THE TALLY PRESENT AND ADDRESS OF A PERSON AND ADDRESS OF THE PROPERTY AND ADDRESS OF THE

AMERICAN COLLEGES.

Our Leading Institutions of Learning.

Sketches of Indiana Asbury University, the University of Mississippl, the University of Rochester, Haverford College, Lehigh University, and the Cornell . University.

We conclude to-day our series of articles on the principal Colleges of the United States. with sketches of the following prominent In. stitutions:-

The Indiana Asbury University. located at Greencastle, Indiana, was chartered in 1837 by the Legislature of the State. The movement in which it originated began as early as 1835, when the Indiana Conference of the Methodist Church resolved upon establishing an institution of learning. The University is now under the control and patronage of the four Conferences of the Church which are embraced within the limits of the State. In June, 1837, the Preparatory Department was opened, and in May, 1839, the Rev. Matthew Simpson, now one of the Bishops of the Church, having been elected President, the various collegiate departments were regularly orga-nized. In 1840 a class of 3 members graduated. The classes have not, as yet, attained high numbers, the university being hampered by a large preparatory department, which prevents it from being more than a first-class seminary. A Law and a Medical department have been in operation during a portion of the time. Bishop Simpson has had several successors in the Presidency, the present incumbent being the Rev. Thomas Bowman, D. D., who has held the position since 1858. The whole number of graduates up to 1866 was 201 in the classical department, 29 in the scientific, 54 in the law, and 40 in the medical. The number of students in attendance last year was 11 seniors, 28 juniors, 35 sophomores, and 85 freshmen—a total of 159 in the Collegiate department. In addition to this, there were 248 in the preparatory school. Dy the sale of scholarships, an endowment of over mencement was held on Thursday, June 27.

The University of Mississippi, which is located at Oxford, in that State, was established in 1848, and for a few years before the war was among the most prosperous educational institutions in the South. The first class in the Academic department graduated in 1851, and contained 15 members. In the class of 1854 there were 37 graduates, and in that of 1858, 39. The number of graduates in this department previous to the outbreak of the war was 296. The first graduating class in the Law School was that of 1856, and contained 6 members. The class of 1860 contained 22 members, and the whole number of graduates previous" to the war was 55. Since the close of the war an earnest effort is being made to place the insti-tution upon the basis of its old prosperity. The faculty have raised the standard of admission, large additions are being made to the libraries, and a general spirit of progression prevails. We have not received the annual catalogue for the current year; but that of 1865-66 showed an attendance of 5 Juniors (who graduated at the recent commencement, held June 27), 41 Sophomores, and 50 Fresh-men, with 40 pursuing irregular courses. This gave a total of 136 in the collegiate dein the preparatory class. The Law department has not yet been reorganized since the close of the war, both professorships remaining vacant. The Rev. John N. Waddel, D. D., is the present Chancellor of the University.

The University of Rochester, a prosperous institution in that city, was established in 1850, under the centrol and patronage of the Baptist denomination. It is well endowed, has twenty acres of land connected with it, and a few years ago took possession of new buildings, which had been erected at an expense of \$75,000. The library is being continually increased by the proceeds of a fund of \$25,000, established by General John F. Rathbone, of Albany, N. Y. The "Ward Cabinets" of Geology and Mineralogy, which were recently purchased by the University at an expense of \$20,000, are perhaps unequalled in America for the purpose of illustrating instruction in the natural sciences.

They were collected by Professor
Henry A. Ward, of the University, during six years of foreign travel and many visits to a large number of the most fruitful American localities. The two cabinets of Mineralogy and Geology contain altegether over 40,000 carefully selected specimens, including perfect plaster easts of the monstrous fossil animals of the Age of Reptiles. The Rev. Martin B. Anderson, LL. D., is at present President of the University, and recently declined the Presidency of Brown University, at Providence, R. I., preferring to continue his connection with an institution towards the success of which he has contributed so much During the year which closed with the annual commencement on July 10, there had been 100 students in attendance, of whom 24 were Seniors, 23 Juniors, 33 Sophomores, and 20 Freshmen. Haverford College,

