

State of New-York.

No. 8.

IN SENATE, JAN. 12, 1849.

ANNUAL REPORT

Of the Executive Committee of the State Normal
School.

TO THE LEGISLATURE.

Pursuant to the provisions of the act, chap. 311 of the Laws of 1844, the undersigned have the honor to transmit the Annual Report of the Executive Committee of the State Normal School, which has been received and approved of, and which contains a full statement of the receipts and expenditures under the same act during the past year, in pursuance of appropriations made by law.

CHRISTOPHER MORGAN.

Superintendent of Common Schools.

PETER WENDELL,

*Chancellor of the University, in behalf
of the Regents.*

Albany, Jan. 11, 1849.

REPORT.

To the State Superintendent of Common Schools, and Regents of the University of New-York :

The Executive Committee of the State Normal School

RESPECTFULLY REPORT :

The last report which was presented to your honorable body, bears date December 13, 1847. Shortly after the school experienced a severe loss in the death of its principal, David Perkins Page, Esquire. The committee need not say much in regard to the laborious and successful services of this gentleman ; for, it is believed that those services are duly appreciated by you. It may be well, however, to make mention of them, for thus the late principal of the school may serve as an example to the teachers of the State. One of the prominent excellencies of Mr. Page was his remarkable self-possession. While he was quick in noticing an intentional insult, still no one could under any circumstances, move him to display the least ebullition of anger. Thus he was prepared to govern others ; for no one can govern a school who cannot govern himself. Mr. Page never called his students *dolts*, or *blockheads*, or *fools* ; and none of the pupils of the Normal School had reason to complain of him, as manifesting impatience on account of their slowness or inaptitude to learn. Sloth he would reprove ; but the youth of small capacity was regarded as deserving commiseration, and he always received a larger share of attention.

Mr. Page was not a mere theorist in regard to education ; he had learned the wants of a school in the school-room, and hence he entertained no chimerical schemes. Himself a practical man, and possessing the experience of twenty years' teaching, all his suggestions in

regard to the management of a school were practicable; and the committee, very soon after his appointment, formed the opinion of him—which they never altered—that he was a safe man, and that his judgment in regard to educational matters could be relied on. In addition to all this, he was a laborious teacher. Regarding his office as the most honorable and important which any person could occupy, he never grew weary of his work: fatigued he often was by his severe labors, but the consciousness of doing right not only sustained him, but caused his flagging powers to rally, and he returned to his pleasant toil, refreshed and buoyant, as if his crushing cares were a light and easy burden.

It would be easy to say much more in praise of Mr. Page, but it is not the province of the committee to write his eulogium—thus much duty to the dead required them to say; and thus much duty to the living also requires, for in the late principal of the Normal School, teachers have an example worthy of their imitation.

In selecting a new principal, the committee felt that they had an important duty to perform, and yet it was not a difficult duty, for within twelve days after the death of Mr. Page, George R. Perkins, Esq. was unanimously elected his successor.

From the first opening of the school, Mr. Perkins had filled the Professorship of Mathematics, and had most diligently co-operated with the committee in forming and executing the plans of the school. Besides, they had enjoyed an intimate acquaintanceship with him for about three years; they had seen him in the schoolroom, by the fire-side, and in the street, and their knowledge of him caused his unanimous appointment, and now after the lapse of a year, the committee are happy to add, that they have never repented of their selection.

The following is a list of the names and duties of the present corps of instructors.

George R. Perkins, A. M.,

Principal and Professor of Mathematics.

William F. Phelps,

Permanent Teacher of Experimental School.

Darwin G. Eaton,

Teacher of Mathematics, &c.

Sumner C. Webb,

Teacher of Arithmetic, &c.

Silas T. Bowen,
Teacher of Grammar, Mathematics, &c.
William W. Clark,
Teacher of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry.
Truman H. Bowen,
Teacher of Vocal Music, &c.
Elizabeth C. Hance,
Teacher of Reading and Geography.
Ann Maria Ostrom,
Teacher of Drawing.

Upon the transference of Mr. Perkins to the principalship, no addition was made to the number of instructors, but a considerable increase of duties was imposed upon the teachers; and the committee are happy to state, that their wishes in this respect were cheerfully acceded to, and the duties imposed have been faithfully performed.

