The declaration by Pius IX., on the 8th of December, 1854, of the new dogma of the Immaculate Conception of the Virgin Mary, and just ten years thereafter, with the publication of a Papal Encycléica and Syllabus, in which he with a thundering voice rejected and condemned everything which his contemporaries considered as conquests of which they might be justly proud in the domain of modern society, both in State and Church, the ulterior principles and aims of this policy became more clearly apparent. He considered himself to be the chosen one for the completion of the mighty edifice of Roman Church glory. Scarcely ever has a Pope been surrounded by more willing Bishops than Pius IX. when he announced the dogma of 1854, and again during the grand promotion of Saints in 1862, on the occasion of the secular feast Petri, 1867, and his own jubilee as a priest in 1859: of which says a historian: "Feasts, the taste of which increased his appetite in such a manner as to desire him to enjoy the highest solemnities of the Church, namely, the celebration of an Ecumenical Council." For it seemed to him his particular mission finally to settle the questions respecting the "Mother of God," and the Infallibility of the Pope—questions, especially those of the Infallibility, which had engaged the attention of the members of the great Councils of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, whether the infallibility of the doctrines in matters of faith and morality, so essential and requisite to the Church, rested in the great Councils collectively, or in the Popes individually; but this question, so long undefined, Pope Pius IX., had brought into the pale of dogmatical faith and exacted its universal acceptance. But the cool reception which the proposition of convoking a General Council had met among the Bishops of Germany and France, proves how little was the desire of these ecclesiastical dignitaries, and how repugnant was the idea to their inclination, to revive the celebration of a General Council which for three centuries had not been convened: simply for the purpose of depriving themselves of their due dignity, and to elevate a usurper to the height of universal headship of synodal authority. In spite even of the dissensions of the College of Cardinals, the Council was convoked, and even in the strictest ecumenical form; for letters of invitation to both the Oriental and Protestant Churches had been directed, containing a serious exhortation to avail themselves of the opportunity of attending the General Council, in order to re-enter into the fold of Peter; but they were met with a scornful refusal. A dogmatical commission, headed by the Jesuits Perone and Schrader, prepared during the winter the problems for the Council; and soon after the Chilcia Catholica, an organ edited by Jesuits, and approved by the Vatican, scattered the last doubts of infidels and surprised the world with the machinations of the Vatican. It appeared to them that to declare the Pope infallible would be the only safe guaranty amid a universal breaking up of all bonds of society, that firmness and durability were promised only by the "rock of Peter"—the rock upon which would break unfriendly States and Churches, human freedom and novelty, toleration and rational science, error and sin of the past and the future.

