COLLECTION
OF
LECTURES, ADDRESSES, ARTICLES, ETC.
By O. O. HOWARD and Others.
In 5 Parts: Part 2
PATRONS OF THE UNIVERSAL INDEX.


UNIVERSAL INDEX,
WITH DIRECTIONS

FOR SAVING TIME, ACQUIRING KNOWLEDGE, AND HAVING IT AT COMMAND THROUGH LIFE, BY MEANS OF AN APPROPRIATE ALPHABETICAL AND NUMERICAL KEY:

DESIGNED FOR THE USE OF

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES IN THE UNITED STATES,

AND FOR

PROFESSIONAL MEN, LOVERS OF LITERATURE AND SCIENCE,

AND MEN OF BUSINESS.

BY MARCUS T. C. GOULD,

TENTH REvised AND STEROTYPIED EDITION.

NEW YORK:

GEORGE F. COOLEGE & BROTHER,

PUBLISHERS AND BOOKSELLERS, 165 PEARL ST.

1848.

Entered, according to Act of Congress, in the year 1841, by Marcus T. C. Gould, in the Clerk's Office of the Western District of Pennsylvania.
INTRODUCTION.

An index to a book is an alphabetical arrangement of the topics treated of or discussed in it, with the pages on which the several contents may be found. It is, in fact, a minute and classified table of contents.

A Universal Index is an alphabetical arrangement of the leads of everything that is valuable in one's general reading, with the name of the book and page where they may be found. It is a minute and classified table of contents to one's whole library, or circle of reading and study, or rather to those select portions thereof which may be deemed worthy of preservation. It does not properly contain facts, or opinions, or sentiments, fully written out; it would in that case be a Common-Place Book, or Album.

A well-arranged index is the most convenient and essential substitute for a memory, however powerful or well-regulated, enabling one to find in a moment any of those scattered fragments of general knowledge which, in his hours of patient study and intellectual thirst, he has marked and labelled for future use.

To the professional man and the student such an index is not only invaluable, but indispensable; and not to those alone: there is no intelligent mechanic, farmer, or tradesman, who does not occasionally meet with hints, suggestions, or extended essays, which have an important bearing upon some branch of his business, and for which he may have no immediate use, but which in the course of time he might be willing to give a great deal to be able to find again. One great employment in entering the matter properly in an index, would save hours, and sometimes days, of perhaps fruitless search. Such a book, kept, as the student and the man of business, is one of the most simple and useful of labor-saving contrivances; and such a book the author has endeavored to present in the following pages.

EXPLANATION OF THE PLAN AND MODE OF USING THIS BOOK.

The Key on the opposite page, or one constructed on the same principles, is bound at the beginning of a blank volume of ruled paper, with a red head line, and left-hand marginal line of as thick and a half in width.

This blank-book is divided into twenty-six chapters, answering to the letters of the alphabet from A to Z, and each chapter (except Q) is always followed by an into six sections, answering to the six vowels, e, i, o, u, and y, the chapter, section, and folio, being indicated at the head of each page.

By this arrangement, this Key is a perpetual directory, pointing to the chapter, section, and page, of the blank-book, on which every entry is made; however numerous the names or various the subjects within the scope indicated. In this respect it differs entirely from other indexes, which are usually constructed to suit the entries already made; and from other alphabets, which usually occupy as many pages as there are letters; and at the same time, it differs from both, by giving at a glance a synopsis of the whole arrangement of the book, and its system of classification and arrangement.


The capital letters, vowels, and large figures in the Key refer to the pages of the General Index or volume, the small figures show the number of names, or of pa-
INTRODUCTION.

1. When you have once begun to use this index, pursue the matter systematically, and never omit to make proper entries of what is really worth preserving.

2. Enter nothing that is not important. Trifling matters will cumber your pages, and confuse rather than help you.

3. Always write your entries in a fair legible hand. It will often save time and trouble in referring to them afterward.

4. Should you employ abbreviations, which are often convenient for economy of space, be uniform, and systematic in their use, so that they may be as obvious at a glance as the word intended.

5. In all cases where it is practicable never sit down to read without your index at hand, that you may note down at once anything desirable to be preserved.

6. It is better not to have any reference at all than an imperfect or incorrect one. Be careful to name the pages, volume, edition, etc., with precision.

It may be gratifying and perhaps instructive, to read the Lecture which follows on page 5, as it presents the advantage of method and the disadvantage of a want of it in a variety of imposing forms. The reader is therefore respectfully referred to it.

Lecture.

