1827

Catalogue of the Officers and Cadets: Together with the Prospectus and Internal Regulations of the American Literary, Scientific and Military Academy, at Middletown, Connecticut

American Literary, Scientific and Military Academy

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CATALOGUE
OF THE
OFFICERS AND CADETS,
TOGETHER WITH THE
PROSPECTUS
AND
INTERNAL REGULATIONS
OF THE
AMERICAN LITERARY, SCIENTIFIC AND MILITARY
ACADEMY,
at
MIDDLETOWN, CONNECTICUT.

MIDDLETOWN:
PRINTED BY E. & H. CLARK.
AUGUST, 1827.
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J. H. TRACY, ADJUTANT.

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E. DUNBAR, Instructor in Fluxions, Navigation and Descriptive Geometry.
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J. H. TRACY, Instructor in Arithmetic and Geometry.

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FRANCOIS PEYRE-FERRY, Professor of the French Language.
J. A. PIZARRO, Professor of the Spanish Language.
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P. THOMAS, Swordmaster and Instructor in Dancing.
C. H. PERRY, Instructor in Penmanship.
J. H. TRACY, Instructor in Book-Keeping.
CADETS.

NAMES.
Richard Arnold,
Alexander C. Antill,
William Armistead,
William C. Allen,
George Alden,
S. A. Allen,
W. Anthony,
Robert A. Adams,
James U. Adams,
James H. Adams,
Joel Austin,
*Robert Abbott,
*Osborn Abbott,
*Samuel Abbott,
*Joseph B. Abbott,
*Alexander Adams,
Washington J. Bennett,
William Brisbane,
John Brown,
George A. Brown,
Abraham B. Brown,
Daniel B. Brown,
Thomas J. Brown,
James C. Brown,
Henry W. Barnes,
James M. Benedict,
Louis Blanche,
Frederick Brewer,
Benjamin F. Babcock,
B. M. Browder,
B. H. Barrow,

RESIDENCE.
Pawlings, N. Y.
New-York City.
Edenton, N. C.
Randolph, Mass.
Frederick Co. Va.
Halifax Co. N. C.
Columbia, S. C.
do. do.
do. do.
Wallingford, Conn.
St. Croix, W. I.
do. do.
do. do.
do. do.
New-York City.
Charleston, S. C.
do. do.
New-York City
do. do.
do. do.
do. do.
do. do.
Rome, N. Y.
New-York City.
do. do.
Middletown, Conn.
Stonington, Conn.
St. Francisville, La.
do. do.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Timothy J. Blois</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Alonzo P. Buck</td>
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<td>J. A. Barry</td>
<td>Cayenne, South America.</td>
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<td>T. D. Barry</td>
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<td>E. Henry Barnard</td>
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<td>*Benjamin F. Briggs</td>
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<td>Henry Connor</td>
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<td>*George Colcovoresses</td>
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<td>†Isaac Cook</td>
<td>durham, Conn.</td>
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<td>Elbert Dupont</td>
<td>grahamville, S. C.</td>
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<tr>
<td>John P. Davidson</td>
<td>New-Orleans, La. do. do. do. do.</td>
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<td>L. M. Davidson</td>
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<tr>
<td>Robert Davis</td>
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<td>Names</td>
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<td>J. W. Dunscomb</td>
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<td>William J. Edwards</td>
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<td>Benjamin Ellis</td>
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<td>*Roland Emerson</td>
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<td>George C. Girault</td>
<td>Natchez, Miss.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Louis J. Gourdin</td>
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<tr>
<td>John L. Gervais</td>
<td>St. Louis, Miss.</td>
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<tr>
<td>John H. Graham</td>
<td>New-York City.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Charles Graham</td>
<td>do.</td>
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<td>Abel M. Grosvenor</td>
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<td>George Geddes</td>
<td>Onandaga, N. Y.</td>
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<td>George W. Gilbert</td>
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<td>Henry K. George</td>
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<td>Francis R. Glean</td>
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<td>Charles Goodrich</td>
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<tr>
<td>Andrew B. Huntington</td>
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<tr>
<td>Beverly Heath</td>
<td>Richmond, Va.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Elijah Hubbard</td>
<td>Middletown, Conn.</td>
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<td>H. D. Hatheway</td>
<td>Suffield, Conn.</td>
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<tr>
<td>William J. Harding</td>
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<tr>
<td>Reuben Hale</td>
<td>Lewiston, Pa.</td>
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<tr>
<td>George Hale</td>
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<tr>
<td>Osmer Hale</td>
<td>Glastenbury, Conn.</td>
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NAMES.
William Irving, Saunders Irving,
Mackewn Johnston, Robert E. Johnson, John P. Jones, Mortimer F. Johnson, Alexander J. Jackson, Richard Johnson, John F. Jenkins, Richard Jenkins, Joseph M. Jenkins, George W. Jones, †W. E. Jones,
Alexander Kirkland, Henry Kicklighter, Philip Key,

RESIDENCE.
Stonington, Conn. do. do.
Powhattan Co. Va. do. do.
Sagharbor, N. Y. do. do.
Savannah, Ga. do. do.
St. Croix, W. I. do. do.
Lincolnton, N. C. do. do.
New-Orleans, La. do. do.
Savannah, Ga. do. do.
Middletown, Conn. do. do.
New-York City. do. do.
Charleston, S. C. do. do.
Warren Co. N. C. do. do.
Rochester, N. Y. do. do.
Dorchester Co. Md. do. do.
Beaufort, S. C. do. do.
Charleston, S. C. do. do.
Hillsborough, N. C. do. do.
Leonard, St. Mary's Co. Md. do. do.
Norwich, Conn. do. do.
Charleston, S. C. do. do.
New-Orleans, La. do. do.
Cleveland, Ohio. do. do.
Wilmington, N. C. do. do.
Beaufort, S. C. do. do.
NAMES.
Roswell W. Lee,
Thomas Lawrence,
James L. Lewis,
George E. Little,
*William Lewis,
*Charles Lewis,
*Horatio J. Lawrence,
†E. L. Lee,
†A. P. Loveland,
†J. Lewis,

Isaac E. Morse,
William S. Macay,
James Moore,
Arthur Magill,
Charles Marston,
David T. Martin,
Ephraim Miller,
Wm. H. Morris,
A. McWilliams,
S. D. McNeil,
J. C. Meggett,
Zantzinger McDonald,
Arthur B. Morris,
Luther R. Marsh,
William H. Macbeth,
Samuel D. Marshall,
J. A. McKaleb,
Henry McKee,
Anthony Morse,
William Morgan,
James G. Macomb,
Robert B. McCutcheon,
George B. Merwin,

William H. Noble,
John S. Noble,
George D. Norris,

RESIDENCE.
Springfield, Mass.
New-York City.
Greensborough, Ga.
New-York City.
Norwich, Vt.
do. do.
New-York City.
Berlin, Conn.
Durham, Conn.
Wallingford, Conn.
New-Orleans, La.
Salisbury, N. C.
Wilmington, N. C.
Utica, N. Y.
New-York City.
Whitesborough, N. Y.
Windsor, Conn.
Morristown, N. Y.
Washington, D. C.
New-Orleans, La.
Charleston, S. C.
Pittsburgh, Pa.
New-York City.
Monroe, Mich.
Newark, Del.
Shawneetown, Illinois.
Frederick Co. Md.
Beaufort, S. C.
Lebanon, N. H.
Fortier Co. Va.
Matanzas, W. I.
New-Orleans, La.
Cleaveland, Ohio.

Middletown, Conn.
do. do.
Baltimore, Md.
<table>
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<td>Andrew G. Norwood</td>
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<td>*Melvin C. W. Newton</td>
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<td>Benjamin A. Reynolds</td>
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<td>A. S. Rutherford</td>
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<td>*John Ramsay</td>
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<td>Middletown, Conn.</td>
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<tr>
<td>†David Ward,</td>
<td>do. do.</td>
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<tr>
<td>†D. N. Welch,</td>
<td>Chatham, Conn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Francis Yates,</td>
<td>Charlestown, Va.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* In the Primary School at Norwich, Vermont.
† Beneficiaries.

---

**RECAPITULATION.**

Number of Cadets belonging to the Institution,    - 243
Beneficiaries,                                      - 9

Total,                                               - 252
CAPT. PARTRIDGE begs leave to inform the public, that the Institution at Norwich, Vermont, was opened in June last, for the reception of pupils, and is now in successful operation on the plan proposed in the annexed Prospectus. Mr. McKay, the Principal, received his education at the American Literary, Scientific and Military Academy, in which he was for some time an Instructor, and is in every respect, well qualified to discharge the duties of his station. The Instructors in the classics, and also in the French and Spanish Languages, are equal to those of any Seminary of the same grade, in the United States. Capt. Partridge has recently visited the Institution, and attended an examination of the pupils, with the result of which he was highly gratified. He has no hesitation in saying, that there is no seminary in the United States where the pupils are more thoroughly and correctly instructed in the various branches taught, and where the morals are so strictly guarded, and so perfectly safe from any chance of contamination, as at this. Capt. Partridge, therefore, feels perfectly confident in recommending it to the patronage of the public: and would earnestly recommend that all youths within the prescribed ages, who are intended to join the Seminary at Middletown, should first be sent to Norwich for one or more years, where they could be prepared in a much better manner than they can be at Seminaries on a different plan. The expense will not be greater than that at any of the respectable Academies, and considerably less than at many. The Institution at Middletown, is composed of young gentlemen, a great portion of whom are of an age bordering upon manhood; and the studies are of an order to place it on a level with any Seminary in the United States. A considerable number of young gentlemen from different Colleges and Universities, are now members of it, all of whom, as well as a large portion of the other members, are engaged in the higher branches of study and instruction. It is, accordingly, not so well adapted to the improvement of youths below the age of fourteen, unless they are further advanced than youths generally are at that age. Those below that age, generally speaking, would be more advantageously placed at Norwich, whence they could be transferred to Middletown, when they should have attained the proper age and requisite qualifications.

