The Board of Trustees will meet here for their annual supervision of the affairs of the University, on Wednesday, the 9th of July. Matters of much moment to the University will claim their attention. Among the most important of these will be the steps to be taken toward the erection of the permanent buildings required in the further development of their great design. The present agreeable group of frame buildings clustered about the chapel, has well served its purpose, and answers admirably for the use of the Grammar School, and even for the academic instruction. Now, however, that the several Schools of the University are well established, other and less perishable buildings will be indispensable. Progress is to be the key-note of the future of the University, as it has been of its past; and this progress will be the result of the united and earnest effort of all connected with its affairs — from the Board of Trustees downward.

Restricted as is its endowment, the University has adequate resources in the Church, which is united in its support; and the Church will answer to the appeal of the Trustees whom she has chosen to represent her in this undertaking. These are her highest dignitaries, her earnest priests, and her eminent laymen. The confidence inspired by whatever step the Trustees may recommend to be taken in advance, will assuredly procure such modest means as may be necessary to carry out the work, moderately, perseveringly and successfully. Their wisdom will be able to devise the best means of attaining what they and the Church they represent desire, viz: the gradual, and therefore sure, development of the University.

Connected with this question of permanent buildings, will be the farther separation of the University departments from the business of the Grammar School. This most desirable and necessary end will be most effectually subserved by the structure or structures in contemplation. An annual, easy outlay will effect in a few years all that is needed in the way of buildings, library and apparatus.

After all, it is not vast endowments nor mines of wealth that will best establish the University of the Church; but rather the devoted, continued and zealous labors and offerings of all concerned in the success of the undertaking — bishops, priests, laymen, professors, officers, instructors — all impressed with a sense of the value and dignity of the work.

The labors of the Rt. Rev. the Bishop of Tennessee in behalf of the University of the South, as the Commissioner of the Board of Trustees, have been gigantic. We find in the Journal of the Forty-first Annual Convention of the Diocese of Tennessee, which was held in St. Mary's Cathedral, Memphis, on the 22d, 23d and 24th of April, 1873, a brief account of his labors; but brief as it is, it takes nearly four pages of close print. Commencing his appeals on the second Sunday in Advent in Grace Church, Demden, S. C., the week was spent in company with the other Commissioner, General Kershaw, in Charleston. Then, both visiting Augusta, Georgia, Bishop Quintard returned to South Carolina, preaching at Abbeville, Greenville, Winnsboro', and Columbia. A second trip was made, the middle of January having in the meantime arrived, to Augusta; and Macon and Savannah were visited. It was our privilege to hear the Bishop both at St. John's and in Christ Church, Savannah, and his efforts there were among the most brilliant we have yet listened to from this eloquent divine. On that day the Bishop was followed by General Kershaw and Col. Whittle, both of whom spoke with that fervor and earnestness with which they carry out whatever they have undertaken. If the success in Georgia was less peculiarly than in South Carolina, the reasons must, we think, be sought in the fact of many Colleges being already established in that State, and in the little knowledge the Georgians seem to have as yet of our labors, aims and necessities; which lack of information will, we doubt not, in due time, give way to a higher and juster appreciation. Once more visiting Macon, Bishop Quintard proceeded to Columbus; thence into Alabama, where he only officiated in Montgomery; his intention being a more thorough visitation of Texas. Stopping but briefly in Mobile and New Orleans, Galveston was reached on the 8th February, on Septuagesima Sunday, where the Bishop preached in Trinity Church, Galveston; and subsequently was accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Carmichael:

"Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention are hereby tendered to the Bishop of the Diocese for his recent efforts in behalf of the University of the South."

We hope that our Trustees, whether Bishops or other Clergy or lay delegates, will find time to read the Record, for we feel assured that the most casual glances will give them a high and growing appreciation of the claims our University has upon their thoughts, and the steady tread of her onward march. We do not by any means desire to boast of our own efforts, or demand too lofty commendation for their success; but we do believe that the present status and future prospects of this Institution are remarkably encouraging from every standpoint. We shall leave the verification of this to the personal observation of the members of the Board when they meet this summer, and in the meantime we wish to suggest some improvements and additions that strike us as absolutely essential.

