STATE OF NEW-YORK.

No. 64.

IN SENATE,

March 2, 1840.

ANNUAL REPORT

Of the Regents of the University.

Albany, March 2, 1840.

Hon. LUTHER BRADISH,
President of the Senate.

SIR—I have the honor to transmit herewith the Annual Report of the Regents of the University to the Legislature.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAMES KING,
Chancellor of the University.

The following gentlemen composed the Board of Regents of the University, at the time of making the Report herewith published. The dates of their appointment are prefixed to their names.

The GOVERNOR, ex-officio.
The LIEUT. GOVERNOR, ex-officio.
1807, Febr'y 11, ELISHA JENKINS.
1822, Febr'y 7, JAMES THOMPSON.
1823, Febr'y 14, JAMES KING.
" " PETER WENDELL, M. D.
1825, Jan'ry 12, JOHN GREIG.
1826, Jan'ry 26, GULIAN C. VERPLANCK.
1829, March 31, GERRIT Y. LANSING
" " JOHN K. PAIGE.
1831, March 23, JOHN A. DIX.
1833, Febr'y 5, WILLIAM CAMPBELL.
" " ERASTUS CORNING.
" April 4, PROSPER M. WETMORE
1834, April 17, JAMES McKOWN.
" " JOHN L. GRAHAM.
1835, Jan'ry 20, AMASA J. PARKER.
" April 8, JOHN McLEAN.
" May 9, WASHINGTON IRVING
1839, Febr'y 18, JOSEPH RUSSELL.
1840, " 28, JOHN C. SPENCER.

JAMES KING, *Chancellor.*

GIDEON HAWLEY, *Secretary.*

The committee of the Regents to prepare the report herewith published, were Messrs. Verplanck, Paige and McKown.

education and the diffusion of knowledge, passed April 17, 1838. The Regents have during their present annual session incorporated the six following named academies: Moravia Institute, at Moravia, Cayuga county; Schuylerville Academy, at Schuylerville, Saratoga county; Sherburne Union Academy, at Sherburne, Chenango county; Union Village Academy, at Union Village, Washington county; Phipps Union Seminary, at Albion, Orleans county; and Herkimer Academy, at Herkimer, Herkimer county. All the academies subject to the visitation of the Regents, have made the requisite reports to entitle them to distributive shares of the income of the Literature Fund for the present year, except Oysterbay, White-Plains, Hudson, North Salem, Sullivan County, Greenville, Schenectady, Bridgewater and Steuben Academies, the Union Literary Society in Jefferson County, the Palmyra High School, Yates County Academy, and Female Seminary, and Buffalo High School; most if not all of which are understood not to be in operation.

In their last annual report, the Regents, adverting to the insufficiency of the libraries and philosophical apparatus of certain academies, stated that it was their intention to establish for the future, a minimum in value of the library and apparatus which every academy should be required to possess, to enable it to participate in the distribution of the Literature Fund. That intention they have since fulfilled by prescribing the sum of $150 as a minimum in value for academic libraries, and the like sum for the minimum of philosophical apparatus.

A series of schedules, accompanying this Report, numbered from 1 to 11, will exhibit a view of the relative progress and condition of the several academies in the State, from which reports for the last year have been received. The following is a summary description of the schedules here referred to.

Schedule No. 1 exhibits the whole number of students taught in the several academies, with the number claimed and allowed to be classical students, or students in the higher branches of English education, as defined by statute, and the apportionment (founded on the latter number) of $40,000, being that part of the income of the Literature Fund, required by law to be distributed among academies. The amount allotted to the academies in each Senate district, being $5,000, and that sum being equally distributed among all the scholars in the district, the rate of distribution for each scholar in each Senate district,

is thereby ascertained. A tabular statement, at the close of the schedule, exhibits a comparative view of the rates in the different districts, from which it will be seen, that the inequality, noticed by the Regents in several previous reports, although somewhat reduced, is still considerable. At the close of the same schedule will also be found a comparative view of the number of academies from which annual reports have been received for the last six years, with the whole number of students instructed in them, and the number considered as classical students, or students in the higher branches of English education, as stated in said reports.

Schedules Nos. 2 and 3 contain tabular statements of the relative condition of the 119 academies, from which reports for the last year have been received, in respect to their permanent endowments and other funds, their annual revenues and expenditures, together with the amount of debts due from them respectively. From the total results collected under the different heads in these schedules, may be seen how great is the amount of fixed or permanent capital invested for academies, in lots, buildings, libraries and philosophical apparatus, and in other property set apart for their support, (amounting in the whole, to $1,214,271.) From the same results may be seen how much annual income academies derive from tuition fees, and also what amount is paid for salaries or compensation of teachers.

In schedule No. 4 will be found a statement of the number of departments and number of teachers, with the frequency of exercises in composition and declamation, and the number of students instructed gratuitously in the several academies. This schedule also exhibits, so far as could be ascertained from the reports received, the number of teachers in each academy, who have declared their intention to make teaching a permanent profession.

Schedules Nos. 5 and 6 are referred to by the Regents, as containing a detailed view of the various subjects of study taught, and class or text books used in the several academies from which reports have been received for the last year; and in the next succeeding schedule No. 7, will be found various extracts from academic reports, exhibiting either general views on the subject of education, or whatever appears to be special or peculiar to any academy, in the mode of instruction pursued in it.

DOCUMENTS.

ABSTRACTS

From the Reports of the several Colleges in the State subject to the visitation of the Regents of the University, made for the year 1839, *or for a year ending on some day of* 1839.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

Number and Description of Professorships.

1. A professorship of Moral, Intellectual and Political Philosophy, of Logic, Rhetoric and the Belles-Lettres.
2. " the Greek and Latin Languages and Literature.
3. " Natural and Experimental Philosophy and Chemistry.
4. " Mathematics, Analytical Mechanics and Physical Astronomy.
5. " Law.
6. " the Italian Language and Literature.
7. " French.
8. " Hebrew Language.
9. " Spanish Language and Literature.
10. An adjunct professorship of the Greek and Latin Languages.

Faculty and other College Officers.

The Faculty consisted of a president and 4 professors, who constitute the "Board of the College," 3 professors of modern languages, a professor of Hebrew, an adjunct professor of the Greek and Latin languages, an instructor in the literary and scientific course, and a librarian.

Number of Students.

Whole number of students, undergraduates, during said year was 161
Number who left college during the year was..... 7

Number remaining at the close of the session,..... 144
" of graduates at the last annual commencement,..... 25
Whole number of students at present in the college is 138

Of the students matriculated at the last session, 9 were under the age of 14, and the average age of the graduates was about 19.

Classification of Students.

The students were classified as follows:

1st. Full course. In the senior class,..... 25
" junior class,..... 37
" sophomore class,..... 39
" freshman class,..... 48

2d. Literary and scientific course.
1st class,..... 1
2d " 5
3d " 6

College Terms or Sessions.

These, as well as the vacations, remain as stated in the last report.

Subjects or Courses of Study.

The Freshman Class pursued and completed a similar course of ancient history from the same text book as the class of the preceding year, to which the same portion of time was devoted, and it also pursued a similar course in English composition and English grammar, upon the principles of universal grammar, occupying the same time as at the former session. As this class meets the professor of mathematics but twice a week, for one hour at each attendance, he spared no pains to qualify its members to prosecute their studies diligently and faithfully in the intervals of their attendance. To effect this he digested a system of algebraic instruction, and so arranged and methodized the students' tasks, that while he was enabled and encouraged to discharge the duties imposed upon him, security was taken that all that could be reasonably expected of him should in fact be done. To this end punctual exhibition of exercise books containing the results of their hours of private study was required of the class. As far as was practicable, the geometrical course of this class was conducted on a similar plan, an analysis of each demonstration was required with a more formal and complete enumeration of authorities than is given in the text books, which were the same used in the former year. The class was moreover invited to compete in the variety and ingenuity of the illustrative figures, in the orderly arrangement of the distinctive parts of the demonstrations, and in the correction of the inadvertencies or ambiguities of the treatises from whieh they recited. In addition to the stated exercises, theorems were read to them, and such students as were able were called upon to supply demonstrations of their own invention. Questions of a practical nature were frequently proposed with a view to show the meaning and use of the abstract truths of geometry, while

care was taken not to sacrifice the higher advantages of the study of this science, to the mere acquisition of its facts, and the whole course of instruction in this department was adopted in reference to the higher studies to be pursued therein in the ensuing years. The class continued to attend the adjunct professor of the Greek and Latin languages three hours daily during the session, and read in Latin the odes and epodes of Horace, and selections from the satires amounting to 1100 lines, together with the treatise De Amicitia of Cicero. In Greek they read selections from the Græca Majora, consisting of the extracts from Polyænus, Ælian, Polybius, and the Memoriabilia of Xenophon, amounting to seventy pages, together with extracts from various books of the Iliad, amounting to 1,600 lines. Besides which the class was exercised daily in the grammatical analysis of the portions read in both languages, and in Latin metrical composition, with special reference to the various metres of Horace. Latin prose compositions were also regularly required, while Grecian and Roman Antiquities, and Ancient Geography were systematically studied. Adams' Roman and Cleveland's Grecian Antiquities, and Butler's Ancient Geography were used as text books.

The *Sophomore class* continued to attend the professor of rhetoric and the belles-lettres one hour daily during the session. Two days in the week were devoted to English composition, the themes taken from the subjects of the course read in the lecture room, criticised and corrected in the manner detailed in former reports. Two days were given to the study of Modern History, with the same text-book as in former years, but enlarged upon by the professor, and further authorities referred to by the student at home, the whole reduced into the form of notes, to the examination of which the remaining day in each week was devoted. This class also attended the Jay professor of the Greek and Latin languages, literature and antiquities, one hour daily in each week during the session, and read in Latin, selections from Ovid's Fasti, consisting of the first book, 724 lines, and 100 lines of the second, together with nearly all the epistles of Horace, making about 700 lines. In Greek, they read the Medea of Euripides, containing 1,416 lines, and selections from Theocritus, Anacreon, Simonides, Sappho, the Scolia, Anthology, Cleanthes, &c. as contained in the second volume of Dalzell's Collectanea Græca Majora, amounting in all to 816 lines. Besides which, Latin and Greek composition in prose and verse, Ancient Geography, and Greek and Roman Antiquities, formed a regular part of this class' performance in this department. In the studies of Elementary Chemistry and Physics, the courses pursued by this class and the hours of attendance upon the professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy and Chemistry, were the same as during the preceding year. The class continued to attend the professor of mathematics and astronomy, one hour daily during the session. In consequence of the methods pursued in the Freshman year, the same strictness in the presentation of written exercises was not required. What was dispensed with in this respect, was, however, more than made up in the fulness and thoroughness insisted upon in recitations. The course of Geome-

try was continued until the class was fully prepared for the study of Plane Trigonometry, in which professor Pierce's Treatise was used as a convenient and appropriate text-book. After the principles were properly understood, they were duly applied to the Mensuration of the heights and distances, and to the leading problems in Navigation and Surveying. The solutions were required in writing, adhering in the main, to the plan adopted in the Freshman class; Hassler's logarithmic tables were used, and much pains taken to enable every member of the class to effect the numerical calculations with accuracy and expedition. The class then proceeded to the study of Spherical Trigonometry, keeping particularly in view the uses of this branch of Mathematics, in the course of Astronomy, upon which they were next to enter; nor was the subject considered disposed of until the student was able, at once, to exhibit the analytical formula required in any given case, and to work by that formula readily and familiarly. For every variety of question, the learner was expected to make out a blank form according to the proper plan of calculation, and to fill up the blanks with the actual numbers and logarithms, whenever specific examples were proposed for exercise. At the same time, with a view to qualify the student for entering with advantage upon the study of Astronomy, so much of the elements of this science was communicated as enabled the class to undertake the solution of all the essential problems embraced in the doctrine of the Celestial Sphere.

Being thus provided with the necessary preparatory knowledge, the class proceeded to the study of descriptive and practical Astronomy, and by the termination of the academical year had made themselves familiar with its prominent facts, and had completed that portion of it which is technically known as the "Theory of the Sun."

The *Junior class* attended the professor of Rhetoric and Belles-Letter daily one hour during the session, two days in each week being devoted to English composition, as already detailed, on subjects connected with the course, two days to the subjects of Taste and Criticism, and the History of Literature, and one to the examination of the notes embodying the substance and their private reading at home. On the subjects of this course no text-book is used, but reference was made to all of established authority, an analysis given, and their principles examined. This class also attended the professor of the Greek and Latin languages, &c. one hour on each day of the week during the session, and read in Latin selections from the Andrian and Heautontimoroumenos of Terence, making in all 900 lines; selections from Cicero de Oratore, making in all 20 pages of the Leipsic edition, and also the epistle of Horace to the Pisos, containing 476 lines. A course of lectures was also given on Roman literature; these lectures were delivered on each Monday, and the class examined upon the subjects discussed in them on the ensuing Friday. In Greek, this class read selections from the Prometheus Vinctus, Seven against Thebes, Agamemnon and Eumenides of Æschylus, making in all 1500 lines; and also 25 pages of the Oration of Demosthenes de Corona, as contained in the edition of Negris. Latin and Greek composition, in prose and verse,

also formed a regular part of the week's performance of the class. This class also attended the professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy and Chemistry, one hour daily in each week of the session, and pursued a similar course of Chemistry applied to the Arts, as given in detail in a former report. It also attended the professor of Mathematics and Astronomy, one hour daily during the session; and was principally occupied through the first term in Astronomical studies, and in such portions of Mathematics as were found necessary to insure the proper understanding of their text-book. In aid of the daily recitations a part of each hour of attendance was occupied in explanatory lectures, on the main points of which the class was subsequently examined. The Mathematical studies of the next term were duly kept in view, and such expositions of the laws of the planetary motions were given as proved the necessity of a calculus more general and powerful than ordinary Algebra. The variable magnitudes with which Astronomy is mainly concerned, were exhibited in those relations which it is the province of the differential and integral analysis to investigate. A proper foundation was thus laid for this important branch of Mathematical education, and the class entered upon the study of the Calculus at the commencement of the summer term with unusual advantages. The remainder of the year was devoted to the pursuit for which the class had been thus prepared, and in that time they were satisfactorily carried through as much of the Calculus as was deemed necessary for the effectual prosecution of the study of Analytical and Physical Astronomy.

The *Senior class* attended during the session two hours in each week upon the president, and pursued with him at the first term, the course on the Constitutional Jurisprudence of the United States, prescribed by the statutes, and at the second term, the course of International Law; both courses being conducted in the manner described in the last report. This class attended one hour daily the professor of Moral, Intellectual and Political Philosophy, &c. The subjects of the course in this department comprehended all the leading divisions of Moral and Economical Science, together with the History of Philosophy; and one day in each week was given to English Composition on subjects of the course. Another day was assigned to a course on the Evidences of Natural and Revealed Religion; two days in each week during the first term, to the general branches of Intellectual Philosophy, Logic, &c; and during the second term, to Political Economy. The remaining day of each week during the session, was appropriated to the examination of the note books required, to exhibit the result of their private reading, as well as the substance of the lectures of the professor in the several branches of study enumerated. The class also attended the Jay professor one hour daily, and read in Greek from the Ajax, Antigone, Œdipus and Philoctetes of Sophocles; amounting to above 1,300 lines, and also the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th Olympic Odes of Pindar, and the 1st, 2d, and 3d Nemean Odes, amounting to 1,050 lines. They read in Latin, all the satires of Persius, and selections from the satires of Juvenal, amounting in all to 1,100 lines; and also ten chapters of the first book of Cicero de Legibus. A course of lec-

Expenditures.

Salaries of professors, &c.	$14,307 50	
Assessments for opening and paving streets,	1,684 28	
Repairs,	2,750 39	
Library and apparatus,	732 36	
Interest on debts due by college,	3,240 18	
Other contigent expenses,	1,167 15	
		$23,881 86

Price of Tuition.

Annual tuition fee from each student,	$90
Students attending professors of modern languages, or the professor of Hebrew, are charged in addition for each, $15,	30
Graduation fee,	8

UNION COLLEGE.

Number and description of Professorships.

1. A professorship of the Greek and Latin languages.
2. " " rhetoric and moral philosophy.
3. " " natural philosophy.
4. " " Oriental languages.
5. " " mathematics.
6. " " intellectual philosophy.
7. " " chemistry and natural history.
8. " " modern languages.

Faculty and other College Officers.

The faculty are a president, six professors, one assistant professor, three fellows, a lecturer in civil polity, and instructor in modern languages.

The other officers and servants are a librarian, a clerk to the board of trustees, a treasurer, a register, an architect and superintendent, a postmaster, a carpenter, a smith, a gardener, a farmer, two stewards, 7 servants and 3 bellringers.

Number of Students.

Whole number of under-graduates during the year,		318
Of which there were honorably dismissed,	4	
" " left from causes unknown,	12	
	—	16
Number remaining at the close of the year,		302
Number of gradnates at the last commencement,		106
Number in college Feb. 1, 1840,		275

Classification of Students.

The students were classified as follows:

In the senior class,	109
" junior class,	103
" sophomore class,	64
" freshman class,	26
	302

SUBJECTS OR COURSES OF STUDY.

Freshman Class.

1st Term. Horace, the Odes, Satires and Art of Poetry.
Græca Majora, Xenophon's Cyropedia and Anabasis, 60 pages.
Sallust, with review of Grammar, and exercises in Latin composition.

2d Term. Cicero de Officiis, 2 books.
Horace, the Odes, Satires and Art of Poetry.
Græca Majora, the whole of Herodotus and Thucydides.

3d Term. Algebra, Davies' Bourdon.
Greek, Lysias, Isocrates and Demosthenes, 58 pages.
Livy, 3 books, with some account of the chronology and early history of Rome.

Sophomore Class.

1st Term. A division read Tacitus, first 2 books and ½ of the 3d book; about 140 pages.
Græca Majora, selections from Xenophon's Memorabilia; from Plato and Aristotle's Ethics, about 70 pages.
Algebra continued, Davies' Bourdon. A small division studied Theoretical Arithmetic.
A division read select portions from Tacitus' History and Germania, with considerable attention to Ancient Geography, and written sketches of the principal persons mentioned by the author.

2d Term. A division read selections from Aristotle's Rhetoric and Poetics; Dionysius, Longinus, Theophrastus, Polyænus, Ælianus and Polybius, 100 pages.
Plane Geometry, Davies' Legendre.
Tacitus, 2 last books; life of Agricola and history of Germany.
The division in Natural Theology read the greater part of Paley in connexion with other authors.

3d Term. Homer's Iliad, 5 books.
Whately's Logic, with daily exercises in declamation or composition.
Solid Geometry, Davies' Legendre.
A division in Smellie's Nat. History, (the whole.)

The class also recited in Botany, Geology and Mineralogy. In Botany, all the most important flowers were analyzed and named as they appeared, and Herbaria were kept by many of the class. Geology was taught by regular recitations from De La Beche's Principles of Geology; and Mineralogy by comparing the minerals placed before the class with the description found in Cleveland's work.

A section studied Physiology; and lectures on Chemistry were delivered to the class.

College Buildings.

Two buildings on the hill eastward from the city of Schenectady, each 200 feet long by about forty feet wide, and 4 stories high; a colonnade extending in rear from each building 156 feet in length by about 30 feet in width, and 2 stories high. The foregoing furnish residences for the president, 4 professors, and about 175 students, and contain recitation rooms, libraries, &c. The other buildings are two boarding halls, a farm house, hospital, house for a professor, and two small tenements for servants, &c. These buildings and site, including 230 acres of land, are estimated at cost, (including stone college in the city,) at $225,010 12

Library and Apparatus.

The several libraries contain about 13,000 volumes, and with the apparatus, are worth, ... 26,993 17

Total amount of fixed capital applied to purposes of instruction, ... $252,003 29

Other College Property.

Amount of funds for the support of president, professors, classical library for indigent students, support of indigent students, library and apparatus, and buildings, .. 196,200 00

Total value of college property, ... $448,203 29

[The manner in which the above mentioned funds are invested, or the securities taken for them, &c. is not stated in the report of the college.]

Gratuitous Aid.

The annual income of the charity funds belonging to the institution amounts to $3,300, from which 96 students have been assisted during the past year.

Revenue.

Amount charged for tuition, room-rent, &c. during the year, ... $10,391 25

" " " collected or collectable, ... $7,793 43

Interest on the permanent funds above specified, ...	13,734 00
Total,.....	$21,527 43

Debts.

Not stated.

Income and Expenditures.

Total amount of income as above stated, ...		$21,527 43
" " expenditures, viz:		
Officers, agents and servants,.....	$18,354 75	
Charity students, ...	3,068 50	
Library and apparatus,.....	544 56	
		21,967 81

Price of Tuition, &c.

Tuition three terms, $30; room-rent, $6; use of library, $2.25,.....	$38 25
All other necessary expenses, ...	77 75
Total annual expense,.....	$116 00

HAMILTON COLLEGE.

Number and Description of Professorships.

1. A Professorship of Intellectual Philosophy.
2. " Law, History, Civil Polity and Political Economy.
3. " Logic, Rhetoric and Belles-Lettres.
4. " Natural Philosophy and Chemistry.
5. " Latin and Greek Languages.
6. " Mathematics and Astronomy.

The third Professorship is vacant, but its duties are discharged by some of the existing officers.

Faculty and other College Officers.

A President, 4 professors, 2 tutors and a Treasurer who is also Secretary.

Number of Students.

Whole number of under-graduates during the year, was.....	88
Of whom left college during the year,.....	5
Number of graduates at the last annual commencement,.....	17
Number of students at the end of the year,.....	92

No student was under 14 years of age. Average age of graduates was 23.

store the memory with acquired knowledge, chiefly through the exercise of the understanding.

Discipline.

Strict attendance on every college exercise is required of every student, and failure or delinquency of any kind is made a matter of record and of kind admonition. Incorrigible irregularity, after a series of five warnings to the student and his parent or guardian, is followed by his removal from the institution. A student who has incurred warnings may have them removed from the record by his subsequent regularity. A merit roll is also kept, and the proficiency of each student recorded by a numerical estimate made up from the average estimates of each particular recitation. These records are open to the inspection of the students, and others who have a right to know their contents.

College Buildings.

These consist of three stone buildings, four stories high, for study, lodging rooms, a chapel, President's dwelling house, boarding-house and servants' house, and 41 acres of land.

The original cost of the college grounds and buildings was about	$80,000 00
The present value is estimated at	$55,000 00

Library.

No. of books in the college library about 2,500, value,	3,000 00
Value of chemical and philosophical apparatus,	2,000 00
	$60,000 00

Other College Property.

A permanent fund, chiefly invested in bonds and mortgages, the interest appropriated to pay salaries; am't collected, is	$37,071 74
The Dexter Fund, created by S. Newton Dexter, Esq. consisting of his bond for $15,000, the interest is appropriated as follows: $1,000 annually to the payment of the salary of the professor of classical literature, and the balance of $50 to the increase of the library appropriate to that department,	15,000 00
Amount received during the year from the bequest of the late Wm. H. Maynard, Esq. given for the endowment of the law professorship,	1,000 00
Notes and book debts, due chiefly from graduates and students, valued at	3,000 00
Total,	$116,071 74

A large amount of property is to be received from the estate of Wm.

H. Maynard, Esq. most of which is at present unproductive, and consists of vacant lots in the city of Utica.

Also, a large amount due for balances on subscriptions to the Permanent Fund.

From the two last items may be received..... $15,000 00

Revenue.

Amount charged for tuition, room rent, &c. for the year ending 15th Aug. 1839, was	$2,731 45
Amount collected for ditto, including former balances,..	2,634 65
Interest on permanent funds,.....	4,454 56
Subscriptions and miscellaneous items,.....	30 17
	$7,119 38
Appropriation by the Legislature,.....	3,000 00
	$10,119 38

Expenditures.

Paid College officers,.....	$7,187 46	
Miscellaneous expenses,.....	1,572 52	
		$8,759 98

Debts.

Amount of debts due by College, 15th August, 1839,.. $27,618 00

Price of Tuition, &c.

Tuition, room rent, &c. of Senior and Junior classes per ann.		$47 00
do	Sophomore & Freshman do	38 00

GENEVA COLLEGE.

Number and description of Professorships.

1. A professorship of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
2. " Chemistry, Mineralogy, &c.
3. " Civil Engineering and Statistics.
4. " Latin and Greek Languages and Literature.
5. " Modern Languages, History and Belles Lettres.
6. " Theology, called "Startin Professorship," but partially endowed, the duties discharged by the President.

In the Medical Department.

7. A professorship of the Institutes and Practice of Medicine.
8. " the Principles and Practice of Surgery.
9. " Obstetrics and Materia Medica.
10. " Anatomy and Physiology.
11. " Botany and Medical Jurisprudence.

Adam's Roman Antiquities, all but one article; the Latin phrases committed to memory.
Anthon's Greek Grammar, 250 pages, twice.
Xenophon's Anabasis, in connexion with do.
Latin and Greek compositions, twice a week during first term.
Herodotus, book 2, the Euterpe, reviewed all but 20 ch.
Greek Testament, Romans, and 7 ch. Acts, Monday mornings.
Horace, Odes, book 1. Besides being thoroughly analyzed and the learning of Horace investigated, the rules of prosody were applied to every line; the words of the lines were transposed and others substituted, to be re-arranged by the rules of quantity on the black board; and a similar exercise on lines from other poets.
Homer's Odyssey, 4 books, and reviewed.
Stuart on Gr. Accent and Quantity, through several times; a few lessons separately, the rest in connexion with Homer.
Butler's Ancient Geography, articles, Italy and Greece.
Translations once a fortnight, with Prof. of Belles Lettres.
French, Levizac's Grammar; Gil Blas, 11 ch.
Number of recitations, 601.

English Class of the second year, ranking with Sophomores.

Davies' Analytical Geometry, Davies' Differential and Integral Calculus, Bourcharlat's Mechanics, Paley's Natural Theology, with the Junior class.
Davies' Shades, Shadows and Perspective, complete; executed all the drawings.
Lardner's Mechanics, Hydrostatics and Pneumatics.
Wilson's Evidences, Wayland's Moral Philosophy, Whately's Logic, Moliere, with Junior class.

English Class of the first year, ranking with Freshmen.

Algebra, with Freshman class.
Davies' Geometry, whole and reviewed.
Plane Trigonometry, whole and reviewed.
Spheric Geometry.
Surveying, the greater part.
Descriptive Geometry, Whately's Rhetoric, with Sophomore class.
French, Levizac's Grammar, Charles XII. Gil Blas.

Besides the above, there was an extra class in Spanish, which went nearly through Cubi's Grammar and exercises, and read the greater part of El Traductor Espanol.

Exercises.

Declamations in rotation, 7 each week, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Each declaimer rehearsed the day before, in private, before the President.

The two lower classes exercised in Rhetorical reading, one hour in each week.

Compositions in Latin and Greek, as mentioned above.

Translations, by the Freshman class the first term, and afterwards, original compositions once a fortnight, accompanied with exercises in English Syntax.

Compositions by the Sophomore and Junior classes, once a fortnight.

Forensics, written by the Senior class, before the President, once a fortnight.

The public declamations of the Senior class were original.

Exercises in the field by the Sophomore class in surveying and levelling.

Exercises by the Senior class in the use of instruments, in taking Astronomical observations.

Examinations.

At the close of the first term, from December 12 to Dec. 19, 7 days.
" second " April 10 to April 17, 7 days.
" third " July 29 to Aug. 5, 7 days.

Besides the above, there were frequent examinations of the classes before the President, and other members of the faculty, during each term.

Discipline.

It was necessary to exercise public discipline in a few cases, during the last year—and it was done with happy effect.

College Buildings.

A 3 story stone building, Geneva Hall, 80 feet by 40, containing chapel, library rooms, &c. and rooms for students, val. at	$10,000 00
A new building of same dimensions, Trinity Hall, value,	10,000 00
A 3 story brick Medical College, 60 feet by 40, cost about	4,500 00
6½ acres of land, on which above buildings are situated,	7,000 00
College and Society libraries, about 5,300 vols.	4,400 00
Philosophical apparatus,	1,600 00
	$37,500 00

(Chemical apparatus is the property of the Professor, cost $1,400.)

Other College Property.

Bonds, mortgages and notes,	$14,851 02	
Interest due on the same, August 1, 1839,	8,502 26	
Term bills and rents due, " 1, 1839,	161 75	
Three houses in Geneva,	3,500 00	
Lots of land in Geneva and other places,	7,372 00	
		34,387 03
		$71,887 03

Remarks.

The Law faculty have lectured on the departments of Constitutional Law (by Mr. Butler,) on Commercial Law (by Mr. Kent,) and on the Law of Pleading and Evidence (by Mr. Robertson.)

The attendance of the students in the daily religious services of the chapel has been very generally punctual, and their deportment respectful; and in all the duties and exercises of the University, a prevailing sense of decorum and conformity to its regulations has been observed.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Number and description of Professorships, and names of Professors and other Officers.

J. AUGUSTINE SMITH, M. D. President, and Professor of Physiology.
ALEXANDER H. STEVENS, M. D. Emeritus Professor of Clinical Surgery.
JOSEPH M. SMITH, M. D. Professor of Theory and Practice of Physic and Clinical Medicine.
JAMES R. MANLEY, M. D. Lecturer on Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.
JOHN B. BECK, M. D. Professor of Materia Medica and Medical Jurisprudence.
JOHN TORREY, M. D. Professor of Chemistry and Botany.
ROBERT WATTS, Jr. M. D. Professor of Special Anatomy.
WILLARD PARKER, M. D. Lecturer on Principles and Practice of Surgery.
JAMES QUACKENBOSS, M. D. Demonstrator of Anatomy.
THOS. COCK, M. D. Vice-President.
FANNING C. TUCKER, Esq. Treasurer.
NICOLL H. DERING, M. D. Registrar.

Since the last report, three Professors, Drs. Delafield, A. G. Smith, and Rhinelander, have resigned. Dr. Manley was appointed lecturer to discharge the duties of the first, and Willard Parker those of the second. The subjects taught by Dr. Rhinelander were divided between Dr. Watts, the Professor of Anatomy, and Dr. Parker.

None of the Professors receive any salary except the Demonstrator of Anatomy, who is paid by the Professor of Anatomy,

Number of Students.

Whole number of students during the present session,..... 102
No. of graduates since the last report,..... 23
None of the students are under 14 years of age.

Classification of Students, and College Terms or Sessions.

There is no classification of students. The only session commences on the 1st Monday of November, and ends the last day of February.

Examinations.

There are no examinations, except for degrees. The first of these examinations is before the professors alone; the second by the professors before the trustees.

The *mode of instruction* is entirely by lectures.

There are no rules of *discipline*, except those of propriety and decorum.

Gratuitous Aid.

Students of theology and missionaries are, on application, admitted gratis to all the lectures. Indigent medical students are, under peculiar circumstances, admitted on easy conditions.

The matriculation fee of $5, which is the property of the college, is required, except from students who have already paid for three matriculation tickets. The professors do not charge after the second course.

College Building and Property.

The college building, situated in Crosby-street, and recently fitted up, is imposing in appearance, ample in its dimensions, and perfectly commodious in its arrangements. In the last particular, it is supposed not to have its equal in the U. States. Its value is over $32,500.

In the anatomical department it is especially convenient, as well for students as practitioners, the latter having private rooms for themselves. As the supply of subjects is constant and ample, it may be said with truth, that in no school can practical anatomy be more steadily pursued than in this college.

The college library consists of about 750 volumes.

The museums and apparatus belong to the individual professors. These are very ample in their respective departments.

