The annual meeting of the Trustees of the University began on Wednesday, 16th July, and lasted until the Saturday night following.

The attendance was about an average one, the Bishops of Mississippi, Texas, Tennessee, Louisiana, and South Carolina being present, and all the ten Dioceses represented by one or more Trustees. A few were prevented from coming by fear of cholera on the way; the Bishops of Alabama and Florida by sickness in their families, and the Bishop of Georgia by severe illness.

Col. F. Schaller's appointment to the chair of Modern Languages was unanimously confirmed by the Board; and Mr. Thos. Williamson, of Virginia, who had been in charge of the Grammar School for some months, was elected Assistant Professor of Greek and Latin.

The financial affairs of the University were found to be in better condition than ever before, though the pressure is still great, the endowment being yet small, and too recently secured to afford any material relief. By another year it will doubtless become a very material element in our resources.

In addition to the Bishop of Tennessee, appointed last year, Gen. J. B. Kerahaw, of South Carolina, one of the most influential and popular laymen in that State, was unanimously elected a Commissioner and Fiscal Agent, to assist in raising the half million endowment. This action was taken with his consent, and the earnest hope that he might be induced not only to enter upon it, but after a little to give his entire time to this all-important work. He will, we are sure, co-operate with the Bishop of Tennessee, and otherwise work vigorously. Whether he can so shape his plans for the future, being a lawyer in full practice, as to give his whole time to it, remains to be seen. As a Trustee, for a few years past, no one has been more earnest or devoted. His son, lately at the Bar, is now here as a student of Divinity.

The School of Theology being not yet fully organized, and the necessity felt to be urgent, it was—

Resolved, that if the means of support could be provided, the chair of Systematic Divinity should be filled by one who should also have charge of the department of Ecclesiastical History, and be the resident Head of the School.

If arrangements can be made with the present lessee, Tremlett Hall, one of the University buildings, and quite commodious enough for the purpose, is to be the home of this Professor and the Divinity students.

The Trustees remaining over Monday, the 21st, were appointed a committee with power to act in the matter. On Monday the committee met, more than a quorum of the entire Board being present. A special agent, Rev. Dr. Crane, of Mississippi, was appointed to raise an endowment of $20,000 for said chair, and he consented to undertake the work. Two gentlemen present, Hon. Jacob Thompson, a Trustee from Tennessee, and Mr. J. W. Hayes, subscribed one thousand dollars each towards this endowment, and the Bishop of Tennessee pledged $2,000 more from his diocese. The Bishops present were appointed a committee to communicate with the absent Bishops and others, to provide a salary of $1,500 for the first year—so auspicious was the beginning made in this good work.

The Rev. Geo. W. Wilmer, D. D., now of William and Mary College, Virginia, and a brother of the Bishop of Baltimore, of Alabama, was then unanimously elected to the chair of Systematic Divinity. This result gave unmingled satisfaction, and inspired the hope that such an impetus would thereby be given to the work of the endowment, and provision for a salary, as to secure Dr. Wilmer's acceptance and removal here at no distant day.

It is needless to say that in every respect he is eminently fitted for the position, with ability, theological learning, aptitude for teaching, and an attractive power over young men, such as few possess.

A committee of five laymen, consisting of Hon. Jacob Thompson, Col. T. E. B. Pegues, Mr. J. H. Fittz, the Commissioner of Lands and Buildings, and the Vice-Chancellor, was appointed to report at the next meeting of the Board, with plans, specifications, and a location for one of the permanent University buildings, to cost not exceeding $25,000. The want of such a building for University lecture-rooms, laboratory, geological and mineralogical collections, library, hall for commencement and other public occasions, and for resident University officers, has been sorely felt. Another year will doubtless see the foundations laid, with a corner-stone which shall not be removed and broken into fragments, as was that put in its place in October 1860, with imposing ceremonies and in the presence of assembled thousands.

The statute was so changed as to make the first Thursday in August Commencement Day, and the Wednesday before the first Thursday the day for the annual meeting of the Trustees. This will very nearly equalise the terms, and in other respects prove an advantageous change for the interests of the University.

The degree of D. C. L. was conferred upon three distinguished divines and scholars of the English Church, two of whom were active in assisting to raise funds for the University during and after the visit of some of our Bishops to the Lambeth Conference, in 1867. It was a tribute justly due to those who feel so deep an interest in our success, and a graceful mark of appreciation of our Mother Church, to whose renowned Universities our country has been so largely indebted for the rich fruits of a sound learning and enlightened Christian culture, such as the world has nowhere else displayed.

