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Miss Louisa C Smith
from her affectionate
A Cousin *J B Adams*

Norwich Academy

Vermont

JOURNAL

OF AN

Sept 15th 1822

EXCURSION

MADE BY THE

Corps of Cadets,

OF THE

AMERICAN LITERARY, SCIENTIFIC AND MILITARY
ACADEMY,

UNDER

CAPT. ALDEN PARTRIDGE.

JUNE, 1822

1

CONCORD:

PRINTED BY HILL AND MOORE.

1822.

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JOURNAL.

THE American Literary; Scientific and Military Academy, is located in the village of Norwich, in the State of Vermont. This village is situated on the western bank of the river Connecticut, and from the site of Dartmouth College, in New-Hampshire, one mile distant. It was founded in the year 1819, by the liberal patronage of a number of gentlemen of deserved merit in its vicinity, united with the individual exertions of its principal, Capt. ALDEN PARTRIDGE, to whom alone its friends and the public are indebted for its organization, and also for the high reputation which it has gained at this early period. The principles upon which this Institution is established, are found to be, in many respects, different from those characterising the Literary and Scientific Institutions of our country. Although its friends, in the beginning, ventured to anticipate much, their most sanguine expectations have been already more than satisfied; and we fondly hope and have confidence in believing, that its usefulness will not cease to keep pace with that growing prosperity, of which the friends of literary and scientific improvement have so early been made sensible. The police and government of the Institution are strictly military; and such is the arrangement of all the military exercises and duties, that none of that portion of time which is usually devoted by the pupil to study, is to be occupied; but they are made

to supply the place of idleness and amusements, in themselves useless. These duties, united with frequent practical scientific operations, while they occupy hours commonly devoted to idleness, conduce in no small degree to the improvement of health, constitution and spirits: in the mean time, the student is acquiring an appendage to his education, the worth of which an American youth, if he possess the *amor patriæ*, cannot prize too highly.

Improvement being the object, our most respected superintendent determined that course which he resolved to pursue, at the opening of the seminary; that, during each year, a certain portion of time should be devoted to practical improvement in the duties of the soldier, and in acquiring that experience so necessary, as well for the citizen in active life, as for him who is destined to the service of his country. The first year allowed only of one short excursion of some less than twenty miles, to one of the chief towns of the county in which the Institution is situated. At the commencement of the second, which is the present year, an excursion still less distant was made by the corps; and on the approach of the warmer season, our superintendent determined on performing a march of a more considerable length. This march he resolved to prosecute as far as to Concord, the capital of the State of New-Hampshire. Accordingly orders were issued and preparations made for the purpose of accomplishing it. June the 13th was appointed as the day on which we were to depart from our quarters. Our corps, consisting in number of 115, was organized

in manner of a battalion and accompanied by our Rev. Chaplain. The catalogue subjoined, exhibits both the number and the individuals composing it.

Thomas. B. Adams,	<i>Mass.</i>	Theo. W. Ely,	<i>Mass.</i>
J. D. Allen,	<i>N. Y.</i>	Rufus Emerson,	<i>Vt.</i>
Charles Amory,	<i>Mass.</i>	Tho's. Emerson, jr	<i>Vt.</i>
T. M. Bailey,	<i>Me.</i>	Tho's. L. Emerson.	<i>Vt.</i>
T. S. Baker,	<i>Mich. Ter.</i>	Tho's. P. Emerson.	<i>Mass.</i>
H. W. Baker,	<i>do. do.</i>	Charles L. Emery,	<i>N. H.</i>
Jonathan Baker,	<i>N. H.</i>	Curtis Fowler,	<i>Vt.</i>
Charles Ball,	<i>Ohio.</i>	W. H. Forster,	<i>Mass.</i>
Fred. Barton,	<i>Vt.</i>	Edward Forbes,	<i>Vt.</i>
Francis Bartlett,	<i>Mass.</i>	Edward French,	<i>N. H.</i>
Levi Bartlett,	<i>N. H.</i>	Lyman Garnsey,	<i>Vt.</i>
Carlos Baxter,	<i>Vt.</i>	W. H. Goddard,	<i>Mass.</i>
Portus Baxter,	<i>Vt.</i>	Norman Gégnulliat,	<i>Ga.</i>
John Bell, 4th,	<i>N. H.</i>	E. L. Greenwood,	<i>Mass.</i>
Charles H. Blagg,	<i>Mass.</i>	A. G. Hatch,	<i>Vt.</i>
Ray Boynton,	<i>Vt.</i>	F. A. Hall,	<i>N. Y.</i>
D. H. Bingham,	<i>Vt.</i>	J. A. Harleston,	<i>S. C.</i>
Marshal Burton,	<i>Vt.</i>	John Holbrook,	<i>Vt.</i>
J. S. Blake,	<i>Mass.</i>	J. C. Holbrook,	<i>Vt.</i>
A. K. Chase,	<i>N. H.</i>	John Hudson,	<i>Ga.</i>
D. H. Chase,	<i>N. H.</i>	Russell Hubbard,	<i>Con.</i>
S. G. Chase,	<i>Vt.</i>	Stern Humphreys,	<i>N. Y.</i>
Wales Cheney,	<i>Vt.</i>	H. Hutchins,	<i>N. H.</i>
Fred. Cheney.	<i>U. C.</i>	Lucius Howe,	<i>Vt.</i>
Calvin Carpenter,	<i>Vt.</i>	V. B. Horton,	<i>Vt.</i>
G. B. Campbell,	<i>S. C.</i>	Daniel Judd,	<i>Vt.</i>
Albemarle Cady,	<i>N. H.</i>	Farewell Jones,	<i>Mass.</i>
G. L. C. Davis,	<i>La.</i>	R. P. Kimball,	<i>N. H.</i>
J. P. Darling,	<i>N. H.</i>	Josiah S. Leverett,	<i>Vt.</i>
J. A. Denison,	<i>Vt.</i>	N. B. Leavenworth,	<i>Vt.</i>
* Rodney Durkee,	<i>Vt.</i>	George Lyman,	<i>Vt.</i>
Elisha Dunbar,	<i>Vt.</i>	Charles Lyman,	<i>Vt.</i>
C. C. Drew,	<i>N. H.</i>	Chas. R. Lowell,	<i>Mass.</i>
Alfred Dorr,	<i>Mass.</i>	J. M. Mack,	<i>Vt.</i>
Philip Eastman,	<i>Me.</i>	Almond Mack,	<i>Vt.</i>

