It is a blessed provision in the divine cosmogony, that there are so few disorders of which it can be truly said that they have no remedy. Although throughout our life many obstacles arise which at the first blush seem almost impassable, stilling the heart and stagnating the blood with their awfulness and our own impotency, it is found that few of them can withstand sincere perseverance and earnest efforts—can resist the power of trustful, prayerful labor. What appears to be an impossibility is for the most part nothing but ignorance—willful oftentimes—of our own capabilities; and that we so often succumb, is merely because we will not think and will not act.

Of all the evils of a teacher's life—and they are many, as, thanks to our stars, his joys are many also—there is none more sickening to his heart, more debilitating to his mind, more doleful and gloomy to his whole nature, than dullness in his pupils. The teacher who can avoid feeling cramped and constrained and lonesome in addressing a band of torpid intellects, cannot, to our mind, have ever dreamt of the happy and happy responsibilities and privileges which belong to his office. How can he know the keen gladness of instilling pride and encouraging development of faculties, naturally strong, been the damage, and it is the teacher who must counteract his own work. We mean simply this: Just as a neglected garden, though the soil be by nature the richest, must inevitably grow up in weeds; just as a cow, if not duly summoned to the pail, morning and evening, gives ever less and less milk, till finally she goes dry entirely: so if boys are permitted to come in late, to lounge about the seats, to be inactive and careless; if they are given too much time to answer a question or solve a problem; so will irregular, unsystematic, sluggish habits be induced and promoted, necessarily leading to inactivity of mind and body. It is not enough to sit down and address yourself to one boy, letting him drone along, and the others nod. Every boy's question is every other boy's question. The manner of conducting a class must be business-like—like the busy hurry of Wall Street, rather than summer-time sleepiness of a country store. There are few enough students who can force themselves to attend to a lazy dialogue, in which they are practically ignored or forgotten. The monopoly, in which they have, as it seems, no part or parcel, fails to attract them, and the very quiet of the surroundings is pregnant with slumber, or else the sly spit-bail is invoked to fill the direful void. It is human nature that such a state of things should engender dullness. Faculties, naturally strong, become artificially stupid through mere habit; and then, of a sudden, we teachers wake, rise from our professorial chairs, stretch ourselves and rub our eyes, and wonder that we are surrounded by a circle of dolts.

Nor is it enough that business-like habits should be adopted in conducting classes. This is the mere disciplinary, formal, protective side. There is a nearer and a dearer element, which will raise the tone of the instruction, drape and conceal the mechanical part, take away the sting from rebuke, and sweeten commendation and reward. This element is personal and individual interest. We have had enough of teachers...
who were teachers merely to get time and money to prosecute legal or theological studies—enough of them and their botched jobbery. The teacher of to-day is no locum tenens; he is perpetual curate. He lives in his work and for it, and his work is his life. He knows that his is a sacred office, and he prays to adorn it by the tender graces of the heart, by soft words and gentle deeds and loving sympathies, not less than by the strong, clear light of the well-schooled intellect. He feels that it is not enough to talk to benches—this does not fulfill his contract—but that he must inspire in the breast of each and every boy who sits beneath him, a consciousness of his teacher's active anxiety for his own individual and particular advancement. There are thousand ways of doing this, and the ardent instructor will need no guidance.

These two principles will, we believe, reconstruct, convert, cure more than fifty per cent. of ordinary dulness. Of course, in any remedial system there must be some acknowledged incurables; but with widespread methods to excite and sustain attention, and professed and accepted acceptance to soften reproof and flavor compliment, we are assured that a large amount of latent vis can be rescued from apparent inertia.

ADVENT OFFERING.

We hope that the clergy will permit themselves to be reminded of the Annual Offering to the University, appointed to be taken up on the third Sunday in Advent. It has been hoped each year that, as the University became more generally known, and commended itself more to the confidence and support of the Church, this yearly offering would become more general and more generous. This hope has not been as yet realized. We make one more appeal to each parish to remember the University to the extent of its ability.