To bring the matter to a point, the Archbishop of Munich, Cardinal Reisach, was chosen; a man whose reputation in Rome was that of possessing a knowledge of the mysteries of German science, while fully convinced of their nullity. Now, statesmen began to be more attentive to these proceedings, which, tending to claims based upon general sanctions of Popes, which had already so frequently menaced the State and the Empire, seemed to be again designed to call forth renewed discords between civil and ecclesiastical powers, and to establish a permanent threat against the independence and sovereignty of States. In a diplomatic circular, the Bavarian minister, Prince Hohenlohe, proposed that conferences of the various governments should be held, for the purpose of devising a certain plan for the protection of their common interests. But in consequence of a refusal on the part of the Chancellor of the Austrian Empire, Baron von Beust, the European powers abandoned the idea of a conference, and fortunately for the Ultramontane party, who availed themselves of the opportunity of putting the Bavarian minister out of office; and in France, the voices of the short-sighted Olivier and his friends united with those of the Ultramontanes in demanding from the State the maintenance of absolute neutrality. Since Prussia also, at the same time, maintained a reserved attitude in Catholic ecclesiastical matters, the prospect for the Pope's claims seemed to be the more favorable; and little care was bestowed upon the sneers and scorn of modern Liberalism; even the opposition of the most celebrated Catholic divines of German universities, among them the important authority of the Provost of Munich, Dr. Döllinger, (under the name of "Janus") who fought against the "dogma to be", with the most pointed weapons of learning and scholarly abilities, had any influence upon the proceedings; nor had the combined efforts of the most learned bishops of France as Maret, Dupanloup and Montalembert, who tried to revive the old principles of Salicandur, and in the most emphatic terms condemned the depravity and Roman character of the French clergy, any effect upon the so-called Vatican Council. Some fear was apprehended by the circulation of pastoral letters of nineteen bishops, addressed to their respective dioceses, drawn up at Fulda, September 6, 1869, in which they expressed their hope that the Council should not propose any new dogma and would not interfere in civil affairs. At the same time they addressed a private letter to the Pope, in which they pointed out to him the dangers of the enterprise, advising him to recant his design. The answer received was a decree establishing an administrative congregation, which declared, "that all papers sent for discussion should be entirely reserved for the Pope's consideration, and that he alone should have the right to withdraw any and all questions sent by bishops for discussion, even against the will of the General Council." At the same time every precaution had been taken to keep the whole process under the seal of the
strictest secrecy, and to exclude, from the beginning, every participation of public sentiment and opinion. Thus, at last, the Council was opened with every pomp and splendor in the Church of St. Peter; and nearly 700 bishops took part in the solemnities of that occasion. But in spite of the mortal sin committed by the fathers in revealing the least of the proceedings transacted in congregations and councils, nevertheless there appeared in the "Augsburger Allgemeinen Zeitung" during the whole eight monthly sessions of the synod, a complete series of letters (of "Quirinus"), proving a most reliable account of all the facts, presenting to the close attention of the world the proceedings in Rome inasmuch as are daily published the transactions of the German Parliament or of the Legislative Corps at Paris. Soon parties began to make themselves visible, and it was apparent that only a small minority of 150 German, French and Hungarian bishops, whose efforts were to maintain the ancient privileges of Sees, and to give to Papa-monarchy some aristocratical limitation, could be gathered in opposition to the vast majority consisting of Italian, Spanish, and chief of titular bishops (in partibus); and nearly 900 clericals who for their daily maintenance had to depend on Papal liberality. At first politeness and urbanity reigned in the assembly; but as soon as intrigues began, and the fatal "either," "or," approached nearer to decision, tale-bearing, up roar, and partiality began to embitter the temper of the assembly. The opposition, at the head of which stood two cardinals of Austria, Schwarzenberg and Rauscher, the Archbishops of Prague, Vienna, and of Paris, Bishops Hefele of Rottenburg, Duperleau of Orleans, and Maret of Sures, and the American Archbishop Kenrick of St. Louis, finding itself opposing a well-planned scheme, and especially in the face of a congregation which had already settled primary questions, had for a long time occupied itself in sending petitions and signing protests. Since these measures had not the least effect upon the Infallibilists, in France the thought that the States should be represented in the Council was again revived, in order to render the Pope through diplomatic influence more flexible. But although these attempts had indeed occasioned slow debate lasting for months, still finally they were thwarted by the superior craftiness of Antonelli, who well understood how to lull these statesmen with the assurance that the business of the Council was only a subordinate and theological char-

acter. In the meantime the Pope exercised upon the electoral body, especially upon the members of the Dogmatical Commission, so decided an impression, for he appeared altogether so openly, and almost passionately, to espouse the side of the Infallibilists, that the utmost silence prevailed, and the magical power of personal veneration, which has for so long chained the Catholic Episcopate to the person, especially of this Pope, seemed for a moment to be broken and diminished. The plan to carry the Infallibility Dogma by an overwhelming majority (so-called acclamation) would have been obliged to be abandoned had they not introduced a new order of proceeding. They began to engage the Council with questions pertaining to a general design of Catholic faith, a species of introductory remarks on dogmatical teachings, with sentences directed against atheism, pantheism, rationalism, etc., etc., till an address signed by 400 bishops challenged the Pope to proceed to finally establish "the Dogma of the Infallibility of the Pope." But soon after another address of a dissuasive character signed by 137 bishops, representing 80 millions of Catholies, was delivered, declaring "that it did not seem well to enforce upon the faithful any more new dogmas than those already imposed by the synods of Florence and Trent." In order to break down the opposition and to bring greater activity into the process of transactions, a new President was nominated to succeed the late Cardinal Reisach (who died soon after the opening of the Council), in the person of Cardinal de Anno, to whom the privileges were granted, by a new Congregation established for that purpose, to accelerate discussions, to cut short any speech, and to the Assembly the right to close any debate whenever it seemed to them convenient. This was the cause of the mighty increase of the Infallibilists, and in vain did the minority demand the moral unanimity of bishops, so requisite for the legal establishment of a dogma. Alas! soon dissensions and strife began to enter the ranks of that bold minority; and so great was the contrast between Bishop Ketteler of Mainz, who considered the dogma not quite "opportune," and who now threw at the feet of his late teacher Dr. Döllenger the gage of battle, as he did likewise to the knightly Bishop of Sirmium, Strossmayer, who dared despite the President's will, and under a grand tempest of hissing and stamping of feet, to refute a thesis contained in a general scheme of faith, which attributed to Protestantism all the world's wickedness and infidelity. Indeed, the Assembly consented to vote down such an offense, but not because they were intimidated by that speech addressed by a Croatian Bishop, but because they were frightened by a telegram of Bismarck threatening an immediate recall of the Prussian minister. During the voluntary retirement of the last named Bishop Strossmayer, the remaining part of a Papal design, respecting the Catholic faith, after undergoing a certain degree of modification and change, was unanimously accepted. Such imbecility contributes much to impair our respect for the Anti-Infallibilists. Thereupon the project for a dogmatical constitution was introduced, against the most pressing protestations of the opposition; the three first chapters of which represented the Privity of the Pope exactly like the Isidorian forgery; while the fourth Chapter formally pronounced him infallible. During two months lasted the debates, directed principally against the last-named point. But although the prominent men of the opposition most bravely spoke, the fever heat of a Roman summer heavily oppressed the Assembly; many of them were already overcome; and as the Pope was firmly decided not to dismiss the Assembly until he should have accomplished his object, the final blow was struck and the edifice was completed.