The Trustees were delighted to find a very marked advance in study, discipline, and the general tone and bearing of the students. They are persuaded that in these respects, not to speak of the advantages of location, the ability and devotion of the instructors, and the influence of cultivated Christian women, which is brought to bear daily upon every student—our cherished school of learning is not surpassed by any in the land.

UNIVERSITY PRIZES.

Colonel Lovell, of Mississippi, shortly before the late Commencement, placed at the disposal of the Faculty prizes in valuable books for every class in the University Grammar School. The names of the recipients of these prizes, and the medallists
(Hodgson and De Koven Gold Medals) will be found in this issue.

For the coming year the Hodgson Louisiana Medals, the De Koven Medal, the two Porter Medals for scholarship of the South Carolina students, and the Gold and Silver Medals for German Scholarship, to be awarded, the first to the University student having the highest mark in German during the year, the second to the Grammar School student having the highest mark in German during the year, to be known as the Schaller Medals, will be held out as incentives to earnest study.

UNIVERSITY ENDOWMENT FUND.

The following are the amounts subscribed for this fund, consequent upon the appeal of the Commissioners appointed by the Board of Trustees in July 1872. For the shortness of time that they were enabled to bestow upon this object, the exhibit is most gratifying. Texas, as in the annual offerings of her churches, stands foremost.

Texas .................................. $13,797.70
South Carolina ........................... 10,301.95
Georgia .................................. 3,994.39
North Carolina .......................... 500.00

Total .................................. $28,683.15

TOTAL AMOUNT OFFERINGS FOR YEAR ENDING JULY 1st.

Texas .................................. $13,797.70
South Carolina ........................... 349.10
Alabama ................................ 238.00
Louisiana ................................. 271.15
Georgia .................................. 206.35
Tennessee ................................ 155.35
Mississippi ............................... 69.00

($225.00 since paid.)

North Carolina .......................... 41.46
Florida .................................. 38.30
Arkansas .................................. 14.00
Special from New York .................. 5.00

Total .................................... $2,188.15

THE OLD CATHOLIC MOVEMENT.

The recent translation in the Mercersburg Review of a number of valuable Old Catholic documents, together with an elaborate and profound article on the subject from the always powerful pen of Dr. J. W. Nevin, has admitted American readers more intimately into the interior of the great German religious movement of the day. We feel now some personal acquaintance with its leaders, have listened to their words, and caught some of their spirit and purpose. And if ever men were possessed with a living idea, and were gifted with the power of uttering it in living words, it is surely these.

That Old Catholicism has failed to reach the outward dimensions anticipated by its friends and apprehended by its enemies in the beginning, cannot be denied. As little can any one deny after reading these documents, that there are vitality and consistency in the movement, and that it has made and is making steady progress towards its goal.

But suppose that in its present form it should fail: it will only prove that the world is not yet ripe for it. The outward form may perish, but the idea which it embodies is destined to reproduce itself in other forms until the world is ready for it. Truth is mighty and will prevail. But did ever a true and living idea realise itself in this world by a single effort? "God never confers upon the world a great blessing but first He passes over it, and leaves it lonely and void.

Only that is worthy to live which is able to survive, not one, but many deaths.

What then is the idea that underlies Old Catholicism? We are at no loss to divine it, for it inspires all its leaders and reveals itself in all their utterances. And it is an idea which concerns not alone the Roman Church, but Protestantism, and all Christendom as well. Old Catholicism is true Catholicism; and true Catholicism, under which we trust God is preparing in His own good time to reunite the Church and bless the world, is a Catholicism which shall reconcile the two seemingly antagonistic, but equally necessary, principles of ecclesiastical authority and individual freedom. Ultramontanism is authority which has destroyed all freedom. And Ultra Protestantism is freedom which has done away with all authority. Now the significance of the present quiet movement in the Christian world is, that it is from two opposite extremes towards some common centre. Protestantism is widely feeling its way back towards authority, and the restoration of the lost idea of the Holy Catholic Church. And there is a powerful recall within Romanism from despotism, towards that liberty of reason and of conscience of which it has recently lost the last trace. "The war we wage," says Prof. Reinkens (recently elected the first Bishop of the Old Catholics) "is the war of conscience against compulsion in matters of religion." "The proposition of the Pope: I am infallible in matters of faith and morals, signifies in its application nothing else than: I define your thinking and control your will; or I am the regulative norm for your reason and the law for your actions." Again: "Let me tell you briefly what this means, that the Pope demands the sacrifice of our reason, that he wishes to determine our thinking, guide our acting, that he wishes to be our reason and our will." "Against such an assumption the conscience of the individual Catholic revolts; and from this revolt of the moral and religious spirit in us, our present reform movement has come forth."