The anatomical museum, commenced by the late distinguished Professor Post, has been greatly increased by the present professors, and now contains upwards of 1,200 preparations. It possesses all the means for illustrating a full course of lectures. The obstetrical department possesses the most ample means of illustrating the subjects which it teaches, and abundant as these means now are, they are regularly increasing. They consist of casts in plaster of the larger and more striking objects with which the student should be familiarly acquainted; preparations in wax of those whose more minute structure requires greater accuracy of discrimination, and of specimens of the parts themselves, prepared in the mode best calculated to exhibit them, as well as the numerous morbid changes to which they are liable. The variety and extent of the obstetrical museum is such as to furnish the professor of that branch with every thing that can be desired to facilitate the full understanding of his course.

The cabinet of materia medica is ample and well selected. It contains specimens of every article on which the professor is called to lecture. In this institution, materia medica has always been considered a demonstrative science, and no subject is treated of which is not illustrated by drawings and specimens. Medical jurisprudence is taught in a similar way. Every subject is illustrated by preparations and plates,

Examinations.

Each professor daily examines his class on the subject of the preceding lecture. Candidates for graduation are examined separately, in the presence of a majority of all the professors, and a distinct vote is taken on the recommendation of each individual for the degree of doctor of medicine to the Regents of the University.

Discipline.

The professors consider they have the power of expulsion for misconduct of any kind, whether in or out of the lecture room. The State Medical Society, by a resolution, passed February 1836, has aided in the preservation of order, which resolution is as follows:

"*Resolved*, That when a student has attended lectures, he furnish a certificate from the college in which he attended, that he has attended a full course, or if not a full course, the extent of his attendance; and that his attendance has been regular, and his conduct as a student proper and respectable."

Any attempt, proved on a student, to disinter the dead, is punished with expulsion.

Candidates for graduation are required to present certificates of their moral conduct during the period of their study, and without this they are not admitted to examination.

Gratuitous Aid.

There is no provision for the gratuitous education of indigent students, but the professors are obliged annually to admit a considerable number on credit to their lectures. Much of this is seldom realized.

Statutes, or By-Laws of the College.

There are no general statutes or by-laws. The charter of the college, as granted by the Regents of the University, and the laws of the State, relative to the medical profession, comprise the statutory powers of the college.

College Buildings and Property.

A three story stone building, containing lecture rooms, laboratory, museum, library, &c. value,	$6,000 00
A four story stone building for students,	5,000 00
which are erected on the grounds of the college, two acres,	1,000 00
Number of books in college library, 1,463,	2,975 00
Chemical apparatus, anatomical museum, and other apparatus,	500 00
Collections of professors for their respective branches of instruction,	4,900 00
	$20,375 00

Revenue.

Total amount of lecture fees,.....	$3,351 70
Amount of do. unpaid, collection of which is uncertain,...	1,239 69
Amount collected for room rent and use of library,.....	81 83
	$4,673 22

Each student graduating pays $20, which is appropriated to the payment of the debt for erecting one of the college buildings, and repairs and contingencies.

Debts.

The trustees owe no debts, as the professors defray all the expenses. The professors were indebted 1st February, 1840, for the balance due on one of the above described buildings, $1,750.

Price of Tuition.

Price of all the tickets,.....	$56 00
Room rent in college buildings, for term of four months,	$4 00 to 4 50
Board when students room in college building, per week,	1 50 " 1 75
" " " village, per week, ...	2 00 " 3 00

ALBANY MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Number and Description of Professorships, and names of Professors and other Officers.

ALDEN MARCH, M. D. President and Professor of Surgery.
EBENEZER EMMONS, M. D. Professor of Chemistry and Natural History.
DAVID M. REESE, M. D. Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine.
JAMES H. ARMSBY, M. D. Registrar and Professor of Anatomy.
DAVID M. McLACHLAN, M. D. Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
GUNNING S. BEDFORD, M. D. Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.
THOMAS HUN, M. D. Professor of the Institutes of Medicine.
AMOS DEAN, Esq. Professor of Medical Jurisprudenee.

Curators.

PETER WENDELL, M. D. PLATT WILLIAMS, M. D.
BARENT P. STAATS, M. D. SAMUEL WHITE, M. D.
THOMAS C. BRINSMADE, M. D.

The curators are appointed annually by the trustees, to attend the examination of candidates for the degree of M. D. and to unite with the Professors in the recommendation of such candidates to the trustees, by whom the degrees are conferred.

Number of Students.

Whole number of students, 92.

TABULAR STATEMENT,

Showing the relative condition of the several Colleges subject to the visitation of the Regents, taken from the preceding abstracts.

	Columbia College.	Union College.	Hamilton College.	Geneva College.	University of the city of New-York	College of P. & S. New-York.	College of P. & S. Western Dist.	Albany Medical College.
No. of professors and tutors,	11	12	7	8	.....	9	6	8
Whole No. of students,	161	318	88	*52	81	102	105	92
Value of college grounds and buildings,	.....	$225,010	$55,000	$31,500	$260,000	$32,500	$12,000	$50,000
do library,	$6,000		3,000	4,400	7,000	.....	2,975	
do apparatus,	4,000	26,993	2,000	1,600	10,000	.....	5,400	21,000
Total value of grounds, buildings, library and apparatus,	.....	252,003	60,000	37,500	277,000	.....	20,375	71,000
Other college property,	.....	196,200	56,072	34,387	.....	.....	none.	
Value of the whole,	.....	448,203	116,072	71,887	277,000	.....	20,375	71,000
Debts due from college,	$53,627	.....	$27,618	$8,852	$102,000	$18,000	none.	$1,800

Annual Revenue.								
Tuition and room rent,	$11,280	$7,793	$2,635	$1,660	$2,685	$4,500	$4,673	
Interest or income of permanent funds,	9,549	13,734	4,454	700	5,115			
Income from other sources,			30	500				
Appropriation by Legislature,			3,000	6,000	6,000	500		
Apportionment of Grammar School,	1,433				1,100			
Total,	$22,262	$21,527	$10,119	$8,860	$14,900	$5,000	$4,673	
Annual Expenditure.								
Salaries of professors, &c.	$14,307	$18,355	$7,187	$6,114	$9,311	$4,500		
Interest on debts,	3,240				6,675			
Repairs,	2,750				}			
Incidental expenses,	2,851		1,572	386	} 837			
Charity students,		3,068						
Library and apparatus,	732	544						
Total,	$23,880	$21,967	$8,759	$6,500	$16,823			

* Besides these, there were 71 in the medical department.

A true statement,

G. HAWLEY, *Secretary of the University.*

Albany, Feb. 29, 1840.

No. 1.—CONTINUED.

Names of Academies incorporated by the Regents, or subject to their visitation, in each Senate District.	Where established.	Whole No. of students belonging to academy at date of report.	No. of students claimed by the trustees to have pursued classical studies, or the higher branches of English education, or both, for four months of said year.	No. of students allowed by the Regents to have pursued said studies for 4 months of said year.	Amount of money apportioned by the Regents from the income of the Literature Fund.
Schoharie,	Schoharie, Schoharie Co.	70	29	29	$99 64
Troy,	Troy City,	35	15	15	51 64
Troy Female Seminary,	do	206	282	282	969 04
		1,699	1,479	1,455	$5,000 00
Fourth District.					
Ames,	Ames, Montgomery Co.	44	64	64	$268 22
Cambridge Washington,	Cambridge, Washington Co.	42	38	38	159 25
Canajoharie,	Canajoharie, Montgomery Co.	45	48	48	201 16
Canton,	Canton, St. Lawrence Co.	99	22	22	92 20
Essex County,	Westport, Essex Co.	36	46	46	192 78
Fairfield,	Fairfield, Herkimer Co.	97	106	106	444 25
Fort Covington,	Fort Covington, Franklin Co.	68	24	24	100 58
Franklin,	Malone, Franklin Co.	37	49	44	184 40
Galway,	Galway, Saratoga Co.	60	116	116	486 16
Gouverneur High School,	Gouverneur, St. Lawrence Co.	91	46	45	188 71
Granville,	North-Granville, Washington Co.	64	52	52	217 93

Herkimer,	Herkimer, Herkimer Co.	92	46	39	163 44
Johnstown,	Johnstown, Fulton Co.	68	42	41	171 83
Keeseville,	Keeseville, Clinton Co.	31	43	43	180 21
Kingsborough,	Kingsborough, Fulton Co.	53	10	10	41 91
Ogdensburgh,	Ogdensburgh, St. Lawrence Co.	34	25	24	100 58
Plattsburgh,	Plattsburgh, Clinton Co.	108	66	66	276 60
St. Lawrence,	Potsdam, St. Lawrence Co.	156	123	123	515 50
Schuylerville,	Schuylerville, Saratoga Co.	47	7	7	29 42
Stillwater,	Stillwater, Saratoga Co.	77	84	84	352 04
Union Village,	Union Village, Washington Co.	58	44	44	184 40
Washington,	Salem, Washington Co.	66	57	57	238 88
Waterford,	Waterford, Saratoga Co.	72	50	50	209 55
		1,545	1,208	1,193	$5,000 00
Fifth District.					
Black River Lit. and Religious Inst.	Watertown, Jefferson Co.	225	135	134	$466 22
Cherry-Valley,	Cherry-Valley, Otsego Co.	30	20	20	69 60
Clinton Grammar School,	Clinton, Oneida Co.	37	34	34	118 32
Clinton Liberal Institute,	do do	82	151	147	511 46
De Ruyter Institute,	De Ruyter, Madison Co.	61	54	54	187 92
Fulton Female Seminary,	Fulton, Oswego Co.	80	87	87	302 66
Hamilton,	Hamilton, Madison Co.	153	132	132	459 26
Hartwick Seminary,	Hartwick, Otsego Co.	17	13	13	45 24
Hobart Hall Institute,	Holland Patent, Oneida Co.	81	40	40	139 20
Lowville,	Lowville, Lewis Co.	68	52	51	177 48
Oneida Conference Seminary,	Cazenovia, Madison Co.	126	154	154	535 82
Oneida Institute,	Whitesboro', Oneida Co.	80	54	54	187 92
Rensselaer Oswego,	Mexico, Oswego Co.	80	114	103	358 38

No. 1.—CONTINUED.

Names of Academies incorporated by the Regents, or subject to their visitation, in each Senate District.	Where established.	Whole No. of students belonging to academy at date of report.	No. of students claimed by the trustees to have pursued classical studies, or the higher branches of English education, or both, for four months of said year.	No. of students allowed by the Regents to have pursued said studies for 4 months of said year.	Amount of money apportioned by the Regents from the income of the Literature Fund.
Mayville,	Mayville, Chautauque Co.	43	30	30	$119 90
Mendon,	Mendon, Monroe Co.	97	39	39	155 87
Middlebury,	Middlebury, Genesee Co.	160	87	85	339 72
Monroe,	Henrietta, Monroe Co.	58	53	53	211 83
Phipps Union Seminary,	Albion, Orleans Co.		146	136	543 56
Rochester Collegiate Institute,	Rochester City,	283	138	137	547 55
Rochester Female Academy,	do	80	75	74	295 75
Seward Female Seminary,	do	53	65	65	259 84
Springville,	Springville, Erie Co.	34	36	36	143 88
Westfield,	Westfield, Chautauque Co.	57	50	50	199 82
		1,378	1,272	1,251	$5,000 00

A true statement and apportionment,

Albany, Feb. 29, 1840.

GIDEON HAWLEY, *Secretary, &c.*

RECAPITULATION.

	Whole No. of students belonging to academies at the date of report.	No. of students claimed by the trustees, to have pursued classical studies, or the higher branches of English education, or both, for 4 months of said year.	No. of students allowed by the Regents to have pursued said studies for 4 months of said year.	Amount of money apportioned by the Regents from the income of the Literature Fund.	Rates per scholar in each district.
1st District,.....	1,269	604	598	$5,000	$8 36
2nd do	1,222	941	923	5,000	5 42
3rd do	1,699	1,479	1,455	5,000	3 43
4th do	1,545	1,208	1,193	5,000	4 19
5th do	1,491	1,459	1,437	5,000	3 48
6th do	969	908	906	5,000	5 51
7th do	1,308	1,086	1,079	5,000	4 63
8th do	1,378	1,272	1,251	5,000	3 99
	10,881	8,957	8,842	$40,000	

The rate per scholar, if the apportionment had been made for the whole State, without reference to districts, would have been about $4.52.

G. HAWLEY, *Secretary, &c.*

Albany, Feb. 29, 1840.

Names of Academies.	Permanent endowments.			Total value of lot, buildings, library and apparatus.	Other academic property.	Total value of the whole.	Debts due by academy.
	Value of academy lot & buildings.	Value of library.	Value of apparatus.				
Poughkeepsie Collegiate School,	$49,500	$200	$193	$49,893	----------	$49,893	$20,625
Redhook,	2,200	357	150	2,707	$165	2,872	100
Ridgebury,	3,000	191	100	3,291	----------	3,291	--------
Union Hall,	7,600	513	249	8,362	2,380	10,742	none.
West-Town,	2,400	168	185	2,753	14	2,767	13
Third District.							
Albany,	80,000	1,163	1,494	82,657	22,000	104,657	3,164
Albany Female Academy,	35,347	952	1,952	38,251	2,500	40,751	8,600
Albany Female Seminary,	7,000	650	860	8,510	500	9,010	1,600
Claverack,	2,700	186	32	2,918	----------	2,918	none.
Clermont,	2,700	150	150	3,000	----------	3,000	none.
Coxsackie,	3,600	150	201	3,951	----------	3,951	800
Delaware,	2,610	436	297	3,343	5,368	8,711	none.
Delaware Literary Institute,	7,000	150	380	7,530	300	7,830	4,287
Jefferson,	3,400	171	502	4,073	----------	4,073	960
Kinderhook,	4,000	587	408	4,995	294	5,289	none.
Lansingburgh,	4,000	192	211	4,403	4,600	9,003	350
Schenectady Lyceum and Academy	5,300	170	65	5,535	----------	5,535	none.
Schoharie,	3,350	194	120	3,664	19	3,683	none.

Troy,	6,500	175	467	7,142	1,500	8,642	30
Troy Female Seminary,	5,630	250	570	6,450	.....	6,450	none.
Fourth District.							
Ames,	2,400	277	158	2,835	414	3,249	79
Cambridge Washington,	3,100	161	176	3,437	1,131	4,568	301
Canajoharie,	2,775	155	152	3,082	.....	3,082	126
Canton,	3,700	71	60	3,831	2,550	6,381	1,038
Essex County,	1,800	152	300	2,252	825	3,077	757
Fairfield,	8,125	300	265	8,690	.....	8,690	.....
Fort Covington,	2,750	33	33	2,816	1,800	4,616	75
Franklin,	3,400	200	150	3,750	.....	3,750	780
Galway,	4,500	161	350	5,011	.....	5,011	1,511
Gouverneur High School,	6,606	168	183	6,957	5,821	12,778	4,801
Granville,	2,650	176	151	2,977	30	3,007	5
Herkimer,	2,750	100	20	2,870	145	3,015	.....
Johnstown,	2,500	51	63	2,614	.....	2,614	none.
Keeseville,	2,012	291	412	2,715	122	2,837	339
Kingsborough,	3,450	62	55	3,567	.....	3,567	214
Ogdensburgh,	7,000	230	161	7,391	274	7,665	599
Plattsburgh,	4,000	208	500	4,708	685	5,393	1,098
St. Lawrence,	9,000	550	405	9,955	3,421	13,376	4,696
Schuylerville,	2,096	202	206	2,504	.....	2,504	508
Stillwater,	3,350	450	289	4,089	none.	4,089	.....
Union Village,	2,150	302	214	2,666	124	2,790	none.
Washington,	4,700	353	290	5,343	.....	5,343	691
Waterford,	4,100	187	165	4,452	.....	4,452	600
Fifth District.							
Black River Lit. and Religious Inst.	14,000	368	771	15,139	625	15,764	3,200
Cherry-Valley,	3,700	201	167	4,068	267	4,335	.....

No. 2.—CONTINUED.

Names of Academies.	Permanent endowments.			Total value of lot, buildings, library and apparatus.	Other academic property.	Total value of the whole.	Debts due by academy.
	Value of academy lot & buildings.	Value of library.	Value of apparatus.				
Jamestown,	$3,360	$178	$223	$3,761	$350	$4,111	$275
Lewiston,	3,000		340	3,340		3,340	603
Mayville,	3,840	155	150	4,145		4,145	1,098
Mendon,	2,600			2,600		2,600	
Middlebury,	5,000	500	388	5,888	4,500	10,388	none.
Monroe,	5,300	150	81	5,531	774	6,305	736
Phipps Union Seminary,	10,000	178	41	10,219	1,500	11,719	
Rochester Collegiate Institute,	9,000	177	850	10,027		10,027	1,912
Rochester Female Academy,	7,950	150	173	8,273	210	8,483	377
Seward Female Seminary,	8,000	299	210	8,509	1,140	9,649	none.
Springville,	3,700	151	327	4,178	600	4,778	560
Westfield,	3,402	139	77	3,618	none.	3,618	75
	$882,689	$36,984	$34,733	$954,406	$259,865	$1,214,271	$174,375

NOTE.—Where it appears, from the preceding schedule, that the library or philosophical apparatus of any academy is less in value than $150, it has either taken measures to supply such deficiency, or has been required to do so.

True abstracts,

GIDEON HAWLEY, *Secretary of the University.*

Albany, Feb. 29, 1840.

SCHEDULE No. 3.

Containing Abstracts from Academic Reports for 1839, *exhibiting a statement of the annual revenues and expenditures of the several Academies from which such reports were received.*

Names of Academies.	Annual Revenue.			Total annual revenue.	Annual Expenditures.				Total annual expenditure.
	Tuition money for year ending on date of report.	Interest or income of academic property accrued during said year.	Am't rec'd during said year from Regents, on their annual apportionm't.		Salaries or compensation of teachers.	Interest accrued during said year on debts due by academy.	Repairs of buildings or other academic property.	Fuel and other incidental expenses.	
First District.									
Erasmus Hall,	$1,839	$1,391	$996	$4,226	$2,916	$4	$1,236	$204	$4,360
Rutgers' Female Institute,	6,166	.....	.....	6,166	3,188	.....	.....	1,317	4,505
Second District.									
Amenia Seminary,	1,961	1,873	802	4,636	2,371	475	300	404	3,550
Clinton,	500	47	80	627	580	.....	.....	45	625
Dutchess County,	1,514	none.	none.	1,514	1,114	.....	.....	.....	1,114
Farmers' Hall,	1,300	do	252	1,552	1,552	none.	10	37	1,599
Hempstead Seminary,	1,374	do	149	1,523	1,600	do	none.	50	1,650
Kingston,	1,306	do	298	1,604	1,579	do	63	.....	1,642
Montgomery,	500	.....	544	1,044	1,004	.....	.....	40	1,044
Mount-Pleasant,	1,562	800	447	2,809	1,537	398	79	36	2,050
Newburgh,	966	500	298	1,764	1,264	318	none.	68	1,650
New-Paltz,	900	400	327	1,627	1,227	91	309	.....	1,627
Peekskill,	760	291	137	1,188	760	70	167	.....	997

No. 3.—CONTINUED.

Names of Academies.	Annual Revenue.			Total annual revenue.	Annual Expenditures.				Total annual expenditure.
	Tuition money for year ending on date of report.	Interest or income of academic property accrued during said year.	Am't rec'd during said year from Regents, on their annual apportionm't		Salaries or compensation of teachers.	Interest accrued during said year on debts due by academy.	Repairs of buildings or other academic property.	Fuel, and other incidental expenses.	
Fifth District.									
Black River L. & R. Ins. ..	$3,576	$200	$366	$4,142	$3,025	$200	$200	$100	$3,525
Cherry Valley,	375	.....	106	481	481	.....	19	50	550
Clinton Gram. School,	332	.....	140	472	472	.....	10	12	494
Clinton Liberal Institute,	1,526	312	498	2,336	1,930	.....	19	35	1,984
De Ruyter Institute,	824	427	306	1,557	1,151	240	3	135	1,529
Fulton Female Seminary, ..	1,206	65	170	1,441	1,030	112	22	290	1,454
Hamilton,	1,597	35	489	2,121	1,907	334	30	104	2,375
Hartwick Seminary,	346	1,181	97	1,624	1,082	.....	62	273	1,417
Hobart Hall Institute,	200	none.	none.	200	400	.....	.....	.....	400
Lowville,	820	135	102	1,057	700	84	170	120	1,074
Oneida Conference Seminary	2,433	864	655	3,952	2,299	350	200	430	3,279
Oneida Institute,	1,150	515	285	1,950	2,943	420	200	240	3,803
Rensselaer Oswego,	960	100	417	1,477	1,277	14	.....	.....	1,291
Utica,	1,600	35	574	2,209	1,931	.....	130	309	2,370
Utica Female Academy,	3,974	.....	536	4,510	3,021	.....	.....	500	3,521
Vernon,	745	none.	200	945	945	.....	.....	.....	945
Whitesboro',	751	.....	60	811	781	.....	none.	30	811

Sixth District.									
Franklin,	837	259	432	1,528	1,114	.....	44	78	1,236
Genesee Wesleyan Sem.	3,984	750	1,783	6,517	3,500	675	500	2,050	6,725
Groton,	1,098	.....	569	1,667	1,172	.....	350	171	1,693
Ithaca,	1,585	1,033	926	3,544	2,500	228	302	300	3,330
Livingston Co. H. School,	1,893	none.	137	2,030	2,030	.....	50	.....	2,080
Oxford,	1,775	214	903	2,892	2,357	.....	27	165	2,549
Owego,	1,300	124	250	1,674	1,500	35	33	.....	1,568
Sherburne Union,	686	.....	none.	686	686	.....	.....	.....	686
Seventh District.									
Auburn,	1,159	51	275	1,485	1,337	.....	900	122	2,359
Auburn Fem. Seminary,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canandaigua,	2,578	1,226	1,111	4,915	3,310	.....	167	798	4,275
Cayuga,	563	238	303	1,104	900	none.	27	.....	927
Cortland,	2,218	261	1,035	3,514	2,651	do	326	165	3,142
East Bloomfield,	466	.....	none.	466	402	.....	.....	.....	402
Fayetteville,	738	13	274	1,025	888	.....	.....	41	929
Manlius,	1,581	14	338	1,933	1,335	none.	157	120	1,612
Moravia Institute,	838	.....	none.	838	838	.....	.....	.....	838
Munro,	1,252	618	do	1,870	1,600	.....	326	.....	1,926
Onondaga,	1,030	286	302	1,618	1,332	none.	105	4	1,441
Ontario Female Seminary,	3,745	.....	606	4,351	3,815	.....	386	150	4,351
Ovid,	650	260	239	1,149	750	.....	25	150	925
Pompey,	933	450	352	1,735	1,211	83	2	252	1,548
Seneca Falls,	1,007	132	176	1,315	1,079	none.	75	50	1,204
Syracuse,	1,945	none.	366	2,311	1,827	400	none.	307	2,534
Eighth District.									
Alexander Classical School,	1,128	do	254	1,382	2,037	108	7	200	2,352
Aurora,	854	.....	369	1,223	887	.....	575	50	1,512

No. 4.—CONTINUED.

Names of Academies.	No. of departments.	No. of teachers.	No. of teachers who make teaching a permanent profession.	How often exercised in composition and declamation, (except females in declamation.)	No. of students instructed gratuitously, or for services rendered.
Claverack,	1	1	1	Once 14 days.	
Clermont,	1	2	----	" 21 "	0
Coxsackie,	2	2	2	" 14 "	1
Delaware,	3	3	----	" 14 "	4
Delaware Literary Institute,	2	9	8	" 14* "	
Jefferson,	2	2	2	" 14 "	
Kinderhook,	8	7	7	" 14 "	6
Lansingburgh,	3	4	3	" 14 "	2
Schenectady Lyceum and Acad.	2	6	5	" 14 "	
Schoharie,	2	2	----	" 7 "	0
Troy,	2	2	----	" 14 "	0
Troy Female Seminary,	2	19	19	" 7 "	5
Fourth District.					
Ames,	2	2	2	" 14 "	0
Cambridge Washington,	2	2	1	" 14 "	
Canajoharie,	2	2	1	" 14 "	
Canton,	2	3	----	" 14 "	
Essex County,	2	2	2	" 7 "	
Fairfield,	2	7	----	" 21 "	
Fort Covington,	2	2	----	" 7 "	1
Franklin,	2	3	3	" 14 "	
Galway,	2	6	2	" 12 "	
Gouverneur High School,	5	4	1	" 14 "	
Granville,	1	1	1	" 14 "	
Herkimer,	2	5	1	" 14 "	
Johnstown,	2	3	1	" 14 "	
Keeseville,	----	2	1	" 14 "	
Kingsborough,	----	2	----	" 14 "	
Ogdensburgh,	3	3	1	" 14 "	
Plattsburgh,	4	6	3	" 14 "	4
St. Lawrence,	4	5	2	" 14 "	3
Schuylerville,	2	2	2	" 14 "	0
Stillwater,	4	4	1	" 7 "	6
Union Village,	3	3	1	" 14* "	0
Washington,	2	3	3	" 8 "	0
Waterford,	2	2	2	" 14 "	0

* Females once in 7 days.

No. 4.—Continued.

Names of Academies.	No. of departments.	No. of teachers.	No. of teachers who make teaching a permanent profession.	How often exercised in composition and declamation, (exc'pt females in declamation.)			No. of students instructed gratuitously, or for services rendered.
Fifth District.							
Black River Lit. & Religious Ins.	5	9	....	Once	14*	d's.	5
Cherry-Valley,	1	1	....	"	14	"	
Clinton Grammar School,	1	1	1	"	14	"	
Clinton Liberal Institute,	5	5	4	"	21	"	3
De Ruyter Institute,	2	4	4	"	17	"	
Fulton Female Seminary,	2	4	4	"	7	"	
Hamilton,	6	8	5	"	14	"	5
Hartwick Seminary,	2	2	1	"	14	"	
Hobart Hall Institute,	2	4	....	"	7	"	
Lowville,	3	4	....	"	14	"	
Oneida Conference Seminary,	9	7	6	"	21	"	
Oneida Institute,	4	6	6	"	14	"	0
Rensselaer Oswego,	3	3	....	"	14	"	
Utica,	4	5	5	"	14	"	2
Utica Female Academy,	2	12	....	"	8	"	8
Vernon,	2	2	....	"	21	"	
Whitesboro',	2	3	....	"	14	"	
Sixth District.							
Franklin,	2	4	....	"	14	"	
Genesee Wesleyan Seminary,	8	8	4	"	21	"	0
Groton,	1	3	2	"	14	"	7
Ithaca,	3	6	4	"	14	"	
Livingston County High School,	2	5	4	"	14	"	1
Oxford,	3	6	5	"	14	"	9
Owego,	3	5	2	"	7	"	
Sherburne Union,	1	2	2	"	14	"	
Seventh District.							
Auburn,	2	5	2	"	14	"	
Auburn Female Seminary,	3	4	....	"	7	"	2
Canandaigua,	6	7	2	"	14	"	4
Cayuga,	2	2	1	"	7	"	
Cortland,	3	6	5	"	14	"	1
East Bloomfield,	3	2	2	"	14	"	
Fayetteville,	3	3	2	"	14	"	0
Manlius,	3	6	....	"	14	"	0
Moravia Institute,	2	3	2	"	7	"	3

* Females once in 7 days.

No. 5.—CONTINUED.

Subjects of Study.	*Academies in which the subjects are studied.*	*No.*
Conic Sections,	Albany, Canajoharie, Fairfield, De Ruyter, Hobart Hall, Oneida Con., R. Oswego, Genesee W. S., Owego, Ontario F. S., Syracuse, Clarkson,	12
Chronology,	Fayetteville,	1
Constitution U. S.	Montgomery, N. Paltz, Ridgebury, West Town, Albany, Albany F. A., Kinderhook, Gouverneur, Granville, Keeseville, St. Lawrence, B. River, Fulton F. S., Hamilton, Oneida Ins., R. Oswego, Utica, Genesee W. S., Ithaca, Oxford, Auburn, Gaines,	22
Constitution N. Y.	Albany, Plattsburgh, St. Lawrence, B. River, Hamilton, R. Oswego, Utica, Oxford, Auburn, Springville,	10
Calculus, Differential & Integral,	Clinton L. I., Hobart Hall, R. Oswego, Utica, Syracuse,	5
Criticism, Elements of,	Rutger's F. I., F. Hall, N. Paltz, Albany F. A., Albany F. S., Clermont, Delaware, Delaware L. I. Lansingburgh, Schenectady, Troy F. S., Ames, Canajoharie, U. Village, B. River, Lowville, R. Oswego, Utica, Vernon, Ithaca, Onondaga, Cortland, Alexander, Batavia, Rochester F. A., Seward F. S.	26
Declamation,	In all, (except females,) as often on an average as once in 14 days.	
Drawing,	Dutchess, F. Hall, Poughkeepsie F. A., U. Hall, Albany, Albany F. A., Lansingburgh, Troy F. S., Gouverneur, Washington, De Ruyter, Oneida Con., Franklin P., Oxford, Owego, Fayetteville, Onondaga, Ontario F. S., Middlebury,	19
Dancing,	Troy F. S.,	1
English Grammar,	In all academies.	
Evidences of Christianity,	Albany F. A., Albany F. S., Delaware, B. River, De Ruyter, Fulton F. S., Oneida Ins., R. Oswego, Franklin, P., Genesee W. S., Ithaca, Ontario F. S., Rochester F. A.	13
Embroidery,	F. Hall, Owego,	2

Engineering, Civil,	Troy, Gouverneur, Hobart Hall, R. Oswego, Utica, Manlius,	6
Extemporaneous Speaking,	N. Paltz,	1
French Language,	In all except 17, (Albany F. S., Schenectady, F. Covington, Schuylerville, Waterford, Clinton G. S., Lowville, Oneida Ins., Utica, Whitesboro' Auburn, E. Bloomfield, Onondaga, Ovid, Batavia, Mayville, Mendon.)	
Geography,	In all academies.	
Geography, Physical,	Albany, Delaware, L. I., Troy F. S., Galway, Genesee W. S.	5
Geology,	Amenia, Montgomery, Albany F. A., Delaware L. I., Lansingburgh, Troy F. S., Cambridge, Essex, Galway, Waterford, B. River, De Ruyter, Fulton F. S. Lowville, Oneida Con., R. Oswego, Sherburne, Onondaga. Ontario F. S. Syracuse, Alexander, Fredonia, Monroe, Rochester C. I., Seward F. S., Springvillle, Westfield,	27
Geometry, Plane,	In all except 3, (Gaines, Jamestown, Lewiston.)	
" Analytic,	Albany, Clinton L. I., Oneida Con., R. Oswego, Utica,	5
Greek Language,	In all except 14, (Rutger's F. I., Poughkeepsie F. A., West-Town, Albany F. A., Albany F. S., Troy F. S., F. Covington, Ogdensburgh, Fulton F. S., Ontario F. S., Batavia, Mendon, Rochester F. A., Seward F. S.)	
Grecian Antiquities,	Amenia, Delaware L. I., B. River, Oneida Con., R. Oswego, Utica, Genesee W. S., Fredonia,	8
German Language,	Clermont, Hartwick,	2
History, General,	In all academies, (with perhaps one or two exceptions.)	
do U. S.	In all except 42, (E. Hall, Rutgers' F. I., Amenia, F. Hall, Kingston, U. Hall, Albany F. S., Claverack, Jefferson, Lansingburgh, Schoharie, Troy, Ames, Cambridge, Canton, Fairfield, F. Covington, Gouverneur, Herkimer, Johnstown, Plattsburgh, U. Villlage, Clinton L. I., Hamilton, Hartwick, Lowville, Oneida Con., Oneida Ins., Vernon, Groton, Livingston Co., Owego, Manlius, Munro, Cortland, Alexander, Aurora, Batavia, Jamestown, Mendon, Middlebury, Springville.)	
History N. Y.	E. Hall,	1
Hebrew Language,	Oneida Ins., Whitesboro', Genesee W. S., Sherburne, Lewiston,	5

Subjects of Study.	*Academies in which the subjects are studied.*	*No.*
	Munro, Onondaga, Ovid, S. Falls, Syracuse, Alexander, Aurora, Batavia, Clarkson, Fredonia, Gaines, Mayville, Monroe.)	
Philosophy, Intellectual,	In all except 35, (Dutchess, Hempstead, Newburgh, Redhook, Ridgebury, West-Town, Albany, Claverack, Jefferson, Troy, Cambridge, Canajoharie, Fairfield, Granville, Johnstown, Ogdensburgh, Plattsburgh, Schuylerville, C. Valley, Clinton G. S., Clinton L. I., Hartwick, Hobart Hall, Utica, Ithaca, Auburn, Cayuga, E. Bloomfield, Ovid, S. Falls, Alexander, Batavia, Clarkson, Fredonia, Middlebury.)	
Penmanship,	In all academies.	
Political Economy,	Albany, Clermont, Delaware L. I., Troy, Essex, B. River, Clinton L. I., Oneida Ins., R. Oswego, Utica, Franklin P., Clarkson, Lewiston, Rochester F. A.	14
Painting,	F. Hall, Poughkeepsie F. A., U. Hall, Troy F. S., Gouverneur, Oneida Con., Oxford, Owego, Onondaga,	9
Physiology,	Rutgers' F. I., U. Hall, Albany F. A., Troy F. S., Johnstown, Keeseville, Stillwater, B. River, Hartwick, Oneida Con., Oneida Ins., Whitesboro', Groton, Livingston Co., Oxford, Onondaga, Syracuse, Lewiston, Mendon, Monroe, Westfield.	21
Pronunciation, English,	In all, (for standards, see schedule of text books, &c.)	
Reading,	In all, (for books generally used, see do)	
Rhetoric,	In all except 31, (Dutchess, F. Hall, Mt. Pleasant, Newburgh, U. Hall, West-Town, Claverack, Delaware L. I., Troy, Ames, Franklin M., Herkimer, Johnstown, Schuylerville, Stillwater, Waterford, Clinton G. S., Hartwick, Vernon, Whitesboro', Groton, Sherburne. Moravia, Munro, S. Falls, Cortland, Batavia, Gaines, Jamestown, Mendon, Monroe.)	
Roman Antiquities,	Amenia, Montgomery, Albany, Lansingburgh, Keeseville, B. River, Clinton G. S.,	

	Hamilton, Oneida Con., R. Oswego, Utica, Franklin P., Genesee W. S., Oxford, Ovid, Fredonia,	16
Stenography,	Genesee W. S.,	1
Surveying,	In all except 29, (E. Hall, Rutgers' F. I., Poughkeepsie F. A., Albany F. A., Albany F. S., Troy F. S., Cambridge, F. Covington, Galway, Plattsburgh, St. Lawrence, Schuylerville, U. Village, Washington, De Ruyter, Fulton F. S., Oneida Ins., Ithaca, Sherburne, Moravia, Ontario F. S., S. Falls, Batavia, Gaines, Lewiston, Mayville, Middlebury, Rochester F. A., Seward F. S.)	
Spanish Language,	Mt. Pleasant, Newburgh, Albany F. A., Genesee W. S., Oxford,	5
Trigonometry,	E. Hall, Amenia, Clinton, F. Hall, Montgomery, Mt. Pleasant, Albany, Albany F. A., Albany F. S., Clermont, Lansingburgh, Schoharie, Troy F. S., Ames, Canajoharie, Fairfield, Granville, Herkimer, Keeseville, Ogdensburgh, St. Lawrence, Stillwater, Washington, Waterford, B. River, Clinton L. I., Hamilton, Hobart Hall, Oneida Con., R. Oswego, Utica, Genesee W. S., Oxford, Canandaigua, Cayuga, Fayetteville, Onondaga, Pompey, Syracuse, Cortland, Fredonia, Rochester C. I., Westfield,	43
Technology,	Rutgers' F. I., Montgomery, Albany, Albany F. A, Albany F. S., Kinderhook, Stillwater, Utica F. A., Seward F. S.	9
Teaching, Principles of,	E. Hall, Hempstead, Fairfield, B. River, R. Oswego, Genesee W. S., Oxford, Canandaigua, Cortland, Montgomery, Kinderhook, Galway, St. Lawrence, Washington, Middlebury,	15
Zoology,	R. Oswego,	1

Note.—Peekskill and Kingsboro' Academies, Utica Fem. Academy, Auburn Fem. Seminary and Phipps Union Seminary, are not included in the above abstract; the subjects of study taught in them not having been specified in their reports.