First of all, we are compelled to acknowledge that we are growing too fast for tem-
porizing policy. Our lecture-rooms must be larger and better adapted to their ends, and withal more numerous. Our University students must have every facility for taking notes, which is almost a sine quod non in the instruction of a Professor. In the Grammar School the pupils must be drilled day after day in the mere words of the book, and made to repeat from week to week all they have lately learned; the iron must always be kept hot, and the striking must always go on until the mastery of the lessons is obtained by sheer friction. In the lectures of a Professor, on the other hand, the system is far more discursive. The text-book furnishes merely the text—the sermon is almost entirely the Professor's. The students are led to the Pierian Spring, and there they hear the whispers of the Muses; but they may drink and they may hear, or, as is alas! too often the case, they may flee the sparkling stream and stop their ears. But, whatever the disposition of the student, it is clearly the duty of the University to afford to all her members the fullest opportunities for advancement. For a student to remember all a lecture, even when he has just heard it, all its logic and all its examples, without reference to refresh his memory, is impossible; and, in a majority of cases, the text-book of the class does not supply what is needed. By all means, then, let our new class-rooms be improved in this respect.

We think, too, that the scheme of degrees, as laid down in the Statutes, ought to be very much altered and enlarged. If our Trustees have been able to observe, as carefully as we are compelled to do, the amount of preparation our Southern boys, since the war, bring to the University, they will readily see that the requirements for the titles of B. A. and M. A. are both far beyond the average ability of our students; not only so, but they are considerably higher than in any college in the United States, so far as we know. It strikes us as high time as we are compelled to do, the amount of preparation our Southern boys, since the war, bring to the University, they will readily see that the requirements for the titles of B. A. and M. A. are both far beyond the average ability of our students; not only so, but they are considerably higher than in any college in the United States, so far as we know. It strikes us as high time that other degrees were being added. We must put something in the reach of men of every turn and bent—and so we ought to hold out literary and scientific diplomas at once. If we do not, our students will undoubtedly leave us for other more comprehensive institutions. We would not by any means seem to advocate either an undisciplined standard or laxity in awarding; on the contrary, by word and pen will we oppose any tendency towards degrading the worth of our University honors. But we would avoid erring in a contrary direction. The position and value that we wish to give to our diplomas and prizes can only be obtained gradually, and after a course of discipline which shall act not only on the influences surrounding us here, but throughout the whole country, and we must advance slowly, step by step, to our goal. The whole temper of our American people is such that they cannot, at best, bear the rigidity of European training either in manners or scholarship, and we must be satisfied, after years of careful perseverance, to get a system which shall have the foreign advantages of accuracy and strictness, and our own equally important features of life and freshness. The subject of degrees has engaged the most earnest attention of the Hebdomadal Board during the last two terms, and the schemes they have adopted for laying before the Trustees seem eminently suited to our present emergencies. These schemes will be presented to the Board of Trustees in the Vice-Chancellor's Report, and we anticipate prompt and judicious action.

We beg leave also to call attention to the necessity of increasing our list of prizes and rewards. It is quite time for the establishment of Scholarships and Fellowships on the English plan, and which shall furnish substantial inducements towards a literary life. The surest way for us to forward our own peculiar ideas of education is to teach our future Professors from the beginning to the end of our courses, and then give them a sufficient support whilst they further prosecute the studies of any department towards which they are drawn, with a view to becoming assistants, and ultimately, as vacancies occur, heads of schools in the University. Elsewhere will be found our views on the subject of such prizes as are mere certificates; for this other kind, which are substantial and tangible, and at once dispense with the necessity of "taking thought for the morrow," we are convinced the time has come. There are many students here whose whole plan of life would be materially altered by the offering of a Fellowship of $500 a year, and the University would be none the loser. By all means we should have Fellowships and Scholarships.

We desire to say a word about the two Debating Societies connected with the University. They have been, term after term, steadily prosecuting their self-imposed labors, and their toils are not without fruit. They deserve the more credit in that they have had not a few disappointments and annoyances to contend with. Neither of the Societies has a hall. The "Sigma Epsilon" have been holding their meetings in Prof. Danby's lecture-room, while their junior wing makes use of Prof. Craig's. The "Pi Omega" still meet in the Library. None of these arrangements are satisfactory, for a variety of reasons. Can our Trustees not build them some local habitation? The importance of these Societies cannot be overestimated. The mind does not receive in them more training than the manners, and gentlemanly bearing and kindly feelings are perpetually manifested. We are afraid that the Faculty, without intending it, are rather lukewarm with regard to the claims of the Debating Societies. We hope that the members of the Board of Trustees will set them an example of demonstrative interest.

