Hickok's Rational Psychology.
Whateley's Logic.
Hamilton's Logic.
Hamilton's Metaphysics.
Locke on the Human Understanding.
Stewart's Philosophy.
Brown's Philosophy.
Reid's Philosophy.
Abercrombie on the Intellectual Powers.
Abercrombie on the Moral Feelings.

JURISPRUDENCE, POLITICS AND COMMERCE.

Secret Debates in the Convention of the United States.
Beck's Medical Jurisprudence.
Blackstone's Commentaries.
Kent's Commentaries.
Federalist.
Debates in the New-York Convention.
Hazlett's Eloquence of the British Senate.
Diplomacy of the United States.
Pomeroy's Introduction to Municipal Law.
Cluskey's Political Text Book.
Wheaton's International Law.
Everett's Europe.
Everett's America.
Ferguson's Civil Society.
Junius, (Woodfall's).
Malthus on Population.

- Malthus on Political Economy.
Debates in the Massachusetts Convention.
Debates in the Virginia Convention.
Montesquieu's Spirit of Laws.
Young's Government Class Book.
Aristotle's Ethics and Politics, (Gillies' Translation).
Puffendorf's Law of Nature and Nations.
Ricardo's Political Economy.
Say's Political Economy.
Lieber's Manual of Political Ethics.
Mill's Political Economy.
Bowen's Political Economy.
Wayland's Political Economy.
McVickar's Political Economy.
Vattell's Law of Nations.
Moore's American Eloquence.
Webster's Works.
Clay's Works.
Calhoun's Works.
Washington's Letters.
Lord Brougham's Speeches.
Adam Smith's Wealth of Nations, [McCulloch's Edition.]
Bentham on Morals and Legislation.
Constitutions of the States.
Lieber's Essays on Property and Labor.
Miss Martineau's Illustrations of Political Economy.
The Madison Papers.
De Toqueville's Democracy in America.
Goodrich's Select British Eloquence.

PERIODICAL AND COLLECTIVE WORKS.

Silliman's Journal of Science.
Encyclopædia Americana.
Appleton's New American Cyclopædia.
Encyclopædia Britannica.
Maunder's Treasury of Knowledge.
The Cultivator.
Harpers' Classical Series.
Harpers' Family Library.
Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopædia.
Webster's Unabridged Dictionary.
Worcester's Dictionary.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, NATURAL HISTORY, &c.

Brande's Dissertation on Chemical Philosophy.
Emerson's Mechanics.
Good's Book of Nature.
Keith on the Globes.
Nicholson's Natural Philosophy.
Playfair's History of Natural Philosophy.
Bakewell's Introduction to Geology.
Dana's Geology.
De la Beche's Geological Manual.
Cuvier's Animal Kingdom.
Silliman's Physics.
Silliman's Chemistry.
Arnett's Physics.
Bridgewater Treatises.
Dana's Mineralogy.
Bigelow's Technology.
Lyell's Geology.

- Faraday's Physical Forces.
Yale College Mathematics.
Cambridge Mathematics.
Perkins' Mathematical Works.
Davies' Logic of Mathematics.
Davies' Mathematical Dictionary.
Davies' Mathematical Works.
Gibson's Surveying.
Gummere's Surveying.
Olmsted's Philosophy.
Cambridge Course of Philosophy.
Johnston's Chemistry of Common Life.
Beck's Chemistry.
Tyndal on Heat.
Burritt's Geography of the Heavens.
Wallace on the Globes.
Smellie's Philosophy of Natural History.
Cuvier's Revolutions of the Globe.
 " Theory of the Earth.
Shepard's Mineralogy
Laplace's Mécanique Céleste, (Translated by Bowditch).
Nuttall's Ornithology.
Bowditch's Navigation.
Ure's Chemical and Mineralogical Dictionary.
Sir Humphrey Davy's Elements of the Philosophy of
 Chemistry.
Rush on the Human Voice.
Beck's Botany.
Gray's Botany.
Wood's Botany.
Dana's Mineralogy.

Sganzin's Civil Engineering.
 Hassler's Mathematical Tables.
 Godman's Natural History.

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS, GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL WORKS.

Pitkin's Statistical View of the United States.

Schoolcraft's Travels.

Jefferson's Notes on Virginia.

French's Gazetteer of New York.

Fisher's United States Gazetteer.

Harper's Gazetteer.

Lippincott's Pronouncing Gazetteer.

Raumer's America.

American Statistical Annual.

National Almanac, 1863, 1864.

Thomson's The Land and the Book, (Syria).

Perry's Japan Expedition.

Wilkes's U. S. Exploring Expedition.

Malte Brun's Geography.

Colton's Atlas.

Johnson's Atlas of the World.

Chateaubriand's Greece and Egypt.

Hillard's Six Months in Italy.

Heber's Travels in India.

Stephen's Travels in Central America.

Stephen's Travels in Egypt and Holy Land.

Slidell Mackenzie's Year in Spain.

Ellis's Polynesian Researches.

Olmsted, F. L., Travels in England.

Cooper (J. F.), Residence in France.

Carlisle's Diary in Turkish Waters.

Parry's Voyages for a North West Passage.

- Stiles' Austria in 1848.
Mitchell's General View of the World.
Gurowski's Russia as it is.
Maxwell's Czar, His Court and People.
Williams' Middle Kingdom: (China).
Sargent's Arctic Adventure.
Du Chaillu's Equatorial Africa.
Barth's Travels in North and Central Africa.
Livingstone's Researches in South Africa.
Dwight's Travels in Germany.
Atkinson's Travels on the Amoor.
Ellis's Madagascar.
Andersson's Okovango River (Africa).
Putz's Ancient, Mediæval and Modern Geographies.
Ruxton's Life in Mexico.
Bartlett's U. S. Explorations in New Mexico and California.
Page's La Plata.
Squier's Nicaragua.
Holton's New Granada.
Kidder's Brazil.
Ewbank's Brazil.
Bryant's Letters of a Traveler in Spain.
Curzon's Armenia.
Durbin's Observations in Europe.
Huc's Travels in China.
Huc's Travels in Tartary and Thibet.
Humboldt's Cosmos.
Layard's Nineveh.
Lyell's Travels in the United States.
Smith's Travels in Chili.

POETRY.

Shakspeare.
 Milton's Poetical Works.
 Pope's Homer.
 Dryden's Virgil.
 Thomson's Seasons.
 Beattie's Minstrel.
 Cowper's Poetical Works.
 Young's Poems.
 Pope's Works.
 Longfellow's Poems.
 Bryant's Poems.
 Street's Poems.
 Halleck's Poems.

EDUCATIONAL.

Report on Public Instruction in Prussia.
 Cousin's State of Education in Holland.
 Barnard's Educational Works.
 Calkin's Manual of Object Lessons.
 Potter's School and Schoolmaster.
 Abbott's Teacher.
 Hall's Lectures on School Keeping.
 Todd's Students Manual.
 Lectures before the American Institute.
 Taylor's District School.
 Hall's Education of Children.
 Combe's Physiology applied to Health and Education.
 Wines's Hints on Education.
 Simpson on Popular Education.
 Sedgwick's Means and Ends or Self-Training.
 Davis's Lectures on School Keeping.

Beecher's Lectures to Young Men.
Sprague's Lectures to Daughters.
Schmidt's History of Education.
Spencer on Education.
Barnard's American Journal of Education.
New York Teacher.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alison on Taste.
Burton's Anatomy of Melancholy.
Addison's Works.
Campbell's Philosophy of Rhetoric.
British Prose Writers.
Bacon's Essays.
Blair's Lectures on Rhetoric.
Whately's Rhetoric.
Burke on the Sublime and Beautiful.
Rush on the Human Voice.
Washington Irving's Works.
D'Israeli's Curiosities of Literature.
Diversions of Purley.
Kames' Elements of Criticism.
Germany, by Madame De Stael.
Harris' Hermes.
Melmoth's Pliny.
Sismondi's Literature of the South of Europe.
Dunlop's History of Roman Literature.
Telemachus.
Johnson's Works.
Dix's Speeches.
Goldsmith's Works.
Phillips, Curran and Grattan.

Chatham, Burke and Erskine.

Roget's Thesaurus of English Words.

Trench on Words.

Crabbe's Synonyms.

Newman's Rhetoric.

Wayland's Human Responsibility.

St. Pierre's Studies of Nature.

Drake's Essays on the Spectator, &c.

Crombie's Etymology and Syntax of the English Language.

Hand Book of Universal Literature, Miss Botta.

Swinton's Rambles Among Words.

Ellsworth on Penmanship and Letter Writing.

Schönburgh Cotta Family.

Hans Andersen's Books.

CHAPTER V.

BOOKS OF RECORD AND EMPLOYMENT OF TEACHERS.

SEC. 1. The trustees of every academy shall be required to keep in a suitable book provided for the purpose exact records of all their proceedings, and especially of the election and appointment of all teachers and the terms on which they are so elected or appointed, and of their resignation or dismissal.

§ 2. They shall also provide one or more suitable books for a school register, in which shall be inserted the names and ages of all scholars, and their average daily attendance during each term.

§ 3. And also in a separate record, the names, ages and studies of all academic scholars, being classical scholars, or scholars in the higher branches of English education, or both, with the date at which they became such scholars; said names, ages and studies being arranged by the terms of each year, as required in the schedule of studies annexed to the annual report to the regents.

§ 4. The books so required to be provided shall always be preserved as the property of the academy, and shall not be removed from its possession.

§ 5. The regents in their visitation of academies will make it a part of their duty to examine the said books, to determine whether they conform to the requirements of this ordinance.

§ 6. In all cases where the compensation of the teachers of any academy is made to depend on the amount of money received from the tuition of pupils or the distribution of the literature fund, as well as in all cases whatever, the trustees of such academy shall expressly reserve to themselves, and shall actually exercise the right of employing all teachers in their academy, of fixing the relative proportion of the compensation of the principal and the subordinate teachers employed by them, and of determining the charges for tuition; and it shall be their duty, and they are hereby required to see that the relative proportion of compensation as aforesaid is absolutely paid to all subordinate teachers, and that in no case where the salaries of said subordinate teachers are in arrears, shall their treasurer pay to the principal of their academy the distributive share of the literature fund while the said salaries are in arrears, but shall in

the proportion fixed by them as aforesaid, apply the same to the payment of said arrears; and they the said trustees, shall state expressly in their annual report, whether they have so reserved and exercised such rights as aforesaid, and protected the rights of subordinate teachers as required by this ordinance. Jan. 26, 1864.

CHAPTER VI.

FORM OF THE ANNUAL REPORTS OF ACADEMIES.

To the Regents of the University of the State of New York :

The trustees of established at in the
county of

Respectfully Report :

That the condition of their academy on the*
day of 18 , in respect to the several subject mat-
ters required to be reported on by them, was as follows :

ACADEMIC PROPERTY.

For a particular statement of their academic lot, building, library and apparatus, and for a general statement of their property, and of title, incumbrances and debts, the trustees refer to their report (or application) to the regents, bearing date on or about the day of

The property described in the report or application above referred to, remains, in respect to quantity, title, improvements, condition, value, debts, incumbrances, &c., as stated or referred to under the following heads :

* Here insert the day on which the academic year terminates.

1. GROUND FOR ACADEMIC BUILDINGS.

The lot of ground on which the academy buildings stand remains the same as at the date of the report or application above referred to.*

Present value of grounds, \$ _____

2. ACADEMY BUILDINGS

The buildings on the academy grounds remain the same as at the date of the report or application before referred to.

Present value of buildings, \$ _____

3. ACADEMY LIBRARY.

Title or name of booke arranged according to catalogue in nee.	Number of volumes.	Original cost.	Present value.
At date of last Report, . . .		\$	\$
† Added since,			

* Or if any change has taken place by purchase, or improvement of grounds, or by erection, improvement or repairs of buildings, or loss by fire or decay or otherwise, make exceptions.

† Give a catalogue of all books and apparatus added during the year. Add each column, and deduct the number and value of whatever has been damaged or lost.

* BOOKS RECEIVED FROM THE STATE.

† Natural History of New York;	. . . Vols.
§ Documentary History, “
§ Documents relating to Colonial History, “
Journal of the Legislative Council of New York, “
Meteorology of New York, “
Catalogue of the State Library, “
Regents' Reports, “
Other Books, “

4. PHILOSOPHICAL APPARATUS.

Description or name of each article.	Original cost.	Present value.
At date of last Report, . . .	\$	\$
Added since,		

5. TITLE TO PROPERTY.

The title to the academy lot, building, library and apparatus remains the same as at the date of the report or

*Give a list of all books received, and not those received during the last year only.

† Of the natural history 20 volumes have been published.

‡ The Documentary History, and Documents relating to the Colonial History are distinct works. Of the former there are four volumes; of the latter ten.

application before referred to, and the said property is now actually held by the trustees as a permanent endowment, subject to no other trust than that of promoting education.*

6. OTHER ACADEMIC PROPERTY.

The property of the academy, other than the academy lot, buildings, library and apparatus above described or referred to, consists of

Bonds and mortgages considered good,.....	\$
Notes,	
Tuition bills uncollected,.....	
Furniture, not fixtures,	
Real estate, other than academy lot, &c.,.....	
Cash in treasurer's hand as per cash account,...	
Other property not included in the above (as follows):	

Total,.....	\$
-------------	----

7. DEBTS AND INCUMBRANCES.

The debts contracted by the academy, which remained unpaid on the said day of including all arrears of interest, and all outstanding or unpaid accounts acknowledged as debts, were as follows:

Mortgage on academy lot, &c.,	\$
Do on other property,.....	
Treasurer's notes,.....	

* If this statement requires any qualifications, state particulars; and especially if there be any trust, or understanding expressed or implied, that the property is in any contingency to revert to the original grantor or to go to other persons, or to be applied to other uses.

Due teachers,	
Balance due treasurer as per cash account,	
Other debts (as follows),.....	

Total,.....	\$

8. SUMMARY STATEMENTS.

The total value of all academic property above described is as follows:

Present value of academy lot and buildings,.....	\$
Present value of library, consisting of volumes,	
Present value of philosophical apparatus,	

Value of lot, building, library and apparatus,	
Value of other property as stated under 6th head,	

Total value of all the property of academy,....	\$
Deduct for debts as stated under 7th head,.....	

Balance, showing value over and above all debts,	\$

9. CERTIFICATE OF COMMITTEE ON LIBRARY.

The undersigned, a committee appointed by the trustees for that purpose, have, since the close of the academic year, carefully examined the books and apparatus belonging to the academy, and have compared them with the original catalogues or inventories, and with former examinations, and find the books and apparatus to be in the following condition.*

Committee of Examination.

* State the condition of the library and apparatus in regard to books and articles being present, and in a proper state for

10. GENERAL CASH ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDING ON THE SAID
 DAY OF 18
*Balance from last Report and Cash Received during the
 Year.*

Balance of cash on hand at the close of the last
 previous year's account,\$

Cash, since received on the following accounts,
 viz:

* For tuition,

For principal on permanent or other funds,....

For interest on do.

For room rent, or rent of academic property,

From the regents of the university, viz :

For annual apportionment from literature.....
 fund,

For purchase of books and apparatus,

For educating teachers of common schools,....

From (here specify the source, if any, from.....
 which any other money was received during
 said year) :

Total cash received,.....\$

use—and whether suitable rooms and cases are provided for
 their preservation, and due care exercised in their use. Give
 a list of books and articles lost, destroyed or injured, and state
 the amount of injury or loss. The committee must be others
 than the principal and teachers, and the examination not a
 mere form. Let the statement of the examination be signed
 by the committee.

* In case the principal of any academy receives the tuition
 of pupils as his compensation and that of the other teachers,
 such amount should be reported to the treasurer and entered
 on his books as cash received and paid.

Balance due to the treasurer for amounts over-
paid by him, to be carried by him to next
year's account,

\$

*Balance from last Report and Cash Paid during the
Year.*

Balance, due to the treasurer at the close of last
year's account,\$

Cash since paid, on the following accounts:

For salaries or compensation of teachers,.....

For principal of debts due from academy,.....

For interest do.....

For repairs to buildings or other property be-
longing to the academy,

For fuel and all other incidental expenses not
included in the above,.....

For dividends (if any) to stockholders, being
at the rate of per cent on their stock,

For purchases of books and apparatus with
money granted by the regents, or raised by
subscription or donation,.....

For (here state the account, if any, on which
any other money was paid during the year),

Total cash paid,\$

Balance of cash in treasurer's hands, to be car-
ried to the next year's account,

\$

The preceding is a true statement of the receipts and payments of money for the year above named; which, with the vouchers in support thereof, having been submitted to the undersigned, a committee of accounts duly appointed by the trustees of said academy, was on the _____ day of _____ duly audited by them and found to be correct, and is hereby so certified.*

Auditing Committee.

11. REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES FOR THE YEAR ENDING ON THE
SAID _____ DAY OF _____ 18 _____

Revenue Received. †

Amount of revenue received during said year, and collected or considered collectable, from the following sources, viz :

From tuition collected, or considered collectable,\$

* The account for which the above is intended to be a form, being a simple cash account, must contain entries of all cash actually received and paid, and nothing else. The account must be added up, balanced and audited, before it is inserted in the report.

† The revenue side of the account should include only what accrued during the particular year referred to. Anything received in that year for arrears accrued in former years should not be included; the object of the statement being to show the true amount of revenue accrued (whether paid or unpaid) for the particular year to which it refers, in order to enable the regents to compare annual revenue with annual expenditures.

So also of the expenditures, the account should include only what was paid or payable on liabilities incurred by the academy for the particular year mentioned in the statement. Any-

From interest or income of property, real or personal, including room rent accrued during said year, and collected, or considered collectable,

From the regents of the university :.....

For annual apportionment from the literature fund,

For educating teachers of common schools,...

From (here state any other source of annual revenue, if such there be),

Total revenue,\$

Balance, being excess of expenditure over revenue for said year,.....

Expenditures Incurred.

Amount paid or payable on liabilities incurred during said year on the following accounts, viz :

thing paid in that year on account of liabilities contracted or incurred in former years, should be included in the general cash account, but not in the account of revenue here stated; the design of this account being to show the true amount of expenditures or liabilities incurred (whether actually paid or not,) during the particular year to which it relates, in order to enable the regents to compare annual expenditures with annual revenue, to see if the academy be falling in debt or otherwise.

If any of the items of income or expenditure for any particular year happen to be either greater or less than the average for common years, the case should be stated according to the fact.

When the stockholders of any academy have acquired by

For salaries or compensation of teachers,.....\$
 For interest accrued during said year on debts
 due from academy,.....
 For rent (if any) accrued during said year,
 for property leased to academy,
 For repairs of building, or other property be-
 longing to the academy, during said year,..
 For fuel and other incidental expenses in-
 curred during said year,
 For dividends* (if any) declared on the cap-
 ital stock of the academy, during said year,
 being at the rate of per cent on the
 amount of said stock which is \$
 From (here state other annual expenses if
 any),

Total expenditure,\$

Balance, being excess of revenues over expendi-
 tures for said year,.....

\$

the terms of their subscription to its stock a right to free scholarship, that fact should be here stated with the number and duration of such rights, the price or consideration paid therefor, and the number of students attending the academy during said year who claimed and were allowed free tuition by virtue of such rights.

*No academy is permitted to make dividends while any out-
 standing indebtedness against the institution exists.