True abstracts. GIDEON HAWLEY, *Secretary of the University.*

Albany, Feb. 29, 1840.

No. 6.—CONTINUED.

Subjects of Study.	*Books used.*	No. of Academies.
Conic Sections,	Bridge,	5
	Emerson,	1
	Davies,	1
	Dutton,	1
	La Croix,	1
Constitution of the U. States,	Conkling,	4
	Duer,	6
	Severance,	1
	Mansfield,	2
	Stansbury,	1
	Story,	2
	Sullivan,	5
	Willson,	1
Constitution of New-York,	Duer,	3
	Conkling,	3
	Willson,	1
Criticism,	Kames,	26
	Alison on Taste,	2
English Language, (grammar,)	Brown,	36
	Bazeley,	1
	Hamlin,	1
	Kirkham,	56
	Parkhurst,	1
	Parley,	1
	Murray,	11
	Smith,	46
	Bullions,	8
	De Sacy,	1
	Greenleaf,	3
	Pierce,	1
	Webster,	2
English Language, (dictionary,)	Webster,	30
	Walker,	6
	Webster and Walker,	11
	Cobb's Walker,	3
	Cobb,	1
	Johnson,	1
	Worcester,	3
	Town's Analysis,	36
Evidences of Christianity,	Alexander,	4
	Chalmer's,	2
	Paley,	5
French Language, (grammar,)	Levizac,	74
	Bolmar's Levizac,	9
	Bœuf,	3

No. 6,—Continued.

Subjects of Study.	*Books used.*	No. of Academies.
French language, (grammar,)	Chapsal,	2
	Dufief,	2
	Holstein,	1
	Manesca,	6
	Noel and Chapsal,	1
	Perrin,	4
	Surrault,	3
	Wanostrocht,	9
Geography,	Bazeley,	1
	Brinsmade,	1
	Goodrich,	1
	Hall,	2
	Huntington,	20
	Maltebrun,	19
	Mitchell,	2
	Olney,	84
	Willett,	7
	Parley,	16
	Smith,	39
	Worcester,	2
	Woodbridge,	14
	Woodbridge and Willard,	19
	Winchester,	1
Geography, physical,	Woodbridge and Willard,	3
Geology,	Comstock,	20
	Johnson,	1
	Mather,	7
	Phelps,	2
Geometry, plane,	Playfair,	41
	Brewster,	2
	Davies' Legendre,	37
	Grund,	3
	Holbrook,	1
	Legendre,	31
	Nulty,	1
	Ryan,	3
	Simpson,	3
	Whitlock,	1
Geometry, analytic,	Cambridge,	1
	Davies,	5
Greek language, (grammar,)	Anthon's Valpy,	10
	Bullions,	9
	Butman,	3
	Fisk,	14

No. 6.—CONTINUED.

Subjects of Study.	*Books used.*	No. of Academies.
Philosophy, Moral,	Wayland,	36
Philosophy, Intellectual,	Abercrombie,	50
	Stewart,	5
	Upham,	10
	Watts,	36
Physiology,	Combe,	9
	Comstock,	12
	Lee,	1
Pronunciation, (standards,)	Walker,	7
	Webster,	13
	Walker and Webster,	10
	Worcester,	3
Reading,	Bible,	13
	Murray,	16
	Porter's Rhetoric,	37
	Putnam,	1
	Young Lady's Reader,	2
	Irving's Columbus,	4
	New-Testament,	4
	Cobb's N. Amer. Reader,	12
	Child's Reader,	2
	Worcester,	3
	Thompson's Seasons,	2
	Life of Washington,	1
	Milton,	4
	History of the United States,	10
	History of New-York,	2
	National Reader,	5
	Parley's History,	3
	Wilson's Am. Class Reader,	7
	Olney's Reader,	2
	Angel's Lessons,	1
	Mount Vernon Reader,	2
	American 1st Class Book,	4
	Conkling's Manual,	2
	Leavitt's Lessons,	2
	Kirkham's Elocution,	2
	Cowper,	1
	Young Lady's Class Book,	6
	New England Reader,	3
	Farmer's School Book,	1
	American Manual,	4
	Sweet's Elocution,	2
Rhetoric,	Blair,	47
	Barber,	1

No. 6.—Continued.

Subjects of Study.	*Books used.*	No. of Academies.
Rhetoric,	Jameson,	15
	Mills,	3
	Newman,	23
	Whateley,	7
	Porter,	2
Roman Antiquities,	Adams,	13
	Cleveland,	1
	Fisk,	1
	Irving's Catechism,	1
	Potter,	1
Surveying,	Day,	2
	Davies,	27
	Eaton,	2
	Flint,	51
	Gummere,	20
	Gibson,	11
Trigonometry,	Day,	14
	Davies' Legendre,	11
	Cambridge,	1
	Flint,	7
	Gibson,	1
	Gummere,	4
	Hassler,	1
	Hackley,	1
	Legendre,	4
	Playfair,	6
	Simpson,	1
Technology,	Bigelow,	9
	Hazen,	1
Teaching, principles of,	Abbott,	4
	Annals of Education,	1
	Dunn,	1
	Hall,	6
Zoology,	Eaton,	1

True abstracts.

GIDEON HAWLEY,
Secretary of the University.

Albany, Feb. 29, 1840.

in any particular branches of science, as such; as it is, by an extensive range of study, to discipline their minds and hearts, and eminently qualify them for the active and responsible duties of life. To effect this, the mental and moral, the exact, mixed and natural sciences claim a high degree of our attention. With the solid are blended the ornamental branches, as needle-work, wax-work, embroidery, drawing and painting. Vocal music is receiving a share of that attention at least which its importance demands. It is conducted by one of the most skilful and distinguished teachers and writers of music in our country; and under his tuition we are happy to say, that commendable improvement has already been made. All are required to join in this exercise for half an hour every morning; after which classes in rotation remain for another half hour, to receive more direct and personal drilling in the rules and principles of the science.

Young ladies in the five highest departments are required to write compositions once a fortnight. These are criticised by the teachers in orthography and style; and then returned to be transcribed by their respective authors, and are afterwards tied together in bundles, labelled, and deposited in the library of the Institution. Some of the best of these are selected and read in chapel on Friday afternoons, before the members of the Institution, parents of the pupils and others, as the closing exercise of the week. Thus far, our efforts in this particular have been attended with results highly cheering. From 75 to 100 spectators usually honor us with their company, which acts upon our scholars as a healthful stimulus, inciting them to persevere in this most dreaded, but not most difficult of school exercises.

Mode of Study.—This is analytical. At recitations, classes are required not only to recite the lesson for the day, but also to give an analysis of other portions of the book, previously recited; so that by constantly reviewing, they shall be able, at the conclusion of a week, to give a general outline, as well as a particular account of the whole.

In Logic, Rhetoric, Mental and Moral Philosophy, ideas, rather than the words of an author, are required. On these and the Mathematics, do we chiefly depend for the development of the reasoning powers. For the cultivation of the memory, reliance is placed upon dates, facts, rules, axioms, principles, formulas, which are committed memoriter, and upon the Latin and French Languages. Constant use is made of black boards.

In the study of Geography we have found essential benefit in requiring the pupils to draw maps. This is done very neatly and accurately upon paper, before coming to recitation; and at recitation two or more, while others are reciting, go to the black board, and from recollection, draw an outline of the country they are studying, together with its principal mountains, rivers, towns, &c. In this way localities become indelibly fixed in the mind. This is done by the highest five departments.

Government.—Our government is "parental." In all cases of impropriety of deportment, appeals are made to the judgment and moral feelings of the pupil, which are usually successful in restoring order. Our great weapon, which acts as a conservative principle, is the "Me-

rit Roll," or "Class Book," in which a daily account is kept of every scholar's attendance, scholarship and deportment, a report from which is read every Friday afternoon, in public, embracing the names of those only who have been perfect in all three respects. It is understood in the Institution that these Class Books are to be preserved, and that they will probably be consulted years hence by friends. The effect of which is, that an ardent desire is awakened and vigorous efforts made to rank among the first.

Physical Education.—Our edifice, by its elevation and proximity to the river, its spacious halls, large windows with sliding sashes from above and below, and its open area around, affords ample means for ventilation. There is not a bench in the Institution, but chairs are furnished, to prevent the unhappy results attendant upon a disregard to the position of the body at school. Physiology is taught our young ladies, particularly that part of it which relates to the promotion of health and the prevention of disease.

SECOND DISTRICT.

Mount-Pleasant Academy.—*Gratuitous Instruction.*—The principal advertises to provide gratuitous instruction to such young men as may wish to qualify themselves for common school teachers, and who will declare their intention to engage in that business. Very few have yet embraced the offer.

Ridgebury Academy.—*Subjects of Study*—It is the intention to make all the subjects of study as practical as the subject will admit. For instance, in the languages, the derivation of English words from the Greek and Latin is frequently pointed out; and in natural philosophy, the practical utility of each principle is illustrated. Whatever be the subject of study, its practical bearing and the moral instruction to be derived from it, is carefully noticed.

Physical Education.—Exercise in the open air is earnestly recommended. The students are taught to believe that their future usefulness depends on their having a vigorous constitution.

Extent of Study Memoriter or by Rote.—The rules in all the grammars are required to be committed to memory; the definitions and rules in Algebra; the definitions and enunciations of Euclid; and whenever the subject will admit, this course is pursued. To cultivate the judgment, we propose practical questions, and often require the student to give illustrations of his own. This is also pursued whenever the subject will permit. In all cases, the importance of thinking for himself, is impressed on the mind of the student.

THIRD DISTRICT.

Claverack Academy.—The evil arising from having a great variety of books in the same department of science, by dividing the school, multiplying classes, and demanding of the teacher a useless amount of labor, is in a great degree done away. By carefully comparing works

impart intellectual and moral dignity, or serve to make graceful, polished, and accomplished women. Some branches, of no use in the practical business of life, are essential to produce a sound and clear judgment. To secure this important end, reason must have that exercise which will strengthen and enlighten it, to maintain its supremacy among the intellectual powers, and enable it to direct the impulses, and control the passions. Such mental discipline gives firmness of decision, and vigor of action.

In the order in which we present the various branches of study to the mind, we observe the natural development of the opening faculties, always making those the last of the course which are most abstract, and require the highest mental effort. We do not educate our pupils as a mass, giving to all the same course of study. The subjects assigned to different individuals vary with their varying capacities and expected situations. Those subjects are selected for each pupil which will enrich all her powers, while they cultivate specially those gifts in which, nature being most liberal, she is most likely to excel.

In regard to modes of teaching, believing that every teacher will be most successful in her own original method of making truth interesting and impressive, we insist only on the end of her office being accomplished. We require her to lead the minds of her pupils to a thorough knowledge of the subject, to habits of independent investigation, to draw out their capabilities, to infuse into their minds the love of truth, and to seek to establish habits of profound and persevering study. For this training of the mind, it is indispensable that the teacher should have skill and address, talents and learning in her several departments of instruction, and also those moral qualities which are necessary to the energetic and conscientious discharge of her duties.

Our government is of the parental kind. It rests less on penalties for the violation of law, than on the affection and mutual confidence existing between teachers and pupils, with a conviction of impartial justice; the removal of temptations to do wrong, and the regulation of the opinion of our little public. We endeavor to establish self-government. A conscientious regard to right, and a reference of all actions to the will of God, is cherished in the pupils; they are then treated with confidence; not being continually watched, but sufficiently guarded to detect errors of conduct. The general tone of moral feeling is such as to make cheerful submission to necessary and wholesome restraints easy.

It is an established usage to admit annually a certain number of young ladies who are desirous of preparing themselves for teachers, but are unable to meet the necessary expenses of such preparation, allowing them credit for the amount thus incurred, until they can discharge the debt by the avails of their own efforts in teaching. More than 100 have received instruction on these conditions during the last year.

Fifty-four have been sent out as teachers since the 1st of January, 1839. Of this number, one is in N. Hampshire, one in Vermont, one in Connecticut, one in Massachusetts, one in Mississippi, three in Alabama, one in Florida, two in Maryland, two in Tennessee, three in N. Carolina, three in S. Carolina, four in Georgia, four in Pennsylva

'nia, five in Ohio, eight in the higher schools of New-York, and fourteen in Virginia.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Canajoharie Academy.—During the early part of last summer, Professor Hadley, of Fairfield, gave a course of lectures on chemistry, illustrating the same by numerous experiments with an extensive apparatus, at which all the Academy scholars attended.

In regard to the mode of study, and the attention to be paid to the elementary branches, the trustees believe the importance of these cannot be too highly estimated. So also in regard to giving greater prominence to matters of a more practical nature, and the proper extent and use of study memoriter, or by rote, as well as the vast importance of paying due regard to physical education.

Education has been variously divided by distinguished literary men. Locke (book iv. chap. 21,) divides what he calls the three great provinces of the intellectual world, into "*Physica*, *Practica* and *Semiotike*." The last being the knowledge of signs, or the science of language, oral and written, should precede the others, as this forms properly the instruments (tools to work with) by which the two others are acquired, being natural and moral philosophy in their most comprehensive import.

Gibbon (Decline and Fall, chap. iii.) thinks science might probably be classed into philosophy, mathematics, astronomy and physics. Perhaps the rudiments of education, as now beginning to be understood, may properly be classed into physical, intellectual, moral and social. The first embracing whatever conduces to the developement of the natural person, its growth from infancy, the preservation and promotion of its health, and its proper discipline for useful as well as graceful action in the various departments of active life. Intellectual, the cultivation of the human understanding; moral, those principles and rules which point out our duty to God and to man; social, the science of government and of municipal law. Then follow distinct branches of what are called the "learned professions," which with us are theology, law and medicine. Then various branches in the arts, among which those of the highest importance relate to agriculture, manufactures and commerce; the foundation for a thorough, practical knowledge of which is a liberal education, inasmuch as a good rule in art is a principle in science, or in other words, the reason for good, correct and efficient practice in any art, constitutes its science.

Our academies, now so liberally cherished by the munificence of the State, are the resort where by far the greatest number of our youth, destined to occupy the principal stations in society, acquire the rudiments of a liberal education. Hence the vast importance of pointing out and classifying the most important objects of elementary education.

HENRY LOUCKS,
One of the Trustees.

Gouverneur High School.—We have witnessed, with increasing satisfaction, the success of our attempts to charge the minds of the

classics efficient for this purpose, a cursory acquaintance with them is not sufficient. They must be so often read as to remain firmly fixed in the memory, and interweave themselves with every train of thought.

Mathematics.—As mathematical science is most of all capable of at once delighting and strengthening the mind; as it is of far greater use to mankind than all the classics put together; and as the common sense of mankind is leaning more and more to studies that fall under this general description, at present it is too much the custom to teach mathematics as constituting an art merely. Thus many undertake the study of practical trigonometry, land surveying, navigation and astronomy, without knowing one iota of algebra or geometry, or having any idea whatever of proof and demonstration. Now these studies are merely applications of those general principles and theorems which a previous course in algebra and geometry would fix in the mind; and hence, not only must a student, who pursues this plan, be defective in his knowledge of these subjects, but what he knows, he knows like a little child; he takes all on trust, relying entirely on the authority of his teacher or his text-book. This system of study must be destroyed, and a more rational, satisfactory and efficient one adopted.

Great attention has been paid to chemistry, natural philosophy, &c. Lectures have been occasionally given to the students, both in the male and female departments, on the different studies of the term; and the apparatus provided for the academy has been used for this purpose. The fine evenings have been devoted to observations on the heavens. One afternoon in a week, when the weather has permitted, has been devoted to land surveying. A course of lectures on chemistry is now being delivered to the students of the academy, to which they pay great attention. A certain number are selected to assist in the getting up of experiments, and find it to be a most effectual plan for exciting an interest in the subject. As it regards government, the commands of the principal are not enforced by disgraceful punishments. Delinquencies are noticed in the devotional exercises, which precede and close the studies of every day, and if the influence of religion, and the expostulations of the principal are not effectual, the matter is expected to be submitted to a deputation from the trustees. Each student voluntarily engages to observe the by-laws of the academy, by signing them on entering the school.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

BLACK RIVER LITERARY AND RELIGIOUS INSTITUTE.—*Reading.*—In the primary department, the members of a class correct each others' mistakes, while reading; they review the reading lesson of the preceding day, define the most important words, and then give the substance of the lesson read, in their own language. A portion of each day is spent in hearing the pupils successively relate some events of which they have read or heard, or which may have fallen under their own observation. They are required also to describe some natural objects. The teacher instructs them in drawing practical inferences, in tracing the operations of Providence, and in the use of correct language.

Spelling.—The principal dependence for accuracy in this branch, is put upon requiring the scholars to write out their spelling lessons with definitions, each one spelling and defining his own lesson. In this exercise, proficiency is also made in penmanship.

Composition.—Young lads have first practised the arranging of words of two or three syllables in simple sentences; then in compound. Afterwards they are required to describe natural objects and scenery within their own observation; and afterwards pursue the course marked out in Parker's exercises.

Ready and exact answers have been constantly required, not however in the words of the author, except in relation to definitions or rules of science. It has been deemed an important attainment to the scholar to learn to communicate in his own language the ideas of the author studied. The lessons of the preceding day are briefly reviewed.

Government.—The preventive and parental system has been employed as far as possible. Appeals to the moral feelings of the pupils are affectionately and faithfully made; but such appeals are not found available in all cases, though in most, we are happy to say. No badges of dishonor are affixed to disorderly pupils, nor prizes given to the obedient. Our object is to train our scholars to act from higher and less mercenary motives.

Cultivation of the social principle.—One mode in which we attempt to accomplish this, is by presenting once a week from various periodicals, accounts of the progress of civilization and christianity in different parts of the world, embracing views of the intellectual and moral necessities of mankind; making the scholars acquainted with the efforts of philanthropic and benevolent men to elevate the character and improve the condition of the ignorant and degraded; spreading before them facts to call forth their sympathies and lead them to purposes of usefulness; to just views of the highest objects of man's existence.—By spending an hour in this manner every week, much may be done to interest young minds in the condition and prospects of the various parts of the human family, and to prepare them to employ their future energies and resources in adding to the amount of human happiness.—We conceive that a great error in the education of youth consists in the neglect to impress their minds with the obligations and occasions for extended usefulness in the great field of human interest. It seems to us also to be an appropriate part of the teacher's duty to collect, arrange and present, with suitable accompanying remarks, facts occurring from week to week in the world's history, illustrative of its moral and intellectual condition and necessities.

This duty has been performed by the Principal with great apparent benefit to the Institution, and it is respectfully recommended to other Academies in which it has not yet been attempted.

The daily reading of a portion of sacred scriptures by the whole school, accompanied by a few questions and remarks by the Principal, has also been continued with happy results.

Reading rooms have been opened, one for each sex, supplied with the most approved periodicals—furnishing not only an agreeable re-

All vulgar and erroneous pronunciation is correcteds; pecial pains are taken to give the most approved pronunciation to proper names of persons and places. The more effectually to secure this object, the faculty confer together upon any disputed word, examining authorities, until they fix upon its pronunciation, to which they all adhere. This prevents confusion, and renders correction comparatively easy.

Subjects of Study.—As the great mass of students are destined to the practical duties of life, that system of education which adapts itself most perfectly to these circumstances, should in all casses be preferred. With this view, a very extensive course of the most useful branches of English education, is pursued. The length of time the student designs to remain at school, and the profession he intends to follow, are always taken into account. This enables him to accomplish most in a specified time. Nothing could be more unreasonable than to require, arbitrarily a *uniform course* of study, without regard to the future intentions of the scholar. He will feel a livelier interest in the discharge of his duties, if he be confidently consulted by his teacher and advised in a friendly manner.

Physical Education.—No regular system of exercise has been prescribed, though the means afforded, and the encouragement given by the faculty, have hitherto rendered any enforcement, in this respect, unnecessary. The school rooms are spacious and carefully ventilated by opposite windows and doors, to prevent the evils occasioned by impure air in a confined situation.

Among the hundreds who attend this institution, of both sexes, fewer cases of disease occur than among an equal number of the same age, in any portion of the country.

Extent of Study Memoriter or by Rote.—In determining when to commit to memory and when to exercise the judgment, the teacher must be governed by circumstances, as the subject under consideration, the student's habits of thinking, &c. Whenever a fundamental principle is involved in a question, that principle is required to be fixed permanently in the memory. Definitions of terms, and rules, being usually concise, are committed with much exactness, but in all other cases, it is greatly preferred that the student employ his own phraseology to express the meaning of the text. This proves that the idea is lodged in his mind. It gives him, also, the most perfect command of the knowledge so acquired, enabling him at pleasure to communicate it to others. In this manner the leading principles of every science taught, may become permanently interwoven in the mind, though the language in which they were originally expressed and even the author's name may long since have been forgotten. Thus the memory becomes the repository of thought without the incumbrance of set terms.

GROTON ACADEMY.—A correct knowledge of the English language is regarded as of paramount importance to every student. The science of language properly includes orthography, orthoepy, grammar and rhetoric. These branches are accordingly taken up in their connection.

Subjects of Study.—It is the general policy of this Institution to make practical men; to teach students to think, to express their thoughts in appropriate language—and to teach them facts.

The physical sciences properly studied, are regarded as of very great importance, not only on account of their own intrinsic value in the arts of life, but also as creating in the student a love for study. They are taught by class recitations from text books, and also by lectures, accompanied by experimental illustrations. Subsequent examinations are made upon the lectures.

Within this year, Mr. J. W. Hatch has visited us with his excellent apparatus illustrative of astronomy, and has given a course of lectures in that science.

This institution has been in operation for about two years. It has within that time supplied this vicinity with nearly fifty common school teachers. A teacher's class was formed the last term, of which class about twenty are now engaged in teaching.

Livingston Co. High School.—The elementary branches are taught to every scholar, who is found to be deficient in them. The following mode of teaching orthography has been adopted with great success. When the class is called upon, every scholar writes upon his slate the words in the lesson, as they are given out by the teacher. The slates are then examined and the errors pointed out. Frequently, instead of a lesson from a spelling-book, a sentence from some good author is read, which every pupil writes upon his slate. The student derives great advantage from the latter course, other than mere knowledge of orthography. The force and meaning of words, their modifications in different connections, their proper use and the particles which should accompany them, are taught in the most simple and impressive manner. In this way, the orthography of monosyllables, generally neglected by teachers, receives its due share of attention. Readiness in discriminating between words of a similar sound, but of different signification, as *the* and *thee*, *to* and *too*, *&c.* and the habit of correct punctuation, are no small benefits arising from this mode of instruction. Whenever an error in pronunciation is heard, or an ungrammatical or incorrect expression used by any pupil, notice is immediately taken of the fault. The pupil is encouraged in inquiry into the reason, and praetical application of every principle taught in the text-books. The text-book is regarded by the instructors as the guide, not the sovereign; as furnishing merely the leading truths which the teacher is to explain in detail. Recitations "by rote," or memoriter recitations, are never received as satisfactory. The definitions are required to be given in the language of the text-book, but the reasoning of the author in the words of the student. In mathematics the scholar is not left to his treatise alone, but is called upon at each recitation to apply the principles he has learned to the solution of other propositions, than those contained in his book. In geometry, he is required to solve the problem without reference to the letters which mark the different angles and lines, frequently without any letters being written with the diagram, by touching the angle, &c. with his pencil, and never using the same letters which are employed in the text-book.

The distinction between the most and the least practical subjects of study, is one which is not clearly understood. Without pretending to

teach common schools, has received particular instruction, and more than 30 students of the academy are now, or have been during the year, engaged in teaching. The trustees offer to furnish students, well qualified, with schools at good prices, and although the number of students has been greater than any former year, yet the institution has not been able to meet all the applications for teachers, that have been made. It is hoped by giving proper attention to this subject, to be able to meet, in some measure, the increasing wants of this community, in regard to teachers of common schools.

MIDDLEBURY ACADEMY.—There is no one feature of this institution which gives so much pleasure to the trustees, as its salutary influence upon common schools. Common schools are regarded as the great source of elementary or primary instruction, and whatever tends to their permanent elevation, cannot be too highly estimated. The facilities which this academy offers for a thorough course of instruction to teachers of common schools, have induced many young gentlemen and ladies to avail themselves of the opportunity of thorough qualifications for that employment; and although about fifty have gone out from this institution as teachers during the past year, yet the call for teachers is altogether in advance of our ability to supply.

The trustees still attach a high importance to the lectures and experiments, in connection with the study of the natural sciences, and have spared no pains to render the instruction in this department as full as possible.

ROCHESTER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—In the year, three courses of experimental lectures on natural philosophy, and two on chemistry, have been given to the several classes on these subjects. Besides these, short lectures have been given twice, and often four times a week, immediately after prayers, to all the school. These have been on a great variety of subjects, such as manners, morals, character, habits, pronunciation, reading, points in grammar, chemistry, philosophy, halos, meteors, winds, clouds, storms, snow, dew, machinery, power of gunpowder, &c.

The exercises of the school uniformly begin with reading a short portion of the Bible, and with prayer; often, also, with sacred music.

SEWARD FEMALE ACADEMY.—*Ventilation—Physical education.*—The Seminary building is situated on a retired street, on high ground, and at a distance of several rods from the street. The building has windows on every side, which are let down from the top in the summer, and the hall doors and school room doors are thrown open without any annoyance from without. The doors within have windows over them which are thrown open in summer, and often in winter. The free circulation of air through the building is thus rendered complete. The recitations are held in rooms separate from the general school room, and are three quarters of an hour in length; the greater part of the students are therefore required from necessity to change their seat, their position and their room as often as every three quar-

ters of an hour, through the day. The students exercise in the summer months on grass plats, which are shaded with trees; and in the cultivation of flowers. The retired situation of the institution admits of exercises of this kind without restraint. They are uniformly in good health. The average number who board in the Institution (for four successive years) has been about forty-five, and not a case of sickness has occurred in the seminary during this time. How far this result has been from the circumstances mentioned, we do not claim to know.

Westfield Academy.—*Physical Education.*—We consider the observance of the laws of health and the proper development of the physical powers of the utmost importance. The cultivation of the physical faculties is so intimately connected with the highest improvement of the intellectual, that the former cannot be neglected without injury to the latter.

No particular system of physical education, either practical or theoretical has been adopted in this institution. It is difficult to secure the co-operation of parents and others in carrying out practically, a system of physical instruction, while the laws of the human constition are so little understood. We deem the study of the principles of human physiology not less important than that of other natural sciences, commonly pursued in academies. The want of suitable text books is a great obstacle to its introduction, with us.

Extent of study memoriter or by rote.—Rules, definitions, and those principles which are the key, so to speak, to unlock the door to the sciences to which they pertain; also the enunciation of propositions in mathematics should be recited precisely in the language of the author. Few students will give, in their own language, a rule or a definition with the precision that is requisite. Other parts of a study may for the most part be expressed in the language of the student, always taking care to communicate the ideas clearly and in their proper order.

True extracts.

G. HAWLEY,
Secretary of the University.

Albany, Feb. 29, 1840.

No. 8.—CONTINUED.