(Concluded in our next.)

THE CLIMATE OF SEWANEE.

SEWANEE, June 17, 1873.

Rt. Rev. Alex. Gregg:

Dear Bishop:—In accordance with your request for some information concerning the climate and health of Sewanee, it gives me pleasure to furnish the following facts, based upon personal observation as health officer and upon such other data as could be made available.

The State geologist, Prof. Safford, gives in his account of the Plateau, the following data concerning its climate:

Mean annual Temp. 56°F.
Mean Summer Temp. 71-72°F.
Mean Winter Temp. 38°F. to 40°F.

This last is not from Prof. Safford's data, and is uncertain. There are records of temperature which would determine the point, but they are not available.

On account of the great elevation of the Plateau, there is less aqueous vapor in its atmosphere than in the atmosphere of lower sections of the State; and from this, in great part, results the marked difference which is
observably (in summer) between the temperature at 2 a. m. and at 9 a. m. This difference amounts to nearly 11°F., and insures cool nights. The elevation of the Plateau causes, also, the rainfall upon its western edge to be heavier than that upon less elevated sections of surrounding country. It determines the precipitation of the dense vapor borne in from the south-west by our spring and summer winds. During the present spring, the rainfall at Sewanee has been markedly greater than that in the coves and valleys which indent the edge of the Plateau to the north-east.

Geologically, Sewanee is situated upon a stratum of sandstone which belongs to the coal measures, and caps the greater portion of the Plateau. In point of health this is important, as the porous sandstone permits ready drainage, and gives rise to a phenomenon often commented upon by visitors, namely, the dryness of the ground which so soon follows the heaviest rain.

The spring months are those during which the greatest rainfall usually occurs. They are the most unpleasant of the year. June, July and August are unexceptionable in health. June, which so soon follows the heaviest rain, and November, with a large portion of December, afford a climate superior to any we have in the history of the student. The health of the former class is unexceptionable, while the members of the latter class sometimes suffer slightly upon their arrival. The sudden transition from hot and low southern climates to the elevated and thin atmosphere of the Plateau, necessitates a rapid accommodation of the system to the new conditions, and gives rise in some constitutions to a temporary derangement of health. This process of acclimation is usually slight, and, as remarked, is confined to certain constitutions and to particular seasons.

My experience among the students during the past three years has led me to the following conclusions:

1st. That during the months of March, April and May, the greatest number of cases occur. These months embrace about fifty per cent. of all cases occurring during the scholastic year.

2d. That of these cases, Intermittent Fever constitutes the greater number; and that Intermittent Fever, Tonsillitis and Bronchitis include nearly all the cases for these months.

3d. That Diarrhoea is the most common disease during the months of June, July, August and September.

4th. That sickness is reduced to a minimum during October, November and December.

It will be seen that the greatest amount of sickness (slight though it be) occurs during the wet spring months, and that most of this is Intermittent Fever. These cases are, nevertheless, all light, beginning generally with what is known as "a dumb chill," yielding readily to treatment, and in the majority of cases not recurring. The patients are usually new students from malarial regions, in whom the disease seems to be developed by the mountain air. Among the residents the disease is unknown. The cases of Tonsillitis and Bronchitis rank next in number to Intermittent Fever, but are rarely of a serious nature. The prevalence of Diarrhoea during the summer months is due chiefly to imprudences in diet. Neuralgia is the only other disease which is worthy of mention. A few cases occur during the spring months.