But on the one hand, what Protestantism wants is an authority of the Church to which it may submit, but before which it will not be called to imitate its freedom, the reason and the conscience of the individual. And on the other hand, what the Catholic reformers want is liberty which will not impair true Church authority in matters of reason and conscience, or harm the true historical life of the Church itself. When these wants are met, there will remain no further obstacle to the reunion of Christendom; and the "Church of the future" will absorb all that is worthy to live in all existing sections of the now dismembered Body of Christ. That reunion is the great need and the great cry of the Church at this time, that everywhere it is getting more and more to be felt, that necessity, without which we cannot very much longer exist, no one can deny who lives at all in the current of present Christian thought and life. This great cause, of the reunion of Christendom on the old and true Catholic basis of true Church authority and true individual freedom, is the cause of Old Catholicism. "Our mission," says Prof. V. Shulte, in his address on taking the chair as President of the Cologne Congress—"our mission seems to mean, that we should bend our whole strength to restore the Sundered unity of the Church at large." And Dr. Dollinger has long since given, in his weighty little book, a powerful impulse to the cause. Already the terms of Catholic reunion have been laid down.

(a) We believe that Jesus Christ is God and our Saviour.

(b) We believe that Jesus Christ has founded a Church.

(c) We accept quod semper, quod ab omnibus, quod ubique credimus est.

(d) As the Rule of Faith, we accept the Holy Scriptures, the Ancient Fathers, and the undoubted Ecumenical Councils.

One feels that this is substantially the position long since occupied by true Anglicanism. But Germany just now leads the world of thought; and let us hope and pray that Old Catholicism having once taken root there, will prove more influential in moulding the future form and fortunes of the Church at large, and bringing about those results for which all devout hearts are now praying.

W. P. DuB.
SEWANEE AS A SUMMER RESORT.

We design briefly to lay before our readers the advantages of Sewanee as a summer resort. Words can do them but scant justice: to be appreciated they must be experienced. Its climate, its waters, its air will witness for themselves, if their virtues be tested, while its direct access by rail and telegraph adds to its retirement the facilities of a city.

Its superiority in climate can be best judged of by comparison. Comparing the thermo-records of the Sewanee plateau with the record of points to the south and west of it, the advantage is markedly in favor of the former. The subjoined table, extracted from printed official reports, shows this clearly.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME OF PLACE</th>
<th>3 P. M.</th>
<th>9 P. M.</th>
<th>DIFF.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cumberland Plateau</td>
<td>79.72°F</td>
<td>80.82°F</td>
<td>1.10°F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nashville High</td>
<td>82.28°F</td>
<td>80.82°F</td>
<td>1.46°F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Savannah, Ga</td>
<td>84.90°F</td>
<td>83.20°F</td>
<td>1.70°F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jacksonville, Fla</td>
<td>84.35°F</td>
<td>77.77°F</td>
<td>6.58°F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jacksontown, Vt</td>
<td>84.35°F</td>
<td>75.91°F</td>
<td>8.44°F</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These data indicate that while the mean summer temperature of the plateau at 2 p. m. is 79.72°F, the corresponding temperatures of the other localities vary from 82.28°F to 84.90°F. They likewise develop the fact that the difference between the 2 p. m. and the 9 p. m. temperatures of a given day at Sewanee is several degrees greater than the like differences at the other points mentioned. This difference in the first case is nearly 11°F., in the others it varies from 5.45°F to 8.11°F. To persons enervated by the summer heats of lower climates these facts give assurance of cool days and of still cooler nights. They promise refreshing slumber, with its sequence of health and strength.

Situated in the heart of the mountain forest, Sewanee adds to these climatic advantages that of pure air. Its scattered dwellings are still surrounded by the native growth of the plateau, and each home presents the charms of a country residence. Such a situation naturally insures the absence of all those impurities which accumulate in the stagnant atmosphere of a city.

