No. 5.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

JULY 7, 1852.

Mr. Lawton presented the following Report of the Executive Committee on the Free Academy, recommending the adoption of the subjoined Rules and Resolutions. Ordered, That the said Report, Rules and Resolutions be adopted, and five hundred copies printed.

ALBERT GILBERT,
Clerk.

TO THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The Executive Committee for the care, management and government of the Free Academy, to whom was referred the following resolution, to wit:

Resolved, That the Executive Committee for the Free Academy report to this Board the number of students that the Free Academy can be made properly to accommodate, a complete and detailed system of studies and instruction to be pursued therein, the length of time which it shall embrace, and the text books to be used, the Professors and Tutors which will be necessary, and their compensation with a proper division of labor among them, designating the studies for the different periods of the year, the times and places of recitation from day to day for the several classes, and the Professors and Tutors by whom they are to be heard respectively, the business regulations which are necessary to secure economy in the various items of expenditure, and the annual amount which will be probably necessary for its support,

Respectfully report, That immediately on the receipt of such resolution the Committee caused a copy of it to be transmitted to
the Principal of the Academy with a request for his views, that the Committee might have the benefit of his long experience as a teacher, and of his observation and actual agency, in co-operation with his associates, in establishing and forming the institution during the past four years. That officer furnished to the Committee his report, made on consultation with the Professors, and with their full concurrence in its contents. Some of the Committee have also individually conferred with the Principal and some of the Professors, and the general result of the views of all is herein presented as the report of the Committee. It is made on the basis of that report of the Principal, who in a note in writing to the Chairman, states that in his opinion the system of Rules herein proposed is judicious and proper.

The functions and duty of the Board and of the Committee in relation to the Academy, cannot be more intelligibly stated than in the language of the law authorizing its establishment, which provides—

(Sec. 5.) "The Free Academy shall be under the supervision, management and government of the said Board of Education. The said Board of Education 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, and discharged therefrom, to direct the course of studies therein, and to provide in all things for the good government and management of the said Free Academy.

(Sec. 6.) "The said Board of Education shall annually appoint a Standing Committee of five persons of their own number, who shall, subject to the supervision, control and approbation of the said Board, constitute an Executive Committee for the care, management and government of the said Free Academy, 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 Board of Education, and among other things to recommend the rules and regulations which they deem necessary and proper for the said Academy."

In the performance of the high duties thus imposed, the First Executive Committee reported in part in May, 1848, after briefly
reviewing the course of the Legislature and the people, that "the people were promised an institution which, in the character, amount and value of the education imparted, should be inferior to none of our colleges, and at the same time, should be so organized that the course of studies to be pursued would tend to educate the pupils practically, and particularly qualify them to apply their learning to advance and perfect the operations of the various trades and occupations in which they may engage;" and also "to furnish peculiar facilities for instruction of the highest order in various branches of knowledge omitted altogether, or not practically taught in our colleges." These views were approved by the Board, and are fully concurred in by this Committee, who consider the Academy as a part of the Common School system of the city, by which, in easy and continuous development, students may pass on as far as they are able to the higher levels of literary and scientific education—an institution uniting in a properly progressive system the usual duties of the American academy and the American college—retaining always its characteristic peculiarity of an agency of the government in offering to all the people, equally, the means of educating their sons up to the point from which they respectively are to start in the pursuits of manhood and citizenship, and meeting the wants not only of those whose wealth is largely taxed to support education, but of those more numerous whose aggregate taxes are still larger, and also those whose more slender resources are subject to no direct pecuniary tax, but who in numberless indirect exactions contribute their full share in supporting the burdens of organized society.

Experience has shown that a large portion of those who enter the institution do not continue there to complete its whole routine of instruction, but leave at the expiration of one, two, or three years, to enter into one department of business.

In the report to which allusion has been made, the first Committee, with their characteristic forecast, seeing that students would thus leave at all stages of their progress, reported "that the educational arrangements should be such, that the pupils not desiring to pass through a full course, would be enabled to prosecute only such studies as would qualify them for the particular pursuit
which they designed to follow as a business in life," which practical aim they recommended should constitute a marked and peculiar feature in the system of the Free Academy. This optional arrangement they believed, and this Committee also believe, can practically be arranged so as fully to realize all the objects contemplated.