Concerning the climate in its relation to different diseases I conclude as follows:

1st. It is not suited to consumptives in whom the disease is developed.

2d. The spring months are not favorable for patients suffering from Rheumatism and Neuralgia.* I have said nothing about the winter months, as they are included in the vacation. Among those resident here there is but little sickness during that period.

In regard to the best time for the matriculation of students, I advise that they should come to the mountain in July.

Regrettting the incompleteness of this sketch, caused by the few hours permitted for its preparation, I have the honor to remain very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. B. ELLIOTT, M. D.,
Health Officer.

*The students who remain here during a year or more are invariably benefited in their general health. In addition to the athletic games which are encouraged by the authorities, the pure air and fresh water of the Plateau purify the blood and invigorate the growth. The chalybeate springs which are at hand, add much to the value of the location as a resort for health, and supplement very completely the other health-giving qualities of the Plateau. I know of no place better fitted for the healthy development of a growing boy.

A FISHING EXCURSION

During the short vacation after the examinations of the preceding term, a few students took, we understand, a trip to Elk River. They were matronized by an acting Professor (who took a motherly interest in their welfare), and several grooms who were willing to be responsible for the good conduct of the party. This responsibility was not a great burden to anybody, because the young gentlemen behaved as usual with our students, and as we hope will ever be their custom. Each one was equipped with blanket and two days' rations. One or two had suitable fishing tackle, though many were only provided on the journey with weapons adapted to this watery warfare. The point selected was about seven or eight miles from the University, and well adapted to the practice of the gentle art. The river is rather swift, deep in some places, and abounding in springs. It flows in many parts over a rocky or sandy bottom and is tolerably clear. It abounds in genuine black bass, called by the students who live near the river "trout," but are like the trout only in being game-fish and in rising to the fly. Though ill prepared for the capture of these voracious creatures, our young anglers rescued several from watery graves, and convinced themselves that much sport might be had by persons properly equipped. Two nights were spent away from civilisation, but the food and the accommodations for sleep were of the first rank. The party had the following attractive bill of fare: Duck, chicken, ham, broiled bacon, fish, canned oysters, squirrel, eggs, butter, buttermilk, sweet milk, honey, corn-bread, wheat-bread, coffee and Adam's ale. These viands were prepared by skilful artisans, all the way from Charleston and other Southern cities renowned for the skill of their artists. Beds were made of the tender foliage of young trees and covered with blankets. The pampered denizens of luxurious cities never slept half so soundly on their rough beds as our anglers did on their hastily constructed couches.

Fine bathing was to be enjoyed close to the place of encampment, and some sport to be had in shooting squirrels. The springs near the river are beautiful. Some boil up like caldrons from pure white sand, and sometimes without any outlet, thus forming small lakes. The moss in some of these grows like a miniature forest. The largest fish were caught by casting the minnow within two or three feet of the fish as they swam about in the clear water. No gentlemanly conduct marred the enjoyment of those concerned in the expedition. The students were complimented for their conduct.
GOWNSMEN, TRINITY TERM, 1873.

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The University Record.

UNIVERSITY ITEMS.

SEWANEE CADET CORPS.

FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS.

Col. T. F. Sevier, Commandant.
Frank Badger, Sergeant Major.

COMPANY A.

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Samuel Churchill, 1st Lieutenant.
John A. Baxter, 2d Lieutenant.
Herbert Rhett, 1st Sergeant.

COMPANY B.

J. R. Gray, Captain.
Benjamin Owens, 1st Lieutenant.
Wilson Gregg, 2d Lieutenant.
J. J. Stout, 1st Sergeant.

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C. T. Connors, Captain.
Jos. S. Dulaney, 1st Lieutenant.
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C. Q. Harris, 1st Sergeant.

SOCIETIES AT UNIVERSITY PLACE, SEWANEE.

E. Q. B. (Equi) Club.
This is a club formed for literary and social purposes. The name is taken from the letters of the University motto—"Ecce quam bonum."

OFFICERS:

G. R. Fairbanks, President and Secretary.
T. F. Sevier, Treasurer.

LITERARY SOCIETIES.

SIGMA EPSILON SOCIETY.

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Vice-President—A. M. Rutledge, Kentucky.
Secretary—E. T. Connors, South Carolina.
Treasurer—W. J. Stout, Arkansas.

JUNIOR DIVISION.

President appointed each meeting by Junior Division.
Vice-President—H. D. Higgins, Texas.
Secretary—J. F. Young, Florida.
Treasurer—T. M. Scruggs, Arkansas.