The locality presents another notable feature in its freestone and chalybeate springs. Combined with its pure air and cool temperature, these make it complete as a resort for health during the summer season. The springs have their origin in the thick stratum of sandstone upon which Sewanee is situated, and at their points of exit from the rock have worn for themselves cavernous recesses, whence their waters flow with unvarying quantity and temperature throughout the year. This temperature averages about 58°F. The chalybeate springs are somewhat removed from the vicinity of the village, but the walks to and from them are through shady ways, offering pleasant avenues for healthful exercise. The waters of these springs are highly ferruginous and tonic.

The many drives by which the plateau is interested should not remain unmentioned in this series of health-giving influences. They lead through sheltered woodland roads to bold precipices along the edge of the plateau, whence the walks may be extended views of the surrounding country. From several of these points the eye has an unobstructed range over many miles of fertile lowlands which stretch away to the west, suggesting in their wide and unbroken sweep the level reaches of the sea.

Our limits have allowed a simple statement of facts. To enlarge upon them separately would occupy undue space. Their careful consideration is, nevertheless, invited; and we feel convinced that our readers will find in Sewanee all that is desirable for a summer resort. To the dweller by the sea she offers a mountain refuge whose physical possessions are those best qualified to counteract the depressing influences of long-continued heat and of disease.

J. B. E.

WHY SEWANEE WAS SELECTED FOR THE LOCATION OF THE UNIVERSITY.

(Continued.)

The Committee on Location, in their letter to Col. Walter Gwynn, whom they had selected as Commissioner to examine the various sites to which attention had been directed, say: "Our purpose is to erect within the Southern States an institution which shall place the South in a position of absolute independence of all others, at home or abroad, on the score of educational advantages in the higher walks of learning." A point of the greatest consequence now is to fix on the site which shall, on the whole, combine the advantages we deem important to unite in a locality for that purpose.

"What we wish is to have satisfactory answers to the interrogatories contained in the accompanying list." These interrogatories related to the elevation, extent of surface, nature of the soil, kind of timber, prices and amount of building material accessible, supply of water, brick, coal and cost of same, range of thermometer, accessibility, turnpike roads, streams, mineral springs, &c.

The points to be examined were: "such as the authorities of the towns of Knoxville, Chattanooga, and McMinnville, Tennessee, and Atlanta, Georgia, and Huntsville, Alabama, may indicate in their respective corporate limits."

The letter of instructions was dated at Beersheba Springs, Tenn., July 22, 1857. These Springs were then just beginning to attract attention as an agreeable watering place, and during the summer of 1857 were visited by a large number of persons from Louisianans and the low country. The visit of Bishop Polk directed attention to the grand scheme he was advocating; and its location formed a topic for discussion among the visitors at the Springs. Among these was Col. V. K. Stevenson, President of the Nashville & Chattanooga R. R., who had, in the location of that road, acquired a very extensive knowledge of localities. Learning the purpose of the Bishop and the nature of the site he wished to procure, he at once directed his attention to Sewanee, and described its natural advantages for such a purpose so forcibly that Bishop Polk proposed to him to accompany him thither for the purpose of a personal examination. Accompanied by Col. Stevenson, the Bishop proceeded to Winchester and procured horses. Here they were joined by Dr. Wallace Estell, a prominent and influential citizen of Franklin county, who at once entered warmly into the Bishop's plans, and gave him a hearty and valuable co-operation. The party spent two days at Sewanee, examining its springs, views, and many objects of attraction, and the Bishop at once became satisfied that Sewanee was the proper location for the University.

In the meantime Col. Gwynn organised a party of engineers, consisting of Mr. James L. Randolph, Mr. Theodore S. Garnett, of Virginia, and Mr. Charles R. Barney, of Maryland, and prepared to commence the examination at Knoxville; but no funds having been provided by her citizens to defray the expenses, Col. Gwynn did not feel authorised to designate any sites in that vicinity. From Knoxville they proceeded to Huntsville, where they met Bishop Polk, and made a careful examination of locations suggested in that vicinity. At Huntsville it was decided to add Sewanee Mountain to the list of "localities presenting eligible sites for the University," and the further examination of locations was confided mainly to Col. Barney, an accomplished and very experienced civil engineer, who Col. Gwynn
in his report says "had evinced throughout the deepest interest in the subject, and deserves much credit for the fidelity, zeal and industry with which he has pursued the investigations." The examination was also made at Sewanee, McMinville, Cleveland, Atlanta, and Chattanooga, and answers given to the inquiries propounded. Communications were received from the following localities, setting forth their claims as suitable sites for the University, to wit: Greenville, Athens, Tullahoma, Franklin, and White's Creek Springs, Tennessee; Gordon Springs, Dalton, and Griffin, Georgia; Jacksonville, Alabama, and Corinth, Mississippi. Communications in writing were also received from President Carnes, of Burritt College, and Mr. Cartwright, of New Orleans, advocating the top of the Cumberland Plateau as a suitable location for the University, chiefly on the score of health.