* Rodney

Joseph Marsh,	<i>Vt.</i>	R. G. Smith,	<i>N. Y.</i>
Chas. F. Matchett,	<i>Mass.</i>	T. P. Stockbridge,	<i>Me.</i>
Wm. M. Murray,	<i>S. C.</i>	W. A. Sullivan,	<i>Mass.</i>
Robert Means,	<i>N. H.</i>	Benj. Swan, Jr.	<i>Vt.</i>
George Minot,	<i>N. H.</i>	Oliver Sparhawk,	<i>N. H.</i>
Samuel Mower,	<i>Vt.</i>	R. E. Temple,	<i>Vt.</i>
C. P. Newton,	<i>Vt.</i>	Chas. Thompson,	<i>N. H.</i>
F. J. Noyes,	<i>N. H.</i>	Edward Thompson,	<i>N. Y.</i>
Chas. H. Olcott,	<i>N. H.</i>	G. H. Thorndike,	<i>Mass.</i>
Horace Paddock,	<i>Vt.</i>	E. C. Torrey,	<i>Vt.</i>
H. E. Perkins,	<i>N. H.</i>	M. B. Tuller,	<i>Mass.</i>
Francis Perkins,	<i>N. Y.</i>	R. B. Ward,	<i>Con.</i>
David S. Porter,	<i>Con.</i>	J. H. Ward,	<i>Con.</i>
S. L. Pitkin,	<i>Con.</i>	John Warren,	<i>Mass.</i>
E. E. Phelps,	<i>Vt.</i>	S. H. Weld,	<i>N. H.</i>
Chas. H. Perry,	<i>Vt.</i>	Charles West,	<i>N. H.</i>
J. W. Prentiss,	<i>N. H.</i>	Langdon Wilson,	<i>N. H.</i>
E. G. Prescott,	<i>Mass.</i>	J. F. Willis,	<i>N. H.</i>
<i>Ransom</i> T. B. Ransom,	<i>Vt.</i>	William Wise,	<i>Mass.</i>
A. S. Riley,	<i>Mass.</i>	Edw. Woodbridge,	<i>Con.</i>
Chas. Rich,	<i>Vt.</i>	H. P. Woodworth,	<i>Vt.</i>
John Savage, Jr.	<i>Pa.</i>	Cyrus Yeamans,	<i>Vt.</i>
W. W. Sherman,	<i>Vt.</i>		

Finding ourselves perfectly equipped, and having been provided with every necessary convenience, as for a regular campaign, on the morning of the day above mentioned, at half past eight o'clock, we were paraded, inspected, and being found in readiness, after prayer offered by the chaplain, took our departure. We passed from the ground of our academic enclosure into the main street of the village, wheeled to the right, advanced up as far as the head of the street, and thence we returned by the same street, continuing the march without delay. From the village we descended to the Connecticut, over which we passed, and ascended its eastern bank to

Hanover, New-Hampshire, distant from Norwich one mile. Here is situated Dartmouth College, of which the Rev. BENNET TYLER was lately elected President. This college was founded in the year 1769, by the late Dr. Eleazer Wheelock, and at present contains about 150 students. We were led by our commander in a direction around the common in front of the college, whence, without making any halt, we passed directly through the place. Here, in our course, we came on to the turnpike road, leading directly from Hanover, through Concord and thence to Boston. Thus finding ourselves on our way, many were the circumstances which conspired to animate the mind of each in our corps. The morning brought with it a prospect, which, though in some degree threatening, was in a few hours changed. Not a solitary cloud could the eye now discover, nor could we have reasonably desired an atmosphere better suited to our wishes. We advanced on our way at the usual rout-step, preceded by an advance guard. We were happy in the contrast which was made by our change from the duties to which we are daily subjected at the Academy, and which, during the greatest portion of a year, had not suffered any interruption; and contemplated with interest the prospect then presented, which gave rise to a hope of enjoying no small degree of pleasure, as well as instruction, from this excursion.

At the distance of near one mile from the plain of Hanover, bending our direction a little southerly and crossing a small mill stream, we began directly to

ascend a swell of land extremely rough and to appearance barren. This rise of ground, we are told, is commonly termed Mount Support, the etymology of which name is unknown. From this, we descended into the village of Lebanon, distant from Norwich six miles. We entered this village, which is pleasantly situated on the Mascomy river and near the centre of a rich agricultural town, about 11 o'clock; and, as we yet felt no fatigue, we kept our direction immediately through it. At the end of about two miles from this place, our curiosity prompted us to make a halt for the purpose of viewing a mineral spring a few rods from the road, to which public attention has been recently much directed. We were told that some of the water of this spring had been tested by a chymical professor at Dartmouth College, and that its properties were found to be those of sulphur and iron, but so lightly impregnated that an analization the most exquisite only, would afford a knowledge of these qualities; yet like many other of the fashionable watering places in our country, they have been extremely efficacious in their effects upon *their friends*. We here remained until we had slightly refreshed ourselves in a cool shade on the provisions from our baggage waggons, all which detained us something more than an hour. We then resumed our march, having determined to reach J. Willis, Esq's. in Enfield, this day, which town came next in our way as we proceeded east from Lebanon. Previous to our arrival at Mr. Willis's, we passed a settlement of "Sha-

kers.* These Shakers are the owners of the soil for a considerable distance around them, and are said to be very wealthy. They possess a most admirable situation on the western bank of the Mascomy, or what is more commonly termed Enfield Pond, from which emanates the river Mascomy. This source of the Mascomy, by many termed a lake, is supplied by some others adjacent to it; the river, having its whole course in the town of Lebanon, through which we had just passed, is to that town, a source of no small business and wealth. In passing the possessions of the Shakers, the mind disposed to improve, could not but stop here, and while it observes, admire that perfect regularity which characterizes every thing to be seen. Their gardens at once excite admiration, as they are very extensive, and together with their cultivated lands in general, exhibit the pleasing effects of industry and economy. In short, nothing is left unimproved; a rich neatness and an uniform simplicity mark every part of their possessions.