Franklin has said that "Time is money;" that "A penny saved is worth two earned." One wiser than Franklin has said, "Take fast hold of instruction;" "Knowledge is better than fine gold;" "Wisdom is better than rubies." A wise man will hear, and will increase learning.

To save time and increase knowledge, then, appear to be desirable objects. But how shall they be attained? Upon this subject I will offer a few hints.

In addition to the numerous lights and aids by which we are surrounded in youth and manhood, we must have more method, more fixedness of design, as it respects the classification and arrangement of our knowledge for self-keeping, future reference, and use; and this work must be commenced in our schools and colleges. I would recommend the young man who wishes to save time, and treasure up useful knowledge, to acquire the art of shorthand, as an invaluable labor and time-saving art; it will be found an intellectual lever of manifold power. I would advise him, next, to provide a blank book, and open an account with each and every important subject, branch, or source of information, to which his attention may be from time to time directed, while at school or college, while studying a profession, or otherwise preparing himself for usefulness in active life, whether as a farmer, merchant, manufacturer, or mechanic. This blank book should be a universal index, to be filled up by himself in such manner as to form a sure key to every important subject, fact, or circumstance, to which he may wish to recur during his future life, and to which his children may refer when he shall have passed away.

Each young man might open an account with geography, with astronomy, with logic, with rhetoric, with chemistry, psychology, botany, and the animal kingdom; with history, ancient, modern, civil, profane, or ecclesiastical; and, if he please, with various ramifications of miscellaneous history, such as biography, mythology, memoirs, chronicles, annals, journals, genealogy, romance, fables, etc.

The merchant, who receives a bill of goods from his correspondent in London or Liverpool, is particular not only to file that bill for future reference, but to copy it entirely into an invoice book, that he may at pleasure look to the quantity, quality, and price of the several articles. So, the young man who attends a lecture, or course of lectures, or reads authors for the information or knowledge which they may impart, should, at the close of every such lecture or reading, or, as soon after as practicable,—at the end of an hour, a day, or a week, at the close of a chapter or volume, pass to the credit of the lecturer or author, under appropriate heads, the essential facts or ideas which may have been derived from that source—necessarily, not even advisedly, in the very language of the lecturer or author, but in the language of the pupil or learner, who should always aim to condense language and express ideas with the fewest words that will answer the purpose. For it is an acknowledged evil of the age in which we live, that our public men, and among them some of our great men, think too little, speak too much, and write too much. They often fill the backside of a newspaper with words, though their ideas might find room in a nut-shell. A judicious system like the one which I propose may soon be made familiar and easy, so that everything may have a place, and everything be in its place.

The habitual mental effort of endeavoring to grasp the substance of what we see, hear, and read,—of seeking ideas rather than words,—the hurried rather than the shelf,—the grain rather than the chaff,—the gold rather than the dross; and of classifying, arranging, and expressing in our own language, and with the fewest and most appropriate words, can not fail to strengthen the
power of the mind and improve the faculty of memory. If to this, we add the mechanical operation of writing down, we secure still greater advantage, and shall more and more remember, and more, though we never afterward look at what we have written. In addition to this, if we resort to the all-important safeguard of committing our notions, at once, to the sure keeping of a well-arranged, systematic common-place book, to every item in which we have an index or key, and that key be not permitted to rust for want of use, we may be able at a future time, to any hereafter, by increasing our knowledge four-fold, and our confidence.

I commenced by recommending a course for young men; let me now add a few hints for those who have not leisure or inclinations for so very old—I mean those who are old enough to have felt the want, and to appreciate the value of such a system as I am about to suggest, and not too old to profit by it, should they think proper to adopt it.

I will confine myself to no particular classes or professions, for I am aware that many gentlemen of the learned professions have their "udaeorum, their index rerum," &c.; that farmers and mechanics have their manuals and their compasses; those who navigate rivers and lakes, have their pilot's guide; those upon the ocean their practical navigator, their instruments, and their charts; but all these are made by others. I want each individual to provide something for himself, though all these are valuable in their respective places and to particular classes. For general use, I would suggest, as a part of the alphabet, arrangement of a dictionary, the directory of a city, the gazetteer of a particular country or of the world, the index to a ledger of accounts, to almost every book that the publisher, and to the various articles in a universal encyclopedia; but there is something yet wanting, which will come directly to the case of every individual, and which may be called by each individual "my own book," or a key to all my own knowledge. As no one can think for us, nor answer for us in the final day of account, neither can any one prepare for us precisely such a book on our circumstances. Do not infer from this, that I would recommend the disaccommodation of the faculties which I have named; they are all necessary and necessary, and still, each individual needs the addition of a single book, to be prepared by himself, which shall be a key or index to all others, and, if properly arranged, to all the acquired knowledge of a long life. This great desideratum, though ardently desired by many, has been sought for, and attained by few. As many important discoveries and inventions, it has remained for the present and future generations to appreciate its importance and profit by its general adoption in academies and colleges. That this will be the case in a very few years I have no doubt, notwithstanding the wonderful tenacity of habit, sanctioned by the usage of ages. To show the blindness and inactivity of certain literary habits, I will produce a single example, directly relative to a point.

