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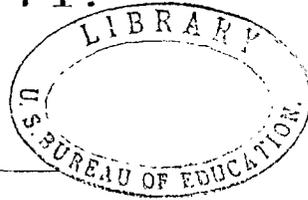
OF THE

COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY,

FOR THE

ACADEMICAL YEAR,

1870--'71.



PRINCETON, N. J.

CHARLES S. ROBINSON, PRINTER.

1871.

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The historical notes refer to events in the history of the College or of the country as connected with the College.

The names inserted are of distinguished Graduates, Officers, and Benefactors of the College.

CXXIVTH ACADEMICAL YEAR.*SEPTEMBER, 1870.*

1	Th.	Ephraim Brevard, N. C., Class of 1768, drew up the Mecklen. Resol.
2	Fr.	[of Indep., 1775.]
3	Sat.	
4	Su.	
5	Mo.	
6	Tu.	
7	We.	FIRST TERM BEGINS. <i>College assembles at 3 o'clock, P. M.</i>
8	Th.	<i>Matric'n 9 A. M. Re-Exam'n 10 A. M. Elect. Classes enrolled 12 M.</i>
9	Fr.	Wm. Paterson, Class of 1763, Mem. Cont. Cong., U. S. Sen., died 1806.
10	Sa.	J. H. Hobart, Class 1793, Bishop of N. Y., died 1830.
11	Su.	<i>Sermon at 11 o'clock, A. M. President's Biblical Lecture at 2½ P. M.</i>
12	Mo.	
13	Tu.	
14	We.	College Charter granted by George II., 1748.
15	Th.	
16	Fr.	{ Whig Hall dedicated 1838. [U. S. Const., 1787.] { Prof. Wm. Churchill Houston, Class 1768, Mem. Cont. Cong., signed
17	Sa.	
18	Su.	<i>Sermon by one of the Clerical Professors.</i>
19	Mo.	
20	Tu.	
21	We.	
22	Th.	
23	Fr.	{ Congress attended on Commencement Stage, last Wedn. Sep. 1783. { General Washington addressed by Valedictorian Ashbel Green.
24	Sa.	
25	Su.	{ Lieut. Winfield Scott, returning from Lundy's Lane, attended Com- 26 Mo. { mencement, 1814. Rec'd Hon. A. M. Addressed by Valedictorian { Bloomfield McIlvaine.
27	Tu.	
28	We.	
29	Th.	North College named Nassau Hall by Governor Belcher, 1756.
30	Fr.	

CXXIVTH ACADEMICAL YEAR.*OCTOBER, 1870.*

1	Sa.	Nassau Hall occupied as Hospital for Continental Troops, 1778.
2	Su.	John Mac Knight, Pa., Class 1773, Pres. Dickinson College, born 1754.
3	Mo.	Robert Finley, Class 1787, Father of Afr. Col., Pres. Uni. Ga., d. 1817.
4	Tu.	
5	We.	{ M. Dickerson, N. J., Class 1789, Gov., U. S. Sen., Sec. Navy, d. 1853.
6	Th.	{ Chester Butler, Pa., Class of 1817. U. S. Sen., died 1850.
7	Fr.	David Stone, N. C., Class 1788, Gov., Ch. Just., U. S. Sen., died 1818.
8	Sa.	
9	Su.	Jonathan Dayton, N. J., Class 1776, M. Conf. Cong., Const. Conv., U. S.
10	Mo.	[Sen., died 1824.
11	Tu.	Professor George M. Giger, Class of 1841, died 1865.
12	We.	John De Witt, N. Y., Class 1809, Divine, Author, Prof., died 1831.
13	Th.	First Meeting of Trustees, 1748.
14	Fr.	Jonathan Dickinson Sergeant, Class of 1762, Mem. of Cont. Congress,
15	Sa.	[died 1793.
16	Su.	
17	Mo.	
18	Tu.	
19	We.	
20	Th.	
21	Fr.	{ Professor Walter Minto, died 1796. [State, died 1841.
22	Sa.	{ John Forsyth, Va., Class 1799, Gov., Sen., Min. to Spain, U. S. Sec. of College originated at Elizabethtown under Pres. Dickinson, 1746.
23	Su.	
24	Mo.	
25	Tu.	
26	We.	
27	Th.	President James McCosh inaugurated. 1868.
28	Fr.	
29	Sa.	<i>Senior Orations, First Division, 11 A. M.</i>
30	Su.	
31	Mo.	

CXXIVTH ACADEMICAL YEAR.**NOVEMBER, 1870.**

1	Tu.	Jonathan Mason, Class 1774, U. S. Sen. from Mass., died 1831.
2	We.	Frederick Beasley, Pa., Class 1797, Provost of Univ. of Pa., died 1845.
3	Th.	
4	Fr.	
5	Sa.	<i>Senior Orations, 2d Division.</i>
6	Su.	
7	Mo.	[Const. Conv., Amb. to France, died 1820.
8	Tu.	William Richardson Davie, N. C., Class of 1776, Gov., Sen., Mem. of
9	We.	Inauguration of Pres. Aaron Burr, and First Annual Commencement,
10	Th.	[1748.
11	Fr.	
12	Sa.	<i>Senior Orations, 3d Division.</i>
13	Su.	
14	Mo.	
15	Tu.	
16	We.	John McMullan, Class of 1772, Pres. of Jefferson College, died 1833.
17	Th.	
18	Fr.	
19	Sa.	<i>Senior Orations, 4th Division.</i>
20	Su.	Professor Albert B. Dod, Class of 1822, died 1845.
21	Mo.	
22	Tu.	James Dunlap, Pa., Class of 1773, Pres. Jefferson College, died 1818.
23	We.	John Sergeant, Pa., Class of 1795, Amb. to Panama Cong., died 1852.
24	Th.	Thanksgiving Day. [Conf., 1778.
25	Fr.	Pres. Witherspoon and Nathaniel Scudder, Class 1751, signed Arts. of
26	Sat.	{ Oliver Ellsworth, Conn., Class 1766, Ch. Just. of U. S., died 1807.
27	Su.	{ John Ewing Calhoun, Class of 1774, U. S. Sen., died 1802.
28	Mo.	
29	Tu.	
30	We.	Nathaniel Niles, Vt., Class of 1766, Mem. Cont. Cong., died 1828.
31		John Watson, Class of 1797, First Pres. of Jeff. Coll., died 1802.

CXXIVTH ACADEMICAL YEAR.

DECEMBER, 1870.

1	Th.	John Henry, Md., Class of 1769, Gov., Mem. of Cont. Cong., U. S. Sen.,
2	Fr.	[died Dec., 1798.
3	Sa.	<i>Senior Orations, 6th Division.</i>
4	Su.	Wm. B. Giles, Va., Class 1782, Gov., U. S. Sen., died 1830. Joseph Owen,
5	Mo.	[Class 1835, Pres. Allahabad College, died 1870.
6	Tu.	
7	We.	
8	Th.	
9	Fr.	
10	Sa.	
11	Su.	[Tenn. Coll., died 1830.
12	Mo.	<i>Sessional Examinations begin.</i> Samuel Doak, Pa., Class of 1775, Pres. of
13	Tu.	Tapping Reeve, Ct., Class 1763, founder Litchfield Law School, d. 1823.
14	We.	James A. Pearce, Va., Class 1822, Prof., U. S. Sen. from Md., born 1805.
15	Th.	
16	Fr.	
17	Sa.	Professor Matthew B. Hope died, 1859.
18	Su.	Philip Frenau, Class of 1771, Revolutionary Poet, died 1832.
19	Mo.	Smith Thompson, N. Y., Class 1788, Sec. of Navy, U. S. Justice, d. 1832.
20	Tu.	FIRST TERM ENDS.
21	We.	<i>Names of Junior Orators announced.</i>
22	Th.	George W. Crawford, Ga., Class 1820, Gov., U. S. Sec. of War, born 1801.
23	Fr.	David Hosack, N. Y., Class of 1789, founder of Museum, died 1835.
24	Sa.	James A. Bayard, Del., Class of 1777, U. S. Sen., Peace Commissioner at
25	Su.	[Ghent, 1814.
26	Mo.	Abraham B. Venable, Class of 1780, U. S. Sen., died 1811.
27	Tu.	
28	We.	
29	Th.	
30	Fr.	
31	Sa.	

CXXIVTH ACADEMICAL YEAR.

JANUARY, 1871.

1	Su.	John M. Berrien, Ga., Class of 1796, U. S. Sen., Att. Gen., died 1856.
2	Mo.	British troops quartered in Nassau Hall, 1777.
3	Tu.	Battle of Princeton, 1777.
4	We.	
5	Th.	
6	Fr.	John Linn, Class of 1769, Mem. of Cont. Cong., died 1821.
7	Sa.	
8	Su.	
9	Mo.	
10	Tu.	
11	We.	WINTER TERM BEGINS. <i>College assembles at 3 P. M.</i>
12	Th.	<i>Examination 10 A. M.</i>
13	Fr.	Gymnasium dedicated, 1870. <i>Literary Societies meet.</i>
14	Sa.	
15	Su.	{ Robert Goodloe Harper, Class of 1785, Maj. Gen., U. S. Sen., died 1825. { <i>Sermon by the President at 11 A. M. Biblical Lecture at 2 P. M.</i>
16	Mo.	
17	Tu.	
18	We.	
19	Th.	
20	Fr.	
21	Sa.	
22	Su.	
23	Mo.	William Gaston, N. C. Class of 1796, Judge, U. S. Rep., died 1844.
24	Tu.	College removed from Newark to Princeton, 1753.
25	We.	
26	Th.	
27	Fr.	{ Joseph Caldwell, N. C., Class of 1791, Pres. of Uni. of N. C., died 1825. { Present system of grading adopted, 1834.
28	Sa.	Professor Joseph Addison Alexander, Class of 1825, died 1861.
29	Su.	
30	Mo.	
31	Tu.	

CXXIVTH ACADEMICAL YEAR.

FEBRUARY, 1871.

1	We.	Thomas H. Skinner, N. C., Class of 1809, Theol. Prof., died 1871.
2	Th.	
3	Fr.	
4	Sa.	Philadelphian Society organized, 1825.
5	Su.	
6	Mo.	
7	Tu.	
8	We.	
9	Th.	
10	Fr.	
11	Sa.	
12	Su.	
13	Mo.	
14	Tu.	
15	We.	
16	Th.	{ Wm. Pennington, N. J., Class 1813, Gov., Speak. Ho. Reps, d. 1862. President Jonathan Edwards inaugurated, 1758.
17	Fr.	{ Geo. W. Campbell, Tenn., Class 1794, U. S. Sen., Sec. Treas., d. 1848.
18	Sa.	{ Wm. L. Dayton, N. J., Class 1825, U. S. Sen., Amb. to France, b. 1807.
19	Su.	
20	Mo.	
21	Tu.	
22	We.	{ Washington's Birthday. Jeremias Van Rensselaer, N. Y., Class 1758, Gov., died 1810.
23	Th.	{ John Rutherford, Class of 1776, U. S. Sen., died 1840. Prof. Andrew Hunter, Class of 1772, died 1823.
24	Fr.	
25	Sa.	
26	Su.	
27	Mo.	{ Nicholas Biddle, Class of 1801, Pres. of U. S. Bank, died 1844. Nassau Bible Society organized, 1813.
28	Tu.	Samuel Spring, Mass., Class 1771, Patriot, Divine, Author, born 1746.

CXXIVTH ACADEMICAL YEAR.*MARCH, 1871.*

1	We.	Gunning Bedford, Del., Class 1771, M. Cont. Cong., Const. Con., d. 1812.
2	Th.	R. H. Bayard, Del., Class 1814, U. S. Sen., Amb. to Belg., d. Mar. 4, 1868.
3	Fr.	{ James Madison, Class of 1771, President of U. S., 1813. { Aaron Burr, Class of 1772, Vice President of U. S., 1801. { George M. Dallas, Class of 1810, Vice Pres. of U. S., 1845.
4	Sa.	
5	Su.	
6	Mo.	First Burning of Nassau Hall, 1802.
7	Tu.	Richard Stockton, N. J., Class of 1779, U. S. Sen., died 1828.
8	We.	
9	Th.	
10	Fr.	Second Burning of Nassau Hall, 1855.
11	Sa.	
12	Su.	
13	Mo.	College Charter amended and renewed after Revolution, 1780.
14	Tu.	William Meade, Class of 1808, Bishop of Virginia, died 1862.
15	We.	
16	Th.	
17	Fr.	
18	Sa.	Hy Broekholst Livingston, N. Y., Class 1744, Gov., U. S. Just., d. 1823.
19	Su.	
20	Mo.	
21	Tu.	
22	We.	President Jonathan Edwards, died 1758.
23	Th.	
24	Fr.	
25	Sa.	Henry Lee, Va., Class of 1773, "Light Horse Harry," Gov., U. S. Sen.,
26	Su.	[died 1818.
27	Mo.	
28	Tu.	
29	We.	Jesse Root, Conn., Class of 1756, Col., Mem. of Cont. Cong., d. 1822.
30	Th.	
31	Fr.	

CXXIVTH ACADEMICAL YEAR.*APRIL, 1871.*

1	Sa.	John W. Walker, Class, of 1806, U. S. Sen., died April, 1823.
2	Su.	
3	Mo.	<i>Sessional Examinations begin.</i>
4	Tu.	
5	We.	
6	Th.	
7	Fr.	Morgan Lewis, N. Y., Class of 1773, Gov., U. S. Sen., died 1844.
8	Sa.	
9	Su.	
10	Mo.	
11	Tu.	WINTER TERM ENDS.
12	We.	
13	Th.	{ James Iredell, N. C., Class of 1806, Gov., U. S. Sen., died 1853.
14	Fr.	{ Frederick Frelinghuysen, Class of 1770, Mem. Cont. Con., d. 1804.
15	Sa.	Pierpont Edwards, Conn., Class of 1768, M. of Cont. Cong., died 1826.
16	Su.	George M. Bibb, Class of 1792, U. S. Sen., Sec. of Treas., died 1859.
17	Mo.	Theodore D. Romeyn, N. Y., Class of 1765, Divine. Author. died 1804.
18	Tu.	
19	We.	
20	Th.	Aaron Ogden, N. J., Class of 1773, Gov., U. S. Sen., died 1839.
21	Fr.	Patrick Noble, S. C., Class of 1806, Gov. of S. C., died 1840.
22	Sa.	
23	Su.	
24	Mo.	
25	Tu.	
26	We.	SPRING TERM BEGINS. <i>College assembles at 3 o'clock P. M.</i>
27	Th.	<i>Re-Examinations at 10 o'clock A. M.</i>
28	Fr.	<i>Literary Societies meet.</i>
29	Sa.	
30	Su.	John Beatty, Class of 1769. M. of Cont. Cong., died 1826.

CXXIVTH ACADEMICAL YEAR.*MAY, 1871.*

1	Mo.	<i>Final Exam. for A. B. in Latin, Greek and Math.</i>
2	Tu.	Dr. Elias Boudnot, Founder of Museum and Fellowships, born 1740.
3	We.	George M. Troup, Ga., Class of 1797, Gov., U. S. Sen., died 1856.
4	Th.	Charles Fenton Mercer, Class of 1797, U. S. Gen. and Rep., died 1858.
5	Fr.	
6	Sa.	
7	Su.	
8	Mo.	David Ramsay, Class of 1765, Pres. of U. S. Cong., died 1815.
9	Tu.	
10	We.	James Burnet, Class of 1791, Pres. of Med. Col., U. S. Sen., died 1853.
11	Th.	
12	Fr.	
13	Sa.	Samuel Livermore, N. H., Class of 1752, Memb. of Cont. Cong., Gov.,
14	Su.	[Pres. of U. S. Sen., died May, 1803.]
15	Mo.	
16	Tu.	
17	We.	Persifer F. Smith, Pa., Class of 1815, Gen. U. S. A., died 1858.
18	Th.	
19	Fr.	President Ashbel Green, Class of 1783, died 1848.
20	Sa.	
21	Su.	
22	Mo.	
23	Tu.	[France, died 1831.]
24	We.	Edward Livingston, Class of 1781, U. S. Sen., Sec. of State, Amb. to
25	Th.	Pres. Philip Lindsley, Class of 1804, Founder of Uni. of Tenn., d. 1855.
26	Fr.	{ Jas. Rush, Pa., Class 1805, Author, Founder Ridgway Lib., d. 1869.
27	Sa.	{ Richard Stockton Field, Class of 1821, U. S. Sen., died 1870.
28	Su.	Corner-stone of Re-union Hall laid by General Assembly, 1870.
29	Mo.	
30	Tu.	
31	We.	

CXXIVTH ACADEMICAL YEAR.*JUNE, 1871.*

1	Th.	<i>Prize Essays to be given in.</i>
2	Fr.	
3	Sa.	
4	Su.	
5	Mo.	<i>Final Examination for A. B. in Senior Year Studies.</i>
6	Tu.	
7	We.	[Coll.,] died 1799.
8	Th.	William Graham, Pa., Class of 1773, Founder of Lib. Hall (Wash. Lee
9	Fr.	Samuel L. Southard, N. J., Class of 1804, Gov., U. S. Sec. of Navy.,
10	Sa.	[Pres. of U. S. Sen., born 1787.
11	Su.	
12	Mo.	
13	Tu.	
14	We.	Joseph R. Ingersoll, Pa., Class of 1804, Amb. to Eng., D. C. L. Oxon,
15	Th.	[born 1786.
16	Fr.	
17	Sa.	
18	Su.	Robert H. Chapman, Class of 1789, Pres. of Univ. of N. C., died 1833.
19	Mo.	<i>Annual Examinations of Lower Classes.</i>
20	Tu.	
21	We.	President Witherspoon elected to Cont. Cong., 1776.
22	Th.	Jno. Ewing, Md., Class of 1754, Provost of Univ. of Pa., born 1732.
23	Fr.	Cong. met in Nassau Hall, Elias Boudinot, a Trustee, presiding, 1783.
24	Sat.	{ <i>Entrance Exam's.</i> Chas. Lee, Va., Class 1775, U. S. At. Gen., d. 1815.
25	Su.	{ Hugh H. Brackinridge, Pa., Class 1771, Jurist and Author, d. 1816. <i>President's Baccalaureate Sermon.</i>
26	Mo.	<i>Senior Class Day.</i> President Maclean, Class of 1816, inaugurated 1854.
27	Tu.	<i>Anniversary of Literary Societies.</i>
28	We.	CXXIVTH ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT.
29	Tu.	<i>Examinations for Entrance.</i>
30	Fr.	

CXXIVTH ACADEMICAL YEAR.*JULY, 1871.*

1	Sa.	
2	Su.	
3	Mo.	{ President Witherspoon; Richard Stockton, Class of 1848; Benjamin Rush, Class of 1760; Signed Declara. of Indep. 1776. First Junior Orations delivered, Congress attending, 1783.
4	Tu.	
5	We.	
6	Th.	
7	Fr.	
8	Sa.	{ Bayard Smith, Pa., Class 1760; Nicholas VanDyke, Del., Class 1788; Joseph Reed, Class 1757, Pres. of Penn.; Richard Hutson, S. C., Class 1765; Signed Arts. of Confed., 1778.
9	Su.	
10	Mo.	Luther Martin, Class of 1762, Mem. of U. S. Constit. Conv., died 1826.
11	Tu.	William Shippen, Pa., Class of 1754, Memb. of Cont. Cong., U. S. Gen., [died 1808.
12	We.	
13	Th.	
14	Fr.	Clisosophic Society founded, 1765.
15	Sa.	President Samuel Finley inaugurated, 1751.
16	Su.	
17	Mo.	
18	Tu.	
19	We.	
20	Th.	
21	Fr.	
22	Sa.	Henry W. Edwards, Conn., Class of 1797, Gov., U. S. Sen., died 1847.
23	Su.	
24	Mo.	
25	Tu.	
26	We.	President Samuel Davies inaugurated, 1759.
27	Th.	
28	Fr.	[Univ., R. I., died 1791.
29	Sa.	{ James Manning, Class of 1762, Mem. of Cong., 1st Pres. of Brown David Howell, N. J., Class 1776, M. Cont. Con., U. S. Justice, d. 1834.
30	Su.	Richard Rush, Minister to England, Class of 1797, died 1859.
31	Mo.	Professor James Waddel Alexander, Class of 1820, died 1859.

CXXIVTH ACADEMICAL YEAR.

AUGUST, 1871.

1	Tu.	Jonathan Edwards (2). Class of 1765, Pres. of Un. Coll., died 1801.
2	We.	Thomas J. Claggett, Class of 1743, Bishop of Maryland, died 1816.
3	Th.	{ Dr. John Breckinridge, Class 1818, d. 1841. Wm. Johnson, S. C., Class 1790, U. S. Just., d. 1834. [graph, 1858. { Prof. Henry's Magnetic Discoveries applied in first Atlantic Tele- President James Carnahan, Class of 1800, inaugurated, 1823.
4	Fr.	
5	Sa.	
6	Su.	
7	Mo.	
8	Tu.	Samuel Johnston, N. C., Class of 1815, Gov., U. S. Sen., died 1816.
9	We.	
10	Th.	
11	Fr.	
12	Sa.	
13	Su.	
14	Mo.	
15	Tu.	Peter Early, Va., Class of 1792, Gov. of Ga., died 1817.
16	We.	
17	Th.	President John Witherspoon, inaugurated, 1768.
18	Fr.	
19	Sa.	
20	Su.	{ John Taylor, Va., Class 1795, Col., Gov., U. S. Sen., died 1824. { Governor Jonathan Belcher, N. J., inaugurated, 1748.
21	Mo.		President Samuel Stanhope Smith, Class of 1769, died 1819.
22	Tu.	John Blair Smith, Class of 1773, First Pres. of Union Coll., died 1799.
23	We.	William Bradford, Pa., Class of 1772, U. S. Att. Gen. died 1795.
24	Th.	James McDowell, Va., Class of 1816, Gov. of Va., died 1851.
25	Fr.	
26	Sa.	
27	Su.	
28	Mo.	
29	Tu.	
30	We.	
31	Th.	Daniel Eliot Huger, S. C., Class of 1798, U. S. Sen., died 1854.

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ARNOLD GUYOT, PH.D., LL.D.,

BLAIR PROFESSOR OF GEOLOGY AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

REV. JOHN T. DUFFIELD, D.D.,

DOD PROFESSOR OF MATHEMATICS AND MECHANICS.

J. STILLWELL SCHANCK, M.D., LL.D.,

PROFESSOR OF CHEMISTRY AND NATURAL HISTORY.

REV. HENRY C. CAMERON, PH.D.,

PROFESSOR OF GREEK.

REV. CHARLES W. SHIELDS, D.D.,

PROFESSOR OF THE HARMONY OF SCIENCE AND REVEALED RELIGION.

WILLIAM A. PACKARD, PH.D.,

PROFESSOR OF LATIN AND THE SCIENCE OF LANGUAGE.

JAMES C. WELLING, LL.D.,

HOLMES PROFESSOR OF BELLES LETTRES AND ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

GEN. JOSEPH KARGÈ,

WOODHULL PROFESSOR OF MODERN LANGUAGES AND LITERATURE.

S. G. PEABODY,

ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR OF ELOCUTION.

THEODORE W. HUNT, A.M.,

TUTOR IN BELLES LETTRES.

FULLER P. DALRYMPLE, A.M.,

TUTOR IN MATHEMATICS.

ELI MARSH TURNER, A.B.,

TUTOR IN GREEK AND ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN.

ALFRED H. FAHNESTOCK, A.B.,

TUTOR IN LATIN.

LECTURERS EXTRAORDINARY.

REV. JAMES C. MOFFAT, D.D.,

LECTURER ON GREEK LITERATURE.

REV. JOHN FORSYTH, D.D.,

LECTURER ON HISTORY.

PROF. DUFFIELD,

CLERK OF THE FACULTY.

PROF. CAMERON,

LIBRARIAN.

ALBERT D. BROWN,

CURATOR OF THE MUSEUM.

FULLER P. DALRYMPLE,

REGISTRAR.

GEORGE GOLDIE,

SUPERINTENDENT OF GYMNASIUM.

MATTHEW GOLDIE,

PROCTOR.

GRADUATE FELLOWS.
—

THEODORIC B. PRYOR, A.B.,

JAY COOKE FELLOW IN MATHEMATICS.

GEORGE H. HOOPER, A.B.,

MARQUAND FELLOW IN CLASSICAL LITERATURE.

WILLIAM D. THOMAS, A.B.,

FELLOW IN MENTAL SCIENCE.

SENIOR CLASS.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	ROOM.
SAMUEL HENRY ALLIBONE,	<i>Harford Co., Md.,</i>	30 E
JOHN PARK BARBOR,	<i>Utah, Pa.,</i>	23 Sem.
CHARLES SCUDDER BARRETT,	<i>Ewing,</i>	14 E
WILLIAM COOLEY BARRETT,	<i>Ewing,</i>	14 E
HOMER D. BOUGHNER,	<i>Clarksburg, W. Va.,</i>	9 E
A. FULTON BOYD,	<i>Slate Lick, Pa.,</i>	Mr. Hunt's
HARRY P. BRUYERE,	<i>Princeton,</i>	7 N
JAMES D. CALDWELL,	<i>Elizabeth, Pa.,</i>	19 Sem.
JOHN THOMAS CARTER,	<i>Wheeling, W. Va.,</i>	Mr. Payran's
WILLIAM TUTTLE CARTER,	<i>Orange Valley,</i>	32 E
FREDERICK K. CASTNER,	<i>Brooklyn, N. Y.,</i>	12 E
WILLIAM C. CHAMBERS,	<i>Freehold,</i>	28 N
DAVID S. COLES,	<i>Elizabeth,</i>	12 N
HENRY THOMPSON COOK,	<i>Trenton,</i>	10 N
CHARLES WINTERS DARST,	<i>Dayton, Oo.,</i>	5 E
RUSHTON M. DORMAN,	<i>Norfolk, Va.,</i>	38 N
GLENN A. FENTON,	<i>Baltimore, Md.,</i>	22 E
CHAUNCEY MITCHELL FIELD,	<i>Boundbrook,</i>	10 E
WILLIAM W. FLAGLER,	<i>Morristown,</i>	12 E
SAMUEL BYERS FLEMING,	<i>Rural Valley, Pa.,</i>	34 Sem.
JOHN SCOON GARDNER,	<i>Harlingen,</i>	47 N
THOMAS GLEN,	<i>Yadkin Co., N. C.,</i>	Mrs. Thompson's
WILLIAM McDOWELL HALSEY,	<i>Ithaca, N. Y.,</i>	35 Sem.
HUGH HENDERSON HAMILL,	<i>Lawrenceville,</i>	Rev. Mr. Wood's
ANDREW PATTON HAPPER, JR.,	<i>Canton, China,</i>	24 E
OLIVER P. HAPPER,	<i>Monongahela City, Pa.,</i>	25 E
RICHARD CECIL HIGGINS,	<i>Baltimore, Md.,</i>	45 N
R. RANDALL HOES,	<i>Kingston, N. Y.,</i>	46 N
WILLIAM BUTLER HORNBLOWER,	<i>Paterson,</i>	Rev. Mr. Finney's
THOMAS LLOYD HUGHES, JR.,	<i>Oak Hill, Oo.,</i>	28 N

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	ROOM.
CHARLES VANDYKE JOLINE,	<i>Trenton,</i>	41 N
OLIVER ALEXANDER KERR,	<i>Centre Hill, Pa.,</i>	18 W
JOHN LAIRD,	<i>McCoysville, Pa.,</i>	Mr. Carpenter's
BENJAMIN SKINNER LASSITER,	<i>Oxford, N. C.,</i>	Miss Anderson's
A. LAWRENCE,	<i>Princeton,</i>	Rev. Mr. Lawrence's
CHARLES LEAMAN,	<i>Leaman Place, Pa.,</i>	5 W
ARTHUR K. MACDONALD,	<i>Princeton,</i>	Rev. Dr. Macdonald's
WILLIAM EDGAR MACK,	<i>Bowerston, Oo.,</i>	38 Sem.
ALBERT BRAINERD MARSHALL,	<i>Echo, Pa.,</i>	20 Sem.
EUGENE HORACE MATEER,	<i>Yellow Springs, Pa.,</i>	Mr. Andrews'
LOUIS HENRY MAYERS,	<i>Millersburg, Oo.,</i>	37 N
ROBERT MCCASLIN,	<i>McVille, Pa.,</i>	47 Sem.
JOSIAH MCCCLAIN,	<i>Allendale, Ill.,</i>	44 N
JOHNSTON MCGAUGHEY,	<i>Dayton, Pa.,</i>	46 Sem.
JACOB EDWIN MICHAEL.	<i>Michaelsville, Md.,</i>	29 E
ANDREW GEORGE MILLER, JR.,	<i>Shippensburg, Pa.,</i>	32 W
CHARLES K. IMBRIE MILLER,	<i>Philadelphia, Pa.,</i>	10 E
DAVID MIXSELL,	<i>Phillipsburg,</i>	5 E
SAMUEL MILLER NAVE,	<i>St. Joseph, Mo.,</i>	24 W
JOSEPH ANGELO OWEN,	<i>Irvington,</i>	12 N
ROBERT H. PATTERSON,	<i>Philadelphia, Pa.,</i>	5 W
FREDERICK AYCIGG PELL,	<i>Passaic,</i>	30 E
JOHN C. PENNINGTON,	<i>Newark,</i>	32 E
E. HENRY PERKINS,	<i>Baltimore, Md.,</i>	22 E
SAMUEL M. PERRY,	<i>Coolspring, Del.,</i>	18 W
LEWIS HENRY PLATT,	<i>Sing Sing, N. Y.,</i>	9 E
THOMAS POSEY,	<i>Henderson, Ky.,</i>	15 E
EDWARD WATKINSON RANKIN,	<i>Fairfield, Conn.,</i>	21 N
JOHN TREDWELL RICHARDS,	<i>Elizabeth,</i>	Rev. Mr. Finney's
SAMUEL ROWLAND,	<i>Rowlandsville, Md.,</i>	38 N
WILLIAM MARTIN RYERSON,	<i>Newton,</i>	53 N
HENRY WYRE SCUDDER,	<i>Savannah, Ga.,</i>	25 E
WILLIAM HENRY SEELEY,	<i>Amity, N. Y.,</i>	14 W
JOSEPHUS LEANDER SOOY,	<i>Mount Holly,</i>	Mrs. Cox's
JAMES STEEN,	<i>Trenton,</i>	4 E
WILLIAM A. W. STEWART,	<i>New York City,</i>	28 W
EDWARD D. TERBELL,*	<i>New York City,</i>	Mr. Carpenter's
EDWARD I. TODD,	<i>Carlisle, Pa.,</i>	32 W
ALEXANDER GREEN VANCLEVE,	<i>Trenton,</i>	20 W
MARSHALL ROBERTS VANNOSTRAND,	<i>New York City,</i>	Mrs. VanNostrand's

*Not pursuing the full course.

COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY.

21

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	ROOM.
ALEXANDER VANRENSELEAR,	<i>Burlington,</i>	26 W
BENJ. BRECKINRIDGE WARFIELD,	<i>Lexington, Ky.,</i>	13 W
JOHN G. WEIR,	<i>Owensboro, Ky.,</i>	29 E
CHARLES KINGSBURY WESTBROOK,	<i>Philadelphia,</i>	26 N
MASON FITCH WILLIAMS,	<i>Princeton,</i>	Dr. G. M. Maclean's
HUGH PORTER WILSON,	<i>Edinburg, Oo.,</i>	37 Sem.
WINFIELD SCOTT WILSON,	<i>Airy View, Pa.,</i>	37 Sem.
THOMAS SEARS YOUNG, JR.,	<i>New York City,</i>	30 W
SENIORS,	- - - - -	78.

JUNIOR CLASS.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	ROOM.
ARTHUR WILLIAM ALLEN,	<i>St. Louis, Mo.,</i>	8 E
JOHN JACOB ANSPACH,	<i>Shepherdstown, W. Va.,</i>	Miss Comfort's
ADDISON ATWATER,	<i>Princeton,</i>	Dr. Atwater's
GILBERT HENRY BADEAU,	<i>Brooklyn, N. Y.,</i>	13 E
PERREN BAKER,	<i>Cross Creek, Pa.,</i>	48 Sem.
WILLIAM AUGUSTUS BALDWIN,	<i>Bloomfield,</i>	18 N
WM. POTTS SHERMAN BELVILLE,	<i>Trenton,</i>	Mrs. G. Skillman's
SAMUEL DISBROW BERGEN,	<i>Princeton,</i>	Mr. Bergen's
FRANKLIN PEASE BERRY,	<i>Dover,</i>	39 N
GEORGE JAMIESON BURNIE,	<i>Philadelphia, Pa.,</i>	29 N
GEORGE AUGUSTUS BLAKE,	<i>Allentown,</i>	19 E
JOSEPH COOPER BOYD,	<i>Baltimore, Md.,</i>	11 E
THOMAS KELL BRADFORD,	<i>Baltimore, Md.,</i>	11 E
HORACE C. BRANNIN,	<i>Louisville, Ky.,</i>	8 E
ARTHUR NUEL BRUEN,	<i>Rockaway,</i>	43 N
EZRA IRWIN BRUGH,	<i>Butler, Pa.,</i>	6 N
CHARLES MUSGRAVE CAMM,	<i>Philadelphia, Pa.,</i>	10 W
MELBERT BRINKERHOFF CARY,	<i>Milwaukee, Wis.,</i>	3 E
BENJAMIN FISH CHAMBERS,	<i>Trenton,</i>	Mrs. G. Skillman's
JAMES CHAMBERS,	<i>Nairn, Ontario, Can.,</i>	47 B. H.
SOLOMON WARNER CURTISS,	<i>Cambridge, N. Y.,</i>	Mr. Andrews'
JOHN DAVID DAVIS,	<i>St. Louis, Mo.,</i>	27 W
EDMUND ELMENDORF DAYTON,	<i>Matawan,</i>	Mr. Carpenter's
DAVISON DECKER,	<i>Fredon,</i>	36 Sem.
ADDISON LOWELL DANIELS,	<i>Marion, Iowa,</i>	19 W
ALVIN DEVEREUX,	<i>Deposit, N. Y.,</i>	7 E
LEWIS DEWART,	<i>Sunbury, Pa.,</i>	10 W
FREDERICK BEAL DUVAL,	<i>Prince George, Md.,</i>	20 E
SAMUEL EVANS EWING,	<i>Uniontown, Pa.,</i>	25 W
WALTER REUBEN FRAME,	<i>Morris, Ill.,</i>	52 N

COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY.

23

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	ROOM.
JOSEPH MILLIKEN GOHEEN,	<i>Rock Spring, Pa.,</i>	4 N
JOHN JOSEPH GRAHAM,	<i>Athens, Ill.,</i>	52 B. H.
HENRY BANNISTER GREEN,	<i>Buffalo, N. Y.,</i>	Mrs. Mershon's
HENRY WILLIAM GUERNSEY,	<i>Philadelphia, Pa.,</i>	14 W
JAMES WINTHROP HAGEMAN,	<i>Poughkeepsie, N. Y.,</i>	Mrs. Hageman's
FOSTER HARPER.	<i>Rome, Ga.,</i>	13 N
JAMES BOWMAN HARRIS,	<i>Jackson, Miss.,</i>	17 W
FAREL HART,	<i>Eureka, Ill.,</i>	16 N
DILLWYN MCFADDEN HAZLETT,	<i>Indiana, Pa.,</i>	20 Sem.
LEONARD WARNER JEWELL,	<i>Jersey City,</i>	6 W
ARTHUR JOHNSON,	<i>Littleton,</i>	42 N
WILLIAM DECAP JOHNSON,	<i>Littleton,</i>	42 N
TOBIAS WALTER JOHNSTON,	<i>Columbus, Miss.,</i>	6 E
SAMUEL HOWELL JONES,	<i>Trenton,</i>	25 N
CHARLES WELLINGTON KASE,	<i>Stewartsville,</i>	24 W
FRANK HOWARD LALOR.	<i>Trenton.</i>	Mr. Carpenter's
CHARLES SETH LANE,	<i>Hagerstown, Md.,</i>	21 E
JOHN CLARENCE LANE,	<i>Hagerstown, Md.,</i>	21 E
WILLIAM PRESTON LANE,	<i>Hagerstown, Md.,</i>	21 E
ACHILLES LYSANDER LODER,	<i>Easton, Pa.,</i>	31 Sem.
HENRY WEED LIST,	<i>Wheeling, W. Va.,</i>	25 N
JAMES ADAIR LYON, JR.,	<i>Columbus, Miss.,</i>	51 N
BURTISS CUNNINGHAM MAGIE, JR.,	<i>Dover,</i>	Mrs. Warren's
CHARLES ALBERT MALLORY,	<i>New York City,</i>	Rev. Mr. Finney's
GEORGE WILLIAMSON MANN,	<i>Kingston,</i>	Mr. T. Brown's
WINFRED R. MARTIN,	<i>Paris, Ill.,</i>	Miss Anderson's
WILLIAM GRAY MCCALL,	<i>New York City,</i>	11 N
DAVID RINEHART MCCASLIN,	<i>McVile, Pa.,</i>	47 Sem.
ANDREW HAMILTON MCCLINTOCK,	<i>Wilkes Barre, Pa.,</i>	12 W
CYRUS BRADY McCUNE,	<i>Oakville, Pa.,</i>	16 N
ARCHIBALD ALEXANDER MURPHY,	<i>Philadelphia, Pa.,</i>	50 Sem.
CHESTER PAUL MURRAY,	<i>McArthur, O.,</i>	3 E
HAMILTON MURRAY,	<i>Oswego, N. Y.,</i>	9 W
JOHN MURRAY,	<i>Eureka, Ill.,</i>	52 N
JOHN LEMOINE NISBET,	<i>St. Louis, Mo.,</i>	Miss Passage's
HENRY MARTYN OGDEN,	<i>Milwaukee, Wis.,</i>	11 W
JOHN CAMPBELL OLIVER,	<i>Graysville, Pa.,</i>	4 N
RICHMOND PEARSON,	<i>Richmond Hill, N. C.,</i>	6 E
WILLIAM HAMLET PEARSON, JR.,	<i>New York City,</i>	6 W
J. KIRK PIERCE,	<i>Chester Co., Pa.,</i>	48 Sem.
JOSEPH FLEMING PERKINS,	<i>Baltimore, Md.,</i>	27 E
BENJAMIN REYNOLDS,	<i>Wilkes Barre, Pa.,</i>	12 W

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	ROOM.
JAMES FORSYTH RIGGS,	<i>Constantinople, Turkey,</i>	1 W
OLIVER ROLAND,	<i>New Holland, Pa.,</i>	16 W
HENRY EDWARDS ROWLAND,	<i>Brooklyn, N. Y.,</i>	50 N
CORNELIUS SUYDAM SCOTT,	<i>Lexington, Ky.,</i>	15 W
JOHN HITCHCOCK SCRIBNER,	<i>Plainfield,</i>	33 Sem.
HENRY BASCOM SHORTT,	<i>Wilmington, N. C.,</i>	Mr. Arnheiter's
WARREN BAGLEY SHORTT,	<i>Wilmington, N. C.,</i>	Mr. Arnheiter's
MELANCTHON S. SHOTWELL,	<i>Rutherford, N. C.,</i>	30 W
JONATHAN RITCHIE SMITH,	<i>Baltimore, Md.,</i>	Mr. J. M. Suydam's
LEIGH RICHMOND SMITH,	<i>Centreville, Ala.,</i>	Mr. Applegate's
ROBERT LIVINGSTON STEVENS,	<i>Princeton,</i>	Mrs. Stevens'
BAYARD STOCKTON,	<i>Princeton,</i>	Mr. R. Stockton's
FRANK MATTHEW TAYLOR,	<i>Erie, Pa.,</i>	27 E
ROBERT CRESSWELL THACKERY,	<i>Elkton, Md.,</i>	Mr. D. Wright's
LEMUEL HIRAM TYREE,	<i>Trenton, Tenn.,</i>	Mr. Arnheiter's
HENRY NEVIUS VAN DYKE,	<i>Princeton,</i>	Mr. J. G. Vandyke's
JOHN MELICK VAN DYKE,	<i>Princeton,</i>	Mr. J. G. Vandyke's
LE GRAND GEURRY WALKER,	<i>Georgetown, S. C.,</i>	Mr. Arnheiter's
NEWELL WOOLSEY WELLS,	<i>Brooklyn, N. Y.,</i>	Miss Comfort's
ALBERT WILLIAMS, JR.,	<i>Princeton,</i>	Rev. A. Williams'
ALVA HOOPER WILLIS,	<i>East Troy, Wis.,</i>	Mr. Burroughs'
GEORGE WILSON,	<i>Mifflin, Pa.,</i>	Mr. Carpenter's
JAMES LITTLE WILSON,	<i>Elizabeth,</i>	Mr. G. Thompson's
JOHN ELIHU WOODRUFF,	<i>Elizabeth,</i>	Mr. Carpenter's
JOSEPH JACOB WOODS,	<i>Wheeling, W. Va.,</i>	25 W

JUNIORS,

97.

SOPHOMORE CLASS.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	ROOM.
JOSIAH ROBERT ADAMS,	<i>Oxford, Pa.,</i>	Mr. Anderson's
SAMUEL EDMUND ANDREWS,	<i>Philadelphia, Pa.,</i>	1 Sem.
HARRY EATON BALTZELL,	<i>Baltimore, Md.,</i>	28 E
GEORGE F. H. BARBER,	<i>Waukesha, Wis.,</i>	Miss Comfort's
ARTEMAS BISSELL,	<i>Milford, N. Y.,</i>	Mr. Anderson's
JOHN P. KENNEDY BRYAN,	<i>Charleston, S. C.,</i>	Mrs. Davis'
GEORGE STOCKTON BURROUGHS,	<i>Philadelphia, Pa.,</i>	20 B, Sem.
JAMES MCCONNELL CAMPBELL,	<i>Noblestown, Pa.,</i>	1 N
WALTER CAMPBELL,	<i>Cherry Valley, N. Y.,</i>	Mr. Andrews'
ADDISON CANDOR,	<i>Lewistown, Pa.,</i>	26 N
RICHARD CANFIELD,	<i>Detroit, Mich.,</i>	Miss Smith's
CLIFTON FERGUSON CARR,	<i>Lexington, Ky.,</i>	17 W
JOHN HENRY COLLIER,	<i>Paterson,</i>	22 N
FRANK BLISS COLTON,	<i>Newark,</i>	Mrs. Higgins'
JOHN BARRICLO CONOVER,	<i>Freehold,</i>	31 N
JAMES CLARENCE CONOVER,	<i>Freehold,</i>	31 N
ELBERT N. CONDIT,	<i>Stillwater,</i>	Mrs. Conover's
ISAAC HIRAM CONDIT,	<i>Stillwater,</i>	Mr. Conover's
JAMES HOAGLAND COWEN,	<i>Millersburgh, Oo.,</i>	Mr. Stryker's
J. JOSEPH CRANE,	<i>Elizabeth,</i>	Mr. Andrews'
HORATIO NELSON DAVIS,	<i>St. Louis, Mo.,</i>	27 W
MARTIN DENNIS,	<i>Newark,</i>	Mr. C. Anderson's
WALTER BOURCHIER DEVEREUX,	<i>Deposit, N. Y.,</i>	7 E
HENRY DILDINE, JR.,	<i>Hunt's Mills,</i>	Mrs. Warren's
ROBERT STOCKTON DOD,	<i>Princeton,</i>	Dr. Dod's
JAMES COLEMAN DRAYTON,	<i>Philadelphia, Pa.,</i>	16 E
GEORGE HOWARD DUFFIELD,	<i>Princeton,</i>	Prof. Duffield's
JOSEPH HEATLY DULLES, JR.,	<i>Philadelphia, Pa.,</i>	31 W
WILLIAM HARBISON ELLIS,	<i>Indiana, Pa.,</i>	Mr. Furman's
JAMES C. ERNST,	<i>Covington, Ky.,</i>	31 W

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	ROOM.
SAMUEL FOWLER,	<i>Franklin,</i>	Mr. Payran's
JOHN T. FRANCISCUS,	<i>Lewistown, Pa.,</i>	24 N
JOHN THOMAS FREDERICKS,	<i>Lock Haven, Pa.,</i>	22 W
E. FRANK GARRETT,	<i>Germantown, Pa.,</i>	Mr. I. Stryker's
NATHANIEL ELY GOODWIN, JR.,	<i>Columbus, Miss.,</i>	14 N
*FRANK C. GRUNDY,	<i>Dayton, Oo.,</i>	Mrs. Wright's
ROBERT W. HALL,	<i>New York City,</i>	Mr. Weibel's
SAMUEL FISHER HAZLEHURST,	<i>Philadelphia, Pa.,</i>	16 E
HOMER HART HEWITT,	<i>Williamsburg, Pa.,</i>	24 N
JOHN JACKSON HUBBELL,	<i>Newark.</i>	Mr. Stryker's
JOHN WYNNE JONES,	<i>Cincinnati, Oo.,</i>	24 Sem.
CHARLES CORNING LATHROP,	<i>Newark,</i>	Mr. V. Gulick's
ROBERT LINN LAWRENCE,	<i>Hamburgh,</i>	Mrs. Higgins'
HENRY ARDISS LINN,	<i>Waukesha, Wis.,</i>	Miss Comfort's
JAMES HENDRIE LLOYD,	<i>Doylestown, Pa.,</i>	35 N
DAVID THOMAS MARVEL,	<i>Georgetown, Del.,</i>	26 E
THOMAS McCULLOCH,	<i>Perrysville, Pa.,</i>	46 B, Sem.
THOMAS MCGOUGH,	<i>Franklin, Pa.,</i>	2 W
SAMUEL McLANAHAN,	<i>Green Castle, Pa.,</i>	Mr. Carpenter's
SIMON JOHN MCPHERSON,	<i>Mumford, N. Y.,</i>	39 N
ROBERT BRENT MITCHELL,	<i>Baltimore, Md.,</i>	23 W
JAMES DOUGLAS MOFFAT,	<i>Princeton,</i>	Dr. Moffat's
SAMUEL LAMB MORRIS,	<i>Fort Wayne, Ind.,</i>	6 N
THEODORE SHIELDS NEGLEY,	<i>Pittsburg, Pa.,</i>	Mrs. Hunt's
HERMAN HAUPT NORTH,	<i>Patterson, Pa.,</i>	Misses Terhune's
MOSES FULLER PAISLEY,	<i>Hillsboro, Ill.,</i>	18 E
JOHN EDWIN PARKER,	<i>Georgetown, Del.,</i>	26 E
ROBERT GRIER PATTON,	<i>Treverton, Pa.,</i>	16 W
ARTHUR PELL,	<i>Brooklyn, N. Y.,</i>	26 W
NORMAN HAYDEN PETERS,	<i>Summit,</i>	Mrs. Higgins'
ISAAC OGDEN RANKIN,	<i>Fairfield, Conn.,</i>	21 N
HARRY EDWARD RICHARDS,	<i>Bloomfield,</i>	54 N
THOMAS HOFF RITTENHOUSE,	<i>Frenchtown,</i>	20 N
THOMAS CICERO RUDDELL,	<i>Boston, Mass.,</i>	4 W
ROBERT JAMES SANSON,	<i>Van Vetchen, N. Y.,</i>	17 E
CHARLES CHAUNCEY SAVAGE,	<i>Philadelphia, Pa.,</i>	23 N
DAVID SCOTT, JR.,	<i>New York City,</i>	27 N
JOSHUA WILSON SHARPE,	<i>Newville, Pa.,</i>	Mr. Carpenter's
SAMUEL J. SHAW,	<i>Turtle Creek, Pa.,</i>	15 N
HAROLD MORGAN SMITH,	<i>New York City,</i>	Mr. Carpenter's

*Not pursuing the full course.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	ROOM.
THOMAS SUTTON,	<i>Indiana, Pa.,</i>	Miss Passage's
CHARLES MCLAREN SWITZER,	<i>St. Louis, Mo.,</i>	Miss Passage's
CHARLES ANDREW TAYLOR,	<i>Butler, Mo.,</i>	49 Sem.
MASON THOMPSON, JR.,	<i>New York City,</i>	Mr. Arnheiter's
THOMAS BLACK TURNER,	<i>Swedesboro,</i>	Misses Terhune's
GEORGE OPDYKE VANDERBILT,	<i>Princeton,</i>	Mrs. Vanderbilt's
GEORGE DOUGLASS VANDYKE,	<i>Milwaukee, Wis.,</i>	11 W
HENRY JACKSON VANDYKE, JR.,	<i>Brooklyn, N. Y.,</i>	Miss Comfort's
WILLIAM WARD VANVALZAH,	<i>Lewisburg, Pa.,</i>	Mr. Carpenter's
HARRY FRANK WALLACE,	<i>Clearfield, Pa.,</i>	25 N
SAMUEL CALVIN WELLS,	<i>San Francisco, Cal.,</i>	5 N
CHARLES FULLERTON WHITELY,	<i>Bainbridge, Ga.,</i>	2 N
HARVEY WILLIAM WILSON,	<i>Indiana, Pa.,</i>	Mr. Furman's
PHILEMON WOODRUFF,	<i>East Orange,</i>	19 N
GEORGE R. R. WRIGHT,	<i>Wilkes Barre, Pa.,</i>	Mr. Carpenter's
SOPHOMORES,	- - - -	85.

FRESHMAN CLASS.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	ROOM.
THOMAS HENRY ATHERTON,	<i>Wyoming, Pa.,</i>	18 E
HARRY CARROLL BADEAU,	<i>Brooklyn, N. Y.,</i>	13 E
HENRY CRANE BEACH,	<i>Orange,</i>	21 W
JOHN RARICK BENNETT,	<i>Phillipsburg,</i>	15 E
CHARLES HENRY BERGNER,	<i>Harrisburg, Pa.,</i>	17 N
CHARLES DuCHENE BLANEY,	<i>Chicago, Ill.,</i>	48 N
CHARLES EDWARD BLYDENBURGH,	<i>New York City,</i>	Mr. Andrews'
ROBERT BOYD,	<i>Butler, Pa.,</i>	Mrs. Hunt's
THOMAS McKEEN BOYD,	<i>Washington,</i>	40 N
JOHN BRADFORD,	<i>Baltimore, Md.,</i>	3 N
WALTER REEVE BRUYERE,	<i>Princeton,</i>	7 N
CHARLES ALFRED CARSON,	<i>Salem X Roads, Pa.,</i>	—
WILLIAM MORRIS CARSON,	<i>Baltimore, Md.,</i>	Mr. Burroughs'
JOSEPH JAMES CARTER,	<i>Edgewater,</i>	Mrs. Vanderbilt's
ROBERT GOODSSELL CHIDSEY,	<i>North Branford, Conn.,</i>	—
GEORGE AUGUSTUS CLARK,	<i>Bloomsburg, Pa.,</i>	49 N
WILLIAM HENRY COMEGYS,	<i>Cincinnati, Oo.,</i>	8 N
JOHN DANIEL COOK,	<i>Danville, Pa.,</i>	4 Sem.
SILAS PIERSON COOKE,	<i>Hackettstown,</i>	Mr. Burroughs'
ALEXANDER COLWELL CRAWFORD,	<i>Kittaning, Pa.,</i>	Miss Comfort's
JOHN BUCHANAN DAMPMAN,	<i>Cupola, Pa.,</i>	Mr. Carpenter's
EDWARD MARK DEEMS,	<i>New York City,</i>	31 E
CYRUS OSCAR DERSHIMER,	<i>Falls, Pa.,</i>	51 Sem.
WILLIAM WINTERS DICKEY,	<i>Dayton, Oo.,</i>	Mrs. Gibeson's
JOHN HERMAN EDEN,	<i>New York City,</i>	Mrs. Andrews'
JOHN PAUL EGBERT,	<i>Lower Merion, Pa.,</i>	31 E
RICHARD EDGAR FIELD,	<i>Clinton,</i>	30 N
JOHN WESLEY FIELDER, JR.,	<i>Princeton,</i>	Mr. Fielder's
WILLIAM HENRY FORMAN,	<i>Freehold,</i>	Mr. Carpenter's
MILLARD FILLMORE FRISMUTH,	<i>Philadelphia, Pa.,</i>	33 N

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	ROOM.
NEVIN URSINUS FUNK,	<i>Bloomsburg, Pa.,</i>	49 N
JOHN WESLEY GEPHART,	<i>Bellefonte, Pa.,</i>	1 W
ROBERT HERBERT GORDON,	<i>Cumberland, Md.,</i>	23 W
JOHN ALEXANDER GRAHAM,	<i>Newark,</i>	Miss Comfort's
JAMES LAKE GRIGGS,	<i>Blawenburg,</i>	Mr. VanDyke's
TELFORD GROESBECK,	<i>Cincinnati, Oo.,</i>	Miss Passage's
GEORGE HAMEL,	<i>Montgomery Co., Pa.,</i>	33 N
JACOB CONOVER HENDRICKSON,	<i>Mount Holly,</i>	29 W
WILLIAM FRANKLIN HENNEY,	<i>Hartford, Conn.,</i>	19 W
JOHN ARMSTRONG HERMAN,	<i>New Kingston, Pa.,</i>	Mrs. Herman's
HARRY MURRAY HINCKLEY,	<i>Danville, Pa.,</i>	4 Sem.
JACOB DEWITT HULL,	<i>South Salem, N. Y.,</i>	Mr. Woodhull's
JOHN L. MANNING IRBY,	<i>Laurensville, S. C.,</i>	36 N
ALFRED FREEMAN IRVING,	<i>Orange,</i>	48 N
DUNCAN CAMPBELL JACKSON,	<i>Brownsville, Pa.,</i>	3 W
GEORGE JACOBS, JR.,	<i>Mifflin, Pa.,</i>	45 Sem.
SAMUEL BAYARD KERR,	<i>New Albany, Ind.,</i>	Mr. Lane's
WILLIAM LAWRENCE LEDWITH,	<i>Brownsville, Pa.,</i>	3 W
THOMAS GOODRICH LEE,	<i>New York City,</i>	Miss Noyes'
SAMUEL STRATTON LEEDS,	<i>Salem,</i>	Mr. Zapf's
GEORGE SARGENT LEWIS,	<i>Philadelphia, Pa.,</i>	51 N
HENRY VANNUYS LOGAN,	<i>Scranton, Pa.,</i>	24 Sem.
SAMUEL BAECHEL LOOSE,	<i>Hagerstown, Md.,</i>	7 W
FRANCIS PUTNAM MANN,	<i>New Albany, Ind.,</i>	Mr. Lane's
ALONZO MICHAEL,	<i>Halls X Roads, Md.,</i>	40 N
CHARLES MCCHESNEY MOORE,	<i>Hightstown,</i>	2 E
ROBERT SYLVESTER MORRIS,	<i>New York City,</i>	Mrs. Anderson's
WILLIAM DAVID NEESE,	<i>Baltimore, Md.,</i>	1 E
WALLACE NEFF,	<i>Cincinnati, Oo.,</i>	Miss Passage's
WALTER DOUGLAS NICHOLAS,	<i>Mendham,</i>	51 Sem.
CHARLES HERBERT OSBORNE,	<i>Newark,</i>	Mrs. Hubbard's
JOSEPH PARKER,	<i>Red Bank,</i>	Mr. Carpenter's
DAVID PATON,	<i>New York City,</i>	21 W
WILLIAM PARKER PATTERSON,	<i>Philadelphia, Pa.,</i>	35 Sem.
JOHN WESLEY PECKETT, JR.,	<i>Brooklyn, N. Y.,</i>	Mrs. Berrian's
JAMES COGGSWELL PIGEON,	<i>Gloucester, Mass.,</i>	1 E
HENRY WILLIAM RANKIN,	<i>Madison,</i>	Mrs. Hubbard's
JOHN GRAHAM REID,	<i>Newark,</i>	Miss Comfort's
THOMAS GETTY RICKETTS,	<i>Elkton, Md.,</i>	Mrs. Ricketts'
JAMES STEVENSON RIGGS,	<i>Troy, N. Y.,</i>	6 Sem.
SAMUEL KIRKBRIDE ROBBINS,	<i>Mt. Holly,</i>	Mr. Zapf's
O'HARA ROBINSON,	<i>Allegheny City, Pa.,</i>	44 N

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	ROOM.
ALBERT LESLIE ROBISON,	<i>Patterson, Pa.,</i>	45 Sem.
JAMES HENRY ROSS,	<i>Troy, N. Y.,</i>	6 Sem.
NATHANIEL IRWIN RUBINKAM, JR.,	<i>Hartsville, Pa.,</i>	52 Sem.
JOHN PONDER SAULSBURY,	<i>Georgetown, Del.,</i>	37 N
CLINTON RECE SAVIDGE,	<i>Klinesgrove, Pa.,</i>	4 Sem.
JAMES SCARLET,	<i>Danville, Pa.,</i>	4 Sem.
ALEXANDER SCOTLAND,	<i>Yonkers, N. Y.,</i>	—
MATTHEW THOMPSON SCOTT, JR.,	<i>Lexington, Ky.,</i>	15 W
HENRY YOUNG SIMPSON,	<i>Laurensville, S. C.,</i>	36 N
ISAAC MINOR WINN SMITH,	<i>Glenn Springs, S. C.,</i>	Mrs. Davis'
HARRIS KING SMITH,	<i>Otisville, N. Y.,</i>	2 Sem.
WILLIAM MORROW SMITH,	<i>Paterson,</i>	22 N
WILLIAM HENRY SPONSER,	<i>New Bloomfield, Pa.,</i>	2 W
EDMUND LOUIS STEVENS,	<i>Islip, N. Y.,</i>	Mr. Burroughs'
EDWARD KELLOGG STRONG,	<i>Harrisburg, Pa.,</i>	30 N
EDWARD NICHOLAS STEWART,	<i>Indiana, Pa.,</i>	Mrs. Wright's
JOHN THOMAS STUART,	<i>Carlisle, Pa.,</i>	17 N
*JOHN WALKER SUTTON,	<i>Indiana, Pa.,</i>	Miss Passage's
HARRY BURNETT TAYLOR,	<i>Newark,</i>	Mrs. Higgins'
JACOB HURD VANDEVENTER,	<i>Plainfield,</i>	Mr. Burroughs'
HARRY WALKER,	<i>Erie, Pa.,</i>	22 W
WILLIAM LEWIS WALLACE,	<i>Orange,</i>	Mrs. Yeomans'
WILLIAM GORHAM WESTERVELT,	<i>Newburgh, N. Y.,</i>	23 Sem.
WILLIAM RANKIN WHERRY,	<i>Shippensburg, Pa.,</i>	13 N
ALEXANDER REID WHITEHILL,	<i>Beaver Falls, Pa.,</i>	Mr. Payran's
WILLIS HEWLETT WIGGINS,	<i>Otisville, N. Y.,</i>	2 Sem.
HARRY HOLMES WIKOFF,	<i>Trenton,</i>	Mrs. Vanacker's
FREDERICK BEASLEY WILLIAMSON,	<i>Elizabeth,</i>	Mr. Burroughs'
WILLIAM THOMAS WILSON,	<i>Logansport, Ind.,</i>	Mrs. Gibeson's
FRESHMEN,	- - - -	101.

*Not pursuing the full course.

SUMMARY.

GRADUATE FELLOWS,.....	3
SENIORS,.....	78
JUNIORS,.....	97
SOPHOMORES,.....	85
FRESHMEN,.....	101
TOTAL,	364

REPRESENTATION

NEW JERSEY.....	101	MISSISSIPPI.....	4
PENNSYLVANIA.....	101	GEORGIA.....	3
NEW YORK.....	47	INDIANA.....	3
MARYLAND.....	25	MASSACHUSETTS.....	2
OHIO.....	13	ALABAMA.....	1
ILLINOIS.....	8	CALIFORNIA.....	1
KENTUCKY.....	8	IOWA.....	1
MISSOURI.....	7	MICHIGAN.....	1
NORTH CAROLINA.....	6	TENNESSEE.....	1
WISCONSIN.....	6	VIRGINIA.....	1
SOUTH CAROLINA.....	5	CANADA.....	1
WEST VIRGINIA.....	5	CHINA.....	1
DELAWARE.....	4	TURKEY.....	1
CONNECTICUT.....	4		

Annual Course of Study.