While on this matter, we are reminded of our urgent and increasing need of a large building for our public exercises of all kinds. It seems a pity to be compelled any longer to injure the chapel by throwing it open for such purposes, and neither the Grammar School nor the Junior Hall are in any way adapted to the requirements of anniversary occasions.

We are obliged to confess that the present dispositions of our scholastic terms with regard to "Commencement Day" does not work with perfect smoothness. The University Year begins about the middle of July, introducing a long term during which the bulk of the year's labor is done. From December 18 to March 18 is a vacation of twelve weeks, and in this interval at least half the preceding term's acquisition is gone. Then, to cap this, the following term is unusually short and much interrupted, and scarcely gives time even to repair the damage the holidays have done to the stock of knowledge and habits of study, bringing us to the final examination with much less preparation and attainment than a better economy of our time would assuredly entail. Could it not be so arranged that no break would occur in our scholastic year? Every week that can be added to the Lent term is just that much clear gain. We know, of course, that many of our Trustees are not masters of their own time; but if there is any way of remedying this "loose screw," we trust that the Board will give it some consideration.

We print elsewhere an extract from an esteemed S. C. contemporary, in which our University receives generous commendation. In one point, however, we beg to differ from the author, Col. Aiken: That is in regard to the present practicability and feasibility of establishing an Agricultural School on this plateau; inasmuch as there are far more pressing needs upon us now than the inauguration of such a school.
We have long been of the opinion that competitive examinations are inclined to be unfair, and that just as often as not the wrong man comes out at the top and bears off the honors. That this should be so is only to be accounted for on the score of luck, whose inexplicable logic brings it to pass that one shall, by the merest chance, only a few hours before, have read over, with the help of a translation, the special portion of Juvenal or Æschylus he finds assigned in the examination hall; while another, more studious, more earnest, and in every respect more deserving, may fail to understand the lines from ignorance of a few words, or inability to unravel one involved construction. This is the purest luck; and luck in contradistinction to the fruits of honest labor, should not be rewarded. In schools and colleges, especially in America where so little time is given to education, there is but one way that can in any measure keep us from bestowing the crowns upon the unworthy, and that is to honor not simple pre-eminence, not mere relative merit, but actual, absolute acquirement. He who is to receive a prize or gain an honor, must be not simply better than his fellows, but he must attain a certain standard, and all who attain that standard should fare alike. De minimis non curat, and because in a given examination A's marks are 265, and B's 250, this is not necessarily a criterion that A is the better man in the subject. To this it may be replied in defence of competitive examinations, that everybody knows that the published list of names merely certifies that A received a higher grade than B, and B than C, only in this special examination, and that nothing whatever is said about the best man, though, of course (the apologist may say), the inference is that the preparation for this examination involved a pretty thorough survey of the subject in all its branches, and consequently the fact of A's higher rank would seem to argue a more accurate and fuller knowledge. To this we answer, that on the one hand in this country where education is forced like a hot-house plant, and prematurely brought to an end, it is impossible to give the requisite time for the mastery of every study one takes up at college; and that on the other hand, to the world at large, or rather to that part which cares at all for such things, the man who stands first at the final examination is the best man all round. There are other objections we could easily name to a close system of respecting mere precedence and taking no count of actual attainment; but we think enough has been said to explain the course the "University of the South" has adopted, of making her prizes attainable, not by the heads of classes as such, but by any and all who shall rise to a certain fixed standard; and this standard is to be regulated, not by the extraordinary genius of one or two great lights, but by the average ability and acquirement. The University believes that there should be, first of all, prizes as rewards of industry, to be conferred at the end of each term, upon all whose term and examination marks come up to an established minimum in any and all branches; and that there should be, furthermore, more important prizes, awarded by special examinations annually, as a test of progress and attainment in subjects as distinguished from books. The University recognises also that no scheme of honors can be complete without prizes, such as Fellowships and Scholarships whose value is intrinsic and tangible. Of those prizes which are mere certificates and have no innate worth, such as diplomas, medals, etc., the University has an abundance, thanks to her benefactors; of the latter, the substantial emoluments, we have none as yet in our gift.