The arrangements of the institution remain substantially the same as at the date of the last report, a few changes have, however, been made, which will now be mentioned. One change has been, the introduction of "Wayland's Elements of Moral Science, abridged." as a text book. Moral Philosophy had been previously taught by lectures alone, but it was found that mere oral instruction was not sufficient to give the student definite ideas upon the all important subject of man's moral relations; a text-book was therefore introduced, to which the lectures of the teacher will hereafter be subsidiary. Another change has been the arrangement of the course of study to suit the division of the students into classes. The school is divided into three classes, called *Junior*, *Middle* and *Senior*, and each class has now its own appropriate studies, which are taken up at a fixed time, and which follow each other according to a fixed order. This change is found to be of decided advantage; there is now a time for every study, but before this arrangement was made, the studies were left somewhat to convenience, and each did not receive the measure of attention which it deserved. For a list of the studies pursued in each division, and also of the text books, see Appendix (A.)!

STATISTICS.

The school began its ninth term on the first of November. The following table will show the number of students in each term, and also the sex and number of the graduates.

TERM.	Students.	Graduates.		Total.
		Male.	Female.	
1st. Winter,	98	0	0	0
2d. Summer,	185	29	5	34
3d. Winter,	197	32	15	47
4th. Summer,	205	37	26	63
5th. Winter,	178	27	19	46
6th. Summer,	221	37	27	64
7th. Winter,	198	25	25	50
8th. Summer,	208	17	29	46
9 h. The present term,	175			
Total,	1665	204	146	350

The following table will show the total number and sex of the pupils sent to the school from the different counties, since the first opening of the school, December 18, 1844.

COUNTY.	Male.	Female.	Total from county.
Albany,	12	28	40
Allegany,	6	4	10
Broome,	4	2	6
Cattaraugus,	7	1	8
Cayuga,	16	5	21
Chautauque,	9	4	13
Chemung,	6	2	8
Chenango,	10	5	15
Clinton,	3	2	5
Columbia,	8	10	18
Cortland,	6	6	12
Delaware,	9	5	14
Dutchess,	11	10	21
Erie,	10	9	19
Essex,	6	3	9
Franklin,	4	0	4

COUNTY.	Males.	Females.	Total from county.
Fulton,	3	2	5
Genesee,	8	5	13
Greene,	11	8	19
Hamilton,	1	0	1
Herkimer,	8	5	13
Jefferson,	17	6	23
Kings,	3	5	8
Lewis,	4	1	5
Livingston,	7	8	15
Madison,	13	10	23
Monroe,	16	12	28
Montgomery,	8	6	14
New-York,	31	32	63
Niagara,	11	3	14
Oneida,	17	12	29
Onondaga,	18	17	35
Orange,	11	14	25
Ontario,	12	6	18
Orleans,	7	1	8
Oswego,	7	6	13
Otsego,	16	9	25
Putnam,	5	0	5
Queens,	5	1	6
Rensselaer,	11	22	33
Richmond,	2	0	2
Rockland,	5	0	5
Saratoga,	7	14	21
Schenectady,	4	5	9
Schoharie,	6	10	16
Seneca,	6	2	8
St. Lawrence,	10	2	12
Steuben,	13	9	22
Suffolk,	9	6	15
Sullivan,	9	1	10
Tioga,	3	2	5
Tompkins,	15	3	18
Ulster,	12	2	14
Warren,	6	6	12

COUNTY.	Males.	Females.	Total from county.
Washington,	14	9	23
Wayne,	8	10	18
Westchester,	4	6	10
Wyoming,	10	5	15
Yates,	4	3	7
Total,	<u>524</u>	<u>384</u>	<u>908</u>

In addition to the above, the executive committee have appointed eight males and thirty-six females, making in all, 952 persons, who have enjoyed the advantages of the Normal School.

In appointing these forty-four persons, it will be noticed, that the committee have departed from the rule which was made by themselves, and approved by the Regents. This rule limits the number of pupils, who may at any one time be admitted to the school, to 256; each county having the privilege of sending twice as many students as it has members in the assembly: this rule furthermore entrusts the selection of pupils to the county and town superintendents in each county; the following direction, among others, being given, to govern them in making appointments: "That the appointments in each county should be made at a meeting of the county and town superintendents, called by the county superintendent for that purpose." This duty, the committee take pleasure in stating, was always most cheerfully and faithfully performed by the above named officers. At the close of each term of the school, the State Superintendent was accustomed to send a circular to each county superintendent, informing him of the number of vacancies, which it would be necessary to fill, and upon the receipt of the same, the county superintendents immediately called a meeting and examined the applicants who presented themselves. But they did more than this; they made diligent inquiries in their respective counties for suitable persons, and having found them, tried to induce them to avail themselves of the advantages of the school. By this means, the representation of the counties was kept up, and it may be added, they were represented by the most suitable persons that could be obtained. It is also nothing but justice to say still further, that the duty of seeking out and selecting such suitable persons was mainly, if not entirely discharged by the county superintendents; the town superintendents seldom doing more than attending the meeting and giving a vote.