At half past three o'clock we reached the mansion of Mr. Willis, where a number of the citizens of that vicinity had assembled to witness our coming. We were welcomed by their munificence to every convenience which the citizens were able to contribute. At our arrival Mr. CHASE, minister of the

* "The appellation, "Shakers," was first applied to this sect or denomination of people by their opponents, in consequence of their remarkable operation of Shaking under deep and irresistible conviction."

place, on the part of the citizens, addressed Capt. PARTRIDGE as follows :

“ Capt. ALDEN PARTRIDGE,

“ SIR—We, the inhabitants of Enfield, embrace with pleasure this opportunity of personally congratulating you on your arrival at this place. Considering the benefits which your attention, as an Instructor, to the military defence of our country, as well as to the other arts and sciences, has already afforded, and we hope will continue to afford, it is with peculiar pleasure that we now enjoy this personal interview with you.

“ Be assured of our best regard to your person and the prosperity of the Institution over which you preside. May you have the satisfaction of realizing your warmest hopes, and view with pleasure the result of your exertions to promote the general welfare of your fellow citizens. And when you retire from public life, may you have the satisfaction to reflect that your mind has not only been to promote the temporal concerns of your pupils, but also to remind them of their accountability to the great Captain of our salvation ; and when your life on earth shall cease, may you be escorted to those realms of day, where wars shall cease forever, and the weary be at rest.

“ A few words to the cadets under your care, with your permission.

“ *My young Friends,*

“ The privileges with which you are now favored are truly auspicious. It therefore becomes you to

improve the time to the best advantage. All the care and expence which is bestowed on you, by your parents and friends, will be of little avail, without exertion on your part, which from your present appearance, I hope you are not wanting. May you, therefore, by your assiduity and attention, be useful citizens, and have the pleasing satisfaction, to reflect that you have not labored in vain, or spent your strength for naught. And as you look to your instructor to guide you, may you, above all, "*Remember your Creator in the days of your youth,*" and by attending to the cause of your heavenly Father, you will, at last, be safely conducted to a world of peace, where you can ground your arms at Jesus' feet; having "*fought the good fight,*" your course will be finished with joy, and you will wear the laurel of victory in those seats of never ceasing rest."

We received a temporary refreshment on our arrival, and having piled our arms, were dismissed, that we might prepare ourselves for an excellent dinner, made ready for us by Mr. Willis, in a cool grove in front of his house. After dinner we engaged for a short time in the performance of some of the evolutions of the ~~line~~ as well as manual exercise, which seemed much to contribute to the gratification of observers. The ground being so unsuited to our necessities, we were unable to perform but few evolutions, therefore soon closed our exercises with a military parade; atattoo beating (9 o'clock) we all retired to quarters, having marched this day 14 miles.

Battalion

Friday the 14th.—Anticipating a warm, and consequently, an uncomfortable day for travelling, which the prospect indicated, our corps prepared their baggage, and all was ready for a start at little past 4 in the morning. That generous hospitality which we here experienced from the hand of Mr. Willis claims our particular acknowledgments. No sacrifice of exertion on his part was wanting during our continuance in his vicinity to render us every desired favour, and those favours best suited to our enjoyment and wants. Our way this day, lay over a tract of country the most uninviting for several miles; it was rough, barren and mountainous. As we left Mr. Willis' we departed from a well cultivated country, yet we were afforded some little gratification in the contrast exhibited between the two. Whilst the one presents every appearance of industry, contentment and wealth, but little in the other interests the traveller or encourages the efforts of the agriculturist; for the eye is rested on little else than penury and want, the consequent product of a soil hidden nearly from the sight by stones and dwindled shrubbery. By a quarter past 7 o'clock we had proceeded 7 1-2 miles, which brought us as far as Capt. Stickney's tavern in Springfield. Here, through the politeness of Capt. Stickney, we were invited to a breakfast which he had provided for us on our arrival. We remained here until half past 8, when we again resumed our march. We soon reached the summit of the main ridge of land that passes through the state in a N. E. direction, of which Moosehillock is the principal eminence, and

of which also the famous White Mountains, the highest in the United States, are a spur. Over this ridge the turnpike leads from Dartmouth College to Boston. The altitude of this point in the ridge was formerly determined by a barometric observation of Capt. Partridge, to be a little short of 1400 feet above tide water. The ascent is long and tiresome, and much of the country, as before mentioned, barren and thinly settled. Here was noticed the dividing point between the waters tributary to the Connecticut and Merrimack rivers: within a few rods of the same spot were to be seen streams running in opposite directions, which had emanated from the same source. Thence we descended gradually five miles into Wilmot, and arrived at Col. Moore's inn at about 9 o'clock. Col. Moore very politely met Capt. Partridge and solicited an opportunity of at least affording our corps a temporary refreshment. To this Capt. Partridge gratefully assented, and a halt being made we were served, whilst in our ranks, with a highly gratifying collation.

At this hour of the day, the sun poured forth its burning rays, which together with the dust of the road, that now in clouds covered us, produced in some degree the effect of fatigue, and many began to complain of blistered feet, a consequent evil which the inexperienced pedestrian has always to suffer in the outset.

From Wilmot we soon entered and passed through a fine grazing country, more uniform in surface, exhibiting, as we noticed, some well cultivated farms. At half past two o'clock we arrived at Mr. Hutch-

ins' tavern in Andover, where we dined. That hospitable spirit which we had uniformly experienced, and which had thus far been manifested towards our corps, was not in a less degree manifested by Mr. Hutchins. Finding ourselves considerably rested from fatigue, and our spirits brightened by refreshments, we resumed our march at 5 o'clock and proceeded to the east village in Salisbury, where we were quartered for the night. The distance travelled this day was 28 miles. During the greater portion of the day the weather had been excessively warm and the road generally very dusty, and many of our number, having never before been engaged in a like duty, found themselves much fatigued. We were met a little preceding our arrival by Mr. Hawley of the village, who welcomed us to the provisions which himself and Mr. Noyes had made for us for the night. They provided us with a spacious building for our quarters, where we deposited our arms and accoutrements, and prepared ourselves for supper, after which we immediately retired and each rested for the night upon his blanket.