NOTE. Provision is made to furnish the pupils with all necessary articles at Norwich, in the same manner as at Middletown.
NOTICE.

The annual vacation at the Institution, will in future, commence at the termination of the August examination, and continue four weeks. It is contemplated to make one military excursion each year, which will take place either in May or June, as circumstances may dictate. It is intended, on the excursion next season, to visit the Ballstown and Saratoga Springs, and also the battle grounds of Saratoga, Stillwater and Bennington, as well as the ground on which Gen. Burgoyne and his army surrendered during the Revolutionary War. Such Cadets only will be required to go on these excursions, as have the consent of their parents or guardians. I am, however, convinced from many years experience, as well as from the nature of the case, that there is no equal portion of time, during the whole year, in which members of the Institution derive more real advantage, and are more improved, than while on these excursions. They then have an opportunity of seeing interesting parts of our country, of becoming acquainted with the people, and of acquiring a species of practical and every day knowledge of the world, which can never be derived from books or in the closet. They also have an opportunity of visiting and examining, under the most favourable circumstances, our principal public establishments, such as Navy Yards, arsenals, fortifications, manufactories, also the great works of internal improvement, canals, rail roads, bridges, &c. &c. All the foregoing objects, and many others of lesser importance, have passed under the inspection and examination of the members of the Institution within the space of three years. The mind which is accustomed in early youth to contemplate and examine objects of such magnitude and importance, must be enlarged, informed and elevated. On these excursions also, youths become accustomed to endure fatigue and privation, and also to take care of themselves, which I consider a very important part of education. The expenses likewise are much less than would be incurred in travelling the same extent of country individually, in the ordinary way. On the recent excursion of the corps to Buffalo and the falls of Niagara, they travelled a distance of 1300 miles, being absent about four weeks, and the expense for each was twenty-nine dollars and fifty cents, or about twenty-one dollars more than would have been incurred for board, washing, &c. had they remained at middletown during the same time. This is certainly much less than the ex-
pense would have been had each member of the Corps travelled separately in the usual way of visiting those places. I take this opportunity again to enjoin on parents and guardians, a strict compliance with the letter of the regulation which prohibits Cadets being furnished with money, otherwise than by the Superintendent, or his order. Very few, if any, parents or guardians have innovated upon this regulation without afterwards having cause sincerely regret it.

On the subject of expenses at the Institution, I would observe, that each Cadet has a permit-book, in which is entered every item of expense,—including money furnished him, &c. which he incurs whilst a member of the Seminary; which enables his parent or guardian to know exactly the whole of the expenses of his education, as well as for what those expenses were incurred. Now although the amount of these expenses may, in many instances, be greater than what is stated in the prospectus, yet when we subtract the amount of money furnished for travelling expenses and excursions, at the special request of parents and guardians; and also for extra branches of instruction, I am confident the remainder will more generally fall short than exceed the estimate. No expense is allowed for any other than some necessary and useful object. And I have no doubt that the sum total of the expenses at this Institution is less than at any of our respectable Colleges or Universities, for an equal term of time. It is not to be denied, however, that there is a strong and foolish propensity in a large portion of the youth of our country, to be extravagant, and that this, in many instances, is abetted rather than discountenanced by their parents. This evil certainly requires to be checked, and in order that it may be effectually checked in our literary Institutions, parents must lend their aid to Instructors. The practice of joining the Institution for so short a time as one year is inexpedient. The expenses are much more, in proportion, than for a longer time, and the advantages comparatively less. Young gentlemen, however, who are far advanced in their education, when they join, and whose ages will not admit of their spending a longer time, may be considered as exceptions to the general rule. In order to derive the most advantage from this system of education, a youth should commence at an early age and grow up under it. By this means he will be insured habits of industry and regularity, a robust and vigorous constitution, an elegant and well formed person, and a physical and moral energy, which I am confident he will not acquire under any other system. He will also be prepared in the best possible manner to enter upon the study of any of the learned professions, or for the more active duties of life. The department of Civil Engineering, opens a wider field to young men, for lucrative and useful employment than any other, at the present time, and it is for the duties of this department that the members of this Institution are
particularly well prepared; being correctly and thoroughly instructed in a full course of practical Mathematics, of Topography, and of Civil Engineering, including the construction of Rail Roads, Canals, &c. as a science.

It is very desirable that those young gentlemen who propose joining the Institution the ensuing season, should present themselves for admission previous to the first of April, if possible, as they will then be ready to commence the regular military exercises of the year, and will be prepared to go on the contemplated military excursion, should their parents wish them to go.

Before I conclude, I would observe, that I shall always be much gratified to have any of those young gentlemen, who have left the Institution in an honorable manner, again range themselves under the Academic Banner, by joining the Corps on any of these excursions. I will furnish them with arms and accoutrements on such occasions.

Note.—No money must be furnished Cadets on the military or other excursions. I will defray the expenses and charge the same to their accounts. They shall fare as well as I do.

A. P.
LECTURES ON BOTANY, MINERALOGY, CHEMISTRY AND RHETORIC.

A course of Lectures on each of the abovementioned branches will be delivered annually, by Dr. Barratt, the professor in that department. In addition to attending the lectures, the cadets will, in rotation, accompany the professor on excursions into the country for the purpose of acquiring a more thorough practical knowledge in the department of Botany and Mineralogy than could otherwise be done. The great importance of a systematic and practical scientific knowledge of all of the foregoing branches to a finished education, is so evident to Capt. P., that he desires all his pupils should enjoy the advantage of the lectures and practical instruction therein. Dr. Barratt received his education in England, and it is believed his reputation is too well established to require any particular recommendation.

In addition to the ordinary instruction in Rhetoric, Courses of Lectures will be delivered in this department, by the Rev. W. Cotton, Chaplain to the Institution, who is believed to possess, in an eminent degree, all the necessary qualifications for the undertaking. The terms for attending these Lectures are made very moderate, (Three dollars a Course,) in order that a large proportion of the Cadets should be enabled to attend to them.

UNIFORM DRESS.

A Coatee, of dark blue cloth, with three rows of white bullet buttons in front, the two outside rows terminating a little past the top of the shoulders, the intervals between the buttons of each row to be one fourth of an inch; standing collar to rise as high as the tip of the ear, with a button on each side; the cuffs indented on the upper side, with four buttons extending longitudinally from within each angle, set close on each. The skirts of the coatee to be in length proportional to the length of the back; to be two buttons behind at the bottom of the waist, and two at the bottom of the skirts. Then four set close on the centre, extending up and down on each skirt, also at the half distance between the buttons on the bottom of the waist and the bottom of the skirts, to be two buttons placed close together near the edge of each of the folds.

Vest, white for summer, and blue cloth for winter, single breasted, with from eight to ten white eagle buttons.
Pantaloons, white for summer, made of American drilling, and of dark blue cloth for winter; the pantaloons to reach the shoes, without understraps; and as well as all the other clothing, made sufficiently large to allow of the free and unrestrained use of the limbs, avoiding, at the same time, unnecessary incumbrance.

Jefferson shoes, to rise as high as the ankle.

Thick Bootees for winter.

Half gaiters, of blue cloth, with white eagle buttons, worn under the pantaloons.

Patent leather Stocks.

Caps with appropriate trimmings.

Plaid Great Coats, lined with green baize, with double capes, and folding collars: the ground work green, with dark stripes.

As a perfect uniformity in the cutting and making the clothes will add much to the appearance of the students, Capt. P. would be glad to have this work all executed at the Academy, where excellent workmen will be provided, and where, it is believed, it can be done on as reasonable terms as at any other place. Capt. P. would also be highly gratified to see all his pupils clothed in domestic manufactures.

NOTE.—I have omitted to specify any period of time, for completing a full course of education at the above mentioned seminary. Every student will be allowed to progress as rapidly as he possibly can, regard being had to a thorough understanding of the branches in which he engages. No young man of talents and industry will be retarded in his progress, for the purpose of being kept in a class with those of a contrary disposition. Any period, from one to six years, may, doubtless, be usefully employed at the institution.

A. P.

Catalogue of Books studied at the Academy.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

Murray’s Grammar; for parsing, Murray’s Reader.

LATIN.

Adam’s Latin Grammar, Liber Primus, Virgil, Cicero’s Select Orations, Cicero de Oratore, de Amicitia et de Senectute, Sallust, Caesar’s Commentaries, Horace, Livy, five first books, Tacitus, five books.

GREEK.

Buttman’s Greek Grammar, Neilson’s Greek Exercises, Delectus, Jacob’s Greek Reader, Collectanea Graeca Majora, Xenophon’s Anabasis, Homer’s Iliad, six books.
FRENCH.