GUILD OF ST. MARK.

President—C. M. Gray, Tennessee.
Vice-President—J. A. Van Hoose, Alabama.
Secretary—W. M. Aiken, South Carolina.
Treasurer—John Kershaw, South Carolina.

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Vice-President—J. F. Young, Florida.
Secretary—T. M. Scruggs, Arkansas.
Treasurer—F. A. Orians, Texas.
Capt. 1st Nine—J. J. Hanna, Tennessee.

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Treasurer—W. W. McRear, South Carolina.
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Vice-President—W. J. Stout, Arkansas.
Secretary—E. R. Middleton, South Carolina.
Treasurer—A. M. Rutledge, Kentucky.

CHOIR OF THE CHAPEL OF SAINT AUGUSTINE.

Organist—W. F. Grant.

DEAN'S SOPHOMORES: Simmonds, Gross, Albright, Martin, Sec., Eras, Simkins, Alto; Chacon, Gregg Sec., Tenor; Steele Pri and Brooks.
Basso: De Rossett, Van Hoose.

Basso: De Rossett, Van Hoose.
THE UNIVERSITY RECORD

Sewanee, Tenn., September, 1873.

OUR TERMS.

Turk 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 yearly advertisements.

Address all communications to

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Sewanee Post-office, Tennessee.

FAIRMOUNT COLLEGE.

The remarkable success which has attended the opening of this College for young ladies must not remain unrecorded; and we look upon it as another proof of the growing appreciation of the educational facilities of our Cumberland plateau. The new summer term commenced a few weeks ago; and parents and guardians can find within this region no safer and more acceptable school for their daughters and wards. Particularly to those parents who have sons at our University we should warmly recommend that they place their daughters at Fairmount College. Among the distinguished gentlemen who most highly recommend the school, we need only mention Bishop Green, Governor Humphreys, General Oas. Clark and Bishop Gregg, to say all that need be said on that point. We call particular attention to the College's new advertisement on our eighth page.

U. S. MONEY ORDER OFFICE.

We mention particularly to all our patrons that Sewanee has been designated by the Department a Money Order Office. The obliging and efficient post-master, Mr. Hoge, has issued quite a number of orders since our last issue. This fact of itself would be to the outside world a proof that we are no longer in the backwoods or inaccessible mountain-heights.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

We take pleasure in calling especial attention to the new advertisements of Messrs. Hoge & Miller, Tomlinson & Co., and Joseph F. Bork, and to add that they are all prospering houses; which no doubt arises from the fact that they do not hesitate to renew their advertisements whenever called upon.

MRS. FIELD DUNBAR'S SCHOOL.

This estimable lady, to whose school we had occasion to allude in a recent issue, has arrived in our midst, and proposes to open her day-school for boys and girls at an early day in September. Her handsome cottage-home has been completed and is directly opposite to Judge Phelan's residence. With the high reputation which Mrs. Dunbar possesses as a teacher, and whose experience, we have no doubt that a large and flourishing school will ere long be gathered around her.

THE E. Q. B. CLUB.

On June 19, Dr. Elliott spoke on the "Development Theory:" on July 3, Major Fairbanks gave a criticism of and readings from "The Pickwick Papers;" on July 24, Rev. W. C. Stout of Ark., by invitation, led in a discussion on the "Existence of Ghosts;" on August 7, Professor Harrison discussed the "Latin Cases," and on August 21, Col. Schaller read extracts and gave a running commentary on the "Early Youth of Goethe, Lessing and Schiller." On August 28, upon the invitation of Colonel Baine of La., the club met at Tremlett Hall; and on September 4, Colonel Sevier will speak on "Geography."

During the meeting of August 21, Major G. R. Fairbanks was elected President in the place of Judge Phelan, resigned; and upon motion, Mr. Emmanuel Schneider was elected a member of the club.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

We notice a brief editorial on the University of the South, in the New York Express of the 28th July, and make an extract from "The Morning News," did not a little to preserve or two from a correspondence dated to the "Express from Sewanee, Tenn., 23d July.

With sincere pleasure we have welcomed the reappearance of the Augusta (Ga.) Constitutionalist, in which we now rejoice. Under the magical pen of James R. Randall, this journal has at one bound regained its former glory; which under the same leadership in 1855, 67, 68 and 69 made it one of the foremost democratic standard-bearers in this Southern country. Indeed, when Georgia was suffering under the Northern satraps, it was among the boldest and most outspoken in all the States; and it, along with the Savannah Morning News, did not a little to preserve that strong germ of independence in the Empire State of the South, which finally bursting forth into strong and emphatic practical protest, culminated in Georgia's thorough disenchantment; she ceased to be a Pro-Consulate with the elections of a Norwood, a Smith, and a Gordon.