Saturday 15th.—This morning brought with it a prospect threatening the excessive heat by which we were to be oppressed during the day. We were served with a breakfast, well prepared for us by Esqs. Wells and Fletcher, together with the above mentioned gentlemen, who evinced by their generosity and kindness, the purest regard for our happiness and prosperity. The surrounding country as we entered Salisbury was extremely delightful.

We had ascended a long rise of ground, when at once we rested our view upon the north village into which we directly entered, but made no stop; a beautiful vale of near a mile in length lay before us, the passing of which brought us into the south village, the place of our quarters. Salisbury is a rich, well cultivated town; the two villages exhibit signs of opulence. The houses are principally of wood, two stories high, and white, giving a neat appearance; their sites are elevated, and command an extensive and interesting prospect.

At 9 o'clock we were again on our march, anticipating to-day an early arrival in Concord. The weather soon became extremely warm, and thus continued to increase. The road as we proceeded became more and more sandy, for this was the general character of the soil the whole distance from Salisbury to Concord. The burning influence of the sun had a serious effect on our persons, and the sand became so intensely heated as to blister many of our feet. We entered the plains of Boscawen about twelve o'clock; as we approached the village, we were saluted by the discharge of artillery, and on our arrival were hospitably served with some necessary refreshments by the benevolence of its citizens. We reclined ourselves, for a short time, in a cool shade in which we had halted, experiencing upon the whole a grateful treat. Continuing on through the plains of Boscawen, we crossed over the Contoocook, a principal river in this town, which loses itself in the Merrimack a little distance from this place in the road. Near the mouth of this

river and a few rods from our way, we were pointed to a small island of celebrity, the short notice of which gave us peculiar gratification. This spot, consisting only of a few rods of ground, has been consecrated by the achievements of a most heroic female—Mrs. Duston. Whilst in captivity, in the earlier history of the country, to save the life of herself and evade the touch of savage cruelty, she became the executioner of the whole party by whom she had been captured, and thereby secured an hairbreadth escape from the blow which their savage brutality was about to raise against her life.

We now entered the border of the town of Concord; we were soon saluted and joined by an escort of citizens, part of whom were under arms, and then conducted a short distance to the hotel of Mr. Brown, where we remained a considerable length of time. We here found a table suitably provided by the inhabitants with a variety of the well timed antidotes for fatigue, which were heartily relished. At four o'clock we resumed our course to Concord village, distant about three miles. We were met on our approach at the western extremity of the village, by a company of Light Infantry under Capt. Stickney, well and elegantly uniformed. Our corps was received by them with feelings of admired politeness and attention, and welcomed by their salutations, which were returned by the corps. Thence we were escorted by them, under the sound of cannon, into main street which leads south through the village, and thence to the State House common, a most delightful enclosure near the centre of the vil-

lage, finding as we approached great numbers assembled to welcome our arrival. Although this day's march had been shorter than the former, (only 16 miles in length) we were in a much greater degree fatigued by it. The heat was almost insupportable, and the dust most of the way deep and covering us in clouds. As soon as we reached the Capitol, being at 5 o'clock, our line was formed in front of it, and we were then welcomed in an address by the citizens through SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Esq. and immediately received to our several lodgings provided by the hospitality of the citizens. For the address and a general recital of occurrences whilst in town, we have here taken the liberty to make the following extract from the New-Hampshire Patriot of Monday after our leaving the vicinity.

“ VISIT OF THE CADETS.

“ The citizens of this town and a vast concourse of strangers assembled on the occasion, have enjoyed with very great satisfaction the recent visit of Capt. PARTRIDGE and his Cadets. Though, from the high reputation of the school at Norwich, we had anticipated much, our expectations were far exceeded, in the neatness of their appearance, the order and perfection of their discipline, and *l'esprit du corps* with which they seemed to be animated.

“ On Saturday the 15th, notice having been given of their approach, the company of light infantry under Capt. STICKNEY volunteered as an escort, and received the corps at the village in the west part of the town. After a halt they were escorted into

main-street and on to the State-House common—where having been drawn up in line, their commander was thus addressed by SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Esq. in behalf of the citizens of Concord :

“ Capt. PARTRIDGE,

“ We wait on you, sir, as a committee on the part of our fellow citizens and townsmen, to welcome your arrival among us—to assure you that this visit is generally and highly gratifying ; and to express to you the interest and satisfaction we feel in witnessing the fine appearance and martial skill of your youthful band, the cadets of the Scientific and Military Academy ; an institution that reflects honour on its founder, its superintendent and the State within whose territory it is located. We will detain you, sir, no longer than to add, that arrangements have been made for the accommodation of yourself and the cadets during the stay you may favour us with in this village.”

“ To this address Capt. PARTRIDGE made an appropriate reply, expressing his high sense of the hospitality of the citizens, and his gratification at meeting with so cordial and distinguished a reception. The cadets were immediately dismissed and welcomed to the houses of the citizens.”

Our corps was favored, by a resolution of the Legislature, now in session, with the north wing of the State House, to be occupied by Capt. Partridge and cadets whilst in town, which was made our place of rendezvous ; and the State House common was appropriated to our use for our military exercises.

On Sunday, we attended public worship in the morning at the State House, and in the afternoon at Dr. M'Farland's meeting house.

Monday the 17th.—Morning pleasant; the early part of it was devoted to the cleaning and arranging of our arms and accoutrements, which by this time appeared somewhat the worse from the march; after which a dress parade was formed, guard turned off and relieved, and then a considerable time was devoted to drilling and the battalion exercise; occupying the time until near 10 o'clock, when we were dismissed for the day. In the afternoon we were highly gratified with a shower; and indeed no less so did the whole face of nature appear. The shower, attended with some thunder, effected an entire change in the atmosphere, put to rest the immensity of dust which the day previous had filled the air in constant clouds. The rain continued during the day, but at evening a cloudless sky again appeared and all indicated a favourable morning to come.

“Monday evening, in the Representatives' Hall, Capt. PARTRIDGE, at the solicitation of the citizens, delivered an historical lecture on the battle of Waterloo and the events which preceded and led to that memorable conflict, which forever humbled and destroyed the hitherto transcendent power of Napoleon. The audience was brilliant and very numerous; and was we believe universally gratified with the lecture, and the ease and effect with which it was delivered. For ourselves, although we had read various accounts of the battle, we never perfectly understood its details, and were much gratified with the oppor-

tunity of hearing from a man intimately acquainted with the subject, the particulars of that great event—the situation of the contending armies, the principles upon which they acted, their different modes of attack, and the military genius of the commanding generals.