G. B. F.

We have been requested by the officers of the Pi Omega Debating Society of this University to appeal to our friends and patrons for contributions in money and books for the increase of their already select but small library. Every American appreciates the value of these Societies, and we are sure every one of our friends would be pleased and encouraged by the earnestness with which the members of the 'Pi Omega' discharge the duties devolving upon them. We add our own to their request, and hope that it will be generously responded to by our friends. We shall be glad to receive contributions for them. Direct "UNIVERSITY RECORD, Sewanee, Tennessee."

THE UNIVERSITY OF THE SOUTH.

From the Rural Carolinian, May, 1873.

"The curriculum of the University is admirable, and though not complete is as comprehensive perhaps as the resources at present will allow. No student except from "unusual proficiency" is allowed to matriculate under sixteen years of age, and must graduate upon at least three "schools," or pursue three departments of study, to be selected by the Vice-Chancellor. The chief executive and administrative officer of the University is the Vice-Chancellor, who fills the chair of the last named school, in which are taught location and construction of roads, railways and canals, masonry, framing bridges, instruction in and investigation of mechanics, electricity, astronomy, &c.

Those who remember how faultless was the Ordinance Department of the Confederate Government—that, however scant became the rations of food and clothing, there never was a scarcity of ball and powder—need only be told that the same efficient officer and accomplished scholar who was chief of our Ordinance Department is now the Vice-Chancellor of the University. His presence is an assurance that the discipline of the University and the training of the students will be all that the most doting parent could desire.

The curriculum is indeed comprehensive, but is not deficient. Every one of the guardians of this Institution ignored a department far more valuable to the rising generation than some of those adopted? The South is emphatically an agricultural country. By the misfortunes of war, we have been reduced to poverty, and the first, second, yes many steps towards reaping our fortunes must be through the channels of agriculture. The majority of the students who will enter life from that Alma Mater will resort to agriculture for a livelihood. That vocation is a science; a science, as progressive as the age in which we live. Was it not incumbent then upon the trustees to establish a school of agriculture, that our youths might there be taught how plants feed, how plants grow, and whether it is from the air or the soil the greater portion of their food is to be gathered? Where could the practical application of science to art be better taught than upon that magnificent domain? A farm of a few hundred acres, that beautiful plateau could not only be used to elucidate the principles taught in the lecture room, but by affording the students an opportunity of applying scientific theory to actual practice, could be made self-sustaining, and others create an endowment for that special school. The veriest details of farm life could there be successfully studied as well as practised—improved implements and their application to various crops—different breeds of stock, and their peculiar characteristics—mixed husbandry and its advantages or disadvantages—relative value of manure—analysis of soils, and hundreds of other practical ideas, that are now novel to the most finished scholar that graduates at our colleges. Shall we, therefore, I appeal to the Trustees. Reflect upon this idea, and if practicable, develop it."

UNIVERSITY ITEMS.

Our readers will naturally expect an account of the proceedings held at the late annual meeting of the Board of Trustees, which took place on Wednesday, July 16. The character of the Commencement exercises throughout gave great satisfaction, and may be considered as the most interesting which our University has yet witnessed. At 9 o'clock A. M. on the day mentioned, morning-prayer with the Litany was said, immediately after which the Board was organized at the Library. An epitome of the proceedings of the Board will be found elsewhere in our first page. At 11 o'clock A. M. the Board of Trustees and officers of the University met in the Junior Hall and moved to the Chapel, preceded by the choir chanting the processional. Before the celebration of the Holy Eucharist the venerable Chancellor, the Rt. Rev. W. M. Green, delivered a discourse which touched every heart, after which the procession moved out in the same order as before. St. Augustine's Chapel was completely filled. At 11 o'clock on Thursday the following programme was carried out. The Board of Trustees, the Alumni of the University, and graduates of schools met in the Junior Hall and moved to the Chapel in the following order:

Choir
Graduates of Schools.
Officers and Professors.
The Vice-Chancellor, in his robes of office.
The Lay Members of the Board.
The Clerical Members of the Board.
The Bishops of Texas, Tenn., La., and S. C.
The Chancellor.