Names of Academies.	Average price of board a week.	*Subjects of Study.*	*Prices charged.*
Poughkeepsie Female Academy,..		English branches and classics,.....per term, 22 weeks,	$16 00
		French, drawing and painting, and japaning, each..... "	10 00
		Music, piano, ... "	26 00
		do harp or guitar, ... "	30 00
Redhook, ...	$2 25	English studies,.....per session, 5 mos.	6 00 to 10 00
		Classical do ..... "	10 00 to 14 00
		French, German, Spanish, Italian, Hebrew, ... " each,	10 00
Ridgebury,.....	2 00	Common English branches,.....pr. term, 22 w'ks,	4 00 to 6 00
		Higher do and classics, "	8 00 to 12 00
Union Hall, ...	100 00	Common English branches,.....pr. term, 23 w.	6 00 to 10 00
	150 00	Classics and mathematics,..... "	14 00
	pr. ann.	French $16, or with classics $8; music $28 "	
		Drawing and painting, $10..... "	
		Higher English branches for females,.... "	16 00
West Town,.....	1 50	Common English branches,.....pr. term, 22 w.	6 00
		Higher do and classics,.. "	8 00 to 12 00
Third District.			
Albany, ...	2 50	Languages, including all other studies,.....per annum,	32 00
	3 50	Higher mathematics, &c..... "	32 00
		Ordinary do and English studies,.... "	24 00
		Elementary and common English studies,.... "	16 00 to 20 00
		Extra, French, per quarter, $5.	

Albany Female Academy,	2 00 3 00	6th, or lowest department,	per qr.	4 00
		5th, $5; 4th, $6; 3d, $7; 2d, $8, and 1st,	"	10 00
		French or Spanish, $5 extra,	"	
		Board and tuition, per annum,		225 00
Albany Female Seminary,		Tuition in 6 departments,	per qr.	4 00 to 10 00
		Extra, French $5, painting $5, piano $10,	"	
		Board, per annum, $180.		
Claverack,	2 00	Lower English branches,	pr. term, 23 w.	8 00
		Higher do and languages,	"	10 00
Clermont,	2 00	do do do	pr. term, 14 w.	5 00 to 6 00
		Common do	"	4 00
		French or German, extra,	"	4 00
Coxsackie,	2 00	Elementary branches,	per qr.	3 00
		Other studies,	"	4 00 to 6 00
		French, extra,	"	5 00
Delaware,	1 75	Juvenile department,	per week,	0 17
		Other departments,	"	0 25
Delaware Literary Institute,	1 50	Common English branches,	per qr.	3 00
	1 75	Higher do and languages,	"	4 00 & 5 00
		French, extra, $2; drawing and painting, $3; music, piano, $10.	"	
		Room rent,	"	1 00 & 1 50
Jefferson,	1 50	Classics and higher mathematics,	"	5 00
		Common branches,	"	3 00
		Higher English branches,	"	4 00
		Pupils under 8 years, $2; from 8 to 12,	"	2 50
Kinderhook,	2 00	Elementary department,	"	1 50 to 3 00
	2 25	Common English branches,	"	3 00 to 5 00

No. 8—CONTINUED.

Names of Academies.	Average price of board a week.	*Subjects of Study.*		*Prices charged.*
Granville,		Other studies,	per term, 4 mos.	$4 00
Herkimer,		Classics and higher branches,	per term, 14 w.	5 00
		Common branches,	"	3 00
Johnstown,	$2 00	Common English studies,	per term, 15 w.	4 00
		Higher do and classics,	"	5 00 & 6 00
		Female department,	"	2 00 to 5 00
Keeseville,	2 00	Common branches,	per qr.	3 00
		Extra, for each higher branch, and Latin or Greek,	"	1 00
		" for modern languages or book-keeping,	"	1 50
		" Music,	"	10 00
Kingsborough,	1 50 / 2 00	Common English branches,	"	3 00
		Mathematics and languages,	"	4 00 & 5 00
Ogdensburgh,	1 75 / 2 00	Common English branches,	per term, 14⅔ w.	3 00
		Higher do and classics,	"	4 00 to 5 00
		Extra, French,	"	1 50
Plattsburgh,	2 00 / 2 50	Classics and higher English branches,	per qr.	4 00 & 5 00
		Common branches,	"	3 00
		Juvenile department,	"	2 00
		Extra, French,	"	3 00
St. Lawrence,	1 25 / 1 50	Common English branches,	"	4 00
		Higher do and languages,	"	5 00
		Room rent,	"	0 50
		Board and tuition per annum, $125.		

Schuylerville,	1 75	Common English branches,	per term, 15 w.	4 00
		Higher do and classics,	"	6 00 & 7 00
Stillwater,	1 75	Common English branches,	"	4 00
	2 50	Higher do and classics,	"	5 50 & 6 82
		Extra, French $5.50, drawing & painting $4,	"	
		Board for 15 weeks, $38.		
Union Village,	1 87	English studies,	per term, 15 w.	5 25
		Latin, Greek and French,	"	6 00
Washington,	1 50	Common English branches,	per year,	8 00
	2 00	Higher do and classics,	"	20 00
		Female department, higher branches,	"	12 00
		Teachers' do	per term, 4 m.	1 50
		Extra, music, piano, $6, accordion, $4 per quar.		
Waterford,	2 25	Male department, Classics,	per quar.	5 00 to 7 00
		do English branches,	"	3 00 to 4 00
		Female department, common branches,	"	5 00
		Higher studies, each in addition,	"	1 00
		Extra, music,	"	10 00
Fifth District.				
Black River Lit. and Religious Inst.	1 75	Common English branches,	"	2 00 to 4 25
	2 25	Classics and mathematics,	"	5 25
		French and botany, with above,	"	6 25
		Civil engineering with above,	"	10 25
		Extra, drawing and painting, $4, music, piano, $10,	"	
Cherry-Valley,	1 50	Common English Branches,	per term, 14 w.	3 00
	1 75	All other studies,	"	5 00
Clinton Grammar School,	1 50	Arithmetic, grammar and geography,	per quar.	3 00
	2 00	Higher English studies,	"	4 00
		Latin and Greek,	"	5 00

No. 8—CONTINUED.

Names of Academies.	Average price of board a week.	*Subjects of Study.*	*Prices charged.*
Groton,	$1 50	French classics and higher Eng. branches, per term, 15 w.	$5 00
	1 75	Common English branches, "	4 00
Ithaca,	1 50	Classics and higher branches, per term, 4 m.	6 00
	2 00	Lower English branches, "	3 00 to 4 34
		Extra, French, "	4 00 & 6 00
		Music, $16, "	
Livingston County High School,	1 75	Common English branches, per. qr.	5 00
	3 00	Classical, do and French, "	6 00 & 7 00
Oxford,	1 50	Common do per term, 14 w.	3 66
	2 00	Higher do "	4 33
		Mathematics and languages, "	5 50
		Drawing and painting, each $1 extra, music per qr. $10.	
Owego,	1 75	Primary department, per year,	6 00
		Common English branches, "	12 00
		Higher do and ancient languages, "	16 00 & 20 00
		Modern languages, "	24 00
		Wax work, painting, drawing & embroidery, extra, "	4 50
Sherburne Union,	1 50	Common English branches, "	12 00
		Higher do and classics, "	14 00 & 16 00
		Languages, "	20 00
Seventh District.			
Auburn,	1 75	Junior department, per quar.	3 00
	2 25	Senior do "	5 00

Auburn Female Seminary,	2 50	Primary department,	per qr.	3 00
		Junior do	"	5 00
		Senior do	"	7 00
Canandaigua,	1 64	Lower English branches,	"	3 00
		All other studies,	"	4 00
		Extra, French $2.50, fuel in winter 50 cts.	"	
		Board, tuition, &c. per annum,		135 00
Cayuga,	2 00	Tuition in all studies,	per term, 4 mos.	3 00 to 5 00
Cortland,	1 75	Common English branches,	per term, 15 w.	3 75
		Classics and higher English branches,	"	5 00
		Extra, music, piano, $10; drawing and painting, $5,	"	
East Bloomfield,	1 65	Primary department,	per qr.	3 00
	2 00	Higher English branches and classics,	"	4 00 to 5 00
Fayetteville,	1 50	Juvenile department,	"	1 50 to 2 00
	2 50	Higher do common branches,	"	3 00
		higher English branches,	"	4 00
		Latin, Greek, French and drawing,	"	5 00
Manlius,	1 50	Primary department,	per term, 4 mos.	2 00
	2 00	Common English studies,	"	4 00
		Higher do and languages,	"	5 00 & 6 00
Moravia Institute,	1 63	Common English studies,	per qr.	3 00
		Higher do and classics,	"	5 00
		French, extra,	"	5 00
Munro,	1 50	Common English studies,	per term, 15 w.	3 00
	2 00	Higher do and languages,	"	4 00 & 5 00
		Music, piano, $12; drawing and painting, $5, extra,	"	

Names of Academies.	Average price of board a week.	*Subjects of Study.*	*Prices charged.*
Phipps Union Seminary,		Not stated.	
Rochester Collegiate Institute,	$1 75	Female department, common branches, per qr.	$3 00
	2 50	do higher do "	4 00 to 6 00
		Male department, common do "	4 00
		do classics and mathematics, "	6 00
		Juvenile department, "	2 50
		Extra, chemistry $1, French $3, music, piano, $11, "	
Rochester Female Academy,	2 00	Primary department, "	5 00
	2 50	Junior and senior department, "	6 00 & 7 00
		French $3, music $12, extra.	
Seward Female Seminary,	2 50	Common English studies, per term, 6 mos.	10 00
		Higher do "	14 00
		Music, extra, $24; drawing and painting $12, "	
Springville,	1 50	English branches and mathematics, per annum,	12 00 to 15 00
		Classics and French, "	16 00
Westfield,	1 50	All studies, "	12 00

True Abstracts,

G. HAWLEY, *Secretary of the University.*

Albany, Feb. 29, 1840.

SCHEDULE—No. 9.

Containing a statement of all moneys, appropriated to academies from the Literature Fund by the Regents of the University, for the purchase of books and philosophical apparatus for the use of such academies, pursuant to the act of the Legislature relative to the distribution and application of the revenues of said fund, passed April 22, 1834; such appropriation having been made to such academies only as had themselves raised by contribution, from sources other than their own corporate property, funds equal to the amount so appropriated, to be expended in the same manner.

Names of Academies.	*Time when granted.*	*Amount granted.*
Lowville,	July 1, 1835..	$112 00
St. Lawrence,	" .	150 00
Ovid,	" .	90 00
Albany Female Seminary,	" .	250 00
Clarkson,	" .	250 00
Fredonia,	" .	250 00
Jefferson,	" .	250 00
Rensselaer Oswego,	" .	250 00
Utica,	" .	250 00
Albany Female Academy,	January 19, 1836..	250 00
Springville,	February 26, .	250 00
Jefferson,	April 29, .	250 00
Cortland,	May 10, .	250 00
Gaines,	" .	183 00
Albany Female Academy,	February 28, 1837..	250 00
Cortland,	" .	250 00
Fredonia,	" .	250 00
Ithaca,	" .	250 00
Ontario Female Seminary,	" .	200 00
Rochester High School,	" .	250 00
Albany Female Seminary,	March 31, 1837..	250 00
Albany Academy,	" .	250 00
Amenia Seminary,	May 15, 1837..	100 00
Washington,	September 1837.	60 00
Auburn,	March 6, 1838..	125 00
Clinton Liberal Institute,	" .	250 00
Oneida Institute,	" .	250 00
Cortland,	" .	250 00
Albany Female Seminary,	" .	250 00
		$6,270 00

SCHEDULE No. 10.

The Departments for the Instruction of Teachers of Common Schools.

There are two classes of these departments in various academies of the State. One class consists of those established by the Regents of the University by virtue of chap. 140, of the laws of 1834. There are eight academies, the trustees of which have agreed to establish departments for the instruction of teachers of common schools, in consideration of receiving from the Regents four hundred dollars, a sum supposed to be equal to the expense of such departments. The following are the academies referred to.

Montgomery Academy,	.....	Orange	county.
Kinderhook	do	Columbia	do
Washington	do	Washington	do
Fairfield	do	Herkimer	do
St. Lawrence	do	St. Lawrence	do
Oxford	do	Chenango	do
Canandaigua	do	Ontario	do
Middlebury	do	Genesee	do

By the 9th section of the "Act to appropriate the income of the United States Deposite Fund to the purposes of education and the diffusion of knowledge," passed April 17, 1838, it is made the duty of the Regents of the University to require of every academy receiving a distributive share of public money equal to seven hundred dollars per annum, to establish and maintain in such academy, a department for the instruction of common school teachers. Under this provision the Regents have required the following academies to establish such departments.

Erasmus Hall Academy, Flatbush, Kings county.
Amenia Seminary, Amenia, Dutchess county.
Albany Female Academy, Albany city.
Troy Female Academy, Troy city.
Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, Lima, Livingston county.
Cortland Academy, Homer, Cortland county.
Rochester Collegiate Institute, Rochester, Monroe county.
Ithaca Academy, Ithaca, Tompkins county.

By the 4th section of chap. 241, laws of 1837, the institutions in which departments for the instruction of common school teachers are or shall be established, are required to make annual reports to the Superintendent of Common Schools in such form and containing such information as he may from time to time require, and in respect to the organization and management of such departments and the course o

studies to be pursued therein, they are to be governed by such directions as he may prescribe. Although several matters have been suggested, and others have occurred to the Superintendent as improvements in the system of organization and management of these departments, yet he has not sufficiently matured them to justify their introduction. He has, therefore, not made any changes in the regulations heretofore prescribed. Circulars were addressed to all the academies above enumerated, prescribing the form of a report and the nature of the information which it should contain. No report, whatever, has been received from the Ithaca Academy. The act does not appear to make the report a necessary condition to entitle an academy to any further distribution from the Literature Fund, nor does it impose any other forfeiture or penalty for disobedience to its injunctions. It is submitted whether some provision is not necessary to insure such a return as will enable the Legislature and officers having charge of the subject, to ascertain whether the public bounty has been faithfully expended.

The return from Erasmus Hall Academy, in the county of Kings, states that a department for the instruction of common school teachers was established in October last, by the trustees, and that the regular teachers in the academy are required to give instruction in this department. The trustees have agreed to charge the scholars who enter it considerably less than is charged to the ordinary students of the academy. No students have applied for admission to the department, and there are none in it.

The trustees of the Amenia Seminary, in the county of Dutchess, return, that since receiving the instructions of the Regents, in June last, in consequence of improving and enlarging their buildings, they have not been in a condition to organize a department until December last. They have had a systematic course for the instruction of teachers, for two or three years past, but have not given it the character of a distinct department; that a large number have been qualified to act as teachers in that institution; and that of the number so qualified, forty-three are and have been engaged during the last year in school teaching. They say that the demands for teachers, during the last fall particularly, have been so numerous that they have been unable to meet them.

The return from the Troy Female Seminary, and from the Albany Female Academy, are annexed to this report, and are marked F and G. These institutions are peculiar, as it is supposed that the ordinary course of instruction pursued in them, is in itself sufficiently adapted to prepare female teachers of schools. From the knowledge of the Superintendent of the character and extent of the studies pursued in these institutions, and the eminent ability of their teachers, he is bound to say that better means of qualifying young ladies to become teachers cannot be found.

A table has been compiled from the reports received from the remaining institutions in which departments are established, in which all the statistical information to be derived from them is condensed. It is annexed to this report and marked H.

(H.)

ABSTRACT of the reports from the several Academies in which Departments for the Education of Common School teachers have been established by the Regents of the University, showing the condition of said departments during the year 1839.

NAMES OF ACADEMIES.	No. of students belonging to the department at the date of the report.	No. connected with the dep't for a period not exceeding one quarter.	Exceeding one and not exceeding two quarters.	Exceeding two and not exceeding three quarters.	Exceeding three and not exceeding four quarters.	Exceeding four quarters.	Annual expense incurred on account of the department.	Charge for tuition.	Price of board, &c.	Amount received from Regents of the University, or otherwise, as endowment.
Montgomery Academy,	40	22	32	33	40	..	$500 00	$30 00	not stated.	$309 00
Erasmus Hall Academy,										
Amenia Seminary,										
Kinderhook Academy,	14	8	7	1	6	1	122 50	.....	$150 per ann. inc. tuition.	2,477 00
Troy Female Academy, department not established until December,										
Albany Female Academy, department not organized until October,										
St. Lawrence Academy,	104	39	16	24	14	11	1,200 00	$12 per ann.	.....	368 00
Washington Academy,	20	18	2	..	..	..	400 00	1.50 per term	$1.75 pr w'k	416 00
Fairfield Academy,	38	11	19	3	3	2	.....	1.50 "	1.50 "	
Cortland Academy,	28	28	..	..	..	..	300 00	5.00 "	1.50 "	

Ithaca Academy, no report,										
Oxford Academy,	44	25	16	2	1	..	600 00	Gratuitous.	1 75 per w'k.	400 00
Canandaigua Academy,	50	25	25	..	..	..	500 00	$4 per term.	1 50 "	400 00
Genesee Wesleyan Seminary,	110	29	63	18	..	..	500 00			
Rochester Collegiate Institute,	10	6	4	..	..	..	.....	same as oth's		
Middlebury Academy,	40	..	4	5	17	14	400 00	half price.		
	498	211	188	86	81	28	4,522 50			

AN ABSTRACT

OF THE

RETURNS

OF

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,

MADE TO THE

REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY,

FOR THE YEAR 1839,

BY

Sundry Academies in this State.

IN OBEDIENCE TO INSTRUCTIONS, DATED

MARCH 1, 1825.

JANUARY, 1839.

ACADEMIES.	THERMOMETER.					WINDS, (NO. OF DAYS.)								WEATHER, (NO. OF DAYS.)					Rain gage.
	Mean temperature.		Higheat degree.	Lowest degree.	Range.	North.	N. East.	East.	S. East.	South.	S. West.	West.	N. West.	Clear.	Cloudy.	Rain.	Snow.	Rain&Snow.	
	1st half.	2d half.																	
Albany,	28.03	18.73	55	—12	67	6	2½	2	2½	8½	3½	½	5½	14	17	3	5	----	2.17
Auburn,	39.33	18.65	48	— 4	52	2	----	----	2½	3½	12	----	11	8	23	----	1½	1	2.70
Cambridge Washington,	24.89	17.36	52	—30	82	11	½	----	1½	7½	4	4½	2	14½	16½	2	2½	----	2.47
Clinton,	32.13	19.36	59	0	59	1½	9½	2½	2	½	3½	6	5½	17½	13½	2	1½	½	1.24
Cortland,	29.12	16.90	50	—11	61	----	----	----	1	8	8½	----	13½	8½	22½	2	6½	----	
Erasmus Hall,	34.61	27.75	61	4	57	2	8½	----	1	----	7½	2	10	18	13	1½	1½	----	1.82
Fairfield,	15.87	18.47	44	—20	64	----	----	5	10½	1	3	3½	8	13½	17½	2	3	----	3.45
Farmers' Hall,	31.18	23.86	58	— 9	67	5½	5	5	1	----	8	6½	----	20	11	4	2	----	2.60
Franklin, (Malone,)	27.10	15.75	48	—12	60	2½	3	----	½	8	4½	7	5½	9½	21½	3	10	1	2.30
Franklin, (Prattsburgh,)	28.53	14.98	52	—18	70	½	½	----	----	1	12½	3½	13	15½	15½	2	6	----	3.09
Fredonia,	33.85	21.01	55	— 4	59	3½	½	1	3½	7½	3	12	----	11	20	2½	7	----	1.09
Gaines,	30.56	17.36	56	— 7	63	----	3	2½	3½	1	8	3½	9½	10	21	1	7	½	4.25
Gouverneur,	25.53	8.95	44	—20	64	3½	3½	½	1½	1½	11	1½	8	11	20	2½	4½	----	3.30
Granville,	23.65	16.38	48	—28	76	13	----	----	2	6½	6	1	2½	23	8	2	3	----	1.79
Hamilton,	27.15	13.92	49	— 1	50	2	----	----	3	7½	5	5½	8	8½	22½	2	7	----	6.30
Hartwick,	26.26	17.94	50	—14	64	17½	----	----	----	12½	----	½	----	7½	23½	2	6½	----	2.99
Ithaca,	30.14	18.22	52	—10	62	1½	1	½	7	6	1	½	13½	9½	21½	----	3	½	3.76
Kinderhook,	27.05	18.59	59	—11	70	11½	1	----	1½	9½	1½	----	6	9½	21½	2	6	----	1.63
Kingston,	31.79	25.13	49	— 9	58	2	11½	----	1½	3½	4	----	8½	18	13	1	3	½	2.45
Lansingburgh,	27.85	17.73	51	—13	64	7½	2½	----	1	11	1	1½	6½	15	16	1½	1½	1	1.00
Lewiston,	32.95	22.46	50	— 2	52	2½	6½	1½	½	2½	11	3	3½	17½	13½	1	4	----	.56
Lowville,	25.63	10.56	52	—35	87	6	----	2	7	4½	1	1½	9	11	20	2	3½	----	3.29
Middlebury,	33.29	19.33	56	—13	69	3	----	----	½	1½	20	1	5	20½	10½	½	5½	----	.69
Monroe,	32.85	22.50	56	1	55	4½	1	1	2½	9	5½	6½	1	5½	25½	----	3	----	
Mount-Pleasant,	32.58	24.84	56	— 8	64	7½	3	----	2½	5	5½	½	7	19	12	2	2½	½	1.65
Newburgh,	25.80	27.76	48	— 5	53	4	5	----	1½	3½	4	5	8	18½	12½	2	2	1	4.01
Oneida Conference,	27.74	14.30	52	—14	66	3	----	----	1	5½	7	2½	12	10½	20½	1½	7	----	4.58
Oneida Institute.	27.18	14.27	49	3	46	½	1	7	½	6½	1	13½	1	7	24	2	6	3	.73

JANUARY—CONTINUED.

ACADEMIES.	THERMOMETER.					WINDS, (NO. OF DAYS.)								WEATHER, (NO. OF DAYS.)					Rain gage.
	Mean temperature.		Highest degree.	Lowest degree.	Range.	North.	N. East.	East.	S. East.	South.	S. West.	West.	N. West.	Clear.	Cloudy.	Rain.	Snow.	Rain&Snow.	
	1st half.	2d half.																	
Onondaga,	31.33	18.10	52	—10	62	----	----	----	5	10	½	4	11½	8½	22½	1	9	----	2.93
Oxford,	27.67	16.60	50	—24	74	2	3½	----	----	5½	5½	3½	11	8½	22½	1	9½	2	4.97
Pompey,	26.53	14.35	48	—13	61	----	----	----	5	3	6½	5½	11	11	20	----	10	2	2.02
Rodhook,	24.45	19.83	56	—10	66	5½	4½	½	½	10½	4½	3	2	18	13	1½	1½	----	1.51
Rochester,	31.85	19.16	48	— 2	50	1½	2½	1	1½	4½	7	3	10	5	26	3	10	----	2.40
St. Lawrence,	25.61	11.97	47	—17	64	----	6½	----	3	½	14	3½	3½	7½	23½	3	7½	1	2.70
Springville,	31.14	19.03	51	—10	60	1	4	1	4½	3½	6	7½	3½	4½	26½	1	4	½	
Union-Hall,	32.29	25.50	57	0	57	4	4½	1½	3	1	7½	1½	8	14½	16½	2	3	½	.33
Utica,	28.41	14.44	51	—13	64	½	----	10½	8	1	----	7	4	13½	17½	2	10	1	4.12

MARCH, 1839.

ACADEMIES.	THERMOMETER.					WINDS, (NO. OF DAYS.)								WEATHER, (NO. OF DAYS.)					Rain gage.
	Mean temperature.		Highest degree.	Lowest degree.	Range.	North.	N. East.	East.	S. East.	South.	S. West.	West.	N. West.	Clear.	Cloudy.	Rain.	Snow.	Rain&Snow.	
	1st half.	2d half.																	
Albany,	31.22	39.18	64	— 2	66	9	2	1	1½	7½	2	½	7½	18½	12½	6	3	2	1.52
Auburn,	27.41	35.86	54	6	48	½	2½	2	----	13	3½	1½	8	20½	10½	1	----	----	1.60
Cambridge Washington,	27.09	37.41	59	—12	71	15½	1	----	----	7½	1½	1½	4	19½	11½	2½	½	----	.95
Clinton,	33.07	40.39	59	11	48	4	2½	4½	2	----	5½	4	8½	21½	9½	3	2	----	1.44
Cortland,	27.28	37.22	63	6	57	½	----	----	1	8½	9½	----	11½	16	15	4	4	1	
Erasmus Hall,	35.79	43.42	66	11	55	3½	4	½	2½	1	8	2½	9	24	7	2	1	½	1.88
Fairfield,	27.52	33.17	55	0	55	----	1	2½	5½	1	2	2	17	15	16	2	2½	1½	.90
Farmers' Hall,	33.58	42.79	72	3	69	1	8	1	½	3	3½	10	4	24	7	5	2	----	2.25
Franklin, (Malone,)	27.46	32.01	54	1	53	1	3	½	2	2½	4½	13	4½	16	15	1	7	3	1.72
Franklin, (Prattsburgh,)	25.33	35.14	72	— 8	80	1	2½	----	----	4½	7½	4	11½	11	20	4	4	----	1.55
Fredonia,	27.57	37.06	60	2	58	½	3½	----	1	4½	4½	13	4	20	11	4½	2	1	2.61
Gaines,	29.73	36.77	64	6	58	1	2½	3½	3½	½	6½	2½	11	15½	15½	2½	4	½	3.18
Gouverneur,	25.72	31.90	60	— 5	65	½	4½	----	----	1½	17	½	7	16	15	2	4	½	.60
Granville,	28.54	35.43	61	14	75	14	----	----	----	10	3	1	3	22½	8½	2½	1½	----	1.66
Hamilton,	30.56	34.25	59	— 2	61	2	2	----	3	6	7	4	7	14	17	½	2½	----	1.09
Hartwick,	25.49	34.95	56	— 2	58	9	----	----	----	13½	½	----	8	19½	11½	4½	1½		.90
Ithaca,	26.36	35.66	66	— 4	70	----	----	1	5	1	5½	2	16½	15½	15½	½	----	½	2.08
Kinderhook,	29.65	36.46	68	— 4	72	14	----	----	----	9½	2½	----	5	17	14	3½	1½	2	.60
Kingston,	36.23	42.80	77	1	76	2	8	1	3	1½	5	3½	7	21	10	3	1	----	1.38
Lansingburgh,	28.69	35.63	58	4	54	6	----	----	----	9½	8	2	5½	22½	8½	1	----	----	.58
Lewiston,	28.46	38.04	62	5	57	2½	4	½	1	3	8½	7½	4	21	10	3	4½	----	1.79
Lowville,	27.75	36.18	56	— 3	59	½	----	½	4½	3½	5	2½	14½	16½	14½	2½	2	½	1.97
Middlebury,	29.42	36.76	62	2	60	2	1	----	----	3	17	5	3	21½	9½	3½	2	----	1.20
Monroe,	65.18	35.90	67	2	65	4	----	3½	----	11	2	8½	2	15	16	5	3	----	
Mount-Pleasant,	34.72	43.43	67	8	59	4½	2½	----	2	9	2½	----	10½	20	11	2½	1	½	1.07
Newburgh,	27.35	38.57	56	11	45	3	4½	----	½	2	13½	2	5½	20	11	3	2	----	2.34
Oneida Conference,	25.17	34.83	60	0	60	2	½	----	1½	2½	7½	6	11	15½	15½	2½	1½	1	2.52
Oneida Institute,	25.56	35.40	60	2	58	----	½	7½	----	4	½	15½	3	16	15	4	3	2	.48

MARCH—Continued.

ACADEMIES.	THERMOMETER.					WINDS, (NO. OF DAYS.)								WEATHER, (NO. OF DAYS.)					Rain gage.
	Mean temperature.		Highest degree.	Lowest degree.	Range.	North.	N. East.	East.	S. East.	South.	S. West.	West.	N. West.	Clear.	Cloudy.	Rain.	Snow.	Rain&Snow	
	1st half.	2d half.																	
Onondaga,	29.79	38.21	69	4	65	2½	1½	½	2	4½	4½	7½	8	17½	13½	3	5	1	1.53
Oxford,	25.99	36.33	69	— 2	71	5½	2	----	½	3	5½	7	7½	14½	16½	4½	3½	1½	1.74
Pompey,	23.08	33.16	65	— 3	68	----	----	½	6½	----	3½	6½	14	13	18	1	5	4	1.27
Redhook,	31.82	41.91	72	10	62	4½	1	----	1	12½	1½	2	8½	21	10	1	----	½	.65
Rochester,	32.45	35.60	67	6	61	4	1½	3	½	3½	3½	13	2	14½	16½	5	11	----	1.35
St. Lawrence,	28.23	34.84	56	0	56	----	6	----	1	1½	14	2	6½	10½	20½	2	3	----	1.20
Springville,	22.06	38.55	61	— 1	62	3	1½	----	1	2½	6½	10	6½	14	17	3	4½	----	
Union-Hall,	33.25	41.77	68	9	59	3½	3	2½	2½	3	4	5	7½	20½	10½	2½	1	½	2.33
Utica,	26.80	35.89	58	4	54	½	----	7½	1	1½	½	14	6	17	14	5	6	1	1.25

MAY, 1839.

ACADEMIES.	THERMOMETER.					WINDS, (NO. OF DAYS.)								WEATHER, (NO. OF DAYS.)					
	Mean temperature.		Highest degree.	Lowest degree.	Range.	North.	N. East.	East.	S. East.	South.	S. West.	West.	N. West.	Clear.	Cloudy.	Rain.	Snow.	Rain&Snow.	Rain gage.
	1st half.	2d half.																	
Albany,	54.87	61.10	83	34	49	4	2½	1	3	6	3½	1½	9½	18½	12½	12	----	----	3.83
Auburn,	54.97	60.01	74	14	60	½	2	----	2	----	11½	½	14½	21	10	2	----	----	5.10
Cambridge Washington,	51.18	57.24	87	30	57	5½	----	----	1	10	5	6½	3	19	12	2½	----	----	2.17
Clinton,	50.39	58.97	76	34	42	2	3½	6½	5	4½	4½	1½	3½	19	12	4½	----	----	2.46
Cortland,	46.08	56.19	80	30	50	----	----	----	3	4½	8	----	15½	15	16	5½	----	----	
Erasmus Hall,	55.73	62.39	81	40	41	2	5	1	5½	6	4½	2½	4½	19	12	4½	----	----	5.74
Fairfield,	49.66	54.03	73	27	46	----	----	----	8	----	½	3	19½	11	20	7	½	----	3.55
Farmers' Hall,	54.41	60.41	98	33	65	2½	2½	2½	----	5	2	14½	2	21½	9½	7	----	----	2.55
Franklin, (Malone,)	47.13	54.44	76	25	51	2½	2½	----	½	6	4½	11	4	14	17	14	----	1	3.21
Franklin, (Prattsburgh,)	50.36	51.53	80	28	52	2	½	½	½	3½	2½	6	15½	17½	13½	9	----	----	4.90
Fredonia,	51.75	57.15	84	28	56	3½	----	1	1	1½	1½	21	1½	20½	10½	6	----	----	5.47
Gaines,	51.92	57.58	87	30	57	----	1½	2½	3½	----	2	6½	15	19	12	7½	----	----	3.20
Gouverneur,	47.36	52.12	74	30	44	4	----	----	1½	6	16½	1	2	16	15	5	½	----	3.14
Granville,	48.54	56.04	83	34	49	19	----	----	----	----	10	2	----	22	9	4	----	----	2.96
Hamilton,	51.51	56.93	81	27	54	5	4½	----	4	3	5	2	7½	13	18	4	----	----	4.17
Hartwick,	52.17	58.52	78	32	46	8	----	----	1	11	2	6	3	13	18	5	----	----	2.43
Ithaca,	50.62	55.61	81	30	51	1½	5½	2	4	3½	1½	1	12	17½	13½	1½	----	----	4.07
Kinderhook,	52.75	60.34	84	29	55	18	----	----	1	11	----	½	½	15½	15½	10½	----	----	5.08
Kingston,	57.26	61.91	86	32	54	½	10	1½	1½	1	7½	2	7	14½	16½	8½	----	----	4.71
Lansingburgh,	53.44	59.51	82	33	49	½	----	----	5½	11½	2½	9	2	16½	14½	5½	----	----	.92
Lewiston,	49.12	58.81	82	30	52	1½	2	1½	2	2½	8	8	5½	16½	14½	8	----	----	2.40
Lowville,	52.11	54.94	75	30	45	1	1½	----	3	8½	2	5½	9½	15½	15½	5½	----	½	3.76
Middlebury,	53.24	58.41	90	34	56	½	----	----	½	4	24½	½	1	20½	10½	4	----	----	3.07
Monroe,	51.65	57.46	78	32	46	6½	3½	----	1½	4	7	4	4½	19	12	6	----	----	
Mount-Pleasant,	56.94	62.94	85	36	49	3	5	----	6	4	4	----	9	11½	19½	6½	----	----	5.11
Newburgh,	51.45	57.20	76	36	40	----	6½	1	2	8½	3½	5½	4	20½	10½	7	----	----	3.60
Oneida Conference,	51.41	55.60	81	30	51	½	½	----	½	5½	1½	5	17½	15½	15½	3½	----	----	4.67
Oneida Institute,	50.96	57.01	80	29	51	1	1½	9½	2	½	1½	12½	2½	11½	19½	12	----	----	3.99

MAY—CONTINUED.