The University has now in vogue for terminal prizes, in the text of the term, grade cards of three orders, conferred respectively "Cum nōnnullā laude," "Cum magnā laude," "Cum summā laude," certifying that the holder has obtained out of a maximum of 5, 3, 2.4, 2.8, as the case may be.

For general progress and acquirement in the subjects of any school, after a special examination, not in the text traversed in the lecture-room, but in everything pertaining to the department of study, provided only it be not beyond the scope of the class in question, she has established a system of medals, which are awarded not to the student who receives the highest mark, but to all alike who reach a certain rank. By this means she does what she can to ensure the real growing of the mind, and not the idle repetition of a poll-parrot. In time, we hope to have inducements of other kinds for the advancement of learning, but for the present we believe that much can be done with what we already have, if only our own zeal be not wanting to arouse the unconscious powers and guide the curious investigations of our charges.
UNIVERSITY ITEMS.

APPROACHING MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.—Shortly after the appearance of this number, the most important event of the session will take place, the meeting of the Board of Trustees. It promises to be a more than usually interesting event this year, and important business awaits them. The whole community will receive the Right Reverend, reverend and honorable members with gladness and hospitality, and we trust their annual visit may be made so pleasant to them as to leave behind forever a friendly recollection of the shady groves of Sewanee.

The Cadet Corps will have a special drill before the Board, and the woods will actually resound with the reports of conflict; the Base Ball Clubs will have a grand game for the championship; while the Literary Societies will battle against each other with the weapons of logic and rhetoric, thus adding interest to the usual features of a University Commencement.

PORTRAIT OF THE LATE PRESIDENT JAMES K. POLK.—The following letter, addressed to the Rt. Rev. Bishop Quintard, dated "Polk Place," Nashville, May 9, 1873, has been received, and was, in the Bishop's absence, referred to the Vice-Chancellor:

"My Dear Sir:—I take pleasure to offer to your acceptance, for the 'University of the South,' the portrait of my husband, Ex-President James K. Polk. I have ordered it to be sent by Express to your address at Sewanee.

"I am, very respectfully,

"MRS. JAMES K. POLK."

The following reply was sent by the Vice-Chancellor:

"Madame,—Your letter to Bishop Quintard, of May 9th, placing at the disposal of the University the portrait of the late Ex-President Polk, has been referred to me in the absence of the Bishop. I beg, as Vice-Chancellor, to convey to you the thanks of the University for this appropriate gift. It will be placed where its presence will serve to recall to Southern youth the memory of one whose distinguished career as statesman and patriot they will be proud to claim as part of their heritage. With assurances of the highest respect, I am, Madame,

"Your obedient servant,

"J. GORGAS, Vice-Chancellor."

HON. GEORGE WILLIAMSON, of Shreveport, Louisiana, of the Board of Trustees of this University, has been appointed by the President, Minister of the South American Republics. While regretting the loss—we hope but for a season—of the highly valued interest which Colonel Williamson has always taken in the affairs of our University, we must congratulate the country upon this eminently happy selection and appointment to a mission—especially in our present relations with Mexico—which, we are fully assured, Col. Williamson will dignify.

IN THE PLACE OF JUDGE PHelan, resigned, Hon. Jacob Thompson has been elected a trustee of the University of the South, from the State of Tennessee. We trust Hon. Mr. Thompson with his presence during the meeting of the Board.

CONFIRMATION.—Whitsunday was an occasion of unusual interest in the Chapel of St. Augustine. The services were of a more joyous character than before the season, the chancel being appropriately decorated and the music unusually good. But the event of the day was the confirmation by the Bishop of Tennessee, of a class of thirteen young men—students of the University—and three young ladies. The Bishop preached, and afterwards delivered a most impressive address to the candidates.

We learn that another class is under instruction for Confirmation in the summer; and most of the older students of the University are already regular and interested communicants of the church.