A special service was then had, followed by the Commencement address, a finished letter by the Bishop of Louisiana that, however scant became our fortunes must be through the channels of agriculture. The majority of the students who will enter life from that Alma Mater will resort to agriculture for a livelihood. That vocation is a science; a science, as progressive as the age in which we live. Was it not incumbent then upon the trustees to establish a school of agriculture, that our youths might there be taught how plants feed, how plants grow, and whether it is from the air or the soil the greater portion of their food is to be gathered? Where could the practical application of science to art be better taught than upon that magnificent domain? A farm of a few hundred acres, that beautiful plateau could not only be used to elucidate the principles taught in the lecture room, but by affording the students an opportunity of applying scientific theory to actual practice, could be made self-sustaining, and others create an endowment for that special school. The veriest details of farm life could there be successfully studied as well as practised—improved implements and their application to various crops—different breeds of stock, and their peculiar characteristics—mixed husbandry and its advantages or disadvantages—relative value of manure—analysis of soils, and hundreds of other practical ideas, that are now novel to the most finished scholar that graduates at our colleges. Shall we, therefore, I appeal to the Trustees. Reflect upon this idea, and if practicable, develop it."

Mr. Wilson Gregg, of Texas, led off for the Sigma Epsilon in a finely written and well delivered oration upon the nature of "Courtesie." Mr. R. M. Payne, of Tennessee, Pi Omega, followed him, his subject being "The Dignity of Labor." Mr. B. B. Myles, of Mississippi, S. E., then delivered a very choice production upon the theme, "There is Nothing too high for Man." Mr. J. A. Van Hoose, of Alabama, P. O., closed this part of the contest with an excellent effort upon "The Morality of the Nineteenth Century." Mr. Myles, at the close of his oration, received several bouquets as testimonials of approval from his friends and admirers. The judges, after deliberation, announced their decision in favor of the Pi Omega Society, and the Cup was delivered to its President by the Hon. Jacob Thompson, of Memphis, Tenn. The committee on essays announced that the one on "The Mystery of Life" had been chosen as the best, and
Mr. John Davis, of Florida, a member of the Pi Omega, stepped on to the platform and proceeded to read his essay, which the writer was called upon to come forward and read. Mr. John Davis, of Florida, a member of the Pi Omega, stepped on to the platform and proceeded to read his essay, which the writer was called upon to come forward and read. Mr. John Davis, of Florida, a member of the Pi Omega, stepped on to the platform and proceeded to read his essay, which the writer was called upon to come forward and read.
The Church Journal of the Diocese of Texas has come to hand. It is published at Galveston, and one of the best printed and edited Church journals in the country.

Lastly, but not least, we feel indebted to the Church Journal and Gospel Messenger for its regular and welcome arrival. No paper in the country gives so solid and general a view of the manifest growth of our Church, even from week to week. The work it does can hardly be sufficiently appreciated.

Hereafter we shall publish the University organizations only twice a year, in the month succeeding the commencement of the terms. Hence, our friends will miss their societies, clubs, &c.; but these matters will appear in the September number for the Trinity term.

We also postpone for the September number the list of matriculants since our June number, as well as the publication of the gownsman’s list.

M. R. CALDWELL’S EXPERIENCE IN FRUIT AND VINE CULTURE ON OUR PLATEAU.

(Continued from the June number.)

Grape culture I yet regard as an experiment, at least for the finer sorts. Some parties who have cultivated the Concord exclusively, claim for it perfect success; but I do not think that they consider it worth cultivating. Its only merit lies in its alleged hardiness and productiveness; but there are so many others which are greatly superior to it, which we can cultivate with at least partial success, that I do not think these advantages will save it long from merited oblivion. Mr. Jonas and Delawares have ripened two years out of four, and I think by giving them better attention on two or three years, will become more acceptable. The Israelites is a superior table grape, but blooms out too early for this climate. Strawberries have not yet been as successful as our own old fashion, but they are also a success. Currants only partially do so. They have not yet come into bearing. So much for fruits. It will naturally be asked, where is your market for all this fine fruit? Choice fruit is always saleable, at a good price somewhere, when perhaps poor fruit, if abundant, can scarcely be given away. A glance at the map will show us that we are surrounded by a network of railroads, and that it is only a few hours’ journey to many of the principal cities of the South—Nashville, Louisville, Memphis, Chattanooga, &c. Yet there is a but little fruit grown cultivated in the vicinity of any of these places, and our early fruit, such as peaches, come into bearing some three weeks before they can be supplied from places North and West. Our peaches sold readily here for two and three dollars per bushel; of course the home-market is limited. A friend in Nashville to whom I sent last year a box of peaches, told me that he could not get a dollar per bushel for them, and in sea-sons of scarcity elsewhere we have got as high as $1.50 per bushel for the whole crop. This is a synopsis of actual results achieved under many discouraging circumstances.