FRESHMAN CLASS.

FIRST TERM.

LATIN.—Cicero's Tusculan Disputations (Chase's). Horace's Odes (Maclean's). Latin Prose Composition (Arnold's).
GREEK.—Herodotus, First Book. Greek Grammar (Kubner's). Greek Prose Composition (Arnold's). Greek History (Smith's).
MATHEMATICS.—Algebra completed.
ELOCUTION.—Phonology of the English Language.

SECOND AND THIRD TERMS.

LATIN.—Livy, Book XXI. (Lincoln's). Horace's Odes (Maclean's). Latin Prose.
GREEK.—Demosthenes: The First Olynthiac. Xenophon's Memorabilia: (Two Books). Greek Exercises.
MATHEMATICS.—Geometry (Playfair's Euclid). Ratio and Proportion (Alexander's).
RHETORIC.—Hart's Composition and Rhetoric.

SOPHOMORE CLASS.

FIRST TERM.

LATIN.—Horace's Satires and Epistles. Roman History (Liddell's).
GREEK.—Demosthenes' Popular Orations. Greek History (Smith's).
MATHEMATICS.—Plane Trigonometry, Mensuration, Navigation, and Surveying.
RHETORIC.—Craik's English of Shakspeare. Exercises in Composition.
MODERN LANGUAGES.—French. German.
NATURAL HISTORY.

SECOND AND THIRD TERMS.

LATIN.—Tacitus: Histories (Tyler's Edition). Roman History (Liddell's).
GREEK.—Homer's Iliad: Books I., XVI. and XVIII. Æschylus: The Prometheus.
MATHEMATICS.—Spherical Trigonometry. Analytical Geometry.
RHETORIC.—Craik's English of Shakspeare. Exercises in Composition.
ELOCUTION.—(McIlvaine's).
MODERN LANGUAGE.—French. German.
NATURAL HISTORY.

JUNIOR CLASS.**FIRST TERM.***REQUIRED STUDIES.*

LOGIC.—Atwater's Manual.
PSYCHOLOGY.
MECHANICS.—Olmstead's.
NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.
NATURAL THEOLOGY.—Paley's Natural Theology.
PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY (or GEOLOGY).
ENGLISH LANGUAGE.—Marsh's Origin and History of the English Language, with Critical Readings in Early English. Composition. Elocution (McIlvaine's).

ELECTIVE STUDIES.

LATIN.—Ciceronis Epistolæ (Parry's Edition).
GREEK.—Thucydides (Owen's Edition).
MATHEMATICS.—Differential Calculus.
MODERN LANGUAGES.—French and German.

SECOND AND THIRD TERMS.*REQUIRED STUDIES.*

PSYCHOLOGY.
LOGIC and METAPHYSICS.
MECHANICS.—Olmstead's.
NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.
PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY (or GEOLOGY).
CHRISTIAN EVIDENCES.—Butler's Analogy.
ENGLISH LANGUAGE.—Studies in Early English continued. Composition. Elocution.

ELECTIVE STUDIES.

LATIN.—Juvenal.
GREEK.—Euripides: The Medea.
MATHEMATICS.—Integral Calculus.
MODERN LANGUAGES.—French and German.

SENIOR CLASS.

FIRST TERM.

REQUIRED STUDIES.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY and ASTRONOMY.
 MORAL PHILOSOPHY.
 GEOLOGY (or PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY).
 CHEMISTRY.—Fowne's. Roscoe's.
 ENGLISH LITERATURE.—Shaw's Manual of English Literature. Composition and Elocution.
 SCIENCE AND RELIGION.—Butler's Analogy and Bacon's Novum Organum.

ELECTIVE STUDIES.

LATIN.—Terence.
 GREEK.—The Apology of Socrates.
 NATURAL PHILOSOPHY and ASTRONOMY.
 CHEMISTRY.—Organic and Applied.
 HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY.
 TWO MODERN LANGUAGES.

SECOND AND THIRD TERMS.

REQUIRED STUDIES.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY AND ASTRONOMY.
 POLITICAL ECONOMY.
 GEOLOGY (or PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY).
 CHEMISTRY.
 ENGLISH LITERATURE.—Literary Criticism. Composition and Elocution.
 SCIENCE AND RELIGION.

ELECTIVE STUDIES.

LATIN and the SCIENCE OF LANGUAGE.
 GREEK AND GREEK LITERATURE.
 NATURAL PHILOSOPHY and ASTRONOMY.
 CHEMISTRY, Organic and Applied.
 HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY.
 MODERN HISTORY. — Guizot's European Civilization. American Civilization.
 Philosophy of History.
 TWO MODERN LANGUAGES.

Regulations of the Course.

The whole course of study requires four years ; one year in each of the four Classes into which the students are divided.

All the studies of the Freshman and Sophomore Classes are required studies, being obligatory upon every member of the Class ; some of the studies of the Junior and Senior Classes are required and the others are elective, admitting of a choice by the student under the regulations stated below.

The entrance, standing, and graduation of every student are determined by means of examinations at the times and upon the conditions here specified.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS.

TIME.

Examinations for admission will be held on the Saturday preceding and the Thursday following the Annual Commencement, which occurs the present year on the 28th of June.

Candidates for admission can be examined at any time during the College Session, but it is recommended that they apply for admission on the days above mentioned or at the beginning of a Term.

SUBJECTS.

Candidates for admission to the Freshman or lowest Class are examined in the following books and subjects :

ENGLISH.—English Grammar ; Orthography ; Punctuation ; Short and Simple English Composition. Geography, Ancient and Modern.

LATIN.—Latin Grammar (including Prosody). Cæsar (five books of the Commentaries). Sallust (Catiline or Jugurtha). Virgil (Eclogues and six books of Æneid). Cicero's Select Orations (six). Arnold's Latin Prose Composition (twelve chapters).

GREEK.—Greek Grammar. Greek Reader. (Bullions' or Felton's). Xenophon (three books of the Anabasis). Arnold's Greek Prose Composition (twelve exercises).

MATHEMATICS.—Arithmetic. Algebra (to Quadratic Equations). Geometry (first book of Euclid or an equivalent).

Real equivalents in quality and amount will be received in place of the books or parts of books named above; but it is recommended that teachers preparing students for this college, as well as candidates themselves, comply strictly with the requirements for admission as here prescribed.

Candidates for admission to any Class higher than the Freshman are examined in the previous studies of the Class which they wish to enter as published in the latest annual Catalogue.

CONDITIONS.

No person is admitted to the College as a candidate for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts after the beginning of the First Term of the Senior Year.

All candidates for admission to any Class must bring with them testimonials of moral character; and if the candidate has been a member of another college or university he must produce a certificate from the President or Faculty that he is free from censure in that institution.

No candidate is admitted into the College but by a vote of the Faculty taken for the purpose after his examination.

On the second day of the First Term, Thursday at 9 o'clock A. M., the entering students meet in the College Chapel for the registration of their names and their subscription to the pledge required by the following resolution of the Board of Trustees, passed unanimously at their meeting on the 28th and 29th of June, 1855:

RESOLVED, That with respect to prohibited secret societies, the Trustees approve of the action of the Faculty, in their requiring students about to enter College, to pledge themselves not to join any secret societies; and that they urge the Faculty to put an end to these secret societies.

RESOLVED, That the President be *directed* at the opening of the next session of the College, to announce publicly to the students, that the subject of prohibited secret societies was deliberately considered by the Trustees, and the Faculty were, by a unanimous vote, required promptly to dismiss any student known after that date to be a member of such an association.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS.

At the end of each Session or Term each of the four Classes is publicly examined in all its studies of that Term.

The results of a Sessional Examination are combined with those of the recitations, attendance and conduct of the student during the Term, and decide the relative standing or grade of the student for that Term.

The Class is graded on a scale of 100, and a failure to maintain a grade of 50 is regarded as a failure in that study.

In computing the grades of a Class, each study is estimated relatively to the others according to the number of hours which it occupies in the Weekly Schedule of Lectures and Recitations.

A report of the standing of each student is made at the close of the Term to his parent or guardian by the Registrar of the College.

Private examinations are not allowed, except in extreme cases and by special permission of the Faculty.

Absence from an examination, except for reasons of absolute necessity and by vote of the Faculty, will be regarded as a serious delinquency and cannot be made good by any subsequent examination.

Should a student fail to pass the examination in any of his studies, his name is not entered on the class roll at the beginning of the next Term, until he shall have been examined in that study.

On the second day of the next Term, Thursday, at 10 o'clock A. M., such delinquent or unexamined students are required to meet in the Chapel prepared for an immediate examination in the studies which they have omitted.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS.

At the close of the College year each of the four Classes is publicly examined in all its studies of that year.

The Annual Examinations are conducted both orally and in writing.

The results of the Annual Examination are combined with those of the previous Sessional Examinations and represent the average grade of the student for the year.

Should the average grade of a student prove him unqualified to go forward with advantage in his Class, the question of his dismissal or re-examination at the beginning of the next Term is considered by the Faculty.

An Honor List is published in the Annual Catalogue, containing the names of those students whose average grades are above a certain limit together with their special grades in the different Departments in the case of members of the Junior Class, and in the case of members of the Freshman and Sophomore Classes, the names of the Schools in which they were prepared for College.

BIENNIAL EXAMINATIONS.

At the close of the second year of the course, the Annual Examination of the Sophomore Class includes all the studies of the Sophomore Year together with such studies of the Freshman Year as may be prescribed in the several Departments.

Members of the Sophomore Class, found deficient in any study at this time, are conditioned and re-examined in that study before they are allowed to proceed to the Elective Courses of the Junior Year.

On the second day of the First Term, Thursday, at 10 o'clock A. M., such conditioned students are required to meet in the Chapel prepared for an immediate examination in the studies in which they are deficient.

ELECTIVE STUDIES.

During the last two years of the course, students have an opportunity of selecting to a certain extent the studies which they will pursue. These elective studies, chosen at the beginning of the College year and for the entire year, will when chosen be equally obligatory with the required studies.

Each member of the *Junior Class* will be expected to pursue the following

REQUIRED STUDIES.

Mechanics, Natural Philosophy and Astronomy,
Logic, Psychology and Metaphysics,
Physical Geography and Geology,
Rhetoric and English Language,
Relations of Science and Religion.

Each member of the Class must pursue the studies prescribed in two of the four following Departments submitted to his choice:

ELECTIVE STUDIES.

Higher Mathematics,
Greek,
Latin,
Modern Languages,
to each of which an equal amount of time is given.

In the *Senior Class* each student will pursue the following

REQUIRED STUDIES.

Chemistry,
Natural Philosophy and Astronomy,
Moral Philosophy,

Physical Geography and Geology,
Political Economy,
English Language and Literature,
Relations of Science and Religion.

Students must make a selection to the extent of five hours per week from the course offered in the following Departments :

ELECTIVE STUDIES.

Natural Philosophy and Astronomy, (two hours per week, of which the student may take one or both),
Organic and Applied Chemistry,
History of Philosophy,
Modern History,
Greek and Greek Literature,
Latin and the Science of Language, and
Two Modern Languages,

to each of which studies an average of one hour per week is assigned.

On the second day of the First Term at 12 o'clock, M., the members of the Junior and Senior Classes meet in the Chapel to declare in writing their choice of elective studies and to be enrolled in the several Departments.

FINAL EXAMINATIONS.

BACHELOR'S DEGREE.

At the close of the whole course of study, the members of the Senior Class are publicly examined with a view to their admission to the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

The Final Examination for the Degree embraces all the studies of the Senior Year, together with such studies of the lower Classes in Latin, Greek, and Mathematics as may be prescribed by the Faculty.

The Final Examination in the studies of the lower Classes is held at the beginning of the Third Term ; and that in the studies of the Senior Year at the middle of the Third Term.

In these examinations the several Departments are counted as of equal value on the scale of the grades.

In computing the final grade of a student his average grades in former years are combined with those resulting from his Final Examinations.

Students whose final grade is above half the maximum are ordinarily recommended by the Faculty for Degrees, and receive diplomas signed by the President and Trustees.

Students who stand high in the Class, in addition to their Degrees, may also receive, by vote of the Faculty, Commencement Orations, indicative of general or special excellence.

The Latin Salutatory is ordinarily awarded to the student who stands first in the Class ; and the English Salutatory, to the student who stands second.

The Valedictory is awarded with special regard to the qualifications of the student as a Valedictorian, as well as on the ground of scholarship.

Philosophical, Classical, Physical, Metaphysical, Ethical, Historical, Literary, Belles Lettres, French and German Orations are awarded to students who are eminent respectively in the corresponding Departments.

In awarding all literary honors and distinctions, regard is had by the Faculty to the moral conduct of the candidates.

The names of the Commencement Orators are included in the Honor List, published in the next Annual Catalogue.

MASTER'S DEGREE.

The Degree of Master of Arts is conferred in course on every Bachelor of Arts of three years' standing who, in the interval, shall have sustained a good moral character and pursued professional or other studies and who shall make application for the Degree by letter, to the Clerk of the Faculty, at least one week previous to the Annual Commencement.

The Master's Oration is pronounced by a member of the Class appointed for that purpose by the Faculty, at the Commencement when the Degrees are conferred.

Annual Prizes and Fellowships.

Besides the Degrees and Honors conferred in the regular course, Prizes and Fellowships are offered as special incentives to study in the Classes or Departments with which they are severally connected.

No member of any Class is allowed to compete for more than one of the Prizes or Fellowships offered to that Class.

The student obtaining any one of the Fellowships must pursue studies in the Department for which the Fellowship is provided for one year, under the superintendence of the Faculty, and will be required to live in Princeton, or appear in Princeton, from time to time as may be appointed; or, if he study at a foreign university, to furnish regular written reports of what he is doing.

The names of the Prizemen and Fellows of each year are included in the Honor List for the year.

PRIZES.

THE JUNIOR ORATORSHIP MEDALS.

Four gold medals will be awarded as prizes to the four best speakers appearing in the oratorical contest on the evening before the Annual Commencement. The Committee of Judges is appointed by the Board of Trustees. The competing orators are to be eight members of the Junior Class, four from each Literary Society, selected by a Committee of Judges appointed by that Society from among its own members in the Faculty.

THE JUNIOR FIRST HONOR PRIZE.

The sum of \$200, presented by Mrs. John R. Thomson, will be awarded to that member of the Junior Class who stands highest on the scale of the Class during the Junior Year.

THE GEORGE POTTS BIBLE PRIZES.

The yearly interest of \$1000, expended in the purchase of two copies of Matthew Henry's Commentary on the Bible, will be presented to the two best Biblical scholars of the Senior Class at the end of their College course.

THE CLASS OF 1859 PRIZE.

The interest of \$2,000 will be given to the member of the Class of 1871 who may write the best Essay on *Chaucer's Place in English Literature*, and stand the best Examination on the Life and Times of Chaucer, the peculiarities of his verse, and the sources of his Literary Inspiration. The Essay must be given in on or before June 1st, 1871, and the Examination will be held in June, 1871.

FELLOWSHIPS.

THE MARQUAND CLASSICAL FELLOWSHIP.

The sum of \$600, to be paid quarterly, will be appropriated to the member of the class of 1871 who may stand highest at a special examination to be held in June, 1871, on the following subjects :

IN GREEK.

Translation from English into Greek.
 The portions of Thucydides read in Junior Year, and
 The History of Greece during the age of Pericles.
 The Apology of Socrates by Plato compared with
 The Memorabilia of Xenophon.
 The *Œdipus Tyrannus* of Sophocles.

IN LATIN.

Translation from English into Latin.
 The Latin of the Junior Year.
 The First Book of Lucretius, and an account of
 The Epicurean Philosophy.

The translation from English into Greek, and English into Latin, will be based upon the whole of Part First of Arnold's 'Greek Prose Composition and Arnold's Latin Composition respectively.

THE JAY COOKE MATHEMATICAL FELLOWSHIP.

The sum of \$600, to be paid quarterly, will be appropriated to the member of the Class of 1871 who may stand highest at a special examination to be held in June, 1871, on the following subjects :

Synthetic Geometry, Original Propositions.
Analytical Geometry and the Differential and Integral Calculus,
so far as discussed in Loomis' Text Book.
Mechanics, so far as discussed in the first 155 pages of Olmsted's
Natural Philosophy.

THE MENTAL SCIENCE FELLOWSHIP.

The sum of \$600, to be paid quarterly, will be appropriated to the member of the Class of 1871 who may write the best Essay on the "A priori and a posteriori Philosophies," (to be given in on or before June 1, 1871), and who may stand highest at a special examination to be held in June, 1871, on the following subjects :

A general knowledge of the Philosophies of Plato, Aristotle, Descartes, Locke, Kant and Hamilton.
Cicero De Officiis, B. III.
Course of Ethics in Senior Year.
Psychology and Metaphysics, (McCosh's *Intuitions*, Parts I., II. and III., Book 1.)
The Syllogism.

THE EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE FELLOWSHIP.

The sum of \$600 will be paid to the member of the Class of 1871 who may stand highest at a special examination, to be held in June, 1871, on the following subjects ; viz.,

1. *Light* in general, with an especial reference to the various modes of ascertaining its velocity, the principal facts and phenomena of polarization, and also of the spectral analysis, and the astronomical applications of the spectroscope.

2. *The Carboniferous Age.* The Coal Measures, their situation in the geological series and geographical distribution. *Coal*, its nature, varieties, and economical uses ; The climate, vegetation and animal life of the coal age ; Mode of formation of the coal measures ; Character as an age of the globe.

3. *Iron*—its source, preparation, properties, varieties and relations.

Honor List for the Year 1869-'70.

MASTER'S ORATOR.

Richard Wayne Parker, Esq., Class of 1866.

GRADUATE FELLOWS.

IN MATHEMATICAL SCIENCE,

Theodoric B. Pryor, N. Y.,

Pursuing studies at Cambridge University, England.

IN CLASSICAL LITERATURE,

George H. Hooper, N. J.,

Intending to pursue studies at a German University.

IN MENTAL SCIENCE,

William D. Thomas, Wales,

Pursuing his studies at Princeton, N. J.

SENIOR PRIZEMEN.

IN EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE,

William H. Miller, Pa.

IN ENGLISH LITERATURE,

George C. Yeisley, Md. }
 David R. Sessions, S. C. } Equal.
 Charles K. Imbrie, N. J. }

IN BIBLICAL KNOWLEDGE,

John E. Peters, N. J.

E. W. Smith, Pa.

COMMENCEMENT ORATORS.

LATIN SALUTATORY, Theodoric B. Pryor, N. Y.
 GREEK SALUTATORY, William H. Miller, Pa.
 ENGLISH SALUTATORY, Elmer Ewing Green, N. J.
 METAPHYSICAL ORATION, Stevenson Archer Williams, Md.
 VALEDICTORY, Hugh Graham Kyle, Tenn.
 CLASSICAL ORATION, George Heberton Hooper, N. J.
 PHYSICAL ORATION, John Ellsworth Peters, N. J.
 HISTORICAL ORATION, John Todd Shelby, Ky.
 CLASSICAL ORATION, Abner Bailey Kelly, D. C.
 BELLES LETTRES ORATION, George C. Yeisley, Md.
 LITERARY ORATION, Adrian Hoffman Joline, N. Y.
 PHILOSOPHICAL ORATION, Emelius W. Smith, Pa.
 PHILOSOPHICAL ORATION, Joseph Thomas Kelly, D. C.
 CLASSICAL ORATION, J. William McIlvaine, Md.
 MATHEMATICAL ORATION, G. Clinton Deaver, Pa.
 ETHICAL ORATION, Alexander Henry, Jr., Pa.
 MODERN LANGUAGE ORATION, D. R. Sessions, S. C.
 LITERARY ORATION, Charles F. Imbrie, N. J.

JUNIOR FIRST HONOR PRIZEMAN,

Benjamin Breckenridge Warfield, Ky.

JUNIOR ORATOR MEDALLISTS.

Hugh H. Hamill, N. J. } Equal.
 Frederick K. Castner, N. Y. }
 Oliver A. Kerr, Pa., Third Medal.
 Lewis H. Mayers, Oo., Fourth Medal.

COMPETING JUNIOR ORATORS.

FROM THE PHILOSOPHIC SOCIETY,

Frederick K. Castner, N. Y.,	Joseph A. Owen, N. J.,
Oliver A. Kerr, Pa.,	J. Leander Sooy, N. J.

FROM THE AMERICAN WHIG SOCIETY,

Hugh H. Hamill, N. J.,	Edward I. Todd, Pa.,
Louis Henry Mayers, Oo.,	John G. Weir, Ky.

JUNIOR HONORMEN.

NAME.	Average Grade.	Latin.	Greek.	Math.	Mech.	N. Phil.	Geology.	Logic.	Psych.	N. Theol.	Rhetoric	Bible.
B. B. Warfield, Ky.,	I.	. 3	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	. .	2
B. S. Lassiter, N. C.,	II.	. .	3	3	6	2	2	1	2	4	. .	2
A. G. VanCleve, N. J.,	III.	. 1	2	2	4	. .	3	3	. .	5	. .	. .
O. A. Kerr, Pa.,	IV.	. .	4	4	2	. .	4	4	3	3	2	. .
C. S. Barrett, N. J.,	V.	. .	4	. .	5	4	4	4	. .	. .	. .	6
C. I. Miller, Pa.,	VI.	5	. .	. .	. .	3	. .	2	3	3	3	1
J. L. Sooy, N. J.,	VII.	. .	4	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	3	3	. .	. .
S. M. Perry, Del.,	VIII.	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	2
A. P. Happer, China,	X.	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
H. W. Scudder, N. J.,	XI.	. .	. .	6	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
R. H. Patterson, Pa.,	XIV.	1	. .	. .	. .	. .	6	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
W. B. Hornblower, N. J.,	XVI.	4	. .	5	. .	. .	6	. .	3	. .	. .	. .
J. A. Owen, N. J.,	XVI.	6	. .	. .	. .	2	4	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
C. Westbrook, N. J.,	XVIII.	. 2	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
R. R. Hoes, N. Y.,	XIX.	. .	. .	. .	. .	4	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
C. Leaman, Pa.,	XXI.	. .	. .	6	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
W. T. Carter, N. J.,	XXIII.	3	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
F. A. Pell, N. J.,	XXIII.	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	4
C. W. Darst, Oo.,	XXVI.	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	5

SOPHOMORE HONORMEN.

Name.	Average Grade.	School.
H. N. Vandyke, N. J.,	I.	John C. Schenck, Princeton, N. J.
L. R. Smith, Ala.,	II.	Rev. H. A. Smith, Centerville, Ala., } Dr. J. M. Trembly, Oxford, Oo. }
R. Pearson, N. C.,	III.	James H. Horner, Oxford, N. J.
W. R. Frame, Ill.,	IV.	Private Instruction, Mrs. K. F. Vance.
G. A. Blake, N. J.,	V.	VanRensselaer Inst., Hightstown, N. J.
J. A. Lyon, Miss.,	VI.	High School, Columbus, Miss.
J. C. Lane, Md.,	VII.	Edgehill School, Rev. T. W. Cattell.
J. M. Vandyke, N. J.,	VII.	John C. Schenck, Princeton, N. J.
S. E. Ewing, Pa.,	IX.	Prof. F. W. Hastings, West Philadelphia.
J. E. Woodruff, N. J.,	X.	Edgehill School, Rev. T. W. Cattell.
C. S. Scott, Ky.,	XI.	Rev. R. S. Hitchcock, Lexington, Ky.
W. A. Baldwin, N. J.,	XII.	G. M. Davis, Bloomfield, N. J.
F. B. Duval, Md.,	XIII.	VanRensselaer Inst., Hightstown, N. J.
O. Roland, Pa.,	XIV.	Chambersburg Acad., Prof. Shumaker.
B. Stockton, N. J.,	XV.	E. P. Rankin, Private Tutor.
J. Murray, Ill.,	XVI.	Monmouth College, Prepar., Dept., Ill.
S. H. Jones, N. J.,	XVII.	Trenton Academy, N. J.
A. A. Murphy, Pa.,	XVIII.	Classical Academy, C. R. Gregory.

FRESHMAN HONORMEN.

Name.	Average Grade.	School.
J. P. K. Bryan, S. C.,	i.	Colleg. Inst., Newton, N. J., W. Travis.
H. J. Vandyke, N. Y.,	ii.	Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute.
H. Condit, N. J.,	iii.	Stillwater Parochial School, N. J.
D. Scott, N. Y.,	iv.	Lawrenceville School Rev. Dr. Hamill.
J. H. Duffield, N. J.,	v.	Edgehill School, Rev. T. W. Cattell.
A. F. West, Pa.,	vi.	
W. VanValzah, Pa.,	vii.	John Laird, Lewistown, Pa.,
S. C. Wells, Cal.,	viii.	City Col. School, San Francisco, Cal., }
S. Andrews, Pa.,	ix.	Rev. R. E. Williams, Pittsburgh, Pa. }
G. H. Rittenhouse, N. J.,	x.	Rev. E. S. Schenck, Class. Inst., Cranbery
A. Pell, N. Y.,	xi.	Priv. Instruc. Rev. J. Osler, Frenchtown
S. L. Morris, Ind.,	xii.	Prof. Overheisen, Brooklyn. Fort Wayne High Sch. Rob't. G. McNeil.

Orders of the College Year.

Every undergraduate student is expected to reside in the College during the whole of each Term, unless excused by the Faculty, and is required to attend all College exercises in the Chapel, to be present during the lectures and recitations of his Class, and avail himself of the privileges of the Library and Gymnasium upon the conditions and at the hours appointed.

TERMS AND VACATIONS.

The College year is divided into three Terms or Sessions.

The Fall Session commences on the *first Wednesday* of September, and ends on the Tuesday preceding December 23d. The Winter vacation will be *three* weeks, the Spring session *thirteen* weeks, the Spring vacation *two* weeks, and the Summer session, ending with Commencement, ordinarily *nine* weeks.

The *first* term of the *present* College year (1870-71) begins on Wednesday, the 7th of September, 1870, and ends on Tuesday, the 20th of December. The *second* term begins on Wednesday, the 11th of January, 1871, and ends on Tuesday, the 11th of April. The *third* term begins on Wednesday, the 26th of April, and ends on Wednesday, the 28th of June, 1871—the day of the Annual Commencement.

The *first* term of the *next* College year (1871-72) will begin on Wednesday, the 6th of September, 1871, and will end on Tuesday, the 19th of December. The *second* term will begin on Wednesday, the 10th of January, 1872, and will end on Tuesday, the 9th of April. The *third* term will begin on Wednesday, the 24th of April, and will end on Wednesday, the 26th of June, 1872—the day of the Annual Commencement.

The Senior Class continue to pursue their College studies until near Commencement.

It is particularly recommended that, when practicable, all the students spend their vacations at home with their parents or friends; and when this is inconvenient, that they take boarding elsewhere than in Princeton. It is found that when a number of young persons are collected together without regular occupation or study, the temptations to idleness and dissipation are often too strong to be resisted.

Students are required to return to College in time to attend the first recitations or lectures of their respective Classes, since an absence of a few days at the time when a new branch of study is commenced seldom fails to embarrass the whole course, and in some cases it is impossible to make up the loss.

Students are not allowed to leave town during term-time without express permission obtained from the officer of the Class to which they belong.

COMMENCEMENT ANNIVERSARIES.

The ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT takes place on the last Wednesday in June.

The BACCALAUREATE SERMON of the President to the graduating Class is delivered before the College on the Sunday preceding the Annual Commencement.

The CLASS DAY celebration of the Seniors takes place on the Monday preceding the Commencement.

The LITERARY SOCIETIES celebrate their anniversaries on the Tuesday preceding the Commencement; in the morning, with an address by a graduate member of one of them; in the afternoon, with annual meetings in their respective Halls; and, in the evening, with a public contest between the Junior Orators respectively representing them.

The ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF NASSAU HALL holds its annual meeting in the Chapel in the afternoon of the day preceding the Commencement.

PUBLIC WORSHIP.

Daily prayers are offered in the Chapel, morning and evening, when one of the Faculty officiates.

Divine service is held in the Chapel on the Lord's Day at 11 o'clock, A. M., when a sermon is preached by one of the clerical members of the Faculty.

Permission to attend divine service in town, on special occasions, is granted on application to the Faculty.

Permission to attend regularly the worship of other religious denominations than that observed in the Chapel can be obtained only by presenting to the President a written request from the parent or guardian of the student.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

A meeting for Religious Instruction is held every Lord's Day from 2.30 to 3.30 P. M., at which all the students are expected to attend, except those who may be certified by their parents or guardians as receiving religious training otherwise.

The service is conducted in the Chapel by the President, who has been delivering a course of Lectures on the Life of Christ, in the year 1868-9, and on the Planting of the Church, in 1869-70, and during the present year, 1870-71, on Christian Doctrine in connection with the Epistle to the Romans.

Each Class meets the President once a week for Recitation on the Bible and on his Lectures.

The Freshman, Sophomore, and Senior Classes have a recitation in the Greek Testament every Monday morning.

ESSAYS AND ORATIONS.

The members of all the Classes are required frequently to produce original Essays and submit them for criticism.

The members of the three lower Classes engage in elocutionary exercises before their respective Classes under the direction of the Professors of Rhetoric and of Elocution.

The members of the Senior Class, in divisions, deliver orations of their own composition before the whole College in the Chapel on successive Saturday mornings of the First Term under the direction of the President and the Professor of Rhetoric and Belles Lettres.

LIBRARY HOURS.

The College Library is open one hour at 12 M. every lawful day, except Saturday, for the consultation and giving out of books.

The use of the books is allowed, under the rules, to all the students.

Resident graduates have the same privileges in the Library as undergraduates.

Members of the Literary Societies, and of the Philadelphian Society, have the additional privileges afforded by their respective Libraries and Reading Rooms.

LECTURES AND RECITATIONS.

Each of the four Classes attends three Recitations or Lectures in the day, two in the morning and one in the afternoon, except on Saturday when it attends but one in the morning.

Absences from Lectures and Recitations without satisfactory excuses, rendered under the regulations for the purpose, are made to have due effect upon the standing of the student.

The Classes recite in divisions as far as practicable.

The Recitations of each student are estimated, and the results combined with those of the Examination at the close of every Term.

The Professors of Latin, Greek, and Rhetoric take part in the instruction of the Freshman Class.

The Sophomore Class have one weekly exercise in Natural History and one in Modern Language (French or German).

Courses of Lectures are delivered to the Classes by the different Professors on the principal branches of Science and Literature.

Gentlemen not connected with the College have the privilege of attending the Lectures on application to the Faculty.

COURSES OF LECTURES.

Psychology, - - - - -	BY THE PRESIDENT.
History of Philosophy, - - - - -	Do.
Mechanical Philosophy, - - - - -	PROF. ALEXANDER.
Physics, - - - - -	Do.
Astronomy, - - - - -	Do.
Logic, - - - - -	PROF. ATWATER.
Metaphysics, - - - - -	Do.
Moral Philosophy, - - - - -	Do.
Political Economy, - - - - -	Do.
Physical Geography, - - - - -	PROF. GUYOT.
Geology, - - - - -	Do.
Mathematics, - - - - -	PROF. DUFFIELD.
Mechanics, - - - - -	Do.
Chemistry, - - - - -	PROF. SCHANCK.
Applied and Organic Chemistry, - - - - -	Do.
Zoology, - - - - -	Do.
Anatomy and Physiology, - - - - -	Do.
Rhetoric, - - - - -	PROF. WELLING.
English Language, - - - - -	Do.
English Literature, - - - - -	Do.
Natural Theology, Christian Evidences, Science and Religion, - - - - -	PROF. SHIELDS.
Modern History, (including the History of Constitutional and Public Law), - - - - -	Do.
Science of Language, - - - - -	PROF. PACKARD.
Greek Literature, - - - - -	DR. MOFFAT.
Roman Literature, - - - - -	Do.
French Language and Literature, - - - - -	PROF. KARGE.
German Language and Literature, - - - - -	Do.

SCHEDULE OF LECTURES AND RECITATIONS.

Required studies in Roman letters, elective studies in *Italics*.

	TIME.	MONDAY.	TUESDAY.	WEDNESDAY.	THURSDAY.	FRIDAY.	SATURDAY.	
Senior.	8½ or 9 a. m.	Gr. Test.	Ethics & Pol.	Nat. Phil. & Ast.	Phys. Geog. or <i>Mod. Hist.</i>	<i>Chemistry.</i>	. . .	
	10 a. m.	Bible.	Ethics & Pol.	<i>Hist. Phil.</i>	Phys. Geog. or <i>Mod. Hist.</i>	Nat. Phil. & Ast.	<i>Gr. & Gr. Lit.</i>	
	11 a. m.			Bel. Lettres, and Eng. Lang. & Lit.			<i>Chemistry.</i>	
	3 p. m. 4 p. m.	Nat. Phil. & Ast. <i>Latin.</i>	<i>Mod. Lang.</i>	Science & Rel.	Phys. Geog. or <i>Mod. Lang.</i>	<i>Mod. Lang.</i> <i>Chemistry.</i>	. . .	
Junior.	8½ or 9 a. m.	Bible.	Mech., N. P., and Ast.	Logic, Psych., and Metaph.	<i>Greek.</i>	Phys. Geo. ⅔ of yr. <i>Math., ¼ "</i>	. . .	
	10 a. m.		<i>Mathematics.</i>		<i>Mod. Lang.,</i>	<i>Mod. Lang. ⅓ "</i>	. . .	
	11 a. m.	Mech., N. P., and Ast.	<i>Latin.</i>	Logic, Psych., and Metaph.	<i>Greek.</i>	Phys. Geo. ⅓ "	Nat. Theol.	
	3 p. m. 4 p. m.	<i>Latin.</i> <i>Mathematics.</i>	Mech., N. P., and Ast.	Logic, Psych., and Metaph.	Eng. Lang.	<i>Greek, ¼ "</i> <i>Latin, ¼ "</i> Phys. Geo. ⅓ " <i>Mod. Lang. ¼ "</i>	. . .	
Sophom.	8½ or 9 a. m.	Gr. Test.	Greek.	Math.	Nat. Hist.	Latin.	. . .	
	11 a. m.	Greek.	Greek.	Math.	Latin.	Bible.	Mod. Lang.	
	4 p. m.	Greek.	Math.	Math.	Latin.	Rhet.	. . .	
Freshman.	1 Div.	8½ a. m.	Gr. Test.	Latin. (Hor.)	Math.	Latin.	Rhetoric	
		11 a. m.	Greek.	Greek.	Math.	Latin.	or	
		4 p. m.	Greek.	Greek. (Dem.)	Math.	Latin.	Elocution.	
	2 Div.	8½ a. m.	Gr. Test.	Latin.	Latin. (Hor.)	Math.	Math.	Rhetoric
		11 a. m.	Latin.	Latin.	Greek.	Math.	Greek.	or
		4 p. m.	Latin.	Greek. (Dem.)	Greek.	Math.	Bible.	Elocution.
3 Div.	8½ a. m.	Gr. Test.	Math.	Latin.	Latin. (Hor.)	Greek.	Rhetoric	
	11 a. m.	Math.	Math.	Latin.	Greek.	Latin.	or	
	4 p. m.	Math.	Greek. (Dem.)	Latin.	Greek.	Bible.	Elocution.	

GYMNASIUM EXERCISES.

The Gymnasium is open for the use of the students every day except Sunday, at morning, noon, and evening, during such hours as are not otherwise occupied with College duties.

The students are divided into six classes and engage, under the direction of the Superintendent, in exercises, both required and voluntary, according to the following schedule :

SCHEDULE OF THE GYMNASIUM.

CLASS.	<i>Required.</i>	<i>Required.</i>	<i>Voluntary.</i>	<i>Voluntary.</i>
	12:10 to 12:40 p. m.	5 to 5:30, or 5:30 to 6 p. m.	7 to 7:30 a. m.	12:40 to 1:10 p. m.
SENIORS, I.	Tuesday.	Friday.	Wednesday.	Saturday.
JUNIORS, II.	Monday.	Thursday.	Tuesday.	Friday.
SOPHOMORES, III.	Wednesday.	Saturday.	Thursday.	Monday.
FRESHMEN, IV.	Thursday.	Monday.	Friday.	Tuesday.
SELECT, V.	Friday.	Tuesday.	Saturday.	Wednesday.
SELECT, VI.	Saturday.	Wednesday.	Monday.	Thursday.

EXPENSES.

The charges for Tuition, Library, Servants' Wages, Washing, Fuel, Gymnasium, and Incidental Expenses are for the First Term \$60; for the Second Term, \$50; for the Third Term, \$30; payable strictly in advance.

Room Rent in the College buildings varies from \$13 to \$36 per annum, according to the size and location of rooms.

Students lodging in the town pay \$2 at the beginning of each of the first two Sessions for fuel used in the public rooms, and \$1 per Session for wages of servants attending to the same.

The price of Board varies from \$4 to \$6 per week.

New students pay a matriculation fee of \$5.00.

Each member of the Senior Class is required to pay at the beginning of each of the first and second Sessions, \$2.50 for the cost of experiments in Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, &c. ; and at the beginning of the third Session \$9.50 for a Diploma, and \$5 toward defraying the expenses of Commencement.

All College expenses, including board, must be paid in advance to the Treasurer of the College, and paid in full for the Session.

If any student change his place of boarding without the consent of the officer in charge of the department, he shall forfeit the sum of \$5.00 to be paid to the Treasurer.

No student can take a room, or lodge out of the College buildings, except by special permission.

Every student occupying a room in the College buildings furnishes his own room, usually taking the furniture of the previous occupant at an appraisement by a disinterested and competent person.

When a student is dismissed from College for any cause, the whole amount advanced for Board, Washing and Fuel, from the time of dismissal, will be refunded to the order of his parent or guardian.

To prevent all excuses arising from ignorance of the laws of the College, every student on his admission is presented with a printed copy of them, together with the specific orders and regulations made under them.

PECUNIARY AID.

A limited number of students of good moral character, intellectual ability and promise, needing assistance, are aided in their efforts to obtain a liberal education by means of the endowed scholarships which yield to the College the amount of their tuition fees.

Applications for admission to these scholarships, as they become vacant, should be made to Professor Lyman H. Atwater, D. D.

The College also possesses a fund given for the purpose of aiding indigent candidates for the ministry in the Presbyterian Church, from which they can receive at least thirty dollars a year each.

Organization of the College.

The College originated by Royal Charter under President Dickinson in the year 1746. By a second more ample Charter procured in 1748 it acquired such powers and privileges as were then enjoyed by the Universities and Colleges of Great Britain. After the Revolutionary war the Charter was renewed by the Legislature of New Jersey.

The College embraces a Board of Trustees, and Faculty of Arts, with any additional officers who may be appointed. The undergraduate societies and alumni associations, though not strictly parts of its organization, are fostered by it, and co-operate with it, as valuable auxiliaries of their Alma Mater.

THE CORPORATION.

The Corporation is styled "The Trustees of the College of New Jersey." By its charter it holds and administers the property of the College, appoints the President and Faculty, frames laws for the government of the College, and confers the degrees and diplomas.

The Board of Trustees is composed of twentys-even members, with the Governor of the State as President *ex-officio*, or, in his absence, the President of the College.

PRESIDENTS OF THE COLLEGE SINCE 1746.

1746. Jonathan Dickinson.	1795. Samuel Stanhope Smith.
1748. Aaron Burr.	1812. Ashbel Green.
1757. Jonathan Edwards.	1823. James Carnahan.
1759. Samuel Davies.	1854. John Maclean.
1761. Samuel Finley.	1868. James McCosh.
1768. John Witherspoon.	

THE FACULTY.

The Faculty of Arts, as now organized, comprehends Chairs of Biblical Instruction, of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy, of Logic and Moral and Political Science, of Geology and Physical Geography, of Mathematics and Mechanics, of Chemistry and Natural History, of Greek, of the Harmony of Science and Revealed Religion, of Latin and the Science of Language, of Modern Languages and Literature, of Belles Lettres and English Language and Literature, together with an Associate Professor of Elocution, Tutors in Latin, in Greek, in Mathematics, and in Belles Lettres, and Lecturers on Greek Literature and on History.

PROFESSORS IN THE FACULTY SINCE 1767.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1767. John Blair, <i>Theol. and Mor. Phil.</i> | 1846. George Musgrave Giger, <i>Math., Greek Lang., Latin Lang. and Liter.</i> |
| 1769. John Witherspoon, <i>Theology.</i> | |
| 1771. William Churchill Houston, <i>Math. and Nat. Phil.</i> | 1846. Matthew Boyd Hope, <i>Rhetoric and Polit. Econ.</i> |
| 1779. Samuel Stanhope Smith, <i>Mor. Phil. and Theol.</i> | 1847. Joseph C. Hornblower, <i>Civil Law.</i> |
| 1785. Asabel Green, <i>Math. and Nat. Phil.</i> | Richard Stockton Field, <i>Constitu. Law.</i> |
| 1787. Walter Minto, <i>Math. and Nat. Phil.</i> | James Sproat Green, <i>Law.</i> |
| 1795. John Maclean, <i>Chem., Nat. Hist., Math., Nat. Phil.</i> | 1847. John Thomas Duffield, <i>Math. and Mechan. Philos.</i> |
| 1802. William Thompson, <i>Languages.</i> | John Forsyth, <i>Latin Lang. and History.</i> |
| 1803. Henry Kollock, <i>Theology.</i> | Lyman Coleman, <i>German Lang.</i> |
| 1804. Andrew Hunter, <i>Math. and Astron.</i> | John Stillwell Schanek, <i>Chem. and Nat. Hist.</i> |
| 1812. Elijah Slack, <i>Math. and Nat. Phil.</i> | 1848. Elias Loomis, <i>Nat. Philos.</i> |
| 1813. Philip Lindsley, <i>Languages.</i> | 1849. Richard S. McCulloch, <i>Nat. Philos.</i> |
| 1817. Henry Vethake, <i>Math., Nat. Phil., Chemistry, Mechan. Philos.</i> | 1852. James Clement Moffat, <i>Latin Lang. and Hist., Greek Lang. and Liter.</i> |
| 1818. James Green, <i>Chem. and Nat. Hist.</i> | 1854. Lyman Hotchkiss Atwater, <i>Metaphy. and Moral Phil., Logic and Moral and Polit. Science.</i> |
| 1822. John Maclean, <i>Math., Nat. Philos., Ancient Lang. and Liter., Greek Lang. and Liter., Bib. Instruc.</i> | 1854. Arnold Guyot, <i>Geology and Phys. Geog.</i> |
| 1824. Luther Halsey, <i>Nat. Phil., Chem. and Nat. Hist.</i> | 1855. William Armstrong Dod, <i>Lecturer on the Fine Arts.</i> |
| 1825. Robert Bridges Patton, <i>Lang.</i> | George Augustus Matile, <i>History.</i> |
| 1830. Albert Baldwin Dod, <i>Math.</i> | Henry Clay Cameron, <i>Greek Lang. and Belles Lettres.</i> |
| John Torrey, <i>Chem. and Nat. Hist.</i> | 1860. Joshua Hall Melville, <i>Rhetoric and Belles Lettres.</i> |
| Samuel Lard Howell, <i>Nat. and Physiol.</i> | 1866. Charles Woodruff Shields, <i>Harmony of Science and Rev. Religion.</i> |
| Lewis Hargous, <i>Mod. Lang.</i> | Charles Augustus Aiken, <i>Latin Language and Literature.</i> |
| Joseph Addison Alexander, <i>Ancient Lang. and Liter.</i> | Stephen George Peabody, <i>Elocution.</i> |
| 1832. Joseph Henry, <i>Nat. Philos.</i> | 1868. William Alfred Packard, <i>Latin Language and Literature.</i> |
| Benedict Jaeger, <i>Mod. Lang.</i> | 1869. Joseph Karge, <i>Modern Languages.</i> |
| 1833. James Waddel Alexander, <i>Latin Lang. and Rhetoric.</i> | 1870. James C. Welling, <i>Belles Lettres and Eng. Lang. and Lit.</i> |
| 1834. John Seely Hart, <i>Ancient Lang., Eng. Liter.</i> | |
| Stephen Alexander, <i>Math., Astron., Mechan. Philos., Nat. Philos.</i> | |
| 1839. Evert Marsh Topping, <i>Ancient Languages.</i> | |
| 1841. A. Cardon de Sandrans, <i>Modern Languages.</i> | |

LITERARY SOCIETIES.

The Cliosophic and American Whig Societies are conducted by the undergraduates, but also include in their organization graduates and officers of the College. They are based severally upon pledges of secrecy, membership in one excluding membership in the other. Both of them possess valuable Halls and Libraries, pursue courses of Literary exercises, grant diplomas to their respective graduates, choose graduates of other Colleges as Adopted Members, and confer Honorary Membership upon eminent men of letters and science.

The Cliosophic Society was founded in the year 1765 and the American Whig Society in the year 1769.

A generous competition for College honors has been kept up between the two Literary Societies from an early date, and since the Fourth of July, 1783, at which time the Continental Congress was sitting in Nassau Hall, they have been accustomed to engage in annual exhibitions of oratory, which of late years, under the direction of the Faculty and Board of Trustees, have assumed the form of contests for the Junior Oratorical Medals on the evening before the Commencement.

JUNIOR ORATOR MEDALLISTS SINCE 1865.

1865. Otto Bergner,	Cal.	1868. James Thomas Finley,	Ala.
H. Melville Gurley,	D. C.	James McLeod,	Ireland.
David B. Hunt,	N. J.	William Henry Parke,	Oo.
M. Wilbur Tate,	Pa.	Winfield Scott Stites,	N. J.
1866. William Frame,	N. J.	1869. John Crawford,	Del.
J. Gibson Lowrie,	Ind.	Asher Brown Temple,	N. J.
Samuel M. Murphy,	Del.	Emelius W. Smith,	Pa.
Charles B. Ogilvie,	Iowa.	George C. Yeisley,	Md.
1867. Alfred H. Fahnestock,	Ill.	1870. Frederick K. Castner,	N. Y.
Samuel M. Hageman,	N. J.	H. Henderson Hamill,	N. J.
Edward C. Hood,	N. J.	Oliver A. Kerr,	Pa.
Alexander R. Pendleton,	Va.	Lewis H. Mayers,	Oo.

Since the year 1825 an annual address has been delivered before the Literary Societies by a distinguished graduate of one of them, chosen alternately, after which their respective graduate and undergraduate members have been accustomed to convene in their Halls.

GRADUATE ORATORS OF THE LITERARY SOCIETIES
SINCE 1825.

CLIOSOPHIC.		AMERICAN WHIG.	
1825. Samuel L. Southard, LL.D.,	N. J.	1826. Charles Fenton Mercer,	Va.
1829. John McP. Berrien, LL.D.,	Ga.	1828. Joseph Reed Ingersoll, LL.D.,	Pa.
1831. George Mifflin Dallas, LL.D.,	Pa.	1830. John Forsyth,	Ga.
1833. Richard Smith Cox, LL.D.,	D. C.	1836. John Morin Scott,	N. J.
1835. William Gaston, LL.D.,	N. C.	1838. Joseph Warren Scott, LL.D.,	Pa.
1839. Aaron Ogden Dayton,	N. J.	1840. John Johns, D. D.,	Md.
1843. Wm. Lewis Dayton, LL.D.,	N. J.	1842.	
1845. Lucius Q. C. Elmer, LL.D.,	N. J.	1846. Alexander E. Brown,	Pa.

1848. Walter Preston,	Va.	1847. (College Centennial.) James W.
1850. David S. Kaufman,	Tex.	Alexander, D.D.,
1852. Baynard R. Hall, D.D.,	N. Y.	1849. John Thomson Mason,
1854. Philip R. Fendall, LL.D.,	D. C.	1851. Abraham W. Venable,
1856. James Clement Moffat, D.D.,	N. J.	1853. Benj. H. Brewster, LL.D.,
1858. James Pollock, LL.D.,	Pa.	1855. J. W. Alexander, D.D.,
1860.		1857. Wm. C. Alexander, LL.D.,
1862. Theo. Ledyard Cuyler, D.D.	N. Y.	1859. Joshua H. Mellvaine, D.D.,
1864. David Stevenson,	Ind.	1861. William C. Cattell, D.D.,
1865. (Centennial of Clio Hall,) Edward	Mass.	1863. John T. Nixon,
N. Kirk, D.D.,	Oo.	1866. Noah H. Schenck, D.D.,
1867. E. D. Mansfield, LL.D.,	N. J.	1868. Thomas N. McCarter,
1870. George M. Robeson,		1869. (Centennial of Whig Hall,) Rich-
		ard S. Field, LL.D.,
		N. J.

The Centennial History of the Clisophic Society in 1865 was read by Professor George M. Giger, and that of the American Whig Society in 1869, by Professor Henry C. Cameron.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

The NASSAU BIBLE SOCIETY, composed of the Faculty and students, was organized in the year 1813, with the view of distributing copies of the Holy Scriptures in the College and vicinity; an idea afterwards carried out on a wider field by the American Bible Society, of which it became an auxiliary. Although its direct mission has been largely accomplished, it still keeps in view the claims of the Bible by means of a small annual subscription and an anniversary sermon before its members.

The PHILADELPHIAN SOCIETY OF NASSAU HALL, composed exclusively of undergraduates, was organized in the year 1825 for the promotion of personal piety and brotherly love. Its members are united by a covenant of a religious character. Devotional meetings are held stately under its direction, and a reading-room containing religious books and periodicals is connected with its Hall.

CLASS ASSOCIATIONS.

It has become customary for each graduating Class to celebrate its graduation with academical festivities which form part of the recognized proceedings of Commencement week.

Triennial, Decennial and Quarter-centennial re-unions of graduate Classes have also been held in Princeton during Commencement week, with observances of a similar nature; and in one or two instances the good example has been set of endowing a Prize or Fellowship as a substantial memorial of affection for the College.

The CLASS of 1859 has given \$2,000 for the endowment of a Prize in English Literature.

The CLASS of 1860 has given \$10,000 for the endowment of a Fellowship in Experimental Science.

ALUMNI ASSOCIATIONS.

The Alumni Associations are formed for the purpose of interchanging College memories, keeping alive the spirit of filial devotion to the Alma Mater, and collecting funds to increase the efficiency and usefulness of the College.

The ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF NASSAU HALL, the oldest of these bodies, was founded in the year 1832 and is composed of all the graduates, with such Honorary Members as may be elected. It holds an annual meeting in the Chapel on the day before Commencement, when the different Classes, in the order of their graduation, offer interesting reports and reminiscences through any of their members who are present.

Annual addresses have been delivered before the Association from time to time by distinguished graduates of the College.

ALUMNI ORATORS SINCE 1833.

1833. John Sergeant, LL.D.
1835. Nicholas Biddle, LL.D.
1838. James McDowell, LL.D.

1842. Samuel T. Wilkin.
1863. John S. Hart, LL.D.

OFFICERS FOR THE PRESENT YEAR.

President.

Rev. John Maclean, D.D., LL.D.
Vice Presidents,

Hon. Henry W. Green, LL.D.,
Hon. John Slosson, A.M.,
Hon. W. C. Alexander, LL.D.

Secretaries.

Prof. John T. Duffield, D.D.,
Prof. Henry C. Cameron.

Treasurer.

Hon. John A. Stewart.

THE NEW YORK ASSOCIATION OF THE GRADUATES AND FRIENDS OF PRINCETON COLLEGE was organized in the year 1869 with the view of promoting the interests of the College in the city of New York and vicinity. It holds annual social re-unions which have hitherto been largely attended.

OFFICERS FOR THE PRESENT YEAR.

President,

Hon. William C. Alexander, LL.D.

Secretaries,

Hugh D. Cole, Esq.,
Archibald Mac Martin, Esq.

THE PHILADELPHIA ASSOCIATION OF PRINCETON ALUMNI, occupying the region South and West of Princeton, was organized in the year 1869. It holds annual social re-unions in December.

OFFICERS FOR THE PRESENT YEAR.

<i>President,</i>	<i>Secretary,</i>
Hon. George M. Stroud.	Joseph K. McCammon, Esq.
<i>Vice Presidents,</i>	<i>Treasurer,</i>
Hon. Benjamin H. Brewster, LL.D., Ex-Gov. James Pollock, LL.D., Edward Hartshorne, M.D., Rev. William E. Schenck, D.D., Hon. Charles J. Biddle.	Edward S. Clarke, Esq.

THE NEWARK ALUMNI ASSOCIATION was organized in the year 1869.

OFFICERS FOR THE PRESENT YEAR.

<i>President,</i>	<i>Secretary,</i>
Wm. K. McDonald, Esq.	John P. Jackson, Esq.
<i>Vice Presidents,</i>	<i>Treasurer,</i>
Thomas N. McCarter, Esq., Rev. James P. Wilson, D.D., A. W. Woodhull, M.D.	N. Perry, Jr., Esq.

The PRINCETON COLLEGE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF MARYLAND was organized at a meeting in Baltimore, June 1, 1869, General B. C. Howard, LL.D., Class of 1809, presiding. It holds semi-annual social re-unions on the first Tuesdays of June and December.

OFFICERS FOR THE PRESENT YEAR.

<i>President.</i>	<i>Secretary,</i>
Hon. John Thomson Mason.	J. C. Medtart, Esq.
<i>Vice Presidents,</i>	<i>Treasurer,</i>
Richard I. Gittings, Esq., Hon. Archibald Stirling.	T. Harrison Garret, Esq.

College Buildings and Appliances.

The College estate comprises a campus and group of buildings at the centre of which stands Nassau Hall in a line with the Chapel and Dickinson Hall at the East, and with Re-union Hall, the Gymnasium, and the Observatory at the West; Philosophical and Geological Halls forming sides of a square at the North, and East and West Colleges, with the two Literary Halls, completing a square at the South. The President's and Professors' Houses are conveniently placed in different parts of the Campus.

NASSAU HALL.

Nassau Hall, as North College was styled by Governor Belcher in honor of the Protestant House of Nassau, was built in the year 1756, and at that time was the largest public edifice in the Colonies. During the Revolutionary War it was occupied alternately by the British and American troops as a barrack and hospital, and in 1783, when the Continental Congress was obliged to leave Philadelphia, the sessions of that body were held within its walls.

The combustible part of the building has been twice destroyed by fire, in 1802 and 1855, and rebuilt in each instance by generous friends of the College in different parts of the country. As restored, it is substantially the same structure as when first erected, with the addition of the towers at the extremities and of the central projection in the rear.

Nassau Hall, as at first constructed, afforded all the public rooms of the College, the prayer-hall, recitation rooms, literary halls, lodgings and refectory; but with the growing wants of the College other buildings have been erected for these purposes, and it now serves as a students' dormitory, with the exception of the central room, formerly the Chapel, which has been enlarged and furnished as the College Library.

PHILOSOPHICAL AND GEOLOGICAL HALLS.

Philosophical and Geological Halls were erected in the year 1803, in order to furnish enlarged accommodations for the instruction of the students.

Geological Hall formerly contained recitation rooms for the four Classes, the College Library, and the Halls of the two Literary Societies. Its principal rooms are now used as a Geological Cabinet and Lecture room, and the Philadelphian Society has possession of the two rooms lately occupied by the Junior and Senior Classes.

Philosophical Hall originally contained on the first floor the Refectory ; on the second floor, the Museum of Natural History and Chemical Laboratory and Lecture room ; and, on the third floor, the Philosophical Apparatus and Lecture room ; but since the abandonment of the Refectory and the removal of the Chemical Department to another building it is used only for the other purposes mentioned.

Both of these buildings are undergoing repairs with reference to the new uses to which they are to be devoted.

EAST AND WEST COLLEGES.

East and West Colleges were erected respectively in the years 1833 and 1836 to supply additional dormitories then needed. Each building affords rooms for sixty-four occupants.

THE LITERARY HALLS.

The Halls of the American Whig and Cliosophic Societies were erected by their respective members in the year 1838. They are Grecian buildings modeled in the columns after the Ionic temple on the Illissus, and in other respects corresponding to the temple of Dionysus in the peninsula of Teos.

THE CHAPEL.

The Chapel, a small cruciform structure in the Byzantine style, was erected in the year 1847. It affords sittings for about four hundred students, with pews in the transepts for the families of the Professors.

The Chapel, during the past year, has been renovated and enlarged by an extension of the nave, to provide for the increasing number of students ; and an excellent new organ, for the use of the College choir, has lately been presented to the College by Henry Clews, Esq., of New York.

HALSTED OBSERVATORY.

The Astronomical Observatory, erected by General N. Norris Halsted, of Newark, N. J., at an expense of \$60,000, consists of a central octagonal tower supporting a revolving dome and communicating on both sides with smaller towers intended to contain the library and offices for the use of the observer.

It is in contemplation to place in the Observatory a telescope as large as any yet constructed and also to erect a transit building and provide a complete astronomical apparatus.

A legacy of \$2,500 has been left for astronomical purposes by the Rev. Cortlandt Van Rensselaer, D D., to be applied to uses connected with the Observatory.

THE GYMNASIUM.

The Gymnasium, erected in 1869 at a cost of \$38,000. was the gift of Messrs. Robert Bonner and Henry G. Marquand, both of New York City. It comprises on the first floor six bowling alleys, and five bath-rooms; and, on the second floor a large hall for gymnastic exercises, overlooked by the visitors' gallery running along the front of the building.

The Gymnasium is provided with a complete apparatus, selected by experienced instructors in physical culture.

RE-UNION HALL.

Re-union Hall, the corner stone of which was laid by the General Assembly in May last, is intended to be a permanent memorial of the re-union of the Old and New School divisions of the Presbyterian Church, erected by means of the joint contributions of both bodies. The building when completed will cost \$45,000 and afford new and more commodious lodgings for the accommodation of sixty-four additional students.

DICKINSON HALL.

Dickinson Hall, so styled in honor of the Reverend Jonathan Dickinson, first President of the College, is the recent donation of his lineal descendant, John C. Green, Esq., of New York City. It is devoted exclusively to purposes of instruction, containing Lecture rooms and Recitation rooms for all the Classes and affording accommodations for nearly every Department in the Faculty. The first story comprises the Chemical Lecture room and Laboratory and the two Mathematical rooms: the second story, the two Classical rooms, the Philological room, and Philosophical room; and the third story, smaller Recitation rooms with a large Examination Hall.

RESIDENCES.

The President's House, which was built in 1756 and has been occupied by the Presidents of the College successively, has lately been renovated and furnished at an expense of \$8,000 by some friends of the College in New York City.

The Professors' Houses have also been repaired and the College grounds improved and ornamented.

LIBRARY AND PAINTINGS.

The College Library contains about sixteen thousand volumes; the Libraries of the two Literary Societies, twelve thousand; and the three Libraries, therefore, twenty-eight thousand volumes.

The College Library room also contains a collection of portraits of the Presidents, Trustees, Professors, and distinguished Graduates and Patrons of the College, including the historical painting by the elder Peale of Generals Washington and Mercer at the Battle of Princeton.

It is expected that the Library will soon be placed on a larger foundation, with means for replenishing it to an extent more in keeping with the requirements of the College.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE COLLEGE LIBRARY DURING THE
YEAR 1869-70.

Public Documents, 47 Volumes by	U. S. Government.
“ “ 7 “	State of New Jersey.
“ “ 1 “	State of South Carolina.
Scientific Reports, 3 “	University of Toronto.
Miscellaneous, 500 “	Family of Prof. Beattie.
Works relating to late Civil War, 40 Vols..	John S. Pierson.

MUSEUM AND APPARATUS.

The Museum of Natural History was founded by Dr. Elias Boudinot, of New Jersey, and extended through the exertions of Dr. Torrey and Professor Jaeger.