From a knowledge of these facts, the committee regarded with deep anxiety the debates of the Legislature in regard to the county superintendency, and when these debates were ended by the abolishment of the office, they were seriously apprehensive, that the change would be very detrimental to the Normal School. The committee regret to add that these apprehensions have been proved to be well grounded, for the number of the students in the Normal School has most sensibly diminished since the county superintendents went out of office. That the Regents may have the facts in the case fully presented to their view, the following table is subjoined, which will show the actual state of the school since the county superintendency was abolished. The first column of figures shows the number of students which each county has a right to send to the school. The second gives the number which were in the school from each county during the term beginning May, 1848. The third gives the number of empty seats in each county during the same term. The fourth gives the number of students from each county, who are now in the school, the term having begun November last, and the fifth gives the vacant seats :

COUNTIES.	No. of pupils each county is entitled to send.	Term beginning May, 1848.		Term beginning November, 1848.	
		Stud'ts sent.	Vac's.	Stud'ts sent.	Vac's
Albany,	8	9	0	7	1
Allegany,	4	4	0	3	1
Broome,	2	1	1	1	1
Cattaraugus,	4	0	4	0	4
Cayuga,	6	6	0	2	4
Chautauque,	4	2	2	1	3
Chemung,	2	2	0	2	0
Chenango,	4	3	1	1	3
Clinton,	2	2	0	0	2
Columbia,	4	0	4	0	4
Cortland,	2	2	0	2	0
Delaware,	4	4	0	0	4
Dutchess,	6	4	2	1	5
Erie,	8	8	0	3	5
Essex,	2	2	0	1	1
Franklin,	2	2	0	1	1
Fulton,	1	0	1	0	1

COUNTIES.	No. of pupils each county is entitled to send.	Term beginning May, 1843.		Term beginning November, 1843.	
		Stud'ts sent.	Vac's.	Stud'ts sent.	Vac's.
Genesee,.....	4	3	1	2	2
Greene,.....	4	4	0	2	2
Hamilton,.....	1	1	0	0	1
Herkimer,.....	4	2	2	1	3
Jefferson,.....	6	5	1	6	0
Kings,.....	6	1	5	1	5
Lewis,.....	2	1	1	1	1
Livingston,.....	4	4	0	2	2
Madison,.....	4	3	1	4	0
Monroe,.....	6	6	0	6	0
Montgomery,.....	4	3	1	2	2
New-York,.....	32	26	6	13	19
Niagara,.....	4	3	1	2	2
Oneida,.....	8	6	2	3	5
Onondaga,.....	8	4	4	6	2
Ontario,.....	4	3	1	4	0
Orange,.....	6	6	0	6	0
Orleans,.....	2	2	0	2	0
Oswego,.....	4	2	2	3	1
Otsego,.....	6	6	0	5	1
Putnam,.....	2	2	0	2	0
Queens,.....	2	1	1	1	1
Rensselaer,.....	6	4	2	4	2
Richmond,.....	2	0	2	0	2
Rockland,.....	2	2	0	1	1
Saratoga,.....	4	3	1	3	1
Schenectady,.....	2	2	0	2	0
Schoharie,.....	4	4	0	3	1
Seneca,.....	2	2	0	0	2
St. Lawrence,.....	6	5	1	0	6
Steuben,.....	6	6	0	2	4
Suffolk,.....	4	4	0	3	1
Sullivan,.....	2	2	0	2	0
Tioga,.....	2	1	1	0	2
Tompkins,.....	4	3	1	3	1
Ulster,.....	4	3	1	1	3
Warren,.....	2	2	0	0	2