In October of the same year, the next Executive Committee, composed principally of the same gentlemen, animated by the same spirit and guided by the same forecast, made a further report, recommending the organization of the institution so far as it could be wisely done at that time. They determined, however, that without experience, an institution so novel and important could be only in part organized as to its studies, its text-books and instructors—that economy of time, labor and money, and the best results of practical wisdom would be found in providing, at first, only the essential beginnings of the system, and afterwards, as experience might give riper wisdom, developing it by the establishment of a good and complete system in simple and intelligible rules, subject to such modifications as might be suggested by still further watching its practical operations with increasing numbers, and advanced stages of education.

In May, 1849, four months after the Academy opened, the same Committee made a further report, recommending some further provisions in relation to the institution, and evincing the same constant and watchful guardianship of the important interests committed to their formative care. These are the only reports which have been made to the Board, devoted to the subject of organizing the institution, and this Committee now refer to them to recommend them to those who desire to see the principles and the wise and deliberate counsels with which the institution was started in its career and nourished into strength.

The institution has now been in successful operation three years and a half. Its students will amount to five hundred or upwards at the ensuing commencement, and the Committee and the Faculty are clearly of the opinion that the time has arrived when the course of studies should be defined in their extent and fixed in their ar-
rangement so far as it is practicable to do so, leaving to the Faculty such freedom and discretion as is necessary to the best working of the system, and that the arrangements of the institution should be reduced, as far as practicable, to a system of rules.

It is desirable that this organization should be completed, not only for the best interests of the institution itself, but that its great example may be intelligible and useful to those who with such inquiring interest, are turning their attention to its novel character and rising greatness.

With this purpose, and in entire harmony with the reports of previous committees to which we have alluded, as well as with the action of the Board hitherto, the Committee proceed to reply to the Resolutions of the Board, and they have given their recommendation the form of a system of rules to be substituted for the present rules affecting the Academy.

The subjects are not considered in this report in the order in which they stand in the resolution, but the Committee consider first those parts which necessarily influence the others, and the proposed rules are arranged simply with a view to present, intelligibly and systematically, the organization of the instruction, discipline and conduct of the institution on the following cardinal principles.

First. The Academy should furnish in all the studies of its course the most careful, exact and scientific instruction, so far as the studies are pursued in the Institution. A superficial, smattering, and uncertain knowledge is of little value in itself, and the teaching of it is too often injurious to both teacher and pupil. But by this we do not mean elementary instruction. The elements of a science may be taught carefully, scientifically and profitably, even when we stop far short of a full and thorough knowledge of the whole subject.

2d. The subjects contained in the course of studies adopted by the Board in April, 1851, should all be taught in the Academy—many of them in the fullest and most careful details, while of the
others, only the elements are desirable as parts of our system.—
And of some, the elements should be taught early in the course, and the fuller and more extended knowledge be left to a later period, when the student has been ripened by age and by various study. Those studies should be so arranged as to give the most profitable instruction to all the students, as well those that intend to remain but a short time in the Academy, as those to whom the Academy should offer the facilities for a complete and thorough education. And an option of studies should be allowed as far as possible, consistently with the proper conduct of the Academy.

3d. Each of the great departments of instruction should be under the charge of a Professor, and there should be, in addition, so many subordinate teachers as may be necessary with the Professors, to fulfil the duties of instruction and government; and as the great numbers in most of the classes render it impracticable for the Professors to teach all the students, and the subordinate teachers will not probably be permanently connected with the institution, it is of great importance, to secure unity of instruction, that the Professors should have time and opportunity to observe, and supervise in their respective departments, the instruction of the subordinate teachers.

4. The discipline of the institution should be mild, persuasive and just, but it should be also steady, strict and unyielding. Large numbers of students of the age usually admitted to the academy, cannot be kept in order, and the peace and prosperity of the institution preserved, without the most watchful and strict attention to discipline—and the education of these young gentlemen would lose much of its value, to them, if they were not systematically restrained and made, as a matter of duty, to submit to authority, and to hold their wills in respectful subjection to those who are older and wiser than they, and are appointed by law to control and to guide them.

