

OCEAN HOUSE SCHOOL (location near Ocean House).—Pupils registered, 35; average attendance, 29.

POINT LOBOS SCHOOL (location Point Lobos Road near the Turf House).—Pupils registered, 37; average attendance, 29.

LAGUNA HONDA SCHOOL.—Pupils registered, 38; average attendance, 35.

FAIRMOUNT SCHOOL (location Fairmount Tract).—Pupils registered, 91; average attendance, 79.

EVENING SCHOOLS (Central School, Lincoln Grammar School Building).—Pupils registered, 642; average attendance, 443.

COLORÉD SCHOOL (location northwest corner of Taylor and Vallejo streets).—Pupils registered, 78; average attendance, 66.

COLORÉD SCHOOL (location Fifth street near Harrison).—Pupils registered, 10; average attendance, 8.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA.

This institution, now in active operation in the City of Oakland, was organized by Act of the Legislature, approved March 23d, 1868. It embraces five distinct colleges, viz.: a College of Agriculture, of the Mechanic Arts, of Civil Engineering, of Mines, and Letters.

The management and control of the University are intrusted to a Board of Regents, composed of the following gentlemen:

Regents of the University.—*Ex-officio*: His Excellency Newton Booth, Governor, and President of the Board; His Honor, Romaldo Pacheco, Lieutenant-Governor; Hon. Thos. B. Shannon, Speaker of the Assembly; Hon. Henry N. Bolander, State Superintendent of Public Instruction; Hon. Charles F. Reed, President of the State Agricultural Society, and A. S. Hallidie, Esq., President of the Mechanics' Institute of San Francisco. *Appointed*: Hon. Samuel Merritt, M. D., Oakland; John T. Doyle, Esq., Menlo Park; Hon. Richard P. Hammond, San Francisco; Hon. John W. Dwinelle, Oakland; Rev. Horatio Stebbins, San Francisco; Hon. Lawrence Archer, San José; J. West Martin, Grass Valley; Hon. Samuel B. McKee, Oakland. **Honorary*: Louis Sachs, San Francisco; Hon Edward Tompkins, Oakland; J. Mora Moss, Esq., Temescal; S. F. Butterworth, Esq., San Francisco; Hon. John S. Hager, San Francisco; A. J. Bowie, M. D., San Francisco; William C. Ralston, Esq., San Francisco; John B. Felton, Esq., Oakland.

Officers of the Board of Regents.—His Excellency Newton Booth, President; Andrew J. Moulder, Esq., Secretary; William C. Ralston, Esq., Treasurer; Office, No. 330 Sansom Street, San Francisco.

The University was inaugurated on the twenty-third of September, 1869, in the buildings formerly occupied by the College of California, in the City of Oakland. The following are

The Faculty and Officers.—Henry Durant, A. M., President; John Le Conte, M. D., Professor of Physics and Industrial Mechanics; Joseph Le Conte, M. D., Professor of Geology, Natural History and Botany; Martin Kellogg, A. M., Professor of Ancient Languages; W. T. Welcker, Professor of Mathematics; Paul Pioda, Professor of Modern Languages; Willard B. Rising, Professor of Mining and Metallurgy; Ezra S. Carr, M. D., Professor of Chemistry, Agriculture, Agricultural Chemistry and Horticulture; William Swinton, A. M., Professor of English Language and Literature, including Rhetoric and Logic; Robert E. Ogilby, Instructor of

* The term "Honorary" applied to these Regents, indicates only the mode of their election, which is made by the *ex-officio* and Appointed Regents. Every Regent, however appointed, is a voting, legislative and executive member of the Board.

Drawing; Frank Soulé, Jr., Assistant Professor of Mathematics; George Tait, Assistant Professor of Ancient Languages, and Master of the 5th Class.

The session opened with about fifty students, distributed into four classes, and attached to the various colleges. There are now, (March, 1872) two hundred and ninety-eight students in the University proper and Preparatory Department, and three hundred and fifty students at large in the Mechanic Arts College, a branch of which is located in San Francisco.

The University is now open to young ladies, on equal terms, in every respect, with males. Quite a number of young ladies have regularly entered.

The whole course of instruction, in each of the colleges, occupies four years. In each year there are three terms, ending, respectively, on the twenty-second of December, the sixth of April, and nineteenth of July, the last date being Commencement Day.

Method of Instruction.—In all the different colleges, the method of instruction is by means of lectures and the study of text-books, accompanied in either case by rigid daily examinations.

Optional Courses.—Besides the students pursuing the regular courses, any resident of California, of approved moral character, has the right to enter himself in the University as a student at large, and receive tuition in any branch or branches of instruction, at the time when the same are given in the regular course.

Expenses.—The University is absolutely free in the four higher classes. There is a small charge for tuition in the 5th class or Preparatory Department. There are no dormitories and no commons connected with the University. Students can obtain board and lodging at reasonable rates in private families in the City of Oakland. By forming clubs they can much reduce the price of board.

Equipment.—The University has been superbly equipped with apparatus of all kinds, of the most improved pattern. It has been selected with great care, and at a large expense, in the Atlantic States and Europe. Instruction in every branch of study, capable of illustration, is aided by instruments and appliances of the most approved workmanship and latest device.

The Site.—The University owns a beautiful tract of two hundred acres at Berkeley, situated four and a half miles north of Oakland. On this site, arrangements have been made to put up permanent and spacious buildings, capable of accommodating five hundred students, and provided with all the modern conveniences which experience can suggest. The whole cost is estimated at \$250,000. Meantime the University is located in spacious buildings in the City of Oakland.

Private Educational Institutions.

The total number of colleges and private schools in this city is seventy-one; of which fifteen are under the control of the Catholic denomination. Many of these institutions are in a very flourishing condition, and the private schools will compare favorably with the public schools for thoroughness of instruction and excellence of discipline.

From the report of the school census for 1871, it will be seen that the number of children between six and fifteen years of age that have attended private schools for the year ending June 30th, 1871, was four thousand eight hundred and twenty-four. The number attending public schools for the same period, seventeen thousand, four hundred and thirty-four.

In addition to the attendance of the private schools, there are about nine hundred and fifty children under six years of age at the different infant schools, and about eleven hundred attending the higher private schools and colleges.

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