“ The cadets on Tuesday morning were reviewed by his Excellency Governor BELL and suite, with the Adjutant and Inspector General, and he was much pleased with the military appearance of this band of youths, and expressed to Capt. Partridge his confidence in the increasing usefulness of the seminary which he had founded and thus far conducted with distinguished honour. The corps afterwards spent some time in military manœuvres and firings, and evinced a skill and correctness we should have hardly believed it possible for a corps of such youthful persons to have acquired. In the afternoon, the Young Ladies of Mr. BLAKE’S Literary School presented the corps of Cadets with a Standard representing on one side the arms of the State and on the other an emblem of the Sciences and Arts. The Cadets were drawn up in front of the Capitol, from which the Ladies of the School descended, and the ceremony of presentation was gracefully performed by Miss MARY-JANE KENT, who addressed the Cadet receiving the Standard, as follows :

“ SIR—In behalf of the YOUNG LADIES OF THE LITERARY SCHOOL, and by the permission of your venerated Instructor and Commander, I now perform the duty assigned me of presenting to your corps this Standard. It is proffered as a token of the high estimation in which we hold the Institution of which

you are members, and of the respect which we feel for yourselves, spending your time, as you are, in becoming qualified for the important stations to which you may be destined. It is with no common emotions that we are now exercised. Like yourselves, we are engaged, for a season, in literary pursuits ; like yourselves, many of us are separated from our parents, and the companions of our childhood, that we also may become the better prepared for the duties of life. It is true that we are to move in a comparatively humble sphere—the domestic circle is chiefly to call into action the talents of our sex. Not thus is it with you ! While we are spending our days unnoticed and unknown by the world, you may be called to advocate the cause of innocence and of justice in our courts of judicature ; or to sit in the councils of our nation ; or to proclaim in the sanctuaries of religion the messages of pardon and of mercy ! And you may also be called to defend the liberties of our beloved country against foreign and domestic foes. If so, may we not hope and believe, that the brow which is now exposed to the mid-day sun ; that the limbs which now disdain the downy couch, and that the head, which now makes the rugged earth its pillow—will then be devoted to all the perils and hardships of the warrior's camp.”

“ Cadet J. D. ALLEN, on receiving the standard, in behalf of the corps, made the following reply :

“ This Standard, valuable in itself, is rendered doubly so, by the circumstances under which we receive it. Permit me to request the Young Ladies from whom it comes, to accept the thanks of the corps of Cadets : assure them that among the other pleasing recollections connected with our visit, this pledge of their respect, shall receive the happiest : Assure them that we feel all the interest in their welfare, which they have been pleased to express in ours. Assure them also, whether we may be called in fu-

ture life to serve our country and our God, in peace or in war ; in its councils or armies, we will never forget duly to appreciate the virtues which shine and flourish in the domestic circle. And from the severer duties to which we may be called, we shall always turn with no small degree of interest to the approbation and smiles of those whose proper sphere of life it is, to create and cherish every thing which forms the charm and loveliness of HOME."

" We have never witnessed in this place any public ceremonies, in which the people were so universally interested as on this occasion. Indeed the spectacle was one eminently calculated to interest the feelings. Two thousand spectators had assembled and occupied every spot around the common : parents, brothers, sisters and friends had crowded around to witness the improvement of their sons and companions. The corps was composed of mere youth, who yet exhibited the decorum and precision of age. The ladies of the school were also mostly young, and admiring that improvement in others they were themselves ambitious to attain—they spontaneously sought to honour and encourage the talents of the youthful band of soldiers. The scene to a reflecting mind was interesting and imposing. The mother beheld her son attired in the military garb, and while she thought of hardships and fatigue, and perhaps of war, a silent tear marked the depth of her emotion. The father saw in the discipline and education of his son, a sure pledge of future usefulness, and the pride which springs from love of country inspired him with hope that if his country should need assistance, his offspring would be her defender. Old and young, male and female, were

alike interested in the scene; and no one went away but with pleasing recollections, and an increased confidence in the value of Capt. Partridge's institution.

“ On Tuesday evening by request Capt. Partridge delivered a lecture on the improvement of the militia as a mean of national defence. The subject was quite as interesting as that of the preceding lecture, and his manner of discussing it gave us universal satisfaction.

“ On Wednesday morning this interesting band left the place, and proceeded to Hopkinton, where they were very hospitably received by the citizens. They are to return to Norwich by the way of Windsor. During their stay in this place, it is but just to remark, that their individual deportment was such as gave great satisfaction to the people, and will long be remembered as a bright promise of future excellence. Too much praise cannot be given the worthy gentleman who presides over this institution. His talents and industry, his amiableness and candor, will we trust secure to him, wherever he goes, as they have here, many and warm friends.”

During the short period that we were in town, we were made the recipients of every favour and attention which its citizens could bestow for our happiness and enjoyment. That generous welcome with which we were received, that frank expression of friendly and benevolent feeling, so prevalent, enkindled within us the most grateful emotions. And whilst an acknowledgment of our obligations is the only tribute that words can pay, our feelings prompt us

yet farther, and we have only to regret that our ability will permit no more.

We are particularly obliged to Mr. *Jacob B. Moore*, of the village, for the intelligence by which we are enabled to form the following sketch of Concord.

CONCORD has its location in the county of Rockingham, and is the capital of the State of New-Hampshire. It is pleasantly situated on both sides of the river Merrimack, which waters and fertilizes an extensive tract of interval on its borders. There are no very considerable elevations in the town. The soil is uniformly good, and the intervals very productive. The principal village is situated on the west bank of the river, and extends nearly parallel with it for the distance of a mile. The State House, an honour to the people of the State, stands near the centre of the town, and is a superb edifice. It cost the State about \$80,000. It is constructed of fine granite, which is found in vast quantities in the neighborhood. The convenience and elegance of its apartments, are exceeded by no work of the kind in New-England, and, we would scarcely hesitate to say, by any in the sister states.