BISHOP HOPKINS AT SEWANEE.

From the life of Bishop Hopkins we extract the following interesting account of a visit made by him to Sewanee in 1859, at the instance of Bishops Polk, Otis and Elliott. It should however be stated that the winter spent at Sewanee by Bishop Hopkins was one of unusual mildness. The memory of the good Bishop is still preserved in many families in the vicinity, where his kind and gentle manners, noble presence and ready acceptance of proffered hospitality, made him an honored guest.

"The Bishops of Louisiana, Tennessee, and Georgia had been the leaders in that noble and beautiful scheme for the University of the South at Sewanee, Tennessee, where the Churchmen of ten Southern Dioceses, with united strength, were beginning to found an Institution on the most magnificent and far-reaching plans. They had secured land in one parcel, to the amount of nearly ten thousand acres, situated on a sort of level mountain-top, with lovely inland views on every side, and well supplied by nature with timber, stone, water, and coal. Here they proposed to retain the property of the soil, and draw a moderate ground-rent from every building erected by others; while striving to make it a growing centre, of summer residences at least, for many of the most refined and cultivated families of the South. In the general laying out of this vast property, they were anxious to secure the services of my father's taste in matters of art; and they offered him therefore $1500 for six months to be spent there in this work. An absence from the Diocese was requisite, whether or no, in order to raise the money; and my father was rejoiced to think that he could earn it by his own labor, rather than beg it from other people—to say nothing of the uncertainty of success in the latter, just then anyhow. Without even going home to say 'good-bye,' he wrote to my mother his determination, closing with the cheery encouragement, 'Keep up your spirits, my good, brave wife!' and at once turned his face southward nearly a thousand miles, arriving at University Place on the 5th of December. He had promised to comfort her for his long and unexpected absence by letters, and the scenes were indeed fresh and picturesque. Everything of course was yet in the rough:—I occupy the best of a set of log-houses, in which is the office of Col. Barney. It is a good large room, with a fine open fire. The logs are hewed smooth outside and in, and my bed and table are both very comfortable. It reminds me strongly of Bassenheim, and the cabins where I listened to "O Richard! O mon Roi!" sung to the harp by a charming young lady some forty-five years ago. If she were only here to talk to, what a romantic couple we should be!—both indeed much older and wiser than we were in those days, and yet young enough in feeling and affection to be far more happy than any married pair of our acquaintance.