5. The pecuniary and business arrangements should be made with a view to secure strict economy and accountability, and to guard against the natural tendency, in public establishments, of free expense and liberal appropriation, to degenerate into extravagance and waste.
With these views, considering the age of the students, the manner of their preliminary training, and the option allowed them, it seems clear to the committee that the wants of all cannot be met, nor the course of studies thus adopted by the Board, be profitably completed in a less period than five years. And to this period there does not seem to be any valid objection, long as it seems, since the studies to be pursued, as now arranged, are so much at the option of the parents, and since each student on being dismissed after one year in good standing, is to be furnished, with a diploma-certificate, stating the studies which he has pursued in the institution, no matter what may be the number or character of those studies.

The arrangement of these studies in a complete and detailed system of studies and instruction, the length of time, and the period of the year in which they are to be pursued, and the text books to be used, so far as the same have been adopted by the committee, are set forth in the rules herewith submitted to the Board.

With such a course of studies, the present building will doubtless be filled to its capacity in due time. What that capacity will prove to be, it is not easy to determine; much will depend upon the number of students pursuing only particular studies or partial courses. The average of admissions thus far has been 200 a year; for the last two admissions 260 a year; and it will not probably be larger for some years to come, because of the increase of the requirements for admission. The room which may be necessary for books, apparatus, collections and the casts from Elgin marbles now ready to be put up, being considered, 750 students is perhaps the maximum number that can be provided with rooms for study within the walls.

With such a number of students, and such a course of study, no one can fail to see that a large body of competent teachers is indispensable to the respectability as well as efficiency of the institution. The number and functions of the permanent officers were recommended in the report, in part submitted by this committee at the last meeting of the Board, and the regulations recommended in that report and now incorporated with those here-
with submitted, it is believed comply with the resolutions of the Board as fully as it is now practicable. Before the corps of Professors shall be completed and the recitation rooms divided, as heretofore directed by the Board, it will not be practicable or wise to designate more specially than the Committee have done in the proposed rules, the studies for the different periods of the year, the times and places of the recitations and the instructors by whom they are to be heard respectively.

On the subject of salaries the committee do not recommend any change at this time in the existing rates of compensation. The amount now allowed by law for the annual expenses of the institution will not permit any great increase of expenditure, and with the permission of the Board, the Committee will defer any further recommendation on the subject of salaries and the annual amount which will be necessary, till it shall be deemed expedient to amend the law in that respect, when they will, if necessary, make a further recommendation to the Board.

The practice of recording in proper merit rolls and books the progress and conduct of each student, so as to exhibit in permanent form a full account of his position and character during his connection with the Academy, as an aid to discipline, is of the greatest importance, as well to the institution as to the students. The Committee, therefore, recommend that there be kept, as heretofore, a register of all the students, showing an abstract of all matters important to be thus recorded. A leger, in which the matters relating to each student are exhibited together in detail; a book of records of examination for admission, and a book of records of discipline.

The Committee recommend that the course of study of the highest class in the institution should be completed during the next academic year. The ensuing year will therefore be that in which their studies are to be completed, and professors in all the departments will be required. Indeed, on the 9th of September next, at the opening of the term, the highly important departments, now without professors, must be forthwith entered upon. The Committee, therefore, make the nomination of such professors a
part of this report. Justice to the various applicants, and especially to those who are to be appointed, induces the Committee to take this course, and to urge that the appointments may be made and the rules adopted at the earliest practicable time. The nominations, as well as the body of rules, are annexed to this report.

Mr. John Graeff Barton, recommended by the Committee at the last meeting of the Board, for the Professorship of the English Language and Literature, received his academic education at a seminary called St. Paul's College, in Queen's County, in this State, and was subsequently a teacher there, and finally principal of that school, and he received his academic degrees from St. James' College, in Maryland. He was educated professionally as a lawyer, in Pennsylvania, his native State, and subsequently as a clergyman, at the Protestant Episcopal Theological Seminary in this city, and he has since that time taught a private school in this city, and has also had the advantage of travelling in Europe. His testimonials are very numerous and respectable, not only to his scholarship and general cultivation, but to his fitness for this department, and his ability as an instructor.

Mr. Charles E. Anthon is a native of this city, and a graduate of Columbia College. In addition to his academical education, he has also been professionally educated as a physician. He has spent several years in Europe in the completion of his studies, and is familiar with the languages of central and southern Europe, and was formerly Professor of Modern Languages in St. John's College, in Maryland. Since he resigned his professorship in that institution, he has been engaged in teaching in the Grammar School of Columbia College. His testimonials are also of the most numerous and respectable character.

The studies common to these two departments are to be so divided between these two professors so as to equalize their labors, and to give them each full employment.