ACADEMIES.	THERMOMETER.					WINDS, (NO. OF DAYS.)								WEATHER, (NO. OF DAYS.)					Rain gage.
	Mean temperature.		Highest degree.	Lowest degree.	Range.	North.	N. East.	East.	S. East.	South.	S. West.	West.	N. West.	Clear.	Cloudy.	Rain.	Snow.	Rain&Snow.	
	1st half.	2d half.																	
Onondaga,	49.86	58.14	83	30	53	1½	2	----	3	5½	4	8	7	15½	15½	8	----	----	4.87
Oxford,	52.96	62.22	82	26	56	4	2	----	----	5½	3	6½	10	12	19	13	½	----	4.96
Pompey,	48.83	53.76	74	24	50	1	----	----	3	4½	10	9	3½	16½	14½	7	----	----	3.06
Redhook,	53.56	62.09	78	40	38	6	2½	----	4½	12	----	½	5½	17½	13½	4	----	----	3.92
Rochester,	52.13	61.53	88	34	54	4	3½	1	½	5	2	11½	3½	15½	15½	14	----	----	4.90
St. Lawrence,	52.19	57.68	78	30	48	1½	7	----	1	3½	14	1	3	14½	16½	9½	----	1	2.08
Springville,	54.79	58.54	88	26	62	1½	4	----	2	½	9½	10½	3	13½	17½	8½	½	----	
Union-Hall,	53.47	60.61	82	32	50	½	3	4½	4	5	4½	1½	8	16	15	9	----	----	3.78
Utica,	53.64	56.37	80	33	47	----	2½	5	½	½	2½	19½	½	18	13	9	1	----	4.11

T

JULY, 1839.

ACADEMIES.	THERMOMETER.					WINDS, (NO. OF DAYS.)								WEATHER, (NO. OF DAYS.)					Rain gage.
	Mean temperature.		Highest degree.	Lowest degree.	Range.	North.	N. East.	East.	S. East.	South.	S. West.	West.	N. West.	Clear.	Cloudy.	Rain.	Snow.	Rain&Snow.	
	1st half.	2d half.																	
Albany,	69.33	75.43	92	55	37	3½	½	2½	3	15½	1	1	4	17½	13½	15	....	....	5.77
Auburn,	79.04	77.44	84	60	24	....	....	....	....	19	8	1	3	21½	9½	1	....	....	1.00
Cambridge Washington,	66.09	70.45	91	45	46	1½	2½	....	....	3½	18½	3	2	21	10	½	....	....	5.48
Clinton,	67.76	76.79	89	54	35	1½	1	4	3	7	7	4	3½	22½	8½	5	....	....	2.86
Cortland,	63.83	70.88	88	43	45	....	....	....	....	7 ½	12	....	11½	18½	12½	7½	....	....	
Erasmus Hall,	71.69	75.21	86	57	29	2½	1	....	3	9	10	1	4½	23	8	3	....	....	2.75
Fairfield,	65.31	75.92	88	55	33	....	....	....	8	....	8	2½	12½	12½	18½	11	....	....	5.70
Farmers' Hall,	68.40	72.16	84	52	32	5½	....	1	½	5	17½	1	½	18½	12½	9	....	....	3.30
Franklin, (Malone,)	63.37	67.45	88	49	39	3	....	1½	1½	5	5	13½	1½	11	20	13	....	....	3.85
Franklin, (Prattsburgh,)	63.42	71.21	94	44	50	....	....	....	....	½	2	14	14½	19	12	11	....	....	3.55
Fredonia,	66.02	72.04	90	52	38	½	....	....	....	1	1	27½	1	26	5	2½	....	....	1.28
Gaines,	73.28	75.46	90	61	29	2½	1	½	½	1	7½	8	10	19	12	6	....	....	4.44
Gouverneur,	64.07	69.15	84	52	32	2½	½	....	....	1	19	3½	4½	19½	11½	3	....	....	3.52
Granville,	65.35	69.48	90	49	41	1½	....	....	....	19	9	1½	....	21½	9½	4½	....	....	4.13
Hamilton,	60.24	69.87	86	50	36	3½	1½	....	5	10	3	3½	4½	11	20	7	....	....	5.27
Hartwick,	64.44	71.96	86	48	38	....	....	....	....	20½	....	5½	5	13	18	9½	....	....	3.59
Ithaca,	63.98	70.90	90	46	44	1	3½	1	2½	6	9	1½	6½	20½	10½	1½	....	....	2.69
Kinderhook,	67.61	73.61	92	55	37	8	½	....	1	17	4	....	½	15½	15½	11½	....	....	6.57
Kingston,	68.37	72.74	85	56	29	1½	8	....	1½	2½	14	2½	1	21½	9½	7½	....	....	5.62
Lansingburgh,	70.68	75.43	95	54	41	2½	½	....	3½	15½	6½	....	2½	20½	10½	8½	....	....	2.19
Lewiston,	66.20	78.02	91	53	38	....	1½	1	½	6	16½	3	2½	18½	12½	10	....	....	2.37
Lowville,	67.68	73.83	92	55	37	3	....	....	4	3½	8½	8	4	16	15	9	....	....	5.20
Middlebury,	66.78	71.68	90	50	40	....	....	....	....	....	31	....	....	25½	5½	4½	....	....	.92
Monroe,	61.90	72.91	84	53	31	3	1	2	4	5	6	11	....	25	6	6	....	....	
Mount-Pleasant,	71.43	76.37	91	56	35	½	....	....	2	6½	12	½	9½	15½	15½	10	....	....	7.23
Newburgh,	71.93	72.12	87	56	31	3	6	....	1½	6½	3½	7½	3	20½	10½	7	....	....	4.12
Oneida Conference,	63.93	70.34	89	48	41	½	....	....	....	2½	6½	5½	16	19½	11½	4½	....	....	3.28
Oneida Institute,	63.96	71.72	96	47	49	....	....	3	½	7½	11	8	1	18	13	12	....	....	3.90

JULY—CONTINUED.

ACADEMIES.	THERMOMETER.					WINDS, (NO. OF DAYS.)								WEATHER, (NO. OF DAYS.)					Rain gage.
	Mean temperature.		Highest degree.	Lowest degree.	Range.	North.	N. East.	East.	S. East.	South.	S. West.	West.	N. West.	Clear.	Cloudy.	Rain.	Snow.	Rain&Snow.	
	1st half.	2d half.																	
Onondaga,	66.23	73.22	91	54	37	----	1½	----	½	5	8	8½	7½	20½	10½	12	----	----	3.05
Oxford,	67.69	73.47	92	46	46	2½	½	----	----	4	9	9	6	11½	19½	15	----	----	5.20
Pompey,	62.56	69.06	89	46	43	----	----	----	----	2½	13½	11½	3½	16½	14½	9	----	----	3.09
Redhook,	69.69	76.55	88	60	28	3	½	----	1	17½	6½	2½	----	18½	12½	6	----	----	6.55
Rochester,	66.79	72.63	92	52	40	2½	----	½	----	4	7	12½	4½	18	13	17	----	----	4.20
St. Lawrence,	68.90	72.15	94	52	42	2½	2	----	1	8	14	½	3	12½	18½	7½	----	----	4.81
Springville,	65.66	69.99	93	49	44	½	----	----	1½	½	2½	16½	9½	11	20	4	----	----	
Union-Hall,	68.71	72.67	89	54	35	2½	½	----	3	8½	5	2	9½	18	13	7½	----	----	2.19
Utica,	68.05	72.52	90	57	33	½	----	1½	6½	----	2½	14	6	16	15	11	----	----	3.55

SEPTEMBER, 1839.

ACADEMIES.	THERMOMETER.					WINDS, (NO. OF DAYS.)								WEATHER, (NO. OF DAYS.)					Rain gage.
	Mean temperature.		Highest degree.	Lowest degree.	Range.	North.	N. East.	East.	S. East.	South.	S. West.	West.	N. West.	Clear.	Cloudy.	Rain.	Snow.	Rain&Snow.	
	1st half.	2d half.																	
Albany,	66.07	58.57	86	37	49	3½	1½	½	2	12	2½	3	5	17	13	8	----	----	2.75
Auburn,	57,77	55.88	78	36	42	----	----	----	1	½	20	----	8½	25	5	1	½	----	1.80
Cambridge Washington,	61.88	52.00	88	32	56	½	½	----	1	6½	8½	4	9	17½	12½	2	----	----	3.17
Clinton,	63.64	60.81	83	30	53	1	1	5	7	3	2	3½	7½	23½	6½	3½	----	----	4.69
Cortland,	59.96	53.04	86	29	57	----	----	----	1	6½	13	----	9½	17	13	7	1	----	
Erasmus Hall,	66.43	62.23	82	43	39	2½	2	½	4	3	8	3	7	23	7	3	----	----	3.09
Fairfield	60.40	54.88	83	29	54	----	----	1	6	----	½	2	20½	7½	22½	6½	----	----	3.00
Farmers' Hall,	62.35	57.67	82	36	46	3	1½	3½	2½	3½	6	8	2	22½	7½	4	----	----	3.70
Franklin, (Malone,)	58,41	51.49	78	32	46	2	----	½	1	7	5½	12½	1½	11½	18½	15	----	1	1,53
Franklin, (Prattsburgh,)	59.88	53.18	86	26	60	1	2½	----	3	3	2½	10½	7½	16½	13½	1	----	----	.14
Fredonia,	59.99	54.68	82	33	49	----	1	----	----	1½	4½	21½	1½	18	12	9	----	½	3.66
Gaines,	62.61	53.15	86	30	56	----	1	----	3½	½	13	4½	7½	17½	12½	6½	----	½	1,11
Gouverneur,	57.59	48.88	82	24	58	1	----	----	3	4	13	4½	4½	16	14	6½	½	----	1.34
Granville,	62.01	53.70	86	34	52	4	----	----	½	11½	11	2	1	14½	15½	6½	----	----	2.20
Hamilton,	63.63	55.85	90	28	62	1½	1	----	----	4	9	4	10½	18	12	1½	----	----	2.51
Hartwick,	62.25	56.10	82	34	48	----	3	1	3½	1½	8	2	11	12½	17½	6½	----	----	3.04
Ithaca,	62.49	54.09	90	28	62	2½	----	----	2½	8	6	3	8	20	10	1	----	----	1.88
Kinderhook,	63.95	57.32	87	34	53	10½	----	----	1½	10½	2½	----	5	14½	15½	7	----	----	1.85
Kingston,	65.53	59.17	81	39	42	3	4½	4½	1½	1½	8	½	6½	18	12	6½	----	----	2.80
Lansingburgh,	64.50	58.79	86	38	48	3	3	½	2	6½	7½	7½	----	19	11	4	----	----	2.59
Lewiston,	60,77	54.22	84	30	54	½	4	1	1½	½	16½	2½	3½	18	12	7	1	----	1.68
Lowville,	62.00	54.46	84	36	48	4½	½	½	4	8	1½	6½	4½	13½	16½	6½	----	1	2.82
Middlebury,	58,80	54.77	82	28	54	½	½	----	----	1	28	----	----	19½	10½	5½	½	----	1.40
Monroe,	60,01	54.52	82	30	52	1	1	1½	2	5	7½	1	11	10½	19½	4	----	----	
Mount-Pleasant,	65.57	60.95	85	40	45	5½	3	1	3½	2½	9½	1½	3½	17½	12½	7½	----	½	5.63
Newburgh,	64.39	58.99	81	43	38	3	7	----	2	5½	2	7	3½	19	11	9	----	----	5.23
Oneida Conference,	60.02	53.11	82	30	52	½	----	½	1½	5½	4½	8½	9	17½	12½	3½	----	----	2.93
Oneida Institute.	63,46	55,11	88	33	55	----	----	6	5	½	3	13½	2	11	19	6	----	----	1.64

SEPTEMBER—CONTINUED.

ACADEMIES.	THERMOMETER.					WINDS, (NO. OF DAYS.)								WEATHER, (NO. OF DAYS.)					Rain gage.
	Mean temperature.		Highest degree.	Lowest degree.	Range.	North.	N. East.	East.	S. East.	South.	S. West.	West.	N. West.	Clear.	Cloudy.	Rain.	Snow.	Rain&Snow.	
	1st half.	2d half.																	
Onondaga,	62.88	56.35	85	35	50	½	----	1½	6	5½	2	10½	4	16½	13½	8	----	----	1.80
Oxford,	61.75	55.79	82	30	52	6	1	½	----	4	5½	10½	2½	13½	16½	8½	----	½	3.05
Pompey,	57.95	50.47	80	28	52	1	----	----	3½	3½	6½	7	8½	14½	15½	7	1	----	3.04
Redhook,	65.01	59.82	78	43	35	4	1	----	----	14½	1	8	1½	21	9	5½	----	----	3.37
Rochester,	62.08	54.98	79	30	49	1½	½	½	½	7	5½	2	12½	15	15	13	1	----	1.19
St. Lawrence,	61.11	53.11	83	34	49	½	2½	----	½	8	12½	2	4	13	17	6	½	----	3.03
Springville,	60.04	53.70	82	30	52	1	4	2½	1½	1	10	6	4	9	21	8	½	----	
Union-Hall,	63.91	59.91	83	41	42	4	1	1	3	4½	4	7½	5	21	9	6½	----	----	4.37
Utica,	61.80	56.54	84	38	46	1½	----	5	3½	½	2½	16½	½	12	18	8	1	----	1.68

NOVEMBER, 1839.

ACADEMIES.	THERMOMETER.					WINDS, (NO. OF DAYS.)								WEATHER, (NO. OF DAYS.)					Rain gage.
	Mean temperature.		Highest degree.	Lowest degree.	Range.	North.	N. East.	East.	S. East.	South.	S. West.	West.	N. West.	Clear.	Cloudy.	Rain.	Snow.	Rain&Snow.	
	1st half.	2d half.																	
Albany,	39.20	32.71	56	13	43	4½	2	1	1½	7	2	1½	10½	16	14	5	2	1	2.95
Auburn,	40.13	32.86	48	16	32	1½	----	----	1	1	10	5½	12	11	19	1½	----	2½	2.96
Cambridge Washington,	36.60	29.69	58	9	49	2	2	----	----	5	3½	1	16½	7	23	3	----	----	2.48
Clinton,	43.87	36.41	58	18	40	8½	4	3	1	4½	1½	1½	6	18½	11½	2½	----	----	1.61
Cortland,	35.24	28.87	51	2	49	----	----	----	1	6½	6½	½	15½	9	21	2½	5	1½	
Erasmus Hall,	43.40	36.72	62	16	46	4½	5	1	1½	½	4½	4½	8½	19	11	2½	----	----	3.88
Fairfield,	32.89	29.16	52	7	45	----	----	2	9	----	1	1	17	6½	23½	2½	2	----	1.70
Farmers' Hall,	39.11	31.35	60	7	53	2½	6	----	----	3	5	6½	7	20½	9½	4	----	----	1.00
Franklin, (Malone,)	35.12	31.38	51	10	41	1½	2½	----	1	6½	4½	10½	3½	5½	24½	3	9	3	.75
Franklin, (Prattsburgh,)	34.99	29.40	50	4	46	----	----	½	2	----	5½	7	15	7½	22½	3	----	----	1.90
Fredonia,	37.30	30.41	48	9	39	½	----	----	2	8	2½	14	3	3½	26½	2½	6	----	3.76
Gaines,	35.21	32.05	48	7	41	2	2½	2	4	2	1	7	9½	15½	14½	4½	1½	----	2.17
Gouverneur,	32.40	24.81	48	2	46	5	3½	½	----	6	7	4½	3½	5½	24½	2½	6	----	1.10
Granville,	37.86	29.28	57	9	48	13	----	----	----	4½	10	1½	1	13	17	3½	1	----	2.01
Hamilton,	33.88	29.62	48	— 1	49	5	----	1	----	11	3½	7½	2	9	21	2	6	----	2.28
Hartwick,	34.90	28.21	48	2	46	----	----	1	½	11	5	3	9½	12½	17½	2	4½	½	2.16
Ithaca,	38.34	31.12	56	12	44	----	----	----	1	7	8½	1½	12	13	17	2	----	----	1.83
Kinderhook,	36.88	31.25	59	10	49	9½	1½	----	1	7	3	1	7	12	18	5	½	½	3.30
Kingston,	40.75	33.90	56	14	42	----	7½	1	½	----	7	2½	11½	14	16	3	----	----	3.10
Lansingburgh,	39.88	34.77	57	12	45	2½	----	----	3½	3½	4	9	7½	12½	17½	3½	½	½	1.12
Lewiston,	36.35	30.27	51	5	46	2	1½	4	½	½	7	10	4½	10½	19½	3	2½	----	1.36
Lowville,	35.76	27.04	48	6	42	8½	½	----	1½	8½	4½	½	6	9	21	3	3½	----	2.30
Middlebury,	39.61	33.31	49	18	31	----	----	1	----	3½	16	8	1½	7½	22½	1	----	----	1.65
Monroe,	37.19	30.77	51	7	44	----	½	2	1	5	9½	7	5	10½	19½	3	3	1	
Mount-Pleasant,	42.63	35.73	63	13	50	10	2	----	2½	4½	1	----	10	13½	16½	3	1	----	2.66
Newburgh,	36.92	30.56	56	17	39	½	6½	----	----	3½	3½	7½	8½	20½	9½	7	----	----	4.61
Oneida Conference,	34.90	27.81	51	6	45	3½	½	----	1½	4½	6½	4	9½	7	23	3½	4½	1½	4.00
Oneida Institute,	34.74	28.40	49	10	39	1½	1	3	----	8½	4½	9	2½	16½	13½	6	5	----	2.41

NOVEMBER—CONTINUED.

ACADEMIES.	THERMOMETER.					WINDS, (NO. OF DAYS.)								WEATHER, (NO. OF DAYS.)					Rain gage.
	Mean temperature.		Highest degree.	Lowest degree.	Range.	North.	N. East.	East.	S. East.	South.	S. West.	West.	N. West.	Clear.	Cloudy.	Rain.	Snow.	Rain&Snow.	
	1st half.	2d half.																	
Onondaga,	37.98	32.00	56	9	47	3	----	2½	3	7	1½	8½	4½	6½	23½	5	5	4	2.97
Oxford,	36.42	29.00	54	2	52	6½	3½	----	----	6	3	7	4	10	20	3	11	1	2.74
Pompey,	31.69	25.93	46	2	44	----	----	----	1	5	4½	6½	13	8	22	1	10	3	.99
Redhook,	36.65	32.83	44	18	26	11	----	----	----	1½	1	7	9½	19½	10½	2	½	1	2.21
Rochester,	39.11	26.90	48	7	41	----	½	2½	2	3½	7	10½	4	10½	19½	5	7	1	2.82
St. Lawrence,	34.58	29.28	53	10	43	1½	6	----	----	6	10	1½	5	5½	24½	1½	5	----	.81
Springville,	36.77	29.35	50	4	46	1	2½	----	4½	2½	7½	6	6	4	26	3	7½	1	
Union-Hall,	42.12	34.74	63	14	49	6½	4	2	1	1½	3½	4	7½	13	17	3½	----	----	3.25
Utica,	36.81	26.68	48	10	38	----	----	2	6½	6½	----	7½	7½	11	19	5	2	1	6.49

RECAPITULATION AND RESULTS No. 1.

ACADEMIES.	MEAN TEMPERATURE OF EACH MONTH.												Annual Mean.	Highest degree during the year.	Lowest degree during the year.	Annual Range.	Greatest mo. range.	Coldest day in the year.	Warmest day in the year.	First frost in autumn.	First fall of snow.
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.									
Albany,	23.38	28.73	35.20	49.60	57.98	64.03	72.38	69.60	62.32	51.43	35.95	27.85	48.20	92	—12	104	67	Jan. 24	July 19	Oct. 5	Nov. 10
Auburn,	23.21	30.86	31.63	46.21	57.48	54.45	78.24	65.65	56.83	57.61	36.49	28.42	47.25	84	—10	94	60	Jan. 23	July 30	.....	Sept. 27
Cambridge Washington,	21.12	25.18	35.25	46.59	54.21	59.49	68.27	65.17	56.94	46.94	33.14	25.09	44.52	91	—30	121	82	Jan. 23	July 21	Sept. 14	Nov. 9
Canandaigua,	22.80	21.55	31.47	52.51	56.53	60.89	70.00	65.91	55.36	52.26	32.27	28.07	44.13	88	— 8	96	..	Jan. 23	July 21	Sept. 14	Sept. 27
Cherry-Valley,	19.60	21.22	28.83	45.71	52.49	56.99	65.92	63.05	56.76	45.41	29.18	23.17	42.36	82	—17	99	62	Jan. 23	Aug. 22	Oct. 1	Nov. 6
Clinton,	27.31	36.88	36.73	46.04	54.68	61.39	72.27	67.99	62.22	53.28	40.14	32.11	49.25	89	0	89	59	Jan. 24	July 30	.....	Dec. 15
Cortland,	23.47	24.40	32.25	47.53	51.13	58.66	62.00	62.44	56.50	51.04	32.15	26.46	44.00	88	—20	108	69	Jan. 23	July 30	Sept. 14	Sept. 28
Erasmus Hall,	31.18	33.14	39.60	51.47	59.06	64.24	73.45	69.48	64.33	55.41	40.06	34.60	51.33	86	4	82	57	Jan. 23	July 26	Sept. 14	Dec. 12
Fairfield,	17.17	23.50	30.35	47.63	51.84	57.30	70.61	76.48	58.14	49.74	31.02	27.65	45.12	88	—20	108	64	Jan. 23	July 28	Aug. 29	Sept. 28
Farmers' Hall,	27.40	30.70	38.32	51.45	57.99	62.10	70.28	66.28	60.01	53.69	35.26	28.61	48.58	98	—10	108	69	Jan. 23	July 21	Sept. 14	Dec. 15
Franklin, (Malone,)	21.42	25.33	29.73	44.97	50.78	56.24	65.41	61.52	54.95	48.27	33.25	26.87	43.22	88	—12	100	60	Jan. 23	July 25	Aug. 29	Sept. 27
Franklin, (Prattsburgh,)	21.54	26.54	30.39	47.22	50.97	58.00	67.24	61.41	56.20	51.02	31.84	27.40	35.81	94	—18	112	80	Jan. 23	July 30	Sept. 14	Nov. 22
Fredonia,	27.43	29.43	32.31	46.33	54.45	59.95	69.03	65.82	57.33	54.32	33.85	30.84	46.75	90	— 4	94	59	Jan. 23	July 29	Aug. 29	Nov. 6
Gaines,	23.96	26.36	33.25	46.69	54.75	59.49	74.37	66.53	57.88	51.78	33.63	29.29	46.50	90	— 7	97	63	Jan. 23	July 1	Sept. 28	Sept. 27
Gouverneur,	17.24	24.28	28.81	44.29	49.74	55.99	66.61	61.51	53.23	47.65	28.60	20.14	41.51	86	—26	112	74	Jan. 23	July 20	Sept. 13	Sept. 27
Granville,	20.01	24.64	31.98	46.22	52.29	60.94	67.41	63.84	57.85	49.29	33.57	26.97	44.59	94	—28	122	76	Jan. 23	June 27	Oct. 1	Nov. 10
Hamilton,	20.53	24.58	32.40	46.80	54.22	57.19	65.05	62.48	59.74	49.64	31.75	24.21	44.05	90	—25	115	78	Jan. 23	July 26	.....	Nov. 1
Hartwick,	22.10	26.36	30.22	46.33	55.34	59.99	69.20	65.76	59.17	50.19	31.55	26.16	45.19	86	—14	100	64	Jan. 23	July 30	Oct. 2	Sept. 28
Ithaca,	24.18	26.46	31.01	45.85	53.11	57.76	67.44	63.04	58.29	52.57	34.73	34.12	45.71	91	—12	103	70	Jan. 23	July 30	Sept. 14	Nov. 9
Kinderhook,	22.82	27.65	33.05	48.60	56.54	61.81	70.61	67.06	60.63	49.79	34.03	27.46	46.67	92	—11	103	72	Jan. 23	July 26	Sept. 14	Nov. 5
Kingston,	28.46	31.27	39.51	53.11	59.58	64.10	75.55	69.43	62.35	54.46	37.32	30.74	50.49	87	— 9	96	76	Jan. 23	Aug. 23	Sept. 14	Dec. 12
Lansingburgh,	22.79	27.25	32.16	48.66	56.47	62.68	73.05	69.13	61.64	51.29	37.32	27.10	47.46	95	—13	108	64	Jan. 1	July 30	.....	Nov. 10
Lewiston,	27.70	27.92	33.77	47.27	53.96	57.51	72.11	64.46	57.49	53.75	33.31	33.74	46.91	91	— 2	93	57	Jan. 23	July 29	.....	Sept. 27
Lowville,	23.09	23.97	31.96	49.39	53.52	58.61	70.75	66.08	58.23	51.14	31.40	23.12	45.10	96	—35	131	87	Jan. 23	Aug. 19	.....	Nov. 6
Middlebury,	26.31	28.18	33.09	50.55	55.82	59.34	69.23	63.69	56.78	54.05	36.46	31.02	47.04	90	—13	103	75	Jan. 23	July 27	Aug. 28	Sept. 27
Monroe,	27.62	27.89	50.54	58.82	54.55	64.19	68.40	63.39	57.26	53.17	33.98	25.40	46.27	84	0	84	65	Jan. 23	July 26	.....	Nov. 1
Montgomery,	23.25	27.52	35.30	48.77	58.55	64.30	73.48	65.32	60.85	52.28	30.33	30.49	47.53	99	—16	115	76	Jan. 23	July 19	.....	
Mount-Pleasant,	28.71	32.02	39.08	51.20	59.94	66.11	73.90	70.17	63.26	53.62	39.18	32.79	50.83	91	— 8	99	64	Jan. 23	July 20	Oct. 1	Nov. 10
Newburgh,	26.78	23.08	32.96	43.51	54.32	65.74	72.02	71.24	61.64	53.02	33.74	20.89	46.57	88	— 5	93	53	Feb. 2	July 14	Oct. 13	Dec. 16

RECAPITULATJON AND RESULTS No 1.—CONTINUED.

ACADEMIES.	MEAN TEMPERATURE OF EACH MONTH.												Annual Mean.	Highest degree during the year.	Lowest degree during the year.	Annual Range.	Greatest mo. range.	Coldest day in the year.	Warmest day in the year.	First frost in autumn.	First fall of snow.
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.									
Oneida Conference,	21.02	24.36	30.01	47.85	53.50	57.35	67.13	62.82	56.56	51.54	31.35	24.89	44.03	89	—17	106	..	Jan. 23	July 30	Aug. 31	Nov. 1
Oneida Institute,	20.51	20.84	30.61	47.96	54.08	58.10	70.22	64.99	59.28	49.49	31.23	26.37	44.47	96	— 6	102	65	Jan. 23	July 19	Oct. 1	Nov. 7
Onondaga,	24.71	28.43	34.00	49.92	54.00	59.68	69.72	65.93	59.61	53.97	34.99	28.54	46.96	91	—10	101	65	Jan. 23	July 30	Sept. 28	Sept. 27
Oxford,	22.14	24.48	31.16	47.58	57.59	60.27	70.58	65.92	58.77	51.88	32.71	26.42	45.79	92	—24	116	74	Jan. 23	July 30	Sept. 14	Sept. 27
Pompey,	20.44	25.22	28.12	46.85	51.29	55.49	65.81	61.99	54.21	47.80	28.81	22.97	42.41	89	—13	102	68	Jan. 23	July 27	.....	Sept. 27
Redhook,	22.14	27.47	36.86	53.11	57.82	64.13	73.12	68.48	62.41	56.66	34.74	28.21	48.76	88	—10	98	66	Jan. 23	July 21	Sept. 13	Nov. 10
Rochester,	25.14	37.84	34.02	48.58	56.83	60.22	69.71	65.12	58.03	54.11	33.00	28.22	47.57	88	— 2	90	54	Jan. 23	July 20	Sept. 13	Sept. 27
St. Lawrence,	18.79	23.67	31.53	56.23	54.93	61.99	70.52	64.33	57.11	49.73	31.63	24.39	45.40	94	—17	111	64	Jan. 23	July 11	Aug. 29	Sept. 27
Springville,	25.08	26.41	30.30	53.40	56.66	60.34	67.82	62.33	56.87	54.48	33.06	28.14	46.24	93	—14	107	70	Jan. 23	July 25	Sept. 13	Sept. 27
Union-Hall,	28.89	30.93	37.51	49.37	57.04	62.14	70.69	67.98	61.91	54.39	38.43	32.44	49.31	89	0	89	59	Jan. 23	Aug. 27	Sept. 14	Nov. 10
Utica,	21.43	26.54	31.35	48.78	55.00	60.73	70.29	66.43	59.17	52.14	31.75	27.51	45.92	90	—13	103	64	Jan. 23	July 20	Sept. 14	Nov. 6
Mean temperature of the whole State,													45.99								

RECAPITULATION AND RESULTS No. 2—CONTINUED.

ACADEMIES.	ANNUAL RESULTS OF WINDS, (NO. OF DAYS.)								Prevailing wind.
	North.	N. East.	East.	S. East.	South.	S. West.	West.	N. West.	
Albany,	55	32	15	21	108	26½	15½	82	South.
Auburn,	9½	9	2½	9½	82½	122½	12½	117	Southwest.
Cambridge Washington,	75½	22	2	7	67	84	38½	69	Southwest.
Clinton,	33½	57	53½	33½	36	46	39½	66	Northwest.
Cortland,	1	2	0	16	74½	117½	15½	138½	Northwest.
Erasmus Hall,	36	68	5½	34	35	76	31½	79	Northwest.
Fairfield,	½	4	21½	90	5½	34	27½	182	Northwest.
Farmers' Hall,	37½	73½	23	7	33	83½	83	24½	Southwest.
Franklin, (Malone,)	29½	36½	11	15½	60½	50½	122½	39	West.
Franklin, (Prattsburgh,)	18	22	2	22	25½	57	65½	153	Northwest.
Fredonia,	20	15	5½	18½	40½	40	197	28½	West.
Gaines,	13	38	22½	36	11	68½	58	118	Northwest.
Gouverneur,	55½	36	3	11½	38½	135	31	54½	Southwest.
Granville,	134½	3½	1	6½	123½	74	12½	9½	North.
Hamilton,	43½	26	13	29½	84	49½	48	71½	South.
Hartwick,	59	15½	6	7½	139½	25½	26½	85½	South.
Ithaca,	14½	27½	15	58	57	43	17	133	Northwest.
Kinderhook,	161	10½	4	12	125	18	4	30½	North.
Kingston,	20½	116	17	17	27½	78½	17½	71	Northeast.
Lansingburgh,	54	20	3½	27½	115½	45½	48½	50½	South.
Lewiston,	22	50	18	10½	41	114	56½	53	Southwest.
Lowville,	65	6½	8½	39½	65½	44½	41	94½	Northwest.
Middlebury,	23	12	5	5½	16½	254½	30	18½	Southwest.
Monroe,	47	19½	20½	17½	70	79	86½	46	West.
Montgomery,	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	West.
Mount-Pleasant,	63	41	2½	38	67½	59½	4	89½	Northwest.
Newburgh,	39	69	2½	21½	55	52	61	65	Northeast.
Oneida Conference,	27½	4½	7	14½	53½	63½	49½	145	Northwest.
Oneida Institute,	19	15½	77	15½	38½	40	136	23½	West.