SPANISH.

RHETORIC, HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.
Hutton's Mathematics, Gibson's Surveying, Crozet's Descriptive Geometry, Enfield's Natural Philosophy.

LOGIC, MORAL PHILOSOPHY AND METAPHYSICS.

LAWS AND POLITICS.

For those who contemplate obtaining merely a knowledge of Arithmetic and the Elements of Geography, Worcester's Geography and Walsh's Arithmetic, editions of 1830.

The Testament is superseded in the course of Greek studies by Xenophon's Anabasis, with the belief that the style of the latter is more pure and classical. However, it can be read by those preparing for College.

NOTE.—A knowledge of the foregoing authors will be considered as comprising a complete course of education at the Academy, in the several branches of sciences and literature therein contained. Fortification and the other scientific parts of the military art are taught by familiar explanatory lectures; the practical part is taught in the field.

As a year is considered the least time in which a good practical scientific and military education can be acquired, it is thought best, both for the student and the institution, that none in future be admitted for a less period. The expense for a year is comparatively much less than for a shorter term. It is believed that a student of medium capacity, and who joins with a common English education, can be made to complete the whole course of study and instruction in five years.
INTERNAL REGULATIONS
FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE
American Literary, Scientific and Military
Academy,
AT MIDDLETOWN, IN THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

SECTION I.
DIVISION OF TIME, AND FORMAL DESIGNATION OF DUTIES.

1st. The students of this institution will be styled Cadets.
2d. The morning roll-call will be within fifteen minutes after reveille beating. Immediately after roll-call, the rooms occupied by the Cadets must be swept out, the beds made, and the furniture arranged in perfect order, ready for inspection. Within twenty minutes after roll-call, the Inspector will inspect the rooms, examine minutely into their condition, and make out a certified report thereof, agreeably to such form as may be prescribed.

3d. From the 20th of March until the 20th September, breakfast will be precisely at 7 o'clock, A. M.; and from the 20th of September until the 20th March, at a quarter before 8, unless otherwise specially directed. Dinner will be at 1 o'clock, P. M. and supper at sunset, throughout the year.

4th. From the 20th of March until the 20th of September, the hours of study and recitation will commence at 8 o'clock, A. M. and continue until 1 o'clock, P. M. and again at 2 o'clock, P. M. and continue until 4. From 4 till 5 will be allowed for exercise and recreation, and from 5 till sunset will be again devoted to study. From the 20th of September till the 20th March, the study and recitation hours will commence at 9, A. M. and continue till 1, P. M. and again at 2, P. M. and continue till sunset. During the hours designated for study, every cadet will be required to attend to study in his own room, when not engaged in recitations.

5th. From the 20th of March until the 20th September, every cadet is required to be in his quarters by 8 o'clock, P. M. and from the 20th September till the 20th March, by 7 o'clock, P. M. The time intervening between these hours and those of retiring to bed will be devoted to reading and study, or in attending private Lectures, or such other exercises as may be specially designated. At 10 o'clock, P. M. the lights in all the rooms must be extinguished: and every cadet must retire immediately to bed.
6th. Hours for practical scientific operations, for the military exercises, and for field and other duties, will be from time to time designated by the Superintendent.

SECTION II.

REGULATIONS RELATIVE TO POLICE, &C.

1st. Every cadet is prohibited going out of the limits of the academic enclosure at any time, unless with permission, or on duty.
2d. Gambling and games of chance of every description, either with or without cards; all profane and vulgar language; every species of irregular or immoral conduct, or of conduct contrary to the true principles of correct military discipline; all scuffling, and all unnecessary noise at any time or place, are strictly prohibited.
3d. Loitering about taverns or stores, or any other places of public resort, is strictly prohibited.
4th. Habits of industry and economy are urgently recommended, and will be enforced amongst all the members of this institution: idleness, therefore, and every description of extravagance, of unnecessary expenditure, and also the contracting of debts, except in cases of real necessity, are strictly prohibited, and will, under all circumstances, be utterly discountenanced.
5th. Every cadet is strictly prohibited introducing or bringing spiritual liquors of any kind into the quarters, or keeping or allowing any to be brought into or kept in his room, under penalty of immediate dismissal.
6th. Every cadet will be strictly required to attend to all his duties, both as to time and place, with the greatest promptitude and precision; and when on duty of any kind, the strictest attention to the correct, efficient, and energetic discharge of such duty will be required.
7th. Neatness in dress will be required; the clothes must be put on in a soldier-like manner, and the arms and accoutrements be kept in perfect order.
8th. Frequent bathing is recommended to all the cadets, as equally conducive to health and cleanliness. But every one is strictly prohibited going into the water during the warmer part of the day. The days and hours for this purpose will be from time to time specially designated by the Superintendent.
9th. Each cadet will be required to make good all damages done to his arms and accoutrements, instruments and quarters, or their appurtenances; and when it shall appear that such damage was wantonly committed, will further be dealt with in such manner as the circumstances of the case may require.
10th. The utmost neatness, both within and in the vicinity of the quarters, will be required. The rooms must be well aired.
every morning, and the mattresses, at least once a week. Throwing water, or any thing else, out of the windows, is strictly prohibited.

11th. Any cadet who shall join in or countenance, any combination whatever, calculated to innovate upon the discipline of the institution, either by making promises of secrecy, or otherwise; or who shall by threats, or in any other manner whatever, endeavour to deter others from the full discharge of their duties, agreeably to the strict principles of military discipline, will be immediately dismissed, and never again permitted to join the seminary.

12th. Any cadet who shall, under any circumstances, be guilty of prevarication or falsehood, will be immediately dismissed, and never after admitted a member of the institution.

13th. Any cadet or cadets who shall, under any circumstances whatever, be guilty of riotous or disorderly proceedings, or of disturbing the peace by discharging fire-arms, except in the regular routine of duty, firing crackers or otherwise, shall, in addition to such penalties as are prescribed by law, be immediately dismissed, and never after be admitted a member of the institution.

14th. Any cadet who shall assault, beat or bruise any person whatever, shall, in addition to the usual legal penalties, be immediately dismissed, and never after admitted a member of the institution.

15th. Any cadet who shall associate with low, vulgar, or immoral company, or who shall visit any house of ill fame, will be dismissed as above stated.

16th. Every cadet addicted to habits of dissipation or profanity, will, unless he immediately reform, be dismissed.

17th. Every cadet who shall introduce into the quarters, or be the owner of, or keep in possession any cards, dice, &c. will be dismissed, and all other cadets who shall be accomplices in such practices, will be dismissed or suspended, according to the circumstances of the case.

18th. Smoking or chewing tobacco, (without special permission) are prohibited, under penalty of suspension or dismissal, according to circumstances.

19th. Every cadet who shall be habitually indolent and negligent of his studies or other duties, will be dismissed.

20th. Any cadet who shall sell, give away, or otherwise dispose of any clothing, books, or other property, without special permission from the Superintendent, will be dismissed.

21st. Any cadet who shall so far forget what is due to his character and station, as to allow himself to get intoxicated, will be immediately dismissed.

22d. Any cadet who shall knowingly and wilfully disobey any order of the Superintendent, will be immediately dismissed, and never after admitted a member of the institution.

23d. Any cadet who shall by any means whatever, endeavour to create parties or divisions in the institution, or to excite local feel-
ings and sectional jealousies amongst the cadets, or to put himself forward as a leader of parties or combinations, will be forthwith dismissed, and never after admitted a member of the institution.

24th. Whenever a cadet is dismissed from the Academy, he will be recorded as such on the general roll of the institution, and also on the next succeeding catalogue, and in case his offence should be considered particularly obnoxious to correct military discipline, and highly derogatory to the character of a gentleman and a soldier, it will also be recorded on such roll and catalogue.

25th. Every cadet who leaves the Academy in regular standing, will be entitled to a regular discharge, signed by the Superintendent, stating the several branches of literature and science in which he has been engaged, the progress made therein, and also his conduct generally.

SECTION III.

PUBLIC WORSHIP.

1st. All the cadets will be strictly required to attend church on Sundays, and any one who shall absent himself, unless specially excused by the Superintendent, will be suspended or dismissed.

2d. Any cadet who shall conduct in a disorderly or irreverent manner at any place of religious worship, will be suspended or dismissed, according to the circumstances of the case.

3d. On Sundays, except during the hours of divine service, every cadet will be required to remain at his own room. The reading and study of the holy Scriptures, is earnestly and urgently enjoined on all, during leisure hours generally, but particularly so on the Sabbath.

4th. Prayers will be attended every morning by the chaplain, immediately after troop beating.

5th. The cadets will be marched in regular order, both to and from the places of attending public worship.

SECTION IV.

MILITARY DUTIES AND INSTRUCTION.

1st. There will be regular morning and evening parades, at such hours of the day as the Superintendent shall from time to time specially direct.

2d. Immediately after the morning parade, the guard will be inspected and turned off, the sentinels relieved, and the studies, recitations, &c. commenced.

3d. Every cadet will be required to appear at all dress parades, as well as on guard, in complete uniform, with his clothes, arms and equipments in perfect order, under penalty of reprimand, suspension, or dismissal, according to the circumstances of the case.
4th. The times of the day for the several roll-calls, and also for
the battalion and other drills, will be specially designated by the
Superintendent.