In the western part of the village stands the State Prison, a commodious stone building of three stories, containing 36 cells. Its walls are three feet in thickness, and fourteen feet in height, surmounted with a range of pickets ten feet in length. Connected with the prison, is a house built also of granite, four stories high, for the accommodation of the Warden and family, guards, &c. The number of convicts sen-

tenced since its establishment is 138—number at present in confinement, 59. Under the management of the present Warden, the affairs of the institution are prosperous. There is a handsome congregational meeting house, and also a meeting house for the society of friends. The settlement of this town commenced in 1725, under a grant from the government of Massachusetts. The lands in the vicinity had, however, been previously explored, and several persons tarried here in the warmer season, as early as 1721. This town was originally the residence of the chiefs of a powerful tribe of Indians, the *Penacooks*. Traces of their habitations, their implements, &c. are frequently to be seen. Like most of the nations who were the rightful lords of the soil, this tribe has become extinct, or its few remaining descendants have mingled with the tribes of the west. Concord was originally called Penacook, from the name of the tribe just mentioned. Afterwards, in 1733, it was incorporated by the name of Rumford, and in 1765, after the termination of a tedious controversy, with the proprietors of the town of Bow, on the subject of conflicting grants, the town was incorporated by its present name. The citizens of Concord are an industrious and thriving people, and the town is rapidly gaining in business and wealth. Immense quantities of goods are annually carried through this place to the interior. The canals on the Merrimack, which have been in successful operation for several years, are of considerable advantage to the place, and will prove of great advantage to the adjacent country. The very

respectable Institution, denominated the "*Young Ladies' Literary School*," here located, is flourishing beyond most others of its kind within this section of our country, and deserves particular notice. Its principal the Rev. J. L. BLAKE, and his principal assistant, Miss RICHMOND,* are qualified in a most eminent degree, to render the institution deserving of the approbation and patronage of an enlightened people. It is indeed gratifying to lovers of improvement, to discover the rapid advances which, we are informed, are making at this seminary in female education. More than 30, it is said, are now engaged in the study of Natural Philosophy, besides classes in Chymistry, Botany, History, Rhetorick, and other more common branches.

We left this village about 9 o'clock, on Wednesday the 19th, taking our direction towards Hopkinton, where we arrived about 12 o'clock. As we approached the village, we were met by a company of Infantry under Capt. C. Chase, which, together with a company of Riflemen commanded by Capt. Thos. Bailey, received our corps and honored us as an escort into the village. Capt. Partridge had previously received a solicitation from the gentlemen of the village, to remain in Hopkinton until the following morning; with which he had concluded to comply. We were provided with convenient quarters for our arms and accoutrements, and at 2 o'clock, by the politeness of Col. Roger Perkins, were invited to partake of an excellent dinner, which he had pre-

* The other Instructors are, Monsieur PEYRE FERRY, teacher of the French Language.

Miss MARY AYER,
Miss LAURA HASTINGS.

pared for us in front of his house. Considerable part of the afternoon was spent in drilling and in the execution of the various manœuvres of the battalion. We were now billeted out with the inhabitants for the night. The hospitality and friendship manifested towards us during our stay in this vicinity raised in us feelings the most grateful. The face of the country over which we passed after leaving Concord, was fair and somewhat elevated, exhibiting the evidence of industry and skill in the husbandry of the soil. A smiling plenty, and, indeed, wealth had manifestly been the reward of the agriculturist.

Thursday morning, the 18th.—Weather cloudy and rather portentous; at 9 o'clock we set off in fine spirits. Capt. Partridge had not yet determined which should be our direction, but as he had resolved to reach Norwich by the end of the week, he soon came to the conclusion to take the shortest road, since the time was only sufficient to accomplish the object by this means; we therefore kept our direction towards Henniker, the town next through which we were to pass. After leaving Hopkinton we found our road hilly; the country more uneven and barren, until we began to descend towards the village of Henniker. Coming on to the Contoocook river we observed some handsome country seats, and the face of the country exhibited a more fertile appearance. Meeting, on our approach to the village, the Hon. Judge Darling, with a number of gentlemen and an escort of Riflemen under the command of Capt. Campbell, Capt. Partridge was addressed by Judge Darling in the following flattering terms.

“Capt. ALDEN PARTRIDGE,

“Sir—In behalf of the committee of arrangements on the part of the town of Henniker, we bid you a hearty welcome within its territory. We do not promise to give you that splendid reception that you have met with at the capital and other towns, but we fully assure you and your most excellent corps of Cadets, that we are highly gratified in this opportunity afforded us of testifying the high sense we entertain of your personal exertions, unaided and unassisted by government, in establishing an “American Literary, Scientific and Military Academy,” which promises at no distant period, clearly to evince to the public, that institutions of this kind may be instituted, and carried to the highest degree of perfection, though not patronized and supported out of the public treasury. We thank you for your attention and visit to the capital of our state, and we cordially lend our feeble aid in escorting you on your return to your Institution; and while within the jurisdiction of Henniker, we, in behalf of its good citizens, pledge you a most cordial and welcome reception, and no exertion on the part of the committee will be spared to make you, sir, and your noble and splendid band of Cadets, comfortable and happy.”

These expressions were briefly reciprocated by Capt. Partridge, and we advanced, joined by this escort, after passing them with the usual salutes, and entered the village at half past 12 o'clock, distance from Hopkinton 9 miles.

Judge Darling had erected a table and crowded it with a superb repast for us, in front of his dwell-

ling, to which we were invited. We had only prepared to dine and surrounded the table, when a copious shower of rain began to pour upon us; but feeling a little unwilling to yield, we suffered a severe drench, whilst participating in the sumptuous treat.

At half past 2 o'clock we left the village for Hillsborough, where Capt. Partridge had purposed to take up quarters for the night. The rain continued moderately during the afternoon, but we were under the necessity of proceeding, in order that we might reach the end of our journey, at the time that had been determined. From this place to Hillsborough, the country was rugged and hilly, but still was well watered and fine for grazing. On our approach, Gen. Pierce, from the village, accosted Capt. Partridge, and politely accompanied our corps into the village, where he detained us a few moments with a slight refreshment; we were then dismissed, and took up our quarters for the night. We were by this time considerably fatigued, having travelled to day 18 miles, and during almost the whole afternoon in the rain. Our clothes had become drenched with wet and our route was uneven and hilly. We early possessed ourselves of our lodgings, many choosing the refreshment afforded by sleep, to any other, as the fatigues of the body were more sensibly felt, than the cravings of the appetite.