RECAPITULATION AND RESULTS No. 2—CONTINUED.

ACADEMIES.	ANNUAL RESTLTS OF WINDS, (NO. OF DAYS.)								Prevailing winds.
	North.	N. East.	East.	S. East.	South.	S. West.	West.	N. West.	
Onondaga,	12	11½	19½	33½	77½	31	94½	85½	West.
Oxford,	69	28½	2½	½	47	60½	81	76	West.
Pompey,	2	4	1	41½	41	83½	82½	109½	Northwest.
Redhook,	94½	15	5	10½	130	25	44	41	South.
Rochester,	38	30½	17	11	48	60	99½	61	West.
St. Lawrence,	18½	73½	1	15½	41½	142½	21	51½	Southwest.
Springville,	25½	46	11½	33½	16½	72	103	57	West.
Union-Hall,	38	53	20	26	46	55	34½	92½	Northwest.
Utica,	8½	4	69½	40½	21½	15½	159	46½	West.
General prevaling wind for the whole State,									Northwest.

RECAPITULATION AND RESULTS No. 4.

COMPARISON OF THE WARMEST AND COLDEST DAY IN EACH MONTH.

ACADEMIES.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		Sept.		October.		Nov.		Dec.	
	Warmest.	Coldest.	Warmest.	Coldest.	Warmest.	Coldest.	Warmest.	Coldest.	Warmest.	Coldest.	Warmest.	Coldest.	Warmest.	Coldest.	Warmest.	Coldest.	Warmest.	Coldest.	Warmest.	Coldest.	Warmest.	Coldest.	Warmest.	Coldest.
Albany,	26	24	27	10	27	4	24	13	26	4	10	5	19	5	22	29	7	30	9	20	15	21	8	31
Auburn,	11	23	26	9	27	3	5	25	24	4	8	1	30	5	23	18	7	27	9	20	14	26	7	31
Cambridge Washington,	11	23	24	9	29	3	24	21	15	4	8	13	21	5	24	29	5	30	13	20	14	22	7	31
Clinton,	11	24	25	6	28	3	27	17	20	5	26	5	30	9	27	18	4	26	3	20	14	26	5	20
Cortland,	11	23	23	9	28	3	6	17	21	3	8	1	30	5	22	30	9	30	18	21	14	22	7	10
Erasmus Hall,	12	23	25	6	27	3	27	14	20	4	11	5	26	5	26	30	9	30	10	21	15	26	5	31
Fairfield,	11	23	14	6	27	3	6	22	21	4	8	12	28	13	22	29	4	27	9	14	14	26	1	31
Farmers' Hall,	12	23	23	6	27	3	11	1	20	30	21	16	21	6	26	14	9	30	10	20	15	26	4	31
Franklin, (Malone,)	11	23	15	9	13	3	23	20	24	7	27	13	25	4	21	31	8	30	26	20	14	26	8	31
Franklin, (Prattsburgh,)	11	23	28	6	28	3	6	8	21	3	30	1	30	5	24	31	9	30	27	20	14	26	7	29
Fredonia,	11	23	21	6	28	3	6	18	23	4	8	1	29	5	24	29	7	30	26	20	13	25	7	31
Gaines,	11	23	8	9	27	3	2	17	24	3	30	2	1	13	23	30	4	27	27	20	14	25	7	31
Gouverneur,	11	23	21	6	8	3	6	20	24	7	26	1	20	7	21	29	22	27	9	20	14	21	8	31
Granville,	11	14	26	9	29	3	7	13	31	14	22	13	25	15	22	30	2	30	7	20	15	22	8	31
Hamilton,	11	23	23	9	29	10	5	17	21	3	8	13	26	10	23	21	22	30	27	20	14	22	8	31
Hartwick,	11	23	25	6	27	25	13	18	2	4	9	2	30	5	22	29	9	30	18	20	15	21	7	30
Ithaca,	11	23	22	9	29	3	24	18	24	4	8	1	30	5	26	30	9	28	9	20	14	22	8	21
Kinderhook,	12	23	26	10	27	4	26	9	25	4	8	14	30	6	21	30	9	28	9	20	15	22	8	21
Kingston,	26	23	28	6	28	3	6	13	20	4	21	5	21	6	23	30	7	30	13	22	15	22	9	19
Lansingburgh,	26	1	12	9	27	3	24	15	25	3	10	13	30	6	24	29	9	28	9	21	15	26	8	30
Lewiston,	11	23	24	9	28	3	23	8	24	3	30	14	29	4	26	30	21	30	9	20	14	25	8	31
Lowville,	10	23	24	6	31	3	6	8	24	3	30	1	20	4	19	29	21	27	9	20	8	21	7	30
Middlebury,	11	23	14	5	28	3	6	14	24	3	10	2	27	4	26	30	7	28	27	20	15	27	7	20
Monroe,	11	19	22	5	29	3	29	17	24	4	30	2	26	4	24	29	8	30	8	20	5	25	7	31
Montgomery,	11	23	28	5	28	3	5	18	24	5	30	16	19	2	21	16	9	30	10	1	15	22	6	31
Mount-Pleasant,	12	23	25	6	27	3	7	14	20	4	21	5	20	15	27	16	9	30	10	20	15	21	4	19
Newburgh,	16	1	25	2	26	10	30	1	14	4	23	4	14	1	8	18	9	22	14	30	1	23	3	31
Oneida Conference,	11	23	22	9	28	3	6	17	21	3	8	1	30	4	26	30	9	28	18	31	14	21	7	31

RECAPITULATION AND RESULTS No 4.—CONTINUED.

ACADEMIES.	COMPARISON OF THE WARMEST AND COLDEST DAY IN EACH MONTH.																							
	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		Sept.		October.		Nov.		Dec.	
	Warmest.	Coldest.	Warmest.	Coldest.	Warmest.	Coldest.	Warmest.	Coldest.	Warmest.	Coldest.	Warmest.	Coldest.	Warmest.	Coldest.	Warmest.	Coldest.	Warmest.	Coldest.	Warmest.	Coldest.	Warmest.	Coldest.	Warmest.	Coldest.
Oneida Institute,	9	24	23	9	29	3	24	8	25	5	8	12	19	7	20	30	9	28	9	30	30	21	7	20
Onondaga,	11	23	24	9	28	3	23	21	24	4	8	2	30	4	24	30	22	30	27	20	14	21	7	21
Oxford,	11	23	26	10	29	3	6	17	21	3	8	5	30	5	26	30	9	30	9	20	14	22	7	31
Pompey,	11	23	24	5	28	3	6	17	21	4	8	1	27	4	20	29	4	27	27	20	14	26	6	31
Redhook,	26	23	28	9	28	3	6	13	19	4	9	12	21	5	24	30	9	30	3	21	8	26	4	20
Rochester,	11	23	24	9	29	3	6	8	24	3	8	2	20	4	20	29	18	27	27	20	14	26	8	28
St, Lawrence,	11	23	24	9	13	3	23	4	24	3	30	13	11	4	21	29	7	27	27	20	14	26	8	34
Springville,	11	23	24	5	28	3	4	17	21	3	8	2	25	4	26	30	7	30	27	20	14	26	7	31
Union-Hall,	12	23	25	6	27	4	28	21	20	4	11	5	22	5	27	30	9	30	3	20	14	26	6	19
Utica,	11	23	28	6	27	3	23	21	12	3	8	13	20	7	22	28	7	12	2	21	14	21	8	21

RECAPITULATION AND RESULTS No. 6.

Comparative View of the Average or Mean Temperature for each of the last fourteen years, (so far as reported,) with a General Mean or Average for the whole number of those years.

ACADEMIES.	MEAN TEMPERATURE FOR EACH YEAR.														Gen. Mean or Av.
	1826.	1827.	1828.	1829.	1830.	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.	1837.	1838.	1339.	
Albany,	51.07	48.62	51.36	48.20	50.65	49.15	48.10	47.62	48.53	46.17	44.73	45.79	47.15	48.20	48.24
Auburn,	-----	48.24	49.96	46.36	47.37	-----	46.92	47.80	48.93	46.54	44.75	46.17	45.11	47.25	47.11
Bridgewater,	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	43.85	42.79	41.14	-----	42.87	-----	-----	42.66
Buffalo,	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	46.78	45.60	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	46.19
Cambridge Washington,	-----	45.51	49.00	45.89	47.92	46.79	45.61	45.05	46.20	43.57	42.68	42.69	44.21	44.52	45.35
Canajoharie,	-----	-----	-----	-----	46.53	-----	-----	46.48	-----	44.31	-----	-----	-----	-----	45.77
Canandaigua,	-----	-----	50.71	46.22	48.86	46.28	47.16	47.29	46.92	43.68	43.78	42.92	44.20	44.13	46.01
Cayuga,	-----	-----	-----	-----	49.47	48.48	48.10	-----	48.08	-----	-----	-----	43.05	-----	48.43
Cherry-Valley,	-----	44.01	47.08	44.33	45.17	44.88	44.78	44.55	45.22	43.44	41.25	-----	-----	42.36	44.28
Clinton,	-----	43.91	51.29	48.14	49.82	48.78	48.00	49.09	49.38	46.60	46.92	46.20	46.99	49.25	48.03
Cortland,	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	45.59	45.68	-----	43.17	42.04	42.70	43.30	44.00	43.78
Delaware,	-----	-----	46.89	-----	44.99	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	46.43	-----	-----	46.10
Dutchess,	-----	-----	58.57	51.82	52.73	50.60	57.88	49.93	50.42	48.95	47.32	-----	-----	-----	52.02
Erasmus Hall,	53.96	51.63	53.68	50.50	52.53	51.28	51.54	51.83	51.36	49.49	47.73	49.39	50.49	51.33	51.19
Farmers' Hall,	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	47.32	45.79	45.12	-----	47.00	48.58	46.76
Fairfield,	-----	43.18	47.01	-----	-----	44.86	44.88	45.73	-----	42.99	42.48	40.91	38.58	45.12	43.57
Fredonia,	-----	-----	-----	-----	49.57	47.83	49.23	-----	50.44	47.21	44.54	46.02	45.63	46.75	47.47
Franklin, (Prattsburgh,)	-----	-----	-----	44.61	46.38	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	35.81	42.26
Franklin, (Malone,)	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	43.22	43.22
Gaines,	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	46.50	46.50
Gouverneur,	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	43.48	43.66	44.69	45.40	42.25	40.24	-----	40.62	41.51	42.73
Granville,	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	43.76	45.88	-----	44.30	44.59	44.63
Greenville,	48.05	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	48.05
Hamilton,	-----	41.70	47.46	44.48	45.87	45.75	-----	44.99	44.49	43.83	40.45	-----	-----	44.05	44.30
Hartwick,	46.60	45.40	46.94	45.49	46.68	43.96	45.89	-----	-----	45.39	44.92	43.65	-----	45.19	45.46
Hudson,	-----	41.19	52.84	49.05	-----	51.25	49.25	48.63	47.91	44.62	-----	-----	-----	-----	48.09
Ithaca,	-----	50.00	51.35	-----	49.67	-----	-----	48.28	-----	46.31	44.28	49.33	44.96	45.71	47.76
Johnstown,	-----	-----	47.89	46.02	-----	46.00	45.90	-----	45.43	42.64	42.31	43.43	44.59	-----	44.91
Kinderhook,	-----	-----	-----	-----	48.24	46.57	46.48	46.55	47.08	44.72	43.81	44.10	45.08	46.67	46.76

RECAPITULATION AND RESULTS No. 6—CONTINUED.

ACADEMIES.	MEAN TEMPERATURE OF EACH YEAR.														Gen. Mean or Av.
	1826.	1827.	1828.	1829.	1830.	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.	1837.	1838.	1839.	
Kingston,	-----	-----	-----	48.43	51.47	51.06	50.50	51.40	50.10	48.25	45.94	47.12	48.57	50.49	49.39
Lansingburgh,	49.60	48.12	51.71	47.70	49.64	47.63	47.36	48.11	48.64	48.10	47.82	48.55	-----	47.46	48.50
Lewiston,	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	49.52	49.29	49.69	50.70	47.36	43.54	44.50	-----	46.91	47.69
Lowville,	-----	43.77	46.95	43.38	44.60	43.97	44.15	44.02	46.03	40.75	-----	41.67	-----	45.10	44.03
Middlebury,	46.87	46.23	49.62	46.35	47.82	46.35	47.83	48.78	49.08	45.75	-----	-----	-----	47.04	47.43
Monroe,	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	46.56	44.69	-----	-----	46.27	45.84
Montgomery,	-----	-----	52.18	49.03	52.30	49.46	49.36	49.90	48.16	47.56	44.25	45.44	56.22	47.53	47.70
Mount-Pleasant,	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	48.69	49.33	-----	50.05	48.98	48.87	45.27	50.42	50.83	49.05
Newburgh,	-----	-----	52.00	48.66	50.25	-----	50.71	49.96	50.20	48.17	45.73	47.82	48.82	46.57	48.99
North-Salem,	-----	-----	-----	50.64	49.96	48.65	48.97	48.08	48.13	46.22	-----	-----	45.39	-----	48.25
Ogdensburgh,	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	43.49	-----	43.49
Oneida Conference,	-----	-----	-----	-----	45.45	43.54	44.36	44.44	44.97	42.96	41.58	42.16	42.97	44.03	43.64
Oneida Institute,	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	45.17	43.76	44.31	42.93	44.36	44.47	44.16
Onondaga	50.71	48.27	50.90	47.81	-----	-----	50.21	47.81	-----	46.84	45.16	45.24	46.06	46.96	47.81
Oxford,	-----	-----	-----	44.99	46.55	46.16	-----	44.22	45.83	44.32	42.80	43.77	43.45	45.79	44.78
Oysterbay,	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	51.85	-----	-----	49.77	-----	-----	50.81
Palmyra,	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	45.32	-----	-----	-----	-----	45.32
Pompey,	45.97	43.50	47.33	43.88	44.68	43.08	43.40	43.12	-----	42.16	40.18	40.02	40.27	42.41	43.04
Redhook,	-----	-----	-----	-----	49.10	49.31	47.86	45.70	48.68	46.74	46.11	46.41	-----	48.76	47.63
Rensselaer Oswego,	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	44.45	44.13	-----	44.29
Rochester,	-----	-----	-----	-----	49.27	-----	-----	48.18	47.48	47.40	44.01	43.71	45.04	47.57	46.58
St. Lawrence,	-----	-----	46.01	44.06	44.58	43.48	42.84	40.57	42.76	42.57	40.78	41.78	44.10	45.40	43.24
Schenectady,	-----	-----	-----	46.77	-----	-----	-----	-----	47.85	45.88	44.66	46.05	-----	-----	46.24
Springville,	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	48.90	-----	-----	-----	-----	46.24	47.57
Union,	-----	-----	-----	-----	45.94	46.15	-----	45.48	46.52	45.12	43.11	-----	-----	-----	45.38
Union-Hall,	52.19	50.95	52.05	48.51	51.05	49.51	49.20	51.84	50.10	46.84	46.52	47.23	48.32	49.31	49.54
Utica,	48.73	47.11	50.40	44.50	46.44	45.24	43.99	44.28	44.90	42.59	40.89	43.90	45.84	45.92	45.33
Washington,	-----	-----	48.63	44.52	46.02	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	46.39
Mean temp. for State,	49.37	46.18	49.99	46.79	48.16	47.10	47.46	46.96	47.68	45.26	44.11	44.86	45.55	45.99	46.31

RECAPITULATION AND RESULTS No. 8.

Comparative View of the quantity of Rain for each of the last fourteen years, (so far as reported,) with a General Mean or Average for the whole number of those years.

ACADEMIES.	TOTAL FALL OF RAIN AND SNOW IN EACH YEAR.														Gen. Mean or Av.
	1826.	1827.	1828.	1829.	1830.	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.	1837.	1838.	1839.	
Albany,	33.12	49.80	37.66	38.07	41.85	39.52	44.45	41.74	32.45	40.44	44.60	41.17	42.03	38.11	40.35
Auburn,	-----	-----	34.91	30.54	37.88	-----	30.87	34.00	24.70	34.33	31.30	29.03	21.74	33.42	31.15
Bridgewater,	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	42.87	40.12	55.96	49.70	37.12	-----	-----	43.35
Buffalo,	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	27.27	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	27.27
Cambridge Washington,	-----	52.01	43.68	39.04	35.10	43.05	46.45	47.51	29.18	35.92	34.05	31.57	44.16	40.07	40.14
Canandaigua,	-----	-----	-----	30.20	36.60	38.90	30.04	39.85	36.58	43.85	39.50	40.22	35.75	-----	37.14
Cayuga,	-----	35.59	-----	-----	37.11	36.10	29.06	-----	25.09	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	32.59
Cherry-Valley,	-----	54.25	34.39	39.93	45.05	49.04	-----	44.01	33.79	34.88	38.06	-----	-----	-----	41.48
Clinton,	-----	47.17	30.91	42.56	46.65	38.49	41.82	36.29	38.92	30.55	35.50	34.26	28.07	46.39	38.27
Delaware,	-----	-----	28.85	-----	22.55	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	54.95	-----	-----	35.45
Dutchess,	-----	-----	-----	-----	46.36	49.63	47.39	40.52	-----	28.98	34.48	-----	-----	-----	41.22
Erasmus Hall,	44.91	48.27	45.14	48.62	53.47	42.52	43.54	46.76	39.48	38.11	43.89	34.66	41.11	42.90	43.81
Farmers' Hall,	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	30.48	25.62	38.05	-----	30.82	40.45	33.08
Fairfield,	-----	-----	45.51	-----	-----	23.73	32.22	-----	-----	36.17	34.71	32.55	27.66	29.88	32.80
Fredonia,	-----	-----	-----	-----	33.93	36.69	41.03	-----	-----	40.96	36.45	39.74	31.85	30.45	36.38
Franklin, (Prattsburgh,)	-----	-----	25.86	26.16	36.15	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	31.23	29.85
Franklin, (Malone,)	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	22.35	22.35
Gaines,	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	37.55	37.55
Gouverneur,	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	33.80	26.66	46.16	26.70	-----	20.02	19.63	28.83
Granville,	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	24.75	28.90	28.78	-----	28.65	27.84	27.78
Greenville,	30.69	45.06	30.84	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	35.53
Hamilton,	-----	43.44	34.18	33.26	42.71	35.79	35.38	43.20	32.50	-----	40.05	-----	-----	35.11	37.56
Hartwick,	42.35	53.43	32.67	40.83	41.59	44.64	38.43	-----	-----	30.48	31.64	28.36	-----	24.08	37.13
Hudson,	-----	39.87	43.25	33.47	39.77	44.65	45.57	42.52	30.49	34.30	-----	-----	-----	-----	39.32
Ithaca,	-----	-----	24.45	-----	35.61	-----	-----	26.64	-----	-----	-----	28.25	33.82	27.22	29.33
Johnstown,	-----	-----	40.39	36.59	-----	36.88	32.73	-----	35.14	41.01	37.40	50.47	49.63	-----	40.02
Kinderhook,	-----	-----	-----	-----	36.92	42.82	53.46	39.86	25.95	37.00	35.94	31.12	34.55	34.15	37.17
Kingston,	-----	-----	-----	38.99	40.15	45.35	38.25	44.04	34.85	33.94	37.12	34.03	37.24	34.02	38.00
Lansingburgh,	33.00	46.81	37.91	38.34	40.67	37.38	45.83	44.49	35.74	22.55	33.58	33.34	-----	18.32	35.99

RECAPITULATION AND RESULTS No. 8—CONTINUED.

ACADEMIES.	TOTAL FALL OF RAIN AND SNOW IN EACH YEAR.														Gen. Mean or Av.
	1826.	1827.	1828.	1829.	1830.	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.	1837.	1838.	1839.	
Lewiston,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25.35	21.45	20.73	22.55	25.68	.....	.....	.....	17.73	22.25
Lowville,	.....	32.87	35.48	28.07	36.66	39.79	29.12	35.08	.....	39.12	.....	.....	.....	28.40	33.84
Middlebury,	23.96	30.02	38.42	29.80	38.50	29.83	28.58	30.67	27.44	34.15	.....	.....	.....	.....	31.13
Monroe,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30.64	23.97	.....	.....	.....	27.30
Montgomery,	.....	.....	40.36	31.45	40.99	44.62	40.54	36.34	33.53	26.33	29.81	33.69	27.61	35.22	35.04
Mount-Pleasant,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42.36	48.86	.....	39.17	34.50	.....	33.23	28.91	43.20	38.60
Newburgh,	.....	.....	43.30	32.54	34.38	.....	43.16	41.17	29.23	25.04	30.27	.....	48.24	44.54	37.18
North-Salem,	.....	.....	.....	.....	43.37	42.95	40.93	43.26	33.50	35.49	.....	.....	30.87	.....	38.62
Ogdensburgh,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24.61	.....	24.61
Oneida Conference,	.....	.....	.....	.....	41.59	37.29	37.49	37.57	33.44	34.35	30.12	40.60	41.30	38.22	37.19
Oneida Institute,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25.48	25.00	38.01	23.02	25.54	24.19	26.87
Onondaga	26.67	38.09	35.79	27.10	.....	.....	28.20	26.79	.....	32.43	34.35	32.85	30.35	32.53	31.37
Oxford,	.....	.....	.....	36.71	33.79	30.63	31.00	32.69	29.54	38.66	41.20	36.55	33.22	36.78	34.61
Oysterbay,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42.29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42.29
Palmyra,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17.30	33.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	25.55
Pompey,	.....	39.13	33.47	27.23	30.06	.....	26.44	30.14	.....	33.27	23.84	30.30	23.21	25.54	29.33
Redhook,	.....	.....	.....	.....	43.00	48.23	38.54	25.92	.....	.....	29.66	44.43	.....	29.93	37.10
Rensselaer Oswego,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37.48	32.17	.....	34.82
Rochester,	.....	.....	.....	.....	34.94	.....	.....	.....	17.84	28.60	27.95	30.61	25.46	30.09	27.94
St. Lawrence,	.....	.....	35.67	27.71	.....	30.36	22.11	39.27	25.20	29.68	18.54	23.58	26.78	22.96	27.89
Schenectady,	.....	.....	.....	34.85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35.67	47.47	.....	.....	.....	39.33
Springville,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36.23	38.66	.....	.....	.....	.....	37.44
Union,	.....	.....	.....	.....	26.09	32.85	.....	25.82	19.04	30.51	29.59	.....	.....	.....	27.31
Union-Hall,	55.66	51.14	48.91	45.83	43.32	37.75	38 25	36.67	34.06	28.78	36.48	32.13	33.70	33.44	39.72
Utica,	36.69	47.87	36.57	36.16	46.19	37.85	49 90	37.79	33.52	38.61	33.10	.....	.....	35.44	39.14
Gen. Mean, or Av. for St.	36.33	44.40	36.74	34.96	38.84	38.83	37.22	37.03	30.75	34.12	34.45	35.15	32.38	32.10	34.40

PROGRESS OF VEGETATION, &c.

First Thunder Storm.—March 21, Albany; March 27, Auburn; April 29, Canandaigua; March 21, Clinton; March 27, Cortland; May 1, Erasmus Hall; March 21, Fairfield, March 27, Franklin, Prattsburgh; March 28, Fredonia; March 13, Gaines; April 10, Gouverneur; April 24, North-Granville; March 21, Hamilton; March 27, Ithaca; April 24, Johnstown; March 21, Lansingburgh; March 12, Lewiston; March 21, Lowville; April 24, Middlebury; April 11, Cazenovia; March 21, Whitestown; April 24, Onondaga; March 27, Oxford; March 19, Red-Hook; March 27, Rensselaer Oswego; March 27, Rochester; April 24, St. Lawrence; April 24, Springville; May 2, Union-Hall; April 22, Utica.

Maple Sugar—February 28, Gouverneur.

Pigeons first seen—March 19, Cortland; April 1, Lowville; April 2, Montgomery.

Yellow Birds first seen—March 16, Erasmus Hall.

Blue Birds first seen—March 13, Albany; March 11, Clinton; March 23, Cortland; February 27, Erasmus Hall; March 18, Fairfield; March 7, Fredonia; April 12, Gouverneur; March 16, North-Granville; February 28, Kinderhook; March 20, Lewiston; March 3, Montgomery; April 2, Cazenovia; March 20, Onondaga; March 10, Oxford; March 1, Redhook; March 23, Rochester.

Robins first seen—March 11, Albany; March 23, Cambridge, Washington; March 12, Clinton; March 29, Cortland; March 15, Erasmus Hall; March 17, Fairfield; April 6, Franklin, Malone; March 20, Fredonia; March 31, Gaines; March 25, Gouverneur; March 27, North-Granville; March 16, Hamilton; April 3, Ithaca; March 23, Johnstown; March 17, Kinderhook; March 20, Lewiston; March 23, Lowville; March 7, Montgomery; March 1, Mount-Pleasant; March 20, Cazenovia; March 26, Onondaga; March 7, Oxford; March 23, Plattsburgh; March 23, Rensselaer Oswego; April 3, Rochester; March 19, St. Lawrence; March 21, Utica.

Swallows first seen—April 23, Cambridge Washington; May 9, Cortland; April 19, Erasmus Hall; April 25, Fairfield; April 22, (Franklin, Prattsburgh;) May 2, Kinderhook; May 2, Montgomery; April 9, Cazenovia; April 20, Onondaga; April 21, Oxford; April 27, Rensselaer Oswego; April 26, St. Lawrence; April 11, Springville.

First shad caught.—March 14, Erasmus Hall.

Wild geese.—March 23, Gouverneur; March 14, Lewiston; March 19, Albany.

Shadbush in blossom.—April 28, Cambridge Washington; April 29, Clinton; May 2, Cortland; April 7, Erasmus Hall; April 22, Fredonia; April 23, Gaines; April 11, Gouverneur; April 25, Ithaca; April 17, Onondaga; April 25, Rochester; May 11, St. Lawrence.

Frogs first heard.—April 1, Cortland; March 27, Erasmus Hall; April 4, Fairfield; March 27, Gaines; April 1, Gouverneur; April 2, Hamilton; April 3, Ithaca; April 10, Johnstown; April 2, Kinderhook; March 26, Lewiston; April 3, Lowville; March 27, Onondaga; March 29, Oxford; April 2, Rochester; April 5, St. Lawrence; April 3, Utica.

First ploughing.—April 2, Cortland.

Claytonia Virginica in blossom.—April 11, Fairfield; April 19, North Granville; April 9, Onondaga.

Colchicum in blossom.—March 15, Erasmus Hall.

Cedar birds.—April 25, Albany.

Hepatica Triloba in flower.—April 5, Cortland; April 7, Gouverneur; April 8, Ithaca; April 17, Cazenovia; April 3, Onondaga; April 1, Rensselaer Oswego; April 13, Rochester.

Daphne Mezereon in blossom.—March 28, Erasmus Hall; April 10, Johnstown.

Crocus in blossom.—March 20, Erasmus Hall.

Hyacinth in flower.—April 16, Cortland; April 6, Erasmus Hall; April 18, Johnstown.

Daffodil in flower.—April 18, Cortland; April 4, Erasmus Hall; May 2, Fairfield; April 17, (Franklin, Prattsburgh;) April 26, Utica.

Dog-wood in blossom.—May 5, Erasmus Hall; May 5, Union Hall.

Maple in flower.—April 28, Cortland; April 22, Erasmus Hall; April 12, Ithaca; April 12, Lewiston; April 9, Rochester; April 24, St. Lawrence; April 22, Utica.

Peaches in blossom.—April 28, *Auburn;* May 13, Clinton; May 11, Cortland; April 24, Erasmus Hall; April 26, Fredonia; April 30, Gaines; April 27, Ithaca; May 9, Middlebury; April 28, Onondaga; April 25, Union Hall.

Apricots in blossom.—April 10, Erasmus Hall; April 20, Lewiston; April 14, Union Hall.

Currants in blossom.—April 30, *Auburn;* May 3, Cambridge Washington; May 2, Cortland; April 19, Erasmus Hall; May 8, Fairfield; April 25, Fredonia; April 29, Gaines; May 1, Lansingburgh; April 26, Middlebury; April 30, Cazenovia; May 6, Whitestown; April 27, Onondaga; May 1, Oxford; April 30, Rensselaer Oswego; May 6, St. Lawrence; April 24, Union Hall.

Bloodroot in blossom.—April 11, Erasmus Hall; April 10, Ithaca; April 3, Onondaga.

Gooseberries in blossom.—April 30, *Auburn;* April 17, Erasmus Hall; April 24, Union Hall.

Butterflies seen.—April 19, Erasmus Hall.

Dandelion in bloom.—April 21, Clinton; May 7, Cortland; April 20, Erasmus Hall; April 20, Fredonia; May 9, Gaines; May 1, Lewiston; May 10, Lowville; May 8, Cazenovia; April 29, St. Lawrence; April 28, Union Hall.

Willow in blossom.—April 2, Erasmus Hall; March 2, Redhook.

Asparagus.—April 21, Erasmus Hall; April 22, Utica.

Apple trees in blossom.—May 20, Cambridge Washington; May 20, Clinton; May 17, Cortland; May 4, Erasmus Hall; May 23,

January 16. Rensselaer Oswego, Rochester.
January 18. North-Granville.
January 19. Franklin, Malone, Fredonia, Gouverneur. For several hours; Kinderhook. Beautiful, in clouds, and shooting up; Middlebury, Lowville, Rochester, St. Lawrence, Union Hall.
January 21. Kinderhook.
February 4. Cortland, Franklin, Malone. Auroral arch from 7 to 10 P. M.; Lowville.
February 9. Franklin, Malone.
February 19. Lowville.
March 5. Streamers bright; Fredonia, Gouverneur, Lowville, Mount-Pleasant. Brilliant; Cazenovia. Beautiful, shooting up in tall slender columns; Onondaga, Rochester.
March 10. Fairfield, Gouverneur, North-Granville, Lowville, Onondaga, Rochester, Utica.
March 15. Lowville, Cazenovia, Utica.
March 16. Gaines, Gouverneur, Lowville.
March 19. Streamers bright; Fredonia, Gaines, Gouverneur, Lowville, Onondaga, Rensselaer Oswego.
March 24. Redhook.
April 3. Lowville.
April 7. Very white, commencing about 10 P. M.; Cortland.
April 8. Franklin, Malone, Gouverneur, Albany.
April 13. Gouverneur, Rochester.
April 15. Gouverneur.
April 19. Utica.
April 20. Clinton.
April 22. Lewiston.
May 4. (Franklin, Malone.)
May 5. Cambridge, Washington, Canandaigua, Cortland, Gaines, Ithaca, Kinderhook; auroral arch with brilliant streamers, Lowville; Rochester, brilliant; Utica.
May 10. Fredonia, Gouverneur, Kinderhook, Lowville, Whitestown, Onondaga, Rochester, St. Lawrence, Utica.
May 11. (Franklin Malone.)
May 12. Rochester.
May 14. Canandaigua, Ithaca.
May 16. Rochester.
May 17. Onondaga, Rensselaer Oswego, Albany.
June 7. Brilliant; (Franklin, Malone,) Ithaca, Utica, bright, Albany.
June 12. Cortland.
July 3. Lowville.
July 4. Cortland.
August 10. Brightest about 10 P. M., at which time the light shot up nearly half way to the zenith in streams a little to the N. W. The next day, gloomy and rainy; Lewiston.
August 20. Utica.
August 22. Beautiful streamers, 9 P. M.; Lowville.
August 28. Canandaigua; rather luminous in the northwest; Onondaga; exceedingly brilliant at half past 8; Utica.