5th. Every cadet will be required to repair to the place of parade,
drill or other duty, promptly at the time appointed, and when on
duty, the strictest attention to the correct and soldier-like discharge
of such duty will be required, under the penalties stated in article
3d.

6th. The cadets will, in rotation, discharge the duties of non-
commissioned and commissioned officers, the officers of the guard
and of the day, of adjutants and commandants of parade; and for
the purpose of rendering them more perfect in their military duties,
will occasionally act as military instructors.

7th. Whenever a cadet is acting in any official capacity, he will
be required to discharge all his duties agreeably to the principles
and practice of strict military discipline, and with all that gentlemanly
independence becoming a soldier, under penalty of being reduced
to the ranks, suspended, or dismissed, according to the circumstances
of the case.

8th. Whenever a cadet is in the exercise of any command, he
must be treated with the most perfect respect, and implicit obed-
ience yielded to his orders, by all concerned.

9th. In the military instruction, the same system of tactics will
be adopted, as is or may be adopted in the army of the United
States.

10th. All special regulations will be published on parade, in the
usual military forms of orders.

SECTION V.

EXAMINATIONS.

1st. There will be two public examinations in each year. The
first to commence on the first Wednesday in May, and continue
at least nine days, and the second to commence on the last Monday
in August and continue two weeks.

2d. There will be private examinations of the classes on every
Saturday, when they will be examined in the studies of the preced-
ing week.

3d. A Board of visitors, to consist of literary, scientific and
military gentlemen, will be constituted, who will be requested to
attend the general examination in August, examine into the progress
of the cadets in the various branches of science, literature and in-
scription, and also into the discipline and concerns of the institution
generally, and make a report accordingly.
SECTION VI.

DRESS.

1st. Every cadet will be required to wear the uniform of the Academy at all times and places, except in cases specially excepted by the Superintendent.

2d. It is urgently recommended to all parents and guardians, not to allow their sons or wards to bring any more clothing, (except it be uniform,) than what is absolutely necessary for their comfort, until they can procure their uniform.

3d. Whenever a cadet joins the institution, he will be required to give in to the adjutant a written inventory, certified by him to be correct, of all his clothes, books, and other effects; which inventory will be entered on a register in the adjutant's office, where he will be held accountable for the same, agreeably to the principles of strict military discipline, and under the penalty stated in article 20th of section 2d.

4th. Every cadet will be required to have a proper fatigue dress, which will be worn on all kinds of fatigue duty—the uniform must never be worn on such duty.

SECTION VII.

MILITARY INSPECTIONS.

1st. There will be regular inspections, (at least once a month, by proper officers appointed for that purpose by the Superintendent,) of the arms and accoutrements, quarters, clothing, books, and all other effects of the cadets; said inspection to be conducted according to strict military usage in such cases.

2d. At those inspections every cadet will be required to exhibit, in perfect order, his arms and accoutrements, clothing, books, and other effects, agreeably to military usage, under penalty of dismissal, or of less severe punishment, according to the circumstances of the case.

3d. The foregoing inspections are not to be construed as interfering with any particular or intermediate inspections, which may be specially ordered by the Superintendent.

SECTION VIII.

TRADING, &c.

1st. Every cadet will be strictly prohibited purchasing any article or articles, or trading in any manner whatever, without written permission from the Superintendent.

2d. Every cadet will be required to have a permit book, on the left hand page of which must be written, in a plain, legible manner, the article or articles to be furnished, which, when signed by the Superintendent, or officer designated by him for that purpose, must be taken to the agent of supplies, who will furnish agreeably to the
permit, and charge the article or articles thus furnished, with their prices, on the opposite page.

3d. Clothing, Books, and all other articles, for the use of the cadets, will be furnished at established prices, by an agent, appointed by the Superintendent for that purpose.

4th. All articles furnished the cadets must be examined by a board of inspection, appointed by the Superintendent, and pronounced by them of proper quality, before they are received by the cadets.

5th. The maximum amount of clothing, stationary, and all other articles, which will possibly admit of specific regulation, allowed to each cadet per annum, will be defined, and no one will be permitted to exceed it, under penalty of suspension or dismissal, according to the circumstances of the case.

SECTION IX.

VACATIONS, FURLoughS, &c.

1st. There will be one vacation in each year, which will commence on the first Monday in December, and continue six weeks.

2d. Every cadet will be required to return and report himself promptly at the expiration of the vacations; and any one who does not return and report himself within twenty days from the period above mentioned, or render within said twenty days a satisfactory excuse for his absence, will be dismissed.

3d. As frequent absences are very injurious to the progress of students, by interrupting their studies, and the regular order of their duties, no furlough or leave of absence, will be given to any cadet, in term time, except in cases of sickness or other urgent necessity, and then at the special request of parents or guardians. No deduction will be made in the academic expenses, for absences in term time, except in cases of sickness.

4th. All applications for furloughs must be made by parents or guardians, directly to the Superintendent.

5th. Every cadet who obtains a furlough, will be strictly required to return and report himself to the Superintendent, at the expiration of such furlough, unless prevented by absolute necessity, under penalty of suspension or dismissal, according to the circumstances of the case.

SECTION X.

MONEY, ACCOUNTS, &c.

1st. Every cadet, on joining the academy, will be required to deposit in the hands of the Superintendent, all the money he may have in his possession, which will be credited in his accounts.

2d. No money, under any circumstances, must be furnished
any cadet, except by the Superintendent or his order, and any cadet who shall be found in possession of any money, contrary to the letter and spirit of this regulation, will be forthwith dismissed.

3d. Every thing which the Superintendent may deem necessary for the improvement, health, comfort, and convenience of the cadets, will be furnished them in the manner prescribed in article 2d of section 8th; they consequently can have no necessary use for money.

4th. The Superintendent will attend to the settlement of all his pupils' accounts, when their parents or guardians cannot attend to it themselves. No extra charge will be made for this duty.

5th. No account must be made for any cadet, which was not contracted agreeably to the regulations of the Academy, and which is not approved by the Superintendent.

SECTION XI.

ARRANGEMENT OF QUARTERS.

1st. The cadets will be distributed in the rooms throughout the quarters, in such manner as the Superintendent shall specially direct.

2d. An instructer will reside in each story of the quarters, who will be the acting Superintendent of his story, and will discharge his duties in such manner as the Superintendent shall direct.

SECTION XII.

TERMS OF ADMISSION, QUALIFICATIONS, &c.

1st. No candidate can be admitted a member of the institution, who is under nine years of age, who is not of a good moral character, and who cannot read and spell correctly, and write a fair, legible hand.

2d. No candidate who has been a member of any college or university, will be admitted a member of this institution, unless he exhibit an honourable discharge from the executive authority of such college or university.

3d. No one will be admitted a member of the institution for a less time than one year.

4th. The regular times for admitting new members, will be at the close of the vacation in January, and during the public examinations in May and August. It is desirable that candidates for admission should present themselves at those times.

5th. Every candidate for admission, whose parents or guardians reside more than 150 miles from Middletown, will be required, when he joins the institution, to deposit in the hands of the Super-
intendent, two hundred dollars, and at the expiration of six months, an additional sum of one hundred dollars must in like manner be deposited. The Superintendent will be accountable for all the monies thus deposited.

6th. At the expiration of the year, the Superintendent will make out and transmit to each parent or guardian an account of his son or ward's expenses for the year, with credit for monies received; and should there be a balance in his hands, will carry it to the credit of the succeeding year, or should the cadet's time of remaining at the Academy have expired, will repay the same into his hands, or make such other disposition of it as his parent or guardian may direct.

7th. During every succeeding year after the first, an advance will be required at the commencement of the year, of one half the estimated expenses of the year, and a like amount at the commencement of the second half of the year—the amount to be made out as stated in article 5th.

8th. Those who reside at a distance not exceeding 150 miles, will be required to pay the first quarter's expenses in advance, and afterwards to settle the bills at the expiration of each quarter. Their accounts will be made out by the Superintendent in the manner above stated.

9th. The bills of all banks, and also all drafts, which will be taken on deposit at the bank in Middletown, will be received in payment for the expenses of cadets.

SECTION XIII.

INSTRUCTERS.

1st. Every instructor will be required to devote himself assiduously to the instruction and improvement of his pupils, at such times and places as shall be designated by the Superintendent.

2d. No instructor must absent himself from any recitation or other duty, unless excused by the Superintendent.

3d. Every cadet will be strictly required to treat the instructors of the seminary with the greatest respect; to give the strictest attention to their instructions, and to yield implicit obedience to their orders, in every thing connected with their duties, under penalty of suspension or dismissal, according to the circumstances of the case.

4th. The instructors, on their part, will be expected to treat their pupils with all that courtesy and attention due to young gentlemen, in whose welfare and improvement they should feel the deepest interest.

SECTION XIV.

PERSONAL DEPORTMENT, &c.

1st. The character and conduct of gentlemen and of soldiers
must be considered as inseparable from every member of the institution; any one, therefore, who shall be guilty of ungentleman-like or unmilitary conduct, will be dismissed.

2d. Every cadet is prohibited calling any other cadet or person by any improper name, (usually called nicknames,) under penalty of suspension or dismissal, according to the circumstances of the case.

3d. Any cadet who shall be guilty of making use of any reproachful, or provoking language, or gesture, to any other cadet, or who shall endeavour, by any means whatever, to excite ill will or odium against any one, will be forthwith dismissed.