COUNTIES.	No. of pupils each county is entitled to send.	Term beginning May, 1848.		Term beginning November, 1848.	
		Stud'ts sent.	Vac's.	Stud'ts sent.	Vac's.
Washington,	4	4	0	4	0
Wayne,	4	3	1	3	1
Westchester,	4	1	3	1	3
Wyoming,	2	4	0	2	0
Yates,	2	2	0	1	1
	<u>256</u>	<u>202</u>	<u>57</u>	<u>134</u>	<u>122</u>

From a careful examination of these tables, it will be seen, that the school has experienced a serious diminution in the number of its students. In the eighth term, which was the first after the county superintendents went out of office, there were fifty-seven vacant seats, and at the beginning of the present term, the school lacked one hundred and twenty-two of having a full representation from the counties. In the eighth term, twenty-six counties were partially represented, four had no representation, and twenty-nine were fully represented. In the ninth (the present) term, thirty-five are partially represented, eleven have no representation, and but thirteen are fully represented.

In view of these facts, the question may very properly be asked, what is the cause of this diminution? If the committee are called upon to answer the inquiry, they will say, that it is the firm and settled conviction of their minds, that it arises from the want of the faithful, fostering care of the county superintendents, and that the normal school cannot answer its designed end, unless there be in each county some competent and efficient supervising and auxiliary agency. That the diminution has not been caused by any loss of the public confidence in the school is manifest, first, from the often repeated expressions of favor which have been made to the committee and teachers by respectable citizens residing in every part of the state; and secondly, from the communications, which have been received by the committee and teachers, from persons, inquiring how they may secure appointments and avail themselves of the advantages of the school. There is, indeed, no reason to doubt, that there are now a hundred persons living in the different counties of the state, who would have been registered as students in the normal school, had the office of county superintendent been continued.

It is a duty, which the committee owe to themselves to state still further, that in as much as they had anticipated this diminution, they used every precaution and exerted all their energy to prevent it. A circular was prepared and printed, which was signed by the State Superintendent, and sent to every town superintendent in the state, urging the calling of a meeting for the examination of applicants. But in as much as the names of these officers were not known, the circulars had to be addressed to "to the town superintendent," &c., and hence there is reason to fear that a large number of the circulars never reached the hands of those for whom they were intended. But whether the circulars were received or not, this is an undoubted fact, that in many counties no meeting of the town superintendents was held; and where they were held, *few*, and in some cases, *no* applicants appeared. And yet from some of these counties, letters have been received from persons asking to be admitted to the school. From these facts, the committee feel warranted in concluding, that the diminution, in the number of students, has been caused by the want of the faithful guardianship of the county superintendents.

Under these circumstances, the committee were obliged to depart somewhat from the former rule of selection, and since the town officers failed to appoint, the committee have admitted to the school all suitable persons, residents of the state, who have applied to them; such applicants having been in every case examined, and having given a pledge, that they would devote themselves to the work of teaching common schools. The number of persons thus appointed, were six during the eighth term, and forty-one during the present term. Several others, upon examination were found incompetent, and rejected, thus being subjected to much trouble, expense and mortification, the greater part of which might have been avoided, if the meetings of the town superintendents had been held in every county.

Library and Apparatus.

There are at present seven hundred and forty-five volumes in the miscellaneous library, showing an increase of thirteen volumes since last report. The text book library numbers six thousand one hundred and thirteen volumes, showing an increase of four hundred and three volumes since last report.

No additions of any importance have been made to the philosophical and chemical apparatus.

Experimental School.

In the experimental school there are seventy pupils, between the ages of six and sixteen years, of whom thirty-five are free pupils. The others pay for their tuition \$20 a year. This school gives the senior class of the Normal School an opportunity of learning and practising the best modes of instruction and government. In regard to this school, the committee have nothing to add to the very full report of it, which was given last year,

In closing this report, the committee would embrace the opportunity of reiterating the expression of their confidence in the normal school. After the lapse of another year, they are happy to say that nothing has occurred to diminish confidence in the system, but on the contrary, much has come under their observation, which has served to deepen former impressions of the absolute necessity of the normal school to give completeness and efficiency to our common school system.

By an act of the Legislature, passed April 12, 1848, chapter 318, entitled "An act for the permanent establishment of the Normal School," the Legislature appropriated the sum of fifteen thousand dollars, for "the erection of a suitable building for the accommodation of the State Normal School." The second section of that act is as follows:

"The said building shall be erected under the direction of the executive committee of the school, upon the ground owned by the state, and lying in the rear of the Geological Rooms."