The College Mercury of Racine College (Wisconsin) is a well printed and conducted students' paper. The number of July 19 contains a long and interesting account of the Commencement exercises. Rev. James DeKoven, D.D., is the Warden, under whose successful management Racine College is preserving its ancient reputation.

"Vassar College, A Sketch," etc., of the Society of Women in Poughkeepsie, N. Y. A rapid perusal of this sketch has raised serious doubts to our mind whether such a system as pursued at Vassar College could honestly be recommended. It furnished us sufficient points for a lengthy article on Female Education; but which, not being within our province, we leave here unstate.

We are indebted to Professor William Preston Johnston, of Washington and Lee University, for that University's programme for the coming session, beginning with the third Thursday in September.

We have likewise received the prospectus of Culbourn College, located at Jacksonville, Alabama. This programme has favorably impressed us. The College is conducted by Professors E. H. Lockett, C. Woodward Hutson, and Jno. P. McAuley. It was opened on September 1st.

The Church Monthly of the Dioceses of Texas for August has reached us. The following are among its well-conceived articles: Apostolic Succession, Diocesan Church School for Girls, "But Women cannot be Votaries," God's Greatness, and University of the South.

WASHINGTON AND LEE UNIVERSITY.

An Episcopalian in the "Southern Churchman" of July 17th, says the "accomplished Chancellor (of William and Mary College, Hugh Blair Grigsby) proposed substantially that an appeal should be made to the Episcopal Church of Virginia to take under its patronizing care, with its rich endowment, that venerable institution, the mother of the Presbyterians, as Virginia has been of States."

"It was opposed vigorously by ex-Governor Wise in a speech of two hours and a half, on the ground that a 'better bargain might be made with some other denominations.'"
"The Presbyterians have their Hampden Sydney with a learned corps of professors. The same is true of Randolph Macon and the Methodist. Unprecedented and telling efforts are being made to establish a Baptist College at Richmond on enduring foundations."
"An Episcopalian" might have added as a reply to the argument of Governor Wise that the Presbyterians had their Washington and Lee University, and had with these Episcopal names flourished far above their previous condition; when all their Professors and Trustees were Presbyterians, then their patronage was confined to the counties adjacent to Rockbridge, where the bulk of the population claim to be of the Scotch-Irish Presbyterian race. Before the war and under this Presbyterian organization they had from 50 to 60 students; but since the war, under the Episcopal names of Washington, Lee, Brockenbrough, Johnston and
Joynes, as colors flying from a tall staff seen from afar, their patronage increased with a sudden but evanescent flash, doomed to a more humble tone of display when matters as they truly stand are better understood by the Southern Episcopalian. These people are now induced by such names to give funds which will be used to build up and endow an institution governed wholly and solely by a self-perpetuating body of trustees, every man of whom is a Presbyterian, ordained by that stock and preference. Here we see that a better bargain might be made with some other denomination does not hold good in this case. On the contrary, by Episcopal influence another denomination has added, and will continue to add to its endowment funds, which should go to a real Episcopal corporation; and why should not William and Mary College be that corporation?

Judge Brockenbrough, one of its Episcopal body, resigned. This place has been filled by a Presbyterian professor and assistant professor. And as the other Episcopal professors, whose names are now used to increase the patronage and collect endowment, grow, resign, or die, their places will be filled, with such men as a Presbyterian Board and Trustees will think most available for their purposes and the interest of their University.

The following minute, taken from the proceedings of the Board of Trustees of W. & L. University on the occasion of Judge Brockenbrough’s resignation of his professorship of Common and Statute Law in that institution, indicates the promptness with which these Presbyterian Trustees accepted the resignation of an Episcopal Professor, notwithstanding the high regard in which that professor had ever been held by them, as an accomplished, eminent Jurist, and for years distinguished Instructor of Law, and notwithstanding the fact that they were indebted to that Professor for the very existence of a Law Department in their institution in the first instance:

Whereupon the following paper submitted by Benjamin M. Smith, was on the second of James D. Davidson, adopted viz:—

“A letter having been received from Judge John W. Brockenbrough tendering to the Board the resignation of his Professorship of Common and Statute Law in this Institution:—

Resolved, That in accepting this resignation the Board places on record an expression of the high regard in which Judge Brockenbrough has ever been held, as an accomplished, eminent Jurist, and for years distinguished Instructor of Law. The Board desire further to assure Judge Brockenbrough that the good wishes of every member of this body will attend him in his retirement, and in the service of the Institution, earnestly hoping that a kind Providence may sustain his health, prolong his life, and give him abundant success in the duties of a profession of which he has long been a distinguished member.