4th. Any cadet who shall be guilty of designedly endeavouring to injure the feelings or character of any other cadet, in any way whatever, will be forthwith dismissed.

5th. Every species of low familiarity, buffoonry, and vulgarity amongst the members of the institution, is prohibited, under penalty of dismissal.

SECTION XV.

ARMS, ACCOUTREMENTS, BEDDING, &c.

1st. Every cadet will be furnished with arms and accoutrements, the value of which will be charged in his accounts. Whenever he leaves the seminary, he will be allowed to return the same, and will be charged only with such damage as they may have sustained while in his possession. The use of the same will be considered in the regular charge for academic expenses.

2d. Each cadet, not otherwise provided, will be furnished with the requisite bedding, the value of which will be charged in his accounts. Whenever he leaves the seminary, the same will be credited in his accounts, after making a fair deduction for the use and damage received.

3d. The rooms will be provided with sleeping births. All other furniture will be furnished by the cadets. Whenever a cadet, however, leaves the seminary, every facility possible will be afforded him for disposing of his furniture at a fair price. The amount and quality of the furniture of each room will be regulated by the Superintendent.

SECTION XVI.

PUNISHMENTS.

1st. The punishments, whenever they may become necessary, will generally be military, viz. reprimand, extra duty, confinement, suspension and dismissal. The Superintendent will in this part of his duty, exercise sound discretion, as it respects the age, habits, disposition, &c. of his pupils. He would much prefer, however, that every cadet should be induced to a full and correct dis-
charge of all his duty, (agreeably to the letter and spirit of the foregoing regulations,) by a high sense of moral obligation and of honour, than by a fear of punishment.

SECTION XVII.

BOARD, &c.

1st. The cadets will board in Commons.

2d. They will fall in by divisions, and be marched to the Commons Hall, under the direction of Commandants appointed by the Superintendent.—After arriving in the Hall, they will take their seats at table, at the signal of a tap on the drum.

3d. The tap on the drum will be the signal for rising from table, when they will leave the Hall by divisions, and retire, in regular order, to the parade ground, where they will be dismissed.

4th. The utmost order and regularity will be required while at meals—no unnecessary talking will be allowed at table.

5th. The requisite number of carvers will be appointed by the Superintendent.

SECTION XVIII.

EXPENSES.

1st. The whole amount of expense of each cadet cannot at this time be exactly determined. The Superintendent, however, is convinced that, including clothing, board, washing, academic expenses, &c. it will not on an average of three or more years, exceed two hundred and seventy dollars, exclusive of the extra branches of instruction, as French, Spanish, &c. and may, by a due regard to economy, on the part of the cadets, be reduced to about two hundred and fifty dollars. The first year will be more expensive than any subsequent one.

SECTION XIX.

PROMISCUOUS REGULATIONS.

1st. All academic duties and exercises of the cadets will be performed within the limits of the academic enclosure, except otherwise specially directed by the Superintendent.

2d. The gates of the enclosure will be closed, and no company admitted during those hours of the day appropriated for study and recitation. At other hours, the establishment will be open for the inspection of those who may wish to examine it, or witness the military and other exercises of the cadets.

3d. For the purpose of accustoming the cadets to hardship and fatigue, and also for the purpose of instructing them more perfectly
in the practical duties of the soldier, they will perform at least one march as a military corps, each year.

4th. In addition to military marches, the cadets will perform, by detachments, such particular tour, for practical scientific purposes, as the Superintendent shall direct. These exercises will conduce equally to health and improvement.

5th. The times for practical agricultural pursuits, for attending military and other lectures, for music, fencing, dancing, &c. will be specially designated by the Superintendent.

6th. No cadet will be entitled to a discharge from the Academy until all his bills, contracted agreeably to the academic regulations, are paid.
A SCHEDULE

OF THE MAXIMUM AMOUNT OF CLOTHING AND OTHER ARTICLES ALLOWED THE CADETS FOR THE TIMES THEREIN MENTIONED.

1st. Uniform Coats, two for the first year, and not to exceed one for every nine months afterward.

2d. Blue Pantaloons, two pairs for the first year, and not to exceed one pair for every nine months afterward.

3d. Blue Vests, not to exceed one in each year.

4th. Summer Pantaloons, four pairs for the first year, and not to exceed two pairs for each year afterward.

5th. Summer Vests, four for the first year, and not to exceed two for each year afterward.

6th. Shoes, not to exceed four pairs, and one pair of Bootees for each year.

7th. Half Gaiters, not to exceed one pair for each year.

8th. Winter Stockings, not to exceed four pairs for each year.

9th. Summer Stockings, not to exceed five pairs for each year.

10th. Plaid Great Coats, not to exceed one in two years.

11th. Uniform Caps, one for the first year, and not to exceed one for every eighteen months afterward.

12th. Undress Caps, not to exceed the number of uniform caps.

13th. Knapsacks, not to exceed one in two years.

14th. Stocks, not to exceed two for the first year, and one for every year afterward.

15th. Pocket Handkerchiefs, four for the first year, and not to exceed two for each year afterward.

16th. Fatigue Frocks, two for the first year, and not to exceed one for each year afterward.

17th. Fatigue Trowsers, two pairs for the first year, and not to exceed one pair for each year afterward.

18th. Letter Paper, four quires for each year.

19th. Foolscap, four quires for each year.

20th. Quills, not to exceed two bunches, or four dozen, for each year.

21st. Candles, not to exceed one pound per month, from the 20th of March to the 20th of September, and two pounds per month, the remainder of the year.

22d. Candlesticks and Snuffers, one of each during the time a cadet may be a member of the institution.

23d. Shoe Blacking, not to exceed four bottles per year.

24th. Wafers not to exceed two boxes per year.

25th. Penknives, not to exceed one in each year.

26th. Blank Books, not to exceed one in each year, for each branch of study which requires the use of one.
27th. Inkstands and Sand-boxes, one of each during the time a cadet is a member of the institution.

28th. Ink, not to exceed two bottles for each year.

29th. Classical Books, to be regulated by the Superintendent, according to the different branches of study in which the pupil is engaged.

30th. Fuel. The amount to be regulated by the Superintendent, from time to time, according to the severity of the weather.

31st. Drawing Paper, and whatever else may be necessary for those attending to Topography, &c. to be regulated by the Superintendent, according to the circumstances of the case.

32d. It would be advisable for each cadet to bring with him such amount of linen as would be requisite for the first year, at least; after which he would be furnished with what was necessary, under the direction of the Superintendent.

NOTE.—All necessary articles, if any, not included in the foregoing schedule, will be furnished by order of the Superintendent, in such amount as he shall deem requisite. Whenever a cadet is furnished from home with any portion of the articles included in the foregoing schedule, the same will be deducted therefrom.
PROSPECTUS

OF THE

AMERICAN LITERARY, SCIENTIFIC AND MILITARY ACADEMY.

CAPT. PARTRIDGE begs leave respectfully to inform the American public, that the above mentioned Institution, which was commenced at Norwich, in the State of Vermont, on the 4th of September, 1820, was closed at that place on the 1st of April, and opened at Middletown, in the State of Connecticut, on Monday, the 22d of August, 1825, under his immediate direction and superintendence. The course of education at this Seminary will embrace the following branches of literature, science and practical instruction, viz.: the Latin, Greek, French, Spanish, and English languages; Arithmetic; the construction and use of Logarithms; Algebra; Geometry; Plane and Spherical Trigonometry; Planometry; Stereometry; Mensuration of heights and distances by Trigonometry, and also Geometrically; Practical Geometry generally, including particularly Surveying and Levelling; Conic Sections; the use of the barometer, with its application to measuring the altitudes of mountains and other eminences; Mechanics; Hydrostatics; the elements of Chemistry and Electricity; Optics; Astronomy; Navigation; Geography, including the use of Maps and the Globes; Composition; Logic; History; Ethics; the elements of Natural and Political Law; the Law of Nations; Military Law; the Constitution of the United States, and of the States severally; Metaphysics; Agriculture; Permanent and Field Fortification; Field Engineering, generally; the construction of Marine Batteries; Artillery duty; the principles of Gunnery; a complete course of Military tactics; the attack and defence of fortified places; Castration; Ancient Fortification; the ancient mode of attacking and defending fortified places; the ancient Tactics, particularly those of the Greeks and Romans, with a description of the organization and discipline of the phalanx and legion; Book Keeping; Music; Fencing; Dancing; Military Drawing; Topography; Civil Engineering, including the construction of Roads, Canals, Locks and Bridges; Architecture. In addition to the foregoing, the students will be regularly and correctly instructed in the elementary school of the soldier, and also in those of the company
and battalion; they will likewise be taught the regular formation of military parades, the turning off, mounting and relieving guards and sentinels; the duties of officers of the guard; officers of the day and adjutants; the making out correctly the different descriptions of military reports; in fine, all the duties incident to the field or garrison. The military exercises and duties will be so arranged as not to occupy any of the time that would otherwise be devoted to study: they will be attended to at those hours of the day which are generally passed by students in idleness, or devoted to useless amusements, for which they will be made a pleasing and healthful substitute. Practical scientific operations will be frequently attended to, which will conduce equally to health and improvement.