The Cabinet of Mineralogy was originally established by Dr. David Hosack, of New York, and subsequently enlarged by the liberality of the Hon. Samuel Fowler of New Jersey.

The Cabinet of Geology includes a collection of shells and fossils and casts of large fossil animals, American and European, with upwards of 5,000 specimens of Alpine rocks presented by Professor Guyot.

The College possesses Collections of Drawings for the illustration of the Lectures on Natural Philosophy and Astronomy; of large relief Maps and models of mountains and volcanoes, for the illustration of the Lectures on Geology and Physical Geography; and a full-sized Manikin for the illustration of the Lectures on Anatomy and Psychology.

The Chemical Laboratory has been removed to Dickinson Hall, and provided with greatly improved appliances through the exertions of Professor Schanck.

The Philosophical Apparatus includes, in its historical department, the Orrery invented and constructed by Dr. Rittenhouse more than one hundred years ago, two Electrical machines obtained from Dr. Priestley, and the electro-magnet by means of which Professor Henry demonstrated the practicability of the Magnetic Telegraph; and, among other valuable instruments now in use, a Phantasmathyx, intended to illustrate the continuance of impressions of touch, devised by Professor Alexander.

Larger Museum accommodations having been provided, and new and more commodious Lecture rooms erected, the friends of the College are invited to forward valuable specimens in Natural History and Geology, and to make needed additions to the illustrative apparatus in other Departments.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE APPARATUS IN THE YEAR 1869-'70.

A valuable box-chronometer, of their own manufacture, by Messrs. T. S. Negus & Co., of New York.

A well-constructed transit-instrument, by Colonel B. Ayerigg, of New Jersey.

A valuable comet-seeker, by the Rev. Samuel B. Dod, of New Jersey, with the design that it shall remain as a memorial of his brother, the late Charles Hodge Dod.

The sum of \$1,000, by A Friend, to the Chemical Department, for extending its facilities for chemical illustration.

College Funds and Endowments.

The College, after relying mainly upon tuition fees for its support during its early history, has of late years been acquiring more permanent sources of income through the liberality of its friends. Some of the funds thus obtained are available for purposes more or less general; but the greater part of them have been given as special endowments which, while they enlarge the sphere of the College and promote its usefulness, do not always directly add to its pecuniary resources, and, in some cases, bring with them new demands upon the general treasury.

It is obvious, for these reasons, that the College must continue to look to the generous aid of its friends for the means of conducting and extending its operations in a manner worthy of its history and mission as one of the leading institutions of the country; and the noble gifts already received fully warrant the hope that there will be no failure in this main source of supply.

Persons desiring to make bequests to the College are informed that its legal corporate name is "THE TRUSTEES OF THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY." The laws of different States vary so much on this subject, that it is expedient for those who desire to make valid bequests to the Institution to consult and conform to the laws of the State in which they live.

Donations and bequests may be made either to the general treasury or in the form of special foundations, the following examples of which may serve to show at once the stability of the College and the need for further endowments.



THE PRESIDENTIAL FOUNDATIONS.

The Robert Lenox Professorship of Biblical Instruction, connected with the office of President, was founded upon a gift of \$35,000 by Mr. James Lenox and his sisters, of New York.

The Presidential Endowment, consisting of \$63,000, was subscribed by some gentlemen of New York and New Jersey on the accession of the present President.

The income of the above endowments affords the salary of the President and the annuity of Ex-President Maclean.

THE ELIZABETH FOUNDATION.

The Elizabeth Foundation, amounting by successive donations to \$210,000 was given by John C. Green, Esq., of New York City. It includes the property styled Dickinson Hall and the adjoining grounds, with a fund of \$100,000, the income of which is to be used for the maintenance of that property, for the erection of College buildings and Professors' houses, and for the purchase of rare and valuable books for the College Library.

ENDOWED PROFESSORSHIPS.

The Blair Professorship was founded upon a gift of \$30,000 by the Hon. John I. Blair, of New Jersey, and is held by the Professor of Geology and Physical Geography.

The Dod Professorship of Mathematics was founded upon a gift of \$30,000 by the family of the late Professor Albert B. Dod, and is held by the Professor of Mathematics and Mechanics.

The Holmes Professorship was founded upon a donation of \$25,000 by the late Captain Silas Holmes, of New York, and is held by the Professor of Rhetoric and English Language and Literature.

The Woodhull Professorship of Continental Languages and Literature was founded upon a bequest of real estate, valued at \$20,000, by the late Dr. John N. Woodhull, of Princeton, N. J.

The sum of \$10,000 has been subscribed by gentlemen in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, the interest to be used for the maintenance of instruction in Modern Languages.

The sum of \$11,000 has been raised by the Philadelphia Alumni Association towards the endowment of the Chair of the Harmony of Science and Revealed Religion.

ENDOWED FELLOWSHIPS.

The Boudinot Fellowships are founded upon a bequest of the late Dr. Elias Boudinot, of New Jersey, and yield each the annual sum of \$250.

The Experimental Science Fellowship was founded upon the sum of \$10,000 subscribed by the Class of 1860, and yields the annual sum of \$600. Tenable for one year.

The Mathematical Fellowship has been founded for a term of two years upon the interest of \$10,000 given by Jay Cooke, Esq., of Philadelphia.

The Classical Fellowship has been founded for a term of three years upon the interest of \$10,000 given by Henry J. Marquand, Esq., of New York.

The Mental Science Fellowship is founded for a term of two years upon the interest of \$10,000, given by the Hon. Henry W. Green, of Trenton, N. J.

ENDOWED PRIZES.

The George Potts Bible Prizes are founded upon the sum of \$1,000 given by Mrs. Sarah A. Brown, the interest of which is to be annually expended in the purchase of copies of Henry's Commentaries for the best two Biblical scholars in each graduating Class.

At the last Commencement additional prizes for excellence in Biblical Knowledge were awarded to Charles Bently Alexander, of New York, and Robert G. Williams, of Wales.

The Thomson Prize, consisting of the annual sum of \$200, is presented by Mrs. John R. Thomson, of Princeton, N. J., to the First Honorman of the Junior Class.

ENDOWED SCHOLARSHIPS.

Some friends of the College have endowed a number of Scholarships of One Thousand Dollars each, which are designed to extend the usefulness and privileges of the Institution on the following terms and conditions :

1. The donor of each scholarship has the privilege of naming it, and of selecting the student who shall enjoy its income, subject in all cases to the rules and regulations of the College.

2. Whenever a scholarship is vacant, its income is to be at the disposal of the Board of Trustees.

3. Scholarships may be maintained by the annual payment of seventy dollars as interest, until the principal sum of One Thousand Dollars is paid. They lapse, of course, when the annual interest fails, unless the principal sum has been paid.

4. Those who are placed upon these scholarships must be fully prepared for admission to College, and when admitted, must conform to its laws and regulations. In all cases of competing claims for scholarships at the disposal of the Faculty, the preference shall be given to those best prepared for College. The relative attainments in all cases are to be determined by the Faculty, and, others things being equal, preference is to be given to such as enter the Freshman Class.

5. Candidates must, in all cases, present testimonials of good moral character.

6. Churches contributing a Thousand Dollars each, may, if they desire it, place upon that foundation the sons of their ministers, or, in lieu of that, may nominate some other candidate to receive its avails.

LIST OF THE ENDOWED SCHOLARSHIPS.

NUMBERS.	NAMES.	AMOUNT.
1.	Matthew Newkirk Scholarship,	\$1,000
2.	William Rankin	1,000
3.	A. Cresswell	1,000
4.	Isaac N. Rankin	1,000
5, 6, 7.	Roswell Colt	3,000
8.	Musgrave	1,000
9.	J. Cogswell	1,000
10.	Henry W. Green	1,000
11, 12, 13, 14, 15.	James Lenox	5,000
16.	Hugh L. Hodge	1,000
17.	A. B. Baylis	1,000
18.	Henry J. Van Dyke	1,000
19.	Dudley S. Gregory	1,000
20.	Pres. Ch., Peekskill, N. Y..	1,000
21.	John Van Vorst	1,000
22.	Jacob J. Janeway	1,000
23.	Ladies of Huntington, L. I.,	1,000
24.	E. F. Baekus	1,000
25.	Van Sinderen	1,000
26.	N. Norris Halsted	1,000
27.	Macleau	1,000
28.	Richard T. Haines	1,000
29.	John P. Jackson	1,000
30.	Joseph N. Tuttle	1,000
31.	Gertrude N. Woodhull	1,000
32.	Nath'l W. Townsend	1,000
33.	1st. Pres. Church, Bridgeton,	1,000
34.	Skidmore	1,000
35.	L. S. Spencer	1,000
36.	J. D. Lalor	1,000
37.	Frederick Marquand	1,000
38.	1st. Pres. Church, Trenton,	1,000
39.	S. and D. Cameron	1,000
40.	2d Pres. Church, Elizabeth,	1,000
41.	Chas. S. Baylis	1,000
42.	Eliza Musgrave Giger	1,000
43.	James Blair	1,000

44. Samuel H. Pennington	"	1,000
45. Aaron Fenton	"	1,000
46. Alanson Trask	"	1,000
47. Withington	"	1,000
48. 1st Church, Newark	"	1,000
49. Aaron Carter	"	1,000
50, 51, 52, 53, 54. Silas Holmes	"	5,000
55. Stephen Colwell	"	1,000
56. John Aitken	"	1,000
57. Mrs. P. Bullard	"	1,000
58. Nathaniel Perry	"	1,000
59. Samuel Hamill (Memorial of a Son),		1,000
Amount additional belonging to Scholarship Fund,		5,000
Total,		<u>\$61,000</u>

NEEDED ENDOWMENTS.

No Chair in the Faculty as yet has been sufficiently endowed to yield the salary of a Professor, even at the present rate of compensation, the deficiency in each of the endowed Professorships amounting to more than \$10,000.

The Chairs of Natural Philosophy and of Astronomy, of Logic and Moral and Political Science, of Chemistry and Natural History, of the Latin Language and Literature, and of the Greek Language and Literature have not yet been placed upon special foundations to any extent.

Fellowships, designed to reward special excellence and provide for advanced studies after graduation, have not yet been founded in connection with all the Departments of instruction.

Honorary Scholarships, (such as the Thomson Prize,) yielding an annual income during the whole or part of the College course to the best scholars in a Class or Department, have been proposed, but not yet secured to the College.

Prizes, consisting of books, medals, or sums of money, offered for excellence in any Department or Study, are as yet but few and inadequate.

Endowed Scholarships, of the kind described above, will serve the purpose of aiding young men of promise and thus in effect adding to the current income of the College.

System of Instruction.

The College provides a curriculum of four academical years, conducted by the Professors, in their several Departments of instruction, with the assistance of Tutors, by means of Lectures, Recitations and periodical Examinations.

THE CURRICULUM.

The College course embraces two classes of studies, the required and the elective, to which are allotted severally a relative amount of time and a succession demanded by their intrinsic nature.

During the first two years of the course all the studies are required of every student, and are of a fundamental and disciplinary nature, as well as useful in themselves, such as Latin, Greek, Mathematics, Rhetoric, and Modern Languages. It is assumed that these are indispensable parts of a liberal education, in which every scholar should be grounded, whatever may be his peculiar tastes, or the calling to which he is destined.

During the last two years of the course those branches of positive knowledge are required of the student which belong to a liberal education at the present day, such as the various Natural, Mental and Moral Sciences, the Christian Evidences, and English Literature; while a limited choice is allowed in respect to others which are of a more special nature, such as the higher Mathematics, Classics, Modern History, Applied Sciences, History of Philosophy. It is supposed that the student at this stage of his education will have shown a special aptitude for certain studies, and may wisely begin to shape his course with reference to the calling or station which he has in view.

The College course, it will be seen, by thus combining the two classes of studies, has been both expanded and elevated, embracing new branches of literature and science, at the same time that it affords a higher education in the old; and the effect has been to stimulate the work of instruction and study in all departments.

PROFESSORS' COURSES.

The Departments of instruction, assigned to the different Professors, are arranged in the curriculum in a Schedule of Lectures and Recitations, made and published at the beginning of each College year.

The courses of instruction given by each Professor in his Department, with the length of time allotted to them, the subjects taught, the methods pursued, and the text-books used, are here exhibited synoptically, and as far as possible in the order in which the Department appears in the curriculum.

THE LATIN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE AND THE SCIENCE OF LANGUAGE.

Instruction in this Department extends throughout the College course. During the Freshman and Sophomore years a thorough study of the grammar of the language is made in connection with select readings from the classic authors, and special exercises in oral and written translations from Latin into English and from English into Latin.

These exercises are designed to stimulate to the study not of grammar for its own sake only, but of language as an instrument of thought, and to aid the student in gaining the best command of his own language. The authors read are employed also as a source of general literary culture.

The more important portions of Roman History and Antiquities are studied. The classes write essays upon topics fitted to illustrate the authors read, and to aid in the appreciation of the life of classical antiquity.

During the remainder of the course the studies of this Department are elective. The course of instruction remains substantially as before, with effort to stimulate to maturer study and to extend as far as possible the student's acquaintance with Roman Literature by means of the authors read and by lectures.

In the Senior year a course of lectures is given on the Science of Language. After treating of language in general, its nature and history, careful and minute illustration is given of the history of Greek and Latin Forms and of the formation of the Modern Languages which have sprung from the Latin. This method is believed to be well suited to educate the student's taste for linguistic research.

THE GREEK LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

The course of instruction in this Department extends through the entire College course. It embraces not only the language, but the history of the Greek people and their literature. The course is so arranged as to give an acquaintance with the best representatives of the different styles and dialects.

In the Freshman year, the authors read are Herodotus, Xenophon and Demosthenes, particular attention being paid to thorough grammatical drill. Written and oral translations from Greek into English and from English into Greek are employed to impress upon the mind the laws of the Greek language and to illustrate the different idioms of the Greek and the English.

In the Sophomore year the reading is more extended and much time is devoted to Epic and Dramatic Poetry—the Iliad of Homer and a tragedy of Æschylus. While grammatical drill is rigorously insisted upon, attention is directed to synonymous words, to the laws of verse, and to the various questions in history, geography and antiquities suggested by the works studied.

The Course is Elective in the Junior and Senior years, and the authors elected are Thucydides, Euripides and Plato, so as to give some of the best specimens of Attic style in History, Tragedy and Philosophy.

In the Senior year a course of lectures is given upon Greek Literature, designed to afford a general idea of its history, and to show how it stood related to the ancient Oriental Literature, and the nature of its influence upon the Roman and the modern European literature.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

During the Freshman year the attention of students is specially directed to the art of English composition. To this end the mechanism of English prose and the principles of style are critically investigated, not so much in order to teach the theory of Rhetoric as to inculcate its maxims by actual practice, and thus to impart facility and accuracy to the literary expression of thought.

The principles of æsthetical and philological criticism are practically applied during the Sophomore year to the interpretation of literary art, as embodied in the language and style of English classical writers. For this purpose a selection is made from such writers, and their text critically studied, with a constant reference alike to the form and to the contents of that elegant literature which is the highest expression of the English mind.

During the Junior year the origin and the history of the English Language are studied with respect to its more proximate linguistic relations, its lexical constituents, and the successive stages of its development. These studies in English philology are also pursued with constant reference to the literary monuments which illustrate the genius and idiom of our language in the formative periods of its growth.

During the Senior year a survey of English literature is undertaken—special regard being had to its salient features, and to its leading epochs, considered not only in their relations to the English national mind, but also to the contemporaneous literatures of Continental Europe. The philosophy of Rhetoric, including the principles of Æsthetical Criticism, is studied in connection with this historical survey.

It is proper to add that the several courses above indicated under each head, from the Freshman year to the Senior, all fall under the category of Required Studies.

Provision is made for an elective course of study during the Senior year in the Anglo-Saxon Language and Literature.

Themes for the practice of English Composition are prescribed, at regulated intervals, to the members of the Freshman, Sophomore, and Junior Classes, while the members of the Senior Class write original orations to be delivered on the College stage.

Instruction in the art of Oratory is given to the several classes by the Professor of Elocution.

MODERN LANGUAGES AND LITERATURE.

This Department having been introduced into the regular academic course at a comparatively recent date, has not as yet reached the standard which it is intended to occupy when properly systematized and developed.

THE FRENCH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—The instruction in French begins in the Sophomore year and continues, as an elective study, throughout the College course.

A thorough course of Grammar, including the rules of pronunciation, is made the basis for the acquisition of a practical, as well as theoretical, knowledge of the language.

The oral and written systems of instruction are strictly adhered to, whereby the opportunity is afforded to the student of illustrating practically every grammatical rule which may be brought to his notice.

In dealing with individual words the student is made familiar by degrees with the organic process through which the French developed itself from Latin into an independent idiom, that he may thus be led to a more systematic and comprehensive study of Comparative Philology and Grammar, as regards the French and its cognate dialects.

Extracts from classical authors of prose and poetry are read, combined with analysis in the vernacular, for the purpose of giving the student self-reliance and fluency in expressing his thoughts in French.

In the Senior year a course of lectures is given, embracing the history of the French language and its classical literature.

THE GERMAN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—The instruction in German commences in the Junior, and continues through the Senior year, as an elective course.

The basis of instruction is a course of Grammar, practically illustrated by reading, parsing, tracing the etymology and derivation of words to their primary signification, and comparing them with kindred words of other dialects or languages.

To familiarize the student with the correct pronunciation of the language, also to accustom him to the habit of following up the flow of ideas when expressed in German—the vernacular is used in the very beginning, especially in cases where short sentences may suffice to explain or simplify a rule or exception.

For the sake of affording access to the German Literature, the reading of extracts from the choicest authors, both in prose and poetry, is adopted. Numerous written and oral exercises are given for the purpose of illustrating the rules of grammar.

In the Senior year a course of lectures is given in which the most prominent writers of the classical period of German Literature are reviewed, showing forth their tendencies and influences on the social, religious, and political status of Germany and the world at large.

MATHEMATICS AND MECHANICS.

The course in Mathematics extends through the first three years of the College course. It includes Algebra, Geometry, Plane Trigonometry, Navigation, Mensuration, Surveying, Spherical Trigonometry, Analytical Geometry, the Differential and Integral Calculus. The Mathematics of the Freshman and Sophomore years—ending with the elements of Analytical Geometry—are obligatory. The Higher Mathematics are elective. Mechanical Philosophy is one of the required studies of the Junior year.

In Algebra the Text-Book at present is the Higher Algebra of Ray's series. Euclid (Playfair's Edition) is the Text-Book in Geometry. On account of its historical interest this classic work on Geometry is entitled to a place in a course of liberal education; at the same time no modern Text-Book on the subject—whatever other advantages it may have—is comparable to Euclid's Elements, for the purpose of mental discipline.

Throughout the course in Geometry, original theorems and problems are proposed to the Class, involving an application of the propositions demonstrated in the Text-Book.

The instruction of the Sophomore and Junior Classes is by Lectures in connection with the Text-Books—Loomis' Works in Mathematics and Olmsted's Mechanics. The students are required to take notes of the Lectures and at the end of the term submit their note-books for examination. The exercises of the class-room are conducted on the principle that it is the business of the Professor not merely to hear recitations but to give instruction.

The classes in Mathematics are ordinarily examined both orally and in writing—at the end of each term on the studies of that term, at the end of the Freshman year on the studies of that year, at the end of the Sophomore year on the studies of the two years preceding. The Examinations at the end of the Junior year are on the studies of that year. At the Final Exam-

ination for a Degree the Senior Class are examined on the required Mathematics of the College course as far as Spherical Trigonometry.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY AND ASTRONOMY.

The course of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy begins with an exposition of principles and modes of reasoning applicable to all branches of study, including a special reference to the elements which enter into law in general, laws of nature, the inductive method and its processes, hypothesis, theory, &c.

This is followed by an extended course on Somatology. There is exhibited the application of Mechanics (Mechanical Philosophy) in the illustration of the action of the mechanical powers; also Hydrostatics, and to a limited extent, Hydrodynamics and Hydraulics, and then Pneumatics. Then the vibrations of ponderable matter, especially Sound. After these, Light, Heat, ordinary Electricity and Magnetism. (Electricity produced by *chemical agency*, viz., Galvanism and the varieties of Electro-Magnetism, are passed over to the Professor of Chemistry.)

Steam and the Steam-Engine receive attention, and as far as admissible Meteorology. The special class withal have a series of lectures on the History of Physical Science.

The extended astronomical course, while it is largely conversant with descriptive Astronomy, exhibits theoretically a consistent and connected system, with some description of the construction and use of instruments for astronomical research; and at the conclusion of this course is given an exposition of the Nebular Hypothesis, especially that of Laplace, with the Professor's own modifications and confirmations of the same, followed by his own Theory with respect to the Spheroidal Origin and the present state of the Clusters and Nebulæ. Occasional opportunities are afforded to the Class for viewing the heavenly bodies through the telescope.

The whole course of Natural Philosophy and that of Astronomy, (extending through the Junior and Senior years.) aside from the exercises with the special class—includes more than 100 lectures, with their accompanying experiments or other illustrations.

GEOLOGY AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

This Department is obligatory, and extends through the Junior and Senior years. The Course in Physical Geography consists of about forty or fifty lectures to each Class, with recitations upon the lectures, and upon "Earth and Man." Physical Geography is considered not merely as a description of the earth, but as the science of the general phenomena of the present life of the globe in reference to their connection and their mutual dependence, while the intimate relation between nature and history, earth and man, is shown by a consideration of the form and arrangement of the

continents, their adaptation to the wants of mankind, and their connection with the historical development of the race. The origin and development of the earth according to the nebular hypothesis, the characteristics of the insular, the maritime, and the continental eras of the earth's history are next presented, together with the laws of climate, the theory of the winds, the fall and distribution of the rains, especially as affected by the forms of relief and the particular character of the continents, the marine currents, &c. Next are presented the physical characteristics of the different continents, the laws governing the distribution of vegetation and the animals upon them, and their adaptation to the residence of the different races of men. The course is concluded by a consideration of the functions performed by the continents in connection with the history of civilization and the progress of mankind.

Geology is in like manner treated in a course of about sixty lectures and recitations to each Class, with references to Dana's "Manual of Geology," and Tenney's "Geology." Physiographic Geology is treated to a considerable extent under the head of Physical Geography; hence Geology proper is presented under the branches of Lithological, Historical, Structural and Dynamical. The subjects treated are, the constitution and stratification of rocks; the law of life as the foundation of the distinction in the geological ages; the Azoic age; the Palæozoic age, in its subdivisions of Silurian, Devonian, and Carboniferous, with particular reference to the characteristic fossils, and the forms of life as *prophetic* of those which are to succeed; the Mesozoic and Cenozoic Ages, and that of Man, with the representative reptiles and mammals, and the various agencies employed in Geology, the Atmosphere, the Ocean, Rivers, Glaciers, Igneous Agencies, &c. Special attention is also paid to American Geology.

The whole course is amply illustrated by diagrams, fossils, casts, and an extensive collection of rocks and minerals.

CHEMISTRY AND NATURAL HISTORY.

Very fine rooms on the first floor of Dickinson Hall are appropriated to the Chemical Department. These are a large and beautifully fitted and lighted lecture room, with adjoining apparatus-room and working Laboratory.

The Chemical course extends throughout the entire Senior year, and consists of lectures and recitations upon general Inorganic Chemistry and its applications to the arts: outlines of Organic Chemistry, and its relations to Agriculture, Physiology, &c.; Galvanism, and its ramifications into Electro-Magnetism, Magneto-Electricity, Thermo-Electricity, the Telegraph, &c.

The Class for the current year read in connection with the Lectures, Fownes (last edition) and Roscoe; and, for special reference, Miller's Ele-

ments (last edition,) with several smaller excellent recent American and English works.

The instruction in Natural History to the Sophomore Class, including Human Anatomy and Physiology, is also given in the Chemical Hall.

RELATIONS OF SCIENCE AND RELIGION.

The Department entitled the "Harmony of Science and Revealed Religion" extends through the Junior and Senior years, as a required course, with oral examinations at the close of each term and annual examinations in writing.

The first part of the course includes the study of Natural Theology, as connected with the Physical Sciences which illustrate the Being and Attributes of the Creator; and of Natural Religion, as connected with the Mental and Moral Sciences which illustrate the Divine Government, Future State, and Probation.

The second part of the course includes a similar defence of Revealed Religion by the Inductive Logic, with the study of the Miraculous, Prophetic, Historical, and Scientific Evidences of Christianity.

The third part includes the study of Inductive Science, as connected with Revealed Religion; the History of their seeming Conflicts and Alliances; the Logic applicable to their Relations, and the growing Evidences of their Harmony as alike involving the promotion of Perfect Science and the Vindication of the Christian Religion.

The text-books used, in the elementary part of the course, are Paley's Natural Theology, Butler's Analogy of Religion and Nature, and Bacon's *Novum Organum*, with frequent lectures upon the topics of which they treat, as well as upon other more recent questions emerging in the different Sciences which are in relation with Revealed Religion.

MODERN HISTORY.

Modern History, extending from the Fall of the Roman Empire to the Rise of the American Republic, is taught to the Senior Class as an elective course, in a series of lectures and recitations, with a final examination in writing.

The course is introduced with lectures on the study of Modern History and courses of reading are prescribed for its various periods and topics.

The History of European Civilization is treated as embracing the fortunes, institutions, and opinions of civil society in Europe, during the primitive period of formation, the mediæval period of conflict, and the recent period of progress.

The History of American Civilization is treated as connected with the European Reformation and the English Revolution, during the successive

periods of the Colonization, the Independence, the Confederation, and the Constitution of the United States.

The course concludes with a discussion of the problems of Civilization which Modern History has unfolded, and a review of the German, French, and English schools of historical speculation.

Guizot's History, in the first part of the course, is used as a text-book, with concurrent lectures and critical references to the Histories by Schlegel, Balme, Buckle, and Draper.

LOGIC AND MORAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.

This Department is conducted as a required course extending through the Junior and Senior years.

Logic is taught by means of Atwater's Manual of Elementary Logic, with references to the treatises of Whately, Hamilton, Thomson, Mill, and McCosh.

Instruction in Metaphysics is given by lectures, with references to McCosh's Intuitions, Locke on the Human Understanding, Hamilton's Metaphysics, Porter's Human Intellect.

Instruction in Ethics is given by lectures, with Fleming's Student's Manual of Moral Philosophy as a text-book, and references to the treatises of Butler, Paley, Whewell, Alexander, Hopkins, Edwards, and others on the subject.

Political Economy is taught by lectures, with references to the treatises of Carey, Mill, Bowen, Perry, Maurice, and others on the subject.

Provision is made for instruction in Civil Government by recitations in De Tocqueville's American Institutions and Woolsey's International Law, with accompanying lectures.

PSYCHOLOGY.

The President lectures to the Junior Class on Psychology. After explaining the Method of Inquiry, which is that of Induction with Self-Consciousness as the Instrument of Investigation, and speaking of the Relation between Mind and Body, he unfolds the Faculties of the Mind as follows: — I. The simple Cognitive or Presentative (Sense-Perception and Self-Consciousness.) II. Reproductive or Representative (Retention, Association of Ideas, Phantasy, Recognition, Composition, Symbolic Power.) III. Comparison (Faculty of Relations, of Identity, Whole and Parts, Space, Time, Quantity, Resemblance, Active Property, Cause and Effect). IV. Conscience. V. Emotions. VI. Will.

Students are referred to *Intuitions of the Mind*, Part II.; Hamilton's *Metaphysics* (Bowen's); and Porter's *Human Intellect*, Parts I., II.

HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY.

The President lectures to the Senior Class on the History of Philosophy, as an Elective Study. *First Series*, Ancient Greek Philosophy. *Second Series*, Modern Philosophy from Bacon to Hamilton. *Third Series*, Contemporary Philosophy, including Positivism, Relativity, Materialism, &c.

Students are referred to Schwegler's *History of Philosophy*, and *Epitome of History of Philosophy*.

EXAMINATIONS.

The Classes are conducted over the course several times, in the different Departments, by means of the Sessional, Annual, Biennial, and Final Examinations.

The Sessional and Annual Examinations, besides requiring a review of studies, test the fitness of the student, at different stages of the course, to proceed to a Degree, as well as indicate his relative standing in his Class.

The Biennial Examination, held at the close of the Sophomore year, has the special effect of securing proficiency in the fundamental studies of English, Latin, Greek, and Mathematics, before entering upon any higher courses which pre-suppose and require those studies.

The Final Examination for the Degree, by resuming portions of the courses in every Department, guarantees that no student shall receive a diploma without having been examined in all the studies of the whole College course.

EXAMINATION QUESTIONS FOR THE DEGREE OF A. B. IN 1869-'70.

The following Examination Questions, proposed to the candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts in the year 1869-'70, afford examples of the requirements for graduation in the several Departments to which they refer.

LATIN.

Nobis autem copia cum iudicio paranda est vim orandi non circulatoriam volubilitatem spectantibus. Id autem consequemur optima legendo atque audiendo. Non enim solum nomina ipsa rerum cognoscemus hac cura, sed quid quoque loco sit aptissimum. Omnibus enim fere verbis praeter pauca, quae sunt parum verecunda, in oratione locus est. Nam scriptores quidem iam borum veterisque comoediae etiam in illis saepe laudantur; sed nobis nostrum opus intueri sat est.

Meminerimus tamen, non per omnia poetas esse oratori sequendos nec libertate verborum nec licentia figurarum; genus ostentationi comparatum, et praeter id, quod solam petit voluptatem eamque etiam fingendo non falsa modo sed etiam quaedam incredibilia sectatur, patrocinio quoque aliquo iuvare; quod alligata ad certam pedum necessitatem non semper uti propriis possit, sed depulsa recta via necessario ad eloquendi quaedam deverticula confugiat, nec mutare quaedam modo verba sed extendere, corripere, convertere, dividere cog-

atur; nos vero armatos stare in acie et ad victoriam niti. Neque ergo arma squalere situ ac rubigine velim, sed fulgorem inesse qui terreat, qualis est ferri; nou qualis auri argentique, imbellis et potius habenti periculosus.—QUINTILIAN.

1. Translate into idiomatic English.
2. Give the Syntax, (in the second passage) of oratori, genus, iuvari, alligata,
3. Give the derivation of optima, nomina, iamborum, comoediae, figurarum, genus, voluptatem, rubigine, auri, argenti.
4. Explain definitely the subjunctives siaptissimum, possit, confugiatur, velim, terreat.
5. State the kinds and relations of clauses in the second passage, from meminerimus niti.
6. State, with proof, the year and place of Quintilian's birth. Name his works, and his prominent contemporaries in literature. Characterize the "silver age" and the style of Quintilian.
7. Translate into Latin. "Him who knows how to find and arrange the materials of discourse, and who has also discerned the method of choosing and arranging his words, we train to perform in the best and easiest manner what he has learned. Is there then, any doubt but that certain resources are to be prepared by the orator which he can use whenever he may need them? These consist in copiousness of materials and of words."

HISTORY OF THE GREEK AND LATIN VERB.

1. Explain the origin and forms of the personal endings.
2. Explain the formation of the Greek Middle Voice, and of the Latin Passive.
3. Explain the derivation and force of the Augment.
4. Give some illustrations of the effect on the force, and particularly on the forms, of Greek and Latin verbs produced by the element represented in the sanscrit root *ja*.

CHEMISTRY.

1. State the mode of obtaining and the properties of, O, SO₂, P₂O₅, HNO₃.
2. Explain the reaction and results when iron is put into Nitric Acid.
3. A pound of marble contains how much oxygen?
4. Flame appears to be hollow. Explain.
5. Name two soluble salts which, mixed together in water, yield a precipitate. Describe this last.
6. Explain the difference between Daniel's and Grove's battery in construction and operation. Also between an Electro-Magnet and a permanent magnet.
7. Describe the preparation and uses of H₂S.
8. Give the symbols for Nitre, Alum, Sulphate of Iron, Chloride of Ammonium. Also the names of AgI, Na₂ SO₄, Ca CO₃, C₂H₄.
9. What properties and test will distinguish Sulphate of Iron from Sulphate of Zinc?
10. If 10 grs. of iron rust, it is then what and how much?

ETHICS.

1. Define Moral Science in itself and its subordinate divisions.
2. Give the Radical Differentia of Cognition and Practical Faculties, and an account of the several classifications of the same which have prevailed.
3. Define Conscience, how far it is Cognitive and Emotional, and what light it sheds on the Nature of Virtue.
4. Discuss the Intrinsic Utilitarian, Epicurean and Associational theories of virtue.
5. Define Freedom of Will with its Relation to Causality, Necessity, Self-Determination and Contrary Choice.

6. Define Truth, and our various obligations in reference to promoting, stating, and keeping it.
7. Distinguish Perfect and Imperfect, Determinate and Indeterminate, Objections and Rights.
8. Explain Professional Ethics, especially as related to the various obligations of Lawyers.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

1. After describing the sphere and scope of Sociology, Political Science, Political Economy, discuss the various definitions of the latter.
2. Explain Value, Utility, Price, Wealth, the Rise and Fall of Prices and Values in relation to Supply and Demand.
3. Define Human Labor, and its relation to Value and Utility. Show the dependence of exchangeable Value on labor in all forms of Wealth.
4. Explain the mutual relations of Labor, Capital, and Natural agents—with the causes and effects of Division of Labor.
5. State the various modes of restricting the Freedom of Labor, and explain the effects of bounties, special taxes, trades, unions, and other forms of such restriction.
6. State the causes of Exchange, its instruments and methods, and the nature and influence of different forms of trade.
7. Discuss the views of the Malthusian school with respect to the increase of population outrunning the means of its support.
8. Show the origin and uses of money, and the nature and effects of the various forms of credit employed as a substitute for it.

MODERN HISTORY.

1. What period does Modern History embrace? How is it treated by the several schools of Political, Ecclesiastical, Scientific, and Speculative Historians?
2. Define Civilization as a subject of History. What are the characteristics, of European as distinguished from Asiatic Civilization?
3. What were the causes of the Fall of the Roman Empire? What attempts at political re-organization were made during the barbarian period?
4. What was the origin of the Feudal System? How did it influence domestic life and individual character?
5. What was the peculiar organization of the Christian Church? How did it influence learning and legislation?
6. What was the origin of the Free Cities? How did they influence popular rights and social distinctions?
7. What were the causes of the Crusades? How did they influence nationality and commerce?
8. How may the prevalence of Monarchy be explained? When, and how did European Diplomacy arise?
9. What were the causes of the Reformation, and of the English and French Revolutions? What was the effect of the Treaty of Westphalia upon the international system of Europe?
10. How did American Civilization differ in its origin from European Civilization? What have been the chief epochs or stages in the Constitutional History of the United States?

SCIENCE AND RELIGION.

1. Define the Scientific Evidences of Religion and the kind of Logic employed in this study.
2. How does Physical Science show that there is an Intelligent Author of Nature? Give examples from Physiology, Chemistry, and Astronomy.

3. What Divine Attributes are illustrated by the Physical Sciences? How the existence of physical pain be reconciled with the Divine Goodness?
4. How does Physiology show the probability of a Future Life? Answer the objection, that animals may be immortal as well as men.
5. How does Psychology show the probability of a Future Life? What analogy may be traced between Death and Birth, and between the Future and the Present System?
6. How does Moral Science give proof of a Divine Government? By what analogy may its future completion be argued?
7. Give a classification of the Christian Evidences, with examples of each class. How may their alleged deficiency be explained?
8. According to Butler, what are the only offices of reason in judging of a Revelation? According to Bacon, what are the four chief sources of error in pursuing Science?
9. State the grounds on which Butler argues that the Revealed System of Religion is carried on by general laws. Define the method of investigation which Bacon holds to be applicable to the Moral as well as to the Physical Sciences.
10. According to what principles may the Sciences be philosophically arranged? Give that classification of them which has been used in this course of study.
11. How do we find Reason and Revelation associated in each Science? Give the proofs of this, with an example from Astronomy and Theology.
12. How are conflicting interpretations of Nature and Scripture to be treated? What has been the effect of the Progress of Science upon the Evidences of Religion?

METAPHYSICS.

1. Define Metaphysics in its threefold breadth of meaning, stating what it includes and what it excludes in each case, and the mutual relation of Metaphysics and Psychology.
2. Mention the class of cognitions on which Metaphysics rest, with the nature, criteria, and psychological aspects of intuitive, super-sensual truths.
3. State the Logical and Chronological order of ideas, with its relation to the several metaphysical cognitions, and to Locke's denial of Innate Ideas.
4. Give the analysis of Space and Time in themselves and as related to Bodies and Events.
5. Define Personality and Identity in themselves respectively, and in their mutual relations.
6. State the differential marks of Substance, and the precise force of each.
7. Explain the true doctrine of cause as contrasted with the respective theories of Mill and Hamilton.
8. Define and discriminate the respective merits of Realism, Conceptualism, and Nominalism, *Universalia ante re, in re, and post rem.*

EXAMINATION QUESTIONS FOR FELLOWSHIPS IN 1869-'70.

The following Examination Questions, proposed to the competitors for the Fellowships at the close of the College year 1869-'70, afford examples of the requirements in the several Departments with which they are connected.

MATHEMATICAL FELLOWSHIP.

1. To trisect a triangle by lines drawn from a given point in one of the sides.
2. If perpendiculars be drawn from the vertices of any triangle to the opposite sides, and three circles be described passing respectively through the point of intersection of the perpendiculars and the extremities of each side, these circles will be equal to each other and to the circle circumscribing the original triangle.
3. The product of the radii of the circles inscribed in and circumscribed about any triangle is equal to the product of the sides of the triangle divided by twice the sum of the sides.
4. If from the extremities of the major diameter of an Ellipse ordinates be drawn terminating in any Tangent of the Ellipse, the greater of these ordinates is to the ordinate of the Tangent at the centre as the ordinate of the point of contact is to the other ordinate mentioned.
5. Prove that the locus of the extremity of the polar subtangent of a Parabola (the focus being the pole) is the Directrix. If the Directrix be defined by the property just mentioned show that the Ellipse has directrices.
6. Find the Equation of the Curve the locus of the extremity of whose polar subtangent is a logarithmic spiral.
7. If the portion of the Tangent of an Ellipse intercepted between the axes produced be a minimum, it is equal to the sum of the semi-axes. Moreover, the segments into which this portion of the Tangent is divided at the point of contact are respectively equal to the semi-axes.
8. Find the Equation of the Evolute of an Ellipse.
9. APB is a circle of which AB is a diameter and P is any point on the curve. Regarding AB as the axis of ordinates, on CP (the abscissa of P) produced through P take Q and R such that $CQ=PR$, and each—the arc BP. Prove that the area of the circle, the area of the locus of Q, and the area of the locus of R are to each other as 1. 2 and 3.
10. Find the minimum radius of curvature of the cubical parabola $y^3=ax$.
11. Find the centre of gravity of a semi-parabolic spindle whose axis is the semi-parameter of the parabola.
12. Prove the formula for the time of vibration of a pendulum.

EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE FELLOWSHIP.

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

1. Induced electrical action being less than that of the inducer itself—If a Leyden jar A, standing, if we please, erect, have another Leyden jar, B, (lying on a plate of glass) with its ball in contact with the outside of A, while the outside of B itself, at its farther extremity, is connected by a good conductor with the earth; then, if the *inside* of A be electrified *negatively*,
 - (a) Determine the electrical state of B, and account for it.
 - (b) Indicate what will be the effect of connecting the inside of A with the outside of B, and account for that effect.
2. If into a cubical box whose height is h , and which is filled with water, there be plunged a prismatic block of wood with a square base, the edge of the base being $\frac{1}{2}h$, and the perpendicular height of the block $\frac{1}{2}h$, and if by a string, passing over a pulley, the block be attached to a square valve (its edge = $\frac{1}{2}h$) in the side of the box, the middle of which valve is $\frac{1}{2}h$ beneath the surface of the water, and the *direct pull* of the "*ascensive power*" of the block, applied through the string, be just sufficient to countervail the *lateral pressure* against the valve; then, what is the *specific gravity* of the block?
3. If at a place where the velocity acquired by the direct action of gravity = $32\frac{1}{2}$ feet per second, and the pressure of the atmosphere = that of a column of water $32\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, a stream of water fall with the constant velocity of $64\frac{1}{2}$ feet per second, upon an air-tight piston, closing a cylinder filled with gas; then what will be the effect upon the *density* of the gas?

4. If a flash of lightning seen from a distant station A, is observed to strike a ball at the top of a spire S, and the *time* when this occurs be noted, and if what may be termed the vertical angle of the spire be known, as also the height *h* of the spire *itself*, as well as the length, *l*, of a sloping beam leading from the lower edge of the spire to the region of a bell B, and the perpendicular height *h'* of that beam be also known; and if, moreover, the ball of the spire, dislodged by the electric discharge, roll down the sloping roof of the spire, and then down the sloping beam, and strike the bell B, and if, withal, the *sound* of the bell thus struck be reflected from a wall W, out of the direct line from the bell B to the station A, and thus reach the ear of the observer at A, and the time when it does so be noted; then, if it be besides known that the distance from the bell B to the station A is *m* miles, and the angle between BA and AW as seen from A be measured, and the angle which the *direction* of W itself makes with the *direction* of AB be also known; it is required to find the *VELOCITY* of sound, in its propagation from the bell B to the wall W, and thence to A.

[Diagrams illustrative of the several questions were furnished to the competitors; the absence of which has required a more extended circumlocution in the statement of the questions themselves, as here exhibited.]

MENTAL SCIENCE FELLOWSHIP.

1. From what sources did Plato derive his philosophic views? How far was he original?
2. What are Plato's arguments for the immortality of the soul? Compare them with those advanced in modern times.
3. Give a sketch of Aristotle's classification of the faculties of the mind.
4. In what sense did Descartes hold the doctrine of innate ideas.
5. What according to Locke is the genesis of our ideas of space and time. What is the distinction between the logical and chronological order of our ideas. Apply it to our ideas of space and time.
6. What are the Antinomies of Kant? Do they involve real contradictions?
7. State and examine Hamilton's doctrine of the relativity of knowledge.
8. What seem to be our original perceptions through the various senses?
9. Give a sketch of touch proper and the muscular sense and of the distinction between them.
10. What are the tests of intuition? In answering this question give historical sketches of opinions.
11. State precisely the grand controversy as to our idea of the Infinite.
12. Can our idea of moral good be generated by the association of ideas.

Several Departments are not represented in the foregoing lists of Examination Questions, owing to the absence of the Professors.

Public Acts and Proceedings.

At the Annual Commencement the Degrees are conferred by the President in the name of the Trustees of the College.

To the Degree of Bachelor of Arts (A.B.) are admitted such matriculated students as have been examined and recommended by the Faculty of Arts; and to the Degree of Master of Arts (A.M.) such Bachelors of Arts as have been engaged in literary pursuits during three years. And the same Degrees are also conferred, in special cases, as Honorary Degrees.

Graduates of other colleges, deserving the distinction, are admitted *ad eundem*.

The Degrees of Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D.), Doctor of Divinity (D.D. or S.T.D.), and Doctor of Laws (LL.D.) are conferred solely *honoris causa*.

The names of all Graduates are preserved in the Triennial Catalogue of the College, in chronological and alphabetical order, together with any academic titles and other distinctions subsequently acquired.

THE CXXIII^d ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT.

The following List comprises the Honorary Degrees and Degrees in course conferred at the CXXIII^d Annual Commencement in June, 1870.

DOCTORS OF LAWS.

The HON. WILLIAM STRONG, Associate Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court.

The HON. JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Governor of New York.

HORACE A. BUTTOLPH, M.D., New Jersey.

DOCTORS OF DIVINITY.

The Rev. EVERARD KEMPSHALL, Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Elizabeth, N. J.

The Rev. WILLIAM M. BLACKBURN, Professor in the Theological Seminary of the Northwest.

HONORARY MASTERS OF ARTS.

Edward R. Hopkins, New Jersey,
John Kerr, Pennsylvania.

J. H. Hartman,
John M. Holland.

MASTERS OF ARTS IN COURSE.

Stephen W. Van Deyn, Class of 1857.
John G. Cleveland, " 1859.
James G. Cannon, " 1860.
Frederick Seip, " "
Augustus W. Sexton, " "
Edward P. Rankin, " 1865.
Samuel Annin, " 1867.
George Henry Birnie, " "
Arthur Weir Bliss, " "
James P. Boyd, Jr., " "
Peter Winter Brakeley, " "
John Miller Cross, " "
Fuller Porter Dalrymple, " "
Thomas Pancoast Dickeson, " "
Charles Adlai Ewing, " "
Severyn Bruyn Forsyth, " "
William Frame, " "
Robert Garrett, Jr., " "
Jesse Samuel Gilbert, " "
Oliver Maclean Green, " "
Henry Hazlehurst, " "
William Rossman Henderson, " "
Robert Robbins Heroy, " "
William John Hoar, " "
Jacob Van Rensselaer Hughes, " "
William Minfred Johnson, " "
Leland Jordan, " "
William Henry Katzenbach, " "
James Cook Lindsly, " "
Robert Forsyth Little, " "
James Gibson Lowrie, " "
William James Lyon, " "
Francis Elston Marsh, " "
Malcolm MacMartin, " "
Nathaniel Alexander McBride, " "
John D. McGill, " "
Edward Rothesay Miller, " "
Arthur Rutherford Morris, " "
Samuel Moody Murphey, " "
Henry Archer Nixon, " "
James Boyd Nixon, " "
Edmund Doty North, " "
Charles Benjamin Ogilvie, " "

BACHELORS OF ARTS.

CLASS OF 1870.

Robert Moore Agnew,
Charles Beatty Alexander,
George Archer,
Charles Henry Asay,
William Bartholomew,
Thomas Bruen Brown,
William F. H. Buck,
John Livy Caldwell,
Charles Alston Cook,
John Locke Cooper,
James McAlister Crockett,
Samuel D. Culbertson,
David Merchant Davenport,
Edmund Davis,
G. Clinton Deaver,
Moses J. De Witt,
Wilber Morris Dobbins,
Marcus H. Dougherty,
William Bynum Glen,
Elmer Ewing Green,
Joseph C. Guernsey,
Samuel R. Gummere,
William S. Gummere,
Levi T. Hannum,
Henry Schenck Harris,
William Johnson Henderson,
Edward Payson Hawes,
Alexander Henry, Jr.,
Benjamin C. Henry,
George Heberton Hooper,
Charles F. Imbrie,
Samuel Irvin,
Adrian Hoffman Joline,
John Forsyth Joline,
James Marion Johnston,
Abner Bailey Kelly,
Joseph Thomas Kelly,
Geo. Blackburn Kinkead, Jr.,
John Jacob Kline, Jr.,
Hugh Graham Kyle,
John Thomson Mason, Jr.,
Nelly McCullogh,
J. William McIlvain,

William D. Olmstead,	Class of 1867.	Thomas B. McLeod,
Richard Wayne Parker,	" "	William H. Miller,
James Richard Phillips,	" "	Charles Hampton Moore,
Joseph Lewis Potter,	" "	Edwin White Moore,
Nelson Alexander Rankin,	" "	Edward Payson Newton,
George Rigg,	" "	Lee Hampton Nissley,
Caleb Hum Rodney,	" "	Hughes Oliphant,
Martin Rosenkrans,	" "	Charles Joel Parker,
Francis Ford Sanders,	" "	Thomas Parry,
George Augustus Seely,	" "	Elias M. Pennington,
Abraham DuBois Staats,	" "	John E. Peters,
Joseph Creed Stamps,	" "	Frank Hawthorne Pierce,
Lewis French Stearns,	" "	Thomas Clinton Provost,
Richard Garrison Stretch,	" "	Theodoric B. Pryor,
John Watkins Swarts,	" "	James Linn Reid,
William Henry Thompson,	" "	John B. Rendall,
John Turner,	" "	Charles Albert Reynolds,
Thomas Henry White,	" "	Charles James Roe,
James Cornelius Wilson,	" "	George William Savage, Jr.,
John Sylvester Young,	" "	William Pitt Schell, Jr.,
		Edmund Drake Seudder,
		David Robert Sessions,
		Jerome Edward Sharp,
		David Edwin Shaw,
		John Todd Shelby,
		George Marshall Shipman.
		Emelius W. Smith.
		Mark B. Sooy.

LAYING OF THE CORNER-STONE OF HALSTED OBSERVATORY.

The Corner-stone of the Astronomical Observatory, established in connection with the College through the munificence of General N. Norris Halsted, was laid on the 27th of June, 1866. An Address on the occasion was delivered in the First Presbyterian Church by Stephen Alexander, LL.D., Professor of Natural Philosophy and of Astronomy in the College.

After the address, the Trustees, Faculty, and assembly, preceded by the band, marched to the site chosen for the Observatory. President Maclean, having made some introductory remarks, offered prayer, and the College choir sang selected verses of Addison's hymn, "The spacious firmament on high."

The corner-stone was then laid, in Masonic form, by General Halsted, in his capacity of Past Master of St. John's Lodge, Newark, accompanying the ceremony of pouring corn, wine, and oil upon the stone with these words: "May the Great Architect above bless the inhabitants of this place with all the necessaries, conveniences, and comforts of this life; assist in the erection and completion of this building; protect the workmen against every accident; and long preserve this structure from decay. Grant to us all a supply of the corn of nourishment, the wine of refreshment, and the

oil of joy. May this structure be erected for the great advancement of Science and the glory of God.''

The proceedings were closed with music, the doxology, and benediction.

INAUGURATION OF PRESIDENT M'COSSH.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the College, held at Princeton, April 29th, 1868, the Reverend James McCosh, D.D., LL.D., Professor of Logic and Metaphysics in Queen's College, Belfast, Ireland, was unanimously chosen to the office of President of the College, made vacant by the resignation of the Reverend Dr. Maclean, and a committee was appointed to correspond with Dr. McCosh, and inform him of his election.

On his acceptance of the office, a committee was appointed to make arrangements for the inauguration.

The event, at the same time, called forth unusual marks of public favor on both sides of the Atlantic. In Scotland, as well as Ireland, distinguished assemblies were gathered in honor of the President elect, to express to him their good wishes at parting. In our own country, the sister Colleges of Harvard, Brown, and Jefferson, conferred upon him their highest academic degrees; and on his arrival at Princeton, October 20th, he was met at the station by the Faculties and students of the College and the Theological Seminary, and heartily welcomed, and escorted to the President's house, from the porch of which he made a short address to the students, which was warmly applauded.

On the day of the inauguration, October 27th, special trains from New York and Philadelphia brought to Princeton such a concourse of graduates and of learned and distinguished men from different parts of the country as has never before been known in the history of the College.

The procession, which was under the direction of the late Gen. Caldwell K. Hall, Class of 1857, as Grand Marshal, with Assistant Marshals from other Classes, was formed, in its several divisions, at the American Whig and Closophic Halls, the Library, Geological Hall, and the Chapel, and at half past twelve o'clock marched to the First Presbyterian Church.

The Governor and Chancellor of the State, Ex-President and President of the College, officiating Clergy and Orators, and distinguished Visitors took their seats upon the stage, with the Board of Trustees on the right, and the Faculty on the left, whilst the pews and aisles became densely crowded with undergraduates and alumni, the galleries having been previously filled with ladies.

His Excellency, Marcus L. Ward, Governor of New Jersey, and ex-officio President of the Board of Trustees, presided, introducing the proceedings with an address.

The Divine Blessing was invoked by the Rev. Jonathan F. Stearns, D.D., a member of the Board of Trustees.

After the singing of the 72d Psalm, an Address of Welcome on behalf of the Trustees was delivered by the Rev. Charles Hodge, D.D., LL.D., of the Class of 1815, Professor in the Princeton Theological Seminary, and Senior Member of the Board of Trustees.

An Address of Welcome, in Latin, on behalf of the Under-graduates was then delivered by Mr. J. Thomas Finley, of the Senior Class, representing the Cliosophic and American Whig Societies.

A Congratulatory Address to the Alumni and friends of the College was delivered by the Hon. William C. Alexander, of the Class of 1824, and an Address in response on behalf of the Alumni, by the Honorable James Pollock, LL.D., of the Class of 1831, Ex-Governor of Pennsylvania.

The Oaths of Office were administered to the President elect by the Honorable Abraham O. Zabriskie, LL.D., of the Class of 1825, Chancellor of New Jersey; the President elect being presented to the Chancellor by the Honorable Daniel Haines, of the Class of 1820, and the Honorable Charles S. Olden, Ex-Governors of New Jersey and Members of the Board of Trustees. After which the "Te Deum Laudamus," was sung by the choir.

The Charter and Keys of the College were delivered to the President by the retiring President of the College, the Reverend John Maclean, D.D., LL.D., of the Class of 1816, whose remarks in connection with the ceremony made the scene deeply impressive.

The Inaugural Address was then delivered by President McCosh, on "Academic Teaching in Europe."

The concluding Prayer was offered by the Reverend George W. Musgrave, D.D., LL.D., a member of the Board of Trustees.

After the singing of the 117th Psalm as a Doxology, the Benediction was pronounced by the Rev. Dr. Ferris, Chancellor of the University of New York.

The applause of the assembly was especially called forth by the appearance upon the stage of Colonel J. Warren Scott and Judge Elbert Herring, venerable graduates of the Class of 1796, who received their first Degree from President Witherspoon.

In the evening the President held a reception at his house, whilst a promenade concert was given by the students in the adjoining campus, the college grounds and buildings being brilliantly illuminated.

OPENING OF THE GYMNASIUM.

The College Gymnasium, erected by the liberality of Messrs. Robert Bonner and Henry G. Marquand, of New York City, was opened with appropriate exercises on the 13th of January, 1870.

An address on the "Laws of Health" was delivered by Willard Parker, M.D., of New York, at 11 o'clock A. M., in the First Presbyterian Church.

After the address the President, Benefactors, Orators, College Authorities, Students, Alumni and Citizens marched in procession to the Gymnasium, and occupied the floor of the hall, the visitors' gallery having been reserved for ladies.

A prayer of dedication was offered by the Rev. Charles Hodge, D.D., and the President then made an introductory address.

An address in acknowledgement of the gift of the Gymnasium was made in behalf of the students by Mr. D. R. Sessions, of South Carolina, of the Senior Class, on "The Importance of Physical Development to Mental Culture."

A congratulatory address in behalf of the Alumni was made by the Rev. Samuel B. Dod; and thanks for the Gymnasium were returned to the donors, in the name of the College, by the Hon. Henry W. Green, LL.D., of the Board of Trustees.

Addresses in response were made by Messrs. Bonner and Marquand.

The proceedings were varied with music, and with gymnastic exercises by Mr. George Goldie, the Superintendent of the Gymnasium.

LAYING OF THE CORNER-STONE OF RE-UNION HALL.

The Corner-Stone of Re-union Hall was laid on the 28th of May, 1870.

The General Assembly of the Re-united Presbyterian Churches, in session at Philadelphia at the time, having been invited by the President of the College to attend the proceedings, appointed a committee to represent the Assembly, of which the Hon. William Strong, LL.D., was the Chairman.

The Assembly's Committee, accompanied by about one hundred and fifty members of the Assembly and numerous other visitors, on their arrival at the Depot, were met by the College authorities and conducted to the hall of the Gymnasium, where a lunch was served. After the collation short speeches were made by the Rev. G. L. Prentiss, D.D., of New York, the Hon. Robert McKnight, of Pittsburgh, Professor S. F. B. Morse, the Rev. Henry A. Nelson, D.D., of St. Louis, the Rev. Robert W. Patterson, D.D., of Chicago, the late Professor Stoeber, of Pennsylvania College, Corresponding Delegate from the Evangelical Lutheran Church.

At half past 3 o'clock P. M., the company assembled at the site of the projected building, and the proceedings were commenced with a prayer offered by the Rev. George W. Musgrave, D.D., LL.D.

The Moderator of the Assembly, the Rev. J. Trumbull Backus, D.D., of Schenectady, N. Y., then laid the corner-stone, containing the following documents:—Annual and Triennial Catalogues of College of New Jersey, Catalogue of Princeton Theological Seminary, Inaugural Address of President McCosh, Address and Proceedings at the Laying of Corner-stone of Observatory, and of Gymnasium, copies of the *Nassau Literary Magazine*,

The Princeton Review, Princetonian, Presbyterian, Evangelist, and N. Y. Observer, Minutes of General Assemblies held at New York and Pittsburgh in 1869.

Addresses then followed by the Moderator, by the Chairman of the Assembly's Committee, Rev. William Adams, D.D., LL.D., of New York, Rev. Melancthon W. Jacobus, D.D., Professor in Alleghany Theological Seminary, and the Hon. William E. Dodge, of New York.

The College choir then led in singing the hymn, "All hail the power of Jesus' name," and a closing prayer was offered and the benediction pronounced by Ex-President Maclean.

DEDICATION OF DICKINSON HALL.

Dickinson Hall, erected through the liberality of John C. Green, Esq., was formally opened and dedicated on Thursday, Oct. 27, 1870.

The proceedings of the day were commenced with an Introductory Lecture delivered at 11 o'clock, A. M., in the First Presbyterian Church, by the newly elected Professor of Belles Letters and English Language and Literature, James C. Welling, LL.D., lately President of St. John's College, Md., on "The True Sources of Literary Inspiration."

At 2½ o'clock the dedicatory services proper to the occasion were held in Examination Hall, the large room on the upper floor of Dickinson Hall.

An introductory address was made by the President, rehearsing the recent donations to the College, and especially the origin and uses of Dickinson Hall.

An address was then delivered by the Rev. Dr. Murray, Pastor of the Brick Church, New York, on the character and services of Jonathan Dickinson, first President of the College, and the value of College endowments.

Mr. H. Henderson Hamill, of the Senior Class, expressed the thanks of the students in an address to the donor; after which a dedicatory prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Murray.

The audience then adjourned to the First Presbyterian Church and listened to an address to the students by the Rev. John Hall, D.D., of New York.

The College Choir then sang the anthem "O! Praise ye Jehovah!" and the services were concluded with prayer and the benediction by Ex-President Maclean.

DEDICATION OF PHILADELPHIAN HALL.

The Hall of the Philadelphian Society, furnished at an expense of near \$1500—contributed by William Paton, Esq., of New York, Paul Tulane, Esq., of Princeton, and a few other friends of the College in the Brick

Church, New York, the Fifth Avenue and 19th Street Church, New York, and the Lafayette Avenue Church, Brooklyn—was formally dedicated on the evening of Tuesday, Jan. 31st.

The exercises consisted of the Invocation and Reading of the Scriptures, by Professor Atwater ; an Address by Rev. T. L. Cuyler, D.D., of Brooklyn ; the Dedicatory Prayer by Professor Duffield ; an Address by President McCosh ; Singing ; Prayer and the Benediction by the Rev. James M. Macdonald, D.D., Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Princeton.

THE NEXT ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT.

The CXXIVth Annual Commencement will take place on Wednesday, the 28th of June, 1871.

The Baccalaureate Sermon to the graduating Class will be delivered by the President on the Sunday morning before the Commencement.

The Annual Oration before the Literary Societies will be pronounced on the Tuesday morning before Commencement by the Honorable WILLIAM W. BELKNAP, U. S. Secretary of War.

The competing Junior Orators chosen for the contest between the two Literary Societies on the evening before Commencement are as follows :

American Whig.

ADDISON ATWATER, N. J.,
JOHN C. LANE, MD.,
WINFRED R. MARTIN, Pekin, China,
GEORGE WILSON, Pa.

Clisophic.

FRANKLIN P. BERRY, N. J.,
ADDISON L. DANIELS, IOWA,
FREDERICK B. DU VAL, Md.,
CHESTER P. MURRAY, O.

Names of Students admitted to College since the previous edition of the Catalogue.

SOPHOMORES.

*H. M. HIESTER,	<i>Upton, Pa.,</i>	Mrs. Hiester's
JOHN AUGUSTUS VANDERBILT,	<i>Oakville, Pa.,</i>	Mr. Carpenter's

FRESHMEN.