August 29. Lewiston.
August 31. Franklin, Malone.
September 3. Splendid coloured Aurora; Albany. The following is a description of it from two of the Albany newspapers.

The heavens exhibited on Tuesday night the most brilliant phenomenon perhaps ever seen in this latitude. The twilight was followed by the usual coruscations of the aurora borealis; but soon the entire firmament became lighted up with long and massy rays, of a rich silver hue, radiating from the zenith, and forming a dome of magnificent proportions, canopying, as it were, the whole earth. The effect was greatly heightened by a mass of deep crimson, which alternately in the west and east, formed a striking contrast to the long lines of light, and at times mingling with and imparting to them its hue. These appearances continued to a late hour in the night, the lines or masses of light now shooting down distinct and palpable, and now assuming a thinner and fleecy form, through which the stars were visible. The light was so strong at times as to cast a shadow on the ground. The temperature during the evening and night was cool and agreeable.—*Albany Argus.*

The appearance of the heavens last evening was beautiful in the extreme. The coruscations of light were remarkably vivid and several times united at the zenith, presenting that crown-like appearance which is among the most remarkable displays of this meteoric phenomenon. The northern horizon gleamed with a steady, pale lustre, while the other parts of the hemisphere were streaked and mottled by the most brilliant hues of purple, violet, pink, blue and green. Altogether, it was a magnificent display of Nature's wonders. It commenced about 8 o'clock, and continued, with more or less brightness, until midnight.—*Albany Daily Advertiser.*

September 3. Brilliant and varied. As soon as it was sufficiently dark, shafts of light were seen shooting up towards the zenith in every direction. At 40 minutes past eight, they became of a very brilliant red, nearly as much so as in the winter of 1837. One thing very remarkable was, that the aurora was much more brilliant in the south than in the north. It was spread out nearly in the form of a sector of a circle of about one hundred and fifty degrees circumference, extending from a little south of east to a little south of west. The distance of the radiating point from Lyra was about 15° in a southeasterly direction. From this time it became less brilliant and exhibited nothing striking till near 20 minutes past nine, when the columns of light appeared in the east of a red hue; so vivid as to give a reddish tinge to the eastern side of white buildings. In the west and southwest it appeared of a snowy whiteness. The aurora continued to become more and more vivid till half past nine, when it exceeded anything I ever witnessed. It was so light that I read several sentences in the common type of the book with ease. The radiating point was about twenty degrees from Lyra. The motions of the shafts of light were very rapid, especially in the north; and at their lower extremity they had the various tints of the rainbow; Cambridge Washington. Beautiful aurora; Canandaigua, Cortland.

twenty minutes. Elsewhere, in colour and intensity, the streamers were constantly changing. During the scene, when every one was impressed with its splendor, as if to heighten our admiration and complete the display, a brilliant meteor arose from the northwest and shot upwards for several degrees into the very focus of the streamers and disappeared. The aurora continued about five hours; Lowville. Brilliant light from the N. E. continuing eight hours. Beginning at the S. E. and advanced towards the north. The light given was equal to that of the full moon; Montgomery. Splendid exhibition of the aurora borealis, of every shade of colour from light white to deep red. The columns of light centred at a focus that was continually moving; but was most of the time a little south of the zenith. During the evening, the phenomenon assumed a great variety of forms; and frequently there were successive waves of light moving rapidly in the direction of the columns to the centre of radiation; Mount-Pleasant. Northern lights appeared in great beauty about 9 P. M.; Oneida Institute, Whitestown. Beautiful; at first, red in the east, soon spread over a great part of the heavens; sometimes radiated or columnar. The columns or rays from the east and west, extending from near the horizon to a point a little south of the zenith; those from the north and south, shorter; reaching only a few degrees each way from the point of meeting near the zenith. Now, red in one part; now, in another, variable, beautiful, indescribable; continued from near 8 till after 9. Will observers please to notice whether the columns always rise perpendicularly from the horizon, and whether they meet in or near the zenith; or where they do meet? Onondaga. Brilliant at 9 P. M.; Oxford. Very splendid; remarkable for its luminous undulations. The point of radiation was a little southeast of the zenith near the Pleiades; Redhook. Splendid; presenting a scene of beauty and grandeur; Rensselaer Oswego. The light was white, blue and yellowish; and part of the time, *splendid crimson.* A dark arch lay across the north, and pillars shot up towards the zenith in abundance. An arch extended from a little south of east across to north of west; sometimes incomplete towards the zenith, and having for a considerable time a bright nucleus or centre a little south and west of the zenith, towards which the aurora seemed to ascend from the north and east, and then to extend southward many degrees below the zenith. No flashing or waving of the light, or appearance of the *merry dancers,* as before seen, occurred here. In all other respects, it was the most splendid aurora that I ever saw; Rochester, St. Lawrence. Rising from all points except the south, and meeting at a point nearly in the zenith; Springville. Very brilliant; Union Hall. The heavens this evening presented the spectacle of a brilliant aurora. Radiations from the zenith shooting, at intervals, down to the horizon; colous of rays, variable; sometimes white, then red, and varying in degrees of brilliancy. Confined at one time to the northern heavens, and passing gradually round the points of the compass from north to east, and occasionally illuminating the entire heavens. It was first visible about half past seven P. M. Its first appearance was in streamers

of a whitish hue; these gradually changed to a dusky copper colou and finally into a red cast. At about 8½ P. M. they appeared very brilliant. The light seemed to radiate from a point a few degrees to the southeast of the zenith, and was not confined to any one point of the compass, though it was least vivid in the northeast. The streamers during their whole appearance continued in motion; Utica.

This remarkable aurora appears to have been extensively witnessed. We copy descriptions of it, as seen at Boston and in the Iowa territory. It was also noticed at New-Orleans.

Aurora Borealis.—There was last evening a most brilliant display of the aurora borealis, extending at times over the whole heavens, but chiefly in streams of light from the zenith to the east and west. It had at times the appearance of a bright veil extending across the sky, and rapidly changing its form, and varying its hues from a deep purple red to a brilliant white. The light was occasionally almost equal to that of a bright moon light. The northern portion of the heavens was that in which there was the least light. It began at about a quarter past 8, and was most brilliant at about 9 o'clock.

During yesterday afternoon a very distinctly marked mirage was observed in harbor. Vessels, of which only the sails could be seen in the distance, were represented by a distinct image inverted above the horizon, exhibiting not only the sails but the hull. In some instances images were seen apparently of vessels beyond the reach of direct vision.—*Boston Daily Advertiser.*

[*From the Cincinnati Gazette.*]

Lake C. H. Ia. Near the head of Lake Michigan, Sept. 3, 8 *o'clock, P. M.*

WONDERFUL EXHIBITION OF NORTHERN LIGHTS.

Dear Sir—We are now witnessing the most wonderful display of the aurora borealis that I have ever seen. I first observed it about 15 minutes before 8. The northern horizon was hazy and dark, but the lights gradually shot up from the NNW. and N. E. and then from the east and west, forming a common centre of bright light at the zenith, which at times was of a pale carmine colour, and from this centre bright rays shot up to every point of the compass. In a few minutes this beautiful centre dissolved, and again formed. The whole is most remarkably splendid. It is almost light enough to see to read common print. The atmosphere is just cool enough to make a coat comfortable, and is quite clear, with a very slight breeze from the south.

At 9 o'clock the light still continues, though far less splendid than it was an hour ago.

I hope I shall see a notice of the appearance at your place at the same time.

Yours, in haste,

SOLON ROBINSON.

The New-York Commecial Advertiser says, the aurora borealis was seen from the steam-ship Great Western, about 9 P. M. It was the

0.20, Lewiston; September 4, rain 0.15, Middlebury; September 5, rain 1.07, Cazenovia; September 5, rain 0.40, Whitestown; September 5, rain 0.73, Onondaga; September 5, rain 0.70, Rensselaer Oswego; September 5, rain 0.06, Rochester; September 5, rain 0.92, Utica.

Heavy rain on the 8th of September, Montgomery.

Rain within fourteen hours afterwards, and in most cases where an arch is the whole or a part of an auroral exhibition, I have almost always noticed a fall of rain, or snow crystals, to occur sooner than when the arch is entirely wanting. Lowville.

September 4, 6, 7, 8, rain, total fall 2.26, Mount-Pleasant.

Began to rain about 24 hours after the disappearance of the aurora; rain during the night, very little wind. Onondaga.

Addenda.

February 4. Auroral arch, from 7 to 10 P. M. February 5. Snow crystals falling at 3½ P. M.; Lowville.

March 15. Aurora; snow crystals fell 18 hours afterwards, and again 40 hours after its occurrence; Lowville.

March 16. Aurora; snow crystals morning of the 16th; Lowville.

March 19. Aurora; rain 36 hours afterwards; Lowville.

July 3. Aurora; first fall of rain after 10 hours, and second after 38 hours; Lowville.

August 22. Aurora; 23d, rain with thunder, a mile or two south, at 5 P. M.; Lowville.

HALOES, &c.

January 20. Lunar halo, large; Kinderhook.

January 23. Lunar halo; Cortland.

January 28. Lunar halo, bright; Fredonia.

February 19. Solar halo; Cortland.

February 28. Lunar halo, large; snow crystals fell twelve hours after it; Lowville.

March 12. Solar halo; Rochester. About 12 o'clock, there were seen about the sun several bright rings, a part of a circle on the east and also on the west, and a very bright one about the sun. Within these, an entire circle about the sun. Thunder in the afternoon; about 4 o'clock some rain; Lewiston.

March 22. Lunar halo; Erasmus Hall, Union Hall.

March 24. Lunar halo; Kinderhook. Solar halo; Cortland.

March 25. Lunar halo; Middlebury, Lowville.

March 26. Lunar halo; Gouverneur, Middlebury, Union Hall.

March 28. Lunar halo; Gouverneur.

April 2. Large circle round the moon at midnight; Middlebury.

April 23. Lunar halo; Union Hall.

May 21. Lunar halo; Kinderhook.

May 26. Solar halo; Gouverneur.

June 12. Solar halo at noon; Kinderhook.

July 3. Sun-dog, about 7 P. M. south of sun; Cortland.

July 21. Lunar rainbow at Saratoga Springs. The following description is taken from the Albany Daily Advertiser:

Lunar Rainbow.

The inmates of the United States Hotel, Saratoga Springs, were gratified, July 21, by the exhibition of a splendid lunar bow in the northern sky. For several days previous, the weather had been hot and showery, varied occasionally by terrific peals of thunder and flashes of lightning.

On Sunday evening, between 9 and 10 o'clock, the moon then being three days past her first quarter, a dark cloud came up from the north, where it had been gathering since dusk, occasionally preceded by pattering drops of rain, and slight showers of short duration. In the south, the moon shone brightly through an opening in the clouds. Suddenly a segment of an arc was seen, of a pale color, forming on the right of the spectator, upon the watery clouds before him. It then gradually extended across the sky, and in the course of half an hour the bow was almost perfect. The eastern limb was first formed and continued the longest. The arch was apparently elevated at an angle of 40° from the plane of the spectator; the colours were at no time vivid, although the orange tint was distinctly visible. After remaining for about three-fourths of an hour, it gradually faded away.

The lunar rainbow, caused by the refraction of the moon's rays, is a rare occurrence, and has been the subject of frequent comment by scientific men. But few descriptions, however, have been preserved. In the Philosophical Transactions for 1783, there is an interesting communication from Mr. Tunstall on the subject, and the Encyclopedias contain a few remarks on the phenomena, as far as known.

The opinions of some writers, that the lunar iris can only be observed at the full of the moon, are inaccurate. Nor are they any indication or prognostic of the weather. Serene and stormy weather have each succeeded the exhibition. One fact may be set down, however, as certain, that they must chiefly occur in rainy seasons, and that a succession of wet weather is more likely to furnish occasions for the phenomenon than dry. They have, therefore, generally occurred during long continued wet weather.

S. D. W. B.

September 21. Lunar halo; Ithaca, Onondaga.
September 22. Lunar rainbow; Springville.
September 25. Lunar rainbow observed; Erasmus Hall, Lowville.
October 11. Solar halo, 66° in diameter; Ithaca.
October 17. Lunar halo; Erasmus Hall.
October 18. Lunar halo; Cortland, Cazenovia, Onondaga. Solar and lunar halo; Albany,
November 20. Lunar halo; Gouverneur.
December 7. Most beautiful partial rainbow about sunset, N. N. East, secondary bow farther west; colours of the latter faint; Onondaga.
December 21. Large lunar halo; Onondaga.
December 27. Lunar halo; Gouverneur.
January 16. Zodiacal light, fine; Rochester.

October, 1839. A very striking feature in the meteorology of the United States in summer, is the uncommon brightness of the sun. I have heard this fact remarked by persons who have visited the United States from Europe, and having not long left the island of Great Britain, the circumstance struck me very forcibly during the present very fine weather. Washington.

November 11, 12. The planet Venus was distinctly to be seen during the whole day. Franklin, Prattsburgh.

WEATHER.

Table of the number of thunder showers at the places stated, during 1839.

PLACES.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Tot'l
Albany,	1		2		14		2		19
Erasmus Hall,*			5	2	2		1		10
Franklin, Malone,*				1	3	1			5
Frank'n, Prattsburgh		3	3	2	7	3		2	20
Ithaca,*	1	1	2	2	4	4	2		16
Lowville,*	1	1		1	7	3			13
Cazenovia,*		2	2	1	2	2			9
Whitestown,*	1	1	2	1	6	2			13

In the registers marked (*) it is not expressly stated that they have noted every thunder shower, but this is inferred from the minuteness of the weather journal.

The following communication forms a proper addition to the above table.

"Seeing in the instructions from the Regents of the University that they wish to collect information respecting thunder storms, from various parts of the State, I herewith send the number that have occurred in this place during the last year, which I take from a private memorandum kept by me, (which I have kept in this place for the last 15 years.) I live one and a half miles N. W. from Franklin Academy, in Prattsburgh, Steuben county. If it should prove of any use to science I shall be glad, if not, throw it aside.

1839.	*Wind. Weather. A. M.*	*Wind. Weather. P. M.*
January,	None.	
February,	None.	
March,	None.	
April 11,	SW. cloudy,	NW. thunder shower, (the 12th very cold.)
" 24,	S. cloudy,	N. W. heavy thunder shower, which struck and burnt a barn in sight of me, within 100 rods.
May 1,	SW. cloudy,	NW. thunder shower.
" 21,	SE. fair,	NW. cloudy, evening thunder shower.
" 24,	SW. fair,	NW. thunder shower.
June 8,	S. cloudy.	NW. do
" 12,	NE. rain,	NE. rain, evening thunder shower.
July 8,	NE. showers,	NW. thunder shower.
" 11,	SW.	SW. do through the day.
" 16,	NW. cloudy,	NW. do
" 27,	NW. fair,	NW. do
" 28,	W. fair,	NW. do
" 29,	NW. fair,	NW. do
" 30,	S. rain,	NW. do
Aug. 6,	S. cloudy,	NW. heavy thund. show. with large hail, which broke windows, &c.
" 23,	E. thunder, no rain here,	NW. thunder shower.
" 24,	E. fair,	NW. do
September,	None.	
October 2,	SW. fair,	SW. heavy thunder shower, no rain here.
" 12,	SW.	SW. thunder showers, and rain all day.
November,	None.	NOTE—Thunder showers sometimes form in sight of us in the east,
December to 15,	None.	and pass off east, and I have not noted them.

Prattsburgh, Dec. 14, 1839.

Respectfully, ERASTUS SKINNER.

zero, and was then falling, and probably continued to fall till 3 o'clock the next morning, when the wind changed to the south. I had recorded the usual evening observation (— 22) and have suffered it to remain, but in the annual abstract have placed — 35 for the lowest degree; Lowville.

January 26. Violent gale and rain; the rain commenced at 3 P. M. and continued through the remainder of the day; rain gage 1.65, wind south; Albany. This rain extending over a large district of country, had the effect of breaking up the ice in the Mohawk, and producing a great freshet in the Hudson; much damage was done at Albany by the partial moving of the ice; the steam-boat North-America was crushed; the gale and rain extended to Maine, New-Hampshire, and Pennsylvania; it was extremely severe at New-York.

Violent storm; high wind all day; wind S. E.; tide higher by two feet than has been known for upwards of 100 years; wind changed to south at sundown, and the storm ceased; high wind from the west all night; Erasmus Hall. On the same day there was a violent snow storm in the western part of the State, particularly in Livingston and Genesee counties; eighteen inches of snow at Rochester and Canandaigua, and rain and snow at Gouverneur and Lowville.

March 21. Severe thunder shower; hail in abundance, about 7 P. M.; Hamilton. Thunder and lightning three times during the evening, with slight rain, which continued during the night; Albany.

March 22, at 3 A. M. a terrific storm of thunder and lightning passed over Northampton, Massachusetts.

Having resided in this region of country eleven years, I have noticed during that time that the greatest range of the thermometer in any one twenty-four hours, has been 52 degrees, falling from 88° to 36°. Franklin, Prattsburgh.

May 23. A tornado, with thunder, lightning and rain, at Maumee city, Ohio. It came from the southwest and continued about five or six minutes.

May 28. A violent hail storm at and near Friendship, a small village in Maryland, about 40 miles from Baltimore and 10 from Annapolis.

June 16. Hail storm; Cambridge Washington, Fairfield.

June 19. Hail; Gouverneur.

June 27. Between 5 A. M. and 2 P. M. the fall of rain was 2.14; Fredonia.

June 29. Hail; Cambridge Washington.

July 10. Thunder and hail; Cambridge Washington.

July 11. Between 12 and 1 P. M. a violent hail storm at Rome, Oneida county. It continued 15 minutes. At 3 P. M. a severe hail storm at and near Glenn's Falls. The lightning struck in the village.

July 12. Thunder shower with some hail, at half past 1 P. M; Albany. On the evening of the same day a violent storm of thunder, lightning and hail occurred in the vicinity of Northampton, Mass.

July 18. A terrific thunder storm at Newport, Rhode-Island, which struck in several parts of the town.

July 21. A whirl of wind from the northwest, with moderate thunder and lightning, about 2 P. M. when the thermometer sunk about 20

degrees. After an hour the wind returned to the south, and the mercury rose to 84. Kinderhook.

July 29. A violent thunder storm, with hail and a high wind, in Livingston county.

October 8. Indian summer; Ithaca.

October 16. Indian summer; Utica.

October 18. Indian summer; Rochester.

October 24. Indian summer; Erasmus Hall.

October. Nearly the whole of this month may be set down as a fair specimen of Indian summer; Onondaga.

October 19. Very fine and warm day till about 3 P. M. when a strong breeze sprung up instantaneously from the northeast, attended by the rapid formation of thick vapour. The rush of the wind was so sudden as to cause general observation. Trees that in the morning were standing with all their autumnal honors thick about them, were in a few minutes completely bare. The thermometer fell rapidly; Washington. The thermometer fell from 3 P. M. to 9 P. M. 37 degrees, (from 73 to 36); Cambridge Washington.

November 18. Thunder this evening; Middlebury.

December 15. A northeast snow storm this day occurred in Boston and Salem, accompanied with a violent gale, which did much injury. The roads in various parts of New-England were rendered almost impassable. At Albany snow fell, commencing on the 14th, at 10 P. M. and continued to and through the night of the 15th. Rain-gage 1.84. The wind was however moderate. Albany.

December 14, 15. The great storm of December 14 and 15, which produced so much devastation on the coast of Massachusetts, and which extended to Connecticut, Long-Island Sound, New-York, &c. was scarcely felt in the middle and western part of the State. On the coast the wind was from some of the easterly points. In this place the wind was not strong, and was chiefly from the north and west, attended by a snow of two or three inches. Rochester.

Dec. 22. Began snowing on the evening of the 21st, and continued about 24 hours; storm from the east; depth 14 inches; Middlebury. We have accounts simultaneously from Buffalo and Baltimore, and Philadelphia, of a great snow storm during the 24 hours, from Saturday to Sunday night, (21st and 22nd.) At the west, the depth was about 12 inches; at the south, from 12 to 20 inches. All the rail-roads from Baltimore to Philadelphia, had been obstructed; Albany Argus. It is worthy of notice, that at Eastport, (Maine,) there had been no sleighing up to the 25th of Dec. while at Dover, (New-Hampshire,) the ground was bare.

Dec. 27, 28, 29. Great snow storm; rain gage 0.98; Albany. Snow 2½ feet deep; Auburn.

Dec. 28. Violent northeast wind, buildings injured and trees prostrated. Roads blocked up with snow; Cambridge Washington.

Dec. 27. Began to snow about 4 P. M. Storm came from the southeast at first, but before 12 P. M. changed to the north, and on the

August 15. On this day the first observation was made with the conical gage placed upon the academy building. Owing to the cupola in the centre of the building and the chimneys at the end, the results cannot be relied on when the wind is either north or south. At all other times, they may be regarded as correct.

The difference between the results of the old and conical gages, for the six months that they were used together, is old, 17.57, conical, 17.07; = .50 or half an inch. The two and a half months that the conical gage was kept on the top of the academy building give a difference of (old, 3.47, conical, 2.95;) .52 or upwards of half an inch. This difference is doubtless, in part, the effect of a change of position; but in some instances the wind has had a greater effect; Onondaga.

Quantity of Rain at Boston.

The amount of rain, (including melted snow,) which has fallen in Boston during 1839, was 34.82 inches; being 4.84 inches less than the average of the twenty years previous to 1838. The greatest quantity in any year for the last twenty-two years, was 50.87 inches in 1831; 16.05 inches more than fell the last year. The amount has not equalled the average quantity (as deduced from twenty-two years observation) in any one of the last six years. The rain of last year was less by 3.25 inches than in 1838; and the least of any year except 1837, since 1828; Boston newspaper.

TEMPERATURE OF WELLS.

1839.	*Thermometer in well.*	*In the air.*	
January 19,	46.	29	
February 6,	43.	9	
March 11,	46.75	18	
April 10,	47.	50	
May 20,	47.	65	
June 14,	47.75	72	
July 11,	48.50	70	
August 13,	49.50	70	
September 23,	50.25	54	
October 16,	51.00	55	water very low.
November 16,	49.	43	
December 16,	45.	30	
Average,	47.56+		

Average of 1835,	47.90
" 1836,	48.00
" 1837,	46.56
" 1838,	46.91
" 1839,	47.56

These different results are occasioned partly by a difference in the

seasons, but more especially by the difference of the temperature of the air at the time of taking the observations. See the two observations for February, viz:

February 6, well 43. air 9.; preceding day very cold; mean temperature 8.. February 22, well 45½., air 37.; preceding day warm; mean temperature 37.83.

For further illustration see observations for January 24th, et seq.

	Well.	*Air.*	
January 24, ...	44.	0	near water 32
" 25, ...	44.25	34	
" 26, ...	44.75	34	" 41
" 28, ...	44.25	4	
" 30, ...	44 + ...	20 +	

From the 28th to the 30th day the temperature of the air had not been above 22°. Hence, the temperature of the well continued to fall; Onondaga.

Level of the Great Lakes.

Since the last year the level of the water in the lakes seems gradually to have lowered. We seem to be led to other reasons than the quantity of snow for the rise of last year. We have, indeed, no way to settle the question, because we have not observations enough on the quantity of snow about the upper lakes. Probably the fall of water as snow and rain, and the less evaporation, were the great causes of the rise. While the snow was probably the medium quantity last year, the rain would seem to have been less all through the western and northwestern parts of the country; Rochester. C. Dewey.

BOTANICAL REPORT.

Indigenous plants found growing in the vicinity of Kinderhook Academy, and analyzed by the Botanic Class in this Institution, during the summer of 1839.

Herbaceous Plants.

Aralia racemosa,
nudicaulis,
Acorus calamus,
Agrostema githago,
Aquilegia canadensis,
Anemone virginiana,
aconitifolia,
nemerosa,
thalictroides,
dichotoma,
Antirrhinum linaria,
Arctium lappa,
Achillea millefolium,
Asclepias obtusifolia,
quadrifolia,
syriaca,
Apocynum androsemifolium,
Arum triphyllum,
Actea alba,
Arenaria serphyllum,
stricta,
glabra,
Baptisia tinctoria,
Bignonia trumpicans,
Collinsonia canadensis,
Claytonia virginica,
Cuscuta americana,
Conium maculatum,
Cicuta maculata,
bulbifera,
Convallaria bifolia,
multiflora,
stellata,
biflora,
trifolia,
latifolia,
racemosa,
Chimaphila umbellata,
Chelidonium magus,
Clematis virginica,
Coptis trifolia,
Caltha palustris,
Chelone glabra,
Chrysanthemum lucanthemum,
Cypripedium pubescens,
Cnicus altissimus,
Cerastium semidecandrum,
hirsutum,
Campanula americana,
Convolvulus repens,
Circea lutetiana,
Dentaria diphylla,
Datura stramonium,
Erythronium americanum,
Eupatorium perfoliatum,
Epilobium spicatum,
Equiseum hyemale,
Fragraria virginiana,
Geum rivale,
Geranium maculatum,
Goodyera pubescens,
Gyromia virginiana,
Gerardia flava,
Gaultheria procumbens,
Galium trifidum,
tinctorium,
lanceolatum,
Hippuris vulgaris,
Houstonia cærulea,
Hepatica americana,
Hamamelis virginica,
Hypoxis erecta,
Hypericum perfoliatum,
Habernaria fimbriata,
orbiculata,
Hedeoma pulegioides,
Ixia chinensis,
Iris versicolor,
Ictodes fœtida,
Inula helenium,

Isanthus caeruleus,
Impatiens pallida,
fulva,
Juncus effusus,
Krigia virginica,
Ligustrum vulgaris,
Lobelia cardinalis,
inflata,
kalmii,
Lamium amplexicaule,
Leontodon taraxacum,
Lilium philadelphicum,
canadense,
superbum,
Lysimachia quadrifolia,
ciliata,
Leptandra virginica,
Lycopus europeus,
Lithospermum arvense,
Lupinus perennis,
Mitella dyphilla,
Macrotrys racemosa,
Mimulus ringens,
Mitchella repens,
Menyanthus trifoliata,
Monotropa uniflora,
Nymphea odorata,
Nuphar advena,
Nepeta cutaria,
Neottia tortilis,
cernua,
Nyssa multiflora,
Oxalis acetosella,
stricta,
Oenothera biennis,
parviflora,
Orchis flava,
fimbriata,
Pyrola rotundifolia,
Phytolacca decandria,
Podophyllum peltatum,
Penstemon pubescens,
Pontederia cordata,
Polygonum fagopyrum,
sagittatum,
punctatum,
persicaria,
arifolium,
virginianum,
scandens,
Pedicularis canadensis,
Penthorium sedoides,
Ranunculus repens,
hirsutus,
acris,
Sanicula marylandica,
Solidago canadensis,
latifolia,
Solanum nigrum,
Stachys aspera,
Sida spinosa,
Saxifraga virginiensis,
pennsylvanica,
Sagittaria sagittifolia,
Sisyrinchium anceps,
Trientalis americana,
Thalietrum dioicum,
Teucrium canadense,
Trillium purpureum,
Typhilla latifolia,
Uvularia perfoliata,
grandiflora,
sessifolia,
Uraspermum claytonia,
Veronica officinalis,
anagallis,
agrestis,
Verbascum thapsus,
Viola cucullata,
pubescens,
Verbena hastata,
urticifolia,

Woody plants.

Azalea arborescens,
nudiflora,
viscosa,
Aesculus hippocastaneum.
Acer rubrum,
dasycarpum,
saccharinum,
striatum,
Aronia botryapium,
Alnus serulata,
Betula populifolia,
excelsa,
lenta,
Cephalanthus occidentalis,
Cornus canadensis,
florida,

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,

For September, October, November and December, 1839, at Cuba, Allegany County, New-York. By William H. Talcott, Civil Engineer.

(Communicated by Mr. Talcott.)

	Thermometer.							Relative prevalence of Winds.							
	Monthly Mean.			Mean temperature of warmest day.	Mean temperature of coldest day.	Highest observation.	Lowest observation.								
	Morning.	Noon.	Sunset.					N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.
September, ...	49.83	61.14	57.14	72.33	35.75	82.	30.	.067	.027	.013	.040	.240	.280	.267	.067
	10 A. M.	10 P. M.	Aver.	*											
October, ...	54.75	47.55	51.13	65.	24.75	82.	13.	.174	.000	.011	.012	.326	.337	.128	.012
November,.....	31.32	27.90	29.61	45.50	9.50	47.	0.	.089	.022	.044	.044	.244	.289	.156	.112

* The mean temperature, from the 6th to the 30th September inclusive, as deduced from three daily observations, = 56.04.

	Weather.			Rain Gages.					
	No. of days.			*On the house.*			*On the ground.*		
	Fair.	Cloudy.	Rain and snow.	Rain.	Snow.	Total.	Rain.	Snow.	Total.
September,	12	18	17	2.040	0.170	2.210			
October,	19	12	3	0.955		0.955			
November,	10	20	11	1.010	0.810	1.820	1.000	1.370	2.370

Monthly and Annual Results, for the year 1838.

MONTHS.	Observations of the surface wind in periods of four hours.				Observations of highest observed wind, in the region of the clouds, in periods of four hours.			
	From N. E. quarter, including N.	From S. E. quarter, including E.	From S. W. quarter, including S.	From N. W. quarter, including W.	From N. E. quarter, including N.	From S. E. quarter, including E.	From S. W. quarter, including S.	From N. W. quarter, including W.
January,	19	7	91	36	5	3	119	15
February,	15	7	35	78	0	0	37	52
March,	61½	19½	33½	34	11	1	25	59
April,	27	16½	43	56½	0	4	32	80
May,	19	19½	79½	24	2	4	60	59
June,	22½	46½	59½	17	4	5	83	29
July,	19	10	81½	39½	6	0	27	90
August,	16	28½	56½	46½	1	0	39	77
September,	40½	21½	48½	27½	7	1	73	8
October,	13½	12	63	43	1	8	63	33
November,	18	21	54½	51½	0	0	71	34
December,	11½	6	74½	54	0	0	84	31
Annual results,	282½	215	720	507½	37	26	713	567
Proportion in 1,000,	164	125	417	294	28	19	531	422

Monthly and Annual Results, for 1839, *with the mean Annual Results from* 1833 *to* 1839, *inclusive.*

MONTHS.	Observations of the surface winds, in periods of four hours.				Observations of the highest observed wind in the region of clouds, in periods of four hours.			
	From N. E. quarter, including N.	From S. E. quarter, including E.	From S. W. quarter, including S.	From N. W. quarter, including W.	From N. E. quarter, including N.	From S. E. quarter, including E.	From S. W. quarter, including S.	From N. W. quarter, including W.
January,	48	7	58	38½	0	17	35	41
February,	43½	9½	38	32½	4	1	16	40
March,	37½	13½	40½	56	0	0	83	26
April,	40	21	49	32	16	13	28	42
May,	32½	31½	48½	35½	0	5	42	65
June,	20	28½	60½	40	3	0	42	81
July,	2½	28	71	27	0	0	54	57
August,	48	18	47	39	20	6	54	21
September,	12	18	71½	44½	5	3	72	17
October,	41½	17	7½	19	11	6	36	45
November,	43	13	27	63	5	0	59	43
December,	54½	6	11	75	20	1	28	39
Annual results,	423	211	529	502	84	52	549	517
Proportion in 1,000,	253	127	318	302	70	43	456	430
Average proportion in 1,000 for 7 years,	216	127	382	275	53	24	565	358

The barometer has a glass cistern, with tube of $\frac{4}{10}$ in diameter, the scale for which was adjusted at a pressure of 30 inches, and temperature 68° Fahrenheit; capacity of the tube to cistern $\frac{1}{4\frac{1}{0}}$. The instrument is fitted up in a basement room, the cistern being less than ten feet above the mean level of the tide in New-York harbor.