In accordance with this act, the committee immediately began their arrangements for the erection of said building. Their first business was, to obtain, from the corporation of the city of Albany, a release of their right to the lot upon which the Legislature had ordered that the building should be erected. This was accomplished without difficulty, the corporation cheerfully executing the necessary release. It is also due to the corporation of Albany to say, that they have always been ready to accede to every wish of the committee in reference to the school. Since the establishment of the school, the city of Albany has expended over \$8,000 for it. They have paid \$5,000 for the rent of the present school building, and the release of the lot in the rear of the Geological Rooms, involved the city in an expense of over \$3,000 in the purchase of a new site for the engine house, and the

erection of a building. They have also contributed \$500 to the repairs and fitting up of the present school building.

The plans for the building next demanded attention. This duty called for much observation, consultation and thought, and at length the committee resolved on a plan of building, which they thought suitable to the wants of the school. But upon advertising for proposals, the committee, to their surprise, found that the appropriation would be wholly insufficient. This threw them into a great difficulty; for they did not feel themselves at liberty to enter into a contract, which would involve the state in a much larger debt than was contemplated by the act, nor did they wish to put up a building which would be wholly unsuitable. Under these circumstances they did that which seemed to them just and proper, and their action will be best understood by giving one or two extracts from the contract which they have made with the builders:

“The said building shall be so far completed that it can be used for the purpose of keeping a school therein, according to the specifications aforesaid, and hereto annexed and the plans and drawings aforesaid, on or before the first day of July next for the sum of fifteen thousand dollars to be paid as hereinafter specified.”

“And whereas, it is understood by and between the parties to this agreement, that the said building is not to be fully and completely finished according to the annexed specifications, and said plans and drawings for the sum of \$15,000, but is only to be so far finished for that sum, that it can be used for the purpose of teaching a school therein, and to the extent hereinafter specified; to accomplish that purpose, the parties of the first part promise and agree to and with the parties of the second part, that if the Legislature shall hereafter appropriate the further sum of seven thousand and five hundred dollars for the purpose of having said building fully and completely finished, and shall put that sum at the disposal of the parties of the first part, as such executive committee, for that purpose, then and in such case, the parties of the second part, covenant, promise and agree to and with the parties of the first part, to fully and completely finish in every respect and particular, the said building according to the annexed specifications and the aforesaid plans and drawings, and to do and complete said work within six months after said appropriation shall be made.”

In this contract there are two points to which the committee would direct the attention of the State Superintendent and Regents.

1st. If the Legislature should be unwilling to grant any further appropriation, the school can be kept in the new building, though the arrangements will be very far from commodious.

2d. If the additional \$7,500 be granted by the Legislature, the full and complete finishing which the contract speaks of, is not the rendering the building what it ought to be, but the mere fulfilling the terms of the specifications. Now the specifications, upon which this contract was made, were drawn up with the thought ever present to the mind that even some necessary things must be left out, that the Legislature might not feel themselves required to appropriate, or to speak more correctly, that the executive committee might not do a dishonorable action.

The Committee feel no little inward satisfaction in saying, that if the Legislature should feel indisposed to make any further appropriation, the Committee have done nothing which will hinder them from acting according to their wisdom and pleasure. But at the same time, they cannot for a moment believe, that the sum will be denied, which will render the Normal School a lasting blessing to the State of New-York.

If it should be inquired of the Committee, how large an additional sum would be needed to make the building, what in the opinion of the Committee, it ought to be; they would answer that an addition of \$10,000 to the original appropriation will be sufficient. It may be proper to add that a further appropriation will be needed for the furnishing of the school rooms; for this purpose the unexpended remainder of the sum appropriated in 1844 for "the establishment of the Normal School" will be more than sufficient; the committee would therefore ask that they be allowed to draw as much of that fund as shall be necessary.

Of the \$15,000 appropriated for the erection of the new building, \$9,000 have been drawn from the Treasury and paid to the contractors.

A statement of the receipts and expenditures for the support of the

school from Sept. 30, 1847 to Sept. 30, 1848 is herewith submitted, and the vouchers for every item are in the possession of the Committee.

All which is respectfully submitted.

Albany Jan. 8, 1849.

GIDEON HAWLEY,
WM. H. CAMPBELL,
H. BLEECKER.

I concur in the above report.

CHRISTOPHER MORGAN,

Superintendent of Common Schools.