Mr. Joel T. Benedict, who is recommended for the professorship of Civil Engineering, is a native of western New York, was educated at the University of Vermont, and since that time has
devoted himself to teaching,—principally in the mathematics,—
and to practical engineering. His testimonials are very numerous
and respectable, and he has been for the past year a Tutor in
mathematics in the Free Academy, and is familiar with the routine
of its duties and the spirit of its education.

Mr. John A. Nichols, who is recommended for the professorship
of Natural Philosophy, is a native of this city, and was prin-
cipally educated here, and at Mr. Kinsley's school at West Point,
where he was also a teacher. He was for a year previous to Feb-
uary last, a Tutor in mathematics in the Free Academy, whence
he was called to accept a professorship in the new college in Clevel-
land, Ohio, where he now is. He is strongly recommended by the
present Professors of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy at the
Military Academy, and by Professor Charles Davies, LL.D.,
formerly Professor of Mathematics at West Point, and in the
University of New York. His experience in the academy, and
knowledge of the character of its instruction and wants also could
not fail to influence the Committee in his favor.

These two professors are to instruct in such portions of the
mathematics appropriate to their departments as may be assigned
to them.

Mr. Robert Ogden Doremus, who is recommended for the Pro-
fessorship of Natural History, Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene,
is a native of this city; was educated at the University of New
York, from which he received the degrees of A.B. A.M., and
M.D., having been educated a physician. After returning from
his travels in Europe, he was appointed Professor of Chemistry
in the College of Pharmacy in this city, and in the New York
Medical College, and has been also engaged in teaching Natural
History and Physiology in some of the most distinguished private
seminaries of this city. His testimonials are very ample. He is
expected to teach but one hour a day, but his necessary prepa-
ration of specimens and his time in arranging such collections as
may be supplied for the academy, will it is thought be equivalent
to another hour. It is proposed to give him a salary of five hun-
dred dollars a year.
The care of the library, the custody and care of the books, records, reports and minutes, and the care and dispensing of the books and stationary, render necessary a Registrar who shall be the responsible officer in the business of the academy. The actual labor will not be so great as to prevent him from doing full duty as a Tutor in hearing recitations. If necessary, other assistance in writing can be employed by order of the Board.

The Committee therefore recommend the adoption of the annexed resolutions:

E. C. Benedict,
W. T. Pinckney,
Charles J. Dodge,
Cyrus Lawton,
J. B. Nott.
Resolved,—That the following rules be adopted as the rules and regulations for the care, government and management of the Free Academy.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

FOR THE

CARE, GOVERNMENT AND MANAGEMENT OF THE FREE ACADEMY.

1. The Executive Committee, for the care, management and government of the Free Academy, shall have, under the direction and regulations of the Board, the special charge of the Free Academy, its buildings and property, and the care, government and management thereof, and shall order the purchase, by the clerk, of such articles of books, stationary and supplies as may be necessary, and they shall make such rules to secure economy and accountability in the support and management of the institution as may be necessary, and shall recommend to this Board for its adoption such rules and regulations for the government and management of the institution as they may deem requisite. They shall examine the books and reports, and inquire into the progress of the students, and the character of the discipline administered, and on or before the second Wednesday of January in each year, prepare and present to the Board the Annual Report required by the 7th subdivision of the 3d section of the School Law of 1851.

2. The Principal of the Free Academy shall have the immediate supervision and management of the Free Academy, and of the government therein under the regulations of the Board of Education and the Executive Committee. He shall see that the rules and discipline are enforced steadily and strictly. All delinquencies and misconduct shall be reported to him by the Professors and Tutors, and all punishments shall be imposed by his direction, and shall be recorded, together with abstracts of the merit rolls, in the
books of the institution. In the absence of the principal, the oldest other member of the Faculty in the order of academic seniority shall perform the duties of Principal.

INSTRUCTORS.

3. The Instructors of the Free Academy shall consist of the following academic officers, to be appointed as their services may be required. The first eight shall be the Faculty.

1st. The Principal, who shall be Professor of Moral, Intellectual and Political Philosophy.
2d. Professor of Mathematics.
3d. " Natural Philosophy.
4th. " Civil Engineering.
5th. " Chemistry and Physics.
6th. " History and Belles Lettres.
7th. " Greek and Latin Languages and Literature.
8th. " English Language and Literature.
9th. " French "
10th. " Spanish "
11th. " German "
13th. " Natural History, Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene.
14th. A Registrar and Librarian, who shall be a Tutor; and so many other Tutors as may be from time to time required.