the principal educational institution of the orthodox branch of the Society of Friends, is located in Haverford township, Delaware county, at a distance of nine miles from Philadelphia. The charter conferring upon it col-legiate powers was approved March 15, 1856. But the movement for the original establish ment of the institution dates back to 1830. when a meeting of the most intelligent and prominent members of the Society of Friends in the city of Philadelphia was held, to consult upon the best plan for removing the disadvantages under which the younger members of their religious society labored in their efforts to obtain a liberal education. The assistance of the Friends of New York was invoked, and by the close of the year the whole proposed capital of \$40,000, in shares of \$100 each, was subscribed. The amount of the capital soon after increased to \$60,000. In 1831 a farm of about two hundred acres was purchased, at an expense of \$18,000; and in October, 1833, the school was opened with twenty-one pupils, the number soon rising to wenty-six. A charter had been obtained from the State Legislature a few months before, although not without great difficulty, in consequence of the excited par-tisanship of the times and the dissensions which then existed in the Society of Friends itself. By a supplement to the charter, approved January 25, 1836, the association was authorized to increase its capital to \$100,000. Samuel Hilles was the Superintendent of the school at the time of its opening, and among its teachers were John Gummere, an eminent mathematician, Daniel

B. Smith and Joseph Thomas. Samuel Hilles | was succeeded as Superintendent by John Gummere, and subsequently by Isaac Davis and Jonathan Richards. In its early days the school was quite prosperous, but in 1839 it had become burdened with a debt of \$19,500, which seriously interfered with its career of which seriously interfered with its career of usefulness. It was happily relieved from this by the generosity of Nathan Dunn, who made it a present of \$20,575. In 1846 it again became so embarassed, financially, that its exercises were suspended, and the managers proposed to lease the building and grounds; but before this was effected a new subscription was started, and an endowment of \$50,000 obtained, \$10,000 of which was given by George Howland, of Bedford.

Previous to 1856, when the institution was chartered as a college, with the power of con-ferring the customary degrees, its course of instruction was very thorough, and its examinations more rigid than those of many regular colleges. Diplomas were granted to such as completed the full course with distinction, but the degree being lacking, it was felt that its alumni were not on an equality with those of other institutions. For this reason the managers set aside their hereditary prejudices against titles of all kinds, the supplementary charter was applied for and obtained, and since that time Haverford has taken rank as a college in every sense of the term. The first President, was the late Joseph G. Harlan, M. A., who was succeeded in 1862 by the present incumbent, Professor Samuel J. Gummere. The number of students now averages about 50, although there are accommodations for 75. In 1856 there were about that number in attendance. During the year just closed there were 12 Seniors, 8 Juniors, 12 Sophomores, and 13 Freshmen—a total of 45. The preparatory department has recently been abolished, so that all the students are in the regular collegiate course. The Alumni Association has 225 members, 175 of whom completed the full course of study and received diplomas. The libraries contain 6200 well-selected volumes, the observatory is well furnished, and there are likewise attached to the College a large chemical laboratory and an extensive philosophical apparatus. The lawn in which the buildings are situated contains 50 acres, and is planted with one hundred and thirty different varieties of trees, presenting a very attractive appearance. The annual commencement was held on Wednesday, July 10.

Lehigh University has its origin in the munificence of the Hon. Asa Packer, who, having been a leader in the industrial improvements of the Lehigh Valley, has, with a wise and charitable foresight, determined that he will also be a pioneer in the educational improvement of that beautiful region. To this end he made a donation of \$500,000 in money, and an unrivalled site of fifty-six acres, about a quarter of a mile from the railroad depot in South Bethlehem. The Board of Trustees, to whom the government of the University is confided, is under the Presidency of the Right Rev. William Bacon Stevens, D.D., Protestant Episcopal Bishop of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, and consists of the following gentlemen:— Hon. Asa Packer, Mauch Chunk; Hon. J. W. Maynard, Easton; Robert H. Sayre, Esq., W. Maynard, Easton; Robert H. Sayre, Esq., Bethlehem; William H. Sayre, Jr., Esq., Bethlehem; Robert A. Packer, Esq., Mauch Chunk; G. B. Linderman, M. D., Mauch Chunk; John Fritz, Hsq., Bethlehem; Harry E. Packer, Esq., Mauch Chunk; Joseph Harrison, Jr., Esq., Philadelphia.

