TO THE CLERGY OF THE TEN DIOCESSES.

In view of the near approach of the Advent Season we would utter a word of earnest appeal to the Rectors of Parishes.

That the University is dependent, if not for existence, yet for its growth and efficiency, upon the nourishing care and continual support of the Ten Dioceses, which have called it into existence, must be evident to every one.

Where is there, in this or any other country, an instance of a University built up on any scale, without an original endowment, or else the regular support of the State or the people? That this Institution has so far built itself up almost entirely without the aid of either of these, while it should strongly commend it to the confidence of the public, ought not to produce the impression that it can continue to do so. The growth and expansion have been constant, and under the circumstances truly marvelous. But with those grows also the certainty that if it is to be left to itself alone, if the support of its constituency is to be diminished instead of increased each year, the University cannot fulfill its mission.

The Bishops and Trustees hoped every thing from the Annual Advent Collection in behalf of the University. They thought that if our three or four hundred parishes had its claims properly presented to them, and a collection taken, on an appointed and well understood day—the Third Sunday in Advent was chosen—it could not fail of a regular and constantly increasing support. In three years the Advent collections summed up under $5,000. Last year they were perhaps $2,100. The annual expenses under the most economic management—each officer, with less than the pay of one, doing the work of two men—are $20,000. Not a permanent building is even commenced. And for what the University is doing, and to what extent it deserves the confidence of the Church and country, under these adverse circumstances, we are not afraid to appeal to the testimony of any one of the Bishops and Trustees who were present at the annual meeting in July, or of the numerous visitors, some of the most prominent and influential citizens of our land, who have been among us during the summer.

We make our fourth Advent appeal to the Church, and in spite of the past, hope better things in the future.

BISHOP QUINTAL'S MISSION.

The Board of Trustees of the University of the South, at its late meeting, long and anxiously discussed the future prospects of the University. While the greatest gratification was felt and expressed at the success which had hither-to attended it, there was a profound feeling of the necessity of securing what had already been accomplished, and building upon the foundations so well laid; all felt that we were upon the threshold only of the great work, which the Church, and the wisdom of our revered fathers in the Church, had devolved upon us. We felt this responsibility as one that could not be postponed or transferred. It was finally concluded that we must at once enter upon the task of raising an endowment, commensurate with the importance of our work, and the necessity of building up the University to the measure of the needs and expectations of our Church and country. An endowment of $500,000, was believed to be the least sum to which we should limit our present efforts. This conclusion having been reached, the next question was, how shall we proceed to raise this endowment? With entire unanimity, all minds were directed to the Bishop of Tennessee, upon whose devotion to the interests of the University, evidenced in so many labors in its behalf, all felt we might safely count. The following Resolution was at once agreed upon and passed:

Resolved, That for the purpose of raising a fund of not less than $500,000, as an endowment of the University of the South, the Rt. Rev. the Bishop of Tennessee is hereby requested, as the Commissioner of the University, to procure one thousand subscriptions of $500 each, or to take such other steps as he may deem best to secure a sufficient amount for the endowment; and further, that he is authorized to require five per cent. of all subscriptions to be paid in cash, which shall be his compensation for services rendered and expenses incurred.

It was suggested that if it were possible to procure the services of some layman, well known to the country and identified with the Institution, it would greatly aid the Bishop in his labors, and it was

Resolved, That General J. B. Kershaw, of South Carolina, is requested to render such aid to the Bishop in his work as he may be able to give, and that his expenses be defrayed by the University.

It was further

Resolved, That in case the Bishop of Tennessee consents to accept the mission tendered him, the other Bishops connected with the University are hereby earnestly and respectfully requested to co-operate with him in their respective Dioceses, by their personal aid and influence, as well as by obtaining for him the assistance of such clergy men or laymen, as he may find able and willing to unite with him in the work.

In 1859, Bishops Polk and Elliott were appointed commissioners to raise an endowment fund for the University. In a few months, in two Dioceses alone, they had received notes and obligations to the amount of $400,000. The University had then no existence, except its location and two temporary buildings; all was in the future. Bishop Quintal goes forth as a Commissioner to raise an endowment for a University, which is already well established and moving forward with a steady and prosperous onward progress. Its endowment now will enable its operations, increase its usefulness, and give scope and vigor to all its departments, enabling new schools of instruction to be opened, thus promoting the interests of the Church and country.

WHERE SHALL WE SEND OUR BOYS TO SCHOOL?