AUGUSTUS CASS CANFIELD,	<i>Detroit, Mich.,</i>	Miss Smith's
JAMES JULIUS CHISOLM,	<i>Charleston, S. C.,</i>	Mr. Carpenter's
WILLIAM CLAYBAUGH FINDLEY,	<i>Newark,</i>	23 Sem.
WILLIAM MURRAY SAYER,	<i>Goshen, N. Y.,</i>	48 N.
WILLIAM CARLISLE SHAW,	<i>Cincinnati, Oo.,</i>	Mr. Burroughs'
CHARLES DEDERER THOMPSON,	<i>Newton,</i>	Mr. Carpenter's

WHOLE NUMBER.	-	-	-	-	372.
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*Not pursuing full course.

COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY.

SENIOR CLASS—HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY.

MONDAY, JUNE 5th—9—12.

1. GIVE a sketch of the method of inquiry professedly followed by Socrates. What truths did he establish, especially in opposition to the Sophists?

2. In what relation does the Soul stand to the "Idea" and to God in the Platonic Philosophy? What are the arguments for the Immortality of the Soul put into the mouth of Socrates by Plato?

3. Name the principal philosophic works of Aristotle. What did Aristotle mean by *δύναμις*, by *ἐνέργεια*, by *ἐντελέχεια*, by *ἔργον*, by *ἔξις*? Illustrate the distinctions. You are invited to offer comments as to whether there is any truth involved in the distinctions.

4. Name the more illustrious of the Schoolmen, and give a sketch of their discussions as to Universals.

5. What is the Empirical Method according to Bacon? What the Rational? What is Bacon's own Method as distinguished from these, and from the Methods followed by the ancients and by the medievals?

6. What is meant by *a priori* proof? State precisely and examine carefully Descartes' *a priori* argument for the Divine existence.

7. Was Locke a Sensationalist? Show precisely how he supposed that the mind gets all its ideas. Can all our ideas be had in the way that Locke supposes?

8. What truths did Hume seek to undermine? In what way did he try to undermine each of these?

9. How did Reid proceed in meeting Hume? What truths did Reid seek to establish, and how?

10. How did Kant proceed in meeting Hume? You may inquire whether his mode of doing so was successful.

11. State precisely Kant's account of the relation of Cause and Effect. Does Kant's theory on this subject allow us to argue from the traces of design in nature that there must be a God?

12. What were views taken by Locke, by Leibnitz, by Clarke, and by Kant respectively of Space and Time? You may offer comments.

SENIOR CLASS.—HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY.

DECEMBER 11, 1871.

1. When did the Grecian Philosophy rise? How long did it continue? Into what periods may it be divided? You may sketch the characteristics of each period.

2. Give a short account of the Ionian physiologists, of their method, and their aims. Give a special account of the philosophy of Anaxagoras.

3. Name some famous sophists. State what was the professed aim of their teaching, and critically inquire what was its real tendency.

4. Show that Socrates had both a negative and a positive side in his teaching. In doing so, show what was meant by his irony, and his professed ignorance, and what were the positive doctrines which he held.

5. What seems to be the end aimed at by the search or dialectic discussions of Plato? Name some of the dialogues in which he manifests this spirit, and indicate the results reached.

6. In what relation did Plato's "idea" stand to the physical world? Wherein did the Platonic philosophy agree with, and wherein did it differ from, that of the Pythagorean? You may offer critical remarks as to what you regard as the truth embodied in the Platonic doctrine on this subject.

7. How far, and in what sense, had things a reality according to Plato? Wherein did he agree with, and wherein did he differ from, Heraclitus?

8. Give as clear an account as you can of Aristotle's classification of the faculties of the soul.

9. Plato described the *νόους* as the *τόπος εἰδῶν*. What does this point to? How does Aristotle explain and amend this statement? Explain the phrases of Aristotle.

10. Compare and contrast the views of virtue given by Socrates, by Aristotle, and the Stoics.

11. What account did the Stoics give of Fate, Providence, and the end for which man should live?

12. What is the Atomic Theory? Who held it in ancient times? Does it necessarily lead to Atheism?

COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY.

Modern History--Professor Shields.

Senior Class, Final Examination, June 7th, 1872.

1. Describe briefly the works on Modern History by Guizot, Balmes, Neander, Gibbon, and Buckle.
2. What two kinds of progress are included in the definition of civilization? and how do they accelerate each other in civilized nations and races?
3. What distinct forms of society have figured together in European history? how have they successively predominated in its chief periods? and with what present result?
4. What were the political and religious effects of the crusades? How did they influence letters and manners?
5. What attempts at a political organization of European society were made from the twelfth to the fifteenth century? and why did they fail?
6. In the fifteenth century what internal changes took place in France, Spain, Germany, and England? Describe the system which at the same time arose in the external relations of European States.
7. What was the most characteristic result of the Reformation? and how can this be proved?
8. What were the respective aims of Charlemagne, of Gregory VII., of Cromwell, and of Louis XIV.?
9. State the leading characteristics and elements of American Civilization. What are its tendencies and problems?
10. What are the historical theories respectively of Vico, Condorcet, and Draper? Give illustrations of these theories from Modern European History.

COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY.

SENIOR EXAMINATION IN GREEK.

PLATO'S APOLOGY OF SOCRATES.

NASSAU HALL, JUNE 10, 1871.

1. State your reasons for considering the Apology as the actual defence of Socrates.

2. Who were the formal accusers of Socrates, and by what motives were they probably actuated?

3. Give a sketch of the life of Socrates, and an analysis of the Apology.

4. Translate accurately: Περὶ μὲν οὖν ὧν οἱ πρῶτοί μου κατήγοροι κατηγοροῦν αὕτη ἔστω ἱκανὴ ἀπολογία πρὸς ἡμᾶς· πρὸς δὲ Μέλητον τὸν ἀγαθὸν τε καὶ φιλόπολιν, ὡς φησι, καὶ τοὺς ὑστέρους μετὰ ταῦτα πειράσομαι ἀπολογεῖσθαι. ἀθίς γὰρ δὴ, ὡς περ ἐτέρων τούτων ὄντων κατηγορῶν, λάβωμεν αὐτὴν τούτων ἀντωμοσίαν. ἔχει δὲ πῶς ὧδε· Σωκράτη φησὶν ἀδικεῖν τοὺς τε νέους διαφθείροντα καὶ θεοὺς οὓς ἡ πόλις νομίζει οὐ νομίζοντα, ἕτερα δὲ δαιμόνια καινά. τὸ μὲν δὴ ἔγκλημα τοιοῦτόν ἐστι· τούτου δὲ τοῦ ἐγκλήματος ἐν ἑκάστων ἐξετάσωμεν. Φησὶ

γὰρ δὴ τοὺς νέους ἀδικεῖν με διαφθείροντα. ἐγὼ δέ γε, ὦ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, ἀδικεῖν φημι Μέλητον, ὅτι σπουδῇ χαριεντίζεται, ῥαδίως εἰς ἀγῶνας καθιστὰς ἀνθρώπους, περὶ πραγμάτων προσποιούμενος σπουδάζειν καὶ κήδεσθαι, ὧν οὐδὲν τούτῳ πώποτε ἐμέλησεν. ὡς δὲ τοῦτο οὕτως ἔχει, πειράσομαι καὶ ὑμῖν ἐπιδείξαι.

5. Parse and give the derivation or composition of the verbs and accompanying substantives in this passage.

6. Give the different forms of the conditional sentence, and state the difference between the subjunctive and the optative moods.

7. Give the synonyms of εἰμί, λαμβάνω, φημί, πόλις, ἄνθρωπος, and πρᾶγμα, with accurate definitions of each.

GREEK LITERATURE.

1. What is the generic difference between poems of the Homeric and of the Hesiodic class?

2. What is meant by the Epic cycle, and what by the Epic period?

3. State the Wolfian theory of Homer, and the principal arguments for and against it.

4. How does the Greek Epic stand as compared with the ballads, sagas, etc., of other Indo-European nations?

5. What has been the nature of its influence upon subsequent European literature?

JUNIOR EXAMINATION IN LOGIC.

PRINCETON COLLEGE, March, 1872.

1. Define Logic Pure and Applied ; also Formal and Material Sciences, with examples of each kind. Also Absolute and Relative, Collective and Distributive, Positive and Privative, Definite and Indefinite Terms.

2. Define Clear, Distinct, Adequate Cognitions and their respective Opposites.

3. What is Logical Division ? and what of dividing Students according to their classes, ages, and residences, as an example of it ?

4. What is Definition ? and what of defining man as a rational animal who is sinful and mortal, as a specimen of it ?

5. State the different kinds of Judgments under the respective heads of Quantity ; Quality ; Relation.

6. What can be inferred, 1. by Opposition, 2. by Conversion, from the Judgment, "Some men are not poets."

7. What is meant by Figure in a Syllogism, and what conclusions can be obtained in the Third Figure, *a.* without, *b.* with Substitutive judgments, and why ?

8. Explain Deductive and Inductive Reasoning ; the great question in the latter, and the criterion of Residual Variations.

9. Define Categories and state those of Aristotle.

10. State whether the following Syllogisms are Categorical or Hypothetical. When Categorical, state the Major and Minor Terms and Premises, with the Mood and Figure ; whether valid or invalid, and if invalid, the name of the particular Fallacy involved, and whether it be Formal, Material, or Semi-logical. If incomplete or complex, as Enthymeme, Sorites, Episylogism, etc., give its name ; also develop, complete, and analyze as above. If Hypothetical, state which species of Hypotheticals, and analyze according to the laws of that species.

a. Every man is an animal,
Every animal is a living creature,
Every living creature is organized.

∴

b. Perseverance enables us to conquer,
Therefore it is useful.

∴

c. All gold is precious,
This mineral is precious,

∴

d. Warm countries alone produce oranges,
Florida is a warm country,

∴ Florida produces oranges.

e. The earth moves either in a circle, ellipse, or straight line,
It does not move in a straight line.

∴

f. If the Atheists are right, the world exists without a cause.
But the Atheists are not right.

∴

g. All the fish that the net enclosed were an indiscriminate mixture of various kinds ;
Those that were set aside and saved as valuable were fish that the net enclosed ;

∴ Those that were set aside and saved as valuable were an indiscriminate mixture of various kinds.

h. A religion attended by miracles is from God, for none but God can work miracles, and he would not work them in behalf of an impostor ;
The Christian religion was attested by miracles, for indubitable evidence proves it ;

∴ The Christian religion is from God.

N. B.—*Question 10th will count one-half as much as all that precedes it.*

COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY.

Metaphysics.--Professor Atwater.

Junior Class, Final Examination, June 19th, 1872.

1. State the several senses of the word Metaphysics—what each includes and excludes; and, comparing it with Psychology, which is a Formal and which a Material Science, and why?
2. State the source of the first principles of Metaphysics, and why they, and the Faculty cognizing them, have been called respectively Intuitive, Supersensual, Regulative, Instinctive.
3. Explain the two philosophic senses of the word Realism, in what three senses General words denote Realities, and how far these do or do not come up to anti-nominalistic Realism.
4. Explain the Subjective and Objective sense of Intuition, Reason, and analagous terms, with the importance of marking it.
5. Compare Kant's doctrine with that of the Sensuous School on Space and Time, with remarks on each.
6. Explain positively and negatively *ens per se* as a mark of substance, and how this bears on Realism and Pantheism.
7. What of knowing Matter and Mind *in themselves*, and of the doctrines of Kant, Hamilton and Dugald Stewart thereon?
8. What is Personal Identity? What are the attributes of Personality? State how certain fundamental moral and Christian truths are implicated in these questions.
9. Explain Hamilton's doctrine of Causality and its refutation in detail.
10. Explain Material, Formal, Final, Efficient, and Occasional Causes.

COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY.

Psychology. -- President McCosh.

Junior Class, Final Examination, June 21st, 1872.

1. What is the Original Knowledge obtained by the senses of Feeling, the Muscular Sense, and Sight?
2. Give a summary of the Knowledge and Ideas obtained by Sense-Perception and Self-Consciousness. Show whether the ideas are concrete or abstract, and in doing so point out the difference between concrete and abstract.
3. On what does the power of Retention depend? What ideas are apt to come up before the mind most frequently and readily?
4. What is the precise nature of the Recognitive Power? How does the mind get the idea of Time in the concrete and abstract?
5. What are the elements involved in Imagination? How does the idea of Infinity arise? What is involved in it?
6. What is the difference between the Simple Cognitive and Comparative Powers? What the relation between them? Illustrate by examples.
7. Show by examples from physical science that there is a correspondence between the Relations perceived by the Comparative Powers and the Relations found in the works of nature?
8. What is the difference between a Phantasm, an Abstract and a General Idea? Give examples of each.
9. What is there more in Cause than invariable antecedence? Give historical notices of opinions.
10. What is the respective place of Appetence and Idea in Emotion? Give examples.
11. What is the difference between Emotion and Will? Is Wish an exercise of Emotion or Will? Is Love a mere Emotion?
12. Show that we get new Ideas by each of the Faculties. Is Locke right when he says we get all our ideas from Sensation and Reflection?

COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY.

PSYCHOLOGY.

DEC. 13, 1872.

1. Wherein does the Method of Induction as applied to Mental Science differ from the same Method as applied to Physical Science ?
2. Give some examples of the effects produced on the organs of the body by the Attention (or Consciousness) being directed towards them.
3. What are the parts of the bodily structure most intimately connected with Mental Action? How would you answer those who say that Thought may be an operation of the brain, say of the cells of the brown matter ?
4. Mention some of the best known classifications of the Faculties of the Mind. What is the precise function of the Simple Cognitive ?
5. What do you know of the Ideal Theory of Sense Perception ? Give historical notices, and examine it.
6. Can we logically infer the existence of body from a sensation or perception in the mind ? State and examine the Inferential Theory.
7. What seems to be the Original Knowledge obtained by each of the Senses ?
8. What is the difference between Extra-Mental and Extra-Organic knowledge obtained by each of the Senses ? By how many of the Senses do we come to know Extra-Mental, and by how many Extra-Organic, objects ?
9. Show how the Senses aid each other in our Acquired Perceptions. Show how we come to a knowledge of the distance and direction of objects by the Sense of Hearing.
10. The ancients said that the Senses deceive us. Mention some apparent deceptions of the Senses, and give the right explanation.
11. Is it enough to say that by Self-Consciousness we know merely the Qualities of bodies, such as Thinking, Feeling, &c. ? What more do we know ? Examine the following statement of Hume :—" I can never catch myself without a perception, and can observe nothing *but* the perception."
12. Name some of the distinguished Properties of Mind not possessed by Matter.

EXAMINATION IN ETHICS, PRINCETON COLLEGE.

DECEMBER 12, 1871.

Part I. Theoretical Ethics.

1. State the logical relation between Cognition, Feeling, Desire and Will ; also the distinction between Animal and Rational Desires.
2. How is the question "What is the Nature of Virtue?" to be determined, and what points are involved in the Cognition of Right by the Moral Faculty?
3. State the true nature of Moral Obligation ; also Paley's analysis of it, with your criticisms thereon.
4. State the Epicurean or Selfish Scheme ; what is, and what is not the true question in regard to it, together with the conclusive arguments against it,
5. What do you say of the sources and purport of the evidence respecting the Moral Quality of the Desires and Dispositions, and of the meaning, and its bearing upon this subject, of the maxim that "Nothing is Moral which is not Voluntary?"

Part II. Practical Ethics.

1. State the ancient fourfold Classification of Duties, together with that of Kant, and give a critical estimate of each.
2. What is duty in regard to Wealth and Poverty? Explain Industry, Frugality, Economy, and their opposite vices.
3. Compare Benevolence and Justice. Show the respective relations of each to Jurisprudence. Also to Perfect and Imperfect, Determinate and Indeterminate Obligations. Nature of these distinctions.
4. State the nature of the Oath, Assertory and Promissory ; also its obligation as compared with ordinary promises.
5. State the Duties imposed by Marriage : also the duties which control its duration, dissolution and suspension.

COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY.

Science and Religion.--Prof. Shields.

Senior Class, Final Examination, June 7th, 1872.

1. What is meant by a Revealed Religion? State and answer the supposed presumptions against such a religion.
2. What is the true province of reason in judging of a Revelation? Show that natural knowledge or Science has its paradoxes as well as Revelation.
3. Answer the objections, that the Christian Revelation is not universal, and that its evidence is not demonstrative.
4. How does Butler classify the Christian Evidences? Explain each class, and state what class should be added as peculiar to our times.
5. How does Bacon classify the Sciences? Give the true classification, and state what Sciences should be added to the classifications of Comte and Spencer.
6. How are reason and revelation adjusted in the scale of the Sciences? and in which Sciences do they respectively predominate? and why?
7. State the religious questions emerging or pending in the several Sciences. Select any one of these controversies and give a brief account of it.
8. Illustrate the Harmony of Astronomy and Geology with Revealed Religion. Prove, by analogy, that the predicted renovation of the earth is not incredible.
9. Describe briefly the two great modern reformations in Science and Religion, and the consequent existing parties as to the problem of their relations.
10. Show how the Theory of Perfect Knowledge and the Final Vindication of Christianity are involved in the Harmony of Science and Revealed Religion.

COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY.

History of Philosophy.--Dr. McCosh.

Senior Class, Final Examination, June 4th, 1872.

1. Expound as clearly as you can Plato's theory of Beauty and of Love, showing how it stands related to his Ideal Theory.

2. What do you know of Anselm? State precisely and examine his argument for the Divine existence, comparing it with that of Descartes.

3. What classification of Causes did Bacon adopt? State fully what was his doctrine as to Final Cause.

4. How did Descartes prove the existence of Matter? Compare his position on this point with that taken up by Reid.

5. When did Locke publish his Essay? State and examine his objections to the existence of Innate Ideas. Is there a sense in which we may or must admit the existence of something innate in the mind? If so, in what sense?

6. State precisely what sort of existence Matter has according to Berkeley? Can his views be met? If so, how?

7. What is Hume's classification of the Relations discovered by the mind? State precisely his doctrine of Cause and Effect considered objectively and subjectively. Has it a sceptical tendency? How can it be met?

8. What are the meanings of the phrase Common Sense? What is the function of Common Sense according to Reid? You are invited to offer comments.

9. What are Kant's Three Ideas of Pure Reason? What objective reality have they? What is his criticism of the Physico-Theological argument for the Divine Existence? How did he save himself from scepticism?

10. What is Hamilton's doctrine as to Infinity? Examine it and say what is the nature of our idea of the Infinite.

11. What is the peculiarity of the Positive Philosophy of M. Comte? Wherein does it seem to differ from the Inductive Method of Bacon? What are its defects?

12. State clearly and examine the Phenomenal and Relativity Theories of Knowledge, and give historical sketches of opinions.

COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY.

HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY.

DECEMBER 19, 1872.

1. State what you know of the doctrine of Heraclitus. In what relation did it stand to the Ionic School? How may it be contrasted with the Eleatic? Did Plato adopt any part of it?

2. Name the founders of the Atomic School. What was their precise doctrine as to atoms and perception by the senses?

3. Contrast Socrates and the Sophists as to their manner, spirit, and tenets, and in doing so specify charges from which the Sophists cannot be successfully defended.

4. In what relation did the Ideal Theory of Plato stand to the Pythagorean system? What truth has modern science shown to be in the one and other of these in regard to physical nature?

5. Give as clear an account as you can of Plato's theory of Beauty and Love, connecting it with his Ideal Theory.

6. What is Plato's doctrine as to the Immortality of the soul? What the arguments by which he defends it?

7. Compare Aristotle's account of the Faculties of the Soul with those of his predecessors, especially Plato. What advance has been made in Psychology since his time?

8. What is Aristotle's definition of Virtue? Explain the phrases. Compare and contrast it with the views given by Socrates and Plato in ancient times, and by Butler in modern times.

9. Name the more distinguished Greek Stoics. Sketch their physical system, more especially their views as to the harmony and perfection of the universe.

10. Name the more eminent Roman Stoics. What is the Stoic doctrine as to Goods and Ills, Indifferents, Pleasure and Suicide?

11. Characterize the Academic and Neo Platonic Sects, showing the relation in which each stands to Plato.

12. Looking to the ancient philosophies, especially those of Plato, the Stoics and Epicureans, show how much need there was of a revelation from heaven at the time when Christianity appeared.

COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY.

FINAL EXAMINATION OF THE FRESHMAN CLASS IN GREEK.

JUNE 22, 1871.

Translate: Ταῦτ' οὖν ἔλεγεν, οὐ τὸν μὲν πατέρα ζῶντα κατορύττειν διδάσκων, ἐαντὸν δὲ κατατέμνειν, ἀλλ' ἐπιδεικνύων, ὅτι τὸ ἄφρον ἄτιμόν ἐστι, παρεκάλει ἐπιμελεῖσθαι τοῦ ὡς φρονιμώτατον εἶναι καὶ ὠφελιμώτατον, ὅπως, ἐάν τε ὑπὸ πατρός, ἐάν τε ὑπὸ ἀδελφοῦ, ἐάν τε ὑπ' ἄλλου τινὸς βούληται τιμᾶσθαι, μή, τῷ οἰκείῳ εἶναι πιστεύων, ἀμελῆ, ἀλλὰ πειρᾶται, ὑφ' ὧν ἂν βούληται τιμᾶσθαι, τούτοις ὠφέλιμος εἶναι.

Parse ζῶντα, παρεκάλει, τῷ, τούτοις.

Composition of κατορύττειν, ἄφρον.

Why is ἀμελῆ in the Subjunctive?

Ἐμοὶ μὲν δὴ Σωκράτης, τοιοῦτος ὢν, ἐδόκει τιμῆς ἄξιος εἶναι τῇ πόλει μᾶλλον ἢ θανάτου. Καὶ κατὰ τοὺς νόμους δὲ σκοπῶν ἂν τις τοῦθ' εὔροι.

Parse τιμῆς, πόλει, σκοπῶν.

Explain fully the optative εὔροι.

Translate: Ὅταν μὲν γὰρ ὑπ' εὐνοίας τὰ πράγματα συστῆ καὶ πᾶσι ταῦτὰ συμφέρη τοῖς μετέχουσι τοῦ πολέμου, καὶ συμπονεῖν καὶ φέρειν τὰς συμφορὰς καὶ μένειν

ἐθέλουσιν οἱ ἄνθρωποι· ὅταν δ' ἐκ πλεονεξίας καὶ πονηρίας τις ὄσπερ οὗτος ἰσχύσῃ, ἡ πρώτη πρόφασις καὶ μικρὸν πταῖσμα ἅπαντα ἀνεχαίτισε καὶ διέλυσεν.

Parse συστῆ, συμφέρῃ, ἐθέλουσιν, ἰσχύσῃ, ἀνεχαίτισε, διέλυσεν, explaining the Subjunctives.

Distinguish between ὅταν and ὅτε; between ἐθέλω and βούλομαι. What do the aorists ἀνεχαίτισε and διέλυσεν denote?

GENERAL QUESTIONS.

1. Trace the connection between the two meanings, "to begin" and "to rule," of the verb ἄρχειν.

2. Explain the Cognate Accusative, and give examples of similar construction in English.

3. State the two kinds of Verbals and distinguish their meanings. How is the verbal in -τέος construed?

4. What two uses of ἄν with the Indicative Imperfect and Aorist? Its use separately and with relatives in the Subjunctive? The optative with ἄν always denotes what?

5. Translate the following sentences, and explain the kind of condition expressed by each.

(a). ἐάν τι ἔχῃ, δώσει.

(b). εἰ τι ἔχοι, δίδοιῃ ἄν.

(c). εἰ τι εἶχεν, ἐδίδου ἄν.

(d). εἰ τι ἔσχεν, ἔδωκεν ἄν. How do (c) and (d) differ?

Translate into idiomatic Greek:

He said that he himself was not present.

He was evidently lying (ψεύδομαι).

I will come if I can (δυνάμει).

If any one of your slaves should run away from you, and you should take him, what would you do with him?

He said that all the citizens ought to confer (*verb. adj.*) benefits on their country (state), when there is any occasion.

COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY.

JUNIOR CLASS—PSYCHOLOGY.

JUNE, 1871.

1. What is the distinction between Sensation and Perception? In what relation do the two stand to each other?
2. What is the distinction between our Original and Acquired Perceptions? Illustrate the distinction by the case of one of the senses.
3. State precisely the nature and the functions of Touch Proper or Feeling, and the Muscular sense.
4. What can be said of Being? What are the elements involved in Substance?
5. State precisely the difference between the Primary and Secondary Laws of Association. How far can the Will regulate the train of Association?
6. Unfold the elements involved in Memory. How may the Memory be improved?
7. What are we to understand by Identity? What by Personal Identity? What forms does the principle of Identity Proper take?
8. What are the Faculties by which Abstraction and Generalization are performed? What are the processes?

9. What is there in Causation more than invariable antecedence and consequence? How is it shown that our conviction as to Causation is intuitive?

10. What precisely is meant by the Appetencies natural and acquired? What place has Appetence in raising up Emotion?

11. What is the effective way of raising Feeling?

12. What is the precise difference between Emotion and Will? What is the precise function of the Will?

COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY.

Greek Language and Literature.

(PROFESSOR CAMERON.)

Senior Class, Final Examination, June 8th, 1872.

1. Give an analysis of the Apology of Socrates.
2. What are the arguments in favor of considering the Apology as the actual defence of Socrates?
3. What were the causes of the trial and condemnation of Socrates; and what motives influenced his formal accusers?
4. Translate the following passage, explaining the historical allusions and archæological matters involved.

Ἐγὼ γάρ, ὦ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, ἄλλην μὲν ἀρχὴν οὐδεμίαν πώποτε ἤρξα ἐν τῇ πόλει, ἐβούλευσα δέ· καὶ ἔτυχεν ἡμῶν ἡ φυλὴ Ἀντιωχίς πρυτανεύουσα, ὅτε ὑμεῖς τοὺς δέκα στρατηγούς τοὺς οὐκ ἀνελομένους, τοὺς ἐκ τῆς ναυμαχίας ἐβούλεσθε ἀδρόους κρίνειν, παρὰ νόμον, ὡς ἐν τῷ ὑστέρω χρόνῳ πᾶσι ὑμῖν ἔδοξε. τότε ἐγὼ μόνος τῶν πρυτάνεων ἠναντιώθη δμῖν μηδὲν ποιῆν παρὰ τοὺς νόμους, καὶ ἐναντία ἐψηφισάμην· καὶ ἐτοίμων ὄντων ἐνδεικνύμαι με καὶ ἀπάγειν τῶν βηρόρων, καὶ ὑμῶν κελυθόντων καὶ βουόντων, μετὰ τοῦ νόμου καὶ τοῦ δίκαιου ᾧ μὴ μᾶλλον με δεῖν διακινδυνεύειν ἢ μεθ' ὑμῶν γενέσθαι μὴ δίκαια βουλευομένων, φοβηθέντα δεσμῶν ἢ θάνατον. καὶ ταῦτα μὲν ἦν ἔτι δημοκρατουμένης τῆς πόλεως. Ἐπειδὴ δὲ ὀλιγαρχία ἐγένετο, οἱ τριάκοντα αὐτὴ μεταπεμφάμενοί με πέμπτον αὐτὸν εἰς τὴν θόλον προσέταξαν ἀγαγεῖν ἐκ Σαλαμῖνος Λέοντα τὸν Σαλαμῖνιον, ἵν' ἀποθάνοι· οἷα δὲ καὶ ἄλλοις ἐκεῖνοι πολλοῖς πολλὰ προσέτατον, βουλόμενοι ὡς πλείστους ἀναπλῆσαι αἰτιῶν.

5. Parse, derive, &c., the verbs and accompanying substantives, explaining particularly the different tenses and the force of the participles.

6. Give an account of the Homeric controversy, stating the arguments for and against the authenticity and the unity of the Iliad.

7. Who were the most eminent prose writers of Greece?

8. Compare Herodotus and Thucydides as to style, truthfulness, critical spirit, &c.

COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY.

Greek Language and History.

(PROFESSOR CAMERON.)

Sophomore Class, Annual Examination, June 11th, 1872.

ΠΡ. Ἐλαφρόν, ὅστις πημάτων ἕξω πόδα
Ἐχει, παραινεῖν νουθετεῖν τε τὸν κακῶς
Πράσσοντ'· ἐγὼ δὲ ταῦθ' ἄπαντ' ἠπιστάμην.
Ἐκὼν ἤμαρτον, οὐκ ἀρνήσομαι·
Θνητοῖς δ' ἀρήγων αὐτὸς ἡδρόμην πόνοους.
Οὐ μὴν τι ποινᾶς γ' ᾠόμην τοίωσί με
Κατισγανεῖσθαι πρὸς πέτραις πεδαρσίους,
Τυχόντ' ἐρήμου τοῦδ' ἀγείτονος πάγου.
Καίτοι τὰ μὲν παρόντα μὴ δύρεσθ' ἄχην,
Πέδοι δὲ βῶσαι τὰς προσερπούσας τύχας
Ἀκούσαθ', ὡς μάθητε διὰ τέλους τὸ πᾶν.

ΩΚ. Ἦκω δολιχῆς τέρμα κελεύθου
Διαμειψάμενος πρὸς σε, Προμηθεῦ,
Τὸν περυγακῆ τόνδ' οἰωνὸν
Γνώμη στομίω ἀτερ εὐθύνων.
Ταῖς σαῖς δὲ τύχαις, ἴσθι, συναλγῶ·
Τὸ τε γάρ με, δοκῶ, ξυγγενὲς οὕτως
Ἐσαναγκάζει, χωρὶς τε γένους
Οὐκ ἔστιν ὄτω μείζονα μοῖραν
Νείμαιμ' ἢ σοί.
Γνώσει δὲ τὰδ' ὡς ἔτυμ', οὐδὲ μάτην
Χαριτογλωσσεῖν ἔνι μοι· φέρε γάρ,
Σήμαιν' ὅτι χροῆ σοι ζυμπράσσειν·
Οὐ γάρ ποτ' ἐρεῖς ὡς ὈκEANΟΥ
Φίλος ἐστὶ βεβρωτότερός σοι.

1. Translate these passages and parse the nouns and verbs, stating the composition, construction, &c.

2. What metres are employed in tragedy, and in what portions of the play do they respectively occur ?

3. Give the schemes of the metres here represented.

4. State the subject of this tragedy, the nature of the offence of Prometheus, and the benefits he claimed to have conferred upon mankind.

5. What was the cause of the Trojan war ? Who were the principal Greek and Trojan heroes ?

6. What is meant by the terms *Hellas* and *Hellenes* ; and what were the chief bonds of nationality among the Greeks ?

7. Give an account of the Legislation of Lycurgus and of Solon ; and show what were the effects of each upon the Lacedæmonians and Athenians respectively.

8. With what Oriental powers did the Greeks successively come into collision, and with what results ?

9. Describe the battle of Marathon.

COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY.

Freshman Class, Final Examination, Friday, June 21st, 1872.

Greek.--Tutor Rommel.

Translate: Ταῦτα δὲ ὀρῶντες, καὶ ὄντι οἷω προεیرهσθον, πότερον τις αὐτῷ φῆ τοῦ βίου τοῦ Σωκράτους ἐπιθυμήσαντε καὶ τῆς σωφροσύνης, ἣν ἐκεῖνος εἶχεν, ὀρέξασθαι τῆς ὀμιλίας αὐτοῦ, ἢ νομίσαντε, εἰ ὀμιλησαίτην ἐκείνῳ, γενέσθαι ἂν ἰκανωτάτω λέγειν τε καὶ πράττειν; Ἐγὼ μὲν γὰρ ἠγοῦμαι, θεοῦ διδόντος αὐτοῖν ἢ ζῆν ὄλον τὸν βίον, ὥσπερ ζῶντα Σωκράτην ἐώρων, ἢ τεθνάναι, ἐλέσθαι ἂν αὐτῷ μᾶλλον τεθνάναι. Δῆλω δ' ἐγενέσθην ἐξ ὧν ἐπραξάτην ὡς γὰρ τάχιστα κρείττονε τῶν συγγηνομένων ἠγησάσθην εἶναι, εὐθὺς ἀποπηδήσαντε Σωκράτους, ἐπραττέτην τὰ πολιτικά, ὧνπερ ἕνεκα Σωκράτους ὠρεχθήτην.

Parse ὀρῶντες, αὐτῷ, προεیرهσθον, ὀμιλίας, ἐώρων, κρείττονε.

How do καὶ and τε differ? Explain the mood of φῆ, and ὀμιλησαίτην. Distinguish between ἐπραξάτην and ἐπραττέτην.

Who are the persons alluded to here, and why introduced? What were the charges against Socrates, and how answered in the first and second chapters of the Mem.?

Translate: Πρὸς δὲ τούτοις, οὐ δοκεῖ σοι καὶ τότε προνοίας ἔργῳ εοικέναι, τό, ἐπεὶ ἀσθενὴς μὲν ἔστιν ἢ ὄψις, βλεφάροις αὐτῆν θυρῶσαι, ἃ, ὅταν μὲν αὐτῇ χρῆσθαι τι δέη ἀναπετάννυται, ἐν δὲ τῷ ὑπνω συγκλείεται; ὡς δ' ἂν μηδὲ ἄνεμοι βλάπτωσιν, ἤθμῳ βλεφαρίδας ἐμφῶσαι.

Parse θυρῶσαι, τί, ἀναπετάννυται. Why Μηδὲ? Βλάπτωσιν, why the subjunctive? Dæmon of Socrates? His religious belief? Method and effect of his teaching? Date of his death?

Translate : *Πολλὴν ὀγ' τὴν μετάστασιν καὶ μεγάλην δεικτέον τὴν μεταβολὴν, ξισφέροντας, ἐξιόντας ἅπαντα ποιούντας ἑτοιμῶς, εἴπερ τις ὑμῶν προσέξει τὸν νοῦν. Ἐὰν ταῦτα ἐθελήσητε ὡς προσήκει καὶ δεῖ περαίνειν, οὐ μόνον, ὧ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, τὰ συμμαχικὰ ἀσθενῶς καὶ ἀπίστως ἔχοντα φανήσεται φιλίππῳ ἀλλὰ καὶ τὰ τῆς δικταίας ἀρχῆς καὶ δυνάμεως κακῶς ἔχοντα ἐξελεγχθήσεται.*

Parse, derive, &c. : *μετάστασιν, ὑμῶν, προσέξει, ταῦτα, ἐθελήσητε, ἀπίστως, ἔχοντα, φανήσεται, δυνάμεως, ἐξελεγχθήσεται.*

Explain the difference between *μετάστασιν* and *μεταβολὴν*, *προσῆκει* and *δεῖ*.

Where was Olynthus, and what was its relation to Athens? Under what circumstances was the Second Olynthiac delivered, and what was its effect upon the Athenians?

How do *οὐ* and *μή* deny? When used?

Different ways of expressing the condition?

Give examples of each.

Translate into idiomatic Greek :

Alcibiades was nearly related to Pericles.

It is not in the power of every one to be his own master.

Whenever he took any city he used to kill all the citizens.

The physician, being informed of what had happened, crossed the river in great haste, and was able to be of more service to the contending parties than any other individual.

Alas, what injustice! The citizens were treated like slaves, and the oligarchy becoming more powerful than ever, condemned multitudes to exile and inflicted the greatest injuries upon the state.

COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY.

EXAMINATION IN GREEK

FOR THE

Stinnecke Scholarship,

SEPTEMBER 13, 1872.

EXAMINERS.

PRESIDENT JAMES C. WELLING, LL.D.,
PROFESSOR C. WISTAR HODGE, D.D.,
PROFESSOR H. C. CAMERON, Ph.D.,
GEORGE S. CAREY, A.M.,
OSCAR KEENE, A.M.

This Scholarship was established upon funds given by the late Henry A. Stinnecke, A. M., of Baltimore, Maryland, who bequeathed to the Trustees of the College of New Jersey a sum of money to found "The Stinnecke Scholarship which shall be given to that person about to enter the Sophomore Class who shall have passed the best examination in the Odes of Horace, the Eclogues of Virgil, and the Latin Grammar and Prosody, as well as the Anabasis or Cyropædia of Xenophon, and the Greek Grammar. Students of the College who have been members of the Freshman Class shall be admitted to such examinations."

"The Examiners shall be five graduates of the College of New Jersey, who shall be appointed by the Trustees one year previous to the examination, and the names of the examiners so appointed shall be published in the College Catalogue for the year. I further direct that the said scholarship shall be held by the successful candidate during his college course unless forfeited by such notorious negligence of his studies as shall in the opinion of the Trustees render him unfit to hold it."

THE ANABASIS OF XENOPHON.

1. What were the object and result of the Expedition of Cyrus? Signification of the title, Anabasis? Trace the route of the Expedition.

2. Who were the principal commanders under Cyrus? Sketch the history and character of Clearchus.

3. What was Xenophon's connection with the Expedition?

4. Describe briefly the *ὀπλίται*, *γυμνήτες*, *πελτασταί*, *ἰππεῖς*, *ἄρματα*, *φάλαγξ*.

5. Translate :

Κῦρος δέ, ὄρων τούς Ἕλληνας νικῶντας τὸ καθ' αὐτούς καὶ διώκοντας, ἠδόμενος καὶ προσκυνούμενος ἤδη ὡς βασιλεὺς ὑπὸ τῶν ἀμφ' αὐτόν, οὐδ' ὡς ἐξήγηθ' διώκειν, ἀλλὰ συνεσπειραμένην ἔχων τὴν τῶν σὺν ἑαυτῷ ἐξακοσίων ἰππέων τάξιν, ἐπεμελείτο ὅ τι ποιήσει βασιλεὺς· καὶ γὰρ ἤδει αὐτόν, ὅτι μέσον ἔχει τοῦ Περσικοῦ στρατεύματος. Καὶ πάντες ὃ οἱ τῶν βαρβάρων ἄρχοντες μέσον ἔχοντες τὸ αὐτῶν ἠγούντο, νομίζοντες οὕτω καὶ ἐν ἀσφαλεστάτῃ εἶναι, ἣν ἢ ἢ ἰσχυρὸς αὐτῶν ἑκατέρωθεν, καί, εἴ τι παραγγεῖλαι χροῖσιν, ἡμίσει ἂν χροῖσιν αἰσθάνεσθαι τὸ στρατεύμα.—I. VIII. 21, 22.

Parse, derive, &c. the verbs and participles, giving the principal parts of the verbs, the stem, the roots, the mood vowels, the tense signs, &c. Explain the two conditional phrases—the force of the subjunctive and the optative,—of the tenses in them, the force of *ἦν*, *ἂν*. *οὐδ' ὡς, ποιήσει, ἤδει αὐτόν ὅτι ἔχει*.

6. Translate :

Ἐπεὶ δὲ οὐκ ἀνίσταντο, αὐτὸς ἔλεγεν· Ἐγὼ, ὦ ἄνδρες, ὁμολογῶ παῖσαι δὴ ἄνδρας ἔνεκεν ἀταξίας, ὅσοις σώζεσθαι μὲν ἤρκει δι' ἡμᾶς, ἐν τάξει τε ἰόντων καὶ μαχομένων, ὅπου δέοι· αὐτοὶ δὲ λιπόντες τὰς τάξεις, προθέοντες ἀρπάζειν ἤθελον, καὶ ἡμῶν πλεονεκτεῖν. Εἰ δὲ τοῦτο πάντες ἐποιούμεν, ἅπαντες ἂν ἀπωλόμεθα.

* Ἦδη δὲ καὶ μάλα κριζόμενον τινα, καὶ οὐκ ἐθέλοντα ἀνίστασθαι, ἀλλὰ προτιθέμενον αὐτὸν τοῖς πολεμίοις, καὶ ἔπαισα, καὶ ἐθιασάμην πορεύεσθαι. Ἐν γὰρ τῷ ἰσχυρῷ χειμῶνι καὶ αὐτὸς ποτε ἀναμένον τινας συσκευαζόμενους, καθεζόμενος συγρὸν χρόνον, κατέμαθον ἀναστὰς μόλις καὶ τὰ σκέλη ἐκτείνας.—V. VIII. 13, 14.

Give the syntax of ὅσοις, ἤρκει, ἰόντων, ἡμῶν, τοῖς πολεμίοις, χρόνον, συσκευαζόμενους.—Explain the force of the indicatives and of the tenses in the conditional sentence, *Εἰ δὲ τοῦτο*—*ἀπωλόμην*; the force of *διὰ* with the genitive and with the accusative—explain the optative in *ὅπου δέοι*, and state the usage of the impersonal verbs.

Decline the nouns in this passage, giving rules for the declension and gender, stating the stem and giving rules for the euphonic changes.

7. Distinguish between the optative and the subjunctive moods.—Explain the four forms of conditional propositions.—Distinguish between *μή* and *οὐ*.—What is the force of the principal and the historical tenses in the dependent moods?—How is a negative command expressed with the present tense? How with the aorist?—State the various uses of the middle voice.

8. a. Ὡςτε οὐ τοῦτο δέδοικα, μή οὐκ ἔχω, ὅτι δῶ ἐκάστῳ τῶν φίλων ἂν εὖ γένηται, ἀλλὰ, μή οὐκ ἔχω ἰκανούς, οἷς δῶ.—I. VII. 7.

What is the force of *μή οὐκ* in this and the following passage? Apply the rules for conditional propositions.—Convert the passage into *oratio obliqua*.

b. *Εἴ τις αὐτῷ δοκοῖ βλακεύειν, ἐλεγόμενος τὸν ἐπιτήθειον ἔπαισεν ἂν, ὥςτε πᾶσιν αἰσχύνην εἶναι μή οὐκ συσπουδάσειν*.—II. III. 11.

Translate the passage.—Explain the moods and tenses.—What difference if *ἔπαισεν ἂν* were read?

c. Ὅσον δὲ χρόνον τὸ ἡγούμενον τοῦ στρατεύματος ἐπιστήσεις, τοσοῦτον ἦν ἀνάγκη χρόνον δεῖ δλου τοῦ στρατεύματος γίγνεσθαι τὴν ἐπίστασιν.—II. IV. 26.

A various reading gives *ἐπιστῆ*. Translate and explain the difference.

d. Ἐπειδὴν δὲ διαπράξωμαι, ἂ δέομαι, ἤξω συσκευασμένοις, ὥς

ἀπάξων ἑμῶς εἰς τὴν Ἑλλάδα, καὶ αὐτὸς ἀπιὼν ἐπὶ τὴν ἑμῶντοῦ ἀρχήν.—II. III. 29.

Translate the passage, and explain the force of the aorist participle, and the force of the aorist subjunctive. Explain the conditional proposition.

e. Ἀλλὰ ἄγε μὲν περιμένετε αὐτοῦ, καὶ ἀναπαύεσθε, ἐγὼ δὲ σκεψάμενός τι ἤξω.—VII. III. 41.

How does this differ from καὶ σκέψομαι τι?

f. Εἰ δέ τις ὁρώη δεινὸν ὄντα οἰκονόμον ἐκ τοῦ δικαίου, καὶ κατασκευάζοντά τε, ἧς ἄρχοι χώρας. καὶ προσόδους ποιῶντα, οὐδένα ἂν πώποτε ἀφείλετο.—I. IX. 19.

Translate. Explain the aorist with ἂν; the condition; ἧς ἄρχοι χώρας.

g. Οὗτος Κύρω εἶπεν, εἰ αὐτῷ δοίη ἰππέας χιλίους, ὅτι τοὺς προκατακαίοντας ἰππέας ἢ κατακάνοι ἂν ἐνεθρεύσας, ἢ ζῶντας πολλοὺς αὐτῶν ἔλοι, καὶ κωλύσειε τοῦ καίειν ἐπιόντας, καὶ ποιήσειεν, ὥστε μήποτε δύνασθαι αὐτούς, ἰδόντας τὸ Κύρου στρατεύμα, βασιλεῖ διαγρεῖλαι.—I. VI. 2.

Translate. Give the rule for the optative without ἂν in *oratio obliqua*. Explain the condition. Why ἂν in the apodosis?

Accentuate and translate: h. *Ἦν γὰρ ἀπαξ ὄνο η τριων ημεριων οδον αποσχωμεν, ουκετι μη δυνηται βασιλευς ημας καταλαβειν.*—II. II. 12.

Explain the difference between *μη δύνηται* and the future indicative.

Distinguish between the two usages of ὥστε in,

i. *κραυγῆν πολλὴν ἐποιούον, ὥστε καὶ τοὺς πολεμίους ἀκούειν ὥστε οἱ μὲν ἐγγύτατα τῶν πολεμίων καὶ ἐφυγον ἐκ τῶν σκηνωμάτων.* II. II. 17.

k. *Οὗτος γὰρ ἐδόκει καὶ πρότερον πολλὰ ἤδη ἀληθεύσαι τοιαῦτα, τὰ ὄντα τε ὡς ὄντα, καὶ τὰ μὴ ὄντα ὡς οὐκ ὄντα.*—IV. IV. 15.

Translate; distinguish between ὄδ and μή. Give the usage of τέ—καί, καί—καί, and τέ—τέ.

9. State the original force of the cases; and give the reason for the government in *ἰέναι τοῦ πρόσω*—*ἔλαβον τῆς ξῶνης τὸν Ὀρόντην*—*ἑστέρησε τῆς μάχης ἡμέρας πέντε*—*μέσον ἡμέρας*—*θεῖν δρόμῳ*—*ταῖς ἀσπίσι πρὸς τὰ δόρατα ἐδοῦπτησαν.*

COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY.

FRESHMAN CLASS.

EXAMINATION IN GREEK, December 16th, 1871.

Translate: Ἀποθωμάσας δὲ Κροῖσός τὸ λεχθὲν εἶρετο ἐπιστροφῆως· Κοίη δὴ κρίνεις Τέλλον εἶναι ὀλβιώτατον; Ὁ δὲ εἶπε· Τέλλῳ τοῦτο μὲν, τῆς πόλιος εὐήκουσης, παῖδες ἦσαν καλοὶ τε κάγαθοί, καὶ σφι εἶδε ἅπασιν 5 τέκνα ἐγγενόμενα καὶ πάντα παραμεινάντα, τοῦτο δὲ οὐτὸ Βίου εὐήκοντι, ὡς τὰ παρ' ἡμῖν, τελευταίη τοῦ βίου λαμπροτάτη ἐπεγένετο· γενομένης γὰρ Ἀθηναίοισι μάχης πρὸς τοὺς ἀστυγείτονας ἐν Ἐλευσίनि, βοηθήσας καὶ τροπὴν ποιήσας τῶν πολεμίων ἀπέθανε κάλλιστα, καὶ 10 μιν Ἀθηναῖοι δημοσίῃ τε ἔθαψαν αὐτοῦ τῆπερ ἔπεσε, καὶ ἐτίμησαν μεγάλως.

Parse: λεχθὲν, εἶρετο, 1. 1; Τέλλῳ, πόλιος, ἠκούσης, 1. 3; σφι, 1. 4; πάντα, τοῦτο, 1. 5; Βίου, (No. 1) 1. 6; ἀπέθανε, 1. 9; δημοσίῃ, αὐτοῦ, ἔπεσε, 1. 10.

Translate: Τὴν μὲν δὴ τυραννίδα οὕτω ἔσχον οἱ Μερμνάδαι, τοὺς Ἡρακλείδας ἀπελόμενοι. Γύγης δὲ τυραννεύσας ἀπέπεμψε ἀναδήματα ἐς Δελφοὺς οὐκ ὀλίγα, ἀλλ' ὅσα μὲν ἀργύρου ἀναδήματά ἐστί οἱ πλεῖστα ἐν Δελφοῖσι· παρέξ δὲ τοῦ ἀργύρου χρυσὸν ἄπλετον ἀνέθηκεν ἄλλον τε καὶ τοῦ μάλιστα μνήμην ἄξιον ἔχειν ἐστί, κρητῆρές οἱ ἀριθμὸν ἔξ χρύσειοι ἀνακίεται.

Parse: ἀπελόμενοι, 1. 2; οἱ, πλεῖστα, 1. 4; του, 1. 6; ἀνακίεται, 1. 7. State how the meaning of the following derivatives is obtained from their primitives: ἄπλετον, ἄξιον, κρητῆρες, ἀναδήματα, ἀργύρου.

Life of Herodotus. Peculiarities of the Ionic dialect.

Use of the *article*? with what words does it occur?

Distinguish the various meanings of αὐτός

When is the Subjunctive to be used?

Translate into idiomatic Greek:

Most people in my time rejoiced when their friends were wealthy.

A certain man was pursuing his slave, but he fled for refuge into the upper city.

The son of Sophroniscus was accustomed to do kind offices to the people in Athens, and having been prosecuted on a charge of impiety (ἀσέβεια), and found guilty, might have escaped if he had obeyed (ἀκούω), his friends.

The judge is suffering from a pain in his jaw, and is at a loss what to do, for if he were to decide at once those with the king would be vexed.

COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY.

JUNIOR EXAMINATION IN LOGIC.

DECEMBER 18, 1872.

1. Point out the subject, copula, predicate, and distributed terms in the following judgments :

Most of the blacks in this country have been slaves.

No one can prosper who is unsteady.

2. State and define the different kinds of Judgments under the different heads, Quantity, Quality, Relation, with what is special in the nature and inferential force of Substitutive Judgments.

3. What is meant by Opposition, and what can be inferred by it, from

No stones are trees, and

Some men are poets.

Develop the logical relation of the Contraries from that of the Contradictories.

4. What is Conversion, and what can be inferred by it from,

All spirits are rational beings.

Some spirits are not fallen.

No spirits are brutes.

5. What do you say of the following reasonings in Opposition and Conversion :

Some islands are fertile ; therefore some islands are not fertile.

All just acts are expedient ; therefore all expedient actions are just.

All trees are not maples ; therefore all maples are not trees.

State whether the following Syllogisms are Categorical or Hypothetical. When Categorical, state the Major and Minor Terms and Premises, with the Mood and Figure ; whether valid or invalid, and if invalid, the name of the particular Fallacy involved, and whether it be Formal, Material, or Semi-logical. If incomplete or complex, as Enthymeme, Sorites, Episylogism, etc., give its name ; also develop, complete, and analyze as above. If Hypothetical, state which species of Hypotheticals, and analyze according to the laws of that species.

6. If the fourth commandment is obligatory, we are bound to set apart one day in seven for religious purposes : but we are bound to do this : therefore the fourth commandment is obligatory.

7. All plants contain cellular tissue,

No animals are plants,

. . . no animals have cellular tissue.

8. A fungus is a plant, for it is either a plant or an animal, and it is not a plant. *an animal.*

9. If this man were wise he would not speak irreverently of Scripture in jest ; and if he were good he would not do so in earnest : but he does it either in jest or in earnest : . . .

10. No carnivorous animals have four stomachs.

All ruminants have four stomachs.

. . .

11. Magnets attract iron, and they have polarity.

. . .

12. The progress of society requires a common standard of weights and measures, for the progress of society requires exchanges ; this requires a correct valuation of property, and this requires a common standard of weights and measures.

13. Insects are not winged, because birds are winged, and insects are not birds.

14. Insects are not fishes, because fish live in water and insects do not.

15. What is the probability of a recurrence next year of a fire in one of our great cities, consuming millions of property, from the fact that such fires have occurred on an average once a year for the last ten years ?

College of New Jersey.

FRESHMAN EXAMINATION IN GREEK.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1872.

TUTOR—JOHN LAIRD.

HERODOTUS.

Translate the passages :

1. Τὸ δὲ ἄργος τοῦτον τὸν χρόνον προεῖχε ἅπασι τῶν ἐν τῇ νῦν Ἑλλάδι καλομένηῃ χωρῇ.

Const. of τοῦτον, χρόνον, ἅπασι, τῶν, Ἑλλάδι, χωρῇ.

Comment on δὲ, προεῖχε, καλομενη.

2. Τὸ μὲν νῦν ἀρπάζειν γυναῖκας ἀνδρῶν ἀδίκων νομίζειν ἔργον εἶναι τὸ δὲ ἀρπασθεισέων σπουδῆν ποιήσασθαι τιμωρέειν ἀνοήτων.

Const. of ἀρπάζειν, ἀνδρῶν, ἔργον, ἀρπασθεισέων, τιμωρέειν, ἀνοήτων.

Notice any special *figure of syntax*.

3. Οὗτος δὲ ὁ Γυγης πρῶτος βαρβάρων τῶν ἡμεῖς ἴδμεν ἐς Δελφοὺς ἀνέθηκε ἀναθήματα μετὰ Μίδην τὸν Γορδίεω Φρυγίης βασιλέα.

Const. of βαρβάρων, τῶν, Γορδίεω.

Point out and explain the *constructio pregnans*.

4. Ὁ δὲ ἀμείβεται Ὁ βασιλεῦ, οὔτε ἄλλοτέ κω παρεῖδες ἀνδρὶ τῷδε ἄχαρι οὐδέεν, φυλασσόμεθα δὲ ἐς σὲ καὶ ἐς τὸν μετέπειτα χρόνον μηδὲν ἐξαμαρτεῖν. ἀλλ' εἰ τοι φίλον τοῦτο οὕτω γίνεσθαι, χρὴ δὴ τὸ γε ἕμὸν ὑπηρετέεσθαι ἐπιτηδέως.

Const. of ἀνδρὶ, ἄχαρι, οὐδέεν, μηδεν, τοι, φίλον, τοῦτο.

Comment on the use of ἀνδρὶ, φυλασσομεθα, μετέπειτα, τὸ γε εμον.

5. Ἀληθείη δὲ λόγῳ χρεωμένῃ οὐ Κορινθίων τοῦ δημοσίου ἐστὶν ὁ θησανρός.

Const. of λόγῳ, χρεωμένῃ.

6. Εἰ δὲ πρὸς τούτοις ἐτι τελευτήσῃ τὸν βίον εἶ, οὗτος ἐκείνος τὸν σὺ ζητεῖς, ὄλβιος κεκλησθαι ἄξιος ἐοτε.

Const. of οὗτος, ἐκείνος, τὸν, ὄλβιος, κεκλησθαι, ἄξιος.

PART II.

1. Define and illustrate by a quotation from Herodotus, *hendiadys*, *anacoluthon*, *cognate accusative*, *idiom*.

2. Distinguish between *δει*, *χρη*; *ευδαιμων*, *ευτυχης*, *ολβιος*.

3. Give the synonyms with accurate definitions of each, of *εμι*, *πραγμα*, *χρονος*.

4. Derive : *χρηστηριον, αξιος, κρητηρ, ανακως, Νομαδων, Πριαμου.*

5. Resolve : *σωφρωνων, μεσαμβριης, αληθης, αυταρχες, απεδος, απιστης.*

6. Force of *απαιτειν, προκατιζων, προσεπικτωμενου, υπολαβοντα, ζαπλουτοι.*

7. Translate : *και ει, ει και, καιτοι. κωπερ, ταυτα χηματα, τα αυτα χηματα.*

8. Translate, tell where found, and give the principal parts of *κληθεντας, οφθεισι, ειλε, εξενεικαι, επεσε, βουλαι, υποδεξας.*

9. Common form for Ionic : *εσαπικνεσθαι, βουλοιατο, απικατο, εβουλεατο, βασιληιοισι.*

PART III.—GRAMMAR.

1. Discuss fully *crasis, elision.*

2. Give the neuter stems of the 3d dec. ; the masc.

3. Peculiarity of *αυτος* in dec. ? Give *all* words similar. Peculiarity of *ουτος* ?

4. Correct where requisite, *απαντσι, διθημ, μελανς, πολεν, πατρει, σιστημ, ποδα.*

5. Account for the forms, *λελοιπα, ηλθον, δους, μελασι, ταυτα, βεβληχα, ησσων.*

6. Give the stem and account for the form of the Nom., *σωμα, φρην, λελυκως, μελαινα, μεγας.*

7. Give the Gen. and Voc. Sing. of *πολιτης, θεος, θυγατηρ, γυνη.* The Gen. Sing. and Nom. Plur. of *ουτος, ονομα.*

8. Compare *αξιος, σωφρων, ηδους, ολιγος.*

PART IV.—LIFE OF HERODOTUS.

Answer the following questions *very briefly* but *definitely.*

When and where was Herodotus born ? His object in composing his history ? From what sources did he derive his information ? His native dialect ? Why write in Ionic ? Mention peculiarities of the Ionic dialect. What are the primary requisites of a historian, and how are they met in Herodotus ? Who founded the "Critical School" ? To what school did Herodotus belong ? Characterize his style, giving its merits and its defects. When and where did he die ? Locate Thurium, Miletus and Halicarnassus.

COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY.

Latin.--Professor Packard.

Senior Class, Final Examination, June 10th, 1872.

PLAUTUS.

Translate :

- I. Recordatus sum multum et diu cogitavi,
Hominem quoius rei, quando natust,
Similem esse *arbitrarer* simulacrumque habere.
Nonarum aedium esse arbitror similem ego hominem.
Quando hic natust.
Auscultate, argumenta dum dico *ad* hanc rem.
Aedes quom extemplo sunt paratae, expolitae,
Factae probe *examussim*,
Laudant fabrum atque aedis probrant.
Atque illut saepe fit : tempestas uenit,
Confringit tegulas imbricesque : ibi
Dominus indiligens reddere alias neuolt.
Venit imber, lauit parietes : perpluont ;
Tigna putrefacit, perdit operam fabri :
Nequior factus iamst usus aedium.
Parentes fabri liberum sunt.
Extollunt, parant *sedulo* in firmitatem
Ut in usum boni sint et in speciem populo.
Perdidi operam fabrorum *ilico oppido*,
Venit ignauia : ea mihi tempestas fuit :
Haec uerecundiam mi et uirtutis modum
Deturbavit detexitque a me ilico.
Continuo pro imbre Amor aduenit ;
Is usque in pectus permanauit, permadefecit cor meum.
Nunc semul res, fides, fama, uirtus, decus
Deseruerunt : ego sum in usu factus nimio nequior.
- II. Iuppiter supremus summis opibus atque industriis
Me *perisse* et Philolachetem cupit erilem filiam.
Ita mali maeroris montem maximum ad portum modo
Conspicatus sum : erus aduenit *peregre* : periit Tranio.
Eqvis homost, qui facere argenti cupiat aliquantum lucri,
Qui hodie sese excruciarum meam *uicem possit* pati ?
Ubi sunt isti *plagipatidae*, *ferritribaces* uiri,
Vel isti, qui trium nummorum causa subeunt *sub falas* ?
Ego dabo ei talentum, primus qui *in crucem* excucurrerit,
Ubi id erit factum, a me argentum petito *praesentarium*.

QUESTIONS.

I. Syntax of *rei*? Explain mood and tense of *arbitrarer*. What popular expression in line 6? Note any ante-classical words or forms in the passage. Give synonyms of *examussin*. Derivation of *ilico* and *oppido*?

II. 1. Note instances of alliteration. Force of Perf. Inf. *perisse*? Give the different meanings of *peregre*. Construction of *vicem*? Why is *possit* Subjunctive? Peculiar formation of *plagipatidae*? Explain *ferritribaces*, *sub falas*, *in crucem*. Classical word for *praesentarium*?

2. The character and condition of Roman slaves as illustrated in the play? Derivation of *Mostellaria*? Title of the play in Greek? Define *fabula palliata*, *togata*, *pratecta*.

1. Into what three general divisions does the play fall? Give the plot of the first two acts. What contrasts of character presented?

2. The origin of the Latin Drama? Its relation to the Punic wars? From whom did Plautus chiefly take his comedies? Wherein does his own originality appear? What are his special excellencies? Name his contemporaries, and their century B. C. and A. U. C.

SCIENCE OF LANGUAGE.

1. Name the branches and subdivisions of Indo-European language and the order of their appearance in history.

2. Why is Indo-European philology so closely connected with the Science of Language?

3. Illustrate the method and value of the comparison of languages in elucidating forms of the English.

4. What in general was the origin of the inflective structure of Indo-European language?

5. Explain the formation of the Greek 2d Aorist; of the Greek 1st Aorist and Future; and of the Latin Future of the 1st Conjugation.