We were all novices and strangers to the soil and climate, and had to feel our way in the dark. Had we the same work to go over again, we could perform it much better with much less labor and expense. If asked what are my deductions from these premises, I feel justified in saying that I think we have clearly demonstrated that all the northern fruits and vegetables can be raised on these premises, I feel justified in saying that I think we have clearly demonstrated that all the northern fruits and vegetables can be raised on this plateau. The climate and geography of the South are really a great advantage in growing northern productions. The soil is considered rather a cold one, in con-
sequence of its resting on a sandstone foundation at a depth of from 3 to 6 feet. From this it draws its moisture by a capillary action which prevents its drying out during prolonged droughts. It is in this condition that we see it as a sanitarium, for in this circumstance we partly attribute our success in raising such fine Irish potatoes and vegetables of this class, as the manner of its origin. This sand-rock does not hold the water in solution like a clay subsoil, but gradually filters it through, thereby obviating this objection of a water-logged soil. The winters are less rigorous than would be supposed at this altitude. The two past winters have been exceptional in their severity, and we are almost everywhere: but, as a general rule, a good deal of farm-work can be done in winter. We always do our clearing and fencing in winter. We seldom have more than what the hunters call a "tracking snow," and frost does not penetrate more than five or six inches, sometimes not more than three or four inches. I have never known the fruit trees or buds to be killed-winter. The peach crop is sometimes cut off by the late spring frosts when caught in bloom, but the apple season is better. In the apple crop, though only common seedlings, half the trees have produced fruit, which still continues to bear moderate crops of peaches, though only common seedlings. I have never known its vegetation is the best guarantee for the durability and permanency of our mountain vegetation. But it is not to pass over its few defects. The greatest drawback we have to contend with is the difficulty we have in keeping down the sprouts; but that it can eventually be done by thorough extermination, we have demonstrated in our gardens and vineyards, for it is a well-known principle that no vegetable can live unless the plants can breathe through their leaves. On the other hand this very tenacity of the soil to retain and reproduce its vegetation is the best guarantee for the durability and permanency of our fruit-trees. I have no place on my old peach orchard of forty years standing, which still continues to bear moderate crops of peaches, though only common seedlings. Before our budded trees came into bearing we thought their fruit very good.

In conclusion, after recapitulating all the advantages and virtues of this favored spot in an agricultural point of view, it would not be doing injustice to it to not to speak of the unequalled salubrity of the climate. There are many places of greater fertility and overseen by these families who rendered uninhabitable from their extreme unhealthfulness; and when we can unite even the moderate degree of salubrity with this climate, we are in the first respects, with assured health and a total exemption from malarial and climatic diseases, we think we make but a good beginning as can be found in any one locality throughout this extended country, north or south. There are two or three classes of persons for whom this mountain seems especially adapted. First, some foreign population, like the Swiss, who are accustomed to and understand mountain life, to develop its material resources, for the local or native inhabitants know nothing and do not want to know anything of this sort of life. Secondly, the gentlemen of means who would perhaps only desire to come for a summer resort, and that unhappily numerous classes of Southern families who before the war lived in ease and affluence, but are now reduced to moderate circumstances and desire to retire to some secluded place where they can still live respectably and economically, and can educate their children at a moderate expense at a first-class institution. These are the classes who we think will find their way here. I desired to say something on the subject of sheep raising, for which our mountain pasture is particularly adapted, but I have already spoken of our story of sheep in too unreasonable a length. The means of communication with the external world are all mysteries. Amitani may explain the structure of the ear and the eye, but connected with the operation of these organs are many unexplained phenomena.