The quarters are of free-stone, and handsomely finished. The students’ rooms will be furnished with separate closets for books, clothes, &c. The students will be required to sleep on matrasses, or straw beds; no feather-beds will be allowed in the establishment.

For the purpose of giving to the students a military appearance, and also on a principle of economy, they will be required to wear a uniform dress, a description of which is hereunto annexed. In prescribing a dress, it has been endeavoured to combine, as far as possible, cheapness and a neat military appearance, with such a form as, while it leaves the student the free and unrestrained use of his limbs, will at the same time encumber him the least possible. The discipline will be strict, but correct; and particular attention will be given to the full development and due cultivation of all those liberal, manly, noble, and independent sentiments, which ought to characterize every American, whether citizen or soldier. The strictest attention will be given to the health, manners and morals of the students. They will be continually under the personal inspection of the Superintendent, who will bestow upon them all that care and attention, which it is believed their parents, under similar circumstances, would bestow.

The expense per annum for each student, is as follows, viz.—

Academic expenses, including room rent and tuition in all the before mentioned branches, excepting the French and Spanish Languages, Music, Fencing, Dancing, Penmanship, and the lectures on Botany, Mineralogy and Chemistry, fifty dollars per annum, $50 00
For tuition in French, public lessons, three times a week, five dollars per quarter, $5 00
For tuition in Spanish, public lessons, three times a week, five dollars per quarter, $5 00
For tuition in Music, public lessons, three times a week, five dollars per quarter, $5 00
For instruction in Fencing, three lessons a week, five dollars per quarter, $5 00
For tuition in Dancing, three times a week, five dollars per quarter, $5.00
For instruction in Penmanship, three lessons per week, two dollars per quarter, 2.00
For incidental expenses, four dollars, 4.00
For attending the course of lectures on Botany, Chemistry and Mineralogy, five dollars, 5.00

Young gentlemen destined for a College education, can be prepared at this seminary for admission into any College or University in the country, either as Freshmen, or one or two years in advance; and in the mean time, will be enabled to acquire a good military and practical scientific education. Young gentlemen also, destined for the Navy, can here be instructed in the scientific part of their profession, and at the same time, obtain a correct knowledge of fortification, and of military operations generally, on land, which it is believed they would find highly useful in future life. Parents and guardians, who are desirous of placing their sons or wards at this seminary, are requested to state whether they wish them to go through with the full course of education, and if not, to specify, particularly, those branches to which they desire them to attend, and also to mention their ages.

Capt. Partridge cannot refrain from expressing his wish, that those students (particularly of the younger class,) who do not contemplate finishing their education with him, should yet remain as long as circumstances will permit, from a conviction, that they would derive proportionally greater advantages; and he begs leave to assure the American people, that no exertions will be wanting on his part, to render this seminary (which will be equally open for the reception of students from every part of the United States,) in all respects worthy of their patronage.
NOTICE.

Capt. Partridge begs leave to inform the public, that he proposes recommencing the Seminary at Norwich, State of Vermont, on the first Monday in June, 1827. The particular object in view will be to make it a primary school, where youths can be admitted at an early age, and be correctly and thoroughly instructed in the elementary branches of learning, and carried forward in them so far as their ages and other circumstances will permit. The following branches of study and instruction will be included in the course of Education at this Institution, viz.: The Reading, Writing and Spelling of the English language, English Grammar and Composition, the Latin, Greek, French and Spanish languages, Arithmetic and the higher branches of the Mathematics, so far as the ages of the pupils will permit. Elocution, Geography, History, Book Keeping, the elements of Natural Philosophy, including Astronomy, to be taught by familiar explanatory lectures. A complete course of Military Exercise and practical Military duty, including the elementary branches of Military Science, taught also by lectures: the sword Exercise, Music and Dancing. The Parents and Guardians will be allowed to select the branches to which their sons or wards are to attend. The organization of the Seminary will be strictly military, and the Cadets will be required to go through a regular course of practical military duty and instruction. The military duties and exercises will be attended at such times as would otherwise be spent either in idleness or devoted to frivolous and useless amusements; they will not encroach in the least on the regular studies, but on the contrary, by filling up the vacant hours with a regular, manly and healthful exercise, both the body and mind will be in a state of constant improvement. The strictest attention will be given to the health, manners, morals and personal deportment of the Cadets; they will be constantly under the personal inspection of the Superintendent and officers of the Institution; will in no case be permitted to associate with low and vulgar company, nor to leave the Academic enclosure without special permission, unless on duty or to go to their meals. The Academic and other expenses per annum will be as follows, viz.: 

Tuition in any or all of the foregoing branches (excepting the French and Spanish languages, Music, Fencing and Dancing,) five dollars per quarter of twelve weeks, or twenty dollars per annum, $20 00

Room rent, including the use of arms and accoutrements, two dollars per quarter, or eight dollars per annum, 8 00
Instruction in French, Spanish, Fencing, Dancing and Music, each five dollars per quarter, $5 00
Board in respectable private families, including washing and mending, one dollar and seventy-five cents per week, or eighty-four dollars for the academic year of forty-eight weeks, 84 00
Making the whole annual expense for board, including washing and mending, tuition in all the branches, excepting French, Spanish, Music, Fencing and Dancing, one hundred and twelve dollars, 112 00
The whole annual expenses for a Cadet, including the academic expenses, board, washing and mending, clothing, books, fuel and exclusive of the French and Spanish languages, Music, Dancing and Fencing, will not exceed two hundred and fifty dollars for the first year, and on an average of three or more years, will not exceed two hundred and thirty dollars, 230 00

The cadets will be required to wear an uniform dress, which will be the same as that worn by the cadets at the Seminary at Middletown. The clothing can all be furnished at the Institution at established and very reasonable prices, or the cloth and other materials can be furnished by the parent or guardian, and the work done at the Institution, where excellent workmen will be provided, and the work executed on moderate terms. The Books, Stationery, Bedding, and all the necessary articles, will be furnished at the Institution on very reasonable terms. It will, however, be optional with those who place students at the Seminary, to furnish them themselves with any, or all the necessary articles, or to have them furnished as above stated. Youths will be received at as early an age as eight years, and none will be admitted who are more than fourteen, unless it should be a limited number of young gentlemen, whose manners and moral deportment should be so correct and unexceptionable, as to render them fit models for the younger pupils to copy. A few such would be considered an advantage to the junior classes, and to the Institution. It will readily be perceived, that this Seminary is intended to be one in which youths may be placed at a very early period of life, before their habits are formed, where, while their physical powers are fully developed, and constitutions confirmed, by a regular and systematic course of manly and useful exercise, the morals will also be guarded by every possible means, and this, at an expense not greater, (probably less,) than is incurred at most of the respectable academies in the country.

This Seminary is designed more particularly for preparing youths for admission into the Institution at Middletown, and it would be highly advantageous for every youth within the prescribed age, who is destined to enter that Institution, to spend one or more years at this. Youths can also be well prepared for admission into the Military Academy at West Point, and also for admission as freshmen, into any of our Colleges or Universities.

Norwich is one of the most beautiful and pleasant villages in New England. It is located about half a mile west of the banks of the Connecticut, and at an elevation of about 170 feet above its surface.
It is one mile from Dartmouth college, eighteen miles above Windsor, and one hundred and eighteen from Boston. The approach is easy and pleasant by means of excellent stages, which run three times a week in various directions. It is reached from Middletown, Boston and Albany in two days, and from New York in three days. For health, it is second to no village in New England. This assertion is believed to be fully substantiated by the fact, that during the whole time (four and a half years,) that the American Literary, Scientific and Military Academy was located there, sickness was scarcely known among the members. The society is moral and refined.

The Seminary will be placed under the immediate direction and superintendence of a gentleman, who, from his age, classical, scientific and military acquirements, industry, unexceptionable moral character, and experience in the system of instruction proposed, is in every respect qualified to discharge his duties in the best possible manner. He will be assisted by the requisite number of well qualified and experienced instructers. The Institution will frequently be visited by Capt. Partridge, and will in every respect be under his general direction. The following will be the principal regulations for the government of the Institution, viz.:

1st. The students will be styled Cadets.

2d. The morning roll-call will be immediately after reveille. Immediately after roll-call, the rooms must all be swept, beds made, and the furniture arranged in complete order ready for inspection. Within twenty minutes after roll-call, the rooms will be inspected by the proper officers, who will make out a certified report of their condition to the Superintendent. The time intervening between these inspections and breakfast, will be devoted to military and other healthful exercises.

3d. Immediately after breakfast, Prayers will be attended, after which the guard will be turned off, sentinels relieved, &c.

4th. At 8 o'clock, A. M. the classes will be assembled in their respective recitation rooms, where they will pursue their studies under the immediate inspection and instruction of their instructers, until 1 o'clock, P. M. allowing them an intermission of thirty minutes at the expiration of every two hours for exercise and amusement, within the Academic enclosure. From 1 till 2 o'clock will be devoted to dining and exercise.

5th. At 2 o'clock, the roll will be called to see that all are present, immediately after which the classes will be again assembled in their recitation rooms, where they will attend to their studies and recitations as in the forenoon.

6th. From the 1st of May until the 1st of September, the study hours will terminate at 6 o'clock, P. M. and from the 1st of September, until the 1st of May, at 5 o'clock, P. M. The time not devoted to study and recitation and the regular meals, will be occupied
by the military and other healthful and manly exercises. It will be a primary feature in the Institution, that no idle time be allowed the cadets.