EXTRACTS FROM THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BISHOP OF TENNESSEE, TO THE CONVENTION IN SESSION AT MEMPHIS, ON 23D APRIL, 1873.—"The Parish of St. Paul's on the Mountain, of which Professor Shoup is Rector, is in a very thriving condition. Arrangements are made for putting up a commodious and substantial church. The foundation is all built and the lumber on the ground. A free parish-school is in very successful operation, taught by two young ladies, Miss Marye and Miss Fairbanks, in which a thoroughly good work is being done.

"Fifth Sunday in Lent.—I preached in St. Augustine's Chapel in the morning, after services by Prof. Shoup. In the afternoon I administered the holy rite of Confirmation to three persons in private. They were presented by the Rev. Prof. Shoup, and were members of the Parish of St. Paul's on the Mountain. At night I preached in St. Paul's on the Mountain; confirmed a class of seventeen candidates, and delivered an address. The growing importance of this parish may be seen by a comparison of the report of last year with that which is now presented to the Convention. Last year, the Rector reported two infant baptisms; this year there have been sixty-five, of which number thirteen were adults. Last year there were two confirmations, and this year twenty.

"Monday, 31st March.—After evening prayer in St. Augustine's Chapel, I delivered an address at the request of the Vice-Chancellor, I conferred upon the students who had won them, during the Trinity term, testimonials of proficiency."

On May the 29th, the E. Q. B. Club met at the Library; Gen. Gorgas in the chair, and Gen. E. M. DuBois, leader of the evening's discussion, on the "Altkatholiken Movement." In our next we shall present the leading points made by the speaker. Among the guests present were Bishop Quintard and Col. Marye of Chattanooga.

CHURCH OFFERINGS RECEIVED SINCE MAY 1, 1873.

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AR KANSAS.

St. Paul's Mission, Fayetteville...... | $5.00 |
Previously reported                    | $249.50 |
                              | $189.15  |
                              | $213.65  |

PRESENT BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

BISHOPS.


CLERICAL AND LAY TRUSTEES.

Florida.—Rev. W. C. Williams, D.D., Secretary, L. N. Whittle.
Mississippi.—Rev. W. C. Crane, D.D., T. E. B. Ferguson, W. R. Balfour, M. D.

SEWANEE CADET CORPS.


COMPANY A.


COMPANY B.

THE UNIVERSITY RECORD.

25

SOCIETIES AT UNIVERSITY PLACE, SEWANEE.

E. Q. B. (SQUIRES) CLUB.

This is a club formed for literary and social purposes. The name is taken from the initial letters of the University motto—"Ecces quam comum."'

OFFICERS.

President, Judge John D. Phelan.
Secretary, Major George R. Fairbanks.
Treasurer, Colonel T. F. Sevier.

LITERARY SOCIETIES.

25 ΜΩΣΗ ΣΟCIETY.


SIGMA EPSILON SOCIETY.


JUNIOR DIVISION, SIGMA EPSILON.

President appointed each meeting, by Senior Division. Thos. H. Worthington, Miss., Vice-President. C. R. Harris, Tenn., Secretary. Horace Higgins, Texas, Critic. J. H. Hanna, Ala., Treasurer.

The chief object of these Societies is improvement in composition and eloquence, and the general improvement of the students. They tend to develop the literary taste, and exert a wholesome influence upon the general deportment.

GUILD OF ST. MARK.


The object of this Association is three-fold: First, religious advancement among themselves; second, improving the tone of morals among the students; third, missionary work in the country round about.

SEWANEE BASE BALL CLUB.


ST. AUGUSTINE'S CHAPEL CHOIR.

Decant. Sinuons, Graban, Guran, Herndon, Aiken, Meares, Gray, Boynton, Valent, DuRose.


Steele, Gray.


Tenore. Van Hoose, Stout. Trenholm, Plant.

Directors and Organist. W. F. Graban.

THE UNIVERSITY RECORD.

SEWANEE, TENN., JULY 1873.

THOMAS WILLIAMSON, CARRIE HARRISON, COM. ON PUBLIC'S.

F. SCHALLER, OH'MIN.

OUR TERMS.

The Record will be published monthly. Twelve numbers constitute one volume. Yearly subscription, or for twelve numbers, one dollar — payable invariably in advance. Single numbers Ten Cents.