Normal School in account with the Executive C

<i>Dr.</i>	1848.
1847, to	Sept. 30.—By cash in bank
tuition-	By cash received from the
.....	of the State Superintendent
.....	appropriation to "establish
s, ap-	from Sept. 30, 1847, to
.....	By cash, received as above
school	tion to "support the No
.....	By cash, received from Se
.....	date, for tuition in exper
balance	By cash, received of Norm
.....	text-books,.....
.....	
\$10,921 96	

DOCUMENTS.

(A.)

COURSE OF STUDY.

The following is the course of study for the school ; and a thorough acquaintance with the whole of it, on the part of the male pupils, is made a condition for graduating :

The school is divided into three classes, JUNIORS, MIDDLES, and SENIORS. These classes are arranged in divisions to suit the convenience of recitations.

JUNIORS.

Reading and Elocution.
Spelling.
Orthography, *Normal Chart.*
Writing.
Geography and Outline Maps, (with Map drawings,)..... *Mitchell.*
Drawing, begun.
Intellectual Arithmetic,..... *Colburn.*
Elementary Arithmetic,..... *Perkins.*
English Grammar, begun, *Brown.*
History of United States, *Willson.*
Higher Arithmetic, begun, *Perkins.*
Elementary Algebra, begun,..... *Perkins.*

MIDDLES.

Reading and Elocution.
Spelling.
Orthography, *Normal Chart.*
Writing.
Geography and Outline Maps, (with Map drawings,)..... *Mitchell.*
Drawing.
Intellectual Arithmetic,..... *Colburn.*
English Grammar,..... *Brown.*
History of United States, *Willson.*
Higher Arithmetic, *Perkins.*
Elementary Algebra, *Perkins.*

Human Physiology,	<i>Lee.</i>
Geometry, begun,	<i>Perkins.</i>
Perspective drawing,	<i>Lectures.</i>
Mathematical Geography and use of Globes.	

The division of this class, composed of the Juniors of the former terms, will not be required to review such studies as they have already completed.

SENIORS.

Higher Algebra, Chaps. VII. and VIII. (omitting Multi- nomial Theorem and Recurring Series,)	<i>Perkins.</i>
Geometry, Six Books,	<i>Perkins' Elements.</i>
Plane Trigonometry, as contained in,	<i>Davies' Legendre.</i>
Land Surveying,	<i>Davies.</i>
Natural Philosophy,	<i>Olmstead.</i>
Chemistry, (with Experimental Lectures,)	<i>Silliman.</i>
Intellectual Philosophy,	<i>Abercrombie.</i>
Moral Philosophy,	{ <i>Wayland's Elements of Mor. Science, abridged.</i>
Rhetoric,	<i>Lectures.</i>
Constitutional Law, with select parts of the Statutes of this State, most intimately connected with the rights and du- ties of citizens,	{ <i>Young's Science of Gov- ernment, Revised Stat.</i>
Art of Teaching,	{ <i>Lectures, Theory and Practice of Teaching, and Experim'l School.</i>
Elements of Astronomy,	<i>Lectures.</i>
Lessons in Vocal Music, to be given to all.	

(B.)

GRADUATES.

Term ending March 30, 1848.

LADIES.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Post-Office.</i>	<i>County.</i>
Ophelia Brown,	Oppenheim,	Fulton.
Mary C. Burt,	Norway,	Herkimer.
Francis C. Church,	Rutland,	Jefferson.
Martha S. Clapp,	La Fayette,	Onondaga.
Sarah E. Evans,	Bainbridge,	Chenango.
Sarah T. Foster,	Rochester,	Monroe.
Mary Hamilton,	Waterford,	Saratoga.
Mary J. Ingersoll,	Pulaski,	Oswego.
Emily Jenks,	Amenia Union,	Dutchess.
Delia S. Kellogg,	Batavia,	Genesee.
Harriet Loveridge,	Churchville,	Monroe.
Mary L. Mallory,	Bethany Centre,	Genesee.
Mary Etta Mesick,	Castleton,	Rensselaer.
Kate M. McLean,	Cobleskill,	Schoharie.
Mary F. Perkins,	Brooklyn,	Kings.
Frances K. Phelps,	Mount Morris,	Livingston.
Mary D. Rose,	South Cortland,	Cortland.
Jane Ann Smith,	Yorktown,	Westchester.
Olivia D. Smith,	Preston Hollow,	Albany.
Emerette Steele,	Windham Centre,	Greene.
Margaret A. Uline,	West Sandlake,	Rensselaer.
Sarah J. Vandervoort,	Champlain,	Clinton.
Fanny C. Webster,	Westford,	Otsego.
Laurancy J. Wilcox,	Newville,	Herkimer.
Sarah Wilson,	Salem,	Washington.