T. Potter, Esq.; and the Superintendent of Construction, James Jenks, Esq. Henry Coppée, LL. D., a distinguished graduate of the West Point Military Academy, and for many years a Professor in the University of Pennsylvania, was elected Presi-President Coppée, assisted by an able corps of professors, opened the University on September 1, 1866. Packer Hall, a splendid edifice two hundred and thirteen feet long by sixty broad, is now in progress of erection. A substantial brick building called Christmas Hall is at present used for the University exercises. The institution opened with virtually but one class, which steadily increased to forty members, and there is good promise of larger

The Treasurer of the University Fund is

Elisha P. Wilbur, Esq.; the Architect, Edward

classes in the future. The scheme of education in the Lehigh University differs essentially from that in most other institutions. For two years-in the first and second classes-students are taught the basis sciences, which every young man should learn, for whatever profession he be intended. After that, for two years longer, there are several technical schools, the students in which are called junio; and senior schoolmen. These are at present the schools of Civil Engineering, stning and Metallurgy, Mechanical Encineering, Analytical Chemistry, and General Literature. As soon as a student leaves the second class he enters any one of these schools, according to the bent of his mind, and prepares himself to enter upon his profession in life. Students may also enter to study any branches they please, to the exclusion of the rest. This latter arrangement has been made with special reference to young men who are obliged to work a portion of the day, or year, and who can only come to get a limited amount of instruction. In each of the schools the regular student takes a degree, as civil engineer, mining engineer, etc. etc.

The expense of tnition is from \$90 to \$100 per annum, and the entire expenses may be stated approximating at about \$300 per

As the valley of the Lehigh is rapidly filling up, as the air is extremely salubrious, and the scenery very beautiful, there are great prospects before this University. It is the purpose of the founder, Trustees, and Faculty to make the course of instruction extremely thorough, and to establish a better discipline than has been usual in our colleges.

Packer Hall will be finished in a little more than a year, and in time to supply that space which the expansion of the University in numbers will demand. In the meantime there are ample accommodations in Christmas Hall. The first annual commencement occurred on Tuesday, June 25, but as all the students, save one, were members of the first year's

class, there were no graduates.

The Cornell University, which is to be located at Ithaca, on Cayaga Lake, New York, will not be open for the reception of students until the 1st of October, 1868. But it has already received the largest endowment that has ever been secured by any educational institution in this country at the outset. By a grant from the United States, the institution is entitled to 990,000 acres of public land, which is equivalent to an endowment of almost a million of dollars, although it will necessarily be some years before the whole of this large extent of territory can be made productive of an income. There is, however, an enormous fortune in ready money at its present command, all of which was the gift, two or three years ago, of the Hon. Ezra Cornell, of Ithaca. It has not been many years since this distinguished public benefactor was compelled to earn his livelihood by cultivating a little patch of ground in a rocky gorge on the shore of

Caynga Lake. A strict attention to his business, and fortunate investments in the electric telegraph, have rendered him the wealthlest man in central New York. With a large share of the fortune he thus acquired he is now erecting at Ithaca a palatial residen which is to cost the princely sum of \$400,000. He has, at an expense of \$80,000, founded a public library in Ithaca, which is already stocked with books and in operation. In addition to this he has expended \$192,000 in locating lands for the State. But the most munificent undertaking in which he has engaged is the endowment of the institution of learning which has received his name.

For this enlightened purpose, two or three years ago he gave the sum of \$500,000 as a general permanent fund, together with \$25,000 as a special fund, \$13,000 for a cabinet and books, and a site containing 250 acres of land, worth \$25,000 more. The total amount which the University has received from him is therefore \$563,000. One building has already been erected for the use of the institution at a cost of \$60,000; but the entire expense of this has been defrayed out of the accumulated interest, without encroaching upon the principal of the endowment. Before Mr. Cornell could obtain a charter for his projected University, he was compelled to submit to the extortion of several members of the State Legislature who happened to hold the balance of power. Through their influence, the charter was coupled with a condition that Mr. Cornell should give \$25,000 to Genesee College. This amount he paid over; but the Legislature, at its recent session, passed a bill refunding him the amount out of the public purse.