About the time that steam began to be employed in the United States for the propelling of boats, a certain gentleman of New-York, having made his letter somewhat larger, and had commenced a republication, or an American edition of the Edinburgh Encyclopaedia; but, owing to the failure of the projectors and beginners of that great literary work, it was more than twenty years in the press. During all that time, the American public felt a deep and absorbing interest in the subject of steam; and the learned article which was promised and expected in that work, was looked for with almost painful anxiety by its patrons and the public; and though it was actually written for a number of years, still it was not reached in alphabetical order till the year 1830. During all these years, the number of letters of the alphabet, in order, down to the long lettered-for letter X, without that of the word steam, which was, it was said, the last word to be added to the dictionary, was in charge, that the word steam could not be spelled, much less, the subject treated of with philosophic gravity and a weighty portion of the American people. The powers, properties, and capabilities, of this great agent, steam— which has since revolutionized the scientific and manufacturing world, and is now active in every land and upon every sea over the habitable globe—though then seen, heard, and felt, upon almost every American river and lake, could not be described, but the subject was actually postponed for twenty years to give time and place to the letters A, B, C, &c., and a description of steam, baggage, conchology, dentistry, and other equally important and urgent subjects, through all the more favored letters of the alphabet, till the theory and practice of steam had become comparatively familiar to the public, and the work was made upon the entire alphabet.

That very young children should acquire a habit of reading aloud has been sought for, but little attended to; when they can not read it upward or promiscuously, or at all surprising; but that grown-up children, men, and philosophers, should be kept in bondage strings, and thus tied up, is habit, is certainly surprising; but it is no less true with regard to some of the literary shackles imposed by usage and the popular routine of schools and colleges, of which I shall have occasion to speak directly. I have often heard reasons assigned, not for commencing in early life the systematic plan of indexing and common-placeing, which to me appeared equally trivial as that for neglecting the article of steam, among the preoccupations of certain letters of the alphabet.

It is sagacity asked, who can make an index to a book, till it is written or printed? Who can make a dictionary to a city till he has learned who lives in it, and where they live? And how can a young man take an index to the contents of his own brain till there is something in it—"to various knowledge which he has not yet acquired, or to the reading of his life till the close of it"? If there be any sense in these, in your letters, as well might early lexicographers have said, hundreds of years ago, when they found the many thousand words of a language in utter chaos, we can not make a dictionary of a language till the words are all made. But such folly was not insisted on; the work of analysis and classification was commenced. All the words were disposed into classes, then in order arranged, and the letters A were put together in one class; all beginning with B were put in another, and so on through the alphabet, till every portion of the language was referred to the several letters of the alphabet. This was the first step toward that beautiful system of alphabetic arrangement, which we now find in each general law, in the national laws, and which I have enumerated of course I do not include the abuses of the plan illustrated in the case of steam. But as words continued to multiply with the increase of arts, sciences, and knowledge, in each of these great divisions became too extensive for ready reference, and necessity soon led to another valuable discovery. It was this that all words beginning with the letter B, might, for more ready reference, be appropriately placed in subdivisions, according to the particular vowel which followed after the first letter of each word; &c. &c. And so of each letter in turn, through the entire alphabet. This plan, taking our English alphabet of twenty-six letters, and six of them vowels, &c. would require sixty-six subdivisions; but for the fact that q is always followed by u, which reduces the subdivisions to one hundred and fifty-one. And this second step was in fact the q plus u; for the same arrangement has continued to the present time, without material change. I found this plan in use when I came upon the stage, some 20 or 40 years ago, and was told, by Barclay, Sheridan, Ennich, and other dictionary-makers, that the English language then consisted of about 20,000 words; and the same plan is made to answer now, even by Noah Webster himself, who professed to know more than all who have gone before him, and who has been able to gather up, spell, accent, define, and arrange under the same 126 heads, chapters, and subdivisions, no less than 80,000 words. All these words, like so many letters, papers, or documents, filed and deposited in a well-regulated series of pigeon-holes in a post-office, or a public office in the land, who has a copy of that invaluable work, Webster's dictionary—and by the bye, none should be without it.