2. That the Secretary of the Board communicate this minute to Judge Brockenbrough.

“Teste: JACOB FULLER, Secretary.”

PHYSICAL EXERCISE.

Of the three sides of a perfect education, the development of the body is certainly not less neglected in the United States than the other two. It is with us either one thing or the other. Either out-door sports are entirely avoided, or else they are, with miraculous sensationalism, “run into the ground.” But a few years ago, and boys when they began to expect coat-tails and standing collars, left off playing “Cat” or “Charmmy,” abandoned “Hi Spy,” as we used to call it, to their juniors, and utterly without inducement to bodily exercise, gave themselves up to bad cigars and billiards. But lo! there came a change. Of a sudden, we heard once more the game of BASE BALL, and all the world was set agog. We hoped at that time that, when the sensation began to die away, and the excitement had destroyed itself, we should find in the novelty something that should be of permanent service, and the sensations, and the excitement are gone, the novelty is an every-day truth, and the game flourishes in deserved popularity. It is not our purpose here to speak of Base Ball as an art. The very ambition that does not profess to be a competent critic of the game, in all its niceties, and he would not presume to dilate upon its fitness to fill all the requirements of physical education. Even one, however, who is totally unacquainted with the game, by watching the deeds and the duties of the players, must be convinced that there is ample room at every turn for skill and calculation, for readiness and accuracy. Our special object just now is to assert our deep interest in deserved popularity. It is not our purpose to add to its endowment funds, which they themselves have voted, gives the command, and they recognize their self-sought status.

Our own “Base Ball” clubs are we anxious to maintain and encourage. We intend to make great efforts to add to its patronage and to bring to the ground what they themselves have voted, gives the command, and they recognize their self-sought status.

WHY SEWANEE WAS SELECTED FOR THE SITE OF THE UNIVERSITY.

(Continued.)

The Convention of the Trustees reassembled at Montgomery, Ala., on the 25th Nov. 1857, for the purpose of receiving the report of the Committee on Location. Bishops Otey, Polk, Green, Cabell, Rutherford, Atkinson, were present, and delegates from North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama, Tennessee, Texas, Louisiana, Florida, and Mississippi.

Bishop Polk, as Chairman of the Committee on Location, presented their report, which embodied all the information obtained by them, but without expressing any preference or indication of their views as to the site they deemed most eligible. The inquiries which had been placed in the hands of the Scientific Commission for specific information, were as follows, with the answers, so far as relates to Sewanee: Inquiries to be answered by the Commission appointed by the Committee on Location of the proposed Southern University:—

1. What is the elevation of the site indicated above the surrounding country, and above the sea?

2. What extent of surface can be had at that elevation? and of that, what proportion is available for our purposes?
An. Five thousand acres are offered by the Sewanee Coal Company for the University, nearly all of which can be made available, affording a great and picturesque site for single buildings, and extensive level areas for groups, in the vicinity of good and accessible springs, and commanding beautiful views of the plains below, and of towns and mountains in the distance.

4. What is the nature of the soil of the sites indicated? and of that of the surrounding country, for 15 or 20 miles at least?

An. The soil at Sewanee, although sandy and light, rests upon clay, and produces good crops of corn and vegetables. The surrounding country is well improved, and very productive of corn, grain, &c.

5. What is the nature and extent of the timber on those sites, and its availability for building purposes?

An. The timber is large and abundant; of every variety for building purposes (except pine), which could be saved on the spot.

6. Is there an abundance of stone for building material accessible? and of what nature?

An. Many are the points where it can be obtained. An excellent quarry of durable gray sandstone is immediately on the side of the Sewanee Company's railroad, about a mile distant from the summit. About 2½ to 4 miles from the railroad summit, and rail immediately on the side of the railroad, several quarries of gray, blue, dove-colored and brown limestone, in beds of from 2½ to 4 feet thick, are now in a condition to be worked in most economical manner.

10. Can an adequate supply of water be obtained, and how?

An. There are many springs on the tract, conveniently distributed, and likely to furnish a full supply of water.

11. Is there soil adapted to making brick?

An. Bricks of good quality can be made on the summit.