As the first step towards the organization of the University, the Trustees elected to the office of President the Hon. Andrew D. White, LL. D., a member of the State Senate from Onondaga county. Senator White is a graduate of Yale College, an accomplished scholar and writer, especially on historical subjects, and for several years held the Professorship of History and English Literature in the University of Michigan. On the 21st of October, 1866, a committee on organization, presided over by Senator White, presented to the Board of Trustees of the University an elaborate report, embodying the outline of the projected institution. The scope of the University is clearly set forth in the following extract from this report:-

"The theory on which the committee have based their plan is that throughout the national and State legislation preparatory to the esta-blishment of the institution, and also throughout the ideas of the founder of the Corneil University, as explained to us by himself, are two leading convictions as to the educational needs of the country, and two corresponding ideas as to meeting these needs. Each of these convic-tions, and its corresponding idea, is separate and distinct, yet each necessary to the other. The first of these convictions is that there exists a necessity, never yet fully met, for thorough education in various special departments, and, among them, the science and practice of agriculture, industrial mechanics, and kindred departments of thought and sation. The correspondences of thought and sation. partments of thought and action. The corresponding practical idea is that institutions be founded where such instruction can be conducted with every appliance necessary in dis-covering truth and in diffusing truth; that such instruction be not subordinated to any other; that the agricultural and industrial professions be regarded as the peers of every other; that access to these departments be opened as widely as possible, and progress in them be pushed as

far as possible.
"The second of these convictions is that the "The second of these convictions is that the system of collegiate instruction now dominant leaves unsatisfied the wants of a very large number, and perhaps the majority of those who desire an advanced general education; that although there are great numbers of noble men doing noble work in the existing system, it has devoted its strength and machinery mainly to a single combination of studies, into which comparatively few enter heartlly; that where more latitude in study has been provided for, all courses outside the single traditional course have been considered to imply a lower caste in have been considered to imply a lower caste in those taking them; that the higher general edu-cation has therefore lost its hold upon the ma-jority of the trusted leaders of society; that it has therefore become underestimated and dis-trusted by a majority of the people at large; and that therefore it is neglected by a majority of our young men of energy and ability. The corresponding practical idea is that colleges of wider scope be founded; that no single course be insisted upon for all alike; that various combinations of studies be provided to meet various minds and different plans; thus presenting a compared course to meet the continuous minds and different plans; thus presenting a continuous manufacture to meet the continuous meet the contin vant which existing colleges fall to satisfy." senting a general course to meet that ge

With the object of forwarding the views here set forth, the Special Sciences and Arts will be divided between the nine following Departments:—1. Agriculture; 2. The Mechanical Arts; 3. Civil Engineering; 4. Commerce and Trade; 5. Mining; 6. Medicine and Surgery; 7. Law; 8. Jurisprudence, Political Science, and History; 9. Education. In addition to these there will be three general courses of Science, Literature, and the Arts, together with a Scientific and an Optional Course. The first of these general courses will resemble the classical course of other institutions; in the second general course, the German language will be substituted for the Greek; and in the third both Greek and Latin will be ignored, in behalf of French and German.

In order to place the University in operation, it is proposed to appoint at an early day twenty-six Professors, to give instructions in the departments of agriculture, mechanics, civil engineering, mining, and science, literature, and the arts. Sixteen of these are to be resident Professors, whose labors will necessarily be confined to the University; while the remaining ten will be on duty only at stated periods in the year. Such is the projected outline of an institution which promises at no distant day to assume a leading rank in the educational institutions of the country.

JAPAN.

Change in the Foreign Policy of the Country-Preparations for a Meeting of the Daimios.

By the arrival of the Golden Fleese at San Francisco, files of the Japan Times to May 29 were received in that city. Referring to the foreign relations of Japan, that journal says:-

"A complete change appears to have come over the foreign policy of the Japanese. The Princes sent into retirement by the former Tycoon, on account of their disposition to cultivate iriendly relations with the foreigner, have been restored to favor by the new Tycoon, Stotsbashi, and on the 16th instant, the Prince of Owari, who had received Stotsbashi's former title, and holds now, in right of his son, the same position near the throne as did the present Tycoon last year—arrived in Kana-gawa for the purpose of making himself acquainted with the foreign visitors of the country. All these nobles, whose names we bave mentioned above, having been called out of their retirement, the appointment of one of them to power is of great significance at present, and is most encouraging. There seems to be no cause to doubt that the liberal, pro-ioreign party has got the upper band, and that our intercourse with Japan will, for the future, be more friendly and satisfactory on both sides.

The meeting of the great Daimios, so often announced and so often postponed, was about to take place at Kioto. The old (inkio) Princes of Satsums and Owigims had aiready arrived there, and the Tycoon had returned thither after his entertainment of foreign Ministers at Osaka."

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