Advertisements two dollars per square for each insertion; one-half square one dollar. Liberal discount made for one-half yearly and liberal advertisements.

Address all communications to "UNIVERSITY RECORD," Sewanee Post-office, Tennessee.

We shall be pleased to exchange.

While this issue is going through the press, we are every day expecting the arrival of our venerable Chancellor, the Rt. Rev. Dr. Green, Bishop of Mississippi.

The Rt. Rev. Bishops of Tennessee, of Texas, and of Florida, are soon expected at the University to take up their summer-quarters among us.

We regret to learn that one of our most active Trustees, Col. L. N. Whittle, of Macon, Ga., will be prevented from attending the annual session of the Board.

After protracted absence, Judge Phelan has together with his amiable lady, returned to Sewanee to spend with us the summer months.

The genial and pleasing presence of our late Trustee was welcomed by all, but unfortunately that pleasure somewhat marred by his still continuing indisposition. The fine summer air of our plateau, however, we have full confidence will soon restore him; and we hope ere long again to see him occupying his accustomed place at the head of the E. Q. B. Club.

Among the transient visitors to our University, we note the names of Col. Garth, of Huntsville, Ala.; Charles Fish, of Evansville, Indiana; Mr. J. J. Mackenzie, and lady, of Scottish, Lawrence County, Mary, of Chattanooga, Tenn.; Thos. Tanner, of Penna., and the Rev. Mr. Benedick, of St. John's, Savannah, Geo.

We were also pleased to greet the Rt. Rev. Bishop of Tennessee, who gladdened us by a week's sojourn in our midst, and we look forward with pleasure to seeing him again at the meeting of our Board, when we hope that he may be induced to remain longer among us, and enjoy somewhat of the rest to which his arduous labors give him a full claim.

The first-comers of our summer guests are Col. W. S. Lovell and family, of Miss., and Dr. Horton and lady, of Nashville, Tenn.

On the evening of Saturday, May 31st, it was our pleasure to be present at a joint debate between the members of the "Sigmas" and "Omegas" Societies, which was held in the Junior Study Hall. President C. M. Gray of the "Sigmas" presided with his usual grace and eloquence; President J. A. Van Hoose of the "Omegas," acted as critic for the evening; and Messrs. M. M. Green (P.O.), T. H. Hawks (S.E.) and E. C. Steel (P.O.) were elected to act as judges of the question: Has popular superstition a beneficial effect upon literature?

The participants in the debate were Messrs. B. B. Myles (S.E.), John Kershaw (P.O.), R. M. Payne (P.O.), T. M. Scroggs (S.E.), H. Rett (S.E.), T. Begins (P.O.), John Davis (P.O.), and W. Gregg (S.E.), fully bringing out the mettle of either Society.

The speeches of Messrs. Myles and Davis should especially remarked, and through their eloquence, partly, the affirmative carried their point. We hope that the two Societies will soon meet again for the purpose of another contest in debate.

The members of the "University Cornet Band" have received a very handsome set of instruments from New York, made by John Stratton of that city. They consist of two (2) Eb Cornets, two (2) Bb Cornets, two (2) Altos, one (1) Baritone, and one (1) Tuba with a pair of Turkish Cymbals, one (1) Kettle and one (1) Real Drum.

Prof. Steinhagen, former bandmaster of the 1st Tennessee Regiment, has been communicated with by the Secretary of the band upon the subject of visiting the University for the purpose of instructing the members of the band.

We congratulate them upon the beauty of their instruments, and hope that ere long we may hear their dulcet strains.
We are indebted to Mr. T. H. Hawks, of Mississippi, Chairman of the Committee of the Sigma Epsilon Society, for an invitation to its Anniversarv game (the 9th inning) "Hardees" 17, "Sewanee" 16. The score stood, at the end of the game, "Hardees" 17, "Sewanee" 16. It has been suggested that a match game between the first nine of the two clubs be played before the Trustees, early in August, and that the capitation of either side will be upon the suggestion, as it would doubtless prove quite entertaining to our visitors.