6. Explain the formation of the Subjunctive and Optative moods in Greek, and illustrate by the verb *rego*, Pres. Subj. and Fut. Indic., the use of the same elements in Latin.

COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY.

Latin.--Professor Packard.

Junior Class, Final Examination, June, 1872.

JUVENAL.

Translate :

- I. Visne Salutari sicut *Sejanus* ? habere
Tantundem, atque illi *summus* donare *curules*.
Illum exercitibus praeponere? . . . Quidni
Haec *cupias* ? et qui nolunt occidere quenquam,
Posse volunt. Sed quae praeclara et prospera tantum
Ut rebus laetis par sit mensura malorum ?

Fortem posce animum, mortis terrore carentem,
Qui spatium vitae extremum inter munera *ponat*
Naturae, qui ferre *queat* quoscunque labores,
Nesciat irasci, cupiat nihil. . . .

Lucri bonus est odor ex re

Qualibet. Illa tuo sententia semper in ore
Versetur. Dis atque ipso Iove digna. poetae :
Unde *habeas*, quaerit nemo : sed oportet habere.

CICERO'S LETTERS.

II. De summa republica saepe tibi scripsi. me pacem annum ultra non videre ; et quo propius ea contentio, quam fieri necesse est, accedit, eo clarus id periculum apparet. Propositum hoc est. de quo, qui rerum potiuntur, sunt dimicaturi : quod Cn. Pompeius constituit non pati C. Caesarem consulem aliter fieri, nisi exercitum et provincias tradiderit : Caesari autem persuasum est, se salvum esse non posse, si ab exercitu recesserit. fert illam tamen conditionem, ut ambo exercitus tradant.

QUESTIONS.

1. 1. Who was Sejanus ? Explain *summus curules*. Why is *cupias* Subj. ? Why *ponat* and *queat* ? Why *habeas* ? Mark the feet and caesura of lines 7, 8, 9.

2. Etymology and primitive application of *satira. saturae* ? Define Satire as a branch of Roman Literature. Reasons for its rise and cultivation at Rome and not at Athens ?

3. What satirists preceded Juvenal ? Source and extent of our knowledge of Juvenal's life ? Influence of his literary training upon his Satires ? Contrasts between Juvenal and Horace as to material and style of Satire ? Between Juvenal and Tacitus as to the personal character exhibited in their works ?

II. Explain the phrase *summa republica*. What words are made specially emphatic by their position ? What province did Caesar command at this time ? Of what *contentio* and *periculum* does Cicero speak ? Change the clauses in *oratio obliqua* to *oratio recta*.

COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY.

Latin.--Professor Packard.

Sophomore Class, Final Examination, June 20th, 1872.

TACITUS' HISTORIES.

Translate: *E provinciis, Hispaniae praeerat Cluvius Rufus, vir facundus et pacis artibus, bellis inexpertus.*

Is diu sordidus, repente dives, mutationem fortunae male tegebat, accensis egestate longa cupidinibus immoderatus, et inopi juventa senex prodigus.

What is meant by brachylogy and ellipsis in Tacitus' style? Illustrate by the above sentences.

Translate: *Piso. M. Crasso et Scribonia genitus, nobilis utrimque, vultu habituque moris antiqui, et aestimatione recta severus, deterius interpretentibus tristior habebatur.*

Caecina, decora juventa, corpore ingens, animi immodicus, scito sermone, studia militum illexerat.

Point out the non-concinnity of style in the above sentences, and rewrite them so as to avoid it.

Rewrite the following in *Oratio recta*, and translate:

Fingebat et metum: "praegravem se Neroni fuisse: suspectum semper invisumque dominantibus, qui proximus destinaretur: nocuisse id sibi apud senem principem."

Inde atrox rumor, affirmantibus plerisque interfectos, ac, nisi ipsi considerent, fore, ut acerrimi militum per tenebras et inscitiam ceterorum occiderentur.

Translate and classify the following conditional sentences:

Et praeclarum in servis auxilium, si consensus tantae multitudinis, et quae plurimum valet, prima indignatio elanguescat.

Si te privatus lege curiata apud pontifices, ut moris est, adoptarem, et mihi egregium erat et tibi insigne.

Alium crederes senatum, alium populum.

Explain the Subjunctive Mood and the Tense in the following, and translate:

Aegyptum copiasque quibus coereretur equites Romani obtinent.

Omississet offensas an distulisset, brevitate imperii in incerto fuit.

Ad hoc tantum majori patri praelatus est, ut prior occideretur.

Amicorum libertorumque, ubi in bonos incidisset, sine reprehensione patiens.

Distinguish between the following synonyms:

Non tumultus, non quies, quale magni metus et magnae irae silentium est.

Distinguish *agmen, acies, exercitus; speculator, legionarius, vexillarius, cocatus, vigilis.*

Distinguish between the following uses of the genitive case :

Cura posteritatis, ambitio scriptoris, crimen servitutis, virtutum sterile saeculum, deterrimi servorum

Derive *ambitio, servus, sterilis, saeculum, crimen, deterrimus*.

GENERAL QUESTIONS.

Sub Tiberio et Caio et Claudio unius familiae quasi hereditas fuimus : loco libertatis erit quod eligi coepimus. Give more fully the historical facts and personages involved in this statement.

Give the period covered by Tacitus' life, and name some of his literary contemporaries. Name his works, his chief characteristics as a historian, and the peculiar features of his style of composition.

HORACE.

Translate: Omnes eodem cogimur, omnium
Versatur urna serius ocium
Sors exitura et nos in aeternum
Exilium impositura cumbae.

Rebus augustis animosus atque
Fortis appare ; sapienter idem
Contrahe vento nimium secundo
Turgida vela.

Name the metres and mark the feet of the above stanzas.

COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY.

EXAMINATION IN LATIN

FOR THE

Stinnecke Scholarship,

SEPTEMBER 14, 1872.

EXAMINERS.

PRESIDENT JAMES C. WELLING, LL.D.,
PROFESSOR C. WISTAR HODGE, D.D.,
PROFESSOR H. C. CAMERON, Ph.D.,
GEORGE S. CAREY, A.M.,
OSCAR KEENE, A.M.

This Scholarship was established upon funds given by the late Henry A. Stinnecke, A. M., of Baltimore, Maryland, who bequeathed to the Trustees of the College of New Jersey a sum of money to found "The Stinnecke Scholarship which shall be given to that person about to enter the Sophomore Class who shall have passed the best examination in the Odes of Horace, the Eclogues of Virgil, and the Latin Grammar and Prosody, as well as the Anabasis or Cyropædia of Xenophon, and the Greek Grammar. Students of the College who have been members of the Freshman Class shall be admitted to such examinations."

"The Examiners shall be five graduates of the College of New Jersey, who shall be appointed by the Trustees one year previous to the examination, and the names of the examiners so appointed shall be published in the College Catalogue for the year. I further direct that the said scholarship shall be held by the successful candidate during his college course unless forfeited by such notorious negligence of his studies as shall in the opinion of the Trustees render him unfit to hold it."

THE ODES OF HORACE.

Give an answer from the Odes of Horace to the following questions :

1. Where was Horace born ?
2. What fabulous incident does he connect with his tender childhood, and by which he was marked as an "*animosus infans*" ?
3. Did he begin to write at an early age ? In what metre ?
4. What evidence is there that he had travelled in Greece ?
5. In what battle did he figure, how does he describe the part he bore in it, and how often does he refer to it ?
6. Whom does he celebrate as chief among his comrades in the army ?
7. What accident befell him on his farm, in what terms does he refer to it, and how often ?
8. What perils by sea does he number with his perils on land ?
9. What literary men does he commemorate ?
10. What evidences of his literary pride can you cite ?
11. Did he compose his odes rapidly or laboriously ?
12. Were any of them set to music in his day ?
13. Among what class were his odes most popular ?
14. In what terms does he reiterate his contempt for the common people ?
15. What wines does he mention, where were they produced, and what medicinal virtue does he ascribe to one of them ?
16. What wine is described as having had a deranging effect on the mind of Cleopatra ?
17. Translate the following lines, and explain their full import in regard to Horace :

Vester, Camenae, vester in *arduos*
Tollor *Sabinos* ; seu mihi, frigidum
Praeneste, seu *Tibur* supinum,
Seu liquidae placere *Baiae*. III. iv. 21-24.

Exegi monumentum aere perennius,
Regalique situ pyramidum altius ;
Quod non imber edax, non *Aquilo* impotens
Possit diruere, aut innumerabilis
Annorum series et fuga temporum.
Non omnis moriar ! multa quæ pars mei
Vivabit *Libitinam*. Usque ego postera
Cresecam laude recens, dum Capitolium
Scandet cum tacita Virgine pontifex.
Dicar qua violens obstrepit *Aufidus*,
Et qua pauper aquæ *Dauis* agrestium.
Regnavit populorum, ex humili potens
Princeps *Aeolium carmen* ad Italos
Deduxisse modos. Sume superbiam
Quæsitam meritis, et mihi Delphica
Lauro cinge volens, Melpomene, comam. III. xxx. 1-16.

Doctor Argivae fidicen Thaliae,
Phoebe, qui Xantho lavis amne crines,
Daunia defende decus Camenae,
Levis *Agyieu*.

Spiritum Phoebus mihi, Phoebus artem
Carminis, nomenque dedit poetae.
Virginum primae, puerique claris
Patribus orti,

Deliae tutela deae, fugaces
Lyncas et cervos cohibentis arcu,
Lesbium servate pedem, meique
Pollicis ictum,

Rite Latonae puerum canentes,
Rite crescentem face *Noctilucam*.
Prosperam frugum, celeremque prouos
Volvere menses.

Nupta jam dices: Ego dis amicum
Sacculo festas referente luces,
Reddidi carmen, docilis modorum
Vatis Horati.

IV. vi. 25-44.

Sed quae Tibur aquae fertile praefluunt,
Et spissae nemorum comae
Fingent Aeolio carmine nobilem.

Romae principis urbium
Dignatur suboles inter amabiles
Vatum ponere in choros:
Et jam dente minus mordeor invido.

O, testudinis aureae
Dulcem quae strepitum. *Pieri*, temperas:
O, mutis quoque piscibus
Donatura cyeni, si libeat sonum!

Totum muneris hoc tui est,
Quod monstror digito praetereuntium
Romanae fidicen lyrae:
Quod spiro et placeo, si placeo, tuum est.

IV. iii. 10-24.

18. Name the metre and indicate the scansion of the first four lines in each of the above extracts.

19. What metre is most common in the Odes of Horace?

20. Explain the italicised proper names in the foregoing extracts.

21. When Horace describes himself as *Princeps Aelium carmen ad Italos deduxisse modos*, does he claim to have been the first to write in Sapphic verse? If he does, how do you explain the statement in connexion with the fact that Catullus wrote in Sapphics before him? If he does not, what did he intend by that statement?

22. Translate and explain the following passage:

Da Lunae propere novae,
Da Noctis mediae, da, puer, auguris
Murénae: tribus aut novem
Miscentor cyathis pocula commodis. III. xix. 9-13.

23. Parse the genitive cases in this passage.

24. Among the drinking vessels named by Horace discriminate the following: cyathus; scyphus; patera; poculum; cantharus; cubullus; ciborium.

25. Give with definite rules the syntax of

a. *aere, situ, laude, aquae, populorum, mihi.* III. xxx. 1-16.

b. *amne, puerum, poetae, virginum, patribus, face, frugum, dis, modorum.* IV. vi. 25-44.

c. *nemorum, carmine, votum. dente. piscibus, muneris, digito.* IV. iii. 10-24.

26. Decline the singular and give the nominative and genitive plural of these nouns, stating their gender and declension, and give the stem, the case ending, and account for the resultant form in the first ten.

27. Give the principal parts and state the conjugations of the following verbs, give the stem, tense ending, and personal ending of those in Ode III. 30, and account for the resultant form.

Tollor, placuere. III. iv. 21-24.

Exegi, possit, moriar, crescam, scandet. dicar, obstrepit, deduxisse, quaesitam. cinge, volens. III. xxx. 1-16.

Lavis. defende, dedit, orti, cohibentis, canentes. IV. vi. 25-44.

Præfluunt, fingent, dignatur, ponere, mordeor. libeat, prætereuntium. IV. iii. 10-24.

Distinguish the force of the finite moods. Explain the subjunctives *possit* (III. xxx. 4), *libeat* (IV. iii. 30). How are the supines used?

What are the various uses of the subjunctive mood, and what are the different forms of the hypothetical period?

THE ECLOGUES OF VIRGIL.

1. Give the full title of the Eclogues, and explain its meaning.

2. Translate:

De grege nou *ausim* quicquam deponere tecum:
 Est mihi namque *domi* pater, est injusta noverca:
 Bisque die numerant *ambo* pecus. alter et hœdos.
 Verum, id quod multo tute ipse *fatebere* majus—
 Insanire libet quoniam tibi—*pocula ponam*
 Fagina. caelatum divini opus Alcimedontis:
 Lenta quibus torno facili superaddita vitis
 Diffusos hederâ vestit *pullente* corymbos.
 In medio duo signa, Conon: et—quis fuit alter,
 Descripsit radio totum qui gentibus orbem.
 Tempora quae messor, quae curvus arator haberet?
 Needum illis labra admovi, sed *condita* servo.

Eclogue III. 32-43.

3. Scan the first two lines and mark the quantities.—Parse the words *italicised*.—Why is *ausim* in the subjunctive?—Why should *pocula* be in the plural?—What is the strict meaning of *alter*?—Is the word *quibus*, in 38th line, dative or ablative? and why?—Who was Conon?—To whom does “*et quis fuit alter*” refer?—Why is the epithet “*curvus*” applied to arator?

COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY.

Calculus. -- Tutor Dalrymple.

Junior Class, Final Examination, June 18th, 1872.

1. Differentiate $y=x \sin x$; $y=\log \sec x$; $y=\log \sqrt{\sin x \cos x}$.
2. Obtain subtangent and subnormal for the lemniscate ($y^2=a^2 \cos 2 \omega$.)
3. Prove that radius of curvature in the parabola varies as the cube of the normal.
4. Examine for maxima and minima ordinates $y=x^3-9x^2+24x+16$.
5. At what height above the center of a circular surface must a light be placed so as to illuminate the circumference as much as possible? [The intensity of the light varies as the sine of the angle under which it strikes the circumference, divided by the square of its distance from the circumference.]
6. Integrate $dy=\frac{dx}{x^2}$; $dy=\frac{x dx}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}}$; $dy=\frac{dx}{\tan x}$; $dy=\frac{dx}{x\sqrt{1+x^2}}$.
7. Prove formula for surface of revolution.
8. Rectify the hypocycloid and find surface of revolution.
9. Find volume of the cissoid revolved about its asymptote.

COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY.

Mathematics.--Tutor Dalrymple.

Sophomore Class, Final Examination, June 19th, 1872.

1. To solve a Spherical Triangle: Given (i) two angles and included side; (ii) two sides and included angle; (iii) three angles.
2. Demonstrate the *supplementary* property of polar triangles.
3. Give Napier's Rules for the Circular Parts, and the mode of applying them.
4. Distinguish between *rectangular* and *polar* Co-ordinates.
5. Find equations of the lines passing through the following pairs of points: (0, 1) and (1, -1); (1, 0) and (-1, 1). Find point of intersection of the two lines; also their angle of intersection. Draw the lines.
6. Write the *general* equation of the Circle, and from it obtain the other forms.
7. Obtain equation of the Parabola ($y^2=2px$). What is the equation when the directrix is made the axis of ordinates, and the axis of abscissas passes through the focus?
8. Obtain equation of the Circle, the axes being two adjacent sides (produced) of an inscribed regular hexagon.
9. Given the rectang. equation of the Cissoid of Diocles $\left(y^2=\frac{x^3}{2a-x}\right)$, deduce its polar equation ($r=2a \sin \omega \tan \omega$).
10. ACB is the diameter of a given circle. QS is a parallel chord, bisected at R . AR and BS are joined and produced. Find the locus of their intersection.

COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY.

Freshman Class, Final Examination, June 19th, 1872.

GEOMETRY.

INSTRUCTOR, JOHN LAIRD.

1. Define *geometrical analysis*, *geometrical synthesis*, *demonstration*.
Distinguish between a *direct* and an *indirect* demonstration.
Is the indirect as satisfactory as the direct? Why?
Classes of truths in Geometry?
2. *Theorem*. If one side of a triangle be bisected, the sum of the squares of the other two sides is double of the square of half the side bisected, and of the square of the line drawn from the point of bisection to the opposite angle of the triangle.
3. Define a *rectangle*, a *gnomon*, a *sector*, a *segment*.
What is meant by the *product* of two lines?
What by the *sum* of two straight lines?
4. *Theorem*. If a straight line touch a circle, and from the point of contact a straight line be drawn cutting the circle, the angles made by this line with the line which touches the circle, shall be equal to the angles in the alternate segments of the circle.
5. Define *rectilineal figures*, a *regular polygon*.
One *rectilineal figure* inscribed in another.
A *circle* described about a *rectilineal figure*.
Distinguish between *equal* and *equivalent* figures.
6. Define a *plane*, a *perpendicular* to a *plane*, a *solid angle*, a *parallelepiped*, *axis* of a *cylinder*, *similar cones*.
7. *Theorem*. If a straight line stand at right angles to each of two straight lines in the point of their intersection, it will also be at right angles to the plane in which these lines are.
8. *Theorem*. If a solid parallelepiped be cut by a plane passing through the diagonals of two of the opposite planes, it will be cut into two equal prisms.
9. *Theorem*. If two opposite sides of a quadrilateral inscribed in a circle are equal, the other two sides will be parallel.
10. *Theorem*. In any right-angled triangle, the straight line joining the right angle and the bisection of the hypotenuse is equal to half the hypotenuse.
11. *Theorem*. In any triangle, the square described on the base, is equivalent to the rectangles contained by the two sides and their segments intercepted from the base by perpendiculars let fall upon them from its opposite extremities.
12. *Theorem*. In every right-angled triangle, the square of the hypotenuse equals four times the area of the triangle, plus the square of the difference of the other two sides.

COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY.

FRESHMAN CLASS.—EXAMINATION IN GEOMETRY.

JUNE, 20th, 1871.

1. Define a sector, prism, cone ; also the regular polyhedrons.
2. State the principal steps in a *reductio ad absurdum* demonstration.
3. “ If, from any point without a circle, two straight lines be drawn, one of which cuts the circle and the other touches it, the rectangle, etc.”
4. Demonstrate two propositions from Euclid, involving a quadrilateral inscribed in a circle.
5. “ If a straight line stand at right angles to each of two straight lines in their point of intersection, etc.”
6. Construct an isosceles triangle whose vertical angle shall be four times each of the angles at the base.
7. Divide a circle into two parts, so that the angle in one segment shall be twice the angle in the other segment.
8. Bisect a right-angled triangle by a perpendicular to the hypotenuse.
9. Describe a circle whose centre shall be in one side of a given right-angled triangle, and which shall pass through the vertex of the right angle, and touch the hypotenuse.

10. Prove 47: 1 by the use of Corollary 8: 6. (Euclid.)
11. The common tangent to two circles which touch each other is a mean proportional between their diameters.
12. From a given point two tangents, A D, A E, are drawn to a given circle. A B T is a line passing through the centre, cutting the circle at B and F. D E is joined. Prove that A F is divided harmonically.
13. What is the ratio of the diagonal of a Cube to its edge?

COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY.

EXAMINATION IN ALGEBRA.

DECEMBER 18, 1872.



1. Find *G. C. D.* and *L. C. M.* of $\begin{cases} x^4-1, \\ x^4+x^2-2, \\ x^3+x^2-x-1. \end{cases}$

2. Reduce the following expressions :

$$(I.) \frac{3\sqrt{5}-2\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{10}-\sqrt{6}} \quad (II.) \frac{x+y\sqrt{-1}}{x-y\sqrt{-1}} \frac{x-y\sqrt{-1}}{x+y\sqrt{-1}}$$

3. Extract square root of $x^2+1+\sqrt{x^4+x^2+1}$.

4. Solve : (I.) $x(2x^2+5x+2)(x-x^{1/2}-12)=0$.

$$(II.) \frac{x-6}{\sqrt{x-\sqrt{6}}} + \left(\frac{x-6}{x}\right)^{1/2} = x^{1/2} - \sqrt{\frac{x}{x-6}}$$

5. Develop $(4a^2-5x^3)^6$.

6. Form the quadratic whose roots are $\frac{a+b}{a-b}$ and $\frac{b-a}{a+b}$;

also the cubic whose roots are $1, 1+\sqrt{-1}, 1-\sqrt{-1}$.

7. Find the greatest term in the expansion of $(1-x)^{-n}$ when $x=\frac{7}{12}$ and $n=\frac{8}{3}$.

8. Prove that the number of combinations of n things taken r at a time is equal to the number of them when the things are taken $n-r$ at a time.

9. Solve in full the equation $2x^6+x^5-13x^4+13x^2-x-2=0$.

COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY.

FINAL EXAMINATION OF THE SENIOR CLASS IN ENGLISH LITERATURE.

JUNE 7, 1871.

1. WHICH of Chaucer's Poems are derived from Romance, and which from Italian Sources? Give the motive and plot of the Canterbury Tales.
2. What events disturbed the course of English Literature during the period between Chaucer and Spenser?
3. Describe the allegory of the Faëry Queen, and indicate the Italian poets to whom Spenser was largely indebted.
4. Define the periods of English Literature during which an Italian and a French influence respectively prevailed.
5. What period in the Literary History of Italy, France, and Spain, corresponds to that of "Euphuism" in England?
6. Account by a variety of considerations for the remarkable development of Dramatic Literature during the reigns of Elizabeth and James I.
7. Describe the metre in which the English Ballads were commonly written, and illustrate generally the relation between the genius of a language and its typical versification.

8. Appreciate the quality of Alexander Pope's genius and the influence of his poetical art.

9. Who were the principal British Essayists of the 18th Century?

10. What was the respective share of Steele and of Addison in the writings of the "Tatler," the "Spectator," and the "Guardian?"

11. Tell what is meant by "the Lake School" of British Poets; discuss Wordsworth's Theory of Poetry, and describe the literary character of Coleridge.

12. Give an account of the origin and purport of Tennyson's *In Memoriam*.

COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

JOHN S. HART, Professor.

DECEMBER EXAMINATION, 1872.

SENIORS.

1. (a) Give an account of Wordsworth (dates); give the names merely of the other poets who are described in the same Section.
(b) Give an account of Sydney Smith (dates); give the names merely of six other leading writers on Literature and Politics, who were contemporary with him.
2. (a) Give an account of the Tracts for the Times.
(b) Give an account of the Bridgewater Treatises.
3. (a) Give an account of Tennyson (dates); give the names merely of the other poets described in the same Section.
(b) Give an account of Robert Browning (dates); of Mrs. Browning (dates).
4. (a) Give an account of Dickens (dates); give the names merely of six other leading novelists described in the same Section.
(b) Give an account of Thackeray (dates).
5. (a) Give an account of Carlyle; of Ruskin.
(b) Give an account of Sir Wm. Hamilton; of Buckle.
6. Give the names of six American poets who flourished in the first quarter of the present century, and the title of the work by which in each case the writer is chiefly known.
7. Give an account of Poe (dates).
8. Give an account of Cooper (dates); name four other leading American novelists of the same period, with one work of each.
9. Give an account of Irving (dates).
10. Give an account of the Senatorial Eloquence of the United States, with particulars in regard to any four leading Senators.

NOTE.

The first time that the class will meet me next term, which will be on Wednesday, Jan. 14th, they will have partly a Recitation and partly a Lecture.

The Recitation will be on pp. 3-12 of Craik's Outlines of the History of the English Language.

The Lecture will be on Shakespeare's Play, The Two Gentlemen of Verona, and the Play should be read beforehand in order to an understanding of the Lecture.

The Essays hereafter will be due on Saturday morning at Chapel, instead of Friday morning at recitation.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

JOHN S. HART, Professor.

DECEMBER EXAMINATION, 1872.

JUNIORS.

1. (a) Define English Literature, stating what it includes, and into what two parts it is divided; state the general subject of Chapter I., and the dates in which it is included; give an account of the Brut of Layamon; give the names merely of the other works described in this Chapter.

(b) State the general subject of Chapter II., the dates in which it is included, and the leading political events with which it is connected; give an account of Gower; give the names merely of the other writers described in this Chapter.

2. (a) State the general subject of Chapter III., and the dates in which it is included; give an account of Dunbar; give the names merely of the other writers described in this Chapter.

(b) State the general subject of Chapter IV., the dates in which it is included, and the leading public events and men with which it is connected; give an account of Sir Thomas More; give the names merely of the other writers described in this Chapter.

3. (a) State the general subject of Chapter V., and the leading public events and men with which it is connected; give an account of Sir Philip Sidney; give the names merely of the other writers described in this chapter, not including those in fine print.

(b) State the general subject of Chapter VI.; give an account of the rise of the English Drama down to the time of Shakespeare; give an account of Ben Jonson (dates).

4. (a) State the general subject of Chapter VII.; state how Chapters V., VI., and VII. are related to each other in respect to time; give an account of Bacon (dates).

(b) Give an account of Roger Ascham; John Napier; Capt. John Smith.

5. (a) Give an account of the following English Versions of the Bible: Wycliffe's, Tyndale's, Geneva.

(b) Give an account of the formation of the English Book of Common Prayer; of the Shorter Catechism.

6. Describe in general terms the plan of the Canterbury Tales, and give a more particular account of the Prologue.

7. Give an account of the Knight's Tale.

8. Describe the plan and objects of the Fairy Queen, and name the leading adventures of the First Book.

9. Give the general characteristics of Spenser as a poet.

10. Give an account of the life and writings of Sir Walter Raleigh (dates).

NOTE.

The first time that the class will meet me next term, which will be on Thursday, Jan. 9th, they will have partly a Recitation and partly a Lecture.

The Recitation will be on pp. 141-156. Milton, Waller, and Cowley are to be studied in full. All the other poets described in the Section, including those in fine print, are to be studied only so far as to give the following particulars of each: 1. His name; 2. The kind of poetry for which he was chiefly known, whether dramatic, lyric, pastoral, &c.; 3. The title of one of his principal publications.

The Lecture will be on Shakespeare's Play, The Two Gentlemen of Verona, and the Play should be read beforehand in order to an understanding of the Lecture.

The Essays hereafter will be due on Saturday morning at Chapel, instead of Friday morning at recitation.

R h e t o

SOPHOMORE

SE.

1. Give the five general Rules for name the subdivisions under each Rule.
2. Explain what is meant by Squinting example of it.
3. What are some of the ways in which Ambiguous Pronouns ?
4. Point out whatever is faulty in the following sentence, rule or rules of construction violated, and then rewrite the sentence avoid the fault or faults : (1.) " I move the appointment of a committee to report what alterations are necessary to the next General Assembly." (2.) "They expect the overthrow of all the old traditions of a race, whose religion, customs, and laws run from time immemorial, in the twinkling of an eye."
5. Correct in like manner the following sentences : (1.) "She was fond, however, of literary society, as is shown by her friendship for Mrs. Rowe, (she was the authoress of the letter signed Cleora in Mrs. Rowe's Collection); Thomson, whom she kindly patronized, (who dedicated to her the first edition of his Spring) ; Dr. Watts, (who dedicated to her his Miscellaneous Thoughts in Prose and Verse); and Shenstone, (who addressed to her his Ode on Rural Elegance.)" (2.) "Piozzi died in 1809, but in 1819-20 his sprightly widow showed, not only that her physical elasticity was preserved, by dancing with great spirit at public balls, but that her susceptibilities were yet warm, by falling in love with Conway, the handsome actor."

FIGURES.

6. Explain what is meant in Rhetoric by a Figure ; name the thirteen different kinds of Figures ; give a definition of each.
7. Give the six rules to be observed in the use of Simile.
8. State the points of likeness and unlikeness between Metaphor and Simile ; give the five rules to be observed in the use of Metaphor.
9. Point out and analyze the Figures in the following examples, and then rewrite the examples, expressing fully the meaning, and using so far as possible the same words, but using no Figures : (1.) "Government patronage should not be so dispensed as to train up a population to the one pursuit of boring gimlet-holes into the treasury, and then of seeking to enlarge them, as rapidly as possible, into auger-holes." (2.) "For we know that if our earthly house of this tabernacle were dissolved, we have a building of God, a house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens."
10. In like manner, analyze and rewrite the following examples : (1.) "Scarce one commentator on Shakespeare but thought he could gauge like an ale-firkin that intuition whose edging shallows may have been sounded, but whose abysses, stretching down amid the sunless roots of Being and Consciousness, mock the plummet." (2.) "The Gothic Shakespeare often superimposed, upon the slender column of a single word, that seems to twist under it, but does not,—like the quaint shafts in cloisters,—a weight of meaning which the modern architects of sentences would consider wholly unjustifiable by correct principle."

COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY.

Rhetoric. -- Tutor Turner.

Freshman Class, Final Examination, June 20th, 1872.

Explain Purity, Propriety, and Precision, in reference to the selection and use of words. What classes of words does Purity of diction reject?

Give "Campbell's Law" as to the use which determines the legitimacy of a word.

Criticise the following words in reference to the foregoing qualities of diction :

Gallantness, orate, donate : discover and invent ; difficulty and obstacle.

Correct the following :

"The oration which was delivered by this gentleman was considered to be the best and most eloquent of all the others."—*Nassau Lit.*

Name and define the various rhetorical Figures, with special cautions as to the use of Simile and Metaphor.

Point out the figures in the following quotations, correcting also any mistakes in the use of figurative language :

"I bridle in my struggling muse with pain,
That longs to launch into a bolder strain."

—*Addison.*

"The charm dissolves apace,
And as the morning steals upon the night,
Melting the darkness, so their rising senses
Begin to chase the ignorant fumes that mantle
Their clearer reason."

—*Shakespeare.*

"As glorious
As is the winged messenger from heaven,
* * * * *
When he bestrides the lazy pacing clouds,
And sails upon the bosom of the air."

—*Shakespeare.*

Name and define the Special Properties of Style. Give an account of Sublimity and Beauty, and state how they appear in discourse.

Give some hints as to the conduct of a discourse in all its parts.

CALENDAR

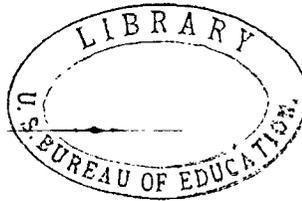
OF THE

COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY,

FOR THE

ACADEMICAL YEAR,

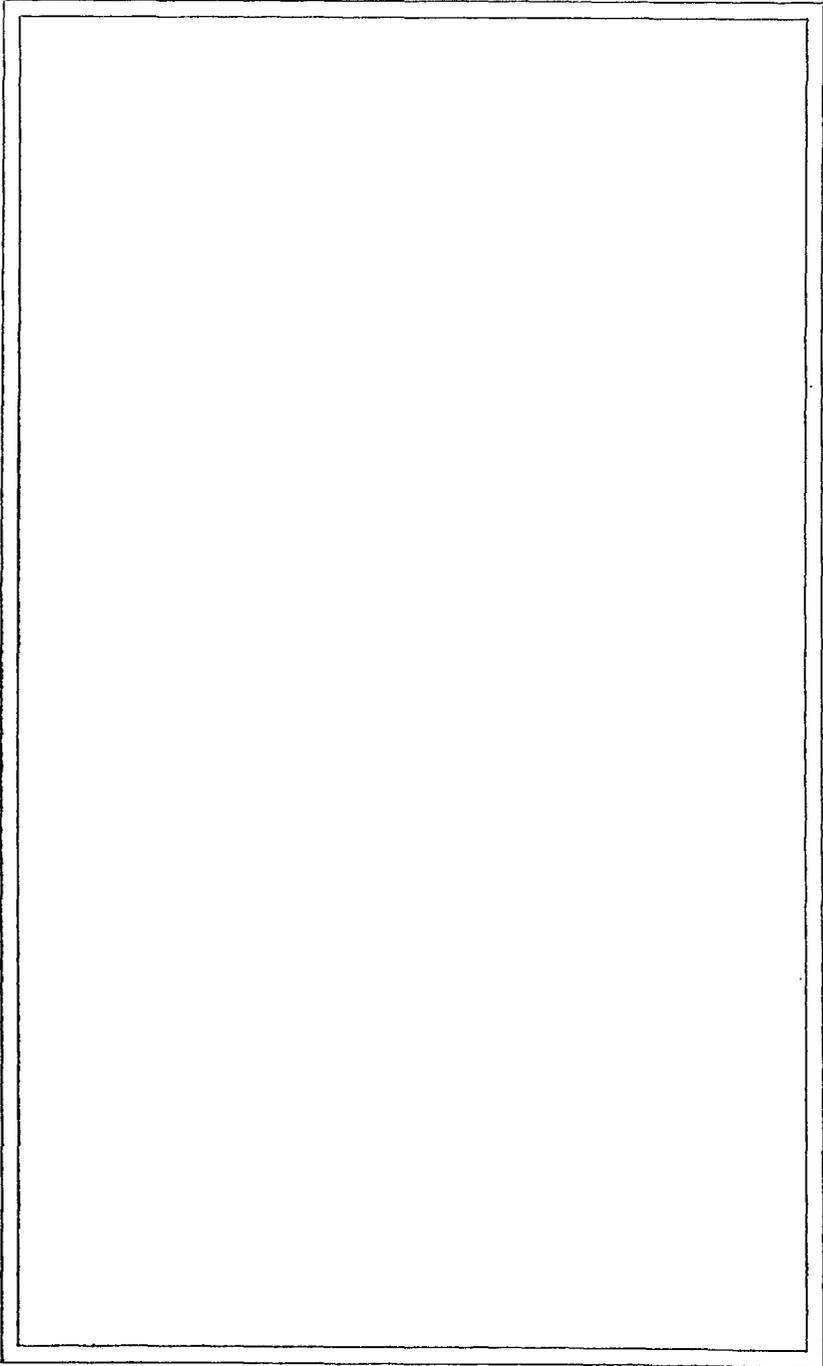
1871--'72.



PRINCETON, N. J.

CHARLES S. ROBINSON, PRINTER.

1872.



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The names inserted are of distinguished Graduates, Officers, and Benefactors of the College.

CXXVTH ACADEMICAL YEAR.

SEPTEMBER, 1871.

1	Fr.	Ephraim Brevard, N. C., Class of 1768, drew up the Mecklen. Resolutions of [Indep., 1775.
2	Sat.	
3	SU.	
4	Mo.	
5	Tu.	
6	We.	
7	Th.	
8	Fr.	Wm. Paterson, Class of 1763, Mem. Cont. Cong., U. S. Sen., died 1806.
9	Sat.	J. H. Hobart, Class 1793, Bishop of N. Y., died 1830.
10	SU.	
11	Mo.	
12	Tu.	
13	We.	FIRST TERM BEGINS. <i>College assembles at 3 o'clock, P. M.</i>
14	Th.	{ <i>Matriculation 9 A. M. Re-exam'n 10 A. M. Elect. Classes enrolled 12 M.</i> { <i>College Charter granted by George II., 1748.</i>
15	Fr.	
16	Sat.	{ <i>Whig Hall dedicated, 1838.</i> Const., 1787. { <i>Prof. Wm. Churchill Houston, Class 1768, Mem. Cont. Cong., signed U. S.</i>
17	SU.	<i>Sermon at 11 o'clock A. M. President's Biblical Lecture at 2½ P. M.</i>
18	Mo.	
19	Tu.	
20	We.	
21	Th.	
22	Fr.	
23	Sat.	{ <i>Congress attended Commencement, last Wednesday September, 1783.</i> { <i>General Washington addressed by Valedictorian Ashbel Green.</i>
24	SU.	
25	Mo.	{ <i>Lieut. Winfield Scott, returning from Lundy's Lane, attended Commence-</i> { <i>ment, 1814. Received Hon. A. M. Addressed by Valedictorian Bloomfield</i> { <i>McIlvaine.</i>
26	Tu.	
27	We.	
28	Th.	
29	Fr.	North College named Nassau Hall by Governor Belcher, 1756.
30	Sat.	

CXXVTH ACADEMICAL YEAR.

OCTOBER, 1871.

1	SU.	Nassau Hall occupied as Hospital for Continental Troops, 1778.
2	Mo.	John Mac Knight, Pa., Class 1773, Pres. Dickinson College, born 1751.
3	Tu.	Robert Finley, Class 1787, Father of Afr. Col., Pres. Uni. Ga., died 1817.
4	We.	
5	Th.	{ M. Dickerson, N. J., Class 1789, Gov., U. S. Sen., Sec. Navy, died 1853. { Chester Butler, Pa., Class of 1817, U. S. Sen., died 1850.
6	Fr.	
7	Sat.	David Stone, N. C., Class of 1788, Gov., Ch. Just., U. S. Sen., died 1818.
8	SU.	
9	Mo.	Jonathan Dayton, N. J., Class of 1776, M. Cont. Con., Const. Conv., U. S. Sen., [died 1824.]
10	Tu.	
11	We.	Professor George M. Giger, Class of 1841, died 1865.
12	Th.	John De Witt, N. Y., Class 1809, Divine, Author, Prof., died 1831.
13	Fr.	First Meeting of Trustees, 1748.
14	Sat.	Jonathan Dickinson Sergeant, Class of 1762, Mem. of Cont. Congress, died [1793.]
15	SU.	
16	Mo.	
17	Tu.	
18	We.	
19	Th.	
20	Fr.	
21	Sat.	{ Professor Walter Minto, died 1796. [died 1811. { John Forsyth, Va., Class 1799, Gov., Sen., Min. to Spain, U. S. Sec. of State,
22	SU.	College originated at Elizabethtown under Pres. Dickinson, 1746.
23	Mo.	
24	Tu.	
25	We.	
26	Th.	
27	Fr.	President James McCosh inaugurated, 1868.
28	Sat.	<i>Senior Orations, First Division, 11 A. M.</i>
29	SU.	
30	Mo.	
31	Tu.	

CXXVTH ACADEMICAL YEAR.

NOVEMBER, 1871.

1	We.	Jonathan Mason, Class 1774, U. S. Sen. from Mass., died 1831.
2	Th.	Frederick Beasley, Pa., Class 1797, Provost of Univ. of Pa., died 1845.
3	Fr.	
4	Sat.	<i>Senior Orations, 2d Division.</i>
5	SU.	
6	Mo.	
7	Tu.	
8	We.	William Richardson Davie, N. C., Class of 1776, Gov., Sen., Mem. of Const. [Conv., Amb. to France, died 1820.]
9	Th.	Inauguration of Pres. Aaron Burr, and First Annual Commencement, 1748.
10	Fr.	
11	Sat.	<i>Senior Orations, 3d Division.</i>
12	SU.	
13	Mo.	
14	Tu.	
15	We.	
16	Th.	John McMillan, Class of 1772, Pres. of Jefferson College, died 1833.
17	Fr.	
18	Sat.	<i>Senior Orations, 4th Division.</i>
19	SU.	
20	Mo.	Professor Albert B. Dod, Class of 1822, died 1845.
21	Tu.	
22	We.	John Dunlap, Pa., Class of 1773, Pres. Jefferson College, died 1818.
23	Th.	<i>Thanksgiving Day.</i>
24	Fr.	John Sergeant, Pa., Class of 1795, Amb. to Panama Cong., died 1852.
25	Sat.	Pres. Witherspoon and Nathaniel Scudder, Class 1751, signed Arts. Conf., 1778.
26	SU.	{ Oliver Ellsworth, Conn., Class of 1766, Ch. Just. of U. S., died 1807. { John Ewing Calhoun, Class of 1774, U. S. Sen., died 1802.
27	Mo.	
28	Tu.	
29	We.	
30	Th.	{ Nathaniel Niles, Vt., Class of 1766, Mem. Cont. Cong., died 1828. { John Watson, Class of 1797, First Pres. of Jeff. Coll., died 1802.

CXXVTH ACADEMICAL YEAR.

DECEMBER, 1871.

1	Fr.	John Henry, Md., Class of 1769, Gov., Mem. of Cont., Cong., U. S. Sen., died [1798.
2	Sat.	<i>Senior Orations, 6th Division.</i>
3	SU.	
4	Mo.	Wm. B. Giles, Va., Class 1782, Gov., U. S. Sen., died 1830. Joseph Owen, Class [1835, Pres. Allahabad College, died 1870.
5	Tu.	
6	We.	
7	Th.	
8	Fr.	
9	Sat.	
10	SU.	
11	Mo.	<i>Sessional Examinations begin.</i>
12	Tu.	Samuel Doak, Pa., Class of 1775, Pres. of Tenn. College, died 1830.
13	We.	Tapping Reeve, Conn., Class 1763, founder Litchfield Law School, died 1823.
14	Th.	James A. Pierce, Va., Class 1822, Prof., U. S. Sen. from Md., born 1805.
15	Fr.	
16	Sat.	
17	SU.	Professor Matthew B. Hope died, 1859.
18	Mo.	Philip Frenau, Class of 1771, Revolutionary Poet, died 1832.
19	Tu.	FIRST TERM ENDS. Smith Thompson, N. Y., Class 1788, Sec. of Navy, U. [S. Justice, died 1832.
20	We.	<i>Names of Junior Orators announced.</i>
21	Th.	
22	Fr.	George W. Crawford, Ga., Class 1820, Gov., U. S. Sec. of War, born 1801.
23	Sat.	David Hosack, N. Y., Class of 1789, founder of Museum, died 1835.
24	SU.	James A. Bayard, Del., Class of 1777, U. S. Sen., Peace Commissioner at [Ghent, 1814.
25	Mo.	
26	Tu.	Abraham B. Venable, Class of 1780, U. S. Sen., died 1811.
27	We.	
28	Th.	
29	Fr.	
30	Sat.	
31	SU.	

CXXVTH ACADEMICAL YEAR.

JANUARY, 1872.

1	Mo.	John M. Berrien, Ga., Class of 1796, U. S. Sen., Att. Gen., died 1856.
2	Tu.	British troops quartered in Nassau Hall, 1777.
3	We.	Battle of Princeton, 1777.
4	Th.	Arnold Naudain, Del., Class of 1806, U. S. Sen., died 1872.
5	Fr.	
6	Sat.	John Linn, Class of 1769, Mem. of Cont. Cong., died 1821.
7	SU.	
8	Mo.	
9	Tu.	
10	We.	WINTER TERM BEGINS. <i>College assembles at 3 P. M.</i>
11	Th.	<i>Examinations 10 A. M.</i>
12	Fr.	Gymnasium dedicated, 1870. <i>Literary Societies meet.</i>
13	Sat.	
14	SU.	<i>Sermon by the President at 11 A. M. Biblical Lecture at 2 P. M.</i>
15	Mo.	Robert Goodloe Harper, Class of 1785, Maj.-Gen., U. S. Sen., died 1825.
16	Tu.	
17	We.	
18	Th.	
19	Fr.	
20	Sat.	
21	SU.	
22	Mo.	
23	Tu.	William Gaston, N.C., Class of 1796, Judge, U. S. Rep., died 1844.
24	We.	College removed from Newark to Princeton, 1753.
25	Th.	
26	Fr.	
27	Sat.	{ Joseph Caldwell, N. C., Class of 1791, Pres. of Univ. of N. C., died 1825. { Present system of grading adopted, 1834.
28	SU.	Professor Joseph Addison Alexander, Class of 1825, died 1861.
29	Mo.	
30	Tu.	
31	We.	

CXXVTH ACADEMICAL YEAR.

FEBRUARY, 1872.

1	Th.	Thomas H. Skinner, N. C., Class of 1809, Theol. Prof., died 1871.
2	Fr.	
3	Sat.	
4	SU.	Philadelphian Society organized, 1825.
5	Mo.	
6	Tu.	
7	We.	
8	Th.	
9	Fr.	
10	Sat.	
11	SU.	
12	Mo.	
13	Tu.	
14	We.	
15	Th.	
16	Fr.	{ Wm. Pennington, N. J., Class of 1813, Gov., Speak. Ho. Reps., died 1862. { President Jonathan Edwards inaugurated, 1758.
17	Sat.	{ Geo. W. Campbell, Tenn., Class of 1794, U. S. Sen., Sec. Treas., died 1848. { Wm. L. Dayton, N. J., Class of 1823, U. S. Sen., Amb. to France, born 1807.
18	SU.	
19	Mo.	
20	Tu.	
21	We.	
22	Th.	{ Washington's Birthday. { Jeremias Van Rensselaer, N. Y., Class of 1758, Gov., died 1810.
23	Fr.	{ John Rutherford, Class of 1776, U. S. Sen., died 1840. { Prof. Andrew Hunter, Class of 1772, died 1823.
24	Sat.	
25	SU.	
26	Mo.	
27	Tu.	{ Nicholas Biddle, Class of 1801, Pres. of U. S. Bank, died 1844. { Nassau Bible Society organized, 1814.
28	We.	Samuel Spring, Mass., Class of 1771, Patriot, Divine, Author, born 1746.
29	Th.	

CXXVTH ACADEMICAL YEAR.

MARCH, 1872.

1	Fr.	Gunning Bedford, Del., Class of 1771, M. Cont. Cong., Const. Con., died 1812.
2	Sat.	R. H. Bayard, Del., Class of 1814, U. S. Sen., Amb. to Belg., died March 4, 1868.
3	SU.	
4	Mo.	(James Madison, Class of 1771, President of U. S., 1813. Aaron Burr, Class of 1772, Vice President of U. S., 1801. George M. Dallas, Class of 1810, Vice Pres. of U. S., 1845.
5	Tu.	
6	We.	First Burning of Nassau Hall, 1802.
7	Th.	Richard Stockton, N. J., Class of 1779, U. S. Sen., died 1828.
8	Fr.	
9	Sat.	
10	SU.	Second Burning of Nassau Hall, 1855.
11	Mo.	
12	Tu.	
13	We.	College Charter amended and renewed after Revolution, 1780.
14	Th.	William Meade, Class of 1808, Bishop of Va., died 1862.
15	Fr.	
16	Sat.	
17	SU.	
18	Mo.	H'y Brockholst Livingston, N. Y., Class of 1774, Gov., U. S. Just., died 1823.
19	Tu.	
20	We.	
21	Th.	
22	Fr.	President Jonathan Edwards, died 1758.
23	Sat.	
24	SU.	
25	Mo.	Henry Lee, Va., Class of 1773, "Light Horse Harry," Gov., U. S. Sen., died (1818.
26	Tu.	
27	We.	
28	Th.	
29	Fr.	Jesse Root, Conn., Class of 1756, Col., Mem. of Cont. Cong., died 1822.
30	Sat.	
31	SU.	

CXXVTH ACADEMICAL YEAR.

APRIL, 1872.

1	Mo.	John W. Walker, Class of 1806, U. S. Sen., died April, 1823.
2	Tu.	
3	We.	
4	Th.	
5	Fr.	
6	Sat.	
7	SU.	Morgan Lewis, N. Y., Class of 1773, Gov., U. S. Sen., died 1844.
8	Mo.	<i>Sessional Examinations of Freshman and Sophomore Classes.</i> <i>Junior Examination in Geology, Mechanics and Logic.</i> <i>Senior Examination for A. B. in the required Latin, Greek and Mathematics.</i> <i>Senior Examination in Geology and German.</i>
9	Tu.	
10	We.	
11	Th.	
12	Fr.	
13	Sat.	James Iredell, N. C., Class 1806, Gov., U. S. Sen., d. 1853. Frederick Freling-
14	SU.	huysen, Class 1770, Mem. Cont. Cong., d. 1804.
15	Mo.	Pierpont Edwards, Conn., Class of 1768, Mem. Cont. Cong., died 1826.
16	Tu.	SECOND TERM ENDS. George M. Bibb, Class of 1792, U. S. Sen., Sec. of
17	We.	Theodore D. Romeyn, N. Y., Class of 1765, Divine, Author, died 1804. (Treas., died 1850.)
18	Th.	
19	Fr.	
20	Sat.	Aaron Ogden, N. J., Class of 1773, Gov., U. S. Sen., died 1839.
21	SU.	Patrick Noble, S. C., Class of 1806, Gov. of S. C., died 1840.
22	Mo.	
23	Tu.	
24	We.	THIRD TERM BEGINS. <i>College assembles at 3 o'clock, P. M.</i>
25	Th.	<i>Re-examinations at 10 o'clock, A. M.</i>
26	Fr.	<i>Literary Societies meet.</i>
27	Sat.	
28	SU.	<i>Sermon at 11 A. M. Biblical Lecture at 2½ P. M.</i>
29	Mo.	
30	Tu.	John Beatty, Class of 1769, Mem. of Cont. Cong., died 1826.

CXXVTH ACADEMICAL YEAR.

MAY, 1872.

1	We.	
2	Th.	Dr. Elias Boudinot, Founder of Museum and Fellowships, born 1740.
3	Fr.	George M. Troup, Ga., Class of 1797, Gov., U. S. Sen., died 1856.
4	Sat.	Charles Fenton Mercer, Class of 1797, U. S. Gen. and Rep., died 1858.
5	SU.	
6	Mo.	
7	Tu.	
8	We.	David Ramsay, Class of 1765, Pres. of U. S. Cong., died 1815.
9	Th.	
10	Fr.	James Burnet, Class of 1791, Pres. Med. Col., U. S. Sen., died 1853.
11	Sat.	
12	SU.	
13	Mo.	Samuel Livermore, N. H., Class of 1752, Memb. of Cont. Cong., Gov., Pres. of [U. S. Sen., died May, 1803.
14	Tu.	
15	We.	
16	Th.	
17	Fr.	Persifer F. Smith, Pa., Class of 1815, Gen. U. S. A., died 1868.
18	Sat.	
19	SU.	President Ashbel Green, Class of 1783, died 1848.
20	Mo.	
21	Tu.	
22	We.	
23	Th.	
24	Fr.	Edward Livingston, Class of 1781, U. S. Sen., Sec. of State, Amb. to France, [died 1831.
25	Sat.	Pres. Philip Lindsley, Class of 1804, Founder of Uni. of Tenn, died 1855.
26	SU.	{ James Rush, Pa., Class of 1805, Author, Founder Ridgway Lib., died 1869. { Richard Stockton Field, Class of 1821, U. S. Sen., died 1870.
27	Mo.	
28	Tu.	Corner-stone of Re-union Hall laid by General Assembly, 1870.
29	We.	
30	Th.	
31	Fr.	

CXXVTH ACADEMICAL YEAR.

JUNE, 1872.

1	Sat.	<i>Prize Essays to be given in.</i>
2	SU.	
3	Mo.	<i>Final Examination for A. B. in Senior Year Studies.</i>
4	Tu.	
5	We.	
6	Th.	
7	Fr.	
8	Sat.	William Graham, Pa., Class of 1773, Founder of Lib. Hall (Wash. Lee Coll.,) ^{[died 1799,}
9	SU.	Samuel L. Southard, N. J., Class of 1804, Gov., U. S. Sec. of Navy, Pres. of U. ^{[S. Sen., born 1787.}
10	Mo.	
11	Tu.	<i>Commencement First Honors announced.</i>
12	We.	
13	Th.	
14	Fr.	Joseph R. Ingersoll, Pa., Class of 1804, Amb. to Eng., D. C. L. Oxon, born 1786.
15	Sat.	
16	SU.	Robert H. Chapman, Class of 1789, Pres. of Univ. of N. C., died 1833.
17	Mo.	<i>Annual Examinations of Lower Classes.</i>
18	Tu.	
19	We.	<i>Special Examinations for Prizes and Fellowships.</i>
20	Th.	
21	Fr.	President Witherspoon elected to Cont. Cong., 1776.
22	Sat.	Jno. Ewing, Md., Class of 1754, Provost of Univ. of Pa., born 1732.
23	SU.	<i>President's Baccalaureate Sermon.</i> Cong. met in Nassau Hall, Elias Boudinot,
24	Mo.	<i>Senior Class Day.</i> President Maclean, Class of 1816, inaugurated 1854. ^{(a Trustee, presiding, 1783.}
25	Tu.	<i>Anniversary of Literary Societies. Junior Orations.</i>
26	We.	CXXV th ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT.
27	Th.	<i>Examinations for Entrance.</i>
28	Fr.	President U. S. Grant attended Commencement, 1871.
29	Sat.	
30	SU.	

CXXVTH ACADEMICAL YEAR:

JULY, 1872.

1	Mo.	
2	Tu.	
3	We.	
4	Th.	{ President Witherspoon ; Richard Stockton, Class of 1848 ; Benjamin Rush, Class of 1760 ; Signed Declara. of Indp. 1776. { First Junior Orations delivered, Congress attending, 1783.
5	Fr.	
6	Sat.	
7	SU.	
8	Mo.	
9	Tu.	{ Bayard Smith, Pa., Class 1760 ; Nicholas VanDyke, Del., Class 1788 ; Joseph Reed, Class 1757, Pres. of Penn.; Richard Hutson, S. C., Class 1765 ; Signed Arts. of Confed., 1778. Luther Martin, Class of 1662, Mem., of U. S. Constit. Conv., died 1826.
10	We.	
11	Th.	William Shippen, Pa., Class of 1754, Mem. of Cont. Cong., U. S. Gen., died 1808.
12	Fr.	
13	Sat.	
14	SU.	Clisophic Society founded, 1765.
15	Mo.	President Samuel Finley inaugurated, 1751.
16	Tu.	
17	We.	
18	Th.	
19	Fr.	
20	Sat.	
21	SU.	
22	Mo.	Henry W. Edwards, Conn., Class of 1797, Gov., U. S. Sen., died 1847.
23	Tu.	
24	We.	
25	Th.	
26	Fr.	President Samuel Davies inaugurated, 1759.
27	Sat.	
28	SU.	
29	Mo.	{ James Manning, Class of 1762, Mem. of Cong., 1st Pres. of Brown Univ., [R. I., died 1791* { David Howell, N. J., Class of 1776, M. Cont. Con., U. S. Justice, died 1834.
30	Tu.	Richard Rush, Minister to England, Class of 1797, died 1859.
31	We.	Professor James Waddel Alexander, Class of 1820, died 1859.

CXXVTH ACADEMICAL YEAR.

AUGUST, 1872.

1	Th.	Jonathan Edwards (2), Class of 1765, Pres. of Union Coll., died 1801.
2	Fr.	Thomas J. Claggett, Class of 1743, Bishop of Maryland, died 1816.
3	Sat.	{ Dr. John Breckinridge, Class 1818, died 1841. Wm. Johnson, S. C., Class of 1790, U. S. Just., died 1831. { Prof. Henry's Magnetic Discoveries applied in first Atlantic Telegraph,
4	SU.		President James Carnahan, Class of 1800, inaugurated, 1823. [1858.
5	Mo.	
6	Tu.	
7	We.	
8	Th.	Samuel Johnston, N. C., Class of 1815, U. S. Sen., died 1816.
9	Fr.	
10	Sat.	
11	SU.	
12	Mo.	
13	Tu.	
14	We.	
15	Th.	Peter Early, Va., Class of 1792, Gov. of Ga., died 1817.
16	Fr.	
17	Sat.	President John Witherspoon inaugurated, 1768.
18	SU.	
19	Mo.	
20	Tu.	{ John Taylor, Va., Class of 1795, Col., Gov., U. S. Sen., died 1824. { Governor Jonathan Belcher, N. J., inaugurated 1748.
21	We.	President Samuel Stanhope Smith, Class of 1769, died 1819.
22	Th.	John Blair Smith, Class of 1773, First Pres. of Union Coll., died 1799.
23	Fr.	William Bradford, Pa., Class of 1772, U. S. Att. Gen., died 1795.
24	Sat.	James McDowell, Va., Class of 1816, Gov. of Va., died 181.
25	SU.	
26	Mo.	
27	Tu.	
28	We.	
29	Th.	
30	Fr.	
31	Sat.	Daniel Eliot Huger, S. C., Class of 1798, U. S. Sen., died 1854.

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Tutor in Mathematics.

ELI MARSH TURNER, A.M.,
Tutor in Belles Lettres and Assistant Librarian.

ALFRED H. FAHNESTOCK, A.M.,
Tutor in Latin.

WILLIAM C. ROMMEL, A.M.,
Tutor in Greek.

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MATTHEW GOLDIE, Proctor.

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CHARLES SCUDDER BARRETT, A.B., . . *Edinburgh University, Scotland*,
Fellow in Mental Science.

JOHN C. PENNINGTON, A. B., *Columbia College, School of Minns, New York*,
Class of 1860 Fellow in Experimental Science.

Undergraduates.

SENIOR CLASS.

ARTHUR WILLIAM ALLEN,	<i>St. Louis, Mo.,</i>	13 W
JOHN JACOB ANSPACH,	<i>Shepherdstown, W. Va.,</i>	Miss Comfort's
ADDISON ATWATER,	<i>Princeton,</i>	Dr. Atwater's
WILLIAM ARCHIBALD BARR,	<i>Washington, Pa.,</i>	20 Sem.
PERRIN BAKER,	<i>Cross Creek, Pa.,</i>	48 Sem.
WILLIAM AUGUSTUS BALDWIN,	<i>Bloomfield,</i>	18 N
WM. POTTS SHERMAN BELVILLE,	<i>Trenton,</i>	6 S R H
SAMUEL DISBROW BERGEN,	<i>Princeton,</i>	Mr. Bergen's
FRANKLIN PEASE BERRY,	<i>Dover,</i>	3 N M R H
GEORGE JAMIESON BIRNIE,	<i>Philadelphia, Pa.,</i>	48 Sem.
GEORGE AUGUSTUS BLAKE,	<i>Allentown,</i>	2 S M R H
JOSEPH COOPER BOYD,	<i>Baltimore, Md.,</i>	11 E
THOMAS KELL BRADFORD,	<i>Baltimore, Md.,</i>	11 E
HORACE C. BRANNIN,	<i>Louisville, Ky.,</i>	8 Woodhull Hall
ARTHUR NUEL BRUEN,	<i>Rockaway,</i>	Mr. Stryker's
EZRA IRWIN BRUGH,	<i>Butler, Pa.,</i>	6 N
*FRANK CLAYTON BURT,	<i>Columbus, O.,</i>	51 N
CHARLES MUSGRAVE CAMM,	<i>Philadelphia, Pa.,</i>	10 W
MELBERT BRINKERHOFF CARY,	<i>Milwaukee, Wis.,</i>	15 W
BENJAMIN FISH CHAMBERS,	<i>Trenton,</i>	6 S R H
JAMES CHAMBERS,	<i>Nairn, Ontario, Can.,</i>	47 B H
JOHN CRAWFORD,	<i>Wilmington, Del.,</i>	52 Sem.
SOLOMON WARNER CURTISS,	<i>Cambridge, N. Y.,</i>	Mr. Andrews'
ADDISON LOWELL DANIELS,	<i>Marion, Iowa,</i>	8 S R H
JOHN DAVID DAVIS,	<i>St. Louis, Mo.,</i>	27 W
EDMUND ELMENDORF DAYTON,	<i>Matawan,</i>	Mr. Carpenter's

*Not pursuing a full course.