He had not been there a week before he found an extraordinary benefit to his health. For several years he had been troubled more or less with a persevering cough, and it seemed disposed to attack him a little earlier each successive autumn. It was about at its worst when he left New York; but he had not been more than a week at Sewanee when he found himself perfectly free from cough and cold, in that admirable climate where in December the thermometer is hardly at the freezing point at night, and the air is always pure and delightful. Nothing was needed but the open fire; and there was not the slightest occasion for stoves or furnaces, from both of which he always suffered grievously: while the water—and there are sixty natural springs upon the property—flowing through sandstone rock, was the softest and purest he had ever tasted, except upon the Alleghany Mountains in Pennsylvania. He was in raptures, too, with the place in other respects. All along the outskirts of the elevated plateau he found beautiful views of valley and distant mountains; while the interior was filled with noble old trees—the oak, hickory, walnut, chestnut, tulip tree, etc.—and would constitute, when properly improved, the finest park one could desire. "If Lake Champlain could be thrown in," he said, "it would be absolute perfection." Nor was it only that the weather was so delightful in winter. The spring opened in February; and the extreme healthfulness of the situation, where fevers, rheumatism and consumption were never known, combined with all its other advantages, marked it out beyond any spot within his knowledge as the very place for a pre-eminent Church University. Soon after his arrival he established regular family prayer, morning and evening, at the cabin where he stopped, reading in the morning a Psalms, and in the evening a portion of the Gospel, with a brief familiar lecture; and on Sundays the full regular service besides. The people around, amounting to nearly twenty, seemed to be much interested from the first. One Sunday, about a fortnight after his arrival, he went to preach at Winchester, about ten miles distant, where there was a church parish; and was agreeably surprised by the arrival of Bishops Polk and Elliott, who accompanied him back to the Mountain. On Christmas Day (which fell on Sunday that year), the three Bishops held service at the very place for a pre-eminent Church University. Soon after his arrival he estab-
worshipping in the church at Burlington, with all its solemn and appropriate beauty, and receiving the sacrament of our Saviour's love; and it was a delightful feeling to be sure that you were thinking of your wandering but faithful husband, and that our prayers, though from places so far apart, ascended to Heaven together." The few days spent in the congenial society of those two remarkable men were highly enjoyed by my father; and I have often heard him recur to them in a way which proved the loving warmth with which they had impressed his memory. After full confidence and exchange of views concerning the great work, they left the Mountain two days after Christmas, and he continued his pleasing though laborious task alone. He never saw either of them again on earth. About three months were spent in the work of the University, drafting maps of roads and sites and plans for buildings, and making water-color drawings of striking views. He was happy in being able to enjoy his artistic tastes with a triple pleasure, not only serving the Church University of the South and our Alma Mater, was organised, in March 1869, the first literary organisation of the union of two entirely distinct organisations. In the early part of the present term it was resolved, after mature deliberation, to organise a Junior Division, in order to a set-off against a similar organisation which had been effected by the Sigma Epsilon during the last Lent Term. We are happy to state that the movement has proved a success, notwithstanding the many predictions of an adverse nature. The Junior Division is presided over by a member of the Second Division, appointed each week. For the present it meets in Prof. Williamson's section room. This sketch would be incomplete without a notice of the first annual celebration of the union of the Pi Lambda and Omega Societies, under the name of the Pi Omega. This event took place in St. Augustine's Chapel, on the evening of the 2d Nov. inst. The exercises were as follows: Oration.—Thomas Brighurst, of Texas. Subject—"Ambition." Essay.—John Kerchaw, of South Carolina. Subject—"Shams." Declamations.—C. H. Fonda, of Miss.; subject—"Emmet's Defence." A. De R. Meers, of North Carolina; subject—"Bernardo del Carpio." The audience was large, cultivated and very sympathetic, and to them is in great part due the success of the occasion. Of late, the Pi Omega has adopted a badge, which for beauty and simplicity cannot be surpassed, in our estimation. The badge consists of two parts: a perfect square of embossed gold, overlaid with a smaller circle of the same material, with the following motto: "Avis Matinae more modoque." A graduate of our Alma Mater, Mr. Thos. J. Morris of Texas, was the first President of the Pi Omega Society. To his comprehensive views and peculiar ability of impressing them upon his audience, is in great measure due the successful career of the Society. Recently she has suffered a heavy loss, from his departure to another field of preparation for the great work to which he has been called, i.e. the Ministry of the Church. Besides him, others of her sons have left her maternal oversight and gone out to do battle with the world. In conclusion, we would remark that the utmost confidence is reposed in the Societies by the Faculty, and great cordiality characterises their intercourse. Of one or other of them every member of the Faculty is an honorary member, and their presence honors many of their sessions. Where this is the case there can be no violation of the rules of morality or decorum, and parents may not fear to trust their sons to the influences which surround them there. In our estimation, a cultivation of the arts of oratory, composition and declamation, cannot be better obtained than by an ardent devotion to duty in a literary society.
THE UNIVERSITY RECORD.

Sewanee, Tenn., December, 1873.

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 yearly advertisements.

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

RESOLUTIONS OF THE HARDEE BASE BALL CLUB.

UNIVERSITY OF THE SOUTH, Nov. 11, 1873.

Be it Resolved, 1st, That it is with real sorrow that we learn of the death of Gen. W. J. Hardee, at once a brave soldier, a Christian gentleman, and one well worthy of the esteem of all who knew him. And although we cannot but regret that it has pleased an all-wise Providence to take from us one so well fitted to adorn every walk in life, yet we will endeavor to keep fresh in our memory his noble example. May all "Hardees" never prove unworthy of the name they bear.