7th. So soon as the regular exercises and other duties of the day are finished, the roll will be called, and the cadets required to retire to their rooms, and all must retire to bed by 10 o'clock, at which time there will be an inspection of all the rooms by the Superintendent and Instructors; there will be such other inspections during the day and evening as the Superintendent shall direct.

BOARD, &c.

1st. The cadets will board in private families, under such specific regulations as shall be established.

2d. No cadet will be permitted to board in any family, the members of which do not sustain an unimpeachable moral character, and who do not adhere strictly, in all their intercourse with the cadets, to the established regulations of the institution.

3d. The clothes of the cadets, particularly of the younger class, will be washed, mended and kept at their boarding houses, and delivered to them only when wanted for use.

4th. An experienced Physician will be attached to the Institution, and in case of any cadet being sick, he will be regularly attended, and well taken care of at his boarding house.

VACATION, MARCHES, &c.

1st. There will be one vacation in each year, which will commence on the 1st Monday in December, and continue four weeks.

2d. The cadets will occasionally perform military marches and other pedestrian excursions, under the command of the Superintendent, or of an instructor appointed for that purpose, which will serve as a relaxation from study and conduce equally to their health and improvement.

FURLoughs, &c.

1st. No furlough or leave of absence, will be granted to any cadet, in term time, unless in case of real necessity, and at the special request of parents or guardians, as they are very injurious to the progress of students.

PUBLIC WORSHIP.

1st. The cadets will be strictly required to attend public worship every Sunday. They will be marched to and from the place of worship.

MONEY, ACCOUNTS, &c.

1st. No cadet must, under any circumstances whatever, be furnished with any money, except by the Superintendent or his order.
2d. No cadet must trade or purchase any article whatever, without written permission from the Superintendent.

3d. Every cadet will be furnished with a permit book, in which will be charged all articles purchased, with the prices annexed, and also other expenses.

INSTRUCTION.

The Instruction in every department will be most thorough and critical. The full development and improvement of the mental as well as physical powers, will be a primary object, for the accomplishment of which, no pains or labour will be spared.

GOVERNMENT.

The organization of the Institution will be strictly Military. Military discipline will constitute the basis of government: the administration of it will be parental, and adapted to the ages and dispositions of the pupils. A manly, noble and independent spirit will be cherished in all the cadets, regulated by a strict, but salutary discipline.

TERMS OF ADMISSION, &C.

1st. Every cadet who shall reside more than 150 miles from the Seminary, will be required to deposit in the hands of Capt. Partridge, or of the Superintendent, at the time of admission 150 dollars, and at the end of six months, 100 dollars more. At the expiration of the year, the accounts will be made out, and should there be a balance due the cadet, it will be credited on his second year's account, or paid over in such manner as his parent or guardian shall direct, should he leave the Academy at that time. For the second, and every succeeding year, the deposits must be as follows, viz.: One hundred and thirty dollars at the commencement, and one hundred dollars at the expiration of the first six months. The accounts to be made out as before stated.

2d. The bills for those cadets who reside within 150 miles of the Seminary, must be settled quarterly.

3d. No cadet will be admitted for a less term than one year.

From the foregoing plan, it is confidently believed the following advantages, among many others, will result, viz.:

1st. By the military and other exercises, the health of the cadets will be preserved, the physical powers fully developed, an erect and elegant person formed, and a correct and manly deportment ensured.

2d. The morals of the cadets will be preserved, and habits of systematic attention, temperance, industry and economy, established and confirmed.

3d. Every cadet will leave the Seminary a well instructed and
accomplished soldier, and thereby prepared to become an able and efficient defender of his country’s rights.

4th. Under such a system, it is confidently believed, that the progress of the pupils, in their different studies, will be much more rapid and efficient, than under the ordinary systems.

Capt. Partridge is fully convinced that the Seminary will be particularly well adapted to the education of the youth of our large cities, and also those of the Southern States, where they can, with perfect safety, and without requiring any particular care or attention from their parents, pass their earlier years, and be well prepared for the active duties of life, or for admission into any higher Seminary.

Capt. Partridge is particularly desirous that all those youths, within the prescribed ages, who are destined to become members of the institution at Middletown, should previously be entered at this Seminary, where they should pass one or more years, after which, they would be transferred for the completion of their education.

The Quarters are of brick, spacious, airy and handsomely finished. The parade ground is a beautiful plat, surrounded by an elegant enclosure, eight feet high, which separates it entirely from any communication with the village.

Gentlemen desirous of placing their sons or wards at this Institution, are requested to apply to Capt. Partridge, by letter, at Middletown, Connecticut, where the names of applicants will be registered. The number that can be received will necessarily be limited by the accommodations.

Capt. Partridge begs leave to assure the American Public, that no exertions will be wanting to render this Seminary in every respect worthy their patronage.
PRIZES.

THE FOLLOWING PRIZES WERE AWARDED AT THE CLOSE OF THE
PUBLIC EXERCISES OF THE EXAMINATION IN AUGUST, VIZ.:

1st. To Cadet George C. Powell, of Virginia, a silver medal of
the value of ten dollars, for the best English Oration.
2d. To Cadet Joel H. Tracy, of Vermont, a silver medal of the
value of ten dollars, for the best Poem.
3d. To Cadet Joel H. Tracy, of Vermont, a silver medal of the
value of ten dollars, for the best English Dialogue.
4th. To Cadet Luther R. Marsh, of the territory of Michigan, a
silver medal of the value of five dollars, for the second best
English Oration.
5th. To Cadet John H. Vance, of Maryland, a silver medal of
the value of five dollars, for excelling in declamation, in the
class of those above fifteen years of age.
6th. To Cadet Charles H. Graham, of New-York, a silver me-
dal of the value of five dollars, for excelling in declamation,
in the class of those under fifteen years of age.

PRIZES,

PROPOSED FOR THE GENERAL EXAMINATION IN AUGUST, 1828.

1st. For the best English Oration, a silver medal of the value
of ten dollars.
2d. For the best English Poem, a silver medal of the value of
ten dollars.
3d. For the best English Dialogue, a silver medal of the value
of eight dollars.
4th. For the best specimen of Public Declamation, in the class
above fifteen years of age, a silver medal of the value ofive dollars.
5th. For the best specimen of Public Declamation, in the class under fifteen years of age, a silver medal of the value of five dollars.

6th. To the Cadet who shall be pronounced by the Board of Instructors, the most uniformly attentive to all his duties, correct in his deportment, and who shall be uniformly the best equipped, (with clothes, &c.) for duty, at the least expense, a silver medal of the value of ten dollars.

NOTE.—Those Cadets who shall excel in any of the abovementioned departments, at the general examination in May, will be particularly and honorably mentioned in the next Catalogue.

A. PARTRIDGE.
The following communications from Gen. H. A. S. Dearborn, of Boston, and Col. Charles Graham, of New-York, will show the general progress of the Cadets, as exhibited at the general examination in August, and also illustrate the mode of instruction adopted in the Institution. The very judicious and interesting remarks and suggestions on the subject of Education, contained in them, it is believed will be read with much interest and advantage, and will constitute a sufficient reason for annexing them to the annual catalogue.

Brinley Place, Roxbury, Sept. 10, 1827.

Dear Sir:

I was highly gratified in attending, for several days, the public examinations, literary exercises, prize declamations and military evolutions of the Cadets at the American Literary, Scientific and Military Academy, under your superintendence, during my recent visit to Middletown.

The examinations of the several sections in the various branches of knowledge which they had been taught, were of a character to reflect the greatest honor on the students and their professors.

The oratorical performances at the church, were most creditable, evincing great research, and a zealous devotion to the cultivation of science and letters. They were in all respects quite equal to those in our most celebrated colleges, both in composition and elocution, and could not fail to have impressed the very numerous and respectable audience with an exalted opinion of an institution, which had produced such meritorious and interesting results.

The military evolutions on the field day, were such as I had anticipated, from the thorough manner in which tactics are taught at the Academy.

Having twice visited Middletown during the present year, I took pains to ascertain the course of instruction, police, morals and general deportment of the Cadets; and it is with pleasure I assure
you, that the results of my observations and inquiries were most satisfactory.

The system of education you have adopted is in harmonious accordance with our Republican form of government, under which all are governed by all, and all defend all; therefore, every citizen should not only be qualified to discharge his highly important civil duties, in the most intelligent and efficient manner, but be equally able to protect the liberties he enjoys, from the possible usurpations of unprincipled ambition, and the inroads of foreign aggressors. They were valiantly secured by the sword, and by that only are they to be maintained. To enjoy the blessings of freedom and independence, in the congenial quietude of peace, we must be ever ready and able to breast the tempest of battle. The prosperity, happiness, wealth, power and glory of the United States, are dependent on peace, and, to secure this inestimable privilege, the whole energies of the Republic should be held in requisition; being at all times so completely prepared for war, as to render outrage dangerous and invasion impossible. To accomplish this, every American, like Grecian heralds, must constantly grasp with one hand the lance, while the other extends the caduceus.