DAVISON DECKER,	<i>Fredon,</i>	36 Sem.
ALVIN DEVEREUX,	<i>Deposit, N. Y.,</i>	7 E
LEWIS DEWART,	<i>Sunbury, Pa.,</i>	10 W
FREDERICK BEAL DUVAL,	<i>Prince George, Md.,</i>	1 S M R H
SAMUEL EVANS EWING,	<i>Uniontown, Pa.,</i>	25 W
WALTER REUBEN FRAME,	<i>Morris, Ill.,</i>	52 N
JOSEPH MILLIKEN GOHEEN,	<i>Rock Spring, Pa.,</i>	4 N
JOHN JOSEPH GRAHAM,	<i>Athens, Ill.,</i>	50 Sem.
HENRY BANNISTER GREEN,	<i>Buffalo, N. Y.,</i>	Mrs. Mershon's
HENRY WILLIAM GUERNSEY,	<i>Philadelphia, Pa.,</i>	14 W
JAMES WINTHROP HAGEMAN,	<i>Poughkeepsie, N. Y.,</i>	Mrs. Hageman's
FOSTER HARPER,	<i>Rome, Ga.,</i>	13 N
JAMES BOWMAN HARRIS,	<i>Jackson, Miss.,</i>	17 W
FAREL HART,	<i>Eureka, Ill.,</i>	16 N
DILLWYN MCFADDEN HAZLETT,	<i>Indiana, Pa.,</i>	20 Sem.
LEONARD WARNER JEWELL,	<i>Jersey City,</i>	6 W
ARTHUR JOHNSON,	<i>Littleton,</i>	42 N
WILLIAM DE CAMP JOHNSON,	<i>Littleton,</i>	42 N
TOBIAS WALTER JOHNSTON,	<i>Columbus, Miss.,</i>	6 E
SAMUEL HOWELL JONES,	<i>Trenton,</i>	25 N
CHARLES WELLING KASE,	<i>Stewartsville,</i>	25 W
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JOHN CLARENCE LANE,	<i>Hagerstown, Md.,</i>	21 E
WILLIAM PRESTON LANE,	<i>Hagerstown, Md.,</i>	21 E
ACHILLES LYSANDER LODER,	<i>Philadelphia, Pa.,</i>	31 Sem.
JAMES ADAIR LYON, JR.,	<i>Oxford, Miss.,</i>	17 N
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ARCHIBALD ALEXANDER MURPHY,	<i>Philadelphia, Pa.,</i>	9 N M R H
CHESTER PAUL MURRAY,	<i>McArthur, O.,</i>	3 E
HAMILTON MURRAY,	<i>Oswego, N. Y.,</i>	9 W
JOHN MURRAY,	<i>Eureka, Ill.,</i>	52 N
JOHN LEMOINE NISBET,	<i>St. Louis, Mo.,</i>	Mr. Warren's
HENRY MARTYN OGDEN,	<i>Milwaukee, Wis.,</i>	11 W
JOHN CAMPBELL OLIVER,	<i>Graysville, Pa.,</i>	4 N
RICHMOND PEARSON,	<i>Richmond Hill, N. C.,</i>	6 E
WILLIAM HAMLET PEARSON, JR.,	<i>New York City,</i>	6 W
JOSEPH FLEMING PERKINS,	<i>Baltimore, Md.,</i>	27 E

BENJAMIN REYNOLDS,	<i>Wilkes Barre, Pa.,</i>	12 W
JAMES FORSYTH RIGGS,	<i>Constantinople, Turkey,</i>	Mrs. Hunt's
OLIVER ROLAND,	<i>New Holland, Pa.,</i>	16 W
HENRY EDWARDS ROWLAND,	<i>Brooklyn, N. Y.,</i>	50 N
CORNELIUS SUYDAM SCOTT,	<i>Lexington, Ky.,</i>	15 W
JOHN HITCHCOCK SCRIBNER,	<i>Plainfield,</i>	30 E
HENRY BASCOM SHORTT,	<i>Wilmington, N. C.,</i>	Mr. Arnheiter's
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BAYARD STOCKTON,	<i>Princeton,</i>	Mr. R. Stockton's
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NEWELL WOOLSEY WELLS,	<i>Brooklyn, N. Y.,</i>	Miss Comfort's
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ALVA HOOPER WILLIS,	<i>East Troy, Wis.,</i>	Mr. Burroughs'
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JOHN ELIHU WOODRUFF,	<i>Elizabeth,</i>	Mr. Carpenter's
JOSEPH JACOB WOODS,	<i>Wheeling, W. Va.,</i>	25 W

SENIORS, 94.

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GEORGE F. H. BARBER,	<i>Waukesha, Wis.,</i>	Mrs. Andrews'
ARTEMAS BISSELL,	<i>Milford, N. Y.,</i>	5 S M R H
JOHN P. KENNEDY BRYAN,	<i>Charleston, S. C.,</i>	Mrs. Davis'
GEORGE STOCKTON BURROUGHS,	<i>Philadelphia, Pa.,</i>	20 B, Sem.
*HORACE BROOKE BURT,	<i>Philadelphia, Pa.,</i>	Mrs. Joline's

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WALTER CAMPBELL,	<i>Cherry Valley, N. Y.,</i>	7 S R H
ADDISON CANDOR,	<i>Milton, Pa.,</i>	26 N
RICHARD CANFIELD,	<i>Detroit, Mich.,</i>	Mrs. Canfield's
CLIFTON FERGUSON CARR,	<i>Lexington, Ky.,</i>	17 W
*MICAJAH HOWE CECIL,	<i>McAfee, Ky.,</i>	2 E
JOHN HENRY COLLIER,	<i>Paterson,</i>	22 N
FRANK BLISS COLTON,	<i>Newark,</i>	8 N M R H
ELBERT NEVIUS CONDIT,	<i>Stillwater,</i>	5 N R H
ISAAC HIRAM CONDIT,	<i>Stillwater,</i>	5 N R H
JOHN BARRICLO CONOVER,	<i>Freehold,</i>	31 N
JAMES CLARENCE CONOVER,	<i>Freehold,</i>	31 N
JAMES HOAGLAND COWEN,	<i>Millersburgh, O.,</i>	22 E
JOHN JOSEPH CRANE,	<i>Elizabeth,</i>	22 E
WILLIAM IRVINE CROSS,	<i>Baltimore, Md.,</i>	D, Brown Hall
HORATIO NELSON DAVIS,	<i>St. Louis, Mo.,</i>	27 W
MARTIN DENNIS,	<i>Newark,</i>	46 N
WALTER BOURCHIER DEVEREUX,	<i>Deposit, N. Y.,</i>	7 E
ROBERT STOCKTON DOD,	<i>Princeton,</i>	Dr. Dod's
JAMES COLEMAN DRAYTON,	<i>Philadelphia, Pa.,</i>	16 E
GEORGE HOWARD DUFFIELD,	<i>Princeton,</i>	Prof. Duffield's
NICHOLAS LYMAN DUKES,	<i>McClellandtown, Pa.,</i>	Mrs. Stockton's
JOSEPH HEATLY DULLES, JR.,	<i>Philadelphia, Pa.,</i>	31 W
WILLIAM HARBISON ELLIS,	<i>Tarentum, Pa.,</i>	7 N R H
JAMES CLARENCE ERNST,	<i>Covington, Ky.,</i>	6 N R H
JOHN T. FRANCISCUS,	<i>Lewistown, Pa.,</i>	24 N
JOHN THOMAS FREDERICKS,	<i>Lock Haven,</i>	22 W
EDMUND FRANK GARRETT,	<i>Germantown, Pa.,</i>	5 S R H
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THEODORE SHIELDS NEGLEY,	<i>Pittsburg, Pa.,</i>	45 N
HERMAN HAUPT NORTH,	<i>Patterson, Pa.,</i>	5 N M R H
MOSES FULLER PAISLEY,	<i>Hillsboro, Ill.,</i>	53 N
JOHN EDWIN PARKER,	<i>Georgetown, Del.,</i>	26 E
ARTHUR PELL,	<i>Brooklyn, N. Y.,</i>	26 W
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*HENRY WILLIAM RANKIN,	<i>Madison,</i>	4 N R H
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SAMUEL J. SHAW,	<i>Turtle Creek, Pa.,</i>	15 N
DAVID WILLIAM SLOAN,	<i>Lonaconing, Md.,</i>	20 W
JOHN EWING SPEER,	<i>Philadelphia, Pa.,</i>	8 N R H
THOMAS SUTTON,	<i>Indiana, Pa.,</i>	7 N R H
CHARLES McLAREN SWITZER,	<i>St. Louis, Mo.,</i>	Mrs. Warren's
CHARLES ANDREW TAYLOR,	<i>Butler, Mo.,</i>	49 Sem.
MASON THOMSON, JR.,	<i>New York City,</i>	Mr. Arnheiter's
THOMAS BLACK TURNER,	<i>Svedesboro,</i>	Mr. Carpenter's
GEORGE OPDYKE VANDERBILT,	<i>Princeton,</i>	Mrs. Vanderbilt's
GEORGE DOUGLAS VANDYKE,	<i>Milwaukee, Wis.,</i>	11 W
HENRY JACKSON VANDYKE, JR.,	<i>Brooklyn, N. Y.,</i>	Misses Terhune's
WILLIAM WARD VANVALZAH,	<i>Lewisburg, Pa.,</i>	Mr. Carpenter's
ISAAC SMITH VANVOORHIS,	<i>Belle Vernon, Pa.,</i>	Mrs. Stockton's
HARRY FRANK WALLACE,	<i>Clearfield, Pa.,</i>	25 N
SAMUEL CALVIN WELLS,	<i>San Francisco, Cal.,</i>	5 N
HARRY WILLIAM WILSON,	<i>Indiana, Pa.,</i>	7 W
*JOHN A. WILSON,	<i>Franklin, Pa.,</i>	Mrs. Andrews'
PHILEMON WOODRUFF,	<i>East Orange,</i>	19 N
GEORGE RIDDLE WRIGHT,	<i>Wilkes-Barre, Pa.,</i>	7 S R H

JUNIORS, 87.

*Not pursuing the full course.

SOPHOMORE CLASS.

*HARRY JAY ANDERSON,	Newark,	Mrs. Gibeson's
THOMAS HENRY ATHERTON,	Wyoming, Pa.,	25 E
HARRY CARROLL BADEAU,	Brooklyn, N. Y.,	13 E
ALFRED KELLEY BATES,	Columbus, O.,	57 N
HENRY CRANE BEACH,	Paterson,	8 S M R H
JOHN RARRICK BENNETT,	Phillipsburgh,	9 S R H
CHARLES HENRY BERGNER,	Harrisburgh, Pa.,	2 N R H
WILLIAM LYMAN BIDDLE,	Philadelphia, Pa.,	18 S M R H
EDWARD DONALDSON BINGHAM,	Oxford, Pa.,	14 N M R H
CHARLES DUCHENE BLANEY,	Chicago, Ill.,	Mr. Harris'
CHARLES EDWARD BLYDENBURGH,	Smithtown, L. I.,	2 N M R H
EDMUND MILLER BOTSFORD,	Port Jervis,	1 S R H
ROBERT BOYD,	Butler, Pa.,	38 N
THOMAS MCKEEN BOYD,	Washington,	40 N
WALTER REEVE BRUYERE,	Princeton,	2 N
JAMES BUCHANAN,	Morrisville, Pa.,	15 E
AUGUSTUS CASS CANFIELD,	Princeton,	Mrs. Canfield's
WILLIAM MORRIS CARSON,	Baltimore, Md.,	4 S M R H
JOSEPH JAMES CARTER,	Edgewater,	Mrs. Vanderbilt's
RUSSELL CECIL,	McAfee, Ky.,	2 E
JAMES JULIUS CHISOLM,	Charleston, S. C.,	41 N
ROBERT STERLING CLARK,	Newburgh, N. Y.,	4 Woodhull Hall
JOHN DANIEL COOK,	Danville, Pa.,	9 Sem.
ORESTES COOK,	Bridgeton,	20 W
SILAS PIERSON COOKE,	Hackettstown,	4 N M R H
ALEXANDER COLWELL CRAWFORD,	Kittanning, Pa.,	Miss Comfort's
ALFRED HENRY CROCO,	Holmesville, O.,	24 E
EDWARD MARK DEEMS,	New York City,	31 E
CYRUS OSCAR DERSHIMER,	Falls, Pa.,	49 N
JOHN PAUL EGBERT,	Lower Merion, Pa.,	31 E
RUFUS CHANNING ELDER,	Lewistown, Pa.,	Mr. Carpenter's
GEORGE HENRY FERRIS,	Hillsdale, Mich.,	10 N R H
RICHARD EDGAR FIELD,	Clinton,	30 N
JOHN WESLEY FIELDER, JR.,	Princeton,	Mr. Fielder's
MILLARD FILLMORE FRISHMUTH,	Philadelphia, Pa.,	14 W
HENRY AMZI FULLER,	Wilkes Barre, Pa.,	25 E
NEVIN URSINUS FUNK,	Bloomsburg, Pa.,	5 E
JOHN WESLEY GEPHART,	Bellefonte, Pa.,	1 W
JAMES LAKE GRIGGS,	Blawenburgh,	Mr. Van Dyke's

*Not pursuing the full course.

TELFORD GROESBECK,	<i>Cincinnati, O.,</i>	28 W
JACOB CONOVER HENDRICKSON,	<i>Mount Holly,</i>	29 W
WILLIAM FRANKLIN HENNEY,	<i>Hartford, Conn.,</i>	44 N
SOHN ARMSTRONG HERMAN,	<i>New Kingston, Pa.,</i>	Mrs. Herman's
HENRY MURRAY HINCKLEY,	<i>Danville, Pa.,</i>	9 Sem.
JACOB DEWITT HULL,	<i>South Salem, N. Y.,</i>	7 Woodhull Hall
HENRY HUSTON,	<i>La Fayette,</i>	43 N
ALFRED FREEMAN IRVING,	<i>Orange,</i>	8 E
DUNCAN CAMPBELL JACKSON,	<i>Brownsville, Pa.,</i>	5 W
*RIOGE KOE,	<i>Ashin Tokusima, Japan,</i>	5 Sem.
GEORGE JACOBS,	<i>Mifflin, Pa.,</i>	9 E
WILLIAM LAURENCE LEDWITH,	<i>Brownsville, Pa.,</i>	5 W
THOMAS GOODRICH LEE,	<i>New York City,</i>	10 S R H
GEORGE SARGENT LEWIS,	<i>Pittsburgh, Pa.,</i>	15 N
SAMUEL BAECHEL LOOSE,	<i>Hagerstown, Md.,</i>	16 W
FRANCIS PUTNAM MAMN,	<i>New Albany, Ind.,</i>	15 N M R H
ALLEN MARQUAND,	<i>New York City,</i>	1 N R H
ALEXANDER DOAK MCCLURE,	<i>Lewisburg, Tenn.,</i>	48 N
ALONZO MICHAEL,	<i>Halls X Roads, Md.,</i>	40 N
*JOSEPH WHEAT MILBURN,	<i>Washington, D. C.,</i>	Mr. Burroughs'
ROBERT SYLVESTER MORRIS,	<i>New York City,</i>	14 E
HENRY ELLIOT MOTT,	<i>Hillsdale, Mich.,</i>	10 N R H
WILLIAM DAVID NEESE,	<i>Baltimore, Md.,</i>	1 E
WALLACE NEFF,	<i>Cincinnati, O.,</i>	30 W
WALTER DOUGLASS NICHOLAS,	<i>Mendham,</i>	49 N
DE LANCEY NICOLL,	<i>Bay Side, N. Y.,</i>	1 N R H
CHARLES HERBERT OSBORNE,	<i>Newark,</i>	Mr. Carpenter's
JOSEPH PARKER,	<i>Red Bank,</i>	Mr. Carpenter's
DAVID PATON,	<i>New York City,</i>	21 W
JOHN WESLEY PECKETT, JR.,	<i>Brooklyn, N. Y.,</i>	8 S R H
JAMES COGGSWELL PIGEON,	<i>West Gloucester, Mass.,</i>	1 E
JOHN GRAHAM REID,	<i>Newark,</i>	Miss Comfort's
THOMAS GETTY RICKETS,	<i>Elkton, Md.,</i>	Mrs. Ricketts'
JAMES STEVENSON RIGGS,	<i>Troy, N. Y.,</i>	29 E
SAMUEL KIRKBRIDE ROBBINS,	<i>Mount Holly,</i>	12 E
ALBERT LESLIE ROBISON,	<i>Patterson, Pa.,</i>	37 Sem.
JAMES HENRY ROSS,	<i>Troy, N. Y.,</i>	6 Sem.
NATHANIEL IRWIN RUBINKAM, JR.,	<i>Hartsville, Pa.,</i>	29 E
CLINTON RECE SAVIDGE,	<i>Klinesgrove, Pa.,</i>	23 Sem.
WILLIAM MURRAY SAYER, JR.,	<i>Goshen, N. Y.,</i>	—
JAMES SCARLET,	<i>Danville, Pa.,</i>	8 N

*Not pursuing the full course.

ALEXANDER SCOTLAND,	<i>Yonkers, N. Y.,</i>	19 S M R H
WILLIAM CARLISLE SHAW,	<i>Cincinnati, O.,</i>	13 E
HENRY YOUNG SIMPSON, JR.,	<i>Laurens, S. C.,</i>	1 N
STOBO JAMES SIMPSON,	<i>Laurens, S. C.,</i>	12 N
HARRIS KING SMITH,	<i>Otisville, N. Y.,</i>	15 S M R H
MINOR WINN SMITH,	<i>Glenn Springs, S. C.,</i>	1 N
WILLIAM MORROW SMITH,	<i>Paterson,</i>	22 N
WILLIAM HARRY SPONSLER,	<i>New Bloomfield, Pa.,</i>	4 S R H
EDMUND LOUIS STEVENS,	<i>Belvidere,</i>	44 N
EDWARD KELLOGG STRONG,	<i>Harrisburg, Pa.,</i>	30 N
JOHN THOMAS STUART,	<i>Carlisle, Pa.,</i>	2 N R H
HARRY BURNETT TAYLOR,	<i>Newark,</i>	Mrs. Higgins'
CHARLES DEDERER THOMPSON,	<i>Newton,</i>	39 N
JACOB HURD VANDEVENTER,	<i>Plainfield,</i>	6 N R H
HARRY WALKER,	<i>Erie, Pa.,</i>	22 N
WILLIAM LEWIS WALLACE,	<i>Orange,</i>	13 N M R H
WILLIAM GORHAM WESTERVELT,	<i>Newburgh, N. Y.,</i>	6 Sem.
WILLIAM RANKIN WHERRY,	<i>Shippensburg, Pa.,</i>	13 N
ALEXANDER REID WHITEHILL,	<i>Beaver Falls, Pa.,</i>	24 W
WILLIS HEWLETTE WIGGINS,	<i>Otisville, N. Y.,</i>	35 Sem.
HARRY HOLMES WIKOFF,	<i>Trenton,</i>	24 W
FREDERICK BEASLEY WILLIAMSON,	<i>Elizabeth,</i>	26 W
WILLIAM THOMAS WILSON,	<i>Logansport, Ind.,</i>	5 E
SAMUEL ROSS WINANS, JR.,	<i>Lyons Farms,</i>	17 E
*YOKICHI YAMADA,	<i>Ashin Tokusima, Japan,</i>	5 Sem.
*GIROTA YAMAOKA,	<i>Fukui, Japan,</i>	23 C, Sem.

SOPHOMORES, 106.

FRESHMAN CLASS.

ARCHIBALD ALEXANDER,	<i>New York City,</i>	6 S M R H
FRANK DALE ALEXANDER,	<i>Staten Island, N. Y.,</i>	Mrs. Hubbard's
CHARLES CLAFLIN ALLEN,	<i>St. Louis, Mo.,</i>	13 W
OSCAR OSGOOD BARR,	<i>Edgefield C. H., S. C.,</i>	12 E
WILLIAM GOLDSMITH BELKNAP,	<i>Keokuk, Ia.,</i>	6 N M R H
FRANK BIDDLE,	<i>Philadelphia, Pa.,</i>	14 S M R H

*Not pursuing the full course.

THOMAS BIDDLE,	<i>Philadelphia, Pa.,</i>	32 W
JAMES LAWRENCE BLAIR,	<i>St. Louis, Mo.,</i>	9 S M R H
WILLIAM HARRY BLINN,	<i>Jamestown, N. Y.,</i>	Mrs. Berrien's
CHARLES HULL BOTSFORD,	<i>Port Jervis, N. Y.,</i>	1 S R H
SAMUEL WEBSTER BRADFORD,	<i>Baltimore, Md.,</i>	Miss Comfort's
JAMES EDWARD BARR,	<i>Carbondale, Pa.,</i>	10 S M R H
JAMES ARMSTRONG CANFIELD,	<i>Philadelphia, Pa.,</i>	Mrs. Stockton's
CHARLES WYLLYS CASS,	<i>Pittsburgh, Pa.,</i>	Woodhull Hall
WM. SANDERSON CHEESEMAN, JR.,	<i>Brooklyn, N. Y.,</i>	Mrs. Wright's
WILLIAM JOHN COLEMAN,	<i>Ogdensburg, N. Y.,</i>	21 N
WILHELMUS BOGART CONGER, JR.,	<i>New Orleans, La.,</i>	32 E
CALVIN KNOX CUMMING,	<i>Hampton, Va.,</i>	Mrs. Hunt's
WILLIAM POLK CUMMINS,	<i>Smyrna, Del.,</i>	12 E
JAMES BAYARD GREGG CUSTIS,	<i>Mobile, Ala.,</i>	18 W
JOHN WALTON DEMOTT,	<i>Clifton,</i>	Mr. Burroughs'
FRANCIS VERNON DICKEY,	<i>Oxford, Pa.,</i>	9 N R H
ALLEN MACY DULLES,	<i>Philadelphia, Pa.,</i>	31 W
WILLIAM KING EDDY,	<i>Sidon, Syria.</i>	4 Woodhull Hall
GEORGE ROBERT ELDER,	<i>Lewistown, Pa.,</i>	Mr. Carpenter's
ARCH BISHOP ELDRIDGE,	<i>Fond Du Lac, Wis.,</i>	Mr. Stryker's
ROTHWELL HARRY EVANS,	<i>Middletown, Del.,</i>	29 N
WILLIAM MATHEWS FINNEY,	<i>Princeton,</i>	Rev. Mr. Finney's
CHARLES MOWRY FLEMING,	<i>Harrisburg, Pa.,</i>	Mrs. Higgins'
OLIVER EDWARD FLEMING,	<i>Fort Wayne, Ind.,</i>	39 N
AUGUSTUS FREDERICK,	<i>Port Chester, N. Y.,</i>	17 S M R H
CHARLES NOBLE FROST,	<i>Detroit, Mich.,</i>	Mr. Carpenter's
ROBERT HARRY FULTON,	<i>Latrobe, Pa.,</i>	21 N
GEO. WASHINGTON GALLAGHER,	<i>Yonkers, N. Y.,</i>	19 S M R H
JOSEPH DOUGLAS GALLAGHER,	<i>Bloomfield,</i>	Mrs. Beekman's
ALEXANDER BAXTER GILLESPIE,	<i>Mecklenburg Co., N. C.,</i>	48 N
EBEN WILLIAM GREENOUGH,	<i>Sunbury, Pa.,</i>	10 N M R H
WILLIAM HUSTON GRUNDY,	<i>Dayton, O.,</i>	Mrs. Wright's
BOLTON HALL,	<i>New York City,</i>	Mr. Weibel's
RICHARD JOHN HALL,	<i>New York City.</i>	Mr. Weibel's
GEORGE BRUCE HALSTED,	<i>Newark,</i>	1 N M R H
THOMAS WILLIAM HARVEY,	<i>Orange,</i>	8 E
GEORGE CONKLIN HENDRICKSON,	<i>Huntington, N. Y.,</i>	3 Woodhull Hall
ELLSWORTH ELIOT HUNT,	<i>Metuchen,</i>	6 Woodhull Hall
GEORGE WASHINGTON IRVING,	<i>Danville, Pa.,</i>	4 Sem.
DAVID JAMISON,	<i>Baltimore, Md.,</i>	Mr. Jamison's
LADISLAS KARGE,	<i>Princeton,</i>	Prof. Karge's
EDWARD JAMES KENNARD,	<i>Baltimore, Md.,</i>	Mrs. Borden's
GEORGE MOTT LANNING,	<i>Marksboro,</i>	43 N

RICHARD THORNTON LASSITER,	<i>Oxford, N. C.,</i>	20 Sem.
WALTER WETHERELL LATTA,	<i>Pendleton, S. C.,</i>	15 E
WILLIAM PINKNEY LATTA,	<i>Pendleton, S. C.,</i>	Miss Comfort's
ASHTON LEMOINE,	<i>St. Louis, Mo.,</i>	Mrs. Warren's
ISAAC HENRY LIONBERGER,	<i>St. Louis, Mo.,</i>	Mrs. Skillman's
CHARLES HERBERT LITTELL,	<i>Mount Hope, N. Y.,</i>	12 N M R H
PETER MCGOUGH, JR.,	<i>Franklin, Pa.,</i>	14 N
WILLIAM SYDNEY MILLER,	<i>Port Perry, Pa.,</i>	Mr. Lane's
HENRY MOFFAT,	<i>Princeton,</i>	Dr. Moffat's
ROBERT DUBOIS MORROW,	<i>Wilmington, Del.,</i>	7 N
CHARLES PEMBERTON MURRAY,	<i>Oswego, N. Y.,</i>	9 W
ARTHUR NEWMAN,	<i>New Hampton, N. Y.,</i>	Mr. Anderson's
JAMES STAUNTON NICKERSON,	<i>Philadelphia, Pa.,</i>	7 S M R H
JAMES PENNEWILL,	<i>Greenwood, Del.,</i>	7 N
JOHN SMITH PLUMER,	<i>McKeesport, Pa.,</i>	Mr. Lane's
JOHN EVERTON RAMSEY,	<i>Oxford, Pa.,</i>	9 N R H
CALVIN RAYBURN,	<i>Slate Lick, Pa.,</i>	Mr. Andrews'
SAMUEL CULBERTSON REA,	<i>Pittsburgh, Pa.,</i>	28 N
WILLIAM MOFFAT REILLY,	<i>Philadelphia, Pa.,</i>	2 S R H
FRANKLIN WILLARD ROGERS,	<i>Huntington, N. Y.,</i>	3 Woodhull Hall
ROBERT COCHRAN RODGERS,	<i>Springfield, O.,</i>	Mrs. Wright's
CHARLES SCRIBNER,	<i>New York City,</i>	30 E
THEODORE SHELDON,	<i>Princeton,</i>	Dr. Sheldon's
FRANKLIN WHITALL SMITH,	<i>Philadelphia, Pa.,</i>	Mr. Burroughs'
FREDERICK AUGUSTUS SNOW,	<i>Orange,</i>	2 S R H
ROBERT JAMES STEVENSON,	<i>Philadelphia, Pa.,</i>	8 N R H
ORLANDO VANCE STEWART,	<i>Greenville, Pa.,</i>	42 Brown Hall
ROBERT ANNIN STEWART,	<i>Mercer, Pa.,</i>	Mr. Payran's
FREDERICK WILLIAM TAYLOR,	<i>Washington, D. C.,</i>	Woodhull Hall
JOHN CONOVER TEN EYCK, JR.,	<i>Mount Holly,</i>	35 N
GEORGE WILSON TOMSON,	<i>Milford,</i>	Mrs. Cox's
DICKINSON MILLER VANVORST,	<i>Jersey City,</i>	Miss Passage's
FREDERICK BOYD VANVORST,	<i>New York City,</i>	5 Woodhull Hall
DE LANCEY GUY WALKER,	<i>Burlington,</i>	Mr. Gulick's
JOSEPH WARREN,	<i>Philadelphia, Pa.,</i>	Mrs. Conover's
WILLIAM HENRY WILLIAMS,	<i>Paterson,</i>	Mr. Maple's
ALBERT SPEER WRIGHT,	<i>New York City,</i>	Mr. Payran's
MARTIN DASHER WYLLY,	<i>Savannah, Ga.,</i>	36 N

FRESHMEN, 87.

SUMMARY.

FELLOWS.....	5
SENIORS.....	94
JUNIORS.....	87
SOPHOMORES.....	106
FRESHMEN.....	87
TOTAL.....	379

REPRESENTATION.

PENNSYLVANIA.....	107	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.....	2
NEW JERSEY.....	92	WEST VIRGINIA.....	2
NEW YORK.....	56	GEORGIA.....	2
MARYLAND.....	21	ALABAMA.....	2
OHIO.....	11	TENNESSEE.....	2
MISSOURI.....	10	IOWA.....	2
SOUTH CAROLINA.....	9	MASSACHUSETTS.....	1
DELAWARE.....	7	VIRGINIA.....	1
WISCONSIN.....	7	LOUISIANA.....	1
KENTUCKY.....	6	CALIFORNIA.....	1
ILLINOIS.....	6	CANADA.....	1
NORTH CAROLINA.....	5	JAPAN.....	3
INDIANA.....	4	TURKEY.....	1
MICHIGAN.....	4	CHINA.....	1
MISSISSIPPI.....	4	SYRIA.....	1
CONNECTICUT.....	2		

ABBREVIATIONS.

N, North College.
 E, East College.
 W, West College.
 N R H, North Entry of Reunion Hall.

S R H, South Entry of Reunion Hall.
 N M R H, North Middle Entry Reunion Hall.
 S M R H, South Middle Entry Reunion Hall
 Sem., Theological Seminary.

Annual Course of Study.

FRESHMAN CLASS.

First Term.

LATIN.—Cicero's Tusculan Disputations (Chase's). Horace's Odes (Maclean's) One Book. Latin Prose Composition (Arnold's).

GREEK.—Herodotus, First Book. Greek Grammar (Kuhner's). Greek Prose Composition (Arnold's).

MATHEMATICS.—Algebra completed.

ELOCUTION.—Phonology of the English Language.

Second and Third Terms.

LATIN.—Livy, Book XXI. (Lincoln's). Horace's Odes (Maclean's) Two Books. Latin Prose.

GREEK.—Demosthenes: The Olynthiacs. Xenophon's Memorabilia (Two Books). Greek Exercises.

MATHEMATICS.—Geometry (Playfair's Euclid). Ratio and Proportion (Alexander's).

RHETORIC.—Hart's Composition and Rhetoric.

SOPHOMORE CLASS.

First Term.

LATIN.—Horace's Satires or Epistles (One Book). Roman History (Liddell's).

GREEK.—Demosthenes' Popular Orations. Greek History (Smith's).

MATHEMATICS.—Plane Trigonometry, Mensuration, Navigation, and Surveying.

RHETORIC.—Craik's English of Shakespeare. Exercises in Composition.

MODERN LANGUAGE.—French. German.

NATURAL HISTORY.

Second and Third Terms.

LATIN.—Tacitus: Histories (Tyler's Edition). Roman History (Liddell's).
 GREEK.—Homer's Iliad: Books I, XVI. and XVIII. Æschylus: The Prometheus.
 MATHEMATICS.—Spherical Trigonometry. Analytical Geometry.
 RHETORIC.—Craik's English of Shakespeare. Exercises in Composition.
 ELOCUTION.—(McIlvaine's).
 MODERN LANGUAGE.—French. German.
 NATURAL HISTORY.

JUNIOR CLASS.**First Term.**

REQUIRED STUDIES.

LOGIC.—Atwater's Manual.
 PSYCHOLOGY.
 MECHANICS.—Olmstead's.
 NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.
 NATURAL THEOLOGY.—Paley's Natural Theology.
 PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY (OR GEOLOGY).
 ENGLISH LANGUAGE.—Marsh's Origin and History of the English Language, with Critical Readings in Early English. Composition. Elocution (McIlvaine's).

ELECTIVE STUDIES.

LATIN.—Ciceronis Epistolæ (Parry's Edition).
 GREEK.—Thucydides (Owen's Edition).
 MATHEMATICS.—Differential Calculus.
 MODERN LANGUAGES.—French and German.

Second and Third Terms.

REQUIRED STUDIES.

PSYCHOLOGY.
 LOGIC and METAPHYSICS.
 MECHANICS.—Olmstead's.
 NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.
 PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY (OR GEOLOGY).
 CHRISTIAN EVIDENCES.—Butler's Analogy.
 ENGLISH LANGUAGE.—Studies in Early English continued. Composition. Elocution.

ELECTIVE STUDIES.

LATIN.—Juvenal.
 GREEK.—Euripides: The Medea.
 MATHEMATICS.—Integral Calculus.
 MODERN LANGUAGES.—French and German.

SENIOR CLASS.

First Term.

REQUIRED STUDIES.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY and ASTRONOMY.
MORAL PHILOSOPHY.
GEOLOGY (OF PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY).
CHEMISTRY.—Fowne's. Roscoe's.
ENGLISH LITERATURE.—Shaw's Manual of English Literature. Composition and Elocution.
SCIENCE AND RELIGION.—Butler's Analogy and Bacon's Novum Organum.

ELECTIVE STUDIES.

LATIN and the SCIENCE OF LANGUAGE.
GREEK.—The Apology of Socrates.
NATURAL PHILOSOPHY and ASTRONOMY.
MODERN HISTORY.—Guizot's European Civilization.
CHEMISTRY.—Organic and Applied.
HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY.
TWO MODERN LANGUAGES.
POLITICAL SCIENCE.

Second and Third Terms.

REQUIRED STUDIES.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY and ASTRONOMY.
POLITICAL ECONOMY.
GEOLOGY (OF PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY).
CHEMISTRY.
ENGLISH LITERATURE.—Literary Criticism. Composition and Elocution.
SCIENCE AND RELIGION.

ELECTIVE STUDIES.

LATIN and the SCIENCE OF LANGUAGE.
GREEK AND GREEK LITERATURE.
NATURAL PHILOSOPHY and ASTRONOMY.
CHEMISTRY, Organic and Applied.
HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY.
MODERN HISTORY.—American Civilization. Philosophy of History.
TWO MODERN LANGUAGES.
POLITICAL SCIENCE.

Regulations of the Course.

The whole course of study requires four years ; one year in each of the four Classes into which the students are divided.

All the studies of the Freshman and Sophomore Classes are required studies, being obligatory upon every member of the Class ; some of the studies of the Junior and Senior Classes are required and the others are elective, admitting of a choice by the student under the regulations stated below.

The entrance, standing, and graduation of every student are determined by means of examinations at the times and upon the conditions here specified.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS.

TIME.

Examinations for admission will be held on the Saturday preceding and the Thursday following the Annual Commencement, which occurs the present year on the 26th of June.

Candidates for admission can be examined at any time during the College Session, but it is recommended that they apply for admission on the days above mentioned or at the beginning of a Term.

SUBJECTS.

Candidates for admission to the Freshman or lowest Class are examined in the following books and subjects :

ENGLISH.—English Grammar ; Orthography ; Punctuation ; Short and Simple English Composition. Geography, Ancient and Modern.

LATIN.—Latin Grammar (including Proscdy). Cæsar (five books of the Commentaries). Sallust (Catiline or Jugurtha). Virgil (Eclogues and six books of Æneid). Cicero's Select Orations (six). Arnold's Latin Prose Composition (twelve chapters).

GREEK.—Greek Grammar. Greek Reader (Bullions' or Felton's). Xenophon (three books of the Anabasis). Arnold's Greek Prose Composition (twelve exercises).

MATHEMATICS.—Arithmetic. Algebra (to Quadratic Equations). Geometry (first book of Euclid or an equivalent).

Real equivalents in quality and amount will be received in place of the books or parts of books named above; but it is recommended that teachers preparing students for this college, as well as candidates themselves, comply strictly with the requirements for admission as here prescribed.

Candidates for admission to any Class higher than the Freshman are examined in the previous studies of the Class which they wish to enter as published in the latest annual Catalogue.

CONDITIONS.

No person is admitted to the College as a candidate for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts after the beginning of the First Term of the Senior Year.

All candidates for admission to any Class must bring with them testimonials of moral character; and if the candidate has been a member of another college or university he must produce a certificate from the President or Faculty that he is free from censure in that institution.

No candidate is admitted into the College but by a vote of the Faculty taken for the purpose after his examination.

On the second day of the First Term, Thursday at 9 o'clock A. M., the entering students meet in the College Chapel for the registration of their names and their subscription to the pledge required by the following resolutions of the Board of Trustees, passed unanimously at their meeting on the 28th and 29th of June, 1855:

RESOLVED, That with respect to prohibited secret societies, the Trustees approve of the action of the Faculty, in their requiring students about to enter College, to pledge themselves not to join any secret societies; and that they urge the Faculty to put an end to these secret societies.

RESOLVED, That the President be *directed* at the opening of the next session of the College, to announce publicly to the students, that the subject of prohibited secret societies was deliberately considered by the Trustees, and the Faculty were, by a unanimous vote, required promptly to dismiss any student known after that date to be a member of such an association.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS.

At the end of each Session or Term each of the four Classes is publicly examined in all its studies of that Term.

The results of a Sessional Examination are combined with those of the recitations, attendance and conduct of the student during the Term, and decide the relative standing or grade of the student for that Term.

The Class is graded on a scale of 100, and a failure to maintain a grade of 50 is regarded as a failure in that study.

In computing the grades of a Class, each study is estimated relatively to the others according to the number of hours which it occupies in the Weekly Schedule of Lectures and Recitations.

A report of the standing of each student is made at the close of the Term to his parent or guardian by the Registrar of the College.

Private examinations are not allowed, except in extreme cases and by special permission of the Faculty.

Absence from an examination, except for reasons of absolute necessity and by vote of the Faculty, will be regarded as a serious delinquency and cannot be made good by any subsequent examination.

Should a student fail to pass the examination in any of his studies, his name is not entered on the class roll at the beginning of the next Term, until he shall have been examined in that study.

On the second day of the next Term, Thursday, at 10 o'clock A. M., such delinquent or unexamined students are required to meet in the chapel prepared for an immediate examination in the studies which they have omitted.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS.

At the close of the College year each of the four Classes is publicly examined in all its studies of that year.

The Annual Examinations are conducted both orally and in writing.

The results of the Annual Examination are combined with those of the previous Sessional Examinations and represent the average grade of the student for the year.

Should the average grade of a student prove him unqualified to go forward with advantage in his Class, the question of his dismissal or re-examination at the beginning of the next Term is considered by the Faculty.

An Honor List is published in the Annual Catalogue, containing the names of those students whose average grades are above a certain limit, together with their special grades in the different Departments in the case of members of the Junior Class, and in the case of members of the Freshman and Sophomore Classes, the names of the Schools in which they were prepared for College.

BIENNIAL EXAMINATIONS.

At the close of the second year of the course, the Annual Examination of the Sophomore Class includes all the studies of the Sophomore year together with such studies of the Freshman year as may be prescribed in the several Departments.

Members of the Sophomore Class, found deficient in any study at this time, are conditioned and re-examined in that study before they are allowed to proceed to the Elective Courses of the Junior year.

On the second day of the First Term, Thursday, at 10 o'clock A. M., such conditioned students are required to meet in the Chapel prepared for an immediate examination in the studies in which they are deficient.

ELECTIVE STUDIES.

During the last two years of the course, students have an opportunity of selecting to a certain extent the studies which they will pursue. These elective studies, chosen at the beginning of the College year and for the entire year, will when chosen be equally obligatory with the required studies.

Each member of the *Junior Class* will be expected to pursue the following

REQUIRED STUDIES.

Mechanics, Natural Philosophy and Astronomy,
Logic, Psychology and Metaphysics,
Physical Geography and Geology,
Rhetoric and English Language,
Relations of Science and Religion.

Each member of the Class must pursue the studies prescribed in two of the four following Departments submitted to his choice:

ELECTIVE STUDIES.

Higher Mathematics,
Greek,
Latin,
Modern Languages,

to each of which an equal amount of time is given.

In the *Senior Class* each student will pursue the following

REQUIRED STUDIES.

Chemistry,
Natural Philosophy and Astronomy.
Moral Philosophy,
Physical Geography and Geology.

Political Economy,
 English Language and Literature,
 Relations of Science and Religion.

Students must make a selection to the extent of five hours per week from the course offered in the following Departments :

ELECTIVE STUDIES.

Natural Philosophy and Astronomy, (two hours per week, of which the student may take one or both),
 Organic and Applied Chemistry,
 History of Philosophy,
 Modern History,
 Greek and Greek Literature,
 Latin and the Science of Language,
 Two Modern Languages,
 Civil Government and International Law,
 The Higher Mathematics,

to each of which studies an average of at least one hour per week is assigned.

On the second day of the First Term at 12 o'clock, M., the members of the Junior and Senior Classes meet in the Chapel to declare in writing their choice of elective studies and to be enrolled in the several Departments.

FINAL EXAMINATIONS.

BACHELOR'S DEGREE.

At the close of the whole course of study, the members of the Senior Class are publicly examined with a view to their admission to the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

The Final Examination for the Degree embraces all the studies of the Senior Year, together with such studies of the lower Classes in Latin, Greek, and Mathematics as may be prescribed by the Faculty.

The Final Examination in the studies of the lower Classes is held at the beginning of the Third Term; and that in the studies of the Senior Year at the middle of the Third Term.

In these examinations the several Departments are counted as of equal value on the scale of the grades.

In computing the final grade of a student his average grades in former years are combined with those resulting from his Final Examinations.

Students whose final grade is above half the maximum are ordinarily recommended by the Faculty for Degrees, and receive diplomas signed by the President and Trustees.

Students who stand high in the Class, in addition to their Degrees, may also receive, by vote of the Faculty, Commencement Orations, indicative of general or special excellence.

The Latin Salutatory is ordinarily awarded to the student who stands first in the Class; and the English Salutatory, to the student who stands second.

The Valedictorian is awarded with special regard to the qualifications of the student as a Valedictorian, as well as on the ground of scholarship.

Philosophical, Classical, Physical, Metaphysical, Ethical, Historical, Literary, Belles Lettres, French and German Orations are awarded to students who are eminent respectively in the corresponding Departments.

In awarding all literary honors and distinctions, regard is had by the Faculty to the moral conduct of the candidates.

The names of the Commencement Orators are included in the Honor List, published in the next Annual Catalogue.

MASTER'S DEGREE.

The Degree of Master of Arts is conferred in course on every Bachelor of Arts of three years' standing who, in the interval, shall have sustained a good moral character and pursued professional or other studies and who shall make application for the Degree by letter, to the Clerk of the Faculty, at least one week previous to the Annual Commencement.

The Master's Oration is pronounced by a member of the Class appointed for that purpose by the Faculty, at the Commencement when the Degrees are conferred.

Annual Prizes and Fellowships.

Besides the Degrees and Honors conferred in the regular course, Prizes, Scholarships and Fellowships are offered as special incentives to study in the Classes or Departments with which they are severally connected.

No member of any Class is allowed to compete for more than one of the Prizes, Scholarships or Fellowships offered to that Class.

The names of the Prizemen, Scholars and Fellows of each year are included in the Honor List for the year.

PRIZES.

THE JUNIOR ORATOR MEDALS.

Four gold medals will be awarded, by a Committee of Judges appointed by the Board of Trustees, to the four best speakers appearing in the oratorical contest on the evening before the Annual Commencement. The competing orators will be eight members of the Junior Class, four from each Literary Society, selected by a Committee of Judges appointed by that Society from among its own members in the Faculty.

THE MACLEAN PRIZE.

The Maclean Prize, consisting of the sum of \$100, will be given to that one of the orators chosen by the Literary Societies from the Junior Class who shall on the night before Commencement pronounce the best English oration.

The Committee of Judges will be composed of the Professor of Rhetoric and two graduates of the College, appointed by the Board of Trustees.

THE GEORGE POTTS BIBLE PRIZES.

The yearly interest of \$1000, expended in the purchase of two copies of Matthew Henry's Commentary on the Bible, will be presented to the two best Biblical scholars of the Senior Class at the end of their College course.

DICKINSON PRIZE.

The Dickinson Prize, consisting of a medal of the value of \$60 (or its equivalent in money), will be awarded by the Faculty at the next Commencement to that member of the Junior Class who shall write the best dissertation upon the subject of *Religion and Culture*. The dissertation to be presented on or before June 1st, 1872.

THE CLASS OF 1859 PRIZE.

The interest of \$2,000 will be given to the member of the Class of 1872 who may write the best Essay on *Chaucer's Place in English Literature*, and stand the best Examination on the Life and Times of Chaucer, the peculiarities of his verse, and the sources of his Literary Inspiration. The Essay must be handed in on or before June 1st, 1872, and the Examination will be held in June, 1872.

THE CLASS OF 1861 PRIZE.

The Class of 1861 Prize, consisting of the sum of \$80, for the present year will be awarded to that member of the Sophomore Class who shall stand the best competitive examination in June next on those portions of the mathematical course of the Sophomore year which shall be specially designated by the Professor of Mathematics.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

THE STINNECKE SCHOLARSHIP.

The Stinnecke Scholarship, of the annual value of \$500, tenable during the College course, unless forfeited by negligence of study, will be given to that person about to enter the Sophomore Class who shall have passed the best examination, in September, 1872, in the Odes of Horace, the Eclogues of Virgil, and the Latin Grammar and Prosody, as well as the Anabasis or Cyropædia of Xenophon and the Greek Grammar. Students of the College who have been members of the Freshman Class will be admitted to such examination. The Committee of Examiners consists of Professors J. C. Moffat, C. Wistar Hodge, and H. C. Cameron, of Princeton, George G. Carey, Esq., of Baltimore, and Oscar Keene, of Newark.

THE JUNIOR FIRST HONOR SCHOLARSHIP.

The sum of \$200, presented by Mrs. John R. Thomson, of Princeton, N. J., will be awarded to the member of the Junior Class who stands highest on the scale of the Class during the Junior year.

FELLOWSHIPS.

The student obtaining any one of the Fellowships must pursue studies in the Department for which the Fellowship is provided for one year, under the superintendence of the Faculty, and will be required to live in Princeton. or appear in Princeton, from time to time as may be appointed; or, if he study at a foreign university, to furnish regular written reports of what he is doing.

THE MARQUAND CLASSICAL FELLOWSHIP.

The sum of \$600, to be paid quarterly, will be appropriated to the member of the class of 1872 who may stand highest at a special examination to be held in June, 1872, on the following subjects:

IN GREEK.

Translation from English into Greek.
The Greek of the Junior Year.
Demosthenes De Corona and Æschines De Corona.
The History of Greece during the time of Demosthenes.

IN LATIN.

Translation from English into Latin.
The Latin of the Junior Year.
The First Book of Lucretius, and an account of
The Epicurean Philosophy.
History of the Roman Republic.

The translation from English into Greek, and English into Latin, will be based upon the whole of Part First of Arnold's Greek Prose Composition and Arnold's Latin Composition respectively.

THE JAY COOKE MATHEMATICAL FELLOWSHIP.

The sum of \$600, to be paid quarterly, will be appropriated to the member of the Class of 1872 who may stand highest at a special examination to be held in June, 1872, on the following subjects:

Synthetic Geometry, Original Propositions.
Analytical Geometry and the Differential and Integral Calculus,
so far as discussed in Loomis' Text Book.
Mechanics, so far as discussed in the first 155 pages of Olmsted's
Natural Philosophy.

THE MENTAL SCIENCE FELLOWSHIP.

The sum of \$600, to be paid quarterly, will be appropriated to the member of the Class of 1872 who may write the best Essay on "Realism, Idealism and Materialism," (to be given in on or before June 1, 1872), and who

may stand highest at a special examination to be held in June, 1872, on the following subjects :

A general knowledge of the Philosophies of Plato, Aristotle, Descartes, Locke, Kant and Hamilton.

Cicero De Officiis, Chapter De Contentione Honesti et Utilis.

Theoretical Ethics.

Psychology and Metaphysics, (McCosh's *Intuitions*, Parts I., II., and III., Book 1.)

The Syllogism.

THE EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE FELLOWSHIP.

The sum of \$600 will be paid to the member of the Class of 1872 who may stand highest at a special examination, to be held in June, 1872, on the following subjects ; viz.,

1. *Light* in general, with an especial reference to the various modes of ascertaining its velocity, the principal facts and phenomena of polarization, and also of the spectral analysis, and the astronomical applications of the spectroscope.

2. *The Carboniferous Age*. The Coal Measures, their situation in the geological series and geographical distribution. *Coal*, its nature, varieties, and economical uses ; The climate, vegetation and animal life of the coal age ; Mode of formation of the coal measures ; Character as an age of the globe.

3. *Iron*—its source, preparation, properties, varieties and relations.

THE BOUDINOT HISTORICAL FELLOWSHIP.

The sum of \$250 will be given to the member of the Class of 1872 who shall write the best Essay on the *Causes and Effects of the English Revolution*, and pass the best examination on the history of that period, in June next. The Essay to be presented on or before June 1st, 1872.

THE BOUDINOT MODERN LANGUAGE FELLOWSHIP.

The sum of \$250 will be given to the member of the Class of 1872 who shall pass the best examination in June, 1872, on the following subjects :

FRENCH.

Philology of the French language.

History of French Literature from the middle of the 16th to the close of the 17th centuries.

Translation from any given French author into English.

Translation from English into French.

GERMAN.

History of Literature from Klopstock to the death of Goethe.

Lessing : Nathan der Weise. Goethe : Egmont. Schiller : Maria Stuart.

Translation from English into German.

General College Orders.

Every undergraduate student is expected to reside in the College during the whole of each Term, unless excused by the Faculty, and is required to attend all College exercises in the Chapel, to be present during the lectures and recitations of his Class, and avail himself of the privileges of the Library and Gymnasium upon the conditions and at the hours appointed.

TERMS AND VACATIONS.

The College year is divided into three Terms or Sessions.

The Fall Session commences on the *second Wednesday* of September, and ends on the Tuesday preceding December 23d. The Winter vacation will be *two* weeks, the Spring session *thirteen* weeks, the Spring vacation *two* weeks, and the Summer session, ending with Commencement, ordinarily *nine* weeks.

The *first* term of the *present* College year (1871-72) began on Wednesday, the 13th of September, 1871, and ends on Tuesday, the 19th of December. The *second* term begins on Wednesday, the 3d of January, 1872, and ends on Tuesday, the 9th of April. The *third* term begins on Wednesday, the 24th of April, and ends on Wednesday, the 26th of June, 1872—the day of the Annual Commencement.

The *first* term of the *next* College year (1872-73) will begin on Wednesday, the 11th of September, 1872, and will end on Tuesday, the 17th of December. The *second* term will begin on Wednesday, the 8th of January, 1873, and will end on Tuesday, the 8th of April. The *third* term will begin on Wednesday, the 23d of April, and will end on Wednesday, the 25th of June, 1873—the day of the Annual Commencement.

The Senior Class continue to pursue their College studies until near Commencement.

It is particularly recommended that, when practicable, all the students spend their vacations at home with their parents or friends; and when this is inconvenient, that they take boarding elsewhere than in Princeton. It is found that when a number of young persons are collected together without regular occupation or study, the temptations to idleness and dissipation are often too strong to be resisted.*

Students are required to return to College in time to attend the first recitations or lectures of their respective Classes, since an absence of a few days at the time when a new branch of study is commenced seldom fails to embarrass the whole course, and in some cases it is impossible to make up the loss.

Students are not allowed to leave College during term-time without express permission obtained from the officer of the Class to which they belong.

COMMENCEMENT ANNIVERSARIES.

The ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT takes place on the last Wednesday in June.

The BACCALAUREATE SERMON of the President to the graduating Class is delivered before the College on the Sunday preceding the Annual Commencement.

The CLASS DAY celebration of the Seniors takes place on the Monday preceding the Commencement.

The LITERARY SOCIETIES celebrate their anniversaries on the Tuesday preceding the Commencement; in the morning, with an address by a graduate member of one of them; in the afternoon, with annual meetings in their respective Halls; and, in the evening, with a public contest between the Junior Orators respectively representing them.

The ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF NASSAU HALL holds its annual meeting in the Chapel in the afternoon of the day preceding the Commencement.

PUBLIC WORSHIP.

Daily prayers are offered in the Chapel, morning and evening, when one of the Faculty officiates.

Divine service is held in the Chapel on Sunday at 11 o'clock, A. M., when a sermon is preached by one of the clerical members of the Faculty.

Permission to attend divine service elsewhere than in College, on special occasions, is granted on application to the Faculty.

Permission to attend regularly the worship of other religious denominations than that observed in the Chapel can be obtained only by presenting to the President a written request from the parent or guardian of the student.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

A meeting for Religious Instruction is held every Lord's Day from 2:30 to 3:30 P. M., at which all the students are expected to attend, except those who may be certified by their parents or guardians as receiving religious training otherwise.

The service is conducted in the Chapel by the President, who has been delivering a course of Lectures on the Life of Christ, in the year 1868-9; on the Planting of the Church, in 1869-70; on Christian Doctrine in connection with the Epistle to the Romans, in 1870-71; and during the present year, 1871-72, on the Old Testament.

Each Class meets the President once a week for Recitation on the Bible and on his Lectures.

The Freshman, Sophomore, and Senior Classes have a recitation in the Greek Testament every Monday morning.

ESSAYS AND ORATIONS.

The members of all the Classes are required frequently to produce original Essays and submit them for criticism.

The members of the three lower Classes engage in elocutionary exercises before their respective Classes under the direction of the Professors of Rhetoric and of Elocution.

The members of the Senior Class, in divisions, deliver orations of their own composition before the whole College in the Chapel on successive Saturday mornings of the First Term under the direction of the President and the Professor of Rhetoric and Belles Lettres.

LIBRARY HOURS.

The College Library is open one hour at 12 M. every lawful day, except Saturday, for the consultation and delivery of books.

The use of the books is allowed, under the rules, to all the students.

Resident graduates have the same privileges in the Library as undergraduates.

Members of the Literary Societies, and of the Philadelphian Society, have the additional privileges afforded by their respective Libraries and Reading Rooms.

LECTURES AND RECITATIONS.

Each of the four Classes attends three Recitations or Lectures in the day, two in the morning and one in the afternoon, except on Saturday when it attends but one in the morning.

Absences from Lectures and Recitations without satisfactory excuses, rendered under the regulations for the purpose, are made to have due effect upon the standing of the student.

The Classes recite in divisions as far as practicable.

The Recitations of each student are estimated, and the results combined with those of the Examination at the close of every Term.

The Professors of Latin, Greek, and Rhetoric take part in the instruction of the Freshman Class.

The Sophomore Class have one weekly exercise in Natural History and one in Modern Language (French or German).

Courses of Lectures are delivered to the Classes by the different Professors on the principal branches of Science and Literature.

Gentlemen not connected with the College have the privilege of attending the Lectures on application to the Faculty.

COURSES OF LECTURES.

Psychology,	BY THE PRESIDENT.
History of Philosophy,	Do.
Mechanical Philosophy,	PROF. ALEXANDER.
Physics,	Do.
Astronomy,	Do.
History of Physical Science,	Do.
Logic,	PROF. ATWATER.
Metaphysics,	Do.
Moral Philosophy,	Do.
Political Economy,	Do.
Physical Geography,	PROF. GUYOT.
Geology,	Do.
Mathematics,	PROF. DUFFIELD.
Mechanics,	Do.
Chemistry,	PROF. SCHANCK.
Applied and Organic Chemistry,	Do.
Zoology,	Do.
Anatomy and Physiology,	Do.
Natural Theology, Christian Evidences, Science and Religion,	PROF. SHIELDS.
Modern History,	Do.
Rhetoric,	_____.
English Language,	_____.
English Literature,	_____.
Science of Language,	PROF. PACKARD.
Greek Literature,	DR. MOFFAT.
Roman Literature,	Do.
French Language and Literature,	PROF. KARGE.
German Language and Literature,	Do.

SCHEDULE OF LECTURES AND RECITATIONS.

	TIME.	MONDAY.	TUESDAY.	WEDNESDAY.	THURSDAY.	FRIDAY.	SATURDAY.
Senior.	8½ or 9 a. m.	Gr. Test.	Ethics and Pol.	Nat. Phil. and Ast.	Phys. Geog. or <i>Mod. Hist.</i>	<i>Chemistry.</i>	. . .
	10 a. m.	Bible.	Ethics and Pol.	<i>Hist. Phil.</i> Belles Lettres and Eng. Lang. & Lit.	Phys. Geog. or <i>Mod. Hist.</i>	Nat. Phil. and Ast.	<i>Gr. & Gr. Lit.</i> <i>Chemistry.</i>
	3 p. m. 4 p. m.	Nat. Phil. and Ast. <i>Latin.</i>	<i>Pol. Science.</i>	Science and Rel.	Phys. Geog. or <i>Mod. Lang.</i>	<i>Mod. Lang.</i> <i>Chemistry.</i>	. . .
Junior.	8½ or 9 a. m.	Bible.	Mech., Nat. Phil., & Ast.	Logic, Psych., and Metaphysics.	<i>Greek.</i>	Phys. Geo. ¼ of yr. <i>Math.</i> 1/3	. . .
	10 a. m.	Mech., Nat. Phil. & Ast.	<i>Mathematics.</i> <i>Latin.</i>	Logic, Psych., and Metaphysics.	<i>Mod. Lang.</i> <i>Greek.</i>	<i>Mod. Lang.</i> 2/3 Phys. Geo. 2/3 <i>Greek.</i> 1/3	Nat. Theol.
	11 a. m. 3 p. m. 4 p. m.	<i>Latin.</i> <i>Mathematics.</i>	Mech., Nat. Phil. & Ast.	Logic, Psych., and Metaphysics.	Eug. Lang.	<i>Latin.</i> 1/3 Phys. Geo. 2/3 <i>Mod. Lang.</i> 1/3	. . .
Sophom.	8½ or 9 a. m.	Gr. Test.	Greek.	Math.	Nat. Hist.	Latin.	Mod. Lang.
	11 a. m. 4 p. m.	Greek. Greek.	Greek. Math.	Math. Math.	Latin. Latin.	Bible. Rhet.	
Freshman.	1 Div. 8½ a. m. 11 a. m. 4 p. m.	Gr. Test. Greek. Greek.	Latin. (Hor.) Greek. Greek. - (Dem.)	Math. Math. Math.	Latin. Latin. Latin.	Latin. Math. Bible.	Rhetoric or Elocution.
	2 Div. 8½ a. m. 11 a. m. 4 p. m.	Gr. Test. Latin. Latin.	Latin. Latin. Greek. (Dem.)	Latin. (Hor.) Greek. Greek.	Math. Math. Math.	Math. Greek. Bible.	Rhetoric or Elocution.
	3 Div. 8½ a. m. 11 a. m. 4 p. m.	Gr. Test. Math. Math.	Math. Math. Greek. (Dem.)	Latin. Latin. Latin.	Latin. (Hor.) Greek. Greek.	Greek. Latin. Bible.	Rhetoric or Elocution.

Required studies in Roman letters, elective studies in *Italics.*

GYMNASIUM.

The Gymnasium is open for the use of the students every day except Sunday, at morning, noon, and evening, during such hours as are not otherwise occupied with College duties.

The students are divided into six classes and engage, under the direction of the Superintendent, in exercises, both required and voluntary, according to the following schedule :

SCHEDULE OF THE GYMNASIUM.

CLASS.	Required.		Required.	Voluntary.	Voluntary.
	12:10 to 12:40 p. m.	5 to 5:30, or 5:30 to 6 p.m.	7 to 7:30 a. m.	12:40 to 1:10 p. m.	
SENIORS, I.	Tuesday.	Friday.	Wednesday.	Saturday.	
JUNIORS, II.	Monday.	Thursday.	Tuesday.	Friday.	
SOPHOMORES, III.	Wednesday.	Saturday.	Thursday.	Monday.	
FRESHMEN, IV.	Thursday.	Monday.	Friday.	Tuesday.	
SELECT, V.	Friday.	Tuesday.	Saturday.	Wednesday.	
SELECT, VI.	Saturday.	Wednesday.	Monday.	Thursday.	

EXPENSES.

The charges for Tuition, Library, Servants' Wages, Washing, Fuel, Gymnasium, and Incidental Expenses are for the First Term \$60 ; for the Second Term, \$50 ; for the Third Term, \$30 ; payable strictly in advance.

Room Rent in the College buildings varies from \$13 to \$36 per annum, according to the size and location of rooms.

Students lodging in the town pay \$2 at the beginning of each of the first two Sessions for fuel used in the public rooms, and \$1 per Session for wages of servants attending to the same.

The price of Board varies from \$4 to \$6 per week.

New students pay a matriculation fee of \$5.00.

Each member of the Senior Class is required to pay at the beginning of each of the first and second Sessions, \$2.50 for the cost of experiments in Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, &c. ; and at the beginning of the third Session \$9.50 for a Diploma, and \$5 toward defraying the expenses of Commencement.