2d. That we offer his family and relatives, in their distress, the earnest sympathy of the Club, and trust that their grief may be softened by the thought that he "has fought a good fight" here on earth, and that hereafter his record may be sure.

3d. That a copy of these Resolutions be forwarded to the family and relatives of Gen. Hardee.

S. CHURCHILL, Ark.
R. F. DUNBAR, Miss.
A. M. RUTLEDGE, Ky.
G. M. GIBSON, Ala.
J. A. VAN HOESE, Ala., Chairman.

PRESENTATION OF A FLAG.

On Friday afternoon, 7th inst, the Sewanee Cadet Corps was presented with a beautiful silk banner, the gift of the ladies of the Mountain. The presentation address was well delivered by Miss Fanny Farish, in the presence of the Corps and a large attendance of ladies and gentlemen. Adjutant Stout acknowledged the gift in fitting terms on the part of the Corps. The flag has on one side the University motto, and the words, "Presented to the Sewanee Cadet Corps by the Ladies of Sewanee." On the reverse is the University seal. Altogether it is very handsome in execution as well as appropriate in design.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.


This admirable exposition of the Church's doctrines, and at the same time Bishop Quindard's position in regard to them, will be read by all his friends with unalloyed pleasure and profit. We earnestly recommend its full and thoughtful perusal; and cannot refrain from giving an extract:

"It is not strange that a straightforward zeal for the cause of Christ and the Church should provoke the ill-will and animosity of men "hardened through the deceitfulness of sin," but it is a sad and thing to find those "who profess and call themselves Christians," using, to the sore injury of their neighbor, idle rumors and unjust accusations which are as readily believed as they are flippantly spoken. A result of the public disturbances has been a movement, was set on foot to obtain funds to carry on the work he began. His" greatest effort of the Reformation next to the translation of the Scriptures," and so I am content to be reckoned a prayer-book churchman. The people owe to their Bishop a loving fealty. They should at all times, even in thought, guard his holy office and his personal character. When envy, hatred or malice aim at him his envenomed shafts they should regard him as a living shield, that in his person the cause of the "bishop of souls" may not be harmed; and he, on his part, must "use the authority given him, not to destruction, but to salvation; not to hurt, but to help; so that, as a wise and faithful servant, giving to the Lord's family their portion in due season, he may, at last, be received into everlasting joy."

"It is the joy of my life that my clergy and my laity have strengthened my hands and cheered my heart in the arduous duties of my holy office. They have, indeed, been "my fellow-helper in Christ Jesus." We have walked in the house of God as friends. Trained as I was in theology by my predecessor, the learned Bishop Okey, I endeavored in all things, to carry on the work he began. His views of the doctrine, worship and government of the Church, as set forth in his writings, are the views I have always held and taught. I hold, with Dr. Adam Clarke (the Methodist divine), that the Book of Common Prayer is "the greatest effort of the Reformation next to the translation of the Scriptures," and so I am content to be reckoned a prayer-book churchman. The doctrines and ritual of the Book of Common Prayer, God being my helper, I shall live by. When my work on earth is done, I desire to be laid in my grave, with only its sublime order for the burial of the dead."

presentation of a flag and the University seal. The presentation address was well delivered by Miss Fanny Farish, in the presence of the Corps and a large attendance of ladies and gentlemen. Adjutant Stout acknowledged the gift in fitting terms on the part of the Corps. The flag has on one side the University motto, and the words, "Presented to the Sewanee Cadet Corps by the Ladies of Sewanee," and on the reverse is the University seal. Altogether it is very handsome in execution as well as appropriate in design.
The Diocesan Record of Mississippi, for the current month, is on our table. It contains many readable articles, and fills a need which is greatly felt in every Diocese without such a medium of Church knowledge and growth.

The Monthly Record of South Carolina for the present month has been received. As usual, it replete with interesting articles both original and selected.