REVIEWS


We strongly recommend this little book to all Latin scholars, and a fortiori to all who are acquainted with both these tongues. Like French books in general it is very readiable, and contains a variety of curious notices respecting Gaul under the Romans, and the Franks, and of France in the middle ages, when as yet the word "Frenchman" meant exclusively an inhabitant of Gaul, a people in the Latin tongue. But while there is marked by a love of truth and a variety of curious notices respecting Gaul under the Romans, and the Franks, and of France in the middle ages, when as yet the word "Frenchman" meant exclusively an inhabitant of Gaul, a people in the Latin tongue. But while

One of the most fascinating old Roman historians says that there is one characteristic of the pursuit of historical knowledge especially healthful and profitable, namely, that you have as reminders of instances of every kind both bad and good, the one to avoid, the other to imitate. If it be true that the examples cited in history are to be avoided or imitated, it behooves every historian to be accurate and clear in his statement of facts, and to present them in such a manner as to leave no room for doubt in the mind of his reader. There is something beyond a view more to excite curiosity than to amuse; but we trust our readers will turn to the work itself, where they will find plenty to both entertain and instruct. We cordially recommend it.


MARKETS.

Our quotations this month for housekeepers are:

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<td>Wheat</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Almonds</td>
<td>90@ 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rice</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sugar</td>
<td>120@ 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indigo</td>
<td>140@ 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tobacco</td>
<td>160@ 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cotton</td>
<td>180@ 30</td>
</tr>
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</table>

METEOROLOGICAL NOTES.

The subjoined table of Thermometrical Observations at Sewanee, from May 23 to June 12, will afford a satisfactory basis of comparison between the temperature on the mountain and at Nashville and other points reported by the United States Signal Service.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Day</th>
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<th>P.M.</th>
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<tr>
<td>June 12</td>
<td>86</td>
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</table>

The difference of temperature between Nashville and Sewanee is usually 10 to 12 degrees. On the 26th May the temperature at Nashville at 4 P.M. was 91; at the same hour at Sewanee it was 77."
THE UNIVERSITY RECORD.

27.

WHY THE UNIVERSITY WAS LOCATED AT SEWANEE.

The selection of a site for the University had not been determined upon in Bishop Polk's mind when he broached the idea of a Southern University in 1856. He intimated, however, when the time came for the board of trustees to consider the local advantages which they offered, that the mountain ranges near the Tennessee river would afford the necessary requirements of health, centrality and accessibility. Lookout Mountain was probably most prominently in his mind. In his letter to the Bishops, under date of July 1, 1856, he refers to the convergence of all the main lines of railroad communication to the southeast corner of the State of Tennessee, by hours. This remarkable fact, he says, would enable the Board of Trustees to have a comparative view of the merits of the several points to which attention had been directed.

G. R. F.

THE SOUTHERN MAGAZINE.

The fifth volume of this popular Magazine has just been completed with the June number, and we take this opportunity to ear a few words in its behalf.

Like every Southern publication which aims at something higher than the ordinary level of ephemeral journalism—from the old Southern Review (De Bow's), the Southern Literary Messenger before the war, down to the little effervescent 'Love after the war'—THE SOUTHERN MAGAZINE has had its trials. Being the successor of the New Eclectic (of which the Messrs. Turnbull Brothers were the publishers, and Dr. Wm. Hand Browne the editor), it was for two years after its establishment over-shadowed by the firm of Murdoch, Browne and Hill; the Turnbulls entirely withdrawing from it during that time. A merely cursory review of the first four volumes will richly show the variety, soundness and frequency brilliance which Dr. Browne has succeeded in giving to this, the only Southern literary monthly now existing. It was not therefore surprising—the Magazine having from its very infancy been self-sustaining—that the interest in this excellent monthly We again see the Messrs. Turnbull Brothers engaged in its business-conduct since the first day of January, 1873, with Dr. Browne in the editorial chair as before.

The Southern Magazine aims at the literary resurrection of Southern life; it strives to set before its readers the same character, and written by Southern writers and any country. But what commends it some which would honor any publication that this Magazine become one of the most richly endowed and best organised Uni-

Three things are essential to a well-constituted college or university: 1. An unencumbered, free endowment, which shall liberally provide for the support of the faculty, and defray all the expenses of the operations of the establishment; 2. A faculty consisting of men of profound learning and powers of original thought and fluent expression; and 3. A full supply of all objects and implements of instruction and research. In his opinion the University Professors “should be relieved from the drudgery of drilling in the elementary branches, and be assisted by tutors in the general instruction, being themselves only engaged in its business-conduct since the first day of January, 1873, with Dr. Browne in the editorial chair as before.