12. MONEY RECEIVED FROM LITERATURE FUND.

The moneys* received from the literature fund for the last year, as stated in the preceding part of this report, under the head of revenue, together with all balances (if any) of such moneys received in former years, and suffered to remain on hand unexpended, have been expended during the last year, or are accounted for as follows:

13. MONEY RAISED AND GRANTED FOR THE PURCHASE OF BOOKS AND APPARATUS.

Amount raised by the trustees,	\$
Amount received from the regents,	

Total,	\$
Which has been expended as follows:.....	
In the purchase of books (see No.3),.....	
In the purchase of apparatus (see No. 4),.....	

	\$

14. TEACHERS.

The whole number of teachers employed in said academy on the said day of or during the year ending on that day was , of whom are males, and females; and of whom have declared their intention to make teaching a permanent profession.

The names, ages, and professional education of said teachers, the time each has been engaged in teaching,

* All moneys thus granted must be expended in the payment of teachers' salaries, and can not be otherwise applied.

the department of instruction and the annual salary of each are as follows:*

15. † EMPLOYMENT OF TEACHERS.

16. SUBJECTS OF STUDY PURSUED, AND CLASS OR TEXT-BOOK USED.

The subjects of study pursued in said academy, during said year, including classical and all others, with the class or text-books used on each subject or study, were as follows :

(1) <i>Ordinary Elementary Studies.</i>	<i>Text-Books.</i>
Arithmetic,	
Book Keeping,	
Composition,	
Declamation,	
Elocution,	
English Language, (grammar),	
do (Dictionary),	
Geography,	
Orthography,	
Pronunciation (standard),	
Reading Books.	

* Let the names, &c., of all teachers employed during any part of the year be stated, and do not refer to preceding reports.

† Under this head, if the trustees pay fixed salaries to the teachers, or if any contract exists by which the teachers receive the use of buildings and other academic property and tuition as their compensation, let the facts be stated; and in the latter case state the terms of the contract under which they are employed, and the powers which are retained and exercised by the trustees, particularly in regard to the employment and compensation of teachers, the course of instruction and discipline, control over buildings, &c. See Chap. V.

(2.) *Mathematics and Natural Philosophy and their Application.*

Algebra,
 Astronomy,
 Calculus (integral),
 Calculus (differential),
 Conic Sections,
 Engineering (civil),
 Geometry (plane and solid),
 Geometry (analytical),
 Geometry, (descriptive),
 Leveling,
 Logarithms,
 Mensuration,
 Natural Philosophy,
 Navigation,
 Perspective,
 Surveying,
 Technology,
 Trigonometry.

(3.) *Ancient Languages.*

Greek Language (grammar),
 do Reader,
 Grecian Antiquities,
 Greek Prose Composition,
 Hebrew Language (grammar),
 Latin Language (grammar),
 do Reader,
 Roman Antiquities,
 Mythology.

(4.) *Modern Languages.*

French Language (grammar),		
German	do	do
Italian	do	do
Spanish	do	do

(5.) *Natural Sciences.*

Anatomy,
 Botany,
 Chemistry,
 Chemistry (Agricultural),
 Geology,
 Hygiene,
 Meteorology,
 Mineralogy,
 Natural History,
 Physiology,
 Zoology,

(6.) *Moral, Intellectual and Political Science.*

Criticism,
 Christianity (Evidences of),
 History (General),
 History of the United States,
 Law and Government,
 Logic,
 Natural Theology,
 Philosophy (Intellectual),
 Philosophy (Moral),
 Political Economy,
 Rhetoric,

cation, or both, is hereunto annexed, and having been examined and certified by a committee of the trustees specially appointed for that purpose, and duly verified by the oath of the principal, as required by the law of the state and the ordinance of the regents, is believed by the trustees to be true, and is adopted by them.

18. PRICES OR RATES OF TUITION.

The prices charged for tuition in said academy during said year were as follows:

Common English studies per annum	
Mathematical and higher English do	
Classical, including all the preceding do	
Extra charges for tuition	do

19. GRATUITOUS INSTRUCTION.

20. ACADEMIC TERMS, VACATIONS, EXAMINATIONS, &c.

The year is divided into	terms of	weeks each.
The first term commences	and closes	
do second do do	do	
do third do do	do	
do fourth do do	do	

There are vacations as follows:

From the close of the first term	weeks.
do do second do	do
do do third do	do
do do fourth do	do

Total weeks vacation,.....

Examinations and public exhibitions are held as follows:

**21. SUMMARY STATEMENT OF THE AVERAGE EXPENSES OF STUDENTS
IN THE ACADEMY, FOR TUITION, BOARD, &C., FOR A SINGLE YEAR**

The rates charged for different grades of tuition, being as stated under No. 18, the average of those rates for a single student for a single year, is.....\$

The average price of board in the vicinity of the academy for students from abroad, being at the rate of \$ per week, amounts, for a single academic year, to

Whole amount chargeable for tuition and board for a single academic year,\$

22. PHYSICAL EDUCATION.

23. OFFICERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

President,
Vice-President,
Treasurer,
Secretary,

24. CERTIFICATE OF COMMITTEE ON THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.*

The undersigned, a committee of the trustees of
specially appointed for that purpose, hereby certify that they have examined the annexed schedule of the names, ages and studies, of the students therein named, that they have compared the same with the registers and class books of the said academy, that they find the same to correspond with the said registers and

*The certificate of the committee and the affidavit of the principal must both be executed before the schedule is adopted by the trustees.

class books, from which it appears that all the scholars named in the said schedule, were academic scholars, and pursued the studies named therein; and they verily believe all the statements in the said schedule to be true, and recommend its adoption by the trustees of the academy. Signed,

Committee.

25. CONCLUSION AND AUTHENTICATION OF REPORT.

The preceding report, from _____ Academy, was submitted to the trustees of said academy, at a meeting legally held by them on the _____ day of _____ 18 _____, at which meeting the following named trustees were present; being a legal quorum of said board of trustees; and having been read and approved, it was duly adopted at said meeting as the report of said academy, and ordered (after being verified by the oath of the presiding officer at said meeting, and a copy or abstract thereof being entered on the minutes of its proceedings or placed among its valuable papers) to be transmitted to the regents of the university, pursuant to the provisions of their ordinance in such case made and provided.

All which is hereby done in obedience to said order, this _____ day of _____ 18 _____

Signed

President

of

Academy.

AFFIDAVIT OF PRESIDING OFFICER OF TRUSTEES.

County of _____ ss.

_____ being duly _____ deposed and saith, that he is one of the trustees of _____ academy, (whose annual report to the regents of the university immediately

precedes this affidavit); that he officiated as the presiding officer at the meeting of the trustees of said academy, referred to in the concluding part of said report; and that the schedule hereunto annexed, of the names, ages and studies of the students claimed, as stated therein, was submitted to the trustees at said meeting, duly certified by their committee, and verified by the oath of the principal, and that the statement of facts set forth in the said report, is in all respects true, as he verily believes; -and further, that a copy of said report, (or an abstract thereof), is on file among the valuable papers of the academy.

Subscribed and sworn before me, this }
 day of 18 .

AFFIDAVIT OF THE PRINCIPAL.

County of ss :

 being duly sworn, deposes and says that during the year ending on the he was principal instrutor of academy: that each and every of the students whose names are stated in the following schedule referred to in the annexed report of the trustees of said academy, before commencing the studies therein named, had passed the examination required by the ordinance of the regents, and were duly registered as academic scholars, on the registers of this academy, or held certificates of such examination and registry in some other academy in this state; that they pursued the studies named in the schedule, during the time also named therein; and that all the statements of the said schedule, so far as the same are properly within the

personal knowledge of this deponent as principal of said academy, are true; and that those not properly within his personal knowledge, he verily believes to be true.

Signed,

Principal of

Academy.

Subscribed and sworn before me }
 this day of 18 }

SCHEDULE OF THE PRINCIPAL OF THE ACADEMY.

The following is the statement (referred to in the annexed report from), of the names, ages and studies, of the ACADEMIC STUDENTS of said academy, claimed by the trustees thereof to have pursued for four months or upwards, of the year mentioned in said report, classical studies, or the higher branches of English education, or both, according to the true intent and meaning of the ordinance of the regents, with a specification of the different studies pursued by each of said students, and the length of time the same were pursued in each quarter or term of said year, said studies being designated by the ordinary name or title of the book or treatise studied, and the part or portion of each book so studied being also stated, with the time spent in studying the same, during each of said terms.

	NAME OF PUPIL.	AGE.	TERM FROM TO	WEEKS.	TERM FROM TO	WEEKS.	TERM FROM TO	WEEKS.
1	A. B.	16	Thomson's Higher Arithme- tic, 280 pp., 14 w. Youner's Chemistry, 250 pp., 14 w. Davies's Bourdon, 232, pp., 14 w.		Thomson's U. Arithmetic, revised, 14 w. Davies's Legendre, 3 books, 14 w. Parker's Natural Philosophy, 230 pp., 14 w.			
2	C. D.	14	Bourdon as No. 1, 14 w. Hooker's Natural History complete, 14 w. Burritt's Astronomy, 180, pp. 14 w.				Wayland's Moral Science, complete, 14 w. Loomis's Geology, complete, 14 w. Andrews and Stodderd's Latin Grammar, 14 w.	
3	E. F.	17	Chemistry as No. 1, 14 w. Natural History as No. 2, 14 w. Robinson's U. Algebra, 125. pp. 14, w.				Same as No. 2.	
4	G. H.	19			3 Books Virgil's Æneid, 14 w. 1 Book Xenophon's Anabasis, 14 w. Legendre as No. 1, 14 w.		Cicero's Orations against Ca- tulline, 14 w. 3 Books Anabasis, 14 w. Legendre, (through plane Geometry, 14 w.	

CHAPTER VII.

INSTRUCTION OF COMMON SCHOOL TEACHERS.

Academies for the instruction of common school teachers will be selected at the annual meeting of the regents in January. The instruction under such selection will be given during the succeeding academic year.

THE ACADEMIES SELECTED ARE REQUIRED TO OBSERVE THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTIONS ;

Pupils must be selected by the joint action of the trustees and principal of the academy.

They must have attained the age, if males, of eighteen, and if females of sixteen years.

They must be found, on examination, to have such scholarship as to give fair promise, after having pursued the prescribed course of study for the time required by the statute, to sustain an examination for a commissioner's certificate.

They should be residents of the county in which the academy is situated, and fairly distributed among the several towns.

They must subscribe in good faith the following declaration :

“ We the subscribers, hereby declare that our object in asking admission to the teachers' class of academy is to prepare ourselves more thoroughly for the important duty of teaching the public schools of the

state, and that it is our intention to devote a reasonable time to that employment.”

The trustees and principal of the academy must be satisfied that the applicant is honest in making this declaration, and that he has the moral character, talents and aptness, necessary to make a successful teacher.

The following course of study and instruction is prescribed, and the time required by the statute must be wholly occupied with it:

Reading and Orthography,
Writing,
Arithmetic, Intellectual and Written,
English Grammar,
Geography.

With these studies must be combined the theory and practice of teaching, either by recitation from a text book or by lectures, or which is preferable, by both combined.

These subjects are to be regarded as indispensable. If a pupil so thoroughly understands any of them as to be able satisfactorily to conduct the instruction of a class, then one or two of the following may be substituted:

Algebra,
Geometry,
Natural History,
Natural Philosophy,
History of the United States,
Science of Government,
Physiology.

But in no case may a pupil be admitted to the class,

whose education is so far advanced that it will not be profitable for him to spend most of his time on the first named studies, and his whole time must be occupied with the studies of the course, and in no case may tuition be charged for any studies pursued.

Instruction in the elementary parts of the several subjects must be of the most thorough character.

Arithmetic must be taught both in its principles and its processes, by requiring a clear analysis and a neat solution, of every question. The subject must be pursued until the ordinary school treatises, written as well as intellectual, are thoroughly understood.

The teaching of English grammar must embrace sentential structure and analysis, and with it must be connected frequent exercises in composition.

With geography must be connected map drawing on the black board, the use of globes and so much of astronomy, as will enable the pupil to explain the modes of ascertaining latitude and longitude, the change of seasons, and the cause of variation in the length of days and nights.

The class must be recognized and taught as a distinct class, and not merged in the other classes of the academy. The object of the statute, the preparation of well qualified teachers for the common schools, must be distinctly kept in view, and it is expected that the trustees and principals of academies will realize the obligation which they assume of rendering a full equivalent for the liberal appropriation made by the state. Trustees of academies are at liberty to designate the term in which

the instruction may be given, but it is deemed important that the class be instructed together, in one term.

This circular must be read to the class, at the commencement of the course, that they may more fully understand the views of the regents, and be urged to the highest efforts for their realization.

The school commissioner of the district in which the academy is situated, should be notified of the time when the class is under instruction, and invited to make frequent visits.

The principal of the academy is directed as soon as the class is organized to notify the secretary of the regents, stating the number of pupils admitted, the plan of instruction, and when the examination at the close of the term will be held. Some member of the board of regents, or a committee to be appointed by them, will attend the examination.

In the report to the regents on the instruction of the class, answers to the following questions will be required:

1. Have the preceding instructions been observed?
2. What was the method of instruction in orthography, and how frequent were the exercises?
3. Answer the same question severally, in regard to reading, writing, arithmetic, intellectual and written, English grammar and geography.
4. What students, on examination, were found qualified to be advanced to higher studies; what was the standard of qualification, and what were the higher studies pursued?
5. Were additional teachers employed for the instruc-

tion of the class, and how far was the instruction connected with that of other pupils in the academy?

6. How much time was occupied with the theory and practice of teaching, and what was the mode of instruction?

7. How far were the pupils exercised in the instruction and government of classes?

8. Was the school commissioner of the district invited to visit the academy while the class was under instruction, and did he so visit it?

9. What pupils have received commissioner's certificates, and of what grade?

10. What pupils have been employed as teachers since the instruction closed, with what success, in what grade of schools, and at what wages?

Every academy accepting the appointment, will be understood to assent to these instructions, and expected strictly to conform to them.

The appropriation of moneys for the instruction of common school teachers, will be made at the annual meeting of the regents subsequent to the academic year in which the instruction was given.

Form of a draft for money appropriated to an academy for the instruction of common school teachers.

To the Treasurer of the State of New York:

Pay to or order, the sum of dollars, appropriated by the regents of the university, on the day of to academy, for the instruction of common school teachers.

A. B., *Treasurer of*

(This draft must be accompanied by a certificate in the form given on page 63).

CHAPTER VIII.

FORM OF THE ANNUAL REPORT OF COLLEGES.

I. LITERARY COLLEGES.

To the Regents of the University of the State of New York :

The trustees of college, in compliance with a requisition of the regents of the university, submit the following report for the last collegiate year, ending on the day of being the day of the annual commencement, containing a just and true statement of facts, showing the progress and condition of said college, during and at the close of said year, in respect to the several subject matters following, viz :

1. *Number and description of Professorships.*

The professorships in said college during said year, as established by the trustees, were the following: (Here state each professorship, as known and defined by the statutes of the college; and if any professorship be vacant, state the fact of such vacancy, when and from what cause it occurred, and whether it is the intention of the trustees to fill the same, and when).

2. *Trustees, Faculty and other College Officers.*

The following is a list of the trustees of the college with their respective places of residence.

The faculty of said college, including all persons charged with the duty of giving instruction therein during said year, consisted of a president, &c. (Here state the number of professors, tutors, &c.)

The other officers or servants of said college, charged with duties therein, other than those of public instruction, during said year, were: (Here state the number of officers, with a description of their office, &c.)

The names of the several persons holding offices or places in said college during said year, with the offices or places held by them respectively, and the salaries or annual compensation for official services, allowed to each of them, were as follows:

Names of persons.	Professorship or other office held.	Salary.
-------------------	-------------------------------------	---------

3. *Number of Students.*

The whole number of students, under graduates in said college, during said year, was: (Here state first the whole number of such students, including as well those who left college during said year, as those who remained to the close of it; and including also, as well those, if any, who were received on probation, as those who were regularly matriculated; and then state the number who left college during the year, from any and what cause, if known, with the number remaining at the close of the year; including as well the seniors or graduates of that year, as others).

The number of graduates at the annual commencement should then be stated.

The number of students (if any) in said college during said year, who were not under graduates, should be here stated, with such description or designation as properly belongs to them.

Under this head, state the number of students who were absent from college during the year, and from what cause. State the number engaged in teaching, and the intended occupation of the graduates.

State the maximum, the minimum and the average age of the under graduates, and also of the graduates.

4. *Classification of Students.*

The students who were under graduates in said college during said year, were classified as follows, viz: (Here state the number and names of the classes, and the number of students in each class).

If there be classes in the college under any other than the common designation of freshmen, sophomores, juniors and seniors, the fact should be particularly stated, with the number and pursuits of the students in such classes.

So also, if there be any students in the college, not coming under the designation of under graduates, such as students in theology, and law; their classification, and whether they are graduates should be here stated.

5. *Academic Degrees.*

1. Degrees in course, A. B., A. M. &c.
2. Honorary degrees. (Give names)

6. *College Terms or Sessions.*

The terms or sessions for studies in said college during said year, were the following: (Here state the number of terms, the length of each, when it commenced and ended, and how much vacation there was during said year, and the day of the annual commencement.

7. *Subjects or Course of Study.*

The subgraduate course of study in each class in said college during said year, was as follows: (Here state the course of each class, beginning with the freshman, for each term in the year, beginning with the first term, designating in each term, specifically, the subjects studied by each class, the text books used, and the extent to which each subject was studied, specifying such extent by the number of pages, or proportion of the text book studied, or by other suitable description; and if lectures be given to the class during said term on any subject, designate such subject, with the number and frequency of the lectures on it, and the part or proportion they constitute of a full course of lectures on such subject).

If subjects of study be pursued in the college which are not subgraduate, either by reason of their not being strictly classical, such as a particular or partial course in mathematics, &c., or by reason of their being superior to a subgraduate course, such as theology, law, or medicine, the same designation should be given of the particular subject studied, the text books used, extent of study pursued, lectures, &c., in each class during each term, &c.

8. *Exercises.*

Under this head, state how often the students in the college were exercised during said year, in composition and declamation, in the English language, or in any other and what language, and what criticism such exercises were subjected to; also, whether any other exercises were required of, and performed by them during said

year, such as extemporaneous speaking, or debating, gymnastic, or military exercises, &c.; also, how far exercises in reading or in any other of the primary arts connected with education, were required during said year.

9. *Exhibitions and Prize Contests.*

State what public exhibitions are held and when, also what prizes are established, how they are awarded, and give the names of the successful competitors. When prizes are awarded on examination, state whether the examination is oral or written, and if the latter, send a copy of the written or printed topics, or questions.

10. *Examinations.*

State when the entrance examination is held, and its character, whether the published requirements are adhered to, and whether the scholars who are deficient are refused admission, or are admitted on probation or condition.

State the number of public examinations in the college during said year, when and how long each one was held, and how conducted; whether all the classes were examined in all the subjects of study pursued by them subsequent to the last previous examination, if not, what were the omissions and for what cause. Also what influence examinations have on the standing of the student in his class, and on his graduation.

11. *Mode of Instruction.*

Under this head, state what was the general method of instruction adopted in the college during said year,

whether that of *analysis and recitations from text books*, or that of *lectures*, or *both*, and in what relative proportion. If lectures were given, state on what subjects, whether the students were required to take notes of them, and what test was applied to ascertain the extent of knowledge acquired by them from such lectures; also, state how often on an average the students were required to recite, or attend lectures.