I now propose that every man, both young and old, who has any regard to system, order, or arrangement, as it respects the miscellaneous matters of interest which have been already brought within his observation, or which may hereafter be presented to his observation, be armed by the aid of a common-place book, or general index, filled up by himself, to turn to any part of any work he is reading thereon, so readily as he would turn to a word in Webster's dictionary, a residence in the city of New-York—or, as readily as our United States librarian put his hand up in the room in which I have enumerated of Congress, at the Capitol in Washington. And who, that has witnessed the readiness with which any volume is produced from that immense collection, does not admire the system by which the leader is led to his object with such marvellous certainty, and with so little pain, so readily as the result of haphazard guess-work—is it a miracle of memory, to which he is indebted? No, it is neither; it is the result of order and method in the same kind of systematic arrangement, which I
Lecture.

I. PHENOMENA.

In the first place, let me tell you that I am not going to lecture to you as most of my predecessors have done. I am not going to attempt to make you understand the subject of this lecture. I am going to tell you what it is, and why it is important, and then I am going to show you how it can be used.

The subject of this lecture is the history of the English language. It is a subject that has been studied by many, but it has never been fully understood. The English language is a complex language, and it is impossible to give a complete history of it in a single lecture.

II. SOURCES.

The sources of this lecture are many and varied. They include the works of the great scholars of the past, such as Chaucer, Shakespeare, and Milton, as well as the works of the great scholars of the present, such as Dryden, Pope, and Johnson.

III. METHOD.

The method of this lecture is by analogy. I shall illustrate the history of the English language by comparing it with the history of other languages.

IV. CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, let me say that the history of the English language is a subject that is important to all of us. It is a subject that is worthy of study, and it is a subject that should be taught in schools and universities.
nization, one to anti-masonry and masonry, one to whiskey, one to anti-whiskey, &c. — in, through, and about the long history of the past.

The following three, viz.: one to mend his own business, one to let the business of others alone; and thirdly, one to fold, hope, and charity.

I am aware that this is rather a formidable series for a beginner, and still I have manned but twenty subjects, of which I should prefer to keep six, leaving but fourteen.

Now who could not, if he would keep an account, for his wife, for his children, for himself, upon twenty separate pages of his ledger, with an alphabetical index, referring to the page of each month's account; and what is as any considerable business or intercourse with twenty of his neighbors, would it not be better for him to keep some kind of account, than to trust to all memory, and keep none at all?

I have no desire to dictate the topics, or the number of them — let every one select for himself.
The subjects may be varied, and increased, at pleasure, from the twenty which I have named, to forty-four, which are found sufficient on Jefferson's plan for thirty or forty thousand volumes of a library: to two hundred, which is the greatest number required by Locke with all his learning; or to one hundred and fifty-one, the number required by Noah Webster, for classifying all the words of the English language. In either case he has exhibited eighty thousand.

Considerable book and index are provided, and a few accounts opened, the main difficulty is surmounted — all is pleasant and profitable. An offshoot is pleasant and easy, and one to be turned to, or sought for, according to the directions given at the time the entries are made, and in pursuance of the plan which I shall now explain. This, doubtless, will be the most important one to which the book will be applied, by a majority of those who adopt the plan; as it is avoided, in a good degree, the book being imbibed by common-place-keeping in the usual way.
The man who thinks a great deal, reads a great deal, and writes a great deal, is a man who knows a great deal, and would know still more, and have it at command, should, in addition to the bonds which I have recommended, be provided with a blank book for a diary or journal, with a letter-book scrap-book, and portfolio, lettered and numbered; and also with a series of boxes or pigeon-holes, for the safe-keeping of papers, pamphlets, &c. Those pigeon-holes should be lettered numbered; and also with a series of boxes or pigeon-holes, for the safe-keeping of papers, pamphlets, &c. Those pigeon-holes should be lettered numbered; and also with a variety of boxes or pigeon-holes, for the safe-keeping of papers, pamphlets, &c. Those pigeon-holes should be lettered numbered.

affair (which we presume to be already well cared for), should be numbered, either under some appropriate head or class, such as I have heretofore intimated. It is a precautionary number his wife, his suit, his judgments, his executions, &c.; or, if an appropriate account has yet been opened in the place-book, then under the head miscellaneous, still at some future time, the miscellaneous items thus accumulated, are posted to their appropriate accounts.