Friday the 21st.—A clear, cool and pleasant morning dawned upon us, and we were happy in the change. Our sleep had dissipated much of our fatigue, and our spirits were again more animated.

We found ourselves as it would seem on a spot of country commanding a prospect extremely wide and extensive; the view was indeed delightful. We made every thing ready, took some refreshments and again at half past 6 o'clock took up our line of march. Our way was leading through an uneven country, variegated with hills and vallies, and considerably rocky, until we reached the pleasant village of Washington, upon which our sight was gratefully rested about 11 o'clock, A. M. Before we arrived in sight of Washington, Capt. Partridge was met by a number of gentlemen of the village and politely invited to make a halt in their village and receive some refreshments. Their generous invitation was willingly accepted. This was a most delightful village, and exhibited the appearance of wealth, and activity in business. We left here at half past 1 o'clock, P. M. for Newport. Arriving in Goshen on our route, the villagers, as we made a short halt, manifested a highly approved spirit of generosity. We remained only a few moments, however, and proceeded on. The village of Goshen was a pleasant one, but the surrounding country presented nothing inviting. Advancing onwards we reached Newport (making the distance travelled to-day 23 miles) at an early hour, and unexpectedly to the inhabitants, as they had been apprised through mistake of Capt. Partridge's intention to take another route. Exertions were not however wanting on their part to facilitate the perfection of every convenience which our necessities required. By their exertions to provide for and accommodate us, they manifested to every one a nobleness of spir-

it as citizens, most to be admired. Many were their manifestations of generosity ; and their hospitable expressions unsolicited, excited towards them feelings of the highest regard.

Saturday the 22nd. Early this morning, a company of artillery under the command of Capt. McKenney of the vicinity, were assembled, and a salute was fired by them complimentary to the corps. Since leaving Concord we had not in our way beheld a village which was in every respect so interesting in appearance, exhibiting a more neat and lively aspect. It is apparently the seat of a good deal of business, and the adjacent country gives to the observer evidence of its excellence. Around the village are to be seen some country seats of the agriculturist, which exhibited marks of wealth and ease. An Academy is situated here, a useful seminary, and, we were told, in a flourishing condition. The morning was pleasant and the prospect favourable for the day. As soon as was convenient we resumed our march, being very well pleased with the idea that we were this day to rest our sight on our old haven, an object which by this time had become desirable. After leaving the vicinity of Newport we entered a dreary rough region of country, and thus held our way for the greater portion of the day. Our route continued across a rocky, barren part of the Moosehillock range of mountains, and although we were favoured with a tolerably well wrought turnpike road for travelling, it would seem we were almost constantly on the ascending side of it. Without making any stop, we passed the towns of Croy-

don, and part of Plainfield, on this turnpike, a distance of 21 miles, and arrived in Lebanon about 2 o'clock, P. M. We here made a short halt. Although it was contrary to a reasonable supposition that nature had ever designed the uneven, and barren ridge over which we had just passed should become the abode of any of our fellow beings, yet some few habitations had been erected there, and the people on this elevated, though unenvied spot, seemed to be content with their rural possessions. After a temporary resting, leaving Lebanon we anxiously pursued our direction for Norwich, and passing Hanover and the Connecticut river, we entered our village with animated spirits, glowing with pleasure as we approached our Academic enclosure. After entering there, our line was formed and by a discharge of muskets, we thrice manifested our joy at our safe and early arrival home. Immediately we were dismissed, and although a little fatigued from the extreme heat and the distance we had travelled this day, it being 27 miles, every individual of our number found himself in the best spirits, and in perfect health.

We had now accomplished the object of our engagement; and although our excursion was limited in distance to about 145 miles, and the time occupied therein not great, yet its benefits were proportionably realized by our corps. From the more prescribed limits we were awhile suffered a change; and the mind which is fond of a less limited sphere, was allowed an indulgence in that variety, which the happy traveller enjoys, and which is productive

of no small degree of solid entertainment, to the studious and speculative.

Desirous of communicating to the citizens of Concord, and also to the many gentlemen and citizens of each of the towns and villages through which, in our tour, we had passed, those impressions of gratitude which their unaffected expressions of hospitality and polite attention produced within us, publicity was given to the following address soon after our return.

“NORWICH, VT. July 3, 1822.

“The Cadets of the *American Literary, Scientific, and Military Academy*, having returned to their barracks in Norwich from their late excursion to Concord, through the undersigned, their Committee, present their grateful acknowledgment to the inhabitants of the towns and villages generally through which they have passed, for their kindness, attention and hospitality. If we fail to do justice to their sentiments, or are unable particularly to enumerate every claim to gratitude, we assure our benefactors and the public, that it is not, and we are persuaded cannot be forgotten.

In recurring however to the incidents of our march, our feelings forbid us to pass in silence those places, in which our wants were anticipated, or were met with promptness and cordiality. In Enfield, Wilmot, Andover, Boscawen, Concord, Hopkinton, Heniker, Washington and Newport, our necessities were not only attended to, but the smallest conveniences were supplied.

Neither can we pass in silent recollection the names of those gentlemen to whose liberality we

are indebted for many favors, viz : Messrs. Willis, Moore, Stickney, Hawley, Noyes, Perkins and Hon. J. Darling ; by each of whom was an entertainment furnished for the whole corps. We acknowledge with pleasure our obligations to other individuals— B. Chase, Esq. Messrs. Little, Moore, Healey, Gen. Pierce and Cols. M'Neil and Cheney. From the citizens of Concord we experienced a politeness and urbanity, worthy of the capital of the enlightened people of New-Hampshire.

The excursion was intended as a relaxation from severer pursuits, to improve and exhibit the discipline of the corps, and to extend our acquaintance with our fellow citizens and learn the characteristics of the country. The attainment of those objects has been facilitated by the flattering reception with which we have met ; and we feel more than a sentiment of self gratification from the interest excited in our behalf, and in that of our beloved Instructor, since the consideration bestowed upon the education of youth marks the tone of patriotism, and the influence of the finer feelings of our nature which contribute to the embellishment of life.

It is not for ourselves individually, we solicit public approbation, which would belong to merit better understood than ours could be, from the transient acquaintance formed during the late tour. Our wishes will be accomplished, if the design of the Institution, and its claims to public patronage, are

duly appreciated and awarded by an enlightened community.