12. *Discipline.*

Under this head, state the general principles of discipline adopted in the college during said year; what was the general nature of the punishments inflicted; whether any and what discrimination of the relative merits of students was made, either in respect to scholarship or behavior, or both, and what evidence of such merits was preserved or made public. If the standing of students in scholarship and conduct is determined by daily records, let the system be given, and its results stated.

13. *Gratuitous Aid.*

Under this head, state what provision is made in the college for the gratuitous education of indigent students, or for any other assistance to such students, what number of students during said year were educated in whole or in part, gratuitously, or otherwise assisted, or in any other manner.

14. *Statutes or By-Laws of the College.*

The foregoing form of a collegiate report, requires each college to state in its annual report, specifically, what was actually done in the college during its col-

legiate year, in reference to the most important subject matters of its proceedings during that year.

A copy of the statutes or by-laws of the college, as the same were in force during said year, should be transmitted with the collegiate annual report, that it may be seen what is required by such statutes. But if a copy of said by-laws has been already sent, a second copy need not be transmitted with subsequent reports, provided the alterations, if any, in the by-laws first sent, be noted, &c.

15. *Description and Value of College Buildings.*

Under this head, state,

1st. The number, general extent and value of the college buildings and grounds appurtenant thereto.

2d. The number of books in the college library, with their general state of preservation, and estimate of value in the aggregate.

3d. A general description of chemical and philosophical apparatus, &c., belonging to the college, (without designating particulars), with an estimate of their value in the aggregate.

State the total amount of the above values, to show the whole amount in value, of the college property used as permanent or fixed capital for purposes of instruction, &c.

16. *Description and Value of other College Property.*

Under this head, give a general description and value of the property and funds of the college, other than what is included under the last preceding head, distinguishing real from personal property; and stating

the different kinds of personal property, such as bonds and mortgages, bank and other stock, &c., giving the general amount and value of each kind of property; and if any of the college funds be appropriated for any particular purpose, as for the endowments of professorships, scholarships and prizes, or are required to be kept invested in any particular manner, state the amount of such funds, and whether they are applied to such purpose, or are invested in the manner required.

State in one sum, the total estimated value of all the property described under this general head, after making all proper deductions for depreciation, insufficient securities, &c.

17. *Debts.*

State the whole amount of debts contracted by the trustees of the college, and remaining unpaid at the close of the last collegiate year; and if any debts were contracted during said year, state for what cause, or on what account they were contracted, and state also, the amount of interest accrued on said debts for said year.

18. *Revenue.**

Under this head, state,

1st. Amount charged for tuition of students in the

*The revenue and expenditure account should include only what accrued or was expended during the particular year referred to. Anything received or expended in that year for arrears of former years, should not be included; the object of the statement being to show the true amount of revenue and expenditure (whether paid or unpaid) for the particular year to which it refers, in order to enable the regents to compare annual revenue with annual expenditures.

college during said year, which has been collected or is considered collectable.

2d. Amount charged for room rent of students, use of library, &c., during said year, which has been collected or is considered collectable.

3d. Interest or income of the permanent funds of the college, accrued during said year, which has been collected or is considered collectable.

4th. Income from any other and what source. State in one sum, the total amount of revenue from all the above sources.

19. *Expenditure.*

Under this head, state liabilities incurred during the year on the following accounts:

1st. Salaries.

2d. Interest accrued during the year on debts due from the college.

3d. Repairs of college property.

4th. Fuel and all other incidental expenses.

Total expenditure.	\$
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20. *Price of Tuition.*

Under this head, state the particular prices charged for tuition, for room rent and contingent expenses; also, a general estimate of all other necessary annual expenses of a student in said college.

21. *Remarks.*

Under this head, can be made any remarks which the trustees may have to make on any of the foregoing topics; also, any suggestions which the trustees or fac-

ulty of the college may think proper to submit, on any subject connected with their particular institution, or with the general cause of education.

22. *Close of Report.*

As the annual report of the college must be made by, or under the authority of its trustees, it will be necessary to state, affirmatively, at the close of the report, on what authority it is made, &c. If it be made by the trustees at a regular meeting held by them, (which would be the most regular way), it should be signed by the presiding officer of the board of trustees, for and in their behalf, and the seal of the college should be affixed to it. If the report be made by a committee of the board of trustees, appointed especially for that purpose, it should be signed by such committee in behalf of the trustees, and their appointment to make the report should be expressly stated. In either case the treasurer and secretary of the college should subscribe the report, affix or impress the corporate seal on it, &c.,

II. MEDICAL COLLEGES, OR MEDICAL DEPARTMENTS OF LITERARY COLLEGES.

To the Regents of the University of the State of New York :

The trustees of college, in compliance with a requisition of the regents of the univisersity, submit the following report for the last collegiate year, ending on the day of containing a just and true statement of facts, showing the progress and condition of said college (or in the medical department of said college), during and at the close of said year, in respect to the several subject matters following, viz :

1. *Number and Description Professorships.*

The professorships in said college (or in the medical department of said college) during said year, as established by the trustees, were the following: (Here state each professorship, as known and defined by the statutes of the college; and if any professorship be vacant, state the fact of such vacancy, when and from what cause it occurred, and whether it is the intention of the trustees to fill the same, and when).

2. *Faculty and other College Officers.*

The faculty of said college (or of the medical department of said college), including all persons charged with the duty of giving public instruction therein during said year, consisted of a president, &c. (Here state the number of professors, tutors, &c.)

The other officers or servants of said college (or of the medical department of said college), charged with duties therein, other than those of public instruction, during said year, were: (Here state the number of such officers, with a description of their office, &c.)

The names of the several persons holding offices or places in said college, or of the medical department of said college, during said year, with the offices or places held by them respectively, and the salaries or annual compensation for official services, allowed to each of them, were as follows:

Names of persons.	Professorship or other office held.	Salary.
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3. *Number of Students.*

The whole number of students, attending the regular course of instruction during said year, was

The number of the graduates of the last annual commencement was: (Here state when said annual commencement was held).

The ages of the graduates being required by law to be 21 years, none have been admitted to the degree under that age, and the average age of the graduates at the last commencement, was probably

4. *Classification of Students.*

The students attending said college (or medical department) are classified as follows:

Number attending their first course of lectures,			
“ “ second course	“	“
“ “ third course	“	“
Graduates in medicine,			

5. *College Terms or Sessions.*

The term or session for study in said college (or the medical department of said college), during said year, was the following: (Here state the length of the term).

6. *Mode of Instruction.*

Under this head, state what was the general process of instruction adopted in the college, or of the medical department of said college during said year, whether that of *analysis and recitation from text books*, or that of *public lectures* or *both*, and in what relative proportions. If public lectures were given, state on what subjects, whether the students were required to take notes of

them, and what test was applied to ascertain the extent of knowledge acquired by them from such lectures; also, state how often on an average the students were required to recite, or attend lectures.

7. *Discipline.*

Under this head, state the general principles of discipline adopted in the college, or of the medical department of said college, during said year; what was the general nature of the punishment inflicted; whether any and what discrimination of the relative merits of students was made, either in respect to scholarship, or behaviour, or both, and what evidence of such merits was preserved, or made public.

Under this head, state what provision is made in the college or the medical department of said college, for the gratuitous education of indigent students, or for any other assistance to such students, what number of students during said year were educated, in whole or in part, gratuitously, or otherwise assisted out of such funds, or in any other manner.

8. *Statutes or By-Laws of the College.*

The foregoing form of a collegiate report, requires each college to state in its annual report, specifically, what was actually done in the college during its last collegiate year, in reference to the most important subject matters of its proceedings during that year.

A copy of the statutes or by-laws of the college, as the same were in force during said year, should be transmitted with the first collegiate annual report, to be

hereafter made to the regents of the university, that it may be seen what was required by such statutes to be done during said year. But after the first annual report to be made in pursuance of these instructions, and to be accompanied with a copy of said by-laws, a second copy need not be transmitted with subsequent reports, provided the alterations, if any, in the by-laws first sent, be noted, &c.

9. *Description and Value of College Buildings.*

Under this head, state,

1st. The number, general extent and value of the college buildings and grounds appurtenant thereto.

2d. The number of books in the college library, with their general state of preservation, and estimate of value in the aggregate.

3d. A general description of chemical and philosophical apparatus, &c., belonging to the college (without designating particulars), with an estimate of their value in the aggregate.

State the total amount of the above values, to show the whole amount in value, of the college property used as permanent or fixed capital for purposes of instruction, &c.

10. *Description and Value of other College Property.*

Under this head, give a general description and value of the property and funds of the college, other than what is included under the last preceding head, distinguishing real from personal property; and stating the different kinds of personal property, such as bonds and mortgages, bank and other stock, &c., giving the general amount and value of each kind of property; and if any

of the college funds be appropriated for any particular purpose, or are required to be kept invested in any particular manner, state the amount of such funds, and whether they are applied to such purpose, or are invested in the manner required.

State in one sum, the total estimated value of all the property described under this general head, after making all proper deductions for depreciation, insufficient securities, &c.

11. *Debts.*

State the whole amount of debts contracted by the trustees of the college, and remaining unpaid at the close of the last collegiate year; and if any debts were contracted during said year, state for what cause, or on what account they were contracted; and state also, the amount of interest accrued on said debts for said year.

12. *Revenue.*

1st. Amount collected or considered collectable during said year, on account of

Matriculation fees.

Graduation fees.

2d. Interest or income of funds, or rents of buildings accrued during said year, collected or considered collectable.

3d. Income from any other and what source.

Total amount of revenue.

13. *Expenditure.*

Amount paid or payable on liabilities incurred during said year, on the following accounts:

1st. For interest during said year on debts due from the college.

2d. For repairs of college property.

3d. For all incidental expenses not included in above.

Total amount of expenditure.

14. *Fees.*

Matriculation fee.

Graduation fee.

Full course of lectures.

15. *Examinations and Graduation.*

State the character of the examination for graduation, how much time it occupies, whether it is held before the whole faculty, or a committee, or individual professors; and whether censors, not of the faculty, are associated with them. State whether the examination is oral, or by written or printed questions or topics, and if the latter, annex a copy to the report. State also the influence which examination has on graduation.

16. *Remarks.*

Under this head, can be stated any remarks which the trustees may have to make on any of the foregoing topics; also, any suggestions which the trustees or faculty of the college may think proper to submit, on any subject connected with their particular institution, or with the general cause of medical education.

17. *Close of Report.*

As the annual report of the college must be made by, or under the authority of its trustees, it will be necessary to state, affirmatively, at the close of the report, on what authority it is made, &c. If it be made by the trustees at a regular meeting held by them, (which would be the most regular way), it should be signed by the presiding

officer of the board of trustees, for and in their behalf, and the seal of the college should be affixed to it. If the report be made by a committee of the board of trustees, appointed especially for that purpose, it should be signed by such committee in behalf of the trustees, and their appointment to make the report should be expressly stated. In either case the treasurer and secretary of the college should subscribe the report, and affix or impress the corporate seal on it, &c.

CHAPTER IX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SEC. 1. Full priced catalogues of philosophical and chemical apparatus may be obtained of the manufacturers in Albany or New York, from which selections for purchases may be made. When the funds of an academy will admit of only limited purchases, the following order is recommended :

1. Globes, terrestrial and celestial, and maps.
2. Instruments for surveying.
3. Mechanical powers.
4. Hydrostatic apparatus.
5. Air Pump and Pneumatic apparatus.
6. Electrical apparatus.
7. Chemical apparatus.

§ 2. When an academy is incorporated or received under visitation, the library must be well furnished with works of reference on the subjects of academic study,

such as dictionaries of the English, Latin, Greek and French languages, encyclopædias, gazetteers and works on science, for the aid both of teachers and pupils.

§ 3. All scholars in the academic class, shall be exercised in composition and declamation alternately, as often as once in every week, and in spelling, reading and writing, as often as thorough proficiency in those subjects shall require; except that instead of declamation, females may be exercised in reading, with special regard to elocution.

§ 4. The regents will hold two general business sessions annually; the first to commence with the annual meeting prescribed by law, and the other to be held at the time of the university convocation, on or about the first Tuesday of August; each of said sessions shall be continued by daily adjournments during at least one week; and at each of said meetings all business of the board shall be in order, and as far as is consistent with the public interest, all business shall be transacted at such meetings.

Resolution of Jan. 15, 1864.

INSTITUTION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

[The following are the original acts instituting the University of the State of New York. Though they have been revised and amended, and are therefore not now in full force, they are here inserted as interesting historical records.]

AN ACT FOR GRANTING CERTAIN PRIVILEGES TO THE COLLEGE HERETOFORE CALLED KING'S COLLEGE, FOR ALTERING THE NAME AND CHARTER THEREOF, AND ERECTING AN UNIVERSITY WITHIN THIS STATE. PASSED THE 1ST DAY OF MAY, 1784.

Whereas by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the late Colony of New-York, bearing Date the thirty-fifth Day of October, twenty-eighth Year of the Reign of George the Second, the King of Great-Britain, a certain Body Politic and Corporate, was created by the Name of the Governors of the College of the Province of New-York, in the City of New-York in America, with divers Privileges, Capacities and Immunities, as in and by the said Patent will more fully appear.

And whereas there are many Vacancies in the said Corporation, occasioned by the Death or Absence of a great Number of the Governors of the said College,

whereby the Succession is so greatly broke in upon as to require the Interposition of the Legislature.

And whereas the remaining Governors of the said College, desirous to render the same extensively useful, have prayed, that the said College may be erected into an University, and that such other Alterations may be made in the Charter, or Letters of Incorporation above recited, as may render them more conformable to the liberal Principles of the Constitution of this State;

I. *Be it therefore enacted by the People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, and it is hereby enacted by the Authority of the same,* That all the Rights, Privileges, and Immunities heretofore vested in the Corporation, heretofore known by the Name of the Governors of the College of the Province of New-York in the City of New-York, in America, so far as they relate to the Capacity of holding or disposing of Property, either real or personal, of suing or being sued, of making Laws or Ordinances for their own Government, or that of their Servants. Pupils and others, under their Care, and subject to their Direction, of appointing, displacing and paying Stewards, and other inferior Servants; of making, holding and having a common Seal, of altering and changing the same at pleasure, be and they hereby are vested in the Regents of the University of the State of New-York, who are hereby erected into a Corporation or a Body Corporate and Politic, and enabled to hold, possess and enjoy the above-mentioned Rights, Franchises, Privileges and Immunities, together with such others as are contained in this Act, by the Name and Stile of the

Regents of the University of the State of New-York, of whom the Governor, Lientenant-Governor, the President of the Senate for the Time being, the Speaker of the Assembly, the Mayor of the City of New-York, and the Mayor of the City of Albany, the Attorney-General and the Secretary of State respectively for the Time being, be and they hereby are severally constituted perpetual Regents, in Virtue of their severall and respective Offices, Places and Stations; and together with other Persons herein after named, to the Number of twenty-four, to wit, Henry Broekholst Livingston and Robert Harpur, of the City of New-York; Walter Livingston and Christopher Yates, of the County of Albany; Anthony Hoffman and Cornelius Humfrey, of the County of Dutchess; Lewis Morris and Philip Pell, jun. of the County of Westchester; Henry Wisner and John Haring, of the County of Orange; Christopher Tappen and James Clinton, of the County of Ulster; Christopher P. Yates and James Livingston, of the County of Montgomery; Abraham Bancker and John C. Dongan, of the County of Richmond; Matthew Clarkson and Rutger Van Brunt, of the County of Kings; James Townsend and Thomas Lawrence, of the County of Queens; Ezra L'Hommedieu and Caleb Smith, of the County of Suffolk; and John Williams and John Mc. Crea, of the County of Washington, be and they hereby are appointed Regents of the said University, and it shall and may be lawful to and for the Clergy, of the respective religious Denominations in this State, to meet at such Time and Place as they shall deem proper after the passing of this Act, and being so

met, shall by a Majority of Voices of those who so meet choose and appoint one of their Body to be a Regent in the said University; and in Case of Death or Resignation, to choose and appoint another in the same Manner; and the Regent, so chosen and appointed, shall have the like Powers as any other Regent, appointed or to be appointed by Virtue of this Act. And to the End, that a Succession of Regents be perpetually kept up;

II. *Be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid,* That whenever and so often as one or more of the Regents of the said University, not being such in Virtue of his or their Office, Place or Station, shall remove his or their Place of Residence from within this State, shall resign or die, that the Place or Places of such Regent or Regents so removing, resigning or dying, shall be filled up by the Governor or Person administering the Government of the State for the Time being, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Council of Appointment, so that such Appointments be of Persons resident in the Counties respectively wherein the former Regents did reside, other than where such Vacancy may happen, of a Regent appointed by the Clergy as aforesaid.

III. *And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid,* That as soon as may be after the passing of this Act, the Regents of the said University shall by plurality of Voices, choose a Chancellor, a Vice-Chancellor, a Treasurer and a Secretary from among the said Regents; the said Chancellor, or in his Absence the Vice-Chancellor to preside at all Elections and other Meetings to be held by the said Regents, and to have the casting

Vote upon every Division: And for the well ordering and directing of the said Corporation ;

IV. *Be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid,* That the Regents of the said University, or a Majority of them, shall be, and hereby are vested with full Power and Authority, to ordain and make Ordinances and By-Laws for the Government of the several Colleges which may or shall compose the said University; and the several Presidents, Professors, Tutors, Fellows, Pupils and Servants thereof; and for the Management of such Estate as they may and shall be invested with; that they shall have full Power and Authority to determine the Salaries of the Officers and Servants of the said College, to remove from Office any such President, Professor, Tutor, Fellow or Servant as they conceive, after a full hearing, to have abused their Trust, or to be incompetent thereto.

Provided nevertheless, That no Fine to be levied by Virtue of the said Laws or Ordinances shall exceed the Value of one Bushel of Wheat for any one Offence, and that no Pupil or Student shall be suspended for a longer Term than twenty Days, or be *restituted or expelled, but upon a fair and full Hearing of the Parties by the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor of the said University, and at least ten of the Regents not being President or Professors of the College to which the Person accused belongs, or under whose immediate Directions the same may be, and the said Regents are hereby further empowered and directed as soon as may be, to elect a President and Professors for the College heretofore called Kings-

* So in the original act.

College, which President shall continue in Place during the pleasure of the Regents of the University: And that from and after the first Election, the said President and all future Presidents shall be elected from out of the Professors of the several Colleges that may or shall compose the said University; and that no Professor shall be in any Wise whatsoever accounted * intelligible, for, or by Reason of any religious Tenet or Tenets, that he may or shall possess or be compelled by any By-Law or otherwise to take any religious Test-Oath whatsoever: And to the End that the Intention of the Donors and Benefactors of the said before mentioned College be not defeated.

V. *Be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid,* That all the Estate, whether real or personal, which the said Governors of the Corporation of Kings-College held by Virtue of the said before mentioned Charter, be held and possessed by the said Regents, and applied solely to the Use of the said College; and that the said Regents may, and they hereby are empowered to receive and hold for the Use of the said College an Estate of the annual Value of Three Thousand and Five Hundred Pounds, in Manner specified in the said first above recited Charter or Letters Patent of Incorporation: and for the further Promotion of Learning and the Extention of Literature.