The Tennessee Land Register, a monthly publication by Spencer Munson, Knoxville, E. T., has been received. It is excellently adapted for advertising lands, &c., for sale, and a good deal of space is occupied with matters appertaining to its peculiar province.

Forest and Stream, of date November 6, has been received. There are many interesting and racy articles in the present number, especially that on "The Great Game," and we recommend this excellent publication to our clubs.

Our American Youth is a small sheet published at Louisville, Kentucky. As a specimen of typography, it is excellent. It has an article on the University in a later number.

The South, of November 8, is on our table. This paper occupies a peculiar position, being the only one specially devoted to setting forth the advantages of Southern lands, climate, &c. The present number contains a page of wood-cuts giving views on the great "Father of Waters," and is unusually full of interesting matter. Prof. Colton's article on N. W. No. Ca. is mastory.

Steiger's Literarische Berichte. We acknowledge receipt of this interesting catalogue of German works, from the publishing house of E. Steiger, 22 and 24 Frankfort st., New York. The catalogues are No. 5, Sept. 25, 1873, and No. 6, Oct. 15, 1873.

King John of Saxony, who died last week, was doubtless the best Dane scholar in Europe. He had not only translated the great poem into the Danish tongue, but had also composed a drama in that language, a translation it is—but he was profoundly learned in all the science of the middle ages, and especially in their scholastic theology and metaphysics. His notes to the Divine Comedy are indepen- sable to every one who desires to make a thorough study of that master-piece of literature; and these notes are not like Napoleon's works on Cesar, the products of many minds adopted by their ostensible author, but they are the King's own. Among royal students and authors he must ever hold a most honored place.

A Scotch parson had a farmer neighbor who was in the habit of shooting on Sundays, but after a while this Sabbath-breaker joined the church. One day the minister to whose church he belonged met a friend of the farmer and said: "Do you see any difference in Mr. F.—since he joined the church?" "Oh, yes," replied the friend, "a great difference. Before, when he went in search of 'Morn's sunbeam,' his gun over his shoulder, but now he carries it under his coat."
In Natural Science we place together: A. Kollécker, "Morphologie und Entwicklungsgesetze der mehrkernigen Pflanzen" (Frankfurt a. M., Winter); and the celebrated Ehrenberg's "Notiz der Unterseheid von der lebenden von der toten Substanz" (Berlin: Reimer). A treatise by Dr. Leghleit has a work with splendid illustrations, "La philosophie des Arabes" (Leipzig: Hirzel) on the thermoelectrical properties of the sparry iridite. H. Vogel (Berlin: L. Hirzel) on the history of flow in proportion to its distance from the bottom, gives this formula: 

\[ \frac{v}{c} = \frac{1.0 + 0.19v}{1.0 + 0.255v} \]

in which \( v \) is the depth, \( c \) the length of lead-line from water-line to bottom, and \( u \) the rapidity of the flow on the surface; \( c \) being the mean celerity of the current. Dr. Gispel gives us his "Elemente der Geologie" (Leipzig, Engelmann), a work which we name simply as a matter of curiosity, but which we lay down in all seriousness the principles of an eternal law of nature. Dr. W. Reinem gives a work which he has written in England, find a place in this list. "The Electricity of the Flow on the Surface" (London: W. H. Allen & Co.) is a work of German philosophy, may exceptionally, although published and written in English, find a place in this list. While noting a spirit of inquiry in this field, yet in the study of Nature, to the advancement of science, it seems to us a mistaken zeal to endeavor to trace every one of our words, and assign it to "ob die Geis der Welt oder nichts" an Aron origin.

In Medicine and Medical Jurisprudence, we must be brief. Here, too, a mass of special treatises has been published, in which particular the French, Germans, and Spaniards have engaged with competitive learning and assiduity. A great work is that of Prof. Dr. Leopoldi: "Über Geist und Leben in der Medicin" (Erlangen: Deichert). The spirit of this work is best given by an extract from it: "It is in medicine and in its uses that we have learned how that this science must, as much as possible, be connected with the natural sciences; of which, for example, when a physician wishes to make its basis fully and truly anthropological, he would do well to study the subject of the spectrum of the aurora borealis, on the spectra of the nebulae and star-clusters, on the planets and the moon, to belong to the most eminent which has hitherto been achieved in this domain."