12. Is coal accessible, and of what nature and quality and price?

An. Coal of good quality can be obtained from the Sewanee Co., delivered at any point on the railroad for $1.25 per ton.

15. What are the facilities of access to the town or depot nearest these respective sites, from the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, &c.?

An. By the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad to the town of Cowan, 14 miles west of the town.

16. What is the easiest grade at which a road—railroad or turnpike—can be constructed from these towns or depots to the respective sites, and at what expense per mile?

An. By the connection of the Sewanee Company's railroad with the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, communication is already effected from Cowan to many points on the proposed site.

18. Are there mineral springs on or near the sites indicated? if so, of what description?

An. The Beersheba springs are about 30 miles distant from the site. There are also several other fresh springs of good quality near the site.

At the assembling of the Board on the second day, the statements relative to all the points competing for the location were made.

The political immorality of the dominant authority equals in significance this array of ignorance. It is bad enough to have such a mass of dense illiteracy in the land; but what shall be said of the so-called educated classes who have, in the pursuit of revenge and the chimera of equal rights, elevated the most degraded class, its kind, and its people, into seats of power and influence throughout a large section of the South? If a little learning is a dangerous thing, how menacing is the peril that comes from the coming in at all, especially when backed by bayonets.

The New Southern University.

The educational and religious readers of the Express will be interested in the commencement exercises of the new University at Sewanee. Ten attended, by five of the Southern Bishops, and with the remarks of Bishop Beckwith upon "the union of religion with science," Bishop Quintard, of Tenn., who takes so deep an interest in this University is a brother of the Messrs. Quintard of this city, who are among our most respected and philanthropic fellow-citizens.
University of the South

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

The Board of Trustees:

M. D., (Resident Physician)

B. & Chattanooga Railroad. The distance from where they connect with the trains of the Nashville, trains run to Cowan Station, nine miles distant, 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 the Tennessee, on the line of the Tennessee Coal Company's Railroad, and is easy of access from all parts of the South. It is beautifully located, having the advantages afforded for thoroughness of instruction in all branches of female education. The locality can surpass it in healthfulness and attractiveness. The building is new, commodious and well suited to school purposes. It is only five miles from the University of the South, which, in the few years since the war, has acquired unprecedented celebrity, and is doing full justice to the sons of the South and the cause of education. We hope Fairmount College will equally share the good-will of our people, and promise that it shall be second to no institution of learning in the land in the advantages afforded for thoroughness of instruction in all branches of female education.

Col. T. F. Service, Act'g Master.

W. F. Grabau, Assistant.


Emmanuel Schneider, Act'g Asst.

T. A. Van Hooks.

W. C. Gorgas, Acting Tutor.

TERMS

(PAYABLE IN ADVANCE FOR EACH TERM.)

Matriculation, (paid once only)........... $10 00

TRINITY TERM.

Board, tuition, washing, mending, and lights, (per term)........... $178 25

Surgeon's fee, (per term).................. 6 00

DRESS.

The "Gownsmen" of the University wear the scholastic gown and cap, costing about $16. For the Juniors of the University, and for the Grammar School, complete suits of cadet gray cloth, made plain, are furnished at about $25. Funds must be provided for this purpose. A deposit of $20 is required to cover cost of books and other incidental expenses, to be renewed at each subsequent term, if needed. Pupils will bring with them one pair of shoes, three simple suits, 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 fees will be refunded in case of death, or withdrawal through sickness. Board will be charged only for the time the pupil is present, unless withdrawn 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, The Vice-Chancellor.

FAIRMOUNT COLLEGE.

Fairmount College, for the education of Young Ladies, is situated upon Sewanee Mountain, on the line of the Tennessee Coal Company's Railroad, and is easy of access from all parts of the South. It is beautifully located, having the advantage of charming mountain views, and delightful freestone and chalybeate waters. No locality can surpass it in healthfulness and attractiveness. The building is new, commodious and well suited to school purposes. It is only five miles from the University of the South, which, in the few years since the war, has acquired unprecedented celebrity, and is doing full justice to the sons of the South and the cause of education.

We hope Fairmount College will equally share the good-will of our people, and promise that it shall be second to no institution of learning in the land in the advantages afforded for thoroughness of instruction in all branches of female education.

Collegiate Year commences March 20th of each year. Mid-Summer Holiday of one week. Mid-Summer Term commences August 21st. Collegiate Year closes December 20th.

Terms—Board, Tuition and Washing, per year, $279.39

For further particulars, apply to

Mrs. M. L. YERGER, or Mrs. B. D. KELLS, Principals.