VI. *Be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid,* That the said Regents may hold and possess Estates real and personal to the annual Amount of forty thousand Bushels of Wheat, over and above all Profits arising from Room Rent or Tuition Money, and that whenever any

*So in the original act.

Lands, Tenements or Hereditaments, or other Estate real or personal, shall be given, granted or conveyed to the Regents of the University of the State, without expressing any Designation thereof, such Estate shall be applied in such Manner as to the said Regents shall seem most advantageous to the said University.

Provided always, That whenever any Gift, Grant, Bequest, Devise or Conveyance, shall express the particular Use to which the same is to be applied, if adequate thereto, it shall be so applied and no otherwise.

VII. *And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid,* That the said Regents be, and they hereby are empowered, to found Schools and Colleges in any part of this State, as may seem expedient to them, and to endow the same, vesting such Colleges so endowed with full and ample Powers to confer the Degrees of Bachelor of Arts, and directing the Manner in which such Colleges are to be governed, always reserving to the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor of the University, and a certain Number of the Regents to be appointed by a Majority of the said Regents, a Right to visit and examine into the State of Literature in such College, and to the Regents at large, any Deficiency in the Laws of such College, or neglect in the Execution thereof, every such School or College being at all Times to be deemed a Part of the University, and as such, subject to the Controul and Direction of the said Regents; and if it should so happen, that any Person or Persons, or any Body Politic or Corporate, should at his or their Expense, found any College or School, and endow the same with an Estate

real or personal, of the yearly Value of one Thousand Bushel of Wheat, that such School or College shall, on the Application of the Founder or Founders, or their Heirs or Successors, be considered as composing a Part of the said University; and the Estate thereunto annexed, shall be and hereby is vested in the said Regents of the University, to be applied according to the Intention of the Donor; and that the said Founder and Founders, and their Heirs, or if a Body Corporate, their Successors, shall be, and hereby are forever hereafter entitled to send a Representative for such College or School, who, together with the President, (if the Estate is applied to the Use of the College) shall be and they hereby are at all Times hereafter to be considered as Regents of the said University, and vested with like Powers and Authorities in all Things, as in and by this Act is given to the other Regents of the said University, and the said College or School, shall in all Things not particularly restricted by the Donor, conform to the general Laws and Regulation of the said University.

Provided, That nothing in this Act contained, shall be construed to deprive any Person or Persons, of the Right to erect such Schools or Colleges as to him or them may seem proper, independent of the said University.

VIII. *And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That whenever any religious Body or Society of Men, shall deem it proper to institute a Professorship in the said University, for the Promotion of their particular religious Tenets, or for any other Purpose not inconsis-

tent with Religion, Morality, and the Laws of the State, and shall appropriate a Fund for that Purpose, not being less than two Hundred Bushels of Wheat per Annum, that the Regents of the said University shall cause the same to be applied as the Donors shall direct, for the Purposes above mentioned, the said Professors so to be appointed, to be subject to the like Rules, Laws and Ordinances as other the Professors of the said University, and entitled to the like Immunities and Privileges.

IX. *And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid,* That the said Regents and their Successors, forever, shall and may have full Power and Authority, by the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor of the said University, or any other Person or Persons by them authorised or appointed to give and grant to any of the Students of the said University, or to any Person or Persons thought worthy thereof, all such Degrees as well in Divinity, Philosophy, civil and municipal Laws, as in every other Art, Science and Faculty whatsoever, as are or may be conferred by all or any of the Universities in Europe; and that the Chancellor or in his Absence the Vice-Chancellor of the said University for the Time being, do sign and seal with the Seal of the said Corporation, Diplomas or Certificates of such Degrees having been given, other than the Degree of Batchelor of Arts, which shall and may be granted by the President of the College, in which the Person taking the same, shall have been gratuated, and the Diplomas shall be signed by the said President; that the Persons to be elected Fellows, Professors or Tutors aforesaid, be also Regents of the

said University, *Ed officiis*, and capable of voting in every Case relative only to the respective Colleges to which they shall belong, excepting in such Cases wherein they shall respectively be personally concerned or interested.

X. *And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That the College within the City of New-York, heretofore called King's College, be forever hereafter called and known by the Name of COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

AN ACT TO AMEND AN ACT, ENTITLED, AN ACT FOR GRANTING CERTAIN PRIVILEGES TO THE COLLEGE, HERETOFORE CALLED KING'S COLLEGE, FOR ALTERING THE NAME AND CHARTER THEREOF, AND ERECTING AN UNIVERSITY WITHIN THIS STATE. (Passed the 1st Day of May 1784) Passed 26th Nov. 1784.

WHEREAS it is represented to the Legislature, that from the dispersed Residences of many of the Regents of the University of this State, and the Largeness of the Quorum, who are made capable of Business, the Interest and Prosperity of the said University have been greatly obstructed. And it is also represented that certain Doubts have arisen in the Construction of the Act, entitled, "An Act for granting certain Privileges to the College heretofore called King's College, for altering the Name and Charter thereof, and erecting an University within this State, passed the first Day of May 1784." For Remedy whereof,

I. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, and it is hereby enacted by the Authority of the same*, That in Addition to the Regents appointed in and by the before-

mentioned Act, the several Persons herein after-named, shall be, and hereby respectively are constituted Regents of the said University, (that is to say) John Jay, Samuel Provost, John H. Livingston, John Rodgers, John Mason, John Ganoe, John Daniel Gros, Johann Ch. Kunze, Joseph Delaplain, Gershom Seixas, Alexander Hamilton, John Lawrence, John Rutherford, Morgan Lewis, Leonard Lispenard, John Cochran, Charles McKnight, Thomas Jones, Malachi Treat and Nicholas Romain of New-York; Peter W. Yates, Matthew Visscher and Hunlock Woodruff, of Albany; George J. L. Doll of Ulster; John Vanderbilt, of Kings; Thomas Romain, of Montgomery; Samuel Buel of Suffolk; Gilbert Livingston, of Dutchess; Nathan Kerr, of Orange; Ebenezer Lockwood, of Westchester, John Lloyd, jun. of Queens; Harmanus Garrison of Richmond; and Ebenezer Russel of Washington: And that the said respective Regents hereby constituted, shall enjoy the same Power and Authority, as are granted to and vested in the other Regents appointed by the said Act, as fully and effectually, as if they had been therein expressly named.

II. *And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That it shall and may be lawful to and for the Chancellor of the said University, and in his Absence the Vice-Chancellor, and in the Absence of both, the Regent next nominated in the before-mentioned Act, who shall be present together with any eight or more of the Regents duly convened to form a Quorum of Regents for the Dispatch of the Business and Affairs of the said University, whose Acts and Proceedings shall be as valid

and effectual to all Intents and Purposes, as if all the Members of the said Regency were actually present. *Provided always*, That to constitute a legal Meeting of the Regents, the Time and Place for holding the same, shall be previously fixed by the Chancellor, or in his Absence the Vice-Chancellor, or in the Absence of both, the Regent next nominated in the said Act, by writing under his Hand, and Notice thereof signed by the Secretary of the University, shall previously be advertised in one of the public News-Papers, for at least two Weeks, to give all the Regents within a convenient Distance, an Opportunity of attending.

III. *And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That there shall be an annual Meeting of the Regents of the said University, which shall be held at the Time and Place where the Legislature shall first be convened, after the first Monday of July in every Year, and at every such Meeting the Acts and Proceedings of the Regents of the said University shall be reported and examined.

IV. *And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That it shall and may be lawful to, and for the Clergy of each respective religious Denomination in this State, respectively to meet at such Time and Place as they shall deem proper, after the passing of this Act, and then and there, by a Majority of Voices of the Members of each respective Denomination so assembled, to elect one of each of their respective Bodies, to be a Regent of the said University, and in Case of Death or Resignation, to elect Successors in the same Manner;

and every Regent so elected shall have the like Powers as any Regent constituted by this Act, or the act hereby amended.

V. *And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That the next Meeting of the Regents of the said University, shall be held at the Senate Chamber, the Day after the rising of the Legislature, if that Day shall not happen on Sunday, in which Case, the said Meeting shall be held on the Day succeeding, and a sufficient Quorum of the Regents being assembled, shall have Power to adjourn from Time to Time, and to any Place they shall think fit for the Dispatch of the Business of the said University.

VI. *And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That it shall and may be lawful to and for the Treasurer of this State, and he is hereby authorised and required to advance to the Treasurer of the said University for the Use of Columbia College a Sum not exceeding Two Thousand Five Hundred and Fifty-two Pounds, for which the said Regents shall be accountable, out of the Funds of the said Columbia College.

AN ACT TO INSTITUTE AN UNIVERSITY WITHIN THIS STATE, AND FOR
OTHER PURPOSES THEREIN MENTIONED.

Passed 13th April, 1787.

WHEREAS, by *two* Acts of the Legislature of the State of *New-York*, the one passed the first Day of *May*, and the other the Twenty-sixth Day of *November*, One-Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty-four, an University is instituted within this State, in the manner, and with the

Powers therein specified: *And whereas*, from the Representation of the Regents of the said University, it appears that there are Defects in the Constitution of the said University, which call for Alterations and Amendments: *And whereas* a Number of Acts on the same Subject, amending, correcting and altering former Ones, tend to render the same less intelligible and easy to be understood; Wherefore, to the End that the Constitution of the said University may be properly amended, and appear entire in one Law, it will be expedient to delineate and establish the same in this, and repeal all former Acts relative thereto:

I. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, and it is hereby Enacted by the Authority of the same, That an University* be, and is hereby instituted within this State, to be called and known by the Name or Style of, *The Regents of the University of the State of NEW-YORK.* That the said Regents shall always be Twenty-one in Number, of which the Governor and Lieutenant Governor of the State for the Time being, shall always, in Virtue of their Offices, be Two. That the Governor and Lieutenant Governor, and *John Rodgers, Egbert Benson, Philip Schuyler, Ezra L'Hommedieu, Nathan Carr, Peter Sylvester, John Jay, Dirck Romeyn, James Livingston, Ebenezer Russell, Lewis Morris, Matthew Clarkson, Benjamin Moore, Eilardus Westerlo, Andrew King, William Lynn, Jonathan G. Thompkins, John M Donald, and Frederick William De Steuben,* shall be, and hereby are appointed the present Regents; and that they, and all the future Regents,

shall continue in Place during the Pleasure of the Legislature. That all Vacancies in the Regency which may happen by Death or Removal, or Resignation, shall, from Time to Time, be supplied by the Legislature, in the Manner in which Delegates to Congress are appointed. That the said Regents, as soon as may be after the passing of this Act, shall convene at such Time and Place as the Governor shall appoint, and by Plurality of Voices, by Ballot, choose a Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor, to continue in Office during the Pleasure of the said Regents. That the said Chancellor, or in his Absence from the said Meeting, the Vice-Chancellor, or in Case both be absent, then the senior Regent present (and whose Seniority shall be decided by the Order in which the Regents are named or appointed) shall preside; and in Case of Division, have a casting Voice at all Meetings of the said Regents. That all Meetings of the said Regents, after the First, shall be held at such Time and Place as the Chancellor, or in Case of his Death, Absence from the State, or Resignation, the Vice-Chancellor, or in Case of the Death, Absence from the State, or Resignation of both of them, then at such Time and Place as the senior Regent present in the State, shall appoint. And it shall be the Duty of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Senior Regent, as the Case in Virtue of the above Contingencies may be, to order and call a Meeting of the said Regents, whenever and as often as three Regents shall, in Writing, apply for and request the same; such Order or Call to be published in one or more of the public News-Papers in the City of *New-York*, at

least *ten* Days prior to such Meeting. *And further,* That any *Eight* of the said Regents meeting at the Time and Place so ordered, shall be a Quorum, and be enabled to transact and do the Business which by this Act they shall be authorised or directed to do and transact. That the said University shall be, and hereby is incorporated, and shall be known by the Name of *The Regents of the University of the State of NEW-YORK*, and by that Name shall have perpetual Succession, and Power to sue and be sued, to hold Property, real and personal, to the Amount of the annual Income of *Forty Thousand Bushels of Wheat*: to buy and to sell, and otherwise lawfully dispose of Lands and Chattels; to make and use a common Seal, and to alter the same at Pleasure.

II. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid,* That the said Corporation shall appoint, by Ballot, a Treasurer and a Secretary, to continue in Office during the Pleasure of the Corporation. That the Treasurer shall keep fair and true Accounts of all Monies by him received and paid out; and that the Secretary shall keep a fair Journal of the Meetings and Proceedings of the Corporation, in which the Yeas and Nays on all Questions shall be entered, if required by any one of the Regents present. And to all the Books and Papers of the Corporation, every Regent shall always have Access, and be permitted to take Copies of them.

III. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid,* That it shall and may be lawful to and for the said Regents, and they are hereby authorised and required to visit and inspect all the Colleges, Academies and Schools,

which are or may be established in this State; examine into the State and System of Education and Discipline therein, and make a yearly Report thereof to the Legislature; and also to visit every College in this State once a Year, by themselves or by their Committees; and yearly to report the State of the same to the Legislature; and to make such Bye-Laws and Ordinances, not inconsistent with the Constitution and Laws of the State, as they may judge most expedient for the Accomplishment of the Trust hereby reposed in them. And in Case the Trustees of the said Colleges, or any of them, shall leave the Office of President of the College, or the Trustees of any Academy, shall leave the Office or Place of Principal of the Academy vacant, for the Space of one Year, it shall, in all such Cases, be lawful for the Regents, unless a reasonable Cause shall be assigned for such Delay, to their Satisfaction, to fill up such Vacancies; and the Persons by them appointed shall continue in Office during the Pleasure of the Regents, and shall respectively be received by the College or Academy to which they may be appointed, and shall have all the Powers, and exactly the same Salary, Emoluments and Privileges, as his next immediate Predecessor in Office enjoyed, if any Predecessor he had; if not, then such Salary as the Regents shall direct, to be paid by the Trustees, who shall, out of the Funds or Estate of their College or Academy, be compellable by the said President or Principal to pay the same.

IV. *And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid,* That the said Regents shall have the Right of con-

ferring, by Diplomas under their common Seal, on any Person or Persons whom they may think worthy thereof, all such Degree or Degrees, above or beyond those of Batchelor or Master of Arts, as are known to and usually granted by an University or College in *Europe*.

V. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That it shall and may be lawful to and for the said Regents, from Time to Time, to apply such Part of their Estate and Funds, in such Manner as they may think most conducive to the Promotion of Literature, and the Advancement of useful Knowledge within this State. *Provided always*, That where Grants shall be made to them for certain Uses and Purposes therein expressed and declared, the same shall not be applied, either in Whole or in Part, to any other Uses.

VI. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That the Regents shall annually meet on the second Thursday next after the Senate and Assembly, at the annual Session of the Legislature, shall have formed a Quorum respectively, and at the Assembly-Chamber, immediately after the Assembly shall have adjourned. That the said Regents, at such Meetings, and all others, may adjourn from Time to Time, not exceeding *ten Days* at any one Time.

VII. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That any Citizen or Citizens, or Bodies Corporate, within this State, being minded to found a College at any Place within the same, he or they shall, in Writing, make known to the Regents, the Place where, the Plan on which, and the Funds with which it is intended to

found and provide for the same, and who are proposed for the first Trustees; and in Case the Regents shall approve thereof, then they shall declare their Approbation, by an Instrument under their common Seal, and allow a convenient Time for completing the same. And if at the Expiration of the said Time, it shall appear to the Satisfaction of the Regents, that the said Plan and Propositions are fully executed, then they shall, by Act under their common Seal, declare, that the said College, to be named as the Founders shall signify, and with such Trustees, not exceeding Twenty-four, nor less than ten, as they shall Name, shall forthwith become incorporated, and shall have perpetual Succession, and enjoy all the corporate Rights and Privileges enjoyed by *Columbia College*, herein after mentioned.

VIII. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That the Charter heretofore granted to the Governors of the College of the Province of *New-York*, in the City of *New-York*, in *America*, dated the Thirty-first Day of *October*, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Fifty-four, shall be, and hereby is fully and absolutely ratified and confirmed, in all Respects, except that the College thereby established, shall be henceforth called *Columbia College*: That the Stile of the said Corporation shall be, *The Trustees of Columbia College, in the City of NEW-YORK*; and that no Persons shall be Trustees of the same, in Virtue of any Offices, Characters or Descriptions whatever; excepting also such Clauses thereof as require the taking of Oaths, and subscribing the Declaration therein mention-

ed; and which render a Person ineligible to the Office of President of the College, on Account of his religious Tenets, and prescribe a Form of public Prayer to be used in the said College; and also excepting the Clause thereof which provides, that the Bye-Laws and Ordinances to be made in Pursuance thereof, should not be repugnant to the Laws and Statutes of that Part of the Kingdom of *Great-Britain*, called *England*; except also, that in all Cases where *fifteen* Governors are required to constitute a Quorum for the Dispatch of Business, *thirteen* Trustees shall be sufficient. *Provided always*, That the Bye-Laws and Ordinances to be made by the Trustees of the said *Columbia College*, shall not be contrary to the Constitution and Laws of this State.

IX. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That *James Duane, Samuel Provost, John H. Livingston, Richard Varick, Alexander Hamilton, John Mason, James Wilson, John Gano, Brockholst Livingston, Robert Harper, John Daniel Gross, Johann Christoff Kunze, Walter Livingston, Lewis A. Scott, Joseph Delaplaine, Leonard Lispenard, Abraham Beach, John Lawrence, John Rutherford, Morgan Lewis, John Cochran, Gershom Seixas, Charles M'Knight, Thomas Jones, Malachi Treat, Samuel Bard, Nicholas Romein, Benjamin Kissam, and Ebenezer Crosby*, shall be, and they are hereby constituted and declared to be the present Trustees of *Columbia College*, in the City of *New-York*, and that when by the Death or Resignation, or Removal of any of the said Trustees, the Number of those Trustees shall be reduced to *Twenty-four*, then and from thence-

forth the said *Twenty-four* Trustees shall be, and they hereby are declared and constituted Trustees of the said *Columbia College*, in perpetual Succession, according to the true Intent and Meaning of the said Charter; and all Vacancies thereafter, shall be supplied in the Manner thereby directed.

X. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That all and singular the Power, Authority, Rights, Privileges, Franchises and Immunities, so heretofore granted to, and vested in the said Governors of the College of the Province of *New-York*, in the City of *New-York*, in *America*, by the said Charter, excepting as before excepted, shall be, and the same hereby are granted to and vested in the Trustees of *Columbia College*, in the City of *New-York*, and their Successors forever, as fully and effectually, to all Intents and Purposes, as if the same were herein particularly specified and expressed; and all and singular the Lands, Tenements, Hereditaments and real Estate, Goods, Chattels, Rents, Annuities, Monies, Books and other Property, whereof the said Governors of the College of the Province of *New-York*, in the City of *New-York*, in *America*, were seised, possessed or entitled, under and in Virtue of the said Charter, or with which the Regents of the said University were invested, under or by Virtue of the said Acts, for the Use or Benefit of the said *Columbia College*, shall be, and the same hereby are, granted to and vested in the said Trustees of *Columbia College*, in the City of *New-York*, and their Successors forever, for the sole Use and Benefit of the said College; and it

shall and may be lawful to and for the said Trustees, and their Successors, to grant, bargain, sell, demise, improve, and dispose of the same, as to them shall seem meet. *Provided always*, That the Lands given and granted to the Governors of the College of the Province of *New-York*, in the City of *New-York*, in *America*, by the Corporation, heretofore stiled, *The Rector and Inhabitants of the City of NEW-YORK, in Communion of the Church of England, as by Law established*, on Part whereof the said College is erected, shall not be granted for any greater Estate, or in any other Manner, than is limited by the said Charter.