All College expenses, including board, must be paid in advance to the Treasurer of the College, and paid in full for the Session.

If any student change his place of boarding without the consent of the officer in charge of the department, he shall forfeit the sum of \$5.00 to be paid to the Treasurer.

No student can take a room, or lodge out of the College buildings, except by special permission.

Every student occupying a room in the College buildings furnishes his own room, usually taking the furniture of the previous occupant at an appraisement by a disinterested and competent person.

When a student is dismissed from College for any cause, the whole amount advanced for Board, Washing and Fuel, from the time of dismissal, will be refunded to the order of his parent or guardian.

To prevent all excuses arising from ignorance of the laws of the College, every student on his admission is presented with a printed copy of them, together with the specific orders and regulations made under them.

PECUNIARY AID.

A limited number of students of good moral character, intellectual ability and promise, needing assistance, are aided in their efforts to obtain a liberal education by means of the endowed scholarships which yield to the College the amount of their tuition fees.

Applications for admission to these scholarships, as they become vacant, should be made to Professor Lyman H. Atwater, D.D.

The College also possesses a fund given for the purpose of aiding indigent candidates for the ministry in the Presbyterian Church, from which they can receive at least thirty dollars a year each.

Honor List for the Year 1870-'71.

MASTER'S ORATOR,

Alexander Robinson Pendleton, Esq., Va., Class of 1868.

FELLOWS.

IN MATHEMATICAL SCIENCE,

Alexander Green Van Cleve, N. J.,

Pursuing studies at Princeton Theol. Sem., N. J.

IN CLASSICAL LITERATURE,

Benjamin Skinner Lassiter, N. C.,

Pursuing studies at Berlin University, Germany.

IN MENTAL SCIENCE,

Charles Scudder Barrett, N. J.,

Pursuing studies at Edinburgh University, Scotland.

IN EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE,

John C. Pennington, N. J.,

Pursuing studies in Columbia College School of Mines, N. Y.

SENIOR PRIZEMEN.

IN ENGLISH LITERATURE,

William Butler Hornblower, N. J.

IN BIBLICAL KNOWLEDGE,

Chauncey Mitchell Field, N. J.

Albert Brainerd Marshall, Pa.

COMMENCEMENT ORATORS.

Benjamin Breckinridge Warfield, Ky., *Latin Salutatory*.
 Alexander Green Van Cleve, N. J., *English Salutatory*.
 Charles Scudder Barrett, N. J., *Metaphysical Oration*.
 William McDowell Halsey, N. Y., *Mathematical Oration*.
 John Laird, *Valedictory*.
 Josephus Leander Sooy, N. J., *Rhetorical Oration*.
 Oliver Alexander Kerr, Pa., *Philosophical Oration*.
 Henry Wyre Scudder, Ga., *Philosophical Oration*.
 Benjamin Skinner Lassiter, N. C., *Classical Oration*.
 Samuel M. Perry, Del., *Philosophical Oration*.
 Charles K. Imbrie Miller, Pa.
 Homer D. Boughner, W. Va.
 William Butler Hornblower, N. J., *Literary Oration*.
 William Tuttle Carter, N. J.
 R. Randall Hoes, N. Y.
 Frederick Ayerigg Pell, N. J., *Modern Language Oration*.
 Charles Kingsbury Westbrook, Pa., *Classical (Greek) Oration*.
 Charles Winters Darst, Ohio.
 Andrew Patton Happer, Jr., China.
 Albert Brainerd Marshall, Pa.,
 Joseph Angelo Owen, N. J., *Historical Oration*.
 Robert H. Patterson, Pa.
 James D. Caldwell, Pa.
 Winfield Scott Wilson, Pa.
 Chauncey Mitchell Field, N. J.
 E. Henry Perkins, Md.

JUNIOR FIRST HONOR SCHOLAR,

Leigh Richmond Smith, Ala.

JUNIOR ORATOR MEDALLISTS.

Addison Lowell Daniels, Iowa.	} First Medal.
John Clarence Lane, Md.	
Franklin Pease Berry, N. J.	} Second Medal.
Winfred R. Martin, China.	

COMPETING JUNIOR ORATORS.

FROM THE PHILOSOPHIC SOCIETY,

Franklin P. Berry, N. J.,	Frederick B. Du Val, Md.
Addison L. Daniels, Iowa,	Chester P. Murray, Ohio.

FROM THE AMERICAN WHIG SOCIETY,

Addison Atwater, N. J.,	Winfred R. Martin, China,
John C. Lane, Md.,	George Wilson, Pa.

JUNIOR HONORMEN.

NAME.	Average Grade.	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Math.	Mech.	N. Phil.	Psych.	Logic.	Rhetoric.	N. Theol.	Bible.
L. R. Smith, Ala.....	I.			3	1	2	2	5		5	1	1	
J. A. Lyon, Jr., Miss.....	II.		3			1	1	2		1	1		1
C. S. Scott, Ky.....	III.	3	4					3		2	6	5	2
A. W. Allen, Mo.....	IV.			5	1	4	6						
R. Pearson, N. C.....	V.	1						4				2	1
W. R. Frame, Ill.....	VI.					3	2	6					1
S. E. Ewing, Pa.....	VII.	6	2						5	3			
H. N. Van Dyke, N. J.....	VIII.		1			4	2		2	2			
G. A. Blake, N. J.....	IX.					6	5				6		
F. P. Berry, N. J.....	X.	5								3		5	1
W. A. Baldwin, N. J.....	XI.							1	6			3	
J. C. Lane, Md.....	XI.												
M. B. Cary, Wis.....	XIII.											3	
F. B. Duval, Md.....	XIV.			4	4								
J. R. Smith, Md.....	XV.	2											
J. M. Van Dyke, N. J.....	XVI.	4							4		4		
O. Roland, Pa.....	XVI.												
J. Murray, Ill.....	XVIII.				6								
B. Stockton, N. J.....	XIX.												
J. J. Woods, W. Va.....	XX.												
A. A. Murphy, Pa.....	XXI.												
J. E. Woodruff, N. J.....	XXII.		6										

SOPHOMORE HONORMEN.

NAME.	Average Grade.	SCHOOL.
J. P. K. Bryan, S. C.....	I.	Collegiate Institute, Newton, N. J., W. Travis.
S. J. McPherson, N. Y.....	II.	Falley Seminary, Fulton, N. Y.
H. J. Van Dyke, Jr., N. Y.....	III.	Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute.
G. Burroughs, Pa.....	IV.	Prof. T. W. Hastings, West Phila.
D. Scott, Jr., N. Y.....	V.	Lawrenceville, N. J., Rev. Dr. Hamill.
J. H. Dulles, Jr., Pa.....	VI.	Prof. T. W. Hastings, West Phila.
I. H. Condit, N. J.....	VII.	Parochial School, Stillwater, N. J.
J. B. Conover, N. J.....	VIII.	Freehold Institute, Rev. A. S. Chambers.
G. H. Duffield, N. J.....	IX.	Edgehill School, Rev. T. W. Cattell.
S. McLanahan, Pa.....	IX.	Chambersburg, Pa., Dr. Shumaker.
R. Canfield, Mich.....	XI.	Prof. W. I. Knepp and W. A. Paice.
T. H. Rittenhouse, N. J.....	XII.	Priv. Inst., Rev. J. T. Osler, Frenchtown, N. J.
J. J. Hubbell, N. J.....	XIII.	Newark Academy, N. J.
S. J. Shaw, Pa.....	XIV.	Newell Institute, Pittsburgh, Pa.
R. J. Sanson, N. Y.....	XV.	Blair Pres. Academy, S. S. Stevens.
R. S. Dod, N. J.....	XVI.	Edgehill School, Rev. T. W. Cattell.
H. E. Richards, N. J.....	XVII.	Newark Academy, N. J.
G. F. Barber, Wis.....	XVIII.	Carroll College, Wis., W. L. Rankin.
J. C. Ernst, Ky.....	XVIII.	Prof. T. W. Hastings, West Phila.

FRESHMAN HONORMEN.

NAME.	Average Grade.	SCHOOL.
J. D. Hull, N. Y.,.....	I.	Private Inst., Rev. D. S. Gregory.
W. T. Wilson, Ind.,.....	I.	Logansport Academy, Ind., Rev. J. Matthews.
J. S. Riggs, N. Y.,.....	III.	Troy High School, E. F. Carr.
W. H. Wiggins, N. Y.,.....	IV.	Schooley's Mountain Seminary, F. W. Farries.
J. D. Cook, Pa.,.....	V.	Private Inst., Rev. J. M. Kelso.
W. D. Neese, Md.,.....	VI.	VanRensselaer Institute, Rev. J. E. Alexander.
A. C. Canfield, Mich.,.....	VII.	Private Inst., Rev. J. H. O'Brien.
A. R. Whitehill, Pa.,.....	VII.	Beaver Academy, Pa., F. H. Agnew.
F. P. Mann, Ind.,.....	IX.	Morse Academy, Ind., F. L. Morse.
J. G. Reid, N. J.,.....	X.	Phillips Academy, Mass.
J. J. Chisolm, S. C.,.....	XI.	Charleston, S. C., Dr. W. H. Tarrant.
T. M. Boyd, N. J.,.....	XII.	Van Rensselaer Institute, Rev. J. E. Alexander.
C. R. Savidge, Pa.,.....	XII.	Sunbury Academy, Pa., N. F. Brown.
H. K. Smith, N. Y.,.....	XII.	Private Inst., Rev. F. W. Farries.
J. C. Pigeon, Mass.,.....	XV.	Pinkerton Academy, Rev. D. G. Parsons.
H. M. Hinckley, Pa.,.....	XVI.	Private Inst., Rev. J. M. Kelso.
W. G. Westervelt, N. Y.,.....	XVI.	Private Inst., S. S. Hartwell.
J. W. Gephart, Pa.,.....	XVIII.	Bellefonte Academy, Pa., Rev. J. P. Hughes.
J. H. Ross, N. Y.,.....	XIX.	Troy High School, E. F. Carr.
C. O. Dersheimer, Pa.,.....	XX.	Blair Pres. Academy, S. S. Stevens.
N. I. Rubinkam, Jr., Pa.,.....	XXI.	Tennent Hall, Rev. M. Long.

Organization of the College.

The College originated by Royal Charter under President Dickinson in the year 1746. By a second more ample charter procured in 1748 it acquired such powers and privileges as were then enjoyed by the Universities and Colleges of Great Britain. After the Revolutionary war the Charter was renewed by the Legislature of New Jersey.

The College embraces a Board of Trustees, and Faculty of Arts, with any additional officers who may be appointed. The undergraduate societies and alumni associations, though not strictly parts of its organization, are fostered by it, and co-operate with it, as valuable auxiliaries of their Alma Mater.

THE CORPORATION.

The Corporation is styled "The Trustees of the College of New Jersey." By its charter it holds and administers the property of the College, appoints the President and Faculty, frames laws for the government of the College, and confers the degrees and diplomas.

The Board of Trustees is composed of twenty-seven members, with the Governor of the State as President *ex officio*, or, in his absence, the President of the College.

PRESIDENTS OF THE COLLEGE SINCE 1746.

1746. Jonathan Dickinson.
1748. Aaron Burr.
1757. Jonathan Edwards.
1759. Samuel Davies.
1761. Samuel Finley.
1768. John Witherspoon.

1795. Samuel Stanhope Smith.
1812. Ashbel Green.
1823. James Carnahan.
1854. John Maclean.
1868. James McCosh.

THE FACULTY.

The Faculty of Arts, as now organized, comprehends Chairs of Biblical Instruction, of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy, of Logic and Moral and Political Science, of Geology and Physical Geography, of Mathematics and Mechanics, of Chemistry and Natural History, of Greek, of the Harmony of Science and Revealed Religion, of Latin and the Science of Language, of Modern Languages and Literature, of Belles Lettres and English Language and Literature, together with an Associate Professor of Elocution, Tutors in Latin, in Greek, in Mathematics, and in Belles Lettres, and Lecturers on Greek Literature and on History.

PROFESSORS IN THE FACULTY SINCE 1767.

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|--|---|
| 1767. John Blair, <i>Theol. and Moral Phil.</i> | 1846. George Musgrave Giger, <i>Mathematics, Greek Language, Latin Language and Literature.</i> |
| 1769. John Witherspoon, <i>Theology.</i> | 1846. Matthew Boyd Hope, <i>Rhetoric and Political Economy.</i> |
| 1771. William Churchill Houston, <i>Math. and Nat. Phil.</i> | 1847. Joseph C. Hornblower, <i>Civil Law.</i> |
| 1779. Samuel Stanhope Smith, <i>Mor. Phil. and Theol.</i> | Richard Stockton Field, <i>Constitu. Law.</i> |
| 1785. Ashbel Green, <i>Math. and Nat. Phil.</i> | James Sproat Green, <i>Law.</i> |
| 1787. Walter Minto, <i>Math. and Nat. Phil.</i> | 1847. John Thomas Duffield, <i>Mathematics and Mechanical Philosophy.</i> |
| 1795. John Maclean, <i>Chem., Nat. Hist., Math., Nat. Phil.</i> | John Forsyth, <i>Latin Language and History.</i> |
| 1802. William Thompson, <i>Languages.</i> | Lyman Coleman, <i>German Language.</i> |
| 1803. Henry Kollock, <i>Theology.</i> | John Stillwell Schanek, <i>Chemistry and Natural History.</i> |
| 1804. Andrew Hunter, <i>Math. and Astron.</i> | 1848. Elias Loomis, <i>Natural Philosophy.</i> |
| 1812. Elijah Slaek, <i>Math. and Nat. Phil.</i> | 1849. Richard S. McCulloch, <i>Nat. Philos.</i> |
| 1813. Philip Lindsley, <i>Languages.</i> | 1852. James Clement Moffat, <i>Latin Language and History, Greek Language and Literature.</i> |
| 1817. Henry Vethake, <i>Math., Nat. Philos., Chemistry, Mechan. Philos.</i> | 1854. Lyman Hotchkiss Atwater, <i>Mental and Moral Phil., Logic and Moral and Polit. Science.</i> |
| 1818. James Green, <i>Chem. and Nat. Hist.</i> | 1854. Arnold Guyot, <i>Geology and Phys. Geog.</i> |
| 1822. John Maclean, <i>Math., Nat. Philosophy, Ancient Lang. and Liter., Greek Lang. and Liter., Biblical Instruction.</i> | 1855. William Armstrong Dod, <i>Lecturer on the Fine Arts.</i> |
| 1824. Luther Halsey, <i>Nat. Phil., Chem. and Natural History.</i> | George Augustus Matile, <i>History.</i> |
| 1825. Robert Bridges Patton, <i>Languages.</i> | Henry Clay Cameron, <i>Greek Language.</i> |
| 1830. Albert Baldwin Dod, <i>Mathematics.</i> | 1860. Joshua Hall McIlvaine, <i>Rhetoric and Belles Lettres.</i> |
| John Torrey, <i>Chem. and Nat. History.</i> | 1866. Charles Woodruff Shields, <i>Harmony of Science and Revealed Religion.</i> |
| Samuel Ladd Howell, <i>Anat. and Physiol.</i> | Charles Augustus Aiken, <i>Latin Language and Literature.</i> |
| Lewis Hargous, <i>Modern Languages.</i> | Stephen George Peabody, <i>Elocution.</i> |
| Joseph Addison Alexander, <i>Ancient Languages and Literature.</i> | 1869. William Alfred Packard, <i>Latin and Science of Language.</i> |
| 1832. Joseph Henry, <i>Natural Philosophy.</i> | 1869. Joseph Karge, <i>Modern Languages.</i> |
| Benedict Jaeger, <i>Modern Languages.</i> | 1870. James C. Welling, <i>Belles Lettres and English Language and Literature.</i> |
| 1833. James Waddel Alexander, <i>Latin Lang. and Rhetoric.</i> | |
| 1834. John Seely Hart, <i>Ancient Languages, English Literature.</i> | |
| Stephen Alexander, <i>Math., Astronomy, Mechan. Philos., Nat. Philos.</i> | |
| 1839. Evert Marsh Topping, <i>Ancient Lang.</i> | |
| 1841. A. Cardon de Sandrans, <i>Mod. Lang.</i> | |

LITERARY SOCIETIES.

The Clisophic and American Whig Societies are conducted by the undergraduates, but also include in their organization graduates and officers of the College. They are based upon pledges of secrecy, membership in one excluding membership in the other. Both of them possess valuable

Halls and Libraries, pursue courses of Literary exercises, grant diplomas to their respective graduates, choose graduates of other Colleges as Adopted Members, and confer Honorary Membership upon eminent men of letters and science.

The Cliosophic Society was founded in the year 1765 and the American Whig Society in the year 1769.

A generous competition for college honors has been kept up between the two Literary Societies from an early date, and since the Fourth of July, 1783, at which time the Continental Congress was sitting in Nassau Hall, they have been accustomed to engage in annual exhibitions of oratory, which of late years, under the direction of the Faculty and Board of Trustees, have assumed the form of contests for the Junior Oratorical Medals on the evening before the Commencement.

JUNIOR ORATOR MEDALLISTS SINCE 1865.

1865. Otto Bergner,	Cal.	1868. William Henry Parke,	Oo.
H. Melville Gurley,	D. C.	Winfield Scott Stites,	N. J.
David B. Hunt,	N. J.	1869. John Crawford,	Del.
M. Wilbur Tate,	Pa.	Asher Brown Temple,	N. J.
1866. William Frame,	N. J.	Emelius W. Smith,	Pa.
J. Gibson Lowrie,	Ind.	George C. Yeisley,	Md.
Samuel M. Murphy,	Del.	1870. Frederick K. Castner,	N. Y.
Charles B. Ogilvie,	Iowa.	H. Henderson Hamill,	N. J.
1867. Alfred H. Fahnstock,	Ill.	Oliver A. Kerr,	Pa.
Samuel M. Hageman,	N. J.	Lewis H. Mayers,	Oo.
Edward C. Hood,	N. J.	1871. Franklin P. Berry,	N. J.
Alexander R. Pendleton,	Va.	Addison L. Daniels,	Iowa.
1868. James Thomas Finley,	Ala.	John C. Lane,	Md.
James McLeod,	Ireland.	Winfred R. Martin,	China.

Since the year 1825 an annual address has been delivered before the Literary Societies by a distinguished graduate of one of them, chosen alternately, after which their respective graduate and undergraduate members have been accustomed to convene in their Halls.

GRADUATE ORATORS OF THE LITERARY SOCIETIES SINCE 1825.

CLIOSOPHIC.		AMERICAN WHIG.	
1825. Samuel L. Southard, LL.D.,	N. J.	1826. Charles Fenton Mercer,	Va.
1829. John McP. Berrien, LL.D.,	Ga.	1828. Joseph Reed Ingersoll, LL.D.,	Pa.
1831. George Mifflin Dallas, LL.D.,	Pa.	1830. John Forsyth,	Ga.
1833. Richard Smith Coxé, LL.D.,	D. C.	1836. John Morin Scott,	N. J.
1835. William Gaston, LL.D.,	D. C.	1838. Joseph Warren Scott, LL.D.,	Pa.
1839. Aaron Ogden Dayton,	N. J.	1840. John Johns, D.D.,	Md.
1843. Wm. Lewis Dayton, LL.D.,	N. J.	1842.	
1845. Lucius Q. C. Elmer, LL.D.,	N. J.	1846. Alexander E. Brown,	Pa.
1848. Walter Preston,	Va.	1847. (College Centennial,) James W.	
1850. David S. Kaufman,	Tex.	Alexander, D.D.,	N. Y.
1852. Baynard R. Hall, D.D.,	N. Y.	1849. John Thomson Mason, LL.D.,	Md.
1854. Philip R. Fendall, LL.D.,	D. C.	1851. Abraham W. Venable,	N. C.
1856. James Clement Moffat, D.D.,	N. J.	1853. Benj. H. Brewster, LL.D.,	Pa.
1858. James Pollock, LL.D.,	Pa.	1855. J. W. Alexander, D.D.,	N. Y.
1860.		1857. Wm. C. Alexander, LL.D.,	N. J.
1862. Theo. Ledyard Cuyler, DD.,	N. Y.	1859. Joshua H. Melvaine, D.D.,	N. Y.
1864. David Stevenson,	Ind.	1861. William C. Cattell, D.D.,	Pa.
1865. (Centennial of Clio Hall.) Edward	Mass.	1863. John T. Nixon,	N. J.
N. Kirk, D.D.,	Oo.	1866. Noah H. Schenck, D.D.,	Md.
1867. E. D. Mansfield, LL.D.,	Oo.	1868. Thomas N. McCarter,	N. J.
1870. George M. Robeson,	N. J.	1869. (Centennial of Whig Hall.) Rich-	
		ard S. Field, LL.D.,	N. J.
		1871. William W. Belknap,	Wis.

The Centennial History of the Cliosophic Society in 1865 was read by Professor George M. Giger, and that of the American Whig Society in 1869, by Professor Henry C. Cameron.

TREATY BETWEEN THE LITERARY SOCIETIES.

The American Whig and Cliosophic Societies of the College of New Jersey, recognizing the evil effects of the non-existence of any treaty between their respective bodies, do hereby conclude the following articles of agreement :

ARTICLE I. The said Societies do hereby mutually pledge, that they will not admit to the one any person who is, or may have been, connected with the other.

ARTICLE II. They do further agree that no student be proposed, or admitted, to either body, within less than two weeks after his matriculation into the College.

ARTICLE III. If the same individual be elected an Honorary, or Adopted Graduate member of both Societies, he shall be a member of that Society whose election he may have first accepted.

ARTICLE IV. The said Societies agree in condemning all organized and official *electioneering* for new members, and they do pledge that *electioneering in any form or manner*, shall receive neither aid nor countenance from either body ; the word *electioneering* to mean the employment of *arts and arguments* for obtaining members.

ARTICLE V. If any member of either Society shall become possessed of any secret of the other, upon the demand of the latter Society, the former shall require said member to reveal his author. And this shall be successively done till the disclosure be traced to its original source.

ARTICLE VI. If either of the contracting parties shall violate any of the foregoing provisions, and if said party shall fail to make satisfactory reparation to the other, all the articles of this compact shall be rendered, ipso facto, null and void.

ARTICLE VII. They do request the faculty of the College of New Jersey to publish this instrument annually in the College Calendar.

These Articles of agreement were duly ratified by the two Societies ; in testimony whereof, we, the authorized representatives of the respective Societies, do hereunto set our hands and cause the seals of said Societies to be affixed.

Done, in duplicate, at Princeton, this sixteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

[SEAL.]

FRED. B. DUVAL, Md.,
WALTER R. FRAME, Ill.,
W. S. BELVILLE, N. J.,
Clio Commissioners.

[SEAL.]

RICHMOND PEARSON, N. C.,
J. CLARENCE LANE, Md.,
T. W. JOHNSTON, Miss.,
Whig Commissioners.

Attest,

JOHN T. DUFFIELD,
HENRY C. CAMERON.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

The NASSAU BIBLE SOCIETY, composed of the Faculty and students, was organized in the year 1814, with the view of distributing copies of the Holy Scriptures in the College and vicinity; an idea afterwards carried out on a wider field by the American Bible Society, of which it became an auxiliary. Although its direct mission has been largely accomplished, it still keeps in view the claims of the Bible by means of a small annual subscription and an anniversary sermon before its members.

The PHILADELPHIAN SOCIETY OF NASSAU HALL, composed exclusively of undergraduates, was organized in the year 1825 for the promotion of personal piety and brotherly love. Its members are united by a covenant of a religious character. Devotional meetings are held statedly under its direction, and a reading room containing religious books and periodicals is connected with its Hall.

CLASS ASSOCIATIONS.

It has become customary for each graduating Class to celebrate its graduation with academical festivities which form part of the recognized proceedings of Commencement week.

Triennial, Decennial and Quarter-centennial re-unions of graduate Classes have also been held in Princeton during Commencement week, with observances of a similar nature; and in one or two instances the good example has been set of endowing a Prize or Fellowship as a substantial memorial of affection for the College.

The CLASS OF 1859 has given \$2,000 for the endowment of a Prize in English Literature.

The CLASS OF 1860 has given \$10,000 for the endowment of a Fellowship in Experimental Science.

The CLASS OF 1861 has given \$1,200 for the endowment of a Prize in the Sophomore Class, in such study or department as the Faculty may designate.

ALUMNI ASSOCIATIONS.

The Alumni Associations are formed for the purpose of interchanging College memories, keeping alive the spirit of filial devotion to the Alma

Mater, and collecting funds to increase the efficiency and usefulness of the College.

The ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF NASSAU HALL, the oldest of these bodies, was founded in the year 1832 and is composed of all the graduates, with such Honorary Members as may be elected. It holds an annual meeting in the Chapel on the day before Commencement, when the different Classes, in the order of their graduation, offer interesting reports and reminiscences through any of their members who are present.

Annual addresses have been delivered before the Association from time to time by distinguished graduates of the College.

ALUMNI ORATORS SINCE 1833.

1833. John Sergeant, LL.D.
1835. Nicholas Biddle, LL.D.
1838. James McDowell, LL.D.

1842. Samuel T. Wilkin.
1863. John S. Hart, LL.D.

OFFICERS FOR THE PRESENT YEAR.

President,

Rev. John Maclean, D.D., LL.D.

Vice Presidents,

Hon. Henry W. Green, LL.D.,
Hon. John Slosson, A.M.,
Hon. W. C. Alexander, LL.D.

Secretaries,

Prof. John T. Duffield, D.D.;
Prof. Henry C. Cameron.

Treasurer,

Hon. John A. Stewart.

THE NEW YORK ASSOCIATION OF THE GRADUATES AND FRIENDS OF PRINCETON COLLEGE was organized in the year 1869 with the view of promoting the interests of the College in the city of New York and vicinity. It holds annual social re-unions which have hitherto been largely attended.

OFFICERS FOR THE PRESENT YEAR.

President,

Hon. William C. Alexander, LL.D.

Secretaries,

Hugh D. Cole, Esq.,
Archibald Mac Martin, Esq.

The PHILADELPHIA ASSOCIATION OF PRINCETON ALUMNI, occupying the region South and West of Princeton, was organized in the year 1869. It holds annual social re-unions in December.

OFFICERS FOR THE PRESENT YEAR.

President,

Hon. George M. Stroud.

Vice Presidents,

Hon. Benjamin H. Brewster, LL.D.,
Ex-Gov. James Pollock, LL.D.,
Edward Hartshorne, M.D.,
Rev. William E. Schenck, D.D.,
Hon. Charles J. Biddle.

Secretary,

Joseph K. McCammon, Esq.

Treasurer,

Edward S. Clarke, Esq.

THE NEWARK ALUMNI ASSOCIATION was organized in the year 1869.

OFFICERS FOR THE PRESENT YEAR.

President,
Wm. K. McDonald, Esq.

Vice Presidents,
Thomas N. McCarter, Esq.,
Rev. James P. Wilson, D.D.,
A. W. Woodhull, M. D.

Secretary,
John P. Jackson, Esq.

Treasurer,
N. Perry, Jr., Esq.

The PRINCETON COLLEGE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF MARYLAND was organized at a meeting in Baltimore, June 1, 1869, General B. C. Howard, LL.D., Class of 1809, presiding. It holds semi-annual social re-unions on the first Tuesdays of June and December.

OFFICERS FOR THE PRESENT YEAR.

President,
Hon. John Thomson Mason, LL.D.

Vice Presidents,
Richard I. Gittings, Esq.,
Hon. Archibald Stirling.

Secretary,
J. C. Medtart, Esq.

Treasurer,
T. Harrison Garret, Esq.

College Buildings and Appliances.

The College estate comprises a campus and group of buildings, at the centre of which stands Nassau Hall, with the Chapel, Green Library and Dickinson Hall at the East ; with Geological Hall, Reunion Hall, the Gymnasium and the Observatory at the West ; East and West Colleges, with the two Literary Halls, completing a square at the South.

NASSAU HALL.

Nassau Hall, as North College was styled by Governor Belcher in honor of the Protestant House of Nassau, was built in the year 1756, and at that time was the largest public edifice in the Colonies. During the Revolutionary War it was occupied alternately by the British and American troops as a barrack and hospital, and in 1783, when the Continental Congress was obliged to leave Philadelphia, the sessions of that body were held within its walls.

The combustible part of the building has been twice destroyed by fire, in 1802 and 1855, and rebuilt in each instance by generous friends of the College in different parts of the country. As restored, it is substantially the same structure as when first erected, with the addition of the towers at the extremities and of the central projection in the rear.

Nassau Hall, as at first constructed, afforded all the public rooms of the College, the prayer-hall, recitation rooms, literary halls, lodgings and refectory ; but with the growing wants of the College other buildings have been erected for these purposes, and it now serves as a students' dormitory, with the exception of the central room, formerly the Chapel, which has been enlarged and furnished as the College Library.

GEOLOGICAL HALL.

Geological Hall was erected in the year 1803, in order to furnish enlarged accommodation for the instruction of the students. It formerly contained recitation rooms for the four Classes, the College Library, and the Halls of the two Literary Societies. Its principal rooms are now used as a Geological Cabinet and Lecture room, and the Philadelphian Society has possession of the two rooms lately occupied by the Junior and Senior Classes.

EAST AND WEST COLLEGES.

East and West Colleges were erected respectively in the years 1833 and 1836 to supply additional dormitories then needed. Each building affords rooms for sixty-four occupants.

THE LITERARY HALLS.

The Halls of the American Whig and Cliosophic Societies were erected by their respective members in the year 1838. They are Grecian buildings modeled in the columns after the Ionic temple on the Illissus, and in other respects corresponding to the temple of Dionysus in the peninsula of Teos.

THE CHAPEL.

The Chapel, a small cruciform structure in the Byzantine style, was erected in the year 1847. It affords sittings for about four hundred students; with pews in the transepts for the families of the professors.

The Chapel has lately been renovated and enlarged by an extension of the nave, to provide for the increasing number of students; and an excellent new organ, for the use of the College choir, has been presented to the College by Henry Clews, Esq., of New York.

HALSTED OBSERVATORY.

The Astronomical Observatory, erected by General N. Norris Halsted, of Newark, N. J., at an expense of \$60,000, consists of a central octagonal tower supporting a revolving dome and communicating on both sides with smaller towers intended to contain the library and offices for the use of the observer.

It is in contemplation to place in the Observatory, which has just been completed, a telescope as large as any yet constructed, and also to erect a transit building and provide a complete astronomical apparatus.

A legacy of \$2,500 has been left for astronomical purposes by the Rev. Cortlandt Van Rensselaer, D. D., to be applied to uses connected with the Observatory.

THE GYMNASIUM.

The Gymnasium, erected in 1869 at a cost of \$58,000, was the gift of Messrs. Robert Bonner and Henry G. Marquand, both of New York City. It comprises on the first floor six bowling alleys, and five bath-rooms; and, on the second floor a large hall for gymnastic exercises, overlooked by the visitors' gallery running along the front of the building.

The Gymnasium is provided with a complete apparatus, selected by experienced instructors in physical culture.

RE-UNION HALL.

Re-union Hall, the corner stone of which was laid by the General Assembly in May 1870, is intended to be a permanent memorial of the re-union of the Old and New School divisions of the Presbyterian Church, erected by means of the joint contributions of both bodies. The building has been completed at a cost of \$45,000 and affords lodgings for the accommodation of sixty-four students.

DICKINSON HALL.

Dickinson Hall, so styled in honor of the Reverend Jonathan Dickinson, first President of the College, is the recent donation of his lineal descendant, John C. Green, Esq., of New York City. It is devoted exclusively to purposes of instruction, containing Lecture rooms and Recitation rooms for all the Classes and affording accommodations for nearly every Department in the Faculty. The first story comprises the Chemical Lecture room and Laboratory and the two Mathematical rooms; the second story, the two Classical rooms, the Philological room, and Philosophical room; and the third story, smaller Recitation rooms with a large Examination Hall.

RESIDENCES.

The President's House, which was built in 1756 and has been occupied by the Presidents of the College successively, has lately been renovated and furnished at an expense of \$8,000 by some friends of the College in New York City.

Three Professors' Houses occupy sites contiguous to the College buildings.

LIBRARY AND PAINTINGS.

The College Library contains about sixteen thousand volumes; the Libraries of the two Literary Societies, twelve thousand; and the three Libraries, therefore, twenty-eight thousand volumes.

The College Library room also contains a collection of portraits of the Presidents, Trustees, Professors, and distinguished Graduates and Patrons of the College, including the historical painting by the elder Peale of Generals Washington and Mercer at the Battle of Princeton.

The Library is now placed on a greatly extended foundation, with ample means for replenishing it, in keeping with the requirements of the College. To the fund already given for the purchase of rare and valuable books Mr. John C. Green of New York has added the generous donation of \$120,000 for the erection of a building styled the Green Library, which is now in progress on the site lately occupied by the Philosophical Hall. The plan of the edifice as designed by the architect, Mr. William A. Potter, of New York, includes a large octagonal hall for the Library, communicating with two smaller wings intended for the use of the Trustees, Faculty, and Librarian.

The Faculty have been expending during the past year a special donation of \$3,000, besides the current income of the Library, in procuring valuable works needed in the several departments for the use of professors and students, and have also instituted a reading-room for which accommodations will be provided in the new building.

DONATIONS TO THE LIBRARY IN 1870-71.

Works relating to the late Civil War, 48 Volumes by Public Documents,	7	John S. Pierson.
Knight's English Cyclopaedia,	12	State of New Jersey.
Annual Report of the American Institute of the City of New York for the years 1868 and 1869, 1 Volume	1	Class of 1870.
Same for 1869-70,	1	American Institute, N. Y. City.
Congressional Globe, 2nd Session 41st Congress, 1869-70, parts 1 to 7, inclusive, 7 Volumes,		" " " "
Patent Office Report for 1868 vols. 1, 2, 3, 4, 4 Volumes,		Hon. John P. Stockton.
Department of Agriculture, report for 1869, 1		" " "
Annual Report of Chief of Bureau of Statistics, Commerce and Navigation for 1870, 1 Volume,		" " "
Mining Statistics west of Rocky Mountains, for 1870, 1 Volume,		" " "
Department of Agriculture, Report for 1869, 1 Volume,		U. S. Government.
Washington Astronomical and Meteorological Observations for 1868, 1 Volume,		" "
Reports of the U. S. Commissioners to the Paris Exposition, 5 Volumes,		Hon. Chas. Haight.
Who Wrote "Rock Me to Sleep?" by O. A. Morse, 1 Volume,		E. W. Leavenworth.
The Adventures of my Grandfather, by J. S. Peyton, 1 Volume,		J. S. Peyton.
Memorials of Andrew Kirkpatrick, &c., by James Grant Wilson, 1 Volume,		The Author.
History of Medicine by P. V. Renouard, translated by C. G. Comegys.		C. G. Comegys.
History of the Sandwich Islands Mission, by Rufus Anderson, 1 Volume,		The Author.
Selections from the Writings of Thos. Hedger Genin, by Jno. N. Genin, 1 Volume,		The Author.
Report of the Secretary of War for 1870, 1 Volume.		Gen. W. W. Belknap.
Report of Superintendent of U. S. Coast Survey for 1867, 1 Volume.		Prof. Benj. Pierce.
Flint Chips. A Guide to Prehistoric Archaeology, by E. S. Stevens, 1 Volume,		Smithsonian Institution.

Report of the Geological Exploration of the 40th Parallel, by Clarence King. Vol. 14 (Mining Industry), 1 Volume,
 History of Descendants of Elder John Strong, of Northampton, Mass, by B. W. Dwight. 2 Volumes,
 The Waverly Novels, by Sir Walter Scott, 25 Volumes. Half Calf.

U. S. Government.

The Author.

Class of '71, Coll. of N. J.

MUSEUM AND APPARATUS.

The Museum of Natural History was founded by Dr. Elias Boudinot, of New Jersey, and extended through the exertions of Dr. Torrey and Professor Jaeger.

The Cabinet of Mineralogy was originally established by Dr. David Hosack, of New York, and subsequently enlarged by the liberality of the Hon. Samuel Fowler of New Jersey.

The Cabinet of Geology includes a collection of shells and fossils and casts of large fossil animals, American and European, with upwards of 5,000 specimens of Alpine rocks presented by Professor Guyot.

The College possesses Collections of Drawings for the illustration of the Lectures on Natural Philosophy and Astronomy; of large relief Maps and models of mountains and volcanoes, for the illustration of the Lectures on Geology and Physical Geography; and a full-sized Manikin for the illustration of the Lectures on Anatomy and Psychology.

The Chemical Laboratory has been removed to Dickinson Hall, and provided with greatly improved appliances through the exertions of Professor Schanck.

The Philosophical Apparatus includes, in its historical department, the Orrery invented and constructed by Dr. Rittenhouse more than one hundred years ago, two Electrical machines obtained from Dr. Priestley, and the electro-magnet by means of which Professor Henry demonstrated the practicability of the Magnetic Telegraph; and, among other valuable instruments now in use, a Phantasmathyx, intended to illustrate the continuance of impressions of touch, devised by Professor Alexander.

A collection of Arms used in the Union and Confederate Armies during the late war has been deposited with the College by the Hon. W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War.

New and more commodious lecture rooms having been provided, and larger museum accommodations projected, the friends of the College are invited to forward valuable specimens in Natural History and Geology, and to make needed additions to the illustrative apparatus in other departments.

College Funds and Endowments.

The College, after relying mainly upon tuition fees for its support during its early history, has of late years been acquiring more permanent sources of income through the liberality of its friends. Some of the funds thus obtained are available for purposes more or less general; but the greater part of them have been given as special endowments which, while they enlarge the sphere of the College and promote its usefulness, do not always directly add to its pecuniary resources, and, in some cases, bring with them new demands upon the general treasury.

It is obvious, for these reasons, that the College must continue to look to the generous aid of its friends for the means of conducting and extending its operations in a manner worthy of its history and mission as one of the leading institutions of the country; and the noble gifts already received fully warrant the hope that there will be no failure in this main source of supply.

Persons desiring to make bequests to the College are informed that its legal corporate name is "THE TRUSTEES OF THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY." The laws of different States vary so much on this subject, that it is expedient for those who desire to make valid bequests to the Institution to consult and conform to the laws of the State in which they live.

Donations and bequests may be made either to the general treasury or in the form of special foundations, the following examples of which may serve to show at once the stability of the College and the need for further endowments.

THE PRESIDENTIAL FOUNDATIONS.

The Robert Lenox Professorship of Biblical Instruction, connected with the office of President, was founded upon a gift of \$35,000 by Mr. James Lenox and his sisters, of New York.

The Presidential Endowment, consisting of \$63,000, was subscribed by some gentlemen of New York and New Jersey on the accession of President McCosh, in the year 1868.

The income of the above endowments affords the salary of the President and the annuity of Ex-President Maclean.

THE ELIZABETH FOUNDATION.

The Elizabeth Foundation, amounting by successive donations to \$210,000, was given by John C. Green, Esq., of New York City. It includes the property styled Dickinson Hall and the adjoining grounds, with a fund of \$100,000, the income of which is to be used for the maintenance of that property, for the erection of College buildings and Professors' houses, and for the purchase of rare and valuable books for the College Library.

THE LIBRARY BUILDING FUND.

The Library Building Fund amounting to \$120,000 is the gift of John C. Green, Esq., of New York, for the purpose of erecting on the College grounds a suitable and commodious fire-proof Library Building.

ENDOWED PROFESSORSHIPS.

The Blair Professorship was founded upon a gift of \$30,000 by the Hon. John I. Blair, of New Jersey, and is held by the Professor of Geology and Physical Geography.

The Dod Professorship of Mathematics was founded upon a gift of \$30,000 by the family of the late Professor Albert B. Dod, in the year 1870, and is held by the Professor of Mathematics and Mechanics.

The Holmes Professorship was founded upon a donation of \$25,000 by the late Captain Silas Holmes, of New York, and is held by the Professor of Rhetoric and English Language and Literature.

The Woodhull Professorship of Continental Languages and Literature was founded in the year 1869 upon a bequest of real estate, valued at \$20,000, by the late Dr. John N. Woodhull, of Princeton, N. J.

The sum of \$10,000 has been subscribed by gentlemen in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, the interest to be used for the maintenance of instruction in Modern Languages.

The sum of \$10,000 has been raised by the Philadelphia Alumni Association and devoted to the endowment of the Chair of the Harmony of Science and Revealed Religion.

The sum of \$5,000 has been given in the past year by Robert Bonner, Esq., of New York, for the increase of the salaries of the professors, and it is hoped that the fund will soon be so augmented from other gifts and bequests as to yield, in connection with existing endowments, salaries of \$3,000.

ENDOWED FELLOWSHIPS.

The Boudinot Fellowships are founded upon a bequest of the late Dr. Elias Boudinot, of New Jersey, and yield each the annual sum of \$250.

The Experimental Science Fellowship was founded upon the sum of \$10,000 subscribed by the Class of 1860, and yields the annual sum of \$600.

The Mathematical Fellowship has been founded for a term of two years upon the sum of \$600 per annum given by Jay Cooke, Esq., of Philadelphia.

The Classical Fellowship has been founded for a term of three years upon the interest of \$10,000 given by Henry J. Marquand, Esq., of New York.

The Mental Science Fellowship is founded for a term of three years upon the sum of \$600 per annum given by the Hon. Henry W. Green of Trenton, N. J.

STINNECKE FOUNDATION.

This fund was established by the will of the late Henry A. Stinnecke, of Baltimore, a graduate of the Class of 1860, and consists of certain securities, the annual income of which, amounting to \$600, is divided between the Stinnecke Scholarship of \$500, and the Maclean Prize of \$100, awarded under conditions already specified under the head of Annual Prizes and Fellowships.

ENDOWED PRIZES.

The Dickinson Prize of the value of \$80, in the form of a medal or in money, was founded by John Dickinson, Esq., of New Jersey, in 1782, for the encouragement of dissertations on a class of subjects specified by the founder.

The George Potts Bible Prizes were founded upon the sum of \$1,000 given by Mrs. Sarah A. Brown, in the year 1867, the interest of which is to be annually expended in the purchase of copies of Henry's Commentaries for the best two Biblical scholars in each graduating Class.

The Class of 1859 Prize was founded in the department of English Literature, upon the sum of \$2,000 subscribed by the Class.

The Class of 1861 Prize was founded upon the subscription of \$1,200, for the encouragement of proficiency in such study of the Sophomore year as the Faculty may designate.

The Thomson Prize, consisting of the annual sum of \$200, is presented by Mrs. John R. Thomson, of Princeton, N. J., to the First Honorman of the Junior Class.

ENDOWED SCHOLARSHIPS.

Some friends of the College have endowed a number of Scholarships of One Thousand Dollars each, which are designed to extend the usefulness and privileges of the Institution on the following terms and conditions:

1. The donor of each scholarship has the privilege of naming it, and of selecting the student who shall enjoy its income, subject in all cases to the rules and regulations of the College.

2. Whenever a scholarship is vacant, its income is to be at the disposal of the Board of Trustees.

3. Scholarships may be maintained by the annual payment of seventy dollars as interest, until the principal sum of One Thousand Dollars is paid. They lapse, of course, when the annual interest fails, unless the principal sum has been paid.

4. Those who are placed upon these scholarships must be fully prepared for admission to College, and when admitted, must conform to its laws and regulations. In all cases of competing claims for scholarships at the disposal of the Faculty, the preference shall be given to those best prepared for College. The relative attainments in all cases are to be determined by the Faculty, and, other things being equal, preference is to be given to such as enter the Freshman Class.

5. Candidates must, in all cases, present testimonials of good moral character.

6. Churches contributing a Thousand Dollars each, may, if they desire it, place upon that foundation the sons of their ministers, or, in lieu of that may nominate some other candidate to receive its avails.

7. The applications for the benefit of these scholarships by young men of promise far exceed the number endowed, and the friends of the College and of education may aid deserving young men, and at the same time increase the current income of the College by adding to this foundation.

LIST OF THE ENDOWED SCHOLAR SHIPS.

NAME.	AMOUNT.	NAME.	AMOUNT.
1. Matthew Newkirk	\$1,000	35. L. S. Spencer	\$1,000
2. William Rankin	1,000	36. J. D. Lalor	1,000
3. A. Cresswell	1,000	37. Frederick Marquand	1,000
4. Isaac N. Rankin	1,000	38. 1st. Pres. Church, Trenton,	1,000
5-7. Roswell Colt	3,000	39. S. and D. Cameron	1,000
8. Musgrave	1,000	40. 2d Pres. Church, Elizabeth,	1,000
9. J. Cogswell	1,000	41. Chas. S. Bayliss	1,000
10. Henry W. Green	1,000	42. Eliza Musgrave Giger	1,000
11-15. James Lenox	5,000	43. James Blair	1,000
16. Hugh L. Hodge	1,000	44. Samuel H. Pennington	1,000
17. A. B. Bayliss	1,000	45. Aaron Fenton	1,000
18. Henry J. Van Dyke	1,000	46. Alanson Trask	1,000
19. Dudley S. Gregory	1,000	47. Withington	1,000
20. Pres. Ch., Peekskill, N. Y.,	1,000	48. 1st Church, Newark,	1,000
21. John Van Vorst	1,000	49. Aaron Carter	1,000
22. Jacob J. Janeway	1,000	50-54. Silas Holmes	5,000
23. Ladies of Huntington, L. I.,	1,000	55. Stephen Colwell	1,000
24. E. F. Backus	1,000	56. John Aitken	1,000
25. Van Sinderen	1,000	57. Mrs. P. Bullard	1,000
26. N. Norris Halsted	1,000	58. Nathaniel Perry	1,000
27. Maclean	1,000	59. Samuel Hamill (Memorial of a Son)	1,000
28. Richard T. Haines	1,000	60. Beers	1,000
29. John P. Jackson	1,000	Amount additional belonging to Schol- arship Fund,	2,000
30. Joseph N. Tuttle	1,000		
31. Gertrude N. Woodhull	1,000	Total,	\$62,000
32. Nathl W. Townsend	1,000		
33. 1st. Pres. Church, Bridgeton,	1,000		
34. Skidmore	1,000		

NEEDED ENDOWMENTS.

No Chair in the Faculty as yet has been sufficiently endowed to yield the salary of a Professor, even at the present rate of compensation, the deficiency in each of the endowed Professorships amounting to more than \$10,000.

The Chairs of Natural Philosophy and of Astronomy, of Logic and Moral and Political Science, of Chemistry and Natural History, of the Latin Language and Literature, and of the Greek Language and Literature have not yet been placed upon special foundations to any extent.

Fellowships, designed to reward special excellence and provide for advanced studies after graduation, have not yet been founded in connection with all the Departments of instruction.

Honorary Scholarships, (such as the Stinnecke,) yielding an annual income during the whole or part of the College course to the best scholars in a class or department, have been proposed, but not yet secured to the College.

Prizes, consisting of books, medals, or sums of money, offered for excellence in any department or study, are as yet but few and inadequate.

Endowed Scholarships, of the kind described above, will serve the purpose of aiding young men of promise and thus in effect adding to the current income of the College, as the applications for the benefit of these scholarships far exceed the number endowed.

System of Instruction.

The College provides a course of four academical years for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, conducted by the Professors, in their several Departments of instruction, with the assistance of Tutors, by means of Lectures, Recitations and periodical Examinations.

The Lectures, Recitations and Text Books convey the instruction which is reviewed by the Examinations.

The Annual Examinations, besides requiring a review of studies, test the fitness of the student, at different stages of the course, to proceed to the degree, as well as indicate his relative standing in his Class.

The Biennial Examination, held at the close of the Sophomore year, has the special effect of securing proficiency in the fundamental studies of English, Latin, Greek, and Mathematics, before admission to any higher courses which pre-suppose and require those studies.

The Special Examinations for Prizes, Scholarships, and Fellowships are open only to matriculated students who are candidates for a degree and have passed satisfactorily the last preceding examination in every study required of them.

The Final Examination for the Degree, by resuming portions of the courses in every Department, guarantees that no student shall receive a diploma without having been examined in all the studies of the whole College course.

THE COLLEGE COURSE.

The College course embraces two classes of studies, the required and the elective, to which are allotted severally a relative amount of time and a succession demanded by their intrinsic nature.

During the first two years of the course all the studies are required of every student, and are of a fundamental and disciplinary nature, as well as useful in themselves, such as Latin, Greek, Mathematics, Rhetoric, and Modern Languages. It is assumed that these are indispensable parts of a liberal education, in which every scholar should be grounded, whatever may be his peculiar tastes, or the calling to which he is destined.

During the last two years of the course those branches of positive knowledge are required of the student which belong to a liberal education at the present day, such as the various Natural, Mental and Moral Sciences, the Christian Evidences, and English Literature; while a limited choice is allowed in respect to others which are of a more special nature, such as the higher Mathematics, Classics, Modern History, Applied Sciences, History of Philosophy. It is supposed that the student at this stage of his education will have shown a special aptitude for certain studies, and may wisely begin to shape his course with reference to the calling or station which he has in view.

The College course, it will be seen, by thus combining the two classes of studies, has been both expanded and elevated, embracing new branches of literature and science, at the same time that it affords a higher education in the old; and the effect has been to stimulate the work of instruction and study in all departments.

PROFESSORS' COURSES.

The Departments of instruction, assigned to the different Professors, are arranged in a Schedule of Lectures and Recitations, made and published at the beginning of each College year and published in the Catalogue.

The courses of instruction given by each Professor in his Department, with the length of time allotted to them, the subjects taught, the methods pursued, and the text-books used, are here exhibited synoptically, and as far as possible in the order in which the Department appears in the curriculum.

THE LATIN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE AND THE SCIENCE OF LANGUAGE.

Instruction in this Department extends throughout the College course. During the Freshman and Sophomore years a thorough study of the grammar of the language is made in connection with select readings from the classic authors, and special exercises in oral and written translation from Latin into English and from English into Latin.

These exercises are designed to stimulate to the study not of grammar for its own sake only, but of language as an instrument of thought, and to aid the student in gaining the best command of his own language. The authors read are employed also as a source of general literary culture.

The more important portions of Roman History and Antiquities are studied. The classes write essays upon topics fitted to illustrate the authors read, and to aid in the appreciation of the life of classical antiquity.

During the remainder of the course the studies of this Department are elective. The course of instruction remains substantially as before, with effort to stimulate to maturer study and to extend as far as possible the student's acquaintance with Roman Literature by means of the authors read and by lectures.

In the Senior year a course of lectures is given on the Science of Language. After treating of language in general, its nature and history, careful and minute illustration is given of the history of Greek and Latin Forms and of the formation of the Modern Languages which have sprung from the Latin. This method is believed to be well suited to educate the student's taste for linguistic research.

THE GREEK LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

The course of instruction in this Department extends through the entire College course. It embraces not only the language, but the history of the Greek people and their literature. The course is so arranged as to give an acquaintance with the best representatives of the different styles and dialects.

In the Freshman year, the authors read are Herodotus, Xenophon and Demosthenes, particular attention being paid to thorough grammatical drill. Written and oral translations from Greek into English and from English into Greek are employed to impress upon the mind the laws of the Greek language and to illustrate the different idioms of the Greek and the English.

In the Sophomore year the reading is more extended and much time is devoted to Epic and Dramatic Poetry—the Iliad of Homer and a tragedy of Æschylus. While grammatical drill is rigorously insisted upon, attention is directed to synonymous words, to the laws of verse, and to the various questions in history, geography and antiquities suggested by the works studied.

The course is Elective in the Junior and Senior years, and the authors selected are Thucydides, Euripides and Plato, so as to give some of the best specimens of Attic style in History, Tragedy and Philosophy.

In the Senior year a course of lectures is given upon Greek Literature, designed to afford a general idea of its history, and to show how it stood related to the ancient Oriental Literature, and the nature of its influence upon the Roman and modern European literature.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

During the Freshman year the attention of students is specially directed to the art of English composition. To this end the mechanism of English prose and the principles of style are critically investigated, not so much in

order to teach the theory of Rhetoric as to inculcate its maxims by actual practice, and thus to impart facility and accuracy to the literary expression of thought.

The principles of æsthetical and philological criticism are practically applied during the Sophomore year to the interpretation of literary art, as embodied in the language and style of English classical writers. For this purpose a selection is made from such writers, and their text critically studied, with a constant reference alike to the form and to the contents of that elegant literature which is the highest expression of the English mind.

During the Junior year the origin and the history of the English Language are studied with respect to its more proximate linguistic relations, its lexical constituents, and the successive stages of its development. These studies in English philology are also pursued with constant reference to the literary monuments which illustrate the genius and idiom of our language in the formative periods of its growth.

During the Senior year a survey of English literature is undertaken—special regard being had to its salient features, and to its leading epochs, considered not only in their relations to the English national mind, but also to the contemporaneous literatures of Continental Europe. The philosophy of Rhetoric, including the principles of Æsthetical Criticism, is studied in connection with the historical survey.

It is proper to add that the several courses above indicated under each head, from the Freshman year to the Senior, all fall under the category of Required Studies.

Provision is made for an elective course of study during the Senior year in the Anglo-Saxon Language and Literature.

Themes for the practice of English Composition are prescribed, at regulated intervals, to the members of the Freshman, Sophomore, and Junior Classes. while the members of the Senior Class write original orations to be delivered on the College stage.

Instruction in the art of Oratory is given to the several classes by the Professor of Elocution.

MODERN LANGUAGES AND LITERATURE.

This Department having been introduced into the regular academic course at a comparatively recent date, has not as yet reached the standard which it is intended to occupy when properly systematized and developed.

THE FRENCH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—The instruction in French begins in the Sophomore year and continues, as an elective study, throughout the College course.

A thorough course of Grammar, including the rules of pronunciation, is made the basis for the acquisition of a practical, as well as theoretical, knowledge of the language.

The oral and written systems of instruction are strictly adhered to, whereby the opportunity is afforded to the student of illustrating practically every grammatical rule which may be brought to his notice.

In dealing with individual words the student is made familiar by degrees with the organic process through which the French developed itself from Latin into an independent idiom, that he may thus be led to a more systematic and comprehensive study of Comparative Philology and Grammar, as regards the French and its cognate dialects.

Extracts from classical authors of prose and poetry are read, combined with analysis in the vernacular, for the purpose of giving the student self-reliance and fluency in expressing his thoughts in French.

In the Senior year a course of lectures is given, embracing the history of the French language and its classical literature.

THE GERMAN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—The instruction in German commences in the Junior, and continues through the Senior year, as an elective course.

The basis of instruction is a course of Grammar, practically illustrated by reading, parsing, tracing the etymology and derivation of words to their primary signification, and comparing them with kindred words of other dialects or languages.

To familiarize the student with the correct pronunciation of the language, also to accustom him to the habit of following up the flow of ideas when expressed in German—the vernacular is used in the very beginning, especially in cases where short sentences may suffice to explain or simplify a rule or exception.

For the sake of affording access to the German Literature, the reading of extracts from the choicest authors, both in prose and poetry, is adopted. Numerous written and oral exercises are given for the purpose of illustrating the rules of grammar.

In the Senior year a course of lectures is given in which the most prominent writers of the classical period of German Literature are reviewed, showing forth their tendencies and influences on the social, religious, and political status of Germany and the world at large.

MATHEMATICS AND MECHANICS.

The course in Mathematics extends through the first three years of the College course. It includes Algebra, Geometry, Plane Trigonometry, Navigation, Mensuration, Surveying, Spherical Trigonometry, Analytical Geometry, the Differential and Integral Calculus. The Mathematics of the Freshman and Sophomore years—ending with the elements of Analytical Geometry—are obligatory. The Higher Mathematics are elective. Mechanical Philosophy is one of the required studies of the Junior year.

In Algebra the Text-Book at present is the Higher Algebra of Ray's series. Euclid (Playfair's Edition) is the Text-Book in Geometry. On account of its historical interest this classic work on Geometry is entitled to a place in a course of liberal education; at the same time no modern Text-Book on the subject—whatever other advantages it may have—is comparable to Euclid's Elements, for the purpose of mental discipline.

Throughout the course in Geometry original theorems and problems are proposed to the class, involving an application of the propositions demonstrated in the Text-book.

The instruction of the Sophomore and Junior Classes is by Lectures in connection with the Text-Books—Loomis' Works in Mathematics and Olmsted's Mechanics. The students are required to take notes of the Lectures and at the end of the term submit their note-books for examination. The exercises of the class-room are conducted on the principle that it is the business of the Professor not merely to hear recitations but to give instruction.

The classes in Mathematics are ordinarily examined both orally and in writing—at the end of each term on the studies of that term, at the end of Freshman year on the studies of that year, at the end of the Sophomore year on the studies of the two years preceding. The Examinations at the end of the Junior year are on the studies of that year. At the Final Examination for a Degree the Senior Class are examined on the required Mathematics of the College course as far as Spherical Trigonometry.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY AND ASTRONOMY.

The course of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy begins with an exposition of principles and modes of reasoning applicable to all branches of study, including a special reference to the elements which enter into law in general, laws of nature, the inductive method and its processes, hypothesis, theory, &c.

This is followed by an extended course on Somatology. There is exhibited the application of Mechanics (Mechanical Philosophy) in the illustration of the action of the mechanical powers; also Hydrostatics, and to a limited extent, Hydrodynamics and Hydraulics, and then Pneumatics. Then the vibrations of ponderable matter, especially Sound. After these, Light, Heat, ordinary Electricity and Magnetism. (Electricity produced by *chemical agency*, viz., Galvanism and the varieties of Electro-Magnetism, are passed over to the Professor of Chemistry.)

Steam and the Steam-Engine receive attention, and as far as admissible Meteorology. The special class will have a series of lectures on the History of Physical Science.

The extended Astronomical course, while it is largely conversant with descriptive Astronomy, exhibits theoretically a consistent and connected system, with some description of the construction and use of instruments for

astronomical research; and at the conclusion of this course is given an exposition of the Nebular Hypothesis, especially that of Laplace, with the Professor's own modifications and confirmations of the same, followed by his own Theory with respect to the Spheroidal Origin and the present state of the Clusters and Nebulae. Occasional opportunities are afforded to the Class for viewing the heavenly bodies through the telescope.

The whole course of Natural Philosophy and that of Astronomy, (extending through the Junior and Senior years,) aside from the exercises with the special class—includes more than 100 lectures, with their accompanying experiments or other illustrations.

GEOLOGY AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

This Department is obligatory, and extends through the Junior and Senior years. Its subject is the Study of the Earth as a great individual organization, all parts of which are intimately connected and mutually dependent. The Globe is considered both in its origin, and past condition before man, *Geology*, and in the present age of man, *Physical Geography*.

Geology is treated in a course of about sixty lectures and recitations to each Class, with references to Dana's and Lyell's Manuals of Geology, Tenney's Geology, Lyell's Principles of Geology, &c. In an Introductory part the *aim* of Geology is defined as a history of the successive changes of the Globe, from its remotest origin, to its present perfect state. Its *method* as an accurate investigation of the Earth crust and inductions from the facts observed therein. The nature and constitution of rocks, or *Lithology*, is first treated. Their normal arrangement in Strata, or *Stratigraphy*, and the later disturbances of the same by dynamical processes, by which continents are emerged, plateaus and mountains raised, valleys furrowed, are next discussed. The various agencies, whether mechanical, chemical, organic, or igneous, which are at work in the formation of the ancient rocks, are studied in the present phenomena of alluvial deposits by rivers, by the action of the waves, tides and currents of the Ocean; in the coral reefs, which skirt the continents and the islands of the sea; in the diatoms and foraminifera which cover its bottom; in volcanoes, earthquakes, &c.