And there is another profound secrecy connected with our being which has defied every effort of the ingenuity of man—our spiritual life. Great and good men have found in the dream an argument, for the excellence and immortality of the soul, and with it an explanation of this phenomenon. Generations have lived and died before them, others yet unborn will succeed them; and thus every pens will cost to the memories of their ancestors, without inquiring whether there is a higher purpose in life, and whether they are not bound to penetrate the secrets of their existence. But life indeed—the intellectual life, which knows not whence it came nor whither it will go — life that is ever struggling to be released from its carnal fetters and soar to the courts of a purer existence — such a life is full of mysteries. To bring this universal life to retrenchment, to be reborn from its carnal fetters and soar to the courts of a purer existence, will, it is all the same. In every range of thought, in every pursuit of knowledge, we arrive at a region where our inquiries cannot penetrate. Everywhere the indefinite, the inconceivable confronts us, and the finite mind in its unconsciousness of an architect whose ways are past metaphysical analysis—the mystery of our dreams. But the life of the spirit, the mystic unison of soul and matter is of ephemeral existence which some inexorable destiny has be-
List of Visitors to the University,

Col. Cole and family, Mr. Preud ft and family, Mrs. Walworth, Mrs. Scales, Dr. Muny, Mr. Bright, Mr. Adair, Mrs. J. L. Cooper, Miss Bright, Mr. and Mrs. Bright, Mr. Lucien Bright, Mrs. Keonon, Mr. Miller, Mrs. Stevenson, Mrs. Chestam, Mrs. Bankes, and family, Mrs. Miller and daughter, Miss Hibber, Miss Polk, Miss Thompson H oft. Jacob Thompson, wife and granddaughter, Rev. George C. Harris, Rev. Mr. Drummond, Mrs. W. L. Nichol, all of Kentucky; Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Bell, Mr. Pitts, Mrs. Hammerskold, Col. and Mrs. Gard, Rev. Dr. Bannister of Alabama; Dr. Hinton, Mr. Sharp, and family, Mrs. Tyson, Rev. and Mrs. Stephen H. Green, Miss Florence Fugn, Col. J. L. Cooper, Miss Bright, Mr. and Mrs. Mabry of Tennessee; Col. L. N. Whittle, C. M. South Carolina; Mrs. Reynolds and daughter, Dr. Huger, Mr. T. Porter of Georgia; Rev. J. Evans and family, Mrs. Ana Davis and the Misses Fegues, Miss DeRossett, Mrs. Evans of Arkansas; Mrs. and Miss Gardner of De ROSSETT, Miss DeRossett, Mrs. Evans of Georgia; Dr. Huger, Mr. T. Porter of South Carolina; Mrs. Reynolds and daughter, Dr. Huger, Mr. T. Porter of Georgia; Rev. J. Evans and family, Mrs. Ana Davis and the Misses Fegues, Miss DeRossett, Mrs. Evans of Arkansas; Mrs. and Miss Gardner of Georgia, Mr. Stevenson, Mrs. Claydon, Mrs. Banken, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. JOHNSON, SeWeane, Tenn. Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Clothing, Hats, House Furnishing Goods, Hardware, Crockery, Stationery, Notions, etc. The University Bakery. BY CHAS. H. WADHAMS. Always on hand large assortments of Baltimore Candies, Confections, Canned Fruits, Fish, etc.; Cigars, Cigars and Tobacco; Fresh Bread, Crackers and Cakes. Ice Cream when in season. HOGE & MILLER, SEEWA, TENN. Keep Dry Goods, Groceries, Shoes, Boots and Hats, Hardware, Queenware, Glassware, White Goods and Notions, Medicines, Ready-Made Clothing, Ladies’ Dress Goods, etc. H. H. ROBERTS Keeps Hacks and Horses for the accommodation of visitors to the University. W. H. JOHNSON, BOOT & SHOE MAKER. Respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage so liberally bestowed on him. Guarantees all work entrusted to his care. A perfect fit always.

University of the South.

The officers of the University are— Rt. Rev. W. M. Green, D. D., Bishop of Mississippi;Chairman of the Board; Dr. H. M. Anderson, Treasurer; Col. T. F. So vier, Proctor; G. A. Fairbanks, A. M., Commissioner of Buildings. The Trinity Term began July 10, and embraces a period of twenty-three weeks, ending a week before Christmas. The vacation occurs in Winter, and is twenty weeks long. Pupils can remain and be taught during the winter without charge. 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 2000 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 and Chattanooga Railroad. The distance from Cowan to Nashville is eighty-five miles, and from Cowan to Chattanooga sixty-five miles.

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

- School of Natural Science.
- School of Modern Languages.
- School of Greek and Latin.
- School of Mathematics.
- School of Metaphysics and English Literature.
- School of Chemistry.
- School of Moral Science.
- School of Political Economy.
- School of Commerce and Trade.
- University Grammar School.

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.

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TRINITY TERM.

Board, tuition, washing, mending, and lights, (per term) $178.75. Twins, (per term) 6.00