XI. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority afore-said*, That when any special Meeting of the Trustees of the said College, shall be deemed necessary, it shall and may be lawful to and for the senior Trustee of the said College, then in the City of *New-York*, and taking upon himself the Exercise of the Office (which Seniority shall be determined according to the Order in which the said Trustees are named in this Act, and shall be elected hereafter) and he is hereby authorised and required, on Application for that Purpose in Writing, under the Hands of any five or more of the said Trustees, to appoint a Time for such special Meeting, in some convenient Place within the said City, and to cause due Notice thereof to be given in the Manner directed by the said Charter.

XII. *AND whereas* Academies for the Instruction of Youth in the Languages, and other Branches of useful Learning, have been erected and instituted in different

Parts of this State, by the free and liberal Benefactions of Corporations, as well as Individuals; and the Regents of the University having represented, that the Appointment and Incorporation of Trustees for each of the said Academies, with competent Powers to manage the Funds already appropriated, and the Donations which may be made to such Academies, and to superintend the Morals and Education of the Scholars, and the Conduct of the Principal, Masters, and Teachers, would greatly conduce to their Security and Prosperity; Therefore, *Be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That upon the Application of the Founders and Benefactors of any Academy, now or hereafter to be erected or established within any of the Cities or Counties of this State, or as many of them as shall have contributed more than one Half in Value of the real and personal Property and Estate, collected or appropriated for the Use and Benefit thereof, by an Instrument in Writing, under their Hands and Seals, to the Regents of the University, expressing their Request, that such Academy should be incorporated, and be subject to the Visitation of the Regents, nominating in such Instrument the Trustees, not more than *Twenty-four* or less than *Twelve*, for such Academy, and specifying the Name by which the said Trustees shall be called and distinguished; and whenever any such Request shall be made to the said Regents, they shall, in every such Case, (if they conceive such Academy calculated for the Promotion of Literature) by an Instrument under their common Seal, signify their Approbation of the Incorporation of the Trustees

of such Academy, named by the Founders thereof, by the Name mentioned in and by their said Request in Writing; which said Request in Writing, and Instrument of Approbation by the said Regents, shall be recorded in the Secretary's Office of the State.

XIII. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid,* That the Trustees so constituted shall be the first Trustees for the Academy for which they shall be appointed, and immediately after recording the said Request in Writing, and Instrument of Approbation shall be legally invested with all the real and personal Estate appertaining to such Academy, or in any wise given or granted for the Use thereof; and the said Trustees, from the Time of their Appointment as aforesaid, and their Successors forever thereafter, shall be a Body Corporate and Politic, in Deed, Fact and Name, known and distinguished by the Name and Stile to be expressed in the said Instrument; and by that Name shall have perpetual Succession, and be capable in the Law to sue and be sued, and defend and be defended, in all Courts, and in all Causes, Plaints, Controversies, Matters and Things whatsoever; and by the same Name and Stile, they and their Successors shall lawfully hold, use and enjoy the Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments, in any wise appertaining to the Academy for which they shall be constituted Trustees, and shall and may lawfully have, take, acquire, purchase and enjoy Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments, and use and improve such Goods and Chattels, in such Manner as they shall judge to be most beneficial for such Academy; *Provided,*

That the annual Revenue or Income arising from the real and personal Estate of any such Academy, shall not exceed the Value of *Four Thousand Bushels of Wheat*; any Law, Usage or Custom to the Contrary notwithstanding.

XIV. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That it shall and may be lawful to and for such Trustees, and their Successors forever, to have and use a common Seal, and the same to alter, break and make a-new at their Pleasure. And as often as any three or more of the said Trustees shall think fit, and signify their Request, the senior Trustee actually exercising his Office, and residing within three Miles of such Academy, shall call a Meeting of the said Trustees, at such convenient Time and Place as he shall appoint, not less than eight nor more than twelve Days from the Time of such Request, of which previous Notice in Writing shall be affixed on the Door of the Academy, and of the Church nearest thereto, within two Days after such Appointment; and at every such Meeting the senior Trustee shall preside; such Seniority in all Cases to be determined according to the Order of their Nomination in the said Instrument, or according to the Priority of Election after all the first Trustees shall become extinct: And the major Part of such Trustees shall always be a sufficient Quorum to proceed on Business, and shall have full Power and Authority to adjourn from Time to Time, not exceeding seven Days at any one Time, as the Duties of their Trust may require. And it shall and may be lawful to and for such Quorum

of the said Trustees, when assembled and met in Manner aforesaid, or the major Part of them, from Time to Time—to appoint a Treasurer and Clerk, Principal, Masters, Tutors, Teachers and other necessary Officers; to ascertain their respective Salaries, and to remove and displace any of them at their Pleasure; and to make Bye-Laws for the Admission, Education, Government and Discipline of the Scholars or Students, and the Establishment of the Price or Terms of Tuition; for securing, revising and paying out and disposing of the Revenues, and in general for conducting and managing the Estate, Business and Affairs of the said Academy, and every Matter and Thing relating thereto, in such Manner as they shall judge to be most conducive to its Interest and Prosperity, and the End of their Trust.

XV. AND in Order to preserve the Succession of Trustees for the said Academies respectively; *Be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That whenever a Vacancy shall happen in any Corporation of Trustees, by the Death, Resignation or Refusal to act of any Trustee, it shall and may be lawful to and for the Trustees of such Academy, and they are hereby authorized and required, at any legal Meeting of the Trustees, to elect and choose a fit Person to fill up and supply such Vacancy.

XVI. AND for the greater Encouragement of such Academies, and to render them more useful and respectable; *Be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That the Regents of the University shall be Visitors of such Academies, and the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor,

or a Committee of the Regents, shall, as often as they see proper, visit such Academies, to enquire into the State and Progress of Literature therein.

XVII. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That when any Scholar who shall be educated at any of the said Academies, on due Examination by the President and Professors of *Columbia College*, or any other College, subject to the Visitation of the said Regents, shall be found competent, in the Judgment of the said President and Professors, to enter into the *Sophomore, Junior or Senior Classes*, of such Colleges respectively, such Scholar shall be entitled to an Admission into such of the said Classes for which he shall be so adjudged competent, and shall be admitted accordingly, at any one of the quarterly Examinations of such respective Classes.

XVIII. *Provided always, and be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That to entitle the Scholars of any such Academy to the Privileges aforesaid, the Trustees thereof shall lay before the Regents of the said University, from Time to Time, the Plan or System proposed to be adopted, for the Education of the Students in each of the said Academies respectively, in order that the same may be revised and examined by the said Regents, and by them be altered or amended, or approved and confirmed, as they shall judge proper.

XIX. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That whenever it shall appear to the said Regents, that the State of Literature in any Academy is so far advanced, and the Funds will admit thereof, that

it may be expedient that a President be appointed for such Academy; the said Regents shall, in such Case, signify their Approbation thereof, under their common Seal, which being entered of Record as aforesaid, shall authorise the Trustees of such Academy to elect a President, who shall have, hold and enjoy all the Powers that the President of any College recognized by this Act, shall or may lawfully have, hold and enjoy; and such Academy thereafter, instead of being called an Academy, shall be called and known by the same Name it was called while it was an Academy, except that the Word *College* shall be used in all Cases, instead of the Word *Academy*; and be subject to the like Rules, Regulations, Controul and Visitation of the Regents, as other Colleges mentioned in this Act.

XX. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That no President or Professor shall be ineligible for or by Reason of any religious Tenet or Tenets that he may or shall profess; or be compelled by any Law or otherwise, to take any Test Oath whatsoever; and no Professor or Tutor of any College or Academy recognized by this Act, shall be a Trustee of any such College or Academy, nor shall any President of any College, or Principal of any Academy, who shall be a Trustee, have a Vote in any Case relating to his own Salary or Emoluments; nor shall any Trustee, President, Principal, Tutor, Fellow, or other Officer of any College or Academy, be a Regent of the University.

XXI. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That whenever any Person now or hereafter

appointed a Trustee of any College or Academy, shall be appointed or elected a Regent of the University, and whenever any Person being a Regent of the University, shall be appointed or elected a Trustee of any College or Academy, such Person so appointed or elected shall, on due Notice thereof, decide and elect in which of the said Places he will serve, and by Writing under his Hand, shall make known such Election, whether of Refusal or Acceptance, to those by whom he was elected, to the End that such Appointment may take Effect, in Case he accept it, or that they proceed to a new Appointment, in Case he refuse it.

XXII. *And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the Act, entitled, An Act for granting certain Privileges to the College heretofore called King's College, for altering the Name and Charter thereof, and erecting an University within this State, passed the 1st Day of May, 1784; and the Act, entitled, An Act to amend an Act, entitled, An Act for granting certain Privileges to the College heretofore called King's College, for altering the Name and Charter thereof, and erecting an University within this State, passed the 26th Day of November, 1784, be, and they are hereby severally repealed.*

LIST OF
REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF
NEW YORK,

Arranged in order of succession, as elected by the two Houses of
the Legislature.

[The Governor and Lieut. Governor have been ex-officio members of the Board of Regents since its organization. The Secretary of State since the year 1842. The Superintendent of Public Instruction since 1854.]

No. 1.

1. Rev. John Rodgers, D. D., April 13, 1787. Deceased.
2. Joseph C. Yates, - - - Feb. 28, 1812. Resigned.
3. Prosper M. Wetmore, - April 4, 1833.

No. 2.

1. Egbert Benson, LL. D., April 13, 1787. Resigned.
2. John Tayler, - - Feb. 1, 1802. Deceased.
3. John Suydam, - Mar. 31, 1829. Deceased.
4. Washington Irving, May 9, 1835. Resigned.
5. David Buel, - - Mar. 24, 1842. Deceased.
6. Elias W. Leavenworth, Feb. 5, 1861.

No. 3.

1. Gen. Philip Schuyler, April 13, 1787. Deceased.
2. Ambrose Spencer, LL. D., Jan. 28, 1805. Vacancy.
3. Nathan Williams, - Jan. 28, 1817. Vacancy.
4. Gen. Peter B. Porter, - Feb. 13, 1824. Resigned.
5. John Tracy, - April 2, 1830. Resigned.
6. William Campbell, - - Feb. 5, 1833. Deceased.

7. Martin Van Buren, LL. D., Feb. 3, 1845. Resigned.
8. Jabez D. Hammond, LL.D., May 10, 1845. Deceased.
9. Glinton W. Clinton, LL. D., Mar. 6, 1856.

No. 4.

1. Ezra L. Hommedieu, - April 13, 1787. Deceased.
2. Solomon Southwick, - Feb. 28, 1812. Resigned.
3. Peter Wendell, M. D., - Feb. 15, 1823. Deceased.
4. Rev. John N. Campbell, D. D., March 18, 1857. Dec'd.
5. Alexander S. Johnson, - April 12, 1864.

No. 5.

1. Rev. Nathan Kerr, - - April 13, 1787. Deceased.
2. Lucas Elmendorf, - - Jan. 28, 1805. Vacancy.
3. James Thompson, - - Feb. 7, 1822. Deceased.
4. John L. O'Sullivan, - Feb. 2, 1846. Resigned.
5. Erastus C. Benedict, - Mar. 21, 1855.

No. 6.

1. Peter Sylvester, - - - April 13, 1787. Deceased.
2. Nathan Smith, - Jan. 31, 1809. Vacancy.
3. Harmanus Bleecker, LL. D., Feb. 7, 1822. Resigned.
4. James McKown, - - April 17, 1834. Deceased.
4. Robert G. Rankin, - - Sept. 27, 1847.

No. 7.

1. John Jay, LL. D., April 13, 1787. Resigned.
2. Gulian Verplanck, - - Mar. 30, 1790. Deceased.
3. James Kent, LL. D., Feb. 3, 1800. Vacancy.
4. John Lansing Jr., LL. D., Jan. 28, 1817. Deceased.
5. John P. Cushman, April 2, 1830. Resigned.
6. John Lorimer Graham, - April 17, 1834. Resigned.
7. Geo. W. Curtis, - - April 12, 1864.

No. 8.

1. Rev. Dirck Romeyn, D. D., April 13, 1787. Resigned.
2. James Cochran, - - Feb. 18, 1796. Resigned.
3. William A. Dner, LL. D., Feb. 1, 1820. Resigned.
4. Robert Troup, - - - Feb. 13, 1824. Resigned.
5. Edward P. Livingston, - Feb. 20, 1827. Resigned.
6. John A. Dix, LL. D., Mar. 23, 1831. Resigned.
7. Robert Campbell, - - Feb. 2, 1846.

No. 9.

1. James Livingston, - - April 13, 1787. Resigned.
2. Ab'm Van Vechten, LL. D., Jan. 11, 1797. Resigned.
3. James King, - - - Feb. 15, 1823. Deceased.
4. Gideon Hawley, LL. D., - Feb. 1, 1842.

No. 10.

1. Ebenezer Russell, - - April 13, 1787. Resigned.
2. John Woodworth, - - - Mar. 3, 1813. Resigned.
3. Samuel A. Talcott, - - Feb. 15, 1823. Resigned.
4. John Keyes Paige, - - Mar. 31, 1829. Deceased.
5. Lorenzo Burrows, - - Feb. 17, 1858.

No. 11.

1. Lewis Morris, - - - - April 13, 1787. Deceased.
2. Simeon De Witt, - - Mar. 13, 1798. Deceased.
3. Amasa J. Parker, LL. D., Jan. 20, 1835. Resigned.
4. John V. L. Pruyn, LL. D., May 4. 1844.

No. 12.

1. Matthew Clarkson, - - April 13, 1787. Resigned.
2. Gulian C. Verplanck, LL. D., Jan. 26, 1826.

No. 13.

1. Rt. Rev. Benj. Moore, D. D., April 13, 1787. Resigned.
2. Henry Rutgers, - - - Feb. 15, 1802. Resigned.
3. Jesse Buel, - - - - Jan. 26, 1826. Resigned.
4. John C. Spencer, LL. D., Feb. 28, 1840. Vacancy.
5. James S. Wadsworth, - May 4, 1844. Deceased.

No. 14.

1. Rev. Eilardus Westerlo, D. D., April 13, 1787. Dec'd.
2. Zephaniah Platt, - - - Jan. 15, 1791. Deceased.
3. Peter Gansevoort Jr., - Feb. 11, 1808. Deceased.
4. Smith Thompson, LL. D., Mar. 3, 1813. Resigned.
5. Stephen Van Rensselaer, LL. D., Mar. 16, 1819. Dec'd.
6. Joseph Russell, - - - Feb. 18, 1839. Resigned.
7. William C. Bouck, - - - Feb. 3, 1845. Vacancy.
8. Rev. Samuel Luckey, D. D., May 6, 1847.

No. 15.

1. Rev. Andrew King, - - - April 13, 1787. Deceased.
2. Martin Van Buren, LL. D., Mar. 4, 1816. Resigned.
3. Gerrit Y. Lansing, LL. D., Mar. 31, 1829. Deceased.
4. Geo. R. Perkins, LL. D., Jan. 30, 1862.

No. 16.

1. Rev. William Linn, D. D., April 13, 1787. Deceased.
2. De Witt Clinton, LL. D., Feb. 11, 1808. Resigned.
3. John Greig, - - - - Jan. 12, 1825. Deceased.
4. William C. Bryant, - - - April 15, 1858. Declined.
5. Rev. Geo. B. Cheever, D. D. Mar. 29, 1859. Vacancy.
6. J. Carson Brevoort, - - - Feb. 5, 1861.

No. 17.

1. Jonathan G. Tompkins, April 13, 1787. Resigned.
2. Alexander Sheldon, - Feb. 11, 1808. Vacancy.
3. Rev. John De Witt, D. D., Jan. 28, 1817. Resigned.
4. William L. Marcy, LL. D., April 9, 1823. Resigned.
5. Benjamin F. Butler, LL. D., Feb. 14, 1829. Resigned.
6. John L. Viele, - - Feb. 6, 1832. Deceased.
7. Erastus Corning, - - Feb. 5, 1833.

No. 18.

1. Rev. John McDonald, - April 13, 1787. Resigned.
2. Rev. Jonas Coe, - - Mar. 24, 1796. Declined.
3. Rev. Thomas Ellison, Feb. 28, 1797. Deceased.
4. Charles Selden, - - - Feb. 18, 1803. Vacancy.
5. Samuel Young, - - Jan. 28, 1817. Resigned.
6. John McLean, - - - April 8, 1835. Deceased.
7. Robert S. Hale, - Mar. 29, 1859.

No. 19.

1. Fred. Wm. Baron de Steuben, April 13, 1787. Dec'd.
2. James Watson, - - - Jan. 28, 1795. Deceased.
3. Elisha Jenkins, - - Feb. 11, 1807. Deceased.
4. Philip S. Van Rensselaer, Feb. 6, 1849. Deceased.
5. Robert Kelly, - - Mar. 6, 1856. Deceased.
6. Isaac Parks, D. D., - April 7, 1857.

Cases of resignation, - - - - -	39
Died while in office, - - - - -	37
Places vacated, - - - - -	10
Declined to accept of the office, - - -	2
Number now in office, - - - - -	18
Total, -	<hr/> 105

The total is one more than the whole number of individuals,

inasmuch as Martin Van Buren was twice elected and twice resigned.

William C. Bryant and Rev. Jonas Coe both declined the office.

There is one vacancy to be filled, caused by the death of Gen. James S. Wadsworth.

It is a remarkable fact that Gulian C. Verplanck, the present vice-chancellor, has but one predecessor, Matthew Clarkson, who was named in the act of incorporation of April 13, 1787, and who held his office until 1826, a period of 39 years.

Prosper M. Wetmore, a regent at the present time, has only two predecessors, while George W. Clinton has eight.

LIST OF THE REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY.

[The larger numeral at the left hand of each name denotes the class in the preceding list and the order in which the first nineteen regents were named in the act of incorporation. The smaller numeral denotes the order of succession.

<i>Names;</i>	<i>When Elected.</i>
5 ⁵ Erastus C. Benedict, - - -	March 21, 1855.
2 ¹ Egbert Benson, LL. D., - - -	April 13, 1787.†
6 ³ Harmanus Bleecker, LL. D., -	Feb. 7, 1822.†
14 ⁷ William C. Bouck, - - - -	Feb. 3, 1845.‡
16 ⁶ J. Carson Brevoort, - -	Feb. 5, 1861.
16 ⁴ William C. Bryant,	April 15, 1858.§
2 ⁵ David Buel, - - - -	March 24, 1842.*
13 ³ Jesse Buel, - - - - -	Jan. 26, 1826.†
10 ⁵ Lorenzo Burrows, - - - -	Feb. 17, 1858.
17 ⁵ Benjamin F. Butler, LL. D., -	Feb. 14, 1829.†

* Deceased.

† Resigned.

‡ Vacated.

§ Declined.