This question is presenting itself daily to thousands of parents, who, with an anxious feeling for their future, see their sons growing beyond the influence of home teaching, and the select school of their childhood, seeking perhaps questionable companionship, getting impatient of advice and remonstrance, copying vicious examples, and voting school books a bore. "We must break up this state of things," is the conclusion of the discussion—but where shall we send the boy? Two classes of schools are strongly recommended: the one is purely secular, it may be a Public Graded School, a State University, a Masonic or Odd Fellows' College; but whichever it is, it is understood that religious teaching forms no part of its studies—at the utmost a brief daily prayer in the morning, and a general requirement that the students should attend some church once on Sunday, is all that recognizes Christianity. Brought up in various religious organizations, and some without any religious teaching, there is nothing to preserve faith in Christianity, or to impel the mind of youth to look to a higher power for aid, to shape for their future a course of life based upon high religious principle, and
hence of the highest degree of moral culture. The danger in such school associations is, that the boy will lose the early impressions of his home faith, and find himself, under the influence of the jest and ridicule of religion prevailing around him, ashamed to evidence, by his life and conduct, his accountability as a Christian youth.

On the other hand, there is a class of schools established by, and exclusively devoted to the interests of the Roman Catholic Church. We do not fault them for this—but these schools are commended to parents not Roman Catholics; and who have no desire that their children should be of that faith, as schools presenting peculiar advantages of thorough teaching, at less than ordinary cost, and we are assured that they will not attempt to influence the religious belief of the pupils entrusted to their charge. Of the fallacy of the latter assurance, we have too many sad examples. As regards the thoroughness of their teaching, we have no evidence of any superior scholarship, either in the instructors or graduates—as a matter of fact, we believe that in the higher grades of scholarship, especially in scientific studies, these Roman Catholic schools are very far behind—their claim to patronage must therefore rest on cheapness alone; but in this respect they do not compare with our public schools, and vary but little from the charges of other schools of the same grade. But Churchmen at least, who are solicited to send their sons to Roman Catholic schools, would do well to consider the view taken by Roman Catholic writers, expressed in an article which we find in the Southern Churchman of late date.

The Episcopal Church, whose membership consists so largely of the educated classes in this country, furnishes a larger proportion of youth to be educated than any other religious body; prima facie, the support it affords to church schools ought to be in proportion to the number of its children, and our church schools ought to be filled to overflowing; but in point of fact it has hitherto been the case that Churchmen have been neglectful of their own schools, and scattered their patronage almost indiscriminately. Concentrated on our church schools, an impetus would be given to the cause of Christian education, which is inestimable. To return to the question which stands at the head of this article—where shall we send our boys to school? Let parents inquire—Is there no church school where we can have the assurance that our children will be guarded against the seductions and temptations which assail youth, and receive at the same time sound religious teaching with thorough instruction in secular branches—where their morals, their manners, and their hearts will improve by pure associations, and from which we may expect them to return to us educated Christian gentlemen? If your Bishop, your Rector, or your friends, cannot point out to you such a school, then and only then, would a Churchman be justified in seeking other schools; and subjecting his children to other influences and associations.

A NOBLE GIFT TO FARBIAULT.

We are indebted to a friend for the interesting account of the consecration services of the Memorial Chapel of the Good Shepherd, a chapel erected for the special use of Bishop Whipple's Church schools at Faribault, known as Seabury Divinity school and Shattuck Collegiate School.

This beautiful chapel is of stone in the early pointed Gothic style, and is surmounted by a stone spire. The entire floor is paved with beautiful encaustic tiles imported from Europe; the Lectern of polished brass; the front, of white marble executed at Carrara, Italy; the furniture, of carved oak throughout; the Communion Service, of solid silver inlaid with gold; the windows of stained glass, executed in England. The dimensions are, extreme length 83 by 30 feet, and the entire cost was over thirty thousand dollars.

The natural inquiry is, how could so costly a building be furnished in an extreme North Western Missionary Diocese, as a mere chapel to a school? The article from which we have gathered these particulars informs us that the entire cost of this beautiful church was defrayed by Mrs. H. G. Shumway, of Chicago, as a memorial of a deceased daughter. We have no doubt that the good Bishop of Minnesota had often wondered when and how he could ever raise the means to put up a plain Chapel for his school, which should cost perhaps five or six thousand dollars, and his heart must have swelled with gratitude to God when this pious daughter of the church said to him, "I will build your Chapel." We cannot forbear to extract the following beautiful passage from the Bishop's consecration sermon:

"This is also true in the wise forethought which builds for God, and so the work lasts forever. The rule with us is to add store to store until called to the bed of death. The will is hastily made in the name of God, and often God is forgotten; the hoarded wealth is hastily distributed, and not a trace of it left in one generation. I do not know of a people on the earth who are so generous as are the Americans, and I fear I know of none so wonderfully blessed of God who have founded so few charities to go on and on forever. Shall I tell you of men and women in England who have been dead 300 years, whose works of love are multiplying daily? I could tell you of schools, colleges, churches, hospitals, orphanages and homes, built centuries ago, which are like trees of life budding and bearing fruit for the healing of nations. I once stood by a building erected for God, hundreds of years ago, and a friend asked a passing laborer, who built this? The man said, 'William of Malmesbury,' but when asked, who was the king then? answered, 'I have never heard.' The name of the king had perished, but the name of him who built for God will live forever. It is a good thing to link one's name to the cross by works of love. I have read of an epitaph in an acre of God across the sea, 'Here lies Stella, who having transported to Heaven her fortune, which was expended in works of charity, has gone to enjoy it.'"