Geology proper is divided into two parts: the *Era of Matter*, or the azoic age before, and the *Era of Life*, after the appearance of organized beings. In the first the probable origin of the material globe and its successive phases are discussed, according to inductions from astronomy (Laplace, Alexander), Physics, Chemistry and the Lithology of the azoic rocks. The second begins with an exposition of the unity of plan in the system of plants and animals, as a base for the demonstration of the law of progress in the successive introduction of the various forms of life, and as a foundation of the distinction in the Geological ages. *The Silurian*, or the age of Invertebrate animals, the *Devonian*, or the age of Fishes, the *Carboniferous*, or the age

of the great land plants, which together constitute the *Palæozoic* division, followed by the *Mesozoic*, or the age of Reptiles and the *Cenozoic*, or the age of Mammals, mark the great steps in the progress of the Life-System. Each of these great ages is characterized, as far as facts are known, by the extent of the dry land and mountains then existing, the nature of the climate, plants and animals peculiar to it. Special attention is paid to the gradual growth of the North American Continent. The course is concluded by the exposition of the Diluvian period, with its floods, extensive glaciers, and powerful animals, a period which can be regarded as the transition to the age of Man.

The whole course is amply illustrated by diagrams, fossils, casts of large extinct animals, and an extensive collection of rocks and minerals.

The course in *Physical Geography* consists likewise of about sixty lectures and recitations to each class, with special reference to Guyot's Earth and Man. Physical Geography is considered not merely as a description of the Earth, but as the science of the general phenomena of the present life of the globe in reference to their connection and their mutual dependence, while the intimate relation between nature and history, earth and man, is shown by the wonderful adaptation of all the geographical arrangements to the wants of man and the historical development of the race.

The law of distribution of land into three pairs of continents, radiating from around the north pole, as from a common centre, separating the three great oceans, and crossed at right angle, by a grand Zone of fracture around the globe, is dwelt upon as the foundation of the most important geographical phenomena to be subsequently examined. The general law of the relief of the globe, and the peculiar structure of each continent, as the source of the modifications of climate and productions which characterize it, are elucidated. The geography of the oceans, with their islands, the shape and depth of their basins, their tides and marine currents are next presented. The general laws of climate, of the distribution of Heat and Rains over the globe, together with the theory of Winds and storms, as the intermediate agency for both, are developed. The attention is then called to the great modifications of these climatic elements in each particular continent, arising from its astronomical position, its peculiar forms of relief, mountains, plateaus and plains, and their situation with regard to the prevailing winds and marine currents, which, in their turn, govern the nature, the amount and the distribution of the plants and animals upon them. It is shown how these combined influences secure for each continent a marked individuality, and fits it for a special function in the great economy of nature and history.

The Human races are next considered; the nature and distinctive characters of the great continental races defined, and the law of distribution of man on the Globe shown to be, unlike that of animals, not of a physical, but of a moral order. The course is terminated by a consideration of the special functions performed by the three northern continents, Asia, Europe

and North America, as the theater of the civilization of man and in its origin, development and practical application; and by the three southern continents, Africa, South America and Australia, as representatives of a prevailing life of nature, animal and vegetable, and of the past Geological ages, forming together a complete exhibition of every fundamental element of nature's life and man's activity, and foreshadowing the future consummation of man's development on and through the Earth.

CHEMISTRY AND NATURAL HISTORY.

Very fine rooms on the first floor of Dickinson Hall are appropriated to the Chemical Department. These are a large and beautifully fitted and lighted lecture room, with adjoining apparatus-room and working Laboratory.

The Chemical course extends throughout the entire Senior year, and consists of lectures and recitations upon general Inorganic Chemistry and its applications to the arts: outlines of Organic Chemistry, and its relations to Agriculture, Physiology, &c.; Galvanism, and its ramifications into Electro-Magnetism, Magneto-Electricity, Thermo-Electricity, the Telegraph, &c.

The Class for the current year read in connection with the Lectures, Fownes (last edition) and Roscoe; and, for special reference, Miller's Elements (last edition), with several smaller excellent recent American and English works.

An experimental Laboratory has been fitted up and opened under the supervision of the Professor of Chemistry, in which members of the Senior Class in groups have the privilege of repeating the manipulations and experiments of the class room.

The instruction in Natural History to the Sophomore Class, including Human Anatomy and Physiology, is also given in the Chemical Hall. Skeletons, diagrams, and a full sized dissected manikin, also specimens from the Museum of Natural History are used in this connection.

RELATIONS OF SCIENCE AND RELIGION.

The Department entitled the "Harmony of Science and Revealed Religion" extends through the Junior and Senior years, as a required course, with oral examinations at the close of each term and annual examinations in writing.

The first part of the course includes the study of Natural Theology, as connected with the Physical Sciences which illustrate the Being and Attributes of the Creator; and of Natural Religion, as connected with the Mental and Moral Sciences which illustrate the Divine Government, Future State, and Probation.

The second part of the course includes a similar defence of Revealed Religion by the Inductive Logic, with the study of the Miraculous, Prophetic, Historical, and Scientific Evidences of Christianity.

The third part includes the study of Inductive Science, as connected with Revealed Religion; the History of their seeming Conflicts and Alliances; the Logic applicable to their Relations, and the growing Evidences of their Harmony as alike involving the promotion of Perfect Science and the Vindication of the Christian Religion.

The text-books used, in the elementary part of the course, are Paley's Natural Theology, Butler's Analogy of Religion and Nature, and Bacon's Novum Organum, with frequent lectures upon the topics of which they treat, as well as upon other more recent questions emerging in the different Sciences which are in relation with Revealed Religion.

MODERN HISTORY.

Modern History, extending from the Fall of the Roman Empire to the Rise of the American Republic, is taught to the Senior Class as an elective course, in a series of lectures and recitations, with a final examination in writing.

The course is introduced with lectures on the study of Modern History and courses of reading are prescribed for its various periods and topics.

The History of European Civilization is treated as embracing the fortunes, institutions, and opinions of civil society in Europe, during the primitive period of formation, the mediæval period of conflict, and the recent period of progress.

The History of American Civilization is treated as connected with the European Reformation and the English Revolution, during the successive periods of the Colonization, the Independence, the Confederation, and the Constitution of the United States.

The course concludes with a discussion of the problems of Civilization which Modern History has unfolded, and a review of the German, French, and English schools of historical speculation.

Guizot's History, in the first part of the course, is used as a text-book, with concurrent lectures and critical references to the Histories by Schlegel, Balmes, Buckle, and Draper.

LOGIC AND MORAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.

This Department is conducted as a required course extending through the Junior and Senior years.

Logic is taught by means of Atwater's Manual of Elementary Logic, with references to the treatises of Whately, Hamilton, Thomson, Mill, and McCosh.

Instruction in Metaphysics is given by lectures, with references to McCosh's *Intuitions*, Locke on the Human Understanding, Hamilton's *Metaphysics*, Porter's *Human Intellect*.

Instruction in Ethics is given by lectures, with Fleming's *Student's Manual of Moral Philosophy* as a text-book, and references to the treatises of Butler, Paley, Whewell, Alexander, Hopkins, Edwards, and others on the subject.

Political Economy is taught by lectures, with references to the treatises of Carey, Mill, Bowen, Perry, Maurice, and others on the subject.

Provision is made for instruction in Civil Government by recitations in De Tocqueville's *American Institutions* and Woolsey's *International Law*, with accompanying lectures.

PSYCHOLOGY.

The President lectures to the Junior Class on Psychology. After explaining the Method of Inquiry, which is that of Induction with Self-Consciousness as the Instrument of Investigation, and speaking of the Relation between Mind and Body, he unfolds the Faculties of the Mind as follows: I. The simple Cognitive or Presentative (Sense-Perception and Self-Consciousness.) II. Reproductive or Representative (Retention, Association of Ideas, Phantasy, Recognition, Composition, Symbolic Power.) III. Comparison (Faculty of Relations, of Identity, Whole and Parts, Space, Time, Quantity, Resemblance. Active Property. Cause and Effect.) IV. Conscious. V. Emotions. VI. Will.

Students are referred to *Intuitions of the Mind*, Part II.; Hamilton's *Metaphysics* (Bowen's); and Porter's *Human Intellect*. Parts I., II.

HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY.

The President lectures to the Senior Class on the History of Philosophy, as an Elective study. *First Series*, Ancient Greek Philosophy. *Second Series*, Modern Philosophy from Bacon to Hamilton. *Third Series*, Contemporary Philosophy, including Positivism, Relativity, Materialism, &c.

Students are referred to Schwegler's *History of Philosophy*, and *Epitome of History of Philosophy*.

Examination Questions.

The following Examination Questions were proposed in the Classes and Departments specified, at different stages of the College course, in the year 1870-'71.

FRESHMAN CLASS.

LATIN.—TUTOR FAINESTOCK.

Cui si quis demptis signis Pœnos Romanosque hodie ostendat, ignoraturum certum habeo, utrius exercitus sit consul. Non ego illud parvi aestimo, milites, quod nemo est vestrum, cujus non ante oculos ipse sæpe militare aliquod ediderim facinus, cui non idem ego virtutis spectator ac testis notata temporibus locisque referre sua possim decora.

Unusquisque se non corpus suum, sed conjugem ac liberos parvos armis protegere putet; nec domesticas solum agitet curas, sed identidem hoc animo reputet, nostras nunc intueri manus senatum populumque Romanum; qualis nostra vis virtusque fuerit, talem deinde fortunam illius urbis ac Romanis imperii fore.

1. Translate literally, so as to indicate the construction. State who is supposed to be the speaker in each passage; against whom the invidious comparison in the first passage is directed; and what is the point of comparison.

2. Parse: *cui*, l. 1; *ignoraturum*, l. 1; *parvi*, l. 2; *intucris*, l. 8; *manus*, l. 8. Explain the mood of *ostendat*, l. 1; of *ediderim*, l. 3; of *possim*, l. 4; of *agitet*, l. 7. Give the derivation and signification of *ostendat*; of *aestimo*; of *putet*.

3. Translate into Latin:—Consult for yourselves, yet provide for the interests of your country, and at the same time let each one of you consider himself an inhabitant and citizen of the whole world. I hope you will all prefer nothing to honorable conduct; let your rule, however, be: usefulness first, honor next. Many make a bad use of strength, opportunities, and friends. Let me know what each of you himself has done, and conceal nothing from me: for I fear it will not prove an honor to you. I would then say, a blessing on your manliness!

HORACE.

Translate; Desiderantem quod satis est neque
 Tumultuosum sollicitat mare,
 Nec sævus Arcturi cadentis
 Impetus aut orientis Hædi,
 Non verberatæ grandine vineæ
 Fundusque mendax, arbore nunc aquas
 Onipante, nunc torrentia agros
 Sidera, nunc hiemes iniquas.

Auream quisquis mediocritatem
 Diligit, tutus caret obsoleti
 Sordibus tecti, caret invidenda
 Sobrius aula,

1. Name and describe the two kinds of metre in the above passages, giving a scheme for scanning each.
2. Give the derivation of *tumultuosum* and *mare*, l. 2; of *sidera*, l. 8; of *auream*, l. 9; of *tutus*, l. 10; the construction of *grandine*, l. 5; of *arbore*, l. 6; of *sidera*, l. 8; of *aula*, l. 12. Note any English words derived from Latin words in the text.

GREEK—TUTOR TURNER.

XENOPHON'S MEMORABILIA.

Translate: Ταῦτ' οὖν ἔλεγεν, οὐ τὸν μὲν πατέρα ζῶντα κατορῦνται διδάσκων, ἐαυτὸν δὲ κατατέμνειν, ἀλλ' ἐπιδεικνύων, ὅτι τὸ ἄφρον ἄτιμόν ἐστι, παρεκάλει ἐπιμελεῖσθαι τοῦ ὡς φρονιμώτατον εἶναι καὶ ὠφέλιμώτατον, ὅπως, εἴαν τε ὑπὸ πατρός, εἴαν τε ὑπὸ ἀδελφοῦ, εἴαν τε ὑπ' ἄλλου τινὸς βούληται τιμᾶσθαι, μὴ, τῷ οἰκείῳ εἶναι πιστεύων, ἀμελεῖν, ἀλλὰ πειράτῃ, ὑφ' ὧν ἂν βούληται τιμᾶσθαι, τούτοις ὠφέλιμος εἶναι.

Parse ζῶντα, παρεκάλει, τῷ, τούτοις.

Composition of κατορῦνται, ἄφρον.

Why is ἀμελεῖν in the Subjunctive?

Ἔμοι μὲν δὴ Σωκράτης, τοιοῦτος ὢν, ἐδόκει τιμῆς ἄξιός εἶναι τῇ πόλει μᾶλλον ἢ θανάτου. Καὶ κατὰ τοὺς νόμους δὲ σκοπῶν ἂν τις τοῦθ' εὔροι.

Parse τιμῆς, πόλει, σκοπῶν.

Explain fully the optative εὔροι.

DEMOSTHENES.

Translate: Ὅταν μὲν γὰρ ὑπ' εὐνοίας τὰ πράγματα συστήῃ καὶ πᾶσι ταῦτὰ συμφέρῃ τοῖς μετέχουσι τοῦ πολέμου, καὶ συμπονεῖν καὶ φέρειν τὰς συμφορὰς καὶ μένειν ἐθελουσιν οἱ ἄνθρωποι· ὅταν δ' ἐκ πλεονεξίας καὶ πονηρίας τις ὡσπερ οὗτος ἰσχύσῃ, ἡ πρώτη πρόφασις καὶ μικρὸν παῖσιμα ἅπαντα ἀνεχαίτισε καὶ διέλυσε.

Parse συστήῃ, συμφέρῃ, ἐθελουσιν, ἰσχύσῃ, ἀνεχαίτισε, διέλυσε, explaining the Subjunctives.

Distinguish between ὅταν and ὅτε; between ἐθέλω and βούλομαι. What do the aorists ἀνεχαίτισε and διέλυσε denote?

GENERAL QUESTIONS.

1. Trace the connection between the two meanings, "to begin" and "to rule," of the verb ἄρχειν.
2. Explain the Cognate Accusative, and give examples of similar construction in English.
3. State the two kinds of Verbals and distinguish their meanings. How is the verbal in -τέος construed?
4. What two uses of ἄν with the Indicative Imperfect and Aorist? Its use separately and with relatives in the Subjunctive? The optative with ἄν always denotes what?
5. Translate the following sentences, and explain the kind of condition expressed by each.

- (a). *ἐάν τι ἔχη, δώσει.*
 (b). *εἰ τι ἔχοι, δίδοι ἄν.*
 (c). *εἰ τι εἶχεν, εἶδιδον ἄν.*
 (d). *εἰ τι εἶσχεν, εἴδωκεν ἄν.* How do (c) and (d) differ?

Translate into idiomatic Greek :

He said that he himself was not present.

He was evidently lying (*ψεύδομαι*).

I will come if I can (*δυνάμει*).

If any one of your slaves should run away from you, and you should take him, what would you do with him?

He said that all the citizens ought to confer (*verb. adj.*) benefits on their country (state) when there is any occasion.

MATHEMATICS.—TUTOR DALRYMPLE.

1. Define a sector, prism, cone; also the regular polyhedrons.
2. State the principal steps in a *reductio ad absurdum* demonstration.
3. "If, from any point without a circle, two straight lines be drawn, one of which cuts the circle and the other touches it, the rectangle, etc."
4. Demonstrate two propositions from Euclid, involving a quadrilateral inscribed in a circle.
5. "If a straight line stand at right angles to each of two straight lines in their point of intersection, etc."
6. Construct an isosceles triangle whose vertical angle shall be four times each of the angles at the base.
7. Divide a circle into two parts, so that the angle in one segment shall be twice the angle in the other segment.
8. Bisect a right-angled triangle by a perpendicular to the hypotenuse.
9. Describe a circle whose centre shall be in one side of a given right-angled triangle, and which shall pass through the vertex of the right angle, and touch the hypotenuse.
10. Prove 47: 1 by the use of Corollary 8: 6. (Euclid.)
11. The common tangent to two circles which touch each other is a mean proportional between their diameters.
12. From a given point two tangents, A D, A E, are drawn to a given circle. A B F is a secant line cutting the circumference at B and F. D E is joined. Prove that A F is divided harmonically.
13. What is the ratio of the diagonal of a Cube to its edge?

SOPHOMORE CLASS.

TRIGONOMETRY AND MENSURATION.—PROFESSOR DUFFIELD.

1. Give the different methods of finding the distance of an inaccessible object.
2. Give two distinct demonstrations of the Rule for Case 3d.
3. Find an expression for $\cot. (A+B)$ in terms of $\cot. A$ and $\cot. B$, without assuming $\tan. = \frac{1}{\cot.}$
4. Find an expression for $\cos. 3A$ in terms of $\cos. A$.
5. Given two sides of a triangle, also, that the included angle is equal to half the angle opposite one of the given sides, to solve the triangle.
6. Given the sum of two sides, the included angle, and the area of the triangle, to solve the triangle.

7. If $A+B+C=90^\circ$, prove $\cot. A + \cot. B + \cot. C = \cot. A \cot. B \cot. C$.
8. $\sin. (x+30^\circ) + \cos. (x+30^\circ) = \sin. (x-30^\circ) + \cos. (x-30^\circ)$. Find x .
9. The height of the Frustum of a Wedge is 5 inches; breadth of lower base, 4, length, 10; breadth of upper base, 2, length, 12. Find solidity of Frustum.
10. PQ and P'Q' are two steeples on a horizontal plane. At a station A in same vertical plane with PQ and P'Q' the angles of elevation of P and P' are the same. At a station B between A and Q the angle of elevation of P is double that of P'. Given AQ, AQ', BQ and BQ' to find PQ and P'Q'.

JUNIOR CLASS.

NATURAL THEOLOGY.—PROFESSOR SHIELDS.

1. What are the subjects included in Natural Theology, and what sciences illustrate them?
2. What is the argument from Design? Give an example from any science.
3. State and answer the objections to the argument by means of Paley's illustration.
4. What is the argument from Prospective Contrivances? Give an example from Geology.
5. What is the argument from Relations or Adaptations? State and defend the argument from animal Instincts.
6. Give the proof of the personality of the Great First Cause; stating and refuting the theories devised for evading it.
7. Define the attributes of the Creator, and show how they may be proved from His works.
8. What are some evidences of the Unity of the Creator afforded by the Physical Sciences?
9. What is the argument for the Benevolence of the Creator towards the animal creation? Answer the objection taken from certain apparent instances of malevolent contrivance.
10. How may the Divine Benevolence be reconciled with the existence of social and civil distinctions, with the origin of evil, and with the appearance of chance?

LOGIC.—PROFESSOR ATWATER.

1. Define Logic Pure and Applied, Conception, Genus, Essence, Differentia; Connotative, Distributive, Infinitated, Symbolical, and Notative terms.
2. What do you say of dividing College Studies into chemical, classical, rhetorical, theoretical, practical, those taught by text-book and those taught by lecture, as a sample of Logical Division?
3. What do you say of defining a square as a rectangular parallelogram, a quadruped as a dog, a triangle as a three-sided figure whose angles are equal to two right angles?
4. Point out the subject, predicate, copula, quantity, and quality of the following judgment :
 All students decline in scholarship who become indolent.
 Distinguish categorical and hypothetical, substitutive and attributive judgments.
5. What is Inference by Conversion, and the condition to be observed in it as to Distribution? Illustrate by converting the following examples :
 Some men are rich who are not content.
 Some animals are not quadrupeds.
 All men are rational animals.

State whether the following Syllogisms are Categorical or Hypothetical. When Categorical, state the Major and Minor Terms and Premises, with the Mood and Figure;

whether valid or invalid, and if invalid, the name of the particular Fallacy involved, and whether it be Formal, Material, or Semi-logical. If incomplete or complex, as Enthymeme, Sorites, Episylogism, etc., give its name, also develop, complete, and analyze as above. If Hypothetical, state which species of Hypotheticals, and analyze according to the laws of that species.

6. Body is space-filling substance ;
Body has mobility ;
∴ Whatever has mobility is space-filling.
7. Discontented persons are not wise ;
Abstemious persons are wise ;
∴ Discontented persons are not abstemious.
8. Whatever promotes the public good should receive the attention of government ;
Dram-shops do not promote the public good ;
∴ They should not receive the attention of government.
9. Animals are sensitive beings ;
Sensitive beings have life ;
Beings having life are organized ;
∴ Animals are organized.
10. Useful pursuits ought to be encouraged ;
Farming, since it produces food for man and beast, is such ;
∴ It ought to be encouraged, and consequently what depresses it ought to be opposed.
11. If Prussia refuses to negotiate for peace, other nations ought to intervene ;
If France refuses, other nations ought to intervene ;
But either Prussia or France refuses ;
∴
12. If the earth does not revolve on its axis, existing phenomena cannot be accounted for ;
It does so revolve ;
∴
13. Explain Induction and Deduction ; also the test of Induction by the method of Concomitant Variation.
14. Give Kant's four triplets of categories with their corresponding judgments.
15. State why in syllogisms of the first Figure, the Major Premise must be universal, and the Minor Premise affirmative, and how this necessity is obviated by substitutive judgments in the premises.
16. In Opposition, develop the relation of the Contraries from that of the Contradictories.

PSYCHOLOGY. — PRESIDENT MCCOSH.

1. What is the distinction between Sensation and Perception ? In what relation do the two stand to each other ?
2. What is the distinction between our Original and Acquired Perceptions ? Illustrate the distinction by the case of one of the senses.
3. State precisely the nature and the functions of Touch Proper or Feeling, and the Muscular sense.
4. What can be said of Being ? What are the elements involved in Substance ?
5. State precisely the difference between the Primary and Secondary Laws of Association. How far can the Will regulate the train of Association ?
6. Unfold the elements involved in Memory. How may the Memory be improved ?
7. What are we to understand by Identity ? What by Personal Identity ? What forms does the principle of Identity Proper take ?
8. What are the Faculties by which Abstraction and Generalization are performed ? What are the processes ?

9. What is there in Causation more than invariable antecedence and consequence? How is it shown that our conviction as to Causation is intuitive?
10. What precisely is meant by the Appetencies natural and acquired? What place has Appetence in raising up Emotion?
11. What is the effective way of raising Feeling?
12. What is the precise difference between Emotion and Will? What is the precise function of the Will?

SENIOR CLASS.

LATIN—PROFESSOR PACKARD.

QUINTILIAN.

Non dubitari potest, quin artis pars magna contineatur imitatione. Ante omnia autem imitatio per se ipsa non sufficit, vel quia pigri est ingenii contentum esse iis, quae sint ab aliis inventa. Quid enim futurum erat temporibus illis, quae sine exemplo fuerunt, si homines nihil, nisi quod jam cognovissent, faciendum sibi aut cogitandum putassent? Nempe nihil fuisset inventum. Et rursus quid erat futurum, si nemo plus effecisset eo quem sequebatur?

CICERO'S SECOND PHILIPPIC.

Quod quidem cuius temperantiae fuit, de M. Antonio querentem abstinere maledictis, praesertim cum tu reliquias rei publicae dissipavisses, cum domi tuae turpissimo mercatu omnia essent venalia, cum leges eas, quae nunquam promulgatae essent, et de te et a te latas confiterers, cum auspicia augur, intercessionem consul sustulisses, cum esses foedissime stipatus armatis, cum omnes impuritates impudica in domo cotidie susciperes vino lustrisque confectus.

1. Translate both passages.
2. Give the construction of *ingenii*, l. 2; *eo*, l. 6; *temperantiae*, l. 7; *querentem*, l. 7; *leges*, l. 9; *augur*, l. 10; the reason for the subjunctives *sint inventa*, l. 3; *fuisset inventum*, l. 5; *promulgatae essent*, l. 9; the force of the Imperfect tense in *susciperes*, l. 12.
3. What Latin authors were from Spain? Name other contemporaries of Quintilian. State the aim and scope of the Institutes. Describe the style of Quintilian, and his influence upon the literature of his time.
4. State more fully the character and acts of Antonius on which the seven charges of Cicero in the passage selected rest.
5. Translate into Latin the following:
 "Since I must say something in my own behalf, and much against M. Antony, I beg of you, Conscript Fathers, to hear me with indulgence as I speak for myself; the other result I will myself secure—that ye shall listen attentively while I speak against him."

HISTORY OF THE GREEK AND LATIN VERB.

Explain, with examples, the distinction between simple and compound Moods and Tenses, and between the compound and periphrastic Tenses. Which are more prevalent in modern language? What are the three verb-roots used in Greek, Latin, and English, in forming compound tenses? Give illustrations of each. Illustrate the formation of the Latin Imperfect, and of both forms of the Perfect. Explain the formation of the Greek Subjunctive, and of the Greek Optative and Latin Subjunctive.

GREEK.—PROFESSOR CAMERON.

PLATO'S APOLOGY OF SOCRATES.

1. State your reasons for considering the Apology as the actual defence of Socrates.
2. Who were the formal accusers of Socrates, and by what motives were they probably actuated?

3. Give a sketch of the life of Socrates, and an analysis of the Apology.

4. Translate accurately: Ἡπερὶ μὲν οὖν οἱ πρῶτοί μου κατηγοροὶ κατηγοροῦν αὐτὴ ἔστι ἰκανὴ ἀπολογία πρὸς ὑμᾶς· πρὸς δὲ Μέλητρον τὸν ἀγαθὸν τε καὶ φιλόπολιν, ὡς φησι, καὶ τοὺς ὑστεροὺς μετὰ ταῦτα πειράσομαι ἀπολογεῖσθαι. αὐθις γὰρ δὴ, ὡς περ ἐτέρων τούτων ὄντων κατηγορῶν, γάβωμεν αὐτὴν τούτων ἀντιμωσίαν. ἔχει δὲ πῶς ὧδε· Σωκράτης φησὶν ἀδικεῖν τοὺς τε νέους διαφθείροντα καὶ θεοὺς οὐδ' ἡ πόλις νομίζει οὐ νομίζοντα, ἕτερα δὲ δαιμόνια καινά. τὸ μὲν δὴ ἔγκλημα τοιοῦτόν ἐστι· τούτου δὲ τοῦ ἐγκλήματος ἐν ἕξτάσωμεν· Ψησὶ γὰρ δὴ τοὺς νέους ἀδικεῖν με διαρθεύοντα. ἐγὼ δὲ γε, ὦ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, ἀδικεῖν φημι Μέλητρον, ὅτι σπουδῆ χαριεντίζεται, βρβίως εἰς ἀγῶνας καθιστὰς ἀνθρώπους, περὶ πραγμάτων προσποιούμενος σπουδάζειν καὶ κίθεσθαι, ὦν οὐδὲν τούτῳ πώποτε ἐμέλησεν. ὡς δὲ ταῦτο οὕτως ἔχει, πειράσομαι καὶ ὑμῖν ἐπιδείξαι.

5. Parse and give the derivation or composition of the verbs and accompanying substantives in this passage.

6. Give the different forms of the conditional sentence, and state the difference between the subjunctive and the optative moods.

7. Give the synonyms of εἰμί, λαμβάνω, φημί, πόλις, ἄνθρωπος, and πρᾶγμα, with accurate definitions of each.

GREEK LITERATURE.

1. What is the generic difference between poems of the Homeric and of the Hesiodic class?

2. What is meant by the Epic cycle, and what by the Epic period?

3. State the Wolfian theory of Homer, and the principal arguments for and against it.

4. How does the Greek Epic stand as compared with the ballads, sagas, etc., of other Indo-European nations?

5. What has been the nature of its influence upon subsequent European literature?

FRENCH LANGUAGE—PROFESSOR KARGE.

ÉLOGE FUNÈBRE DE FRANKLIN.

MESSIEURS: Franklin est mort! . . . il est retourné au sein de la Divinité, le génie qui affranchit l'Amérique, et versa sur l'Europe des torrents de lumières.

Le sage que deux mondes réclament, l'homme que se disputent l'histoire des sciences et l'histoire des empires, tenait sans doute un rang élevé dans l'espèce humaine.

Assez longtemps les cabinets politiques ont notifié la mort de ceux qui ne furent grands que dans leur éloge funèbre. Assez longtemps l'étiquette des cours a proclamé des deuils hypocrites. Les nations ne doivent porter que le deuil de leurs bienfaiteurs. Les représentants des nations ne doivent recommander à leur hommage que les héros de l'humanité.

Le Congrès a ordonné dans les quatorze États de la Confédération un deuil de deux mois pour la mort de Franklin, et l'Amérique acquitte en ce moment ce tribut de vénération pour l'un des pères de sa constitution.

Ne serait-il pas digne de nous messieurs, de nous unir à cet acte religieux, de participer à cet hommage rendu, à la face de l'univers, et aux droits de l'homme, et au philosophe qui a le plus contribué à en propager la conquête sur toute la terre? L'antiquité eût élevé des autels à ce vaste et puissant génie qui, au profit des mortels, embrassant dans sa pensée le ciel et la terre, sut dompter la foudre et les tyrans. La France, éclairée et libre, doit du moins un témoignage de souvenir et de regret à l'un des plus grands hommes qui aient jamais servi la philosophie et la liberté.

Je propose qu'il soit décrété que l'Assemblée nationale portera trois jours le deuil de Benjamin Franklin.

Le ci-devant à rendre dans une correcte version Anglaise.

Les questions suivantes à répondre en Français:

1. Comment se forme le pluriel dans les substantifs ?
2. Faites connaître les quatre exceptions à la règle générale sur la formation du pluriel dans les substantifs.
3. Comment se forme le féminin dans les adjectifs ?
4. Faites connaître les exceptions.
5. Faites connaître les adjectifs possessifs dans tous les genres et nombres.
6. Faites connaître les pronoms possessifs dans tous les genres et nombres.
7. Quels sont les adjectifs démonstratifs ?
8. Quels sont les pronoms démonstratifs ? } Accompagné d'un exemple.
9. Combien de verbes auxiliaires y-a-t-il, et lesquels ?
10. Faites en connaître le présent, le *prétérit* et le participe passé.
11. Combien de conjugaison y-a-t-il, et par quel moyen les reconnaît-on ?
12. Faites connaître le présent et la future des verbes *aller, faire, venir, pouvoir, devoir, falloir*.
13. Combien de modes a la conjugaison française, et lesquels ?
14. Combien de temps primitifs, et lesquels ?
15. Pourquoi les appelle-t-on primitifs ?
16. Faites connaître les temps primitifs du verbe *prendre*.
17. Faites connaître le participe passé des verbes *mener, finir, recevoir, vendre, savoir, pouvoir, naître*.
18. Quels sont les verbes dont les temps composés prennent *avoir* ?
19. Quels sont les verbes dont les temps composés prennent *être* ?
20. Quelle sorte de verbe est "*se porter*," et de quel auxiliaire se sert-il ?
21. Faites l'analyse de la phrase, "Le sage que deux mondes réclament, l'homme que se disputent l'histoire des sciences et l'histoire des empires, tenait sans doute un rang élevé dans l'espèce humaine."

Donnez la correcte version française de ce qu'il suit :

Do you know the gentleman of whom your brother has spoken yesterday? I know him, but I do not know his name; they say he is a Swedish captain. The man who has taken my brother's French book is going to learn French with my sister's cousin. When the weather is fine we take every day a walk in the garden of our neighbor, where we enjoy the beautiful flowers and the songs of merry birds. If you wish to be happy, my children, tell always the truth, avoid bad associations, and, above all, love God and obey his commandments.

FRENCH LITERATURE—PROFESSOR KARGE.

1. Which modern languages owe their origin to the decomposition of the Latin, and by what general name are they called ?
2. Which of these is the most important—and on what account ?
3. In what century was it definitely settled that the French and its cognate tongues are the continuation and development of the Latin ?
4. What were the views of learned men in the 16th century as to its origin ?
5. In what century was the theory of a steady progress and development of language, according to laws, established, and to what names is civilization indebted for the establishment of this doctrine ?
6. What other languages, besides the Latin, form the component parts of the French, and under what circumstances were they adopted ?
7. What class of words have the Greek and German tongues respectively contributed to the French ?
8. How many distinct dialects were used in France at the close of the 10th century, what were their names, and which of them obtained the mastery over the others, and why ?

9. In which of the countries speaking Romance, did the dawn of a new intellectual era begin, and in what relation does it stand to modern civilization?
10. In what century did the classical literature of Italy begin, and who are its representatives?
11. In which century and under what name did France herald her entrance into the arena of civilized nations?
12. What idea is conveyed by this name?
13. In what relation does the Reformation stand to the epoch marked by that name?
14. Who was the champion of the Reformation in France, when was he born, for what vocation educated, and what service did he render to Theology?
15. Who was his predecessor in England, and who were his contemporaries in Germany?
16. Which are his principal works, what was his great religious dogma, and what service did he render to the French language?
17. What was the state of French poetry in the 16th century, and what can be said of its contemporaneous prose?
18. Name the principal writers of this century and their specialties?
19. Name the principal writers of the 17th century, giving a synopsis of the sphere of action of each?
20. Under which King of France did French art and literature find a worthy patron and promoter, and what were the learned institutions that most contributed to their development?

ENGLISH LITERATURE—PROFESSOR WELLING.

1. Give some account of the various writings of Lord Bacon, and state when, and by whom, his works were first collected.
2. What was the origin of "Miracle-Plays," and what relation do they bear to the so-called "Moralities"?
3. Who were the principal English play-wrights anterior to Shakespeare?
4. Name the earliest Tragedy and Comedy in the English language, and state by whom each was written.
5. What was the relation of Shakespeare and of Ben Jonson to the dramatic art of their times?
6. When did Abraham Cowley live, what did he write, and to what class of poets does he belong?
7. What is meant by "Euphuism" in the history of English Literature?
8. How do you account for the prevalence of literary affectation throughout Europe during the earlier part of the seventeenth century?
9. Which of Dryden's poems are paraphrased from Chaucer?
10. Explain the following lines of Milton:

"Now had Night measured with her shadowy cone
Half-way up hill this vast sublunar vault."

Par. Lost, Book 4, l. 776.

"Lift not thy spear against the Muses' bower.
The great Emathian conqueror bid spare
The house of Pindarus, when temple and tower
Went to the ground; and the repeated air
Of said Electra's poet had the power
To save the Athenian walls from ruin bare."

Sonnet VIII.

ENGLISH LITERATURE—PROFESSOR WELLING.

1. Which of Chaucer's Poems are derived from Romance, and which from Italian Sources? Give the motive and plot of the Canterbury Tales.
2. What events disturbed the course of English Literature during the period between Chaucer and Spenser?
3. Describe the allegory of the Faëry Queen, and indicate the Italian poets to whom Spenser was largely indebted.
4. Define the periods of English Literature during which an Italian and a French influence respectively prevailed.
5. What period in the Literary History of Italy, France, and Spain, corresponds to that of "Euphuism" in England?
6. Account by a variety of considerations for the remarkable development of Dramatic Literature during the reigns of Elizabeth and James I.
7. Describe the metre in which the English Ballads were commonly written, and illustrate generally the relation between the genius of a language and its typical versification.
8. Appreciate the quality of Alexander Pope's genius and the influence of his poetical art.
9. Who were the principal British Essayists of the 18th Century?
10. What was the respective share of Steele and of Addison in the writings of the "Tatler," the "Spectator," and the "Guardian?"
11. Tell what is meant by "the Lake School" of British Poets; discuss Wordsworth's Theory of Poetry, and describe the literary character of Coleridge.
12. Give an account of the origin and purport of Tennyson's *In Memoriam*.

CHEMISTRY (REQUIRED)—PROFESSOR SCHANCK.

1. Indicate the points of resemblance and of difference between N and H; CO₂ and SO₂; HCl, and KCl; Affinity and Cohesion.
2. Write the symbols for Lime, Potash, Table-salt, Ice, and explain their apparent want of harmony.
3. Source, properties, and chief uses (briefly) of Nitrate of Potash; Na₂CO₃; Franklinite; Fe₃O₄.
4. Correct the following symbols if they are faulty, and state the reason for the change: NH₄O Ag₂NO₃ N₂O₅HO HS₂.
5. How much S is needed to make one pound of Sulphuric Acid?
6. State two characteristic points of difference between I and Br; also, between Plaster Paris and Marble; and between Bunsen's and Daniel's battery.
7. In which direction does the Electric Current flow inside a battery?
8. In burning Marsh Gas, which element consumes most O? Explain.
9. State the principal points of difference between the Morse system of telegraphing and others.
10. In a Galvanic Battery, if a pound of Zn disappears, how much water has been decomposed, and how much Zinc Sulphate produced?

CHEMISTRY (ELECTIVE)—PROFESSOR SCHANCK.

1. Sp. Gr. of Cu. is 8.9 and of Cl. is 2.5—what does this mean?
2. A tumbler and a teacup differ how in chemical composition, mode of manufacture and properties?
3. State some of the points of difference between organic and inorganic bodies.

4. What is cellulose, and what the result of the action of strong nitric, strong sulphuric, and dilute sulphuric acids upon it?
5. Of what use is FeO SO_3 in Photography—and of CaO in Agriculture?
6. Write the symbols for olefient gas, cane sugar, and gun-powder.
7. Plants live upon what, and accomplish what two necessary ends?

MODERN HISTORY—PROFESSOR SHIELDS.

1. What Introductory Studies are connected with Modern History? Give the dates, and the characteristics, of its chief periods; some of its topics; and the different methods of pursuing this study.
2. Describe briefly the state of Europe after the fall of the Roman Empire. What was the grand aim of Charlemagne, and of Alfred the Great?
3. How did the Feudal Baron differ from the Hebrew Patriarch, the Roman Patrician, and the Scottish Chief? What was the influence of Feudalism upon literature, and upon manners, and its effect upon the people?
4. Trace the successive states of the Christian Church in civil society from the 5th to the 12th centuries. What has been its influence upon the intellectual development of Europe?
5. Describe the Municipal System of the Roman, Barbarian, and Feudal periods. What modern social classes originated in the Free Cities?
6. Estimate the influence of the Crusades upon civilization. What became thenceforward the political tendency of European society?
7. Discuss briefly the different theories as to the origin of the Reformation. With what evils has it been reproached?
8. What political and religious parties existed in England at the Restoration of Charles II.? How was the English Revolution connected with the European Reformation, and with American Colonization?
9. State what political tendencies have hitherto prevailed at successive epochs in the history of the United States. Give your views of the mission of France and Germany in modern civilization.
10. What are the leading Schools of Historical Speculation? Describe the great Civilizations now on the stage of history, and state the problem of a Universal Christian Civilization.

CHRISTIAN EVIDENCES—PROFESSOR SHIELDS.

1. Define the relations of Christianity to Natural Religion and state the argument for its importance.
2. Why is it no presumption against the Christian Religion that it should be undiscoverable by reason? and no argument against it, if, in some respects, it should appear to be without analogy in Nature?
3. What is meant by a miraculous Revelation? Why would the Atlantic Telegraph, before proof, seem more incredible than such a Revelation?
4. Why is reason incompetent to pre-judge anything respecting the mode, or contents of a Revelation? Shew that Science itself, if so pre-judged, might appear paradoxical and objectionable?
5. How may it be argued that Christianity includes a system carried on by means of general laws? Answer the objection that its historical development seems to have been tardy and intricate.
6. How far does analogy favor the probability of the Christian scheme of Redemption?

7. On the supposition that the Christian Evidences are deficient, prove that the deficiency is neither unaccountable, nor unjust, but may even serve good ends. Are the Christian Evidences, viewed historically, on the increase?
8. How may the Christian Evidences be classified? Shew how each class would be conclusive if fairly judged by the rules of evidence in analogous cases?
9. State the argument derived from Universal History. What is meant by the Scientific Evidences?
10. What is the difference between the credibility and the reasonableness of Christianity? How does this course of study show that the Christian Religion is as credible as any system of Scientific Truth?

SCIENCE AND RELIGION—PROFESSOR SHIELDS.

1. How do miracles prove the truth of Christianity? State and refute the infidel theories against them, such as those of Strauss and Renan.
2. Explain analogically the nature of the Prophetical Evidence. How has prophecy been fulfilled in the history of the Jews?
3. Sketch briefly the Collateral Evidence. What is its value?
4. Name the successive eras of Christian Science, with their characteristics. What have been the respective missions of Bacon and Butler?
5. Describe the existing philosophical parties with respect to the relations of Science and Religion, and state the problem of adjusting those relations.
6. What is Comte's supposed law of the historical development of Science and Religion, and the two-fold method of disproving it?
7. How do modern Positivism and Absolutism stand opposed to Revelation? And what is the true theory of Science as connected with Revelation?
8. Give the scale of the sciences, with the religious questions corresponding with them.
9. State the axioms applicable to the normal relations of Reason and Revelation, and show how they involve the perfection of Science and the vindication of Religion.
10. State the axioms applicable in conflicts between religious creeds and scientific theories, and illustrate them by the Darwinian controversy.
11. What religious controversies have been settled in the progress of Geography and Astronomy? Show how they have really promoted the Harmony of Science and Religion.

MORAL PHILOSOPHY—PROFESSOR ATWATER.

PART I. THEORETICAL ETHICS.

1. State the logical relation between Cognition, Feeling, Desire and Will; also the distinction between Animal and Rational Desires.
2. How is the question "What is the Nature of Virtue?" to be determined, and what points are involved in the Cognition of Right by the Moral Faculty?
3. State the true nature of Moral Obligation; also Paley's analysis of it, with your criticisms thereon.
4. State the Epicurean or Selfish Scheme; what is, and what is not the true question in regard to it, together with the conclusive arguments against it.
5. What do you say of the sources and purport of the evidence respecting the Moral Quality of the Desires and Dispositions, and of the meaning, and its bearing upon this subject, of the maxim that "Nothing is Moral which is not Voluntary?"

PART II. PRACTICAL ETHICS.

1. State the ancient fourfold Classification of Duties, together with that of Kant, and give a critical estimate of each.

2. What is duty in regard to Wealth and Poverty? Explain Industry, Frugality, Economy, and their opposite vices.
3. Compare Benevolence and Justice. Show the respective relations of each to Jurisprudence. Also to Perfect and Imperfect, Determinate and Indeterminate Obligations. Nature of these distinctions.
4. State the nature of the Oath, Assertory and Promissory; also its obligation as compared with ordinary promises.
5. State the Duties imposed by Marriage: also the principles which control its duration, dissolution and suspension.

HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY—PRESIDENT McCOSH.

1. Give a sketch of the method of inquiry professedly followed by Socrates. What truths did he establish, especially in opposition to the Sophists?
2. In what relation does the Soul stand to the "Idea" and to God in the Platonic Philosophy? What are the arguments for the Immortality of the Soul put into the mouth of Socrates by Plato?
3. Name the principal philosophic works of Aristotle. What did Aristotle mean by *δύναμις*, by *ἐνέργεια*, by *ἐντελέχεια*, by *ἔργον*, by *ἕξις*? Illustrate the distinctions. You are invited to offer comments as to whether there is any truth involved in the distinctions?
4. Name the more illustrious of the Schoolmen, and give a sketch of their discussions as to Universals.
5. What is the Empirical Method according to Bacon? What the Rational? What is Bacon's own Method as distinguished from these, and from the Methods followed by the ancients and by the medievals?
6. What is meant by a *priori* proof? State precisely and examine carefully Descartes' *a priori* argument for the Divine existence.
7. Was Locke a Sensationalist? Show precisely how he supposed that the mind gets all ideas. Can all our ideas be had in the way that Locke supposes?
8. What truths did Hume seek to undermine? In what way did he try to undermine each of these?
9. How did Reid proceed in meeting Hume? What truths did Reid seek to establish, and how?
10. How did Kant proceed in meeting Hume? You may inquire whether his mode of doing so was successful.
11. State precisely Kant's account of the relation of Cause and Effect. Does Kant's theory on this subject allow us to argue from the traces of design in nature that there must be a God?
12. What were views taken by Locke, by Leibnitz, by Clarke, and by Kant respectively of Space and Time? You may offer comments.

HISTORY OF ASTRONOMY—PROFESSOR ALEXANDER.

1. Who was Ptolemy, and what is his Almagest? To what school did he belong? What is his system of the world? Besides Astronomy does any other branch of Science owe anything to him?
2. How and where did the Arabs first obtain their Astronomical knowledge?
3. Mention in order several or most of the measurements of the earth.
4. For what especially are we indebted to Tycho Brahé?
5. Who invented the transit-instrument, and who discovered the velocity of light, and about what time were those discoveries made?

6. Give some idea of the labors and discoveries of Kepler, and indicate the characteristics of the man.
7. Enumerate the steps in advance and in the direction of the discovery of gravitation.
8. When and how did Europe first obtain the knowledge of the works of Euclid and those of Archimedes, &c.?
9. To what nation are we to refer several of the successive improvements in trigonometry?
10. How much astronomical knowledge was found on this continent when the contemporaries of Columbus visited it, and whence is it supposed that knowledge was derived?

MENTAL SCIENCE FELLOWSHIP.

ETHICS AND LOGIC—PROFESSOR ATWATER.

1. What is meant by actions indifferent, and actions materially right or wrong?
2. State and explain the Two Guiding Principles of Human Action; their points of agreement and difference.
3. Distinguish Conscience and the Nature of Virtue, showing which is objective, which subjective, and the relation of each to the Psychology and Metaphysics of Ethics.
4. State the relation of the standard of virtue to God's nature and will, and how that will is made known.
5. Compare the Utilitarian and Intrinsic theories of the nature of Virtue. State also the Pantheistic; and those of Hobbes and Samuel Clark; and state the common defect of all attempts to analyze virtue into simple constituent elements.
6. State how Cause and Effect, Motives, Necessity, Certainty, Freedom, stand related to Volition.
7. State the special Principles of Medical Ethics.
8. What of Oaths and Vows, their proper occasions, their lawfulness, and the special obligations arising from them?
9. What does Cicero hold in regard to the relation of Expediency to what is in itself right or wrong, and for what reasons?
10. What does he teach in regard to the obligation of promises not extorted by force, nor obtained by fraud?
11. Complete, analyze, and give the logical parts and characteristics of the following syllogisms:
 - a. Inhabitants of New Jersey are voters, and Inhabitants of New Jersey are educated.
∴
 - b. Sciences which treat of actual being are useful. Pure logic does not treat of actual being.
∴
 - c. The Inductive Sciences are founded upon facts and Mathematics are founded upon a priori axioms.
∴
 - d. If A. B. have sore eyes he is unfit for study, and he is unfit for study.
∴
 - e. If Communism maintains the equality of man's rights it is to be approved. If it assails the right of private property it is to be condemned.
But it does both.
∴ It is to be approved and condemned.

PRESIDENT McCOSH.

1. How far was Plato indebted to earlier philosophic schools?
2. In what relation did the Idea stand, according to Plato, to the sensible universe?
3. What are the Faculties of the Mind according to Aristotle?
4. What precisely is Descartes' doctrine of Innate Ideas?
5. State and criticize Locke's Theory of Knowledge.
6. What are Kant's Ideas of Pure Reason? How does he evolve them? What objective value have they?
7. What is Kant's classification of the Theistic Arguments? Can his objections to these arguments be met?
8. Give historical and critical notices of the Tests of Intuition.
9. Explain and illustrate the distinction between Intuitions considered as Principles ruling the Mind, as Convictions in Consciousness, and Generalized Maxims.
10. State and discuss the distinction between the Logical and Chronological Order of Ideas.
11. What is the grand controversy in the present day as to our Idea of Infinity?
12. What is true and what is false in the doctrine of the Relativity of Knowledge?

CLASSICAL FELLOWSHIP.

GREEK—PROFESSOR CAMERON.

I. TRANSLATE INTO GREEK.

The Athenians having, in this way, by the voluntary consent of their allies, obtained the command, on account of the hatred against Pausanias, decreed which of the states should contribute money [for the war] against the barbarian and which, ships. The pretext was to avenge what they had suffered by ravaging the king's country. And then first was established among the Athenians the office of *hellenotamir*, who received the tribute. For thus was named the contribution of money. And the first tribute levied (appointed) was four hundred and sixty talents, and their treasury was Delos, and their resorts were to the temple.

II. HISTORY.

1. Into what two great parties were the Athenians divided, and what were the principles of each?
2. Describe the Constitution of Athens, and state what changes were introduced by Pericles.
3. Contrast the Institutions and Government of Athens and Sparta, and show how these affected their relations to allied and subject states.
4. What was the state of the arts in Athens under Pericles?
5. What works did he undertake or accomplish for the beauty and defence of Athens?
6. What branches of literature flourished at Athens in the age of Pericles and who were the principal authors?
7. State the assigned and the real causes of the Peloponnesian War. What part did Pericles take in it?

III. THE APOLOGY AND THE MEMORABILIA.

1. What is the essential difference between the Apology of Socrates by Plato and the Memorabilia of Socrates by Xenophon?
2. What opportunities did Plato and Xenophon enjoy for obtaining a just conception of the character of Socrates?
3. What were the charges made against Socrates and how are they refuted in each of the works under consideration?

4. What was the Socratic Method?
5. What was the Socratic Theory of virtue? Is it correct? If not; show wherein it is defective.
6. What explanations have been given of the "Demon" of Socrates?
7. What were the real causes that led to his condemnation?

IV. THE ŒDIPUS TYRANNUS OF SOPHOCLES.

1. What was the origin of Tragedy, and who were the most eminent Tragic Authors?
2. How does Sophocles compare with his rivals, and what position in dramatic literature has been assigned to the Œdipus Tyrannus?
3. What metres are employed, and in what part of the drama respectively?
4. On what events and legends is this Tragedy founded?
5. Translate accurately Œdip-Tyr. 375—384.
6. Parse and give the derivation and composition of the verbs, nouns and adjectives.

LATIN—PROFESSOR PACKARD.

I. CICERO'S LETTERS.

1. Letter 17 (Parry's Edition) translate §§ 3, 4.
2. State the pecuniary losses to which Cicero refers §3. §4 explain the Roman Calendar for the month given, and the method of transferring the dates given into ours. Give the geographical position of Dyrrachium and Brundisium. What were the "comitia centuriata?"
3. Sketch briefly Cicero's life up to his return from exile. Name his more intimate friends, and give an account of Atticus in particular. Name the leading public men at Rome at this time, and give briefly the state of parties and the dangers of the Republic.
4. Letter 28 translate §2.
5. Explain the use of the Subjunctive in each case where it occurs. Why is not *quæris* in the 6th line put into the Subjunctive? Give the derivation of *actor*, *consilium comes*, *præbeo*, *sed*. Give the Syntax of *gestis rebus*, of *sese*, of *quibus patefactis*. Select one example each of the subjective and objective genitive.
6. Translate §21.
7. Change the first three sentences in Oratio obliqua into Oratio recta. Explain the subjunctives *sint consecuta* and *vellem*.
8. Define the clauses in the last sentence, beginning with *nunc* and show their mutual relations.
9. State the more striking differences of idiom between Latin and English in this section.
10. Give the points of Cicero's defence of his friendship with Cæsar. State and defend your own view of his political course.

II. SATIRES OF JUVENAL.

1. Give a brief sketch of the life, times and contemporaries of Juvenal, and of the subjects of his Satires which you have read.

III. SATIRE 3D.

2. Give a scheme for scanning lines 165—167.
3. Translate lines 165—183.
4. Explain the meaning of *peculia*, line 170.
5. Explain the geographical references through the passage.
6. Explain references to persons and peculiar customs.
7. Satire 14, lines 275—297.

8. Give the Syntax of *trabibus, hominum, vocárit, gurgite, aluta, bove, vultu, igni, vidisse, mugire*. Explain the name Eumenides.

9. Point out any peculiar or poetical idioms in the first ten lines, and give ordinary prose for the same.

IV. LUCRETIIUS DE RERUM NATURA BK. I. C.

1. Translate verses 63—78 and 245—254.

Humana ante oculos fœde, &c. Quanam sit ratione, &c.

Ab nunc ínter de quia, &c. Arboribus; crescent, &c.

2. Give the logical connection of the passages and explain their relation to the philosophy of the Poem.

V. EPICUREAN PHILOSOPHY.

1. What were the principal philosophic seats in the time of Epicurus, and how did his stand related to them historically?

2. Who was Epicurus? When did he live? Where did he study and teach?

3. What did he hold to be the true aim of philosophy?

4. On what part of philosophy did his system chiefly rest, the dialectic, ethic, physical, or what else?

5. What was the basis of his physical system?

6. What were, in the main, his doctrines of God, and of the origin and order of the universe?

7. What were the principal points of his moral system?

8. Of what nature were the effects of his teaching for good and evil?

9. Mention some of his followers, Greek and Roman.

10. In what relation does the "De Rerum" of Lucretius stand to Epicureanism? Does it follow closely—does it modify—does it illustrate—does it apply—does it extend—does it contract the original system?

VI. TO BE PUT INTO LATIN.

Philosophy teaches that the world moves; and if this be true we must also of necessity move with it. If we had only the evidence of our senses we should say that the heavens revolve around the earth, and that she remains at rest. She however moves round the sun, and her motions obey wise laws. This being so, the world must necessarily be governed by some wise mind, which is also benevolent.

Public Acts and Proceedings.

At the Annual Commencement the Degrees are conferred by the President in the name of the Trustees of the College.

To the Degree of Bachelor of Arts (A.B.) are admitted such matriculated students as have been examined and recommended by the Faculty of Arts; and to the Degree of Master of Arts (A.M.) such Bachelors of Arts as have been engaged in literary pursuits during three years. And the same Degrees are also conferred, in special cases, as Honorary Degrees.

Graduates of other colleges, deserving the distinction, are admitted *ad eundem*.

The Degrees of Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D.) Doctor of Divinity (D.D. or S.T.D.) and Doctor of Laws (LL.D.) are conferred solely *honoris causa*.

The names of all graduates are preserved in the Triennial Catalogue of the College, in chronological and alphabetical order, together with any academic titles and other distinctions subsequently acquired.

DEGREES CONFERRED IN 1871.

DOCTORS OF LAWS.

Hugh Lenox Hodge, M.D., Emeritus Professor in the Medical Faculty of the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.
Abraham Coles, M.D., Newark, New Jersey.

DOCTORS OF DIVINITY.

The Rev. Morris C. Sutphen, Pastor of the Scots Presbyterian Church, New York City.
The Rev. John W. Dulles, Secretary of Presbyterian Board of Publication, Philadelphia.
" Andrew Cameron, Melbourne.
" Caleb C. Baldwin, Missionary at Foochow, China.

DOCTORS OF PHILOSOPHY.

Peter S. Michie, Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy at West Point.
Henry Morton, A.M., Principal of Stevens Institute, Hoboken, New Jersey.

HONORARY MASTERS OF ARTS.

Samuel L. Brown,
C. E. Mervin, New Jersey,
Samuel Duffield,

Fabius H. Buzby, North Carolina,
Rev. Lansing Burroughs, New Jersey,
Valentine A. Devin, Michigan.

MASTERS OF ARTS IN COURSE.

CLASS OF 1868.
(See Triennial Catalogue.)

BACHELORS OF ARTS.

CLASS OF 1871.
(See Annual Catalogue.)

MASTERS OF ARTS.

Stephen Collins, M.D., Class of 1818.
Samuel Matthew, " 1836.
John M. McKinney, " 1848.
T. W. VanDuyn, " 1857.

John W. Cleaveland, Class of 1859.
William A. Mallory, " 1860.
R. B. Dilworth, " 1865.

THE CXXIVTH ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT.

SUNDAY, JUNE 25TH, 1871.

The Baccalaureate Sermon to the Graduating Class was delivered by the President of the College, at eleven o'clock A. M. in the First Presbyterian Church, on "Unity with Diversity in the Works and Word of God."

MONDAY, JUNE 26TH.

The Class of 1871, under the direction of their President, Mr. E. Henry Perkins, celebrated their graduation with the usual proceedings, including a Class-Ode, composed by Mr. Hornblower, a Poem by Mr. Van Cleve, Oration by Messrs. McClain, Chambers, Gardner, and Hornblower, a History of the Class by Mr. Patterson, and a Promenade Concert on the College grounds in the evening.

TUESDAY, JUNE 27TH.

At nine o'clock A. M., His Excellency, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States, was received at Nassau Hall by the Trustees, Faculty, and Students with an address from the President of the College, to which he briefly responded.

At eleven o'clock A. M., the Annual Oration before the Literary Societies was delivered by the Honorable William W. Belknap, Class of 1848, Secretary of War of the United States.

At three o'clock P. M., President Grant and other distinguished visitors dined with the Trustees and the Faculty in the hall of the Gymnasium.

At four o'clock P. M., the Class of 1861 held their Decennial meeting in connection with the Annual Meeting of the Alumni Association of Nassau Hall in the College Chapel.

At eight o'clock P. M., the Junior Orations were pronounced in the Second Presbyterian Church by Messrs. Berry, Daniels, DuVal, and Murray

of the Cliosophic Society, and Messrs. Atwater, Lane, Martin and Wilson of the American Whig Society.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28TH.

At nine o'clock A. M., the College authorities, commencing Bachelors, and Alumni, escorted by the undergraduates, proceeded to the First Presbyterian Church, where the Commencement Orations were pronounced, the Degrees conferred and the Prizes and Fellowships awarded.

The proceedings of the Commencement were concluded with the usual Alumni Dinner.

Announcements for the Year 1872-'73.

THE CXXVTH ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT.

The One Hundred and Twenty-Fifth Annual Commencement will take place on the last Wednesday in June, the 26th, 1872.

The Baccalaureate Sermon of the President to the Class of 1872, will be delivered on the Sunday preceding the Commencement, the 23d of June, at eleven o'clock A. M., in the First Presbyterian Church.

The Class of 1872 will celebrate Class-day on the Monday before Commencement, the 24th of June.

The Annual Oration before the Literary Societies will be delivered on Tuesday, the 25th of June, at eleven o'clock A. M., by the Honorable Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, U. S. Senator from New Jersey.

The Annual Oratorical Contest between the Literary Societies for the Trustees' Medals and the Maclean Prize will take place on the evening before the Commencement, the 25th of June, at 8 o'clock.

COMPETING JUNIOR ORATORS.

PHILOSOPHIC SOCIETY.

J. P. Kennedy Bryan,	South Carolina.
George Howard Duffield,	New Jersey.
Simon J. McPherson,	New York.
Henry J. Van Dyke, Jr.,	New York.

AMERICAN WHIG SOCIETY.

J. Robert Adams,	Pennsylvania.
Artemas Bissel,	New York.
James H. Cowen,	Ohio.
Herman H. North,	Pennsylvania.

JUDGES FOR THE MACLEAN PRIZE.

The Professor of Rhetoric, John S. Hart, LL.D.
 The Rev. J. H. McIlvaine, D.D., Newark, N. J.
 William J. Magie, A.M., Esq., Elizabeth, N. J.



The Annual Meeting of the Alumni Association of Nassau Hall will take place, in the College Chapel, on the Tuesday afternoon before the Commencement.

The Quarter-centennial meeting of the Class of 1847, the Decennial meeting of the Class of 1862, and the Triennial meeting of the Class of 1869, will be held at this Commencement.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS.

Examinations for admission to any of the Classes will be held on the Saturday preceding and the Thursday following the Annual Commencement, which occurs on the 26th of June, 1872.

Examinations for admission will also be held at the beginning of the First Term, Wednesday, the 11th of September, 1872.

STINNECKE-SCHOLARSHIP.

The Examination for the Stinnecke Scholarship, of the annual value of \$500, tenable during three years, will be held on Friday and Saturday, the 13th and 14th of September, 1872. For terms, vide page 45.

EXAMINERS.

Professor James C. Moffat, D.D.,
Professor C. Wistar Hodge, D.D.,
Professor H. C. Cameron,

George S. Carey, A.M., Baltimore,
Oscar Keene, A.M., Newark, N. J.

The Examination in Greek will be held in Dickinson Hall, on Friday, at 10 A. M., September 13th, 1872. The subject will be the whole of the Anabasis, and the examination will consist of Translation and Analysis, the Parsing, Composition and Derivation of words, the History, Geography and Antiquities connected with the Anabasis.

The Examination in Latin will be held in the same place on Saturday, at 10 A. M., September 14th, 1872. Subject—all the Odes of Horace and the Eclogues of Virgil. The Examination will be similar to that in Greek with the addition of Prosody.

Students who have been members of the Freshman Class, as well as applicants for admission to the Sophomore Class, will be admitted to these examinations.