4 ¹	Rev. John N. Campbell, D. D.,	March 18, 1851.*
8 ⁷	Robert Campbell, - - - -	Feb. 2, 1846.
3 ⁶	William Campbell, - - - -	Feb. 5, 1833.*
16 ⁵	Rev. Geo. B. Cheever, D. D., -	March 29, 1859.†
12 ¹	Matthew Clarkson, - - - -	April 13, 1787.†
16 ²	De Witt Clinton, LL. D., - -	Feb. 11, 1808.†
3 ⁹	George W. Clinton, LL. D., -	March 6, 1856.
8 ²	James Cochran, - - - -	Feb. 18, 1796.†
18 ²	Rev. Jonas Coe, - - - -	March 24, 1796.§
17 ⁷	Erastus Corning, - - - -	Feb. 5, 1833.
7 ⁷	George W. Curtiss, - - - -	April 12, 1864.
7 ⁵	John P. Cushman, - - - -	April 2, 1830.†
17 ³	Rev. John De Witt, D. D., -	Jan. 28, 1817.†
11 ²	Simeon De Witt, - - - -	March 13, 1798.*
8 ⁶	John A. Dix, LL. D., - - - -	March 23, 1831.†
8 ³	William A. Duer, LL. D., - -	Feb. 1, 1820.†
18 ³	Rev. Thomas Ellison, - - - -	Feb. 28, 1797.*
5 ²	Lucas Elmendorf, - - - -	Jan. 28, 1805.†
14 ³	Peter Gansevoort Jr., - - - -	Feb. 11, 1808.*
7 ⁶	John Lorimer Graham, - - - -	April 17, 1834.†
16 ³	John Greig, - - - -	Jan. 12, 1825.*
18 ⁷	Robert Hale, - - - -	March 29, 1859.
3 ³	Jabez D. Hammond, LL. D.,	May 10, 1845.*
9 ¹	Gideon Hawley, LL. D., - -	Feb. 1, 1842.
2 ⁴	Washington Irving, LL. D., -	May 9, 1835.†
7 ¹	John Jay, LL. D., - - - -	April 13, 1787.†
19 ³	Elisha Jenkins, - - - -	Feb. 11, 1807.*
4 ⁵	Alexander S. Johnson, - - - -	April 12, 1864.
19 ⁵	Robert Kelly, - - - -	March 6, 1856.*
7 ³	James Kent, LL. D., - - - -	Feb. 3, 1800.†

5 ¹	Rev. Nathan Kerr,	-	-	April	13,	1787.*
15 ¹	Rev. Andrew King,	-	-	April	13,	1787.*
9 ³	James King,	-	-	Feb.	15,	1823.*
15 ³	Gerrit Y. Lansing, LL. D.,	-	-	March	31,	1829.*
7 ⁴	John Lansing Jr., LL. D.,	-	-	Jan.	28,	1817.*
2 ⁶	Elias W. Leavenworth,	-	-	Feb.	5,	1861.
4 ¹	Ezra L'Hommedieu,	-	-	April	13,	1787.*
16 ¹	Rev. William Linn, D. D.,	-	-	April	13,	1787.*
8 ⁵	Edward P. Livingston,	-	-	Feb.	20,	1827.†
9 ¹	James Livingston,	-	-	April	13,	1787.†
14 ⁸	Rev. Samuel Luckey, D. D.,	-	-	May	6,	1847.
17 ⁴	William L. Marcy, LL. D.,	-	-	April	9,	1823.†
18 ¹	Rev. John McDonald,	-	-	April	13,	1787.†
6 ⁴	James McKown,			April	17,	1834.*
18 ⁶	John McLean,	-	-	April	8,	1835.*
13 ¹	Rt. Rev. Benj. Moore, D. D.,	-	-	April	13,	1787.†
11 ¹	Lewis Morris,	-	-	April	13,	1787.†
5 ⁴	John L. O'Sullivan,	-	-	Feb.	2,	1846.†
10 ⁴	John Keyes Paige,	-	-	March	31,	1829.*
11 ³	Amasa J. Parker,	-	-	Jan.	20,	1835.†
19 ⁶	Isaac Parks, D. D.,	-	-	April	7,	1857.
15 ⁴	Geo. R. Perkins, LL. D.,	-	-	Jan.	30,	1862.
14 ²	Zephaniah Platt,	-	-	Jan.	15,	1791.*
3 ⁴	Gen. Peter B. Porter,	-	-	Feb.	13,	1824.†
11 ⁴	John V. L. Pruyn, LL. D.,	-	-	May	4,	1844.
6 ⁵	Robert G. Rankin,	-	-	Sept.	27,	1847.
1 ¹	Rev. John Rodgers, D. D.,	-	-	April	13,	1787.*
8 ¹	Rev. Dirck Romeyn, D. D.,	-	-	April	13,	1787.†
10 ¹	Ebenezer Russell,	-	-	April	13,	1787.†
14 ⁶	Joseph Russell,	-	-	Feb.	18,	1839.†

13 ²	Henry Rutgers, - - -	Feb. 15, 1802.†
3 ¹	Gen. Philip Schuyler, - - -	April 13, 1787.*
18 ⁴	Charles Selden, - - -	Feb. 18, 1803.†
17 ²	Alexander Shelden, - - -	Feb. 11, 1808.†
6 ²	Nathan Smith, - - - -	Jan. 31, 1809.†
4 ²	Solomon Southwick, - -	Feb. 28, 1812.†
3 ²	Ambrose Spencer, LL. D.,	Jan. 28, 1805.†
13 ⁴	Jobu C. Spencer, LL. D., -	Feb. 28, 1840.†
19 ¹	Fred. Wm. Baron de Steuben, -	April 13, 1787.*
2 ³	John Suydam, - - - -	March 31, 1829.*
16 ¹	Peter Sylvester, - - - -	April 13, 1787.*
10 ³	Samuel A. Talcott, - - -	Feb. 15, 1823.*
2 ²	John Tayler, - - - -	Feb. 1, 1802.†
14 ⁴	Smith Thompson, LL. D., -	March 3, 1813.†
17 ¹	Jonathan G. Tompkins,	April 13, 1787.†
5 ³	James Thompson, - - - -	Feb. 7, 1822.*
3 ⁵	John Tracy, - - - - -	April 2, 1830.†
8 ⁴	Robert Troup, - - - - -	Feb. 13, 1824.†
15 ²	Martin Van Buren, LL. D., -	March 4, 1816.†
3 ⁷	Martin Van Buren, LL. D., -	Feb. 3, 1845.†
19 ⁴	Philip S. Van Rensselaer, -	Feb. 6, 1849.*
14 ⁵	Stephen Van Rensselaer, LL. D.,	March 16, 1819.*
9 ²	Abram Van Vechten, LL. D.,	Jan. 11, 1797.†
7 ²	Gulian Verplanck, - - -	March, 30, 1790.*
12 ²	Gulian C. Verplanck, LL. D.,	Jan. 26, 1826.
17 ⁶	John L. Viele, - - - - -	Feb. 6, 1832.*
13 ⁵	James S. Wadsworth, - - -	May 4, 1844.*
19 ²	James Watson, - - - - -	Jan. 28, 1795.*
4 ³	Peter Wendell, M. D., - - -	Feb. 15, 1823.*
14 ¹	Rev. Eilardus Westerlo, D. D., -	April 13, 1787.*

1 ³	Prosper M. Wetmore,	- - - -	April 4,	1833.
3 ³	Nathan Williams,	- - - -	Jan. 28,	1817.†
10 ²	John Woodworth, LL. D.,	- -	March 3,	1813†
1 ²	Joseph C. Yates,	- - - -	Feb. 28,	1812.†
18 ⁵	Samuel Young,	- - - -	Jan. 28,	1817.†

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD OF REGENTS.

CHANCELLORS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

Date of appointment.		Exitus.
1787, July 17.	George Clinton, - - - -	1796.
1796, Jan. 20.	John Jay, - - - -	1802.
1802, Feb. 15.	George Clinton, - - - -	1805.
1805, Feb. 4.	Morgan Lewis, - - - -	1808.
1808, Feb. 8.	Daniel D. Tompkins, - - -	1817.
1817, Feb. 3.	John Tayler, - - - -	1829.
1829, Mar. 24.	Simeon De Witt, - - - -	1834.
1835, Jan. 8.	Stephen Van Rensselaer, LL. D.,	1839.
1839, Feb. 12.	James King, - - - -	1841.
1842, Jan. 13.	Peter Wendell, M. D., - - -	1849.
1849, Oct. 31.	Gerrit Y. Lansing, LL. D.,	1862.
1862, Jan. 9.	John V. L. Pruyn, LL. D.	

VICE-CHANCELLOES.

1787, July 17.	John Jay, - - - -	1790.
1790, Mar. 31.	John Rogers, D. D., - - -	1808.
1808, Feb. 8.	John Rogers, D. D., (re-appointed)	1811.
1814, Mar. 14.	John Tayler, - - - -	1817.
1817, Feb. 3.	Simeon De Witt, - - - -	1829.
1829, Mar. 24.	Elisha Jenkins. - - - -	1842.
1842, Jan. 13.	Luther Bradish, - - - -	1843.
1843, Jan. 12.	Daniel S. Dickinson, - - -	1845.

1845, Jan. 9. John Greig, - - - - - 1858.
 1858, July 13. Gulian C. Verplanck, LL. D.

SECRETARIES.

1787, July 17. Richard Harrison, LL. D., 1790.
 1790, April 7. Nathaniel Lawrence, - - - - 1794.
 1794, Jan. 21. De Witt Clinton, LL. D., 1797.
 1797, Jan. 23. David S. Jones, LL. D., - - 1798.
 1798, Mar. 19. Francis Bloodgood, - - - 1814.
 1814, Mar. 25. Gideon Hawley, LL. D., - 1841.
 1841, May 25. T. Romeyn Beck, M. D., LL. D., 1855.
 1855, Dec. 4, Samuel B. Woolworth, LL. D.

APPENDIX.

OBSERVATIONS BY GIDEON HAWLEY, LL. D., LATE SECRETARY OF THE REGENTS, ON CERTAIN BRANCHES OF ACADEMIC INSTRUCTION.

[These observations were made at different times commencing with an early edition of the instructions from the regents to the colleges and academies subject to their visitation. They have been enlarged and continued through all subsequent editions, and have been revised for the present edition. The author was appointed secretary of the board of regents in 1814; he held that office until 1841, when he resigned it, and in 1842 he was appointed a regent, which office he still holds; he has therefore now (1864) been connected with the board of regents, first, as its secretary, and then as one of its members, for fifty years. When he became secretary all the books and papers belonging to the office, received by him from his predecessor, were contained in a trunk so small that he carried it under his arm to his own office—little anticipating that he should ever live to see the books and papers of the same office requiring such a room as is now occupied for their accommodation.

The author, relying on his personal knowledge, extending back for half a century, avails himself of the present occasion to compare, or rather contrast, the official services of the board of regents fifty years ago with what they now are; and the number and condition of the academies, subject to visitation in 1814, with their present number and condition.

In 1814, and for a few years thereafter, the regents in preparing their annual reports to the legislature, gave no statistical

information of the condition of the institutions subject to their visitation, because no such information had been communicated to them by these institutions, none having been required by any forms of reports prescribed by the regents, or by any instructions.

The annual reports of the regents, for twenty-five years past, are contained in printed volumes, averaging three hundred and fifty pages octavo. They abound in statistical information, showing the relative condition of the several colleges and academies subject to visitation, in respect to their corporate property, their annual revenue and expenditure, the debts due from them, the subjects of study taught, with the text books used, the professorships established, the number of teachers and their salaries, with the number and classification of the scholars taught. The materials for the report of the regents are derived from subordinate reports, annually made to them, from the several colleges and academies according to forms prescribed and instructions given by the regents; and in respect to academies, the forms prescribed by the regents require annual returns of various matters not above enumerated, with a specification of the studies pursued by each one of more than twenty thousand students ordinarily claimed to be classical students, or students in the higher branches of an English education. In making out such annual reports of the regents all the subordinate reports of the colleges and academies, and more especially those of academies (which are claimants of distributive shares in \$40,000 annually apportioned among them); have to be scrutinized with the greatest care, requiring months of labor, as may be seen by any one who will critically examine the reports of the regents as published by the legislature. The reports thus published are sent annually to all the colleges and academies, and the writer of these remarks, speaking from actual observation and experience while he has been connected with the board of regents, feels thereby warranted

in saying that the distribution of the annual reports of the regents, thus made, by enabling every college and academy to compare itself, in the most important particulars, with every other kindred institution, and thereby to discover its own deficiencies, and finally, (sooner or later) to supply them, has contributed to the growth and prosperity of the institutions subject to visitation, and especially to the growth and prosperity of academies, more than all other causes combined.

For the last few years the regents have, by their committees, or by their secretary, personally visited many of the academies, and all the colleges in the state subject to visitation; and their practice has been attended with the most beneficial results; and if, as there is ground to hope will be the case, it be continued and extended to all institutions in the state annually, or even biennially, it will be a cause of their prosperity next in efficiency, if not equal to, the cause last above mentioned.

In 1814, the number of academies subject to visitation by the regents, and making annual reports to them, was only twenty. The number subject to such visitation and making such reports for 1863, is two hundred and eight. The reports made at the former period occupied only a few lines, and simply stated the number of scholars in the different classes, without showing the extent of their studies or any thing else of like importance. Their report did not contain the one *hundredth* part of what is now required to be contained, and is in fact contained, in the annual reports of our academies as now made.

The writer hopes it will not be thought out of time or place for him to make a single remark, warranted by his personal knowledge; that during the whole time (now half a century) of his connection with the board, *The Regents of the University of the State of New York*, with a name and legal character of high import, have been quiet and unpretending in all their proceedings, never courting the popular breeze to excite public sensation, but being, as all men ever ought to be, sat-

ified with the *mens conscia recti*, leaving it for *Time*, the sovereign *Truth Teller* of this world, to make up its record of their merits or demerits.

G. H.]

In the preceding editions of these instructions, the Secretary of the University, availing himself of the opportunities they presented for cultivating a more intimate relation, and establishing a more enlarged correspondence with the academies addressed by him, invited the special attention of their trustees and teachers to certain suggestions or inquiries, arranged under the following general heads :

Extent of Elementary Studies.

There is reason to believe that in some academies the elementary branches of education, such as reading and writing, considered as arts, to be perfected by practice, and orthography considered as a subject of knowledge to be acquired by study, are practically, if not avowedly, treated as matters of too humble a rank for academic study; it being understood to be presumed, that such inferior branches of education have been sufficiently attended to in common schools, whose peculiar province it is to instruct in them. And such a presumption must be admitted to be reasonable to a certain extent; as all students who are pursuing studies appropriate for an academy must of necessity have passed through the customary course of a common school education, in which reading, writing and spelling must have formed a necessary part. But it does not therefore follow that these elementary branches of education are not to be any longer cultivated in academies; for whatever proficiency in

them may have been made by scholars in the early stages of their education, if their knowledge be not kept alive and matured by repeated exercise during almost the whole period of their minority, they will probably lose much of the benefit of their early acquirements. In this view of the subject, it becomes desirable that the trustees should state in their report how far exercises in reading, writing and spelling, are required of the higher classes in their academy. The information desired can readily be obtained from their teachers, and it is hoped it will not be withheld, either on account of the trouble of procuring it, or any supposed immateriality of it when procured.*

Pronunciation of the English Language.

The trustees or teachers of academies are also requested to state in their report, what degree of attention is paid in their academy to the correct pronunciation of the

* In some of our best academies exercises in *spelling* are required as a part of the regular course of study in the lower departments, and as often as at least once a week, in the higher departments. Reading and writing are also particularly attended to, especially the latter; as a good hand-writing, whether considered as a polite accomplishment, or a practical art, increases in value as society advances in civilization and refinement. Considered as an art, the demand for it in this country is already so great, that it will at any time supply to its possessor (in case his other reliances fail him) the place of an actual capital yielding a competent and respectable livelihood. The saving of time in reading what is well, compared with what is poorly written, is so great, that it is considered good economy to pay an extra sum for good writing.

English language, and what standard of pronunciation is adopted by them. *If the established rules of pronunciation be taught theoretically, and all errors in the practical application of them occurring in the ordinary recitations of scholars, and in their daily intercourse with their teachers, be promptly and openly corrected as often as they occur; and especially if such a course be pursued, where it is most needed, in the use of proper names of persons and places,* there is no doubt that every scholar of ordinary aptitude for learning, would in an ordinary course of academic education, acquire a practical knowledge of correct pronunciation, which, growing finally into a habit, he would carry with him through life. Such an acquisition would certainly be of great value, although, if gained in the way here suggested, it would cost nothing in money, and very little in time; and scholars thus educated would not exhibit (what has sometimes been witnessed in others to the great disparagement of their teachers,) the discreditable contrast of being always able, and sometimes ambitious, to detect the slightest shade of errors in quantity or accent of Latin or Greek words, which they will probably seldom, if ever, have occasion to use in after life; while they are unable to detect in others, and commit daily themselves, the grossest errors in the pronunciation of words in their own language of the most daily use.

Subjects of Study.

In respect to the subjects of study proper to be taught in academies, the Secretary, without pretending to claim any right to speak authoritatively, and certainly without

wishing to obtrude his own opinion on others, hopes it will not be thought either out of time or place for him to suggest, that as the current of public sentiment has, for many years, been setting gradually but irresistibly in favor of a course of education *more and more* practical than any before established, it would be desirable as it would tend to promote the popular cause of practical education, if the trustees and teachers of academies were to state whether, in the course of instruction established by them, (particularly in reference to students who are not expected to extend their studies beyond the limits of an ordinary academic education,) any, and what, discrimination is made by them, in the various subjects of academic study, between what is *most* and what is *least practical*.*

Physical Education.

Education, considered in its most extensive sense, that of being a process for improving individuals of the human species, to the full extent of their capabilities, includes physical as well as intellectual and moral improvement. According to the best established theories on the subject, education is held to be properly divisible, and is now commonly divided into three great departments, distinguished in reference to their different subject matters, as *physical*, *moral*, and *intellectual*. Of these several departments, the intellectual being considered the most

* The reports of recent years bear gratifying evidence that the above suggestions have exerted the desired influence, many studies having been introduced into the academies which have a direct bearing on the pursuits of practical life.

appropriate, if not the most important, for public instruction, has always received, and will doubtless continue to receive in all public institutions, much the greatest share of public attention. Until recently, indeed, in most of our academies, as well as colleges, *intellectual* was cultivated to the almost total neglect of *physical*, if not of *moral* education. But since the principles of Physiology, as applied to the human system, have been more thoroughly investigated, and their value more generally and justly appreciated, *physical education*, which depends on the knowledge of such principles, has risen in public estimation to a much higher rank than it formerly held. A knowledge of the laws of *health* or of the means of preserving it, which was once chiefly confined and thought properly to belong to physicians only, has finally found its way into many of our public schools, where it is now cultivated as a regular branch of public instruction.

To *cure* disease is admitted to be the *peculiar* office of a physician ; and no encroachment on his professional province in that respect is intended or ought to be allowed ; but to *prevent* disease, which ordinarily consists only in knowing and obeying the laws of health, or in fulfilling the conditions prescribed for its enjoyment, is not a matter of like professional or exclusive *monopoly*. Nor is it so considered by physicians, many of whom are among the most strenuous advocates for making Physiology, and particularly that part of it which relates to the laws of health, or the means of securing and preserving the human system in its best possible condition, a subject of regular study in all our institutions for public instruc-

tion. And so general has public sentiment now become in favor of such a study, that nothing but a want of suitable text books has prevented its general introduction into our public schools.*

In view of such considerations, it becomes desirable to ascertain what degree of attention is paid in any of our academies to physical education, considered with special reference to health, or to the best possible development of the corporal or animal functions. The trustees or teachers of academies are therefore requested to communicate in their future reports to the regents, the information desired on the subject above proposed, particularly in so far as it relates to ventilation of school rooms; corporal position of scholars in school, and gymnastic or other exercises out of school, &c.