In the field of Philosophy we may state the following: Dr. Derringer gives us his "Historische Syntax der lateinischen Sprache" (Leipzig: Teubner). This is not an exhaustive work; many years will pass ere we may claim one deserving that character; there are yet to be made the most extensive studies, and we will have to wait for the preparatory labors of the pioneers on that extensive field, before we may execute the finished design. What Dr. Trager has given is worthy the study of the scholar. The "Renners' Geschichte der germanischen Philologie" (München) is an evidence of the growing importance of philosophy; comprising the whole field as far as the Germans have written, nothing except the development, nor constitutionalism, nor a republic of mind or of state; not even free-schools in a confessional point of view; but the strongest monarchy and the most powerful army attainable.

In the field of Theology we may state the following: Dr. W. Reinem has published a work which he has written in England, find a place in this list. "The Electricity of the Flow on the Surface" (London: W. H. Allen & Co.) is a work of German philosophy, may exceptionally, although published and written in English, find a place in this list. While noting a spirit of inquiry in this field, yet in the study of Nature, to the advancement of science, it seems to us a mistaken zeal to endeavor to trace every one of our words, and assign it to "ob die Geis der Welt oder nichts" an Aron origin.

In Astronomy and Mathematics we note Prof. Dr. Renners: "Keppler's and the Astronomers" (Frankfurt a. M., Winter) and "Compendium der Kinderkrankheiten" (Berlin: Hirschwald). A treatise on gun-shot wounds, from actual observation and treatment during the recent Franco-German war. Dr. Socin treated 643 cases, of which 85.6 per cent. were cured by Dr. Krom and...
Fichler's: "ängelhöpsisches Wörterbuch der Staatswissenschaften" (Erlangen: Enke) is hailed by the critics as the most valuable contribution.

Finally, in pedagogical and social/religious literature we mention Landsteiner's: "ein österreichischer Schulmeister" (Wien) which gives a distribution.

Gasparin (Paris: Levy) traces the means in which the author earnestly calls upon his countrymen to look at the enemy of Catholicism, to which he attributes all his efforts.
The orations contained in the present volume were prepared for publication by the editor during a residence of several years in Germany; where he enjoyed the instructions of the learned Professors Bekker, Boeckh and Franz, at the University of Berlin, and C. F. Hermann at Goettingen. Under their able guidance he applied himself to the study of the prince of Attic Orators, and it was with a mind animated by their zeal, and a judgment sharpened by their profound criticisms, that he ventured to enter the hope of being able to contribute something to the proper understanding of this author among his own countrymen. (Pref., p. vii.)

Page 85—στροφὴν ἂν. This can hardly be. ἂν is merely repeated before ἔργον, (cf. Heslop ad loc. Also Good. Moods and Tenses §42-3).

Page 91—In the two notes at the bottom there is an inconsistency, obviously due to over-sight, in the rendering "pomptus" and the expression (τινεῖ) ἀντίς: and πλεκτισμὸν is not translated at all in this note.

The general get-up of the volume is creditable to the well-known house of Messrs. Appleton. The original work of which this is a revision, went through several editions. We wish as many for this, as we are assured it would be in the views of many teachers and learners. Certainly there could be no greater a priori guarantees of success than "accurate scholarship, sound judgment, extended research, and minute and pains-taking examination."


The late Bishop Osey provided by his will for the teaching of an Annual Sermon before the Convention upon the Divine Constitution of the Christian Ministry. The sermon before us is an exposition of the truth that a church is not mere a social institution and logical in its treatment and forcible in its conclusions. We trust it may have a wide circulation.

HEROES OF THE EPIDEMIC.