During the past year we have seen notices of several churches erected as memorials to single individuals or families, and we wonder that those who have wealth do not oftener consecrate it in this manner to God's service, linking their names in the memories of generations by an act of noble beneficence.

We trust that some noble son or daughter of the church who shall learn that our two hundred students, their professors, families and visitors, numbering many of the Bishops and Clergy, are now worshipping in a plain frame building, which has been repeatedly enlarged and is still unable to accommodate all of those who desire to attend the Church services, will be moved to follow the example of Mrs. Shumway, and erect for our University a stone chapel suitable to the grand work of our University, present and prospective. We doubt not that $30,000 could be here expended in erecting a church which would be of twice the capacity of that at Faribault.

Prof. C. L. C. Minor, having been invited to the Presidency of the Virginia Agricultural College, and strongly urged by his many Virginia friends to accept this honorable position, has accepted the invitation, and returned to Virginia.

Col. F. Schaller has succeeded Prof. Juy, now of the University of Mississippi, as Instructor of Modern Languages.
ENDOWMENTS, WHY NECESSARY.

We see it stated that Princeton College, New Jersey, had received over a million of dollars since Dr. McCosh was induced to leave Scotland and assume its Presidency. That astute Scotman is reported to have said, "That at this day any man who was possessed of one hundred thousand dollars and did not give ten or twenty thousand to the cause of education, was in danger of losing caste and falling behind the standard of respectability."

Endowments to a certain extent are necessary to the prosperity of a College or University of high grade and enlarged range of studies. There are always in the lower range of studies a sufficient number of students to furnish compensation to the Professors employed in those branches, but as you ascend the scale, the number of students diminishes, and, while talent of the best description is needed in the Professor's chair, the number of students in that department is relatively too small to the cost of teaching, and endowments of such chairs are requisite, in order that such higher studies can be pursued at all. So again endowments are necessary to give stability and independence to an Institution, so that neither its scholarship nor its government shall be shaped to suit more financial interest, or made to conform to the injudicious requirements of patrons, under penalty of withdrawal, and want of support. There are, moreover, constantly, applications for reduction of tuition and free tuition from young men who deserve to be assisted, and who, as educated men, would take important positions in both Church and State, and an Institution needs to have it in its power to provide for and receive such applicants.

This system of endowment, might, if carried too far, become injurious by lessening the interest of Professors in their teaching, and also upon students in not being required to pay at all, and hence lessening their appreciation of the value of the education they are receiving. It will be a long time, however, before we need to have any anxiety on that score.

The Theological Department must be altogether supported by the endowment of its Chairs and Scholarships in great part, or else supported by the uncertain resources afforded by individuals and church offerings. If the Professorships were endowed, it is probable that the support of students could be met by the systematic pledges of Parish organizations and individuals. The number of students at the University, either entered as Theological students or preparing to do so, is increasing, and there seems no reason why the Church should not at once avail itself of the advantages afforded by the University to develop and enlarge our Theological Department to the full measure of the requirements of at least our own ten Dioceses.

A RETROSPECT OF THE PAST FOUR YEARS.

On the 18th day of September, the University entered upon its fifth year. On that day, four years ago, the Vice-Chancellor announced to a small number of persons in the chapel, that the University was officially inaugurated. With a Vice-Chancellor, a Head Master, three Instructors, and nine students, the Junior Department of the University entered upon its labors. Since that time, the Junior Department has been expanded into an open-course University, with the schools of Greek, Latin, Mathematics, Metaphysics, English Literature, Physics, Chemistry, Modern Languages, and Moral Science, fully organized, each under the charge of a Professor. Intimately connected with the University, there is a Grammar School, having three Instructors, assisted by the Professors of the different departments. There are now in attendance upon the Institution more than 200 students, and a more gentlemanly and orderly assemblage of boys and young men could scarcely be found. Indeed, their quietness and correct deportment is the remark of all visitors.