GENTLEMEN.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Post-Office.</i>	<i>County.</i>
Charles R. Abbott,	Vista,	Westchester.
Milton H. Baker,	West Bloomfield,	Ontario.
Dalson W. Blanchard,	De Witt,	Onondaga.
Isaac R. Blauvelt,	Manuet,	Rockland.
Elijah H. Crowell,	Urbana,	Steuben.
Charles D. Foster,	Palmyra,	Wayne.
Alexander L. Haskin,	Jackson,	Washington.
Andrew Hegeman,	New-Utrecht,	Kings.
William H. Henderson,	New-Albion,	Cattaraugus.
Richmond W. Howland,	Watertown,	Jefferson.
James Johonnot,	Syracuse,	Onondaga.
Emerson W. Keyes,	Busti,	Chautauque.
Samuel G. McLaughlin,	Newburgh,	Orange.
Ansel Patridge,	Wilmington,	Essex.
Loren B. Sessions,	Hyde Park,	Dutchess.
Judson Sibley,	Napoli,	Cattaraugus.
Willard P. Straight,	Port Gibson,	Ontario.
John H. Thompson,	Blooming Grove,	Orange.
William T. Tift,	Sandy Creek,	Oswego.
Jackson Voorhess,	Beaver Kill,	Sullivan.
Eugene Weller,	Honeoye Falls,	Monroe.
Seymour Wheaton,	Flushing,	Cayuga.
James M. Winchell,	Owego,	Tioga.
Edward Wright,	Carmel,	Putnam.
John F. Youngs,	Vista,	Westchester.
Ladies,		25
Gentlemen,		25
Total,		50

(C.)

GRADUATES.

Term ending September 21, 1848.

LADIES.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Post-Office.</i>	<i>County.</i>
Maria C. Almy,	Hart's Village,	Dutchess.
Mary J. Bartoo,	Water Valley,	Erie.
Mary E. Baum,	Central Square,	Oswego.
Phebe A. Budlong,	Watertown,	Jefferson.
Hannah Carver,	Red Mills,	Putnam.
Sabrina A. Chamberlain,	Virgil Corners,	Cortland.
Mary K. Culbertson,	Groveland,	Livingston.
Harriet E. Chichester,	Owego,	Tioga.
Sarah A. Dempster,	Kingsboro,	Fulton.
Lois U. Estee,	Hamburg,	Erie.
Jane E. Hutchins,	Waterford,	Saratoga.
Ann J. Hawley,	Caldwell,	Warren.
Flora E. Hosford,	Geneseo,	Livingston.
Melinda C. Jones,	Clyde,	Wayne.
Cornelia Jenison,	Canton,	St. Lawrence.
Elizabeth A. Low,	Middlesex,	Yates.
Henrietta P. McNair,	Groveland,	Livingston.
S. Caroline McCully,	Batavia,	Genesee.
Augusta L. Platt,	Schroon Lake,	Essex.
Julia O. Percival,	Albany,	Albany.
Zilpha Redfield,	Delhi,	Delaware.
Melvina E. Sherman,	Canton,	St. Lawrence.
Emily Smith,	Angelica,	Allegany.
Esther W. Stow,	Harmony,	Chautauque.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Post-Office.</i>	<i>County.</i>
Isabel Swartwood,	Newfield,	Tompkins.
Cornelia A. Taylor,	Alden,	Erie.
Viola Wilcox,	Fort Plain,	Montgomery.
Maria M. Woodhull,	East Cutchogue,	Suffolk.
Mary A. Winspear,	Cheektowaga,	Erie.