The teachers of some academies, while professing to furnish the information as above requested, have described the peculiar advantages, or facilities, for ventilation which their school rooms possessed, without stating the important fact, whether and how they practically avail themselves of such advantages or facilities. That it may be seen what importance is attached to such matters elsewhere, the following extract from the regulations or instructions established for the government of a normal school of distinguished celebrity at Edinburgh is subjoined :

* This was true when these instructions were written more than twenty-five years since; there is now no want of suitable text books, and the study of physiology and hygiene has been introduced into most of the academies.

“Great attention should be given to the ventilation of school rooms, so that on no account, even for a few minutes, their inmates shall breathe bad air. The privileges and advantages of ventilation must be dwelt on; the temperature of school rooms must be attended to; there must be no constrained posture either in standing or sitting; no injury to the spine by want of back support in sitting; and no confinement for more than an hour at a time without exercise in the open air, with the benefit of rotary swings and other safe gymnastics; rooms when empty, to be well aired by cross windows; and such airing to be repeated hourly when practicable.”*

* In one of the academies of the city of Albany the trustees, some years since, established the following regulations on the subject of ventilating their school rooms, which have ever since been strictly enforced, and with the most beneficial results: “It shall be the duty of the steward to see that the whole academy edifice be kept at all times ventilated in the best practicable manner, and to secure such ventilation, which the trustees consider of the first importance, it is hereby made the special duty of the steward (until a suitable ventilator through the ceiling and roof, above the upper hall, shall be constructed,) to lower or cause to be lowered, after the exercises of each day shall be closed, as well in the winter as in the summer season, an upper sash of one or more of the windows in each of the rooms in the academy which shall have been occupied during the day, and to cause the same to be kept so lowered during the summer season for the whole night, except in rainy, or other unsuitable weather, and in other seasons of the year to cause the same to be kept so lowered for at least an hour each day, and at all times, when the weather will permit, to keep the upper sash of one or more of the windows in the chapel (being an upper

These regulations are minute, and may at first view appear unimportant; but not so, it is believed, after further reflection. The importance of ventilation, especially, cannot well be overrated. It is a subject which has recently attracted much public attention, both in this and in other countries, and it is now undergoing a course of investigation and discussion, which is expected to lead to the most beneficial results.

Extent of Study Memoriter, or by Rote.

To suffer a pupil to learn the demonstration of a mathematical theorem by *rote*, which is a mere artificial drill on the memory, without the exercise of the understanding, would be condemned as *absurd*. On the other hand, to require a pupil, in adding or multiplying numbers in arithmetical operations, to rely on his understanding solely, without any aid from artificial memory, in the use of addition or multiplication tables, would be equally *absurd*. Hence it is plain that *some* subjects of study must be addressed chiefly to the understanding, while *others* require only the aid of memory. To the former class, belong all cases involving any process of reasoning. And of a kindred, although not of the same character, are all such matters as being connected by certain affini-

room) down both night and day, and also to keep, during the day time in the summer season, and whenever the weather will permit in other seasons of the year, the front or outward door, opening into the lower hall, open by fastening the same back, and also to keep one of the sashes in the windows of the halls above, either up or down, so as to admit of the constant entrance of fresh air."

ties, may at once, when learned in that connection, be recalled to mind by a principle of association, which in such cases supplies the place of artificial memory. To the other class, that of things required to be learned by rote, belong all isolated facts as well as ultimate principles. And if, for the purpose of securing a more ready command over them, we treat as belonging to the same class, many facts not wholly isolated, as well as many principles not strictly ultimate, we shall probably find it tend much more to effect our object, than to depend for their remembrance in time of need, on the uncertain power of recollecting them from their relations to other things; for it will be found that in proportion as such facts and principles have been learned by rote in early life; so will commonly be their subserviency to practical purposes in after life. Let any one of mature age undertake to estimate the value of having a ready command over such facts and principles, and, unless his early education shall have been different from the common course, he will regret that his store of them is not more abundant; and if it were possible for him to recall and revise what is past, it cannot be doubted, that to enlarge that store would be among the first acts of his revision. How many matters once well understood in their *rationale*, but long since forgotten, he would make the subjects of study by rote, reiterating their impression on his memory for the same reason, if not to the same extent, as in early life he did the common addition and multiplication tables, or the common rules in grammar and arithmetic. How industrious would he be in treasuring up for future use,

such matters as the specific gravity of bodies, their constituent parts and proportions, with other like important truths in chemistry and physics — the leading dates and events in history, topographical statistics, with many other matters alike important for future reference. Nor would he, in laying up such a store of knowledge, fail to include in it some of the leading principles of science; such, for example, as the universal law of gravity — *attraction directly as quantity of matter, and inversely as the square of distance; or the law of falling bodies — spaces described as the squares of the times being for the first second of time 16 and $\frac{1}{2}$ feet; or the fundamental principle in mechanics — equality of products from moving power and resisting weight multiplied each into its own velocity; or separately — momentum, as quantity of matter multiplied into its velocity; and such also as the important law of fluids — pressure as depth independent of breadth, with resistance to moving bodies as the square of their velocities; or such as the sublime discovery in astronomy, planets all moving in elliptical orbits, the radius vector of each describing equal areas in equal times, with the squares of their periodic times as the cubes of their mean distances from the sun.* How greatly to be desired would be a knowledge of such principles always at command; and yet if we depend for our knowledge on having once demonstrated them, how frail will be the dependance! how transient the knowledge! While, on the other hand, if such knowledge be artificially impressed on the memory, like that of other things learned in early life by rote, how lasting it becomes! The demon-

stration of the principle may long since have been forgotten, but the principle itself will remain.

From a course of remarks similar to the above, in a former edition of these instructions, it was, as I have been informed, inferred by some under whose notice the remarks happened to fall, that the writer of them intended to recommend study by rote, in preference to study by demonstration; thus exalting the faculty of memory to the debasement of that of the understanding. And it must be admitted that from certain unqualified expressions inadvertently used on that occasion, such an inference would seem to be in some measure warranted. But no such warrant was intended to be given nor was such inference foreseen. The writer would hope to be among the last to disparage intelligent study, or to enlarge the province of memory by encroaching on that of the understanding. The only position intended to be taken by him was simply this—that there are many principles, which being once learned from demonstration ought to be afterwards inculcated by rote, not that they were to be *originally* learned in that way, but only so inculcated *after* first being demonstrated in the ordinary way.

The position thus qualified and explained is still maintained, and may, I think, be easily defended. Let us illustrate it by a few practical cases. Suppose it be required to compute the superficial areas of different figures; how important to have at command the principles on which the computation depends; such as the area of a parallelogram being equal to the product of its

base into its altitude—of a triangle to one-half such product—of a circle to the product of one-half its radius into its circumference, and of a sphere to four times that product. So if we wish to compare the areas of different figures, how desirable to know that the areas of all similar figures are as the squares of their corresponding or homologous sides—or if it be required to compute the solid contents of bodies, how convenient to be able to apply at once the principles of the computation—such as a cone being one-third of a cylinder of the same base and altitude—a sphere two-thirds of a cylinder circumscribed around it and having the same altitude—with innumerable other cases of a similar character. Or if we change the field of illustration from geometry to physics, we shall find equally striking instances in support of the same position; such for example as the case of a traveller desirous to measure the depth of a precipice, on the top of which he stands. How important, for that purpose, that he should know, without recourse to books, that if he drop a stone it will fall sixteen feet the first second, forty-eight the next, and so on—the spaces described being always as the squares of the times of descent; so that if he have with him a watch beating seconds, or for want of that, if he refer to the beating of his own pulse, in an ordinary state, he can ascertain with sufficient accuracy the depth of the precipice to be measured. Again, if we are acquainted with the specific gravities of different bodies, and have the knowledge so stored in the memory as to be always available, how convenient it would be for practical application in estimating the weight of stone, iron, &c.

Or, to be more particular, suppose a traveller wishes to ascertain the height of a mountain he is about to ascend. If he has had the good fortune to learn and retain in memory the specific gravity of mercury and atmospheric air, he will, on comparing them, find the former about 12,000 times heavier than the latter, from which he will at once infer that one inch of mercury is equal in weight to 12,000 inches of air—or, in other words, that a fall of one inch in his barometer indicates an ascent of 12,000 inches, or 1,000 feet, up the mountain.*

To illustrate the value of knowledge at command, I will only refer to one other case, that of ascertaining heights and distances from the sphericity of the earth. A single mile of even surface, such as that of water, curvates from a straight line drawn as a tangent to that surface eight inches—two miles, thirty-two inches—three miles, seventy-two inches, or six feet; the curvation being, for moderate distances, as their squares, or nearly so. Hence, if we are acquainted with the simple principle here stated, we may measure heights by distances, and distances by heights, with only one of them given or ascertained; and if our knowledge of the principle be always at command, how convenient it would be for practical use when a ship at sea first discovers the top of a mountain, light-house, or other object of *known* elevation; for by knowing its elevation, its distance may be at once ascertained; so if the distance be known

*What is here stated is not given with scientific precision, but only as approximation to it in round numbers.

the elevation of the mountain may be in the like manner ascertained.

The principle involved in all cases referred to in the preceding remarks in defence of the position there assumed, ought, I admit, to be demonstrated, so far as it may be demonstrable, by every student, on his first undertaking to learn it; and he should be kept to the demonstration until he fully comprehends it. But after that is done, I hold, and have in the preceding remarks endeavored to show, that the principle itself without the demonstration should be inculcated on the memory in the same manner as if it were to be learned only by rote. Demonstrations in their best form are too complex, and in their common form too artificial, to be long retained in memory; but principles, abstracted from their demonstrations, and expressed with suitable concentration of thought and language, are not more difficult to be learned and retained by rote than most other things which it is common to learn and retain in that way. Take, for example, the principle involved in one of the cases above referred to, that of measuring heights and distances from the sphericity of the earth. The demonstration of the principle would occupy considerable time, and require much thought, but the principle itself may be concentrated almost to a point, such as—*the surface of the earth curves from any given point, according to the square of the distance, being for a single mile eight inches.* The demonstration of such a principle it would be difficult for most persons to retain long in memory, but the principle itself, being once learned by rote, noth-

ing would be easier than to retain it; it would indeed remain of itself, like every thing else which becomes habitual or involuntary.

The chief object of the preceding remarks is to present for the consideration of academic teachers what is thought to be an important subject, and to invite them in their future reports to communicate, as mere matter of fact, how far the mode of instruction pursued by them is in accordance with the principles involved in these remarks.

Composition as a Scholastic Exercise.

Composition is an exercise requiring two different operations of the mind—originating or carrying on a train of thought, and expressing it in language. How intimately these operations are connected, and how wonderfully they act and react on each other, it is not here proposed to inquire; all I propose now to do is to offer a few remarks on composition, considered in reference merely to *language*.

Language, in whatever point of light it may be considered, resolves itself ultimately into the use of outward signs for expressing inward thought or feeling; words being nothing but signs, and their meaning the things signified. In reading printed, or hearing spoken language, which is more or less the daily occupation of almost every person, we are constantly passing from the sign to the thing signified, from words to their meaning; and hence we become so familiar with their connection in that order where the sign is first presented, and the

mind always passes from that to the thing signified—that we are never embarrassed in the ordinary exercise of reading written, or hearing spoken language. A man of common education will read a common English book a whole day, without being at a loss for the meaning of a single word in it. The reason undoubtedly is, that during his early education, it was his daily practice to learn, and in after life to apply words and their meaning in the order in which they are always presented in *reading*. But how immeasurably different with the same man (supposing him to be of the ordinary class), is the same exercise when reversed—that is, when he is required to pass from the *thing* signified to the *sign*—from thought to language or expression—which constitutes the whole exercise of composition, as we are now considering it. He hesitates—is embarrassed—and at a loss at every step he takes; not because he is ignorant of the meaning of words, or of their connection, considered as signs, with thought, as the thing signified; but because he is not familiar with that connection presented in that order, where the idea or thing signified comes first, and the word or sign of it last. Only give him the sign first, and he passes instantly to the thing signified, because he is daily accustomed to such an operation—to seeing words or hearing sounds, and connecting them with their appropriate meaning.

To show how much depends on the order in which we are accustomed to learn things, we have only to refer to our knowledge of the common alphabet, where we shall find every thing depending on the order in which its

letters have been learned. If we repeat them in their accustomed order, we run through them with the greatest ease and rapidity; but on reversing that order and attempting to repeat the letters backwards, we meet with the greatest embarrassment; and yet there is nothing in the nature of the letters making them easier to learn or repeat in one order than in another. Each order is in itself arbitrary—for if we make ourselves as familiar with the letters in their reversed as in their direct order, we find it as easy to say them backwards as forwards. And so it is with language; if we can make ourselves as familiar with the connection between words and ideas, in the reversed as in the direct order, we shall find as little difficulty in passing from one to the other, in one order as another.

Since, then, so much depends on the order in which we are accustomed to consider words and ideas, it would seem to be reasonable to conclude that in proportion as we become familiar with that order, as it always occurs in composition, will be our facility in composing—and that if we can become as familiar with the exercise of composing for ourselves, as we are with reading what is composed by others, we may (having reference only to language) perform one operation as easily as the other. Assuming such a conclusion to be well founded, how can we best accomplish so desirable an object—that of making ourselves as familiar with composition as with reading? Shall we require more frequent exercises in composition, in which the student is always to find ideas, and then signs or words to express them? That would tend di-

rectly to accomplish the object; and where there is no want of ideas, and no reluctance to undertake the written expression of them, no better means of accomplishment can be used. But are such means *ordinarily* the best that can be applied? The youthful mind is commonly more reluctant to engage in exercises of composition, than in anything else required to be done. And why is it so? They who have no want of ideas, and know how to express them, feel no such reluctance. On the contrary, they are often ambitious to give body and form to their conceptions, either in written or spoken language. The reluctance, then, must proceed either from paucity of ideas or inability to express them—from want of thought or ignorance of language, or from both causes combined. The latter is probably the most common source of reluctance, and we shall accordingly so consider it. The question then arises, what are the best means of supplying such defect or want of thought, and of imparting the requisite knowledge of language? Without undertaking to enumerate all the means that may be used for such a purpose, I will only here specify two of them—*translation* from a dead or foreign language into our own—and *analysis* of English text books. These I consider to be the most leading and important means, not only to remove the reluctance above noticed, and thereby to gain *indirectly* the principal end above proposed, but also to subserve that end *directly*. This may, I think, be shown by the following summary views, which might be greatly amplified, if space would permit.

In translating from another into our own language,

the first step in the process is to find out the thought or idea to be translated. When that is done, the next step is, *or at least should be*, to find English words best fitted, and to collate or arrange them in the order best calculated to express the translated idea, according to the true spirit or idiom of the English language. Here, then, we have an operation directly the reverse of that which occurs in reading from our own language. Instead of passing from words to ideas—from the sign to the thing signified, which is all that we do in reading—we do, in the exercise or act of translation, necessarily pass from ideas to words—from the thing signified to the sign, thus becoming as familiar with their connection, when viewed in the *reversed*, as we were before in the *direct* order. Now such a *reversed* view is what is always required to be taken in every exercise in composition; and in proportion to our familiarity with such a view, will be our facility in composing. In short, to sum up the whole matter in the fewest possible words, *translation* from one language into another is, in respect to its influence on the power of expressing thought in the language to which it is converted, a continued process of composition *in* the latter language. It is not merely equivalent to such a process, but is such a process itself. *Here*, then, probably lies the chief, or one of the chief benefits derivable from the study of the Latin and Greek languages. They furnish the most abundant and variegated store of ideas, and at the same time the collocation of their words is so radically different from ours, that the translation of them into our own language serves the purpose of improve-

ment in English composition, in the same manner and to the same extent as the exercise of clothing or expressing an original idea in its appropriate English language.

In view of this latter source of benefit from the study of Latin and Greek, what are we to think of the practice tolerated, if not encouraged, in some of our academies, of allowing students in those languages to consult, *ad libitum*, translations of the books read by them? What else can we think of it, than that it tends to defeat one of the chief and most rational objects that can be proposed in such a study—that of improving the inventive faculty in the expression of thought? How much less irrational is it, than to give to a student a subject for his exercise in composition, and then to write it out for him? What is it, in short, but giving him at once both a sign and the thing signified, without requiring or allowing any exercise of his own faculties?

In common conversation, and in all extemporary addresses, the speaker always passes from thought to expression—from the thing signified to its sign—and like translation from one language to another, it is a continued process of composition in the language used by the speaker; and it may be made subservient to like improvement; but it is commonly conducted with much less care than formal translations from one language to another, under a teacher who requires the translation to be according to the idiom of the language in which improvement is sought.

Literal translations according to the idiom of the translated language are, I believe, preferred by some

teachers; but such translations certainly ought not to supersede free translations according to the idiom of our own language.

The analysis of English text books may be so conducted, as to subserve the purposes of improvement in English composition, in much the same manner, and for the same reasons, as translation from a foreign language into our own. The text book furnishes a train of thought, expressed in language more or less peculiar to each author, and if the student be required to express the same thought in his own language, to borrow only the author's ideas, but not his words, he will necessarily exercise his mind in finding signs or words for ideas—that is, in passing from the thing signified to the sign, in much the same manner as if he were translating a foreign into his native language, or clothing an original idea in its appropriate words. If such be a correct view of the case, how much to be condemned must that practice or mode of instruction be, which allows a student, in analyzing a text book, to use in all cases the language of its author, or which does not admonish him of his error, when he does so use it

G. H.

INSTITUTIONS SUBJECT TO THE VISIT- ATION OF THE REGENTS.

I. LITERARY COLLEGES.

	<i>Date of Charter.</i>
Columbia College.....	1754, October 31.
Union College.....	1795, February 25.
Hamilton College.....	1812, May 26.
Hobart College, (formerly Geneva College).....	1825, April 5.
University of the City of New York.....	1831, April 18.
Madison University.....	1846, March 26.
St. John's College.....	1846, April 10.
Genesee College.....	1849, February 27.
University of Rochester.....	1851, February 24.
University of Albany, (Law Department only in operation).....	1851, April 17.
Peoples' College.....	1853, April 12.
Troy University.....	1855, April 12.
Elmira Female College.....	1855, April 13.
St. Lawrence University.....	1856, April 3.
Alfred University.....	1857, March 28.
Ingham University.....	1857, April 3.
Buffalo College.....	1859, April 18.
College of St. Francis Xavier.....	1861, January 10.
Vassar Female College.....	1861, January 18.
University of Brooklyn.....	1851, March 26.
Manhattan College.....	1863, April 2.

II. MEDICAL COLLEGES.

	<i>Date of Charter.</i>
College of Physicians and Surgeons of the City of New York.....	1807, March 12.
Medical Department of Hobart College.....	1835, March 27.

Date of Charter.

Medical Department of the University of the City of New York.....	1837, February 11.
Albany Medical College.....	1839, February 16.
Medical Department of the University of Buffalo	1847, March 22.
New York Medical College.....	1850, April 8.
Excelsior Medical College.....	1858, April 13.
Homœopathic Medical College.....	1860, April 12.
New York Medical College for Women.....	1863, April 14.