Not only has the University developed astonishingly in its internal relations, but it has equally done so in its outward appearance and surroundings. At the opening of the school there were but six families resident at University Place; at the present time there are six times that number: and University Station has become the flourishing village of Sewanee, with a population of 500 souls, and is the centre of considerable trade, extending some twenty or thirty miles around. This village, and the whole of the University domain, by authority of the State of Tennessee, are under municipal authorities, (Recorder, Marshal, and Constables,) appointed by the Board of Trustees, thus securing to us complete control of what might, under other circumstances, become a dangerous element in our system.

The houses recently built are more aristocratic in their structure, and the older houses have been much improved in this respect. Every thing begins to wear a new aspect. The band of art has been impressed upon the face of nature; and the yards, adorned with flowers by the elegant industry of the ladies, make the place a beautiful sylvan retreat, which the Graces as well as the Muses deign to honor and bless with their presence.

The chapel has received many important alterations and additions; lecture-rooms for the several Professors have been provided; a large study hall for the Grammar School, and dormitories for the students have been erected, and as many as 400 can now be accommodated. And why should we not have them? The schools are under the administration of Professors in every way eminently fitted for their duties, drawn as they are from different quarters of our country as well as from abroad, and combining as they do American and European, military and civil training, literary culture, and scientific attainments. The University students, whom we now have, compare favorably for good order and gentlemanly deportment, study and mental discipline, with those of any similar institution. They are surrounded with every advantage, moral and social, intellectual and physical: a salubrious climate, refined and cultivated society, which they are allowed to enjoy under proper restrictions, opportunities and incentives to study of no ordinary character, and all under the hallowing influence of the Church and her holy offices.

Of these advantages they are not unmindful, and during the present and the last term, there has been evinced a style of scholarship, a devotion to study, and a spirit of emulation, every way worthy of them.

Considering the difficulties which loomed above the horizon, and clouded the birth of the Institution, in that disastrous year to Southern industry, 1868, what must have been the faith of those who were to guide her tottering steps, in a power above commercial and industrial influences, that would not suffer to fail an enterprise fraught with such mighty effects upon the dearest and highest interests of man? With these difficulties and dangers, by the blessing of God, she has been enabled to cope, and to achieve a success, rare and wonderful. Looking back to the past with pride, and forward to the future with hope, the University thinks she sees before her harbingers of continued growth, and in the attitude of a home school, she offers her blessings and benefits to our Southern land.
A new furnace, of large size, has just been placed in the chapel. It bids fair to be a very comfortable addition, and was much needed.

The Daughters of Ex-President Davis, who have been spending the summer here with their relative, Mrs. Anderson, were suddenly called away to Memphis, by a dispatch announcing the death of their little brother Willie, eleven years old. During his visit here last summer, Mr. Davis expressed the hopes and joys which centered in this boy, and his death is another bitter drop in his cup of sorrow.

Drills with the new Enfield rifles are now going on spiritedly. The exercises and manoeuvres are becoming quite respectable.

Bishop Quintard, on his recent visit, expressed high gratification at the appearance of the students, in their scholastic caps and gowns. The young gentlemen look very like incipient savans in their new costume.

A Site has been selected for the first of the contemplated University buildings, on the park, near the old Hardee baseball grounds. The building is to be 125 feet long by 35 feet wide, and three stories high, with a tower, and mansard roof. The design is furnished by Mr. Littell, of New York, and is to be executed in stone, at a cost of $25,000.

The New Coal Mine opened on the University domain, within easy hauling distance of the chapel, is furnishing excellent coal to residents at fifteen cents per bushel. An inclined, with stationary plant, has been built by the University.

The Sewannee C. and R. R. Co. are running numerous coal trains over their track. They have modified their rates of freight, and no deduction for board will be made in case of death. Neither clothing, nor spending money, nor supplies of any kind, will be furnished, unless there is money on deposit over and above the regular Term fees. Tuition fee will be refunded in case of death, or withdrawal through sickness. Board will be charged only for the time the pupil is present.

Parents and guardians are requested not to withdraw pupils just preceding the examination, and no deduction for board will be made in case of such withdrawal.

Money intended for the use of pupils, as well as the regular Term fees, should be sent to Dr. H. M. Anderson, Treasurer, Sewanee, Tenn.

Neither clothing nor spending money, nor supplies of any kind, will be furnished, unless there is money on deposit over and above the regular Term fees. Tuition fee will be refunded in case of death, or withdrawal through sickness. Board will be charged only for the time the pupil is present.

Payments are due on the first day of each Term. If funds are not then in hand, a draft for the amount will be drawn on the parent or guardian.

Further information may be obtained by addressing the undersigned, Sewanee, Franklin County, Tennessee.

J. GORGAS, Vice Chancellor.