All presidential and gubernatorial messages or addresses, and the reports from the principal departments of our national and state governments, should be regularly numbered and placed in their appropriate boxes—or for want of such repository, in bundles, or files, with the numbers entered in the universal index — so that by the key, and the name of the author or subject, they can be turned to at pleasure, ten or twenty years hence.

The newspapers, containing speeches upon important subjects, by John Q. Adams, Clay, Webster, Buchanan, Benton, Calhoun, &c., might also be thus numbered and preserved, where full files of the papers are not kept; for the history of our day, would be very imperfect without the aid of these speeches — to say nothing of the sermons and other addresses they yield to political life, or the present light which they shed upon the leading topics of the age in which we live. The best of such newspaper clippings or articles should not be too full, especially when short-hand is used, as to superseed the necessity of future reference to other sources; and when it is approved, of such a nature as to the entries should not fail to be so full, as to give all that is essential, upon the subject; with a column or two to the right of this, the black books are made sufficient for the large for common-place entries, and pretty extensive memoranda. The shorter sheet of more index entries, is expected to be cut down, when space is limited.

Turning to the account of Andrew Jackson, had such an arrangement been entered into and preserved, New Orleans, till the close of his administration, entries like the following, might probably be found: Battle at New Orleans, January 8, 1815, received from Intelligencer, or other document, No. — pigeon-hole No. 7; that is, supposing that each of the former presidents of the United States, had a separate file assigned to him. Again: Presidential election, 1828, result, of the House of Representatives; see paper; No. — election 1828, week of Intelligence, New York Spectator, Richmond Enquirer, &c., &c. — inauguration, inaugural address, &c., &c. — first message to congress, No. — removing deposits, Vice of State of South Carolina; Species Circular, &c., &c., all numbered and arranged in the same order, and in the same pigeon-hole or file.

Under the head, H. Clay, or J. C. Calhoun, might be found the following entries: Speech of, on chartering U. S. Bank, 1816, paper No. — reviewing charter U. S. B. Compromise tariff, distribution surplus revenue, proceeds of public lands, northeastern boundary of State; House, Alexander McNair, the Florida war, including the blood-bounds, the bankrupt law without the bounds, &c., &c., all in a separate file, all the numbers of each document entered in the proper account.

Upon another page, but under the appropriate heads, would be found entries like these: Soo Niles' Register, vol. 7, page — Encyclopedia Americans, vol. 18, page — Marshall Washington, round edition, octavo, Washington, vol. 1, page — &c., &c. This plan would take but little writing, and occupy but little space, so that a general index, the size of a new testament for schools, would be sufficient, as an index, for John Adams, with 10 or 80 volumes of his own manuscript. In most cases, however, the entries may be made so full, especially when short-hand is used, as to superseed the necessity of future reference to other sources; and when it is approved, of such a nature as to the entries should not fail to be so full, as to give all that is essential, upon the subject; with a column or two to the right of this, the black books are made sufficient for the large for common-place entries, and pretty extensive memoranda. The shorter sheet of more index entries, is expected to be cut down, when space is limited.
Lecture

at the same time, a corresponding entry in the general index, as a key to future reference.

Every professional gentleman, should have, in addition to what I have named, a separate blank book, for all that appears to be of his own particular profession or business, just as much as he should have a day-book and ledger, for dollars and cents.

For the sake of a more familiar illustration of the nature and uses of this system, permit me to speak of myself, and some of the former laborers in this line. At the age of twenty, while reading Locke on the Human Understanding, my attention was drawn to his plan of a commonplace book, which I have preserved to this day. Although the plan had been devised by him, more than one hundred and fifty years ago, and was evidently imperfect in some respects, it was the only method of any kind that I had seen. Its importance struck me most forcibly, and with some trimming modifications I adopted it to my own. I prepared a blank book and commenced taking short-hand notes, and making brief, not only from Locke, but from various other works, and in the following order, viz.: from Poley's Moral Philosophy, Sheridan's Election, Duncan's Logic, Hume's History, Enfield's Natural Philosophy, Ferguson's Astronomy, Souzer's Metaphysics, Vattel's Law of Nations, Montesquieu's Spirit of Laws, &c. The original stenographic notes thus taken, are still in my possession, and I often refer to them with pleasure and profit—though they are less perfect than I could desire. I shall pass over the fact that I read a page in each of these authors, for the last twenty-seven years, and add that I could in a few hours prepare myself for a critical examination on any one of them, by the simple aid of the short-hand skeleton