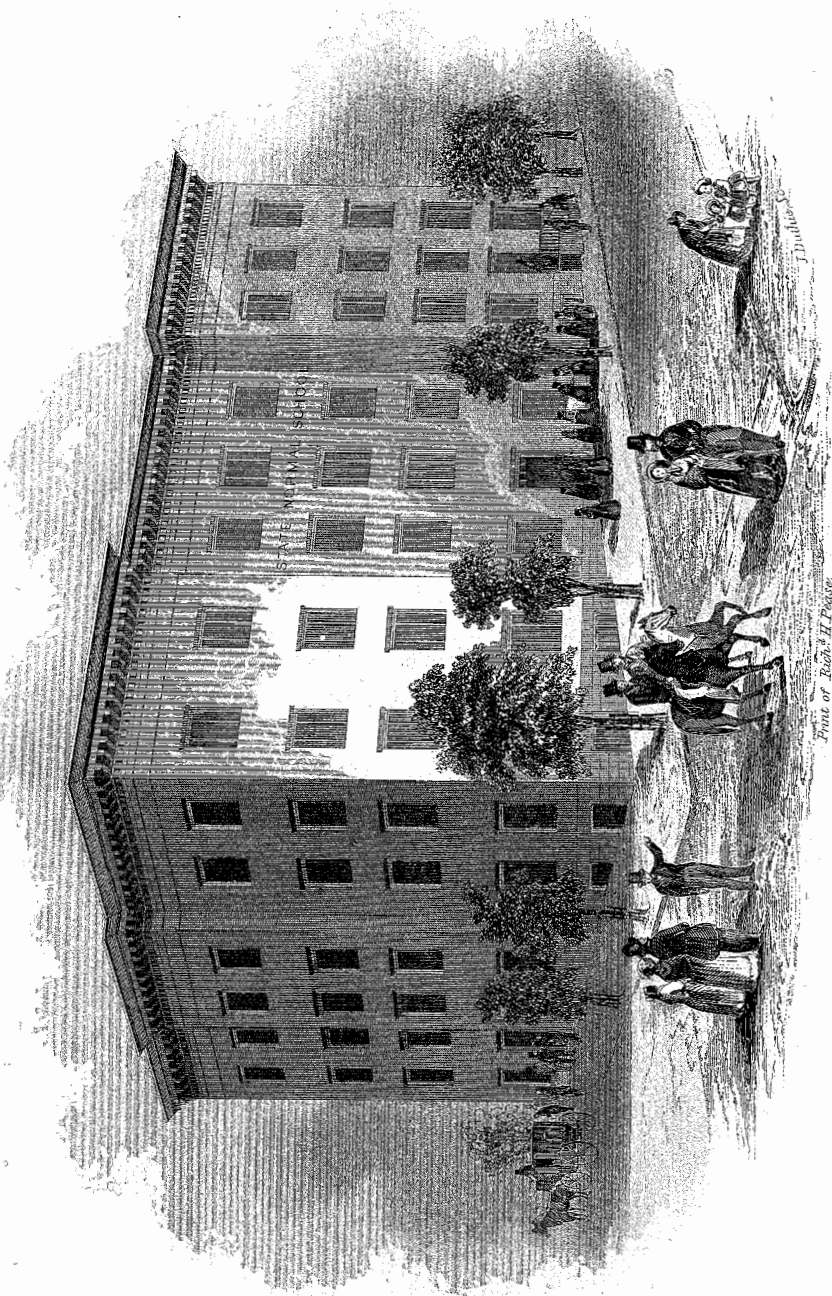
GENTLEMEN.

Robert Barker,	Millville,	Orleans.
Charles R. Coryell,	Hammondsport,	Steuben.
Peter J. Farrington,	Martin's Hill,	Chemung.
Valentine Fuller,	Keene,	Essex.
John Grant,	Middletown,	Delaware.
Mordaunt M. Green,	East Hamilton,	Madison.
Roderick D. Hathaway,	Barrington,	Yates.
S. Cushing Hoag,	Milanville,	Dutchess.
J. F. Hopkins,	Williamsville,	Erie.
William B. Latham, Jr.	New-York,	New-York.
M. F. Marcey,	Schenectady,	Schenectady.
Charles McGregor,	Chateaugay,	Franklin.
Watson Osborn,	Windham Centre,	Greene.
James Oliver,	Croton,	Delaware.
Edward P. Pomeroy,	Onondaga Hollow,	Onondaga.
Teunis S. Quackenbush,	Guilderland,	Albany.
William G. Woodworth,	Burdin,	Seneca.

Ladies, 29

Gentlemen, 17

Total, 46



NORTH SCHOOL BUILDING,
CORNER OF JUDGE & HOWARD STS., ALBANY, N.Y.