

maining portion four stories high. The pension is exceedingly moderate, not exceeding one hundred and fifty dollars or one hundred and sixty dollars a year for board and tuition, thus placing the advantages of the institution within the means of all.

In addition to the three Colleges already referred to, there are several institutions of learning in this city conducted with ability and success. The University School on Post street, established by Mr. George Bates, A.M.; Grace Female Institute, Miss D. S. Prescott, Principal; City Female Seminary, under the charge of the Rev. C. R. Clarke, and the Home Institute, Miss I. G. Prince, Principal, are worthy of especial mention.

TOLAND MEDICAL COLLEGE.

The annual course of lectures at this institution commences on the first Monday of June, and continues four months. The college building is commodious, well located, and in every other respect admirably adapted for the purposes to which it is dedicated.

During the regular term the students will have an opportunity of visiting the various hospitals of the city, under circumstances which will enable them to observe medical and surgical treatment, to listen to clinical teaching, and make records of the progressive development of diseases, with the results of medicine and hygiene.

The faculty desire to call attention to the following local advantages: 1st. There is no climate, perhaps, in the world which has a more invigorating effect upon persons coming from the interior of our States and Territories, thereby qualifying the votaries of study with essential health and inspiration. 2d. No city of the same population has more ample hospital facilities, or greater opportunities for organizing and maintaining the very best elements of clinical teaching. 3d. The singular characteristics of our climate are such that every branch of medical study can be prosecuted during the entire year. In winter or summer, dissections can be made without detriment to the health of the student.

H. H. Toland, M.D., President, Professor of Principles and Practice of Surgery; James Blake, M.D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children; L. C. Lane, M.D., Professor of Anatomy; Campbell Shorb, M.D., Professor of Physiology; J. F. Morse, M.D., Professor of Clinical Medicine and Diagnosis; Thomas Bennett, M.D., Professor of Principles and Practice of Medicine; Henry Gibbons, M.D., Professor of Materia Medica; Thomas Price, M.D., Professor of Chemistry; Thomas Bennett, M.D., Dean of Faculty.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

The Act of the Legislature March 24th, 1866, appropriates the sum of sixteen thousand dollars biennially for the support of the State Normal School, located on Market street, near Fifth, in this city. Its management is entrusted to a Board of Trustees, consisting of the members of the State Board of Education "who are empowered to continue said school for the purpose of furnishing free instruction to such persons residing in this State, as may desire to prepare themselves for the profession of teaching."

Pupils are admitted from the several counties of the State, in proportion to the representation of each in the Legislature. Average number, one hundred and twenty-five.

Teachers: Rev. William T. Lucky, A. M., Principal; Miss E. Houghton, and Mrs. D. Clark, Assistants.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA.

Created by Act of March 23d, 1868.

Regents of the University (ex-officio)—Henry H. Haight, Governor and President of the Board; Wm.

Holden, Lieutenant-Governor; C. T. Ryland, Speaker of the Assembly; O. P. Fitzgerald, Superintendent Public Instruction; Chas. F. Reed, President State Agricultural Society; A. S. Hallide, President Mechanics' Institute of San Francisco. (Appointed by the Governor) Samuel Merritt, term 2 years; Jno. T. Doyle, 4 years; Richard P. Hammond, 6 years; Jno. W. Dwinelle, 8 years; Horatio Stebbins, 10 years; Lawrence Archer, 12 years; William Watt, 14 years; Samuel B. McKee, 16 years. (Members chosen by the ex-officio and appointed Regents) Isaac Friedlander, term 2 years; Edward Tompkins, 4 years; J. Mora Moss, 6 years; S. F. Butterworth, 8 years; Jno. S. Hager, 10 years; A. J. Bowie, 12 years; Frederick F. Low, 14 years; Jno. B. Felton, 16 years.

Officers of the Board—Henry H. Haight, President; Andrew J. Moulder, Secretary; William C. Ralston, Treasurer.

The site of the University is at Berkely, in Alameda County, four miles north of Oakland, on the one hundred and sixty acres of land donated by the College of California. The University will embrace a College of Agriculture, a College of Mechanic Arts, a College of Mines, a College of Civil Engineering and a College of Letters. The Regents have determined to organize these at once, and to have them in operation by the first of October, 1869. In addition, Colleges of Medicine, Law and other like professional Colleges are to be established as soon as means will permit.

The endowment of the University consists of the following property and funds: The site of one hundred and sixty acres of land, valued at \$80,000; the Seminary and Public Building Funds, \$100,000; Prospective receipt from sale of Tide Lands, \$200,000; other property from College of California, \$10,000; total, \$420,000. Besides this, the 150,000 acres of Agricultural College Lands belong to the University. These are expected to realize at least five dollars per acre.

None of the officers of the University have yet been elected. They will consist of a President and some fifteen first class Professors, besides special Instructors and Tutors. The only salaries fixed as yet are of the President of the University, \$6,000 per annum, and of the Professor of Physics, \$3,600 per annum—both in gold.

Religious and Benevolent Societies.

The people of California, and of San Francisco in particular, have ever been distinguished for a free and bounteous liberality; responding with an open-handed fullness to almost every appeal made to their sympathy or benevolence. None have ever given so munificently or with so little hesitation as they. Indifferent to the *clat* that is apt elsewhere to prompt to good deeds, and often with scarce sufficient regard to the merits of the recipient, they bestowed their charities at first with a spontaneous and careless freedom not often practiced in older and more cautious communities. Having been for years without any organization to serve as the almoner of this princely and impulsive generosity, whereby it was frequently perverted and almost always shorn of half its efficiency, our citizens began to form associations and societies for rendering it more potent for good; the number of these institutions now in existence in San Francisco being larger, perhaps, in proportion to her population, than in any other city in the world; the most of them being liberally supported by popular contribu-