Through the kindness of Lieut. Riddell, R. A. the officer in charge of the new magnetic observatory in Canada, I had an opportunity, in September last, of comparing the adjustment of my barometer with one of Newman's portable iron cisterned barometers, sent as a standard for comparison from the Royal Society. This comparison, made at the temperature of 59° Fahrenheit, showed an excess of 0.015 inches in my barometer, over that of the Royal Society. This agrees nearly with my own admeasurement; but I had allowed the excess as compensation for the capillarity of the tube, in order to avoid the necessity for this correction. If, however, this difference is to be deducted from the above general mean, it will give us for the mean annual pressure at New-York, 30.086 inches; or, if the mean of the hours of 6 and 10 P. M. be taken, we have 30.082 inches. This is without any correction for temperature. The mean temperature of the instrument for the entire period, is supposed to be about 68° Fahrenheit.

A TABLE *showing the Monthly Maximum and Minimum, and range of the Barometer at New-York, for the year* 1838.

Months, 1838.	Monthly maximum and date.		Monthly maximum and date.		Monthly range.
January,	1st, winds light, followed by good weth'r	30.58	19th, wind s. s. w.; veer'g of a s. e. storm,	29.47	1.11
February,	1st, after a long northwester,	30.46	16th, wind n.; veering of a n. e. storm,	29.13	1.33
March,	4th, w'd light and var. a s. e. st'rm fol'ws	30.61½	29th, wind w.; ch'ge of storm fr. e. to n.	29.41	1.20½
April,	17th, w'd light; s. e. storm follows,	30.51	9th, wind w. s. w.; ch'ge of eas'y storm,	29.69	.82
May,	15th, w'd s. w; storm before and after,	30.40	5th, easterly storm,	29.53	.87
June,	20th, closing of thick easterly weather,	30.34	5th, wind n. e. close of easterly gale,	29.49	.85
July,	14th, after a fall of bar.; follows fair,	30.39	30th, wind w. n. w. fair weath'r period,	29.80	.59
August,	20th, clos'g up of str'm 16th; fol'ws fair,	30.40	16th, change of s. e. storm to n. w.	29.77½	.63½
September,	26th, strong easterly winds and rain,	30.50	13th, n. e. gale; hurricane at sea.	29.70	.80
October,	17th, preceded and followed by storms,	30.59¼	11th, change of easterly storm,	29.59	1.00½
November,	11th, closing up of a storm,	31.04½	5th, wind n.; veering of n. e. storm,	29.59	1.45½
December,	31st, closing up of a slight storm,	30.99½	23d, change of southerly storm,	29.54	1.45½
Annual results,	November 11th,	31.04½	February 16th,	29.13	1.91½

The extraordinary accumulation of atmosphere on the first of January reached its maximum at 10 A. M. the height of the barometer, as corrected, being 31.10 inches: the barometer also continued above 30 inches for six days. A severe gale is known to have appeared in the Atlantic on the 1st of January, not far from our coast; and it is not improbable this was the same storm which on the 6th caused so much destruction on the coast of England. A SE storm had also preceded this unusual rise of the barometer.

The greatest depression of the barometer which I have yet observed, took place on the 26th of January; the mercury then falling to 28.85 inches, at the crisis or change of a violent southeast gale.* This fall of the barometer was from a previous elevation of 30.43 inches, and took place for the most part within 24 hours; the rapidity of descent being in this case proportioned to the violence of the gale. Its rise, however, as is not uncommon in the case of great overland storms, was prolonged to a much greater period, as was also the less violent westerly wind which followed or closed up the gale. This storm broke up the heavy ice in the Hudson for ten miles below Albany, and will long be remembered for the damages which it occasioned. It is not a little remarkable, that the maximum, minimum, and extreme range of the barometer for a period of seven years, should all have occurred in this month.

The fluctuations of the barometer and other phenomena which attend our great storms, can only be thus cursorily alluded to in this place; but they present the strongest claims to the attention and inquiries of all observers; and when duly investigated, will probably add more to our knowledge of the laws of storms and atmospheric changes, than all the mean results of instrumental observations which have been so industriously sought by philosophers. Of the available means for ascertaining these phenomena, few are more promising than the system of observation which is organized under the direction of the Regents of the University. It is now only necessary that accurately adjusted barometers be furnished to two or three selected stations in each of our senatorial districts, and that the observations of the same, at fixed hours, be returned with the annual reports.

W. E. REDFIELD.

New-York, January 22d, 1840.

Meteorological observations made at Natchez, Mississippi, and Columbia, South Carolina.

[Communicated by MATTHEW H. WEBSTER.]

DEAR SIR:

Believing that you are anxious to render the appendix to the annual report of the Regents as complete a register of meteorology as possible, I take the liberty to enclose to you annual registers of the

* A nearly equal fall of the barometer took place in the violent storm of December 28th.

weather for '37, '38, '39, kept at Natchez, Miss. by the Rev. Henry Tooley, M. D.; and also one for 1836, kept at the Female Institute, near Columbia, S. C.

The first are more interesting, from being kept at a station for which we have tables kept many years ago, by Mr. Dunbar, and by him communicated to the Am. Phil. Society, from whence Humboldt extracted them, and gave the results in the tables attached to his articles on Isothermal lines. The gentleman by whom they are made, writes me that he is very old, and that his public duties—he was then president of the city councils, a methodist clergyman and physician—and his family cares, leave him little time to devote to other pursuits, but that the observations are all made by himself with great care. His instruments are the best he has been able to procure. His clock, chronometer, and 4 foot Dolland achromatic telescope, 2 barometers, one London, the other by McAllister, & Co. 2 two feet thermometers by same makers; a French centigrade, and an English pocket thermometer, he thinks are good, and to be depended upon for accuracy. "In exposing these instruments to atmospheric influence, as to temperature and weight, I have my troubles, as it is exceedingly difficult, in a town, to avoid radiating or reflecting heat; but I have done my best to obtain true results.

"In looking over the registers that I shall send, you will perceive that we have but two seasons, a long summer and a short winter; and although the summer temperature is not so high as in more northerly latitudes, yet the long continued heat wearies out the physical powers, and we become languid and careless, and were it not for flying clouds on almost every summer day as so many parasols to screen us from solar heat, we should suffer more. These, and a breeze on every afternoon, serve to ameliorate, very much, the effects of this (fervid) climate. A summer day without flying clouds, is a rare occurrence, and there are few summer nights that may be strictly termed *sultry*. Our climate, upon the whole, may be correctly called *temperate*, and to the industrious and well behaved man physically, morally, a *healthy* one.

"I have resided in this town twenty-two years, during which time there has been but one storm, and that not very destructive, and, in fact, high winds here are rare." Extract from a letter of Dr. Tooley, 6th May, 1837.

With great respect, I am, sir,
Your most obedient servant,
MATTHEW HENRY WEBSTER.

G. HAWLEY, Esq.

REGISTER

Of the Annual Mean of the Thermometer and Barometer at Natchez, Mississippi, for 1839. *Prepared for the Natchez Daily Courier by Dr. Henry Tooley.*

MONTH.	THERMOMETER.			BAROMETER.			ATT. THERM.			WEATHER.			
	6 A. M.	12 M.	6 P. M.	6 A. M.	12 M.	6 P. M.	6 A. M.	12 M.	6 P. M.	Clear.	Cloudy.	Rainy.	Hazy.
January,.....	43.4	52.7	58.8	30.02.3	29.97.	29.88.	55.5	57.	57.5	.....	21	10	
February,.....	45.5	51.9	55.	29.99.7	30.10.	29.98.3	50.9	55.8	56.3	5	13	10	
March,.....	53.4	59.7	64.8	29.90.	29.91.5	29.90.3	58.1	62.	65.7	2	19	8	2
April,.....	68.9	74.	82.4	29.73.	29.73.6	29.70.1	70.3	74.1	80.7	2	25	3	
May,.....	68.	80.3	81.3	29.71.4	29.71.4	29.67.8	68.1	77.1	80.8	4	20	7	
June,.....	74.8	84.	88.5	29.77.7	29.78.	29.78.7	77.4	81.1	86.	.....	26	4	
July,.....	75.4	86.5	89.6	29.69.	29.70.9	29.70.4	74.5	82.9	84.9	.....	23	8	
August, ...	74.2	84.5	86.5	29.73.6	29.74.	29.71.6	77.2	85.8	85.6	2	23	6	
September, ...	68.7	79.8	82.7	29.80.6	29.80.5	29.78.2	72.6	78.9	82.2	.....	23	3	4
October, ...	63.8	74.	77.1	29.82.3	29.82.5	29.80.6	60.4	76.1	80.8	.....	20	3	8
November,.....	48.3	54.2	55.7	29.89.6	30.01.9	29.60.8	54.6	58.6	60.2	3	14	10	3
December,.....	44.3	47.2	49.1	29.78.4	29.89.4	29.82.3	49.5	56.9	58.1	8	9	9	5
Annual Mean.	61.1 79 22	69.1 87 30	72.5 94 36	29.82.5	29.82.5	29.69.9	64.1	70.5	64.8	26	236	82	21

The hottest day, 30th June.
The coldest day, 26th November.

Mean temperature, 67.56.

Summary of the Register for the year, ending January 31, 1837, *kept at Female Institute near Columbia, S. C.*

1836,	February, ...	mean temperature, ...	42.9	Rain	2.34
	March, ...	"	47.3	"	2.47
	April, ...	"	62.2	"	5.71
	May, ...	"	67.3	"	8.65
	June, ...	"	72.4	"	5.26
	July, ...	"	76.1	"	3.11
	August, ...	"	76.5	"	7.75
	September, ...	"	66.3	"	1.37
	October, ...	"	53.2	"	2.15
	November, ...	"	43.7	"	2.42
	December, ...	"	39.5	"	4.34
1837,	January, ...	"	37.7	"	4.33

Mean temperature of the year, 56.8 deg. Whole quantity of rain, 49.90 inches. Highest mean temperature for a month at 2 P. M. [August,] 83.3. Range of Thermometer, 10 to 91–81 deg.

Tables showing the prevailing directions of winds in the State of New-York, by James H. Coffin.

[Communicated by Mr. Coffin.]

Williamstown, Mass. Jan. 24, 1840.

Gideon Hawley, Esq.

Dear Sir:

Feeling a deep interest in the science of meteorology, I take the liberty to send you some deductions, which I think important to the science, drawn from the observations contained in your reports for 13 years past. I was led to make them, from noticing in your last report, that the prevailing direction of the wind for the State for the past 13 years, was given N. W. The concurrent opinion of the most scientific meteorologists being that in this part of the United States, there is a general current of air from the S. W. and this opinion being supported by a great variety of facts, I wished to find the cause of the discrepancy; and the more so from the fact that your reports embrace observations from a greater number of different places, than any other collection in this country, and therefore would be more likely to be referred to as authority. Your monthly, annual and general results, appear to be made out on the same principle, viz: to regard that point of compass from which the wind has blown at the greatest number of observations, as the prevailing direction, rejecting all the others, i. e. allowing them to have no influence in determining the prevailing direction. This method of investigating the subject, affords results sufficiently satisfactory for single localities; but it seems to me that what the meteorologist wishes to know, is the direction in which the air moves *as a whole*. And if it is found to be from N. W. the theories

of Redfield, Reid, Espy, and all others that I have seen on the subject of storms, must be forthwith abandoned, for they all proceed on the ground that the prevailing current is from the S. W. But if it be found from nearly three hundred thousand observations, reported to the Regents for 14 years past, that the air, as a whole, moves from a southwesterly point, those theories will be confirmed, so far as this fact is concerned. Our object should not, however, be *theory*, but *truth*. An approximation to a solution on the latter principle, may be obtained by reducing all the winds to a single direction, by composition of forces, regarding them as constant in respect to *intensity*, and varying only in respect to *time*. This disregard of the variable intensity of the wind, will not materially affect the direction of the 'resultant,' for there is reason to believe, from observation, that at any given place where there are no obstructions, the prevailing direction in respect to time, is very nearly coincident with that in respect to intensity; so that by taking the latter element into account, we should not much vary the *direction* of the resultant, but only the *ratio* which it would bear to the total of the winds.

Counting up the annual results for different places, given in your last report, pages 202 and 203, I found them to be as follows, viz:

N.	19	annual results.	S.	85	annual results.
N. E.	4	do	S. W.	83	do
E.	2	do	W.	92	do
S. E.	8	do	N. W.	123	do

The number from N. W. is considerably greatest, yet those from S., S. W. and W. are so great, and those from the remaining points so small, that giving to all their due influence, by reducing them to a single direction, the resultant is S. 79° 31′ W. Thinking it possible that the chaos of directions derived from different places, might be reduced to something like order, by this process, and at the same time considering it as the true process for general meteorologic purposes, I obtained from the Senate Documents in your State Library, the number of days that the wind blew from each point of compass, at each observatory in the State, for the 13 years reported, with the exception of 1829, which I was not able to find. Reducing the observations for each place to a single direction, the results are in a high degree satisfactory, and afford additional proof of the fixedness of the laws by which atmospheric changes are governed. I herewith send you a tabular statement of the results, together with a chart illustrating the same. For the purpose of enabling others to detect errors, if I have committed any, I send you also, in table 2d, the data derived from the Senate Documents, on which my calculations are founded.

The 1st column in table 1st contains the names of the places of observation; the 2d, the direction of the resultant, or the prevailing direction of the wind; the 3d, the percentage of the resultant, or the ratio it bears to the sum total of the winds, thus showing the degree of the prevalence; the 4th, the number of observations from which the result is derived. Thus, at Albany, the resultant is S. 63° 5′ W. and 30 per cent. of the whole amount of winds; i. e. 70 per cent of the

whole amount of winds is counterbalanced by opposing winds, leaving 30 per cent. as the nett resultant in the direction S. 63° 5′ W. Take as another example, the city of Hudson. There, almost the whole (97 per cent.) of the winds are cancelled by opposing currents, leaving a resultant of but 3 per cent. in a direction S. 79° 28′ W.

By table 1st, it will be seen that, instead of the prevailing direction at different places being in every possible point of compass, as would appear by the other method of solving the problem, 65 out of the 68 calculated angles are between S. W. and N. W. The three exceptions, Dutchess, Greenville, and Redhook, hardly show any prevailing direction, or at least it is very small, being but 11½, 8 and 10½ per cent, respectively. Out of the 68 angles, 57 are within 25° of the general prevailing direction for the State; a remarkable degree of regularity, when we consider that the observations are taken in such a variety of localities, on hills and in valleys, and that too with vanes often not of the most perfect construction, liable from friction to deceive one in regard to the true direction of the wind.

I submit the tables to you, that if you judge them of sufficient value, either the 1st or both, they may be inserted in your report.

Yours, respectfully,

JAMES H. COFFIN.

TABLE 1st.

PREVAILING DIRECTION OF WIND.

The first column gives the name of the place, the 2d the direction of the resultant of the winds, reduced to single direction; the 3d, the ratio of the resultant to the whole amount of winds, being as the numbers in the column to 100, and shows the extent or degree of the prevalence; the 4th shows the number of observations from which the results are derived.

Place.	Direction of resultant.	Per cent of resultant.	Number of observations.
Albany,	S 63° 5′ W	30	9496
Auburn,	S 74 55 W	30	6576
Cambridge,	S 84 41 W	32½	7306
Bridgewater,	S 59 57 W	52	2920
Buffalo,	S 42 40 W	30½	1462
Canajoharie,	N 84 14 W	27	1460
Canandaigua,	S 62 50 W	54	6574
Cayuga,	S 52 40 W	26	3652
Cherry-Valley,	S 73 53 W	46	6576
Clinton,	S 74 47 W	9½	8036
Cortland,	S 68 41 W	50	4384
Delaware,	S 58 59 W	29½	730
Dutchess,	S 12 50 E	11½	5846
Erasmus Hall,	N 75 57 W	29	8036
Fairfield,	N 55 51 W	26½	6576
Farmers' Hall,	S 60 33 W	44	1460
Fredonia,	S 64 42 W	40½	5844
Franklin,	S 76 46 W	47½	730
Gouverneur,	S 76 24 W	61½	4382
Granville,	S 88 9 W	24½	2922
Greenville,	N 34 16 W	8	730
Hamilton,	S 79 50 W	47½	5846
Hartwick,	S 59 20 W	43	5842
Hudson,	S 79 28 W	3	5844
Ithaca,	S 62 27 W	13	5114
Johnstown,	N 89 18 W	40½	5846
Kinderhook,	N 62 18 W	14	6574
Kingston,	N 69 10 W	19	6574
Lansingburgh,	S 79 52 W	34	8078
Lewiston,	S 45 58 W	39½	5114
Lowville,	S 89 31 W	23½	5851
Middlebury,	S 72 31 W	56	6574
Monroe,	S 44 19 W	38	1462

Place.	Direction of resultant.	Per cent of resultant.	Number of observations.
Montgomery,	N 84° 25′ W	32	7306
Mount-Pleasant,	N 83 18 W	20½	4382
Newburgh,	S 61 9 W	23½	5846
North-Salem,	N 62 47 W	23	5112
Ogdensburgh,	S 58 34 W	29½	*
Oneida Conference,	S 87 52 W	50	5842
Oneida Institute,	S 89 33 W	27½	3652
Onondaga,	S 67 8 W	38	6538
Oxford,	S 88 38 W	45½	6574
Oysterbay,	S 83 27 W	15	1460
Palmyra,	S 69 7 W	26	730
Pompey,	S 64 17 W	54	8051
Redhook,	S 82 13 E	10½	5844
Rensselaer Oswego,	S 57 24 W	28½	1460
Rochester,	N 89 32 W	38	5112
St. Lawrence,	S 66 59 W	36	7306
Schenectady,	N 73 42 W	29	1462
Springville,	N 81 4 W	55	730
Union,	S 64 56 W	28½	4368
Union Hall,	N 70 32 W	24	8764
Utica,	S 61 41 W	33½	8753
Washington,	S 62 22 W	23	1463
Dartmouth College,	S 88 23 W	35	1652
Williams College,	N 81 17 W	40	10870
The State in 1826,	S 68 38 W	30	6540
do 1827,	S 86 15 W	31½	11678
do 1828,	S 62 44 W	35	18297
do 1830,	S 79 43 W	27	22630
do 1831,	S 76 42 W	35½	24090
do 1832,	S 69 33 W	29	26372
do 1833,	S 74 50 W	29	25538
do 1834,	S 80 12 W	28	25538
do 1835,	S 72 53 W	33½	32850
do 1836,	S 76 55 W	22½	24152
do 1837,	S 85 2 W	29	25548
do 1838,	S 85 56 W	33	23880
do for 12 years,	S 76 54 W	30	267112

* Constant record by self-registering vane.

Note.—Imperfections and inaccuracies in some of the earlier reports, cause the number of observations, in some instances, to vary from double the number of days in the years reported.

TABLE 2d,

Showing the number of Observations at which the wind blew from the several points of compass at each Observatory in the State, for the past 13 years, so far as reported, with the exception of the year 1829.

Place.	N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW
Albany,	1070	398	103	702	3010	776	1418	2019
Auburn,	769	243	107	617	1451	1017	749	1623
Cambridge,	1783	191	50	139	1825	1316	990	1012
Bridgewater,	88	37	116	117	775	438	931	418
Buffalo,	33	193	123	137	107	567	152	150
Canajoharie,	8	1	182	292	40	72	401	464
Canandaigua,	253	120	121	241	1762	899	2340	838
Cayuga,	820	20	23	118	1610	119	420	522
Cherry-Valley,	287	442	330	206	948	1357	2145	861
Clinton,	490	932	943	868	988	1309	836	1670
Cortland,	24	20	0	257	1196	753	602	1532
Delaware,	88	48	47	43	151	134	158	61
Dutchess,	824	636	104	1463	874	873	221	851
Erasmus Hall,	554	1170	138	668	555	1963	721	2267
Fairfield,	84	85	1111	952	181	290	1190	2683
Farmers' Hall,	49	145	48	91	149	526	286	166
Fredonia,	521	373	202	393	902	1414	1494	545
Franklin,	69	32	6	11	167	121	197	127
Gouverneur,	267	423	98	141	454	1405	847	747
Granville,	1013	91	24	110	505	879	153	147
Greenville,	15	65	26	238	17	39	45	285

Hamilton,	398	141	37	225	984	1657	526	1878
Hartwick,	276	90	102	233	2060	588	1046	1447
Hudson,	1430	362	167	832	1571	203	451	828
Ithaca,	892	247	180	570	1501	286	393	1045
Johnstown,	38	433	932	333	49	433	3239	389
Kinderhook,	2207	114	119	214	2350	235	192	1143
Kingston,	388	1346	257	424	641	1381	685	1452
Lansingburgh,	1264	258	67	314	2345	672	1584	1574
Lewiston,	414	391	262	356	776	1897	637	381
Lowville,	1033	174	107	786	1089	534	918	1210
Middlebury,	735	377	66	84	141	3542	776	853
Monroe,	144	67	84	70	376	378	192	151
Montgomery,	799	794	214	370	1052	1075	1670	1332
Mount-Pleasant,	605	378	119	320	915	647	221	1177
Newburgh,	467	1134	52	259	1000	1559	599	776
North-Salem,	259	762	300	567	245	911	611	1457
Ogdensburgh,*								
Oneida Conference,	170	113	104	268	933	1125	923	2206
Oneida Institute,	180	54	831	153	257	246	1488	443
Onondaga,	393	193	187	467	1824	464	1618	1392
Oxford,	851	383	110	96	968	1341	1707	1118
Oysterbay,	42	316	35	157	107	378	78	347
Palmyra,	44	54	19	145	38	163	118	149
Pompey,	124	103	51	739	1247	2270	1710	1807
Redhook,	1830	516	368	536	1966	180	171	277
Rensselaer Oswego,	120	72	31	242	231	266	224	274
Rochester,	358	492	220	349	346	1087	1321	939

* See Regents' Report for the year 1838, pages 223 and 224.

TABLE 2D.—CONTINUED.

Place.	N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW
St. Lawrence,	521	972	56	194	1136	2589	617	1221
Schenectady,	84	93	41	196	223	65	228	532
Springville,	24	69	7	24	36	143	224	203
Union,	388	507	125	239	923	814	819	553
Union Hall,	505	1226	334	796	825	1737	583	2758
Utica,	8	55	1963	919	295	852	4491	170
Washington,	165	155	4	19	188	679	91	162
The State,	26454	18298	11470	19292	46514	47484	46542	51058

P. S. Since writing the foregoing letter, I have completed the chart, and on laying down the arrows, discovered some additional facts of interest, which I will subjoin, and which a glance at the chart will render evident.

1st. All the principal irregularities or exceptions spoken of above, occur in the vicinity of Hudson river, from Kinderhook downwards, and are probably occasioned by the proximity of the Highlands. Most of the winds here are in the direction of the river, and nearly equal up and down, thus cancelling each other.

2d. The influence of the valley of the Mohawk, in modifying the direction of the wind, is manifest at Fairfield, Johnstown, Canajoharie and Schenectady.

3d. The nearer the direction of the resultant for any given place approaches to the general direction for the State, the greater, ordinarily, is the per centage of the resultant, as shown by the length of the arrow-shafts.

J. H. COFFIN.

12. Latitude, Longitude and Elevations of the respective places.

Academies.	N. Latitude.	W. Longitude.	Elevation of places of observation above tide.	*Topographical Remarks.*
Albany,	42°39	73°44	130	On the west side of the valley of the Hudson, and on the edge of a plain extending back to the Mohawk.
Auburn,	42 55	76 28	650	In the valley of the outlet of the Owasco lake, about 100 feet below the lake, and 250 above the canal at Port-Byron.
Bridgewater,	42 55	75 17	1286	In the valley of the west branch of the Unadilla.
Cambridge Washington,	43 01	73 23	....	On the Hoosac river, an eastern branch of the Hudson.
Canajoharie,	42 53	74 35	284	On the west side of the valley of the Mohawk.
Canandaigua,	42 50	77 15	....	Elevation above Canandaigua lake 145 feet.
Cayuga,	42 43	76 37		
Cherry-Valley,	42 48	74 47	1335	In an elevated valley on the height of land which divides the tributary waters of the Susquehanna from those of the Mohawk.
Clinton, Long-Island,	41 00	70 19	16	On the eastern part of Long-Island.
Cortland, Homer,	42 38	76 11	1096	In the valley of the Homer river, 98 feet below the Tully lakes.
Delaware,	42 16	74 58	1384	In the valley of the west branch of the Delaware river.
Dutchess County,	41 41	73 57	....	On the eastern bank of the Hudson.
Erasmus Hall,	40 37	73 58	40	On an inclined plane, gradually descending to the ocean, near the western extremity of Long-Island.
Fairfield,	43 05	74 55	1185	About 300 feet above the valley of West Canada creek, and 800 feet above the canal at Herkimer.

CONTINUED.

Academies.	N. Longitude.	W. Longitude.	Elevation of places of observation above tide.	*Topographical Remarks.*
Rensselaer Oswego, ...	43 27	76 14	....	Elevation above Lake Ontario 99.7 feet. South from the lake about 4 miles.
Redhook, ...	42 02	73 56	....	On the east side of the valley of the Hudson.
Rochester High School, ...	43 08	77 51	506	On the Genesee river.
Salem Washington, ...	43 45	73 30		
Schenectady, ...	42 48	73 55		
Springville, ...	43 30	....	....	Elevation supposed to be about 500 feet above the canal at Buffalo.
St. Lawrence, Potsdam, ...	44 40	75 01	394	On the Racket river, 169 feet above the St. Lawrence at Ogdensburgh.
Union, Ellisburg, Jeff. Co...	43 45	76 10	....	Near the eastern shore of Ontario.
Union-Hall, ...	40 41	73 56		
Utica, ...	43 06	75 13	173	In the valley of the Mohawk, on the south side of the river. Place of observation, 48 feet above the canal.

MEMORANDUM.

Several of the academies give either their latitude or longitude, or both, different from what has been put down in the preceding table during former years, but in no instance is it stated that the change is founded on observations. The discrepancies are here enumerated.

	Latitude.	Longitude.
Cherry-Valley,		75°06′
Dutchess,	41°37′	74 00

In former tables it stood 41°41′ and 74°45′. The last is wrong, and it is now altered to 73°57′ as it stood in 1834. The error in the subsequent year was probably typographical, but has since escaped notice.

	Latitude.	Longitude.
Hamilton,	42°38′	
Lansingburgh,	42 46	73°44′

We retain the latitude as in the former tables, and change the longitude (73°43′) to 73°40′ as it stood in 1834.

	Latitude.	Longitude.
Oneida Institute,	43°08′	
Redhook,	42 00	73°45′
Salem Washington,	43 00	73 40
Springville,	42 30	

"The height of Fredonia Academy is erroneously stated, in former reports, to be 80 feet above Lake Erie. Its true height is 144 feet, as appears from the survey of the chief engineer of the New-York and Erie rail-road, in 1836. Its elevation above the waters of Lake Erie will of course vary with the change of height which its waters are known to have." Fredonia.

Note.—The original Meteorological Reports, from 1826 to 1839 inclusive, 14 folio volumes, are, by permission of the Regents of the University, deposited in the library of the Albany Institute, where they can be examined.

The attention of the reader is respectfully invited to the laborious and highly valuable papers of Mr. Redfield and Mr. Coffin.

East India Company have also, in compliance with the suggestions of the Royal Society, resolved to establish similar observatories at Madras, Bombay, and at a station in the Himalaya mountains.

As it is manifestly of high importance to the advancement of the science of terrestrial magnetism, that every advantage should be taken of so distinguished an opportunity for executing a concerted system of magnetic observations on the most extended scale, the Royal Society,—on whom the arrangement of the proceedings of the fixed observatories has devolved, and to whom the scientific objects of the naval expedition have been referred, by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and under whose direction the construction of the instruments to be used in these operations is actually proceeding,—is earnestly solicitous that observations, corresponding to those intended to be prosecuted in the observatories, should be made at every practicable station; and in forwarding to you the papers alluded to, I am directed at the same time to express their hope that your co-operation will be afforded in executing, or procuring to be executed, such observations, and communicating their results and details to the Royal Society, through the medium of their foreign secretary.

The general tenor of these observations is sufficiently indicated in the report annexed; but a more particular programme of them will be forwarded to you as soon as the details are sufficiently matured to admit of its printing and circulation; but it may here be noticed, that one essential feature of them will consist in observations to be made at each station, in conformity with the system, (in so far as applicable) and at the times already agreed on by the German Magnetic Association, either as they now stand, or as (on communication) they shall, by mutual consent, be modified.

A series of meteorological observations subordinate to, and in connexion and co-extensive with, the magnetic observations, will be made at each station.

The following is a list of the instruments intended to form the essential equipment of each observatory:

List (with estimated prices.)

Instrumental equipment for one fixed magnetic observatory.

1 Declination Magnetometer, 1 Horizontal Force do	Grubb—Dublin, ...	£73 10
1 Vertical Force Magnetometer,	Robison, ...	21 00
1 Dipping Needle,	do	24 00
1 Azimuthal Transit,	Simms, ...	50 00
2 Reading Telescopes,	do	6 00
2 Chronometers,	.....	100 00

The above are all the instruments required for magnetical purposes.

The declination and horizontal force magnetometers are similar, with slight modifications, to those devised by M. Gauss, and already in extensive use; so that the observations, made with the latter instruments and with those specified above, will be strictly comparable.

The observatories will be also *each* furnished with the following meteorological instruments:

1 Barometer,
1 Mountain do
1 Standard Thermometer—Newman.
1 Osler's Anemometer,
Wet and dry bulb Thermometers,
Maximum and minimum Thermometers—Adie, Liverpool.
Daniell's Hygrometer,
An apparatus for atmospherical electricity,

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your obed't serv't,
J. F. W. HERSCHEL,
President of the Physical ond Meteorological Committees of the Royal Society.

P. S. Should you wish for further information on the subject of the above, be pleased to address Maj. Sabine, secretary to the meteorological committee, Royal Society, Somerset House, London.

SLOUGH, *Nov.* 4, 1839.

Sir—Your various communications on the part of the Albany Institute, containing sets of published quarterly horary observations, have come to hand. The following are the observations I have received, contained in vol. 2, part 2, of the transactions of the Albany Institute.

1835, June, Sept. Dec.—	1836, March—	Royal Society, London.
do	do	Albany Institute.
do	do	Montreal, (Mr. McCord's.)
do	do	June—Middletown.
do	do	Flushing.
do	do	Cincinnati.

Besides these, I have received, and beg to thank you for the annual report of the Regents of the University of New-York. If other observations than those enumerated, have been made and forwarded, they have not come to hand, and being now engaged in the reduction of the whole mass, their re-communication, addressed to me as president of the meteorological committee of the Royal Society, London, would oblige.

As a body of promoters of science, actuated by a truly zealous and noble spirit, I cannot but hope that your Institute will be interested in the subject of the annexed circular. Since its date, Capt. Ross has sailed, carrying with him the observers and instruments for St. Helena, the Cape and Van Dieman's Land. Those for Montreal are already arrived. The officers are appointed, and the instruments nearly ready, for the three chief India stations. Russia will furnish 3, if not 4, (as I confidently hope and expect,) in Europe and Asia. The co-operation of Germany is certain. May we not hope that your great and energetic country will take an effective part in this great combined operation—on your noble principle "*aien aristeuin*," and seize the opportu-