JOHN SAVAGE, Jun.	} Committee.
RUFUS EMERSON,	
S. D. PITKIN,	
W. M. MURRAY,	
JOHN A. HARLESTON,	

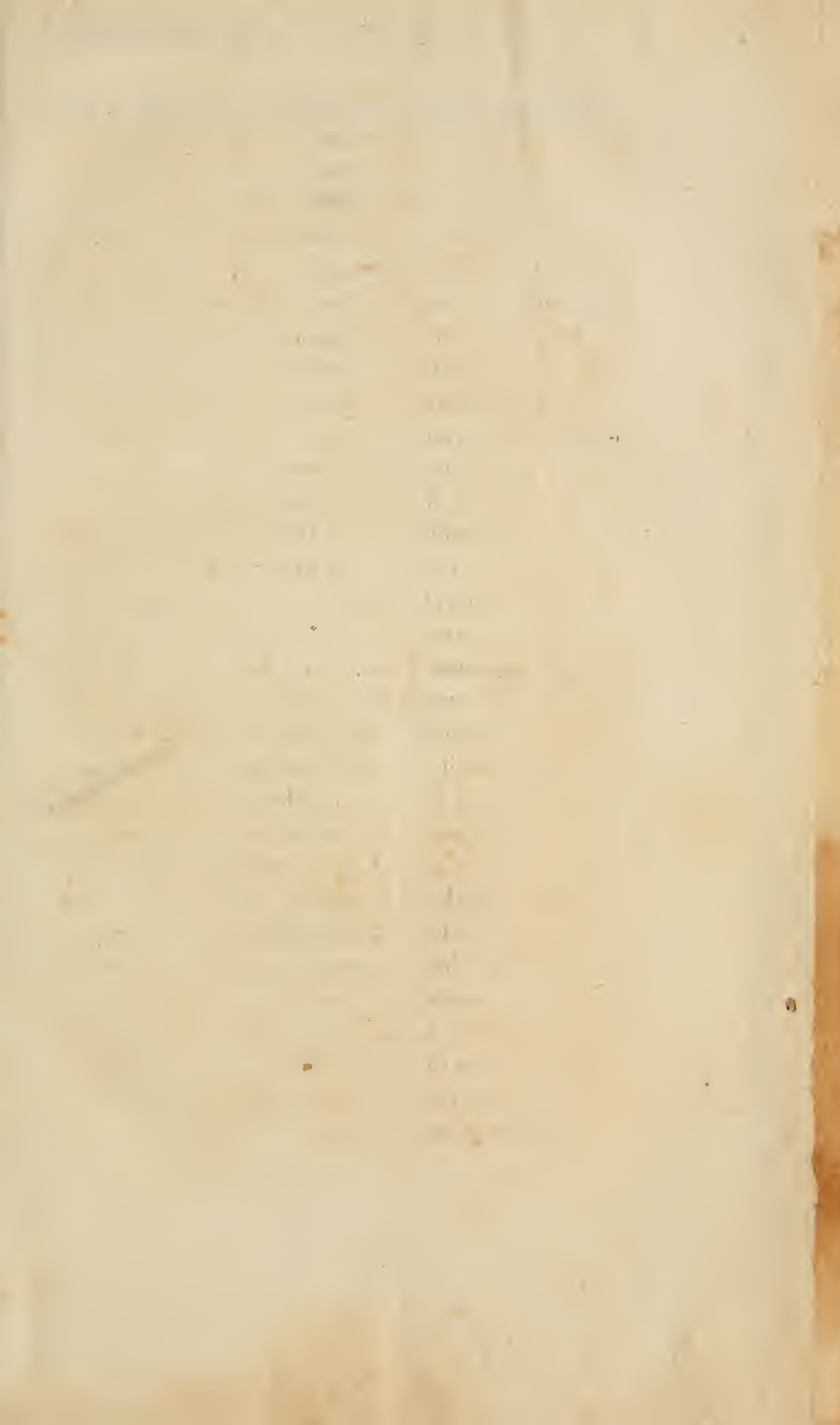
Thus with a rapid glance have been noticed such of the occurrences, as appeared the most prominent from the hurried notes of the writer as taken during the period of our excursion.

Among other benefits which we had realized in our tour, the happy effects of industrious and well regulated habits, which often form the man anew, had now been experienced. During this our short excursion, a test, in some degree, of the force of habit was afforded, and the lesson was a lesson of improvement. Many of our fellow Cadets, with their equipage for a burthen, their arms and accoutrements, scarce advanced to the age of 14 years, were at no time the sufferers of any degree of inconvenience from the travel of one day and another in succession. With an atmosphere heated almost to an insufferable degree, a road sometimes deep in sand, and then rough and mountainous, many of our younger brothers were unwilling to acknowledge their inability to vie with any in our corps.

Whilst it is gratifying in the extreme, to observe that laudable spirit, and youthful desire to excel and become citizens of merit and usefulness, it is equally so to the lover of his country, to notice the general improvements, coeval with its growth, and rapid advances to eminence and power, and with them the

efforts of American genius towards improvement in the sciences, in connexion with the arts; which are most deserving of merit. Experience has taught men that intelligence is the handmaid of Freedom, and that an enlightened people are not only the most eminent and deserving, but that such alone are the safe conductors of the affairs of a Republic. The governing principles in the system of education at the *Scientific* and *Military Academy*, are such as to combine the qualifications of both citizen and soldier, and we have only to recur without further reflection, to the examples of the past to determine their pre-eminence. A Grecian, and a Roman Republic, had a name and an existence, whilst from the consequence of a general cultivation of military science in connexion with others, every individual acknowledged and felt himself a soldier. But, a reversion of feeling, and the principles which governed in their advances as a nation, were only attended with a prostration of their boasted liberties.

Associated with those principles of improvement which govern in our progress as students, such as induce at an early period a *love of country* and inspire the mind with an ardour to cultivate and defend the honour and dearest interest of the nation which gave us birth, cannot become too early rooted, and whilst an identity of interest becomes prevalent with the rising spirit of our country, we have the surest pledge of an uninterrupted enjoyment of that inheritance committed to us by the *Fathers* of our *Nation*.





Amplere