III. ACADEMIES.

Albany County.

Date of incorporation.

Albany Academy.....	Albany.....	March 4, 1813.
Albany Female Academy.....	do.....	Feb. 16, 1821.
Albany Female Seminary.....	do.....	April 9, 1828.
Knoxville Academy.....	Knoxville.....	May 9, 1837.
Rensselaerville Academy.....	Rensselaerville....	Jan. 30, 1845.

Alleghany County.

Alfred Academy.....	Alfred.....	Jan. 31, 1843.
Angelica Academy.....	Angelica.....	Oct. 31, 1859.
Friendship Academy.....	Friendship.....	Feb. 8, 1849.
Genesee Valley Seminary.....	Belfast.....	Jan. 8, 1857.
Richburgh Academy.....	Richburgh.....	April 12, 1850.
Rushford Academy.....	Rushford.....	March 4, 1852.
Spring Mills Academy.....	Spring Mills.....	April 8, 1861.

Broome County.

Binghamton Academy.....	Binghamton.....	Aug. 23, 1842.
Susquehanna Seminary.....	do.....	April 7, 1854.
Windsor Academy.....	Windsor.....	March 15, 1849.

Cattaraugus County.

Olean Academy.....	Olean.....	April 11, 1853.
Randolph Academy Association.....	Randolph.....	Jan. 24, 1851.

Cayuga County.

Auburn Academy.....	Auburn.....	Feb. 14, 1815.
Cayuga Lake Academy.....	Aurora.....	March 23, 1801.
Friends' Academy.....	Union Springs....	Jan. 13, 1860.
Genoa Academy.....	Genoa.....	Feb. 4, 1847.
Moravia Institute.....	Moravia.....	Jan. 23, 1840.
Port Byron Free School & Academy.	Port Byron.....	Oct. 31, 1859.

(Pursuant to an act of the Legislature of April 7, 1857).

Chautauqua County.*Date of incorporation.*

Chautauqua Collegiate Institute	Stockton	April 21, 1857.
(Provisional charter. No report yet received).		
Ellington Academy	Ellington	Feb. 11, 1853.
Fredonia Academy	Fredonia	Nov. 25, 1824.
Jamestown Academy	Jamestown	April 16, 1836.
Mayville Academy	Mayville	April 24, 1834.
Westfield Academy	Westfield	May 5, 1837.

Chemung County.

Elmira Academy	Elmira	Jan. 9, 1863.
(Pursuant to act of the Legislature of April 4, 1859).		

Chenango County.

Norwich Academy	Norwich	Feb. 14, 1843.
Oxford Academy	Oxford	Jan. 27, 1794.

Clinton County.

Champlain Academy	Champlain	Aug. 23, 1842.
Keesville Academy	Keesville	May 4, 1835.
Plattsburgh Academy	Plattsburgh	April 21, 1828.

Columbia County.

Claverack Academy and H. R. I.	Claverack	April 25, 1831.
Hudson Academy	Hudson	March 3, 1807.
Kinderhook Academy	Kinderhook	April 3, 1824.
Spencertown Academy	Spencertown	May 13, 1845.

Cortland County.

Cincinnatus Academy	Cincinnatus	April 21, 1857.
Cortland Academy	Homer	Feb. 2, 1819.
Cortlandville Academy	Cortlandville	Jan. 31, 1843.
New York Central Academy	McGrawville	May 4, 1864.

Delaware County.

Delaware Academy	Delhi	Feb. 2, 1820.
Delaware Literary Institute	Franklin	April 23, 1835.
Walton Academy	Walton	Feb. 10, 1854.
Andes Collegiate Institute	Andes	July 3, 1862.

Dutchess County.

Academy of Dutchess County	Pongkeepsie	March 17, 1792.
Poughkeepsie Female Academy	do	May 10, 1836.

Erie County.

Aurora Academy	Aurora	April 30, 1833.
Buffalo Female Academy	Buffalo	Oct. 14, 1851.

Date of incorporation.

Buffalo Central School Buffalo Jan. 9, 1862.
 (Pursuant to act of the Legislature of April 16, 1861).

Clarence Academy Clarence Oct. 12, 1854.

Springville Academy..... Springville..... March 19, 1827.

Essex County.

Ticonderoga Academy Ticonderoga April 8, 1858.
 (Provisional charter. No report yet received).

Franklin County.

Fort Covington Academy Fort Covington.... April 21, 1831.

Franklin Academy..... Malone..... April 28, 1831.

Fulton County.

Gloversville Union Seminary..... Gloversville..... Jan. 11, 1855.

Johnstown Academy..... Johnstown..... Jan. 27, 1794.

Kingsboro Academy Kingsboro Feb. 5, 1839.

Genesee County.

Batavia Union School Batavia Feb. 26, 1861.
 (Pursuant to an act of the Legislature of June 18, 1853).

Bethany Academy Bethany..... March 29, 1841.

Cary Collegiate Seminary Oakfield..... May 16, 1845.

Genesec and Wyoming Seminary ... Alexander..... March 27, 1845.

Ingham University, Academical Dept. Le Roy April 3, 1857.

Rural Seminary..... East Pembroke.... April 17, 1856.

Le Roy Academic Institute Le Roy..... Feb. 11, 1864.

Greene County.

Coxsackie Academy..... Coxsackie..... April 2, 1863.

Greenville Academy..... Greenville Feb. 26, 1816.

Herkimer County.

Academy at Little Falls Little Falls..... Oct. 17, 1844.

Fairfield Academy Fairfield March 15, 1803.

West Winfield Academy West Winfield Feb. 14, 1851.

Jefferson County.

Antwerp Liberal Literary Institute.. Antwerp Feb. 1, 1856.

Jefferson County Institute Watertown..... May 25, 1836.

Union Academy of Belleville Belleville April 13, 1826.

Hungerford Collegiate Institute..... Adams March 24, 1864.

Kings County.

Brooklyn Collegiate and P. Institute. Brooklyn..... April 7 1854.

Erasmus Hall Academy Flatbush Nov. 20, 1787.

Packer Collegiate Institute..... Brooklyn..... March 19, 1863.

Lewis County.*Date of incorporation.*

Lowville Academy	Lowville	March 21, 1808.
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Livingston County.

Dansville Seminary	Dansville.....	Jan. 14, 1858.
Genesee Wesleyan Seminary.....	Lima.....	April 30, 1833.
Genesee Academy	Genesee	March 10, 1827.
Mount Morris Union School.....	Mt. Morris	Jan. 13, 1859.
(Pursuant to an act of the Legislature of June 18, 1853).		
Nunda Literary Institute.....	Nunda	Jan. 30, 1845.

Madison County.

Brookfield Academy... ..	Brookfield	April 17, 1847.
DeRuyter Institute	DeRuyter.....	March 30, 1836.
(Reincorporated December 3, 1847.)		
Grammar School of Mad. University	Hamilton.....	June 17, 1853.
Hamilton Female Seminary.....	do	Jan. 17, 1856.
Oneida Seminary	Oneida	July 9, 1857.
Oneida Conference Seminary	Cazenovia.....	April 6, 1825.
Peterboro' Academy	Peterboro	Jan. 28, 1853.
Yates Polytechnic Institute.....	Chittenango	April 11, 1853.

Monroe County.

Brockport Collegiate Institute	Brockport.....	Feb'y 15, 1842.
Monroe Academy	Henrietta	Jan. 31, 1843.
Parma Institute	Parma.....	March 10, 1859.
(Provisional charter. No report yet received.)		
Penfield Seminary.....	Penfield	Oct. 8, 1857.
Riga Academy.....	Riga.....	May 11, 1846.
Rochester Female Academy	Rochester	April 21, 1837.
Webster Academy.....	Webster.....	April 17, 1856.
Rochester High School	Rochester	July 3, 1862.
(Pursuant to an act of the Legislature of April 8, 1861.)		

Montgomery County.

Ames Academy.....	Ames	April 22, 1837.
Amsterdam Female Seminary.....	Amsterdam.....	March 29, 1839.
Canajoharie Academy.....	Canajoharie.....	April 13, 1826.
Fort Plain Seminary and Fem. Col. I	Fort Plain.....	Oct. 20, 1853.
Palatine Bridge Union Free School.	Palatine Bridge...	Jan. 10, 1861.
(Pursuant to an act of the Legislature of June 18, 1853.)		

New York.

Deaf and Dumb Institution.....	New York	April 15, 1817.
New York Free Academy.....	do	May 7, 1847.
Rutger's Female Institute.....	do	April 10, 1838.

Niagara County.*Date of incorporation.*

Lockport Union School	Lockport.....	Oct.	26, 1850.
(Pursuant to an act of the Legislature of March 18, 1850.)			
Wilson Collegiate Institute	Wilson.....	Feb'y	19, 1846.

Oneida County.

Angusta Academy	Angusta.....	Feb'y	28, 1842.
Clinton Grammar School	Clinton.....	March	28, 1817.
Clinton Liberal Institute.....	do	April	29, 1834.
Hobart Hall Institute.....	Holland Patent...	March	11, 1839.
Prospect Academy.....	Prospect.....	Jan.	24, 1851.
Rome Academy.....	Rome.....	April	28, 1835.
(Reincorporated January 28, 1848.)			
Sauquoit Academy.....	Sauquoit.....	April	6, 1849.
Utica Academy.....	Utica	March	14, 1814.
(Charter amended May 26, 1853.)			
Utica Female Academy.....	do	April	28, 1837.
Vernon Academy.....	Vernon	April	18, 1838.
Whitestown Seminary.....	Whitestown.....	March	27, 1845.

Onondaga County.

Fayetteville Seminary.....	Fayetteville.....	July	9, 1857.
(Provisional charter. No report yet received.)			
Jordan Academy... ..	Jordan.....	Jan.	25, 1842.
Manlius Academy	Manlius.....	April	13, 1835.
Munro Collegiate Institute	Elbridge.....	April	23, 1839.
Onondaga Academy	Onondaga Valley .	April	10, 1813.
Pompey Academy	Pompey	March	19, 1811.
Syracuse High School	Syracuse	Jan.	9, 1852.
(Pursuant to an act of the Legislature of April 13, 1860.)			

Ontario County.

Canandaigua Academy	Canandaigua.....	March	4, 1795.
East Bloomfield Academy	East Bloomfield...	April	9, 1838.
Geneva Classical and Union School .	Geneva.....	Feb'y	10, 1854.
(Pursuant to an act of the Legislature of April 15, 1853.)			
Naples Academy	Naples.....	March	10, 1859.
Ontario Female Seminary	Canandaigua	April	14, 1825.
Phelps Union and Classical School..	Phelps.....	Jan.	8, 1837.
(Pursuant to an act of the Legislature of April 19, 1855.)			

Orange County.

Chester Academy.....	Chester.....	Feb'y	27, 1844.
Farmer's Hall Academy.....	Gothen.....	April	1, 1790.
Montgomery Academy.....	Montgomery.....	April	25, 1791.

		<i>Date of incorporation.</i>	
S. S. Seward Institute.....	Florida.....	May	7, 1847.
Walkill Academy.....	Middletown.....	May,	26, 1841.
Warwick Institute.....	Warwick.....	March	17, 1854.

Orleans County.

Albion Academy.....	Albion.....	May	1, 1837.
Holley Academy.....	Holley.....	March	28, 1850.
Medina Academy.....	Medina.....	April	10, 1850.
Phipps Union Seminary.....	Albion.....	Feb'y	11, 1840.
Yates Academy.....	Yates.....	Aug.	23, 1842.

Oswego County.

Falley Seminary.....	Fulton.....	March	5, 1857.
Mexico Academy.....	Mexico.....	April	13, 1826.
Oswego High School.....	Oswego.....	Jan.	13, 1859.

(Pursuant to an act of the Legislature of June 18, 1853.)

Pulaski Academy.....	Pulaski.....	Jan.	14, 1858.
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(Pursuant to an act of the Legislature of June 4, 1853.)

Otsego County.

Cherry Valley Academy.....	Cherry Valley.....	Feb'y	8, 1796.
Gilbertsville Academy and C. I.....	Gilbertsville.....	May	4, 1841.
Hartwick Seminary.....	Hartwick.....	Aug.	13, 1816.
Unadilla Academy.....	Unadilla.....	April	1, 1852.

Putnam County.

Raymond Collegiate Institute.....	Carmel.....	March	30, 1859.
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(Provisional charter. No report yet received.)

Queens County.

Hempstead Institute.....	Hempstead.....	Jan.	14, 1858.
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(Provisional charter. No report yet received.)

Union Hall Academy.....	Jamaica.....	March	9, 1792.
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Rensselaer County.

Ball Seminary.....	Hoosick Falls.....	April	11, 1843.
Lansingburgh Academy.....	Lansingburgh.....	Feb'y	8, 1796.
Troy Academy.....	Troy.....	May	5, 1834.
Troy Female Seminary.....	do.....	May	6, 1837.
Troy High School.....	do.....	Jan.	9, 1863.

(Pursuant to an act of the Legislature of April 22, 1862.)

Rockland County.

Rockland Co. Female Institute.....	Orange.....	Oct.	12, 1855.
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(Provisional charter. No report yet received.)

St. Lawrence County.*Date of incorporation.*

Canton Academy.....	Canton.....	April 24, 1837.
Gouverneur Wesleyan Seminary.....	Gouverneur.....	April 5, 1828.
Lawrenceville Academy.....	Lawrenceville.....	April 8, 1861.
Ogdensburgh Educational Institnte..	Ogdensburgh.....	April 20, 1835.
St. Lawrence Academy.....	Potsdam.....	March 25, 1816.

Saratoga County.

Galway Academy.....	Galway.....	May 26, 1836.
(Reincorporated October 11, 1845.)		
Jonesville Academy.....	Jonesville.....	April 1, 1850.
Mechanicville Academy.....	Mechanicville.....	July 11, 1861.
Schuylerville Academy.....	Schuylerville.....	Jan. 23, 1840.

Schenectady County.

Schenectady Union School.....	Schenectady.....	Oct. 13, 1856.
(Pursuant to an act of the Legislature of April 9, 1856.)		

Schoharie County.

N. Y. Conference Seminary and C. I.	Charlotteville.....	March 5, 1850.
Schoharie Academy.....	Schoharie.....	April 28, 1837.

Schuyler County.

Watkins Academy.....	Watkins.....	Jan. 13, 1860.
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Seneca County.

East Geneva Conference Seminary..	Ovid.....	Feb. 11, 1864.
Seneca Falls Academy.....	Seneca Falls.....	April 27, 1837.
Waterloo Union School.....	Waterloo.....	Oct. 12, 1855.
(Pursuant to an act of the Legislature of April 10, 1855.)		

Steuben County.

Corning Free Academy.....	Corning.....	March 1, 1860.
(Pursuant to an act of the Legislature of April 13, 1859.)		
Franklin Academy.....	Prattsburg.....	Feb'y 23, 1824.
Rogersville Union Seminary.....	Rogersville.....	Jan. 28, 1853.
Troupsburgh Academy.....	Troupsburgh.....	Oct. 17, 1861.

Suffolk County.

Clinton Academy.....	East Hampton....	Nov. 20, 1787.
Sag Harbor Institute.....	Sag Harbor.....	Jan. 20, 1846.
Huntington Union School.....	Huntington.....	April 22, 1862.
(Pnsuant to an act of the Legislature of April 22, 1862.)		

Sullivan County.

Liberty Normal Institute.....	Liberty.....	April 10, 1849.
Monticello Academy.....	Monticello.....	April 1, 1852.

Tioga County.*Date of incorporation.*

Owego Academy.....	Owego.....	April	16, 1828.
Waverly Institute.....	Waverly.....	Jan.	21, 1858.

Tompkins County.

Groton Academy.....	Groton.....	May	9, 1837.
Ithaca Academy.....	Ithaca.....	March	24, 1823.
Trumansburgh Academy.....	Trumansburgh.....	July	6, 1854.

Ulster County.

Ellenville High School.....	Ellenville.....	April	17, 1856.
(Provisional charter. No report yet received.)			
Kingston Academy.....	Kingston.....	Feb'y	3, 1795.
New Paltz Academy.....	New Paltz.....	April	12, 1833.
(Reincorporated October 11, 1845.)			
Sangerties Academy.....	Sangerties.....	April	7, 1854.

Warren County.

Glens Falls Academy.....	Glens Falls.....	Jan.	25, 1842.
Warrensburgh Academy.....	Warrensburgh.....	May	4, 1860.

Washington County.

Argyle Academy.....	Argyle.....	May	4, 1841.
Cambridge Academy.....	Cambridge.....	March	20, 1815.
Granville Academy.....	Granville.....	March	31, 1828.
Marshall Seminary of Easton.....	Easton.....	Dec.	1, 1863.
North Granville Ladies Seminary... ..	North Granville..	Dec.	2, 1862.
North Hebron Institute.....	North Hebron.....	March	17, 1854.
Union Village Academy.....	Union Village.....	Jan.	23, 1840.
Washington Academy.....	Salem.....	Sept.	29, 1791.
Washington Co. Seminary and C. I..	Fort Edward.....	July	6, 1854.
Whitehall Academy.....	Whitehall.....	Oct.	27, 1848.

Wayne County.

Leavenworth Institute.....	Wolcott.....	July	14, 1859.
Lyons Union School.....	Lyons.....	Jan.	8, 1857.
(Pursuant to an act of the Legislature of April 19, 1855.)			
Macedon Academy.....	Macedon.....	April	11, 1842
Marion Collegiate Institute.....	Marion.....	July	6, 1855.
Newark Union Free School.....	Newark.....	Feb'y	5, 1863.
(Pursuant to an act of the Legislature of June 18, 1853.)			
Palmyra Classical and Union School.	Palmyra.....	Jan.	14, 1858.
(Pursuant to an act of the Legislature of April 7, 1857.)			
Red Creek Union Academy.....	Red Creek.....	March	27, 1839.
Sodus Academy	Sodus.....	Jan.	11, 1855.

Date of incorporation.

Walworth Academy.....	Walworth.....	May 12, 1841.
Wayne and Ontario Colle'te Institute.	Newark.....	July 6. 1855.
(Provisional charter. No report yet received.)		

Westchester County.

Bedford Female Institute.....	Bedford.....	April 12, 1855.
(Provisional charter. No report yet received.)		
Mount Pleasant Academy.....	Sing Sing.....	March 24, 1820.
North Salem Academy... ..	North Salem.....	March 18, 1790
Peekskill Academy.....	Peekskill.....	April 16, 1838.
Riverdale Institute.....	Yonkers.....	April 10, 1863.
(Provisional charter. No report yet received.)		

Wyoming County.

Arcade Academy.....	Arcade.....	Feb'y 20, 1862.
(Provisional charter. No report yet received.)		
Middlebury Academy.....	Wyoming.....	Jan. 26, 1819.
Perry Academy.....	Perry.....	April 7, 1854.
Pike Seminary.....	Pike.....	Feb'y 1, 1856.
Warsaw Union School.....	Warsaw.....	Jan. 11, 1855.
(Pursuant to an act of the Legislature of June 18, 1853.)		

Yates County.

Dundee Academy.....	Dundee.....	March 22, 1855.
Penn Yan Academy.....	Penn Yan.....	April 17, 1857.
Starkey Seminary.....	Eddytown.....	Feb'y 25, 1848.