While so many persons are being justly lauded for their self-sacrificing devotion to duty, in Memphis and Shreveport, during the prevalence of the yellow fever, let us not forget to include those Saviors of a Church Society who, unacquainted as they were, faithfully nursed the dying, cared for the dead, and nurtured the helpless orphans in Memphis. The Home, a church institution in that city, was filled, a second house taken, and fifty orphans received into it at one time. These Sisters exhibited in a striking manner the efficacy of the system of training which they had received by their eminent ability to tenderly administer to the needs of the sick, and their readiness to "hold the cross before their closing eyes."

Let us then in mentioning the "heroes of the epidemic," pass over so signal an example of untiring devotion as was exhibited by the Sisters of St. Mary's Home.

COLLEGE SECRET SOCIETIES.

Cornell University has distinguished itself in a most unenviable manner among its classes, and its students the cause, of an act of homicide not long since. Mortimer Leggett, a "fresh fish," was called upon to be initiated into a secret society. Being blindedfolded, he was made to run up and down the banks of a certain creek, urged on by being severely lashed. Suddenly Leggett and two of his tormentors were seen to disappear, and upon approaching, it was discovered Leggett had broken his skull-bone and partially dislocated his neck, while the other two were severely injured. Leggett died in great agony after suffering for a half hour. Great indignation prevails in consequence. We are most happy to state that at the University of the South those secret societies are not tolerated by the authorities, and to the honor of its students be it said, they evince no desire to violate this salutary regulation.
University of the South

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

The Trinity Term began July 10, and embraces a period of twenty-three weeks, ending a week before Christmas. The vacation occurs in "Winter, W. M. Green, D.D., Bishop of Mississippi, a period of twenty-three weeks, ending a week before Christmas. The vacation occurs in "Winter, W. M. Green, D.D., Bishop of Mississippi, a period of twenty-three weeks, ending a week before Christmas. The vacation occurs in "Winter, W. M. Green, D.D., Bishop of Mississippi, a period of twenty-three weeks, ending a week before Christmas.

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 eighty-five miles, and from Cowan to Chattanooga sixty-five miles.

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

- School of Engineering and Natural Science, J. Gorgas, (West Point) Professor.
- School of Modern Languages, Col. F. Schaller, Professor.
- School of Greek and Latin, Casimir Harrison, M.A., Professor.
- School of Mathematics, Thomas Williamson, M. D., (Resident Physician) Professor.
- School of Metaphysics and English Literature, Robert Darnay, A.M., Professor.
- School of Chemistry, John B. Elliott, M.D., (Resident Physician) Professor.
- School of Moral Science, Rev. W. P. DeBoose, A.M., Chaplain, Professor.
- School of Political Economy, T. F. Sevier, Acting Professor.
- School of Commerce and Trade, Prof. W. E. Graub, Organist.

The VICE-CHANCELLOR supervises this school. Boys may be entered at ten years old. The instruction includes the usual branches of English education, with Latin, Greek, and the Modern Languages.

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) 5 00

DRESS.

The "Gownsman" of the University wear the scholastic gown and cap, costing about $18. For the Juniors of the University, and for the Grammar School, complete suits of cased gray cloth, made extra, are furnished at about $35. 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 blankets, three 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 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, 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 25th of each year. Mid-Summer Holiday of one week. Mid-Summer Term commences August 21st. Colloge Year closes December 20th.

Terms - Board, Tuition and Washing, per year, $275.

For further particulars, apply to

M. H. E. YERGER, or Miss M. H. KELLY, Principals.

As the Ladies of St. Paul's Sewing Society are endeavoring to pay off the debt on their organ, they would call attention to the fact that they still have on hand a good stock of THREADS, NEEDLES, PINS, HAIR PINS, KNITTING COTTON, CHILDREN'S STOCKINGS, HAIR NETS and other useful articles for sale. Orders for work are also gladly received. Any ladies desiring to become members of the Society, will please send their names to the Recto of the Parish. A weekly meeting will be held at Mrs. Elliott's every Saturday evening at four o'clock.

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