THE SOUTHERN MAGAZINE.

This latter obvious recommendation of Professor Henry has hitherto been greatly disregarded in this country. Universities, for the most part, are Universities but in name; their professors are subjected to the most deadening grammar-school drudgery, and the schools themselves are but High Schools in reality. Several of our most prominent institutions of learning, well aware of the fact how far they may be left behind in the race with such a system, are now straining every nerve to carry out the wise thoughts contained in Professor Henry’s letter to the committee of the Tyndall banquet in New York. A new professor who has the future good of the South and his own reputation at heart will degrade his powers and thus misuse his energies, he will be obliged to seek other fields where his labors will be better appreciated and more remunerative.

We have had enough of Tymradas for the dishonor of the South; and what lies in the power we shall do to the interest in this excellent monthly. We call upon all our friends to do the same, and urgently recommend it to all our readers.
University of the South

The officers of the University are—Rt. Rev. W. M. Green, D. D., Bishop of Mississippi, Chancellor; Gen. W. D. Russell, Vice-Chancellor; Dr. H. M. Anderson, Treasurer; Col. T. F. Say, Proctor; G. R. Fairbanks, M. A., Commissioner of Buildings and Lands.

The Lent Term began on the 13th day of March, 1873. It continued fourteen weeks, ending early in July; the Trinity Term embraces a period of twenty-three weeks, ending a week before Christmas. The vacation occurs in Winter, and is twelve weeks long. Pupils can remain and be taught during the winter without change of rates. The Grammar School attached to the University has the same terms and vacation.

The site of the University is in Franklin County, Tennessee, on the plateau of the Sewanee Mountain, at an elevation of 2,000 feet above the sea. It comprises a domain of about fifteen square miles. The access is by the Railroad of the Sewanee Coal and Mining Company, on which daily trains run to Cowan Station, nine miles distant, where they connect with the trains of the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad. The distance from Cowan to Nashville is ninety-five miles, and from Cowan to Chattanooga sixty-five miles.

The following Schools have been organized by the Board of Trustees:

School of Natural Sciences.
J. GORGAS, (West Point) Professor.

School of Modern Languages.

Col. F. SCHALLEH, Professor.

School of Greek.
CASKIE HARRISON, M. A., Professor.

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School of Chemistry.

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School of Commerce and Trade.
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The instruction of the Grammar School, where boys may be entered at ten years old, includes the usual branches of English education, with Latin, Greek, and the Modern Languages.

TERMS

(PAYABLE IN ADVANCE FOR EACH TERM.)

Matriculation, (paid only once)................................. $10.00

LENT TERM.
Board, tuition, washing, mending, fuel and lights, (per term)................................. $131.75
Surgeon's fee, or physician, (per term)................................. 6.00

TRINITY TERM.
Board, tuition, washing, mending, fuel and lights, (per term)................................. $178.35
Surgeon's fee, (per term)................................. 6.00

Note.—After the Lent Term, fuel will be extra.

DRESS.

The “Gownsmen” of the University wear the scholastic gown and cap, costing about $15. For the Juniors of the University, and for the Grammar School, complete suits of cadet gray cloth, made of goods furnished at about $25. Funds must be provided for this purpose. A deposit of $20 is required to cover loss of books and other incidental expenses, to be renewed at each subsequent term, if needed. Pupils will bring with them one pair of black leggings and single sheets, two pillow cases, six napkins and a napkin ring, six towels and a clothes bag. Two pairs of strong shoes are required. All clothing, etc., should be distinctly marked.

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 fee, should be sent to Dr. H. M. Anderson, Treasurer, Sewanee, Tennessee.

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, except as above.

A competent professor of Music has been secured, and pupils will be taught vocal music without extra charge.

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. Certificates of good character from some responsible person is necessary. Further information may be obtained by addressing the undersigned, Sewanee, Franklin County, Tennessee.

J. GORGAS,
Vice-Chancellor.

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SEWANEE, TENN.

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