As there is no privileged order in this country, no disinheriting law of primogeniture, but all being "born free and equal," the career of honorable distinction is open to every citizen, and their education should be such, as is best calculated to make them profound legislators, able statesmen and learned jurists, as well as hardy soldiers and skilful generals, that, like Socrates and Washington, they may serve their country in the councils of the nation, and the contests of the battle-field, with equal ability. How important is it then, that the physical and intellectual faculties should be early and simultaneously cultivated. This is happily accomplished at your Seminary, in the most efficient manner, by combining the manly exercise of the camp with the exalted pursuits of literature, science and the arts—having a direct tendency to produce sound minds and vigorous bodies. The health, order, regularity, morals and gentlemanly deportment of the pupils, are thus more certainly induced and maintained than by any other system, and a lofty spirit of independence, united with dignity and propriety of manners, more effectually inculcated.

I was happy to find that Belles-Lettres and Elocution were so highly appreciated, and claimed such merited attention in the Academy. To write well and speak well are of the first consequence in this country. Our Government is founded on the intelligence of the People, and all its acts are the results, or are brought to the test of learned inquiry, deep meditation, and lucid exposition. From the primary assemblies of the People, to the halls of Congress, the judicial forum and the departments of the Cabinet, how requisite, how influential, how important, are the attainments of
letters and eloquence. But to be accomplished in either, what laborious study, what an extended range in the fields of erudition are required. They are the glorious fruitions of long and patient investigation; the cause and effect of the highest state of civilization, of the purity and excellence of Republican institutions; the Corinthian capitals of our grand political edifice.

The sciences are also cultivated in such manner as to elucidate theory by practical application; but to render them subservient to the arts and the wants of Society, in all the branches of national industry, as well as in their higher spheres of utility, it is necessary that the philosophical apparatus should be extended, the chemical laboratory more completely furnished, and every facility afforded by instruments, models, enlarged diagrams, maps, charts and plans, which are calculated for illustrating the mathematical and physical sciences.* This, I have no doubt, will claim your earliest attention, it being within the range of your general plan of instruction, to offer your pupils all the advantages which the age affords, for acquiring a good education, in the most emphatic signification of the term.

The sciences for many centuries were unfortunately cultivated, merely for acquiring a knowledge of their theories, rather than as useful in their applications to the arts. The former were too generally learned by one class of men, as intellectual embellishments, while the others were imperfectly practised by the machinist, mechanic and operator, with but little or no acquaintance with their principles. Having been long unwisely separated, they are now re-united, and rendered substantially beneficial by a full development of their combined practical powers. This desirable consummation began to be efficiently accomplished within the last half century, and how rapid and triumphant has since been the march of nations when lighted onward by their united effulgence.

Natural History now claims attention in the Academy, and it is desirable that some of the branches should be more thoroughly taught, particularly mineralogy and botany, both being extensively useful, as intimately connected with medicine and the arts; and they preside as divinities over the honorable labors of Agriculture.†

Not any of the kingdoms of nature should be neglected, and although it is impracticable to become acquainted with all, during an academic course of instruction, still a foundation can be laid, and the superstructure completed, in some of its details at least, as opportunity or inclination may direct in after life.

* The chemical apparatus is now sufficiently extensive to enable the Professor to go through with a very full and complete course of experiments in that department.
† The cabinet of Mineralogy is now sufficiently complete and extensive, to answer every valuable purpose of lectures and elementary instruction.
The addition of professors of the French and Spanish languages, to those of Latin and Greek, are valuable acquisitions. A knowledge of the two former will be practically and extensively useful, while that of the others is an embellishment of a doubtful character. When they were learned to enable the student to read books for the information they contained, as was the case for a long period after the second dawn of intelligence upon the earth, it was the direct and proper course of education; there being none in other languages; but to read those books now, for the sake of learning the languages in which they are printed, when all that is valuable, which they contain, is to be found in our own, appears like supererogation, has a deep tinge of ancient prejudice, and an ostentatious display of erudition, bordering closely on pedantry. Information is what we seek, and those means should be employed which will furnish the greatest quantity, in the most facile manner, and shortest time. Latin and Greek conceal nothing that is worthy of being known, which cannot be attained through the medium of the modern languages. After all the time and labor bestowed in attempting to acquire the languages, as they are called par excellence, in what manner do they contribute, even in the smallest degree, to facilitate the progress of the collegiate student, in any other prescribed branch of study; and if at any future period they wish to refresh their memories with the beauties of Virgil, Homer, or Cicero, are not Dryden's, Pope's, Melmoth's, or some other translations resorted to? Of the historical, scientific, and literary works of the Greeks and Romans, who reads them in the languages of those nations? Is it not notorious that they are rarely opened, save by a few professors or divines? and, even with those highly respectable gentlemen, "a well read classical scholar," is a phenomenon—a Parr is an Anacharsis among the Scythians. This should not excite astonishment: for how can it be expected that any man should be content "to lower buckets into empty wells and grow old in drawing nothing up?"

The age of extravagant declamation in favor of the classics, and of learned disquisitions on doubtful phrases of unused languages, has gone by. The enlightened paths of truth are sought and pursued, to discover substance and not shadows—things rather than words—useful, practical and real information. Induction has taken place of sophistical syllogisms and bewildering metaphysics; demonstration and experiments are substituted for hypothetical assumptions; and facts and observation are required, instead of conjectural probabilities.

I am aware that my opinions, on the long venerated languages of the Greeks and Romans, will be deemed heretical by many; but they have the consolation that precedent and practice are marshalled on their side, and that ample provision has been made at your Seminary for teaching them as thoroughly as at any of the Universi-
ties. The high reputation of your classical Professors, and their devotion to their pupils, is well known, and will not suffer by a comparison with those of any other institution. Although the public voice is against me, I cannot but cherish the belief that a knowledge of the French and Spanish is now infinitely more important than that of the dead languages. The former is so generally understood on the continent of Europe, as to render it more completely the medium of communication in the great republic of letters, than was formerly the Latin; and in no country, save Great Britain, are the exhaustless fields of Science, Literature and the Arts, so successfully cultivated as in France. Her illustrious collaborators are constantly offering most valuable contributions to the general fund of intelligence, in the benefits of which we should be enabled directly to participate with that prompt facility which our extensive commercial intercourse so amply affords. The works of her distinguished writers should be more familiar than are now their names, and we cannot remain ignorant of their discoveries, improvements and honorable efforts for the advancement of the human race, without lingering far in the rear of the age in which we live.

As to the knowledge of the Spanish, it is daily becoming of the first consequence to the citizens of the United States. Six independent Republics have recently been established in South America. We cheered them on in their gallant and successful struggle for freedom, and feel a deep solicitude in their destinies. From their geographical position and form of Government, our commercial and political regulations cannot fail of being of an intimate, interesting and momentous character—all tending to render their common language, ultimately next in importance to our own.

The location of the Academy could not be better. The town is one of the most healthy and pleasant in New England; the scenery pre-eminently beautiful. In the midst of a flourishing and highly cultivated district of country, subsistence is cheap; and being on the tide waters of the Connecticut river, the facilities of intercourse with all parts of the Union, by steamboats, and the usual means of navigation, besides those afforded by numerous lines of stage coaches, render Middletown a desirable place of residence. Far removed from the dissipations and allurements of a large city, there is but little danger of the morals of the students being corrupted; particularly when such prudential regulations are constantly enforced, as most effectually to preclude deviations from the path of rectitude.

You have only to prosecute the system you have adopted, with that zeal and perseverance you have already evinced, until all its details have been completely developed to render the Seminary one of the most useful in our country.

Anxious for your entire success, and with a full belief that you will realize all your anticipations, I offer assurances of my confi-
dence in your abilities and disposition to do justice to the Students placed under your guidance; and am, most respectfully, your obedient servant.

H. A. S. DEARBORN.

CAPT. A. PARTRIDGE.

NEW-YORK, October 16, 1827.

SIR:

I was present only during four days of the August examination of the Cadets at your Academy; during that time, I heard some of the classes examined in Mathematics, (Algebra, Euclid and Conic Sections,) Astronomy, and the principles of the Constitution of the United States. I witnessed also the exercises of public speaking, military tactics and fencing:—the examinations were very strict and close, and conducted with perfect impartiality, and it affords me pleasure to be enabled to say, that the Cadets very generally displayed a knowledge of the above branches, beyond what is usual in public seminaries, and such as received particular approbation, and I may add, that several gentlemen, who were present at the earlier examinations, spoke of them to me in terms of high commendation; the public speaking was fully equal to any exhibition of the kind, that I have attended for several years; the speeches whether considered as compositions, or in reference to the manner of delivery, would have done credit to any institution, and when it is considered, that at your academic exhibition, the speakers are not all of the senior class, but selections from the different classes, their merit was the more striking.

I am a decided advocate of military instruction as adopted and used by you at your Academy, because it is there made merely an exercise and a relaxation from study, and because the time which is at your institution devoted to such exercise, would, in most Academies, and in most places, be wholly unemployed; I also think that the military exercise possesses a decided advantage over gymnastic; the former is regular and uniform, (never violent,) and therefore adapted to all constitutions; the latter is fitted for athletic and vigorous boys. Military tactics, while they afford a sound and healthful exercise to the body, constitute also a science calculated to enlarge our conceptions and to increase the pleasure with which we read history, and in many instances to understand it; the former elevates the character, while at the same time it inculcates the necessity of strict obedience and submission to order and lays the foundation of usefulness to the country in the character of the citizen soldier; gymnastics on the contrary, possess the mere merit of