4. The Professors shall have the general superintendence of everything pertaining to instruction in their respective departments, and shall be responsible for the successful prosecution of the studies prescribed for their professorships, and shall do all in their power to protect and advance the interests intrusted to their charge.

5. The Registrar shall have the charge of the books, records and reports of the institution, and the same shall be at all times open to the inspection of the members of the Faculty and of the
Executive Committee. He shall also have charge of the stationery provided for the Academy, and shall issue the same on the written order of the Principal, and he shall keep accounts of the receipt and delivering thereof. He shall also have charge of the library and shall superintend and record the delivering and return of the Books.

6. The Faculty shall meet at the Academy during term time, on the first and third Saturday of every month, at such hour as shall be fixed by them, and at such other times as they may be called together by the Principal, to consult on such matters as may be brought before them. They shall keep minutes of their proceedings. The Principal shall be President of the Faculty, and the Registrar shall be the secretary.

7. The Faculty, the Registrar and the Tutors shall devote their time and services to the institution, and it shall be their duty to be at the Academy during all the usual hours of study and instruction.

**Admission of Students.**

8. No student shall be admitted to the Academy, after this year, unless he shall be thirteen years of age, shall have attended the Common Schools eighteen months, and shall pass a good examination in Spelling, Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, elementary Book-keeping, History of the United States, and Algebra as far as Simple Equations inclusive.

9. No candidate shall be examined for admission, unless he shall present to the Principal of the Academy a certificate, in the form prepared by the Executive Committee, signed by the Principal of the school or schools of which he has been a member, and specifying the age of the candidate, the Common Schools of this city in which he has attended, the length of time in each and when. If the number qualified for admission shall be more than can be admitted, the preference shall be given to those who have attended the Common Schools the greatest period.
10. At any of the regular examinations, members may be admitted to any one or all the classes, to pursue the studies of any one or more departments, provided they shall have attended the Common Schools the requisite period—shall be of the proper age, shall pass the proper examination in the requisites for admission, and an examination satisfactory to the faculty in the previous studies of the class, or department, to which they are to be admitted. Such studies, less than a full course, shall be called a Partial Course. Students pursuing a partial course will not be supplied with rooms for study at the Academy, but will be expected to come there for recitations and lectures.

11. The examinations of candidates for admission shall take place immediately after the general examinations in July. During such examinations the Professors and Tutors not engaged in the examinations shall continue the instruction of the classes as far as practicable.

12. No person shall be present at the examination except the instructors in the Academy and members of the Executive Committee; neither the names of the candidates, nor the Schools from which they come, shall be made known to the instructors conducting the examination, but each candidate shall be designated during such examination by a number given to him on a card by the Principal.

13. The instructors conducting the examination shall make full returns of the same to the Faculty, who, from such returns shall certify the names of the candidates who have passed the requisite good examination, and also the result of the examination of each candidate, which shall in all cases be recorded in a book to be kept for that purpose.

14. The studies pursued in the Academy shall be classified in the following courses, which shall be at the option of the students, viz:

A Partial Course

embracing any studies less than either of the full courses.
A Full Course with modern languages.

A Full Course with ancient languages.

The option of each student as to the course of studies shall be made in writing, and registered and filed at the Academy. It shall be made by the parent or guardian, or shall be by the parent or guardian submitted in writing to the discretion of the Faculty.

15. The studies of the classes to be admitted, shall be pursued under the following general arrangement as to the studies and textbooks, subject, however, to such modifications, as in the opinion of the Faculty and the Executive Committee, convenience may require. And whenever the Faculty shall deem any change of the studies or text-books necessary, they shall recommend the same in writing to the Executive Committee.

### COURSE OF STUDIES AND TEXT BOOKS.

#### First Year.

**First Term.**

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Textbook or Author</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Algebra</td>
<td>Davies' Bourdon</td>
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<tr>
<td>Elements of Moral Philosophy</td>
<td>Wayland's Abridgment</td>
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<tr>
<td>Constitution of the United States</td>
<td>The Constitution</td>
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<tr>
<td>Elements of Natural History</td>
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<td>Drawing</td>
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<tr>
<td>Latin</td>
<td>And. &amp; Stod. Grammar</td>
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<td>French</td>
<td>Andrew's Reader</td>
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<td>Vannier's Method</td>
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<td>Green's First Lessons</td>
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<td>Bolmar's Perrin</td>
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**Second Term.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Textbook or Author</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Geometry</td>
<td>Davies', Legendre</td>
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<tr>
<td>Elements of Natural History, Physiology, &amp;c.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Elements of Chemistry and Physics</td>
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English Language.
Drawing.
Latin. . . . . As before, and Caesar’s Commentaries.
French. . . . . As before, and Choquet’s Conversations.
Roemer’s Elementary Reader.
Oratory and Composition through the year.

SECOND YEAR.

First Term.
Application and Analysis of Geometry. Davies' Legendre.
" Surveying.
Davies' Descriptive Geometry.

History.
Latin. . . . . Virgil, Leverett’s Lexicon.
Greek. . . . . Sophocles’ Grammar.
" Lessons.
French. . . . As before, Noel and Chapsal’s Grammar.
Surenne’s Dictionary.

Drawing.
Oratory and Composition, English Language.

Second Term.
Geometry as before.
Moral Philosophy. . . . . . Wayland.
Latin. . . . As before, and Anthon’s Prose Composition.
Versification.

History.
Roman Antiquities. . . . Anthon’s Antiquities.
Greek. . . . As before, and Owen’s Reader.
Spanish. . . . Ollendorff’s Grammar.
Sales Colmena Espanola.
Newman and Baretti Diety.

Drawing.
Oratory and Composition, English Language.
**Third Year.**

**First Term.**

Differential Calculus. . . . . . . Davies' Calculus.
Integral Calculus.
Intellectual Philosophy. . . . . . Dugald Stewart.
Philosophy of Rhetoric. . . . . . Mahan.
Latin. . . . . . . . As before, and Cicero.
Greek. . . . . . . . As before, and Xenophon.
Greek and Roman Antiquities. . . . Anthon.
Spanish. . . . . . . Ascargorta Historia.
Oratory and Composition.
English Literature, Lectures.

**Second Term.**

Natural Philosophy. . . . . . Bartlett.
English Language.
Latin. . . . . . . As before, and Livy and Sallust.
Greek. . . . . . . As before, and Homer and Thucydides.
Ancient and Mediaeval Geography,
Greek and Roman Antiquities,
Natural History, Lectures.
Oratory and Composition.
German. . . . . . . Adler's Ollendorff.

**Fourth Year.**

**First Term.**

Natural Philosophy. . . . . . Bartlett.
Logic. . . . . . . Mills.
Latin. . . . . . . Cicero, Horace.
Greek. . . . . . . Drama, Plato.
Ancient Literature, Lectures.
Modern Literature, Lectures.
English Literature, do.
Oratory and English Composition.
German.

Second Term.

Astronomy.
English prose writers and poets—Critical Readings.
Forensic Discussions.
History of Philosophy, Ancient and Modern. Ritter.
Morell.

Machinery and Inventions, Lectures.

Fifth Year.

First Term.

Civil Engineering. . . . . . . Mahan.
Chemistry and Physics.
Natural and Revealed Religion.

Second Term.

Chemistry and its applications.
Law of Nations.
Constitution of the U. S.
Commercial Law.
Political Economy.

The studies of the classes now in the Academy shall be arranged so as to harmonize as far as practicable with the foregoing arrangement, and the classes that have joined at the winter examinations shall be merged in the other classes as fast as can conveniently be done,
16. Each class shall be divided into sections of about thirty students, for the purpose of recitation. Each student shall have three recitations or lectures each day, one of which shall be in drawing for the first term, and an exercise in Declamation and Composition, about once a month. The recitations and lectures shall be so arranged in alternation with the hours of study, that the professors while not occupied with giving instruction, may visit the recitation rooms of the tutors in their respective departments, (which it shall be their duty to do,) to observe the manner in which instruction is given, and to become acquainted with the students, their progress and attainments. The Professor of moral, intellectual and political philosophy, shall give one lecture, or hear one recitation each day. The Professor of chemistry three, and all the other members of the Faculty, and the Tutors, four. The studies of cognate departments shall be so distributed among the Professors and Tutors therein, as to give to each full employment as above.

17. The several Professors and Tutors shall enforce in the various classes, while under their personal inspection, such rules of discipline as may be established, and shall be responsible for the maintenance of order therein, and shall keep full daily records of merit and demerit of each student under their care, and shall report the same in writing to the Principal, who shall cause an abstract of these reports to be entered in the books of the Academy, and the reports to be filed and preserved.

18. Every student shall conduct himself according to the rules of good manners, good morals and manly propriety; shall give punctual and constant attendance to all his duties; shall use the property of the institution with care and economy, and restore the same when required.

19. The Principal may, in his discretion, summon before the Faculty any delinquent student, to be reprimanded in their presence, and such reprimand shall be charged as a demerit to such student by every member of the Faculty.
20. There shall be two several examinations in each year of all the students in all the studies pursued by them since the last examination. The first shall commence on the first Monday of February. The second shall commence on the fourth Monday before commencement. The examinations shall each continue two weeks, shall be public, and the Executive Committee shall, by advertisement and invitation, give notice of the same, and the Principal of the Academy shall furnish to the Executive Committee, at least ten days before each examination, a statement of the order of examination, and that Committee shall cause to be printed a programme of the examination.

21. Full merit rolls of every examination shall be kept and recorded, and any student who shall fail to pass a good examination may be turned back to review his studies with the next class, and any student who shall have been thus turned back, shall, on another failure to pass a satisfactory examination, be dismissed from the Academy.

22. There shall be three vacations in each academic year—the Summer Vacation from commencement, six weeks—the Winter Vacation from the 25th day of December to the 1st day of January, inclusive—the Spring Vacation from the last day of April, inclusive, one week. There shall be no academic exercises on Saturday—on the day celebrated as the Anniversary of American Independence—and on Thanksgiving Day; and there shall be a recess each day from 12 to half-past 12 o'clock. The first academic term shall commence at the end of the summer vacation, and the second at the end of the first examination.

23. The academic year shall end on the fourth Wednesday of July in each year, on which day the commencement of the institution shall be held, at a place to be provided by the Executive Committee, when the results of all the examinations will be publicly declared, and the medals and other honours shall be announced. The Board of Education shall meet statedly at the time and place of the annual commencement. The President of the Board of Education shall preside.
24. On or before the third Wednesday of September, the Faculty shall make a Report to the Board of Education, bearing date on the day of the annual commencement, of the state and progress of the Academy during the preceding year, the names of all the students admitted, and of those dismissed, and such other matters as may be required by the Board, or as may be deemed expedient by the Faculty.

25. Every student admitted to the Academy shall receive a certificate thereof, in the form to be prepared by the Executive Committee, stating, that on leaving the Academy with a good character after one year, he shall receive another certificate or diploma, stating the period he has been in the Academy and the studies there pursued by him—and provided he shall have satisfactorily accounted for all the books and other property committed to him, and shall have maintained a good character, he shall on so leaving the Academy, receive such diploma.

27. The text books and books of reference, when not in use, shall be kept in the Library, and are a part thereof, and shall be issued by the librarian under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Executive Committee.

28. The engagement of all professors, teachers and officers in the Free Academy, shall be terminable at the pleasure of either party, on giving notice, and the salary shall thereupon immediately cease, and the Executive Committee are authorized to give said notice on the part of the Board of Education, in the case of any instructor not bearing the title of professor.
Resolved,—That John A. Nichols be appointed Professor of Natural Philosophy in the Free Academy, to enter on his duties on the ninth day of September next, with a salary of fifteen hundred dollars a year from that date.

Resolved,—That Joel T. Benedict be appointed Professor of Civil Engineering in the Free Academy, to enter upon his duties on the ninth day of September next, with a salary of fifteen hundred dollars a year from that date.

Resolved,—That Charles E. Anthon be, and he is hereby appointed Professor of History and Belles Letters in the Free Academy, to enter on his duties on the ninth day of September next, with a salary of fifteen hundred dollars a year from that date.

Resolved,—That John Graeff Barton be, and he is hereby appointed Professor of the English Language and Literature in the Free Academy, to enter on his duties on the ninth day of September next, with a salary of fifteen hundred dollars a year from that date.

Resolved,—That Robert Ogden Doremus be appointed Professor of Natural History, Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene in the Free Academy, to enter on his duties on the ninth day of September next—to give one lecture or hear one recitation each day, and to arrange such collections as may be procured for the Academy—with a salary of five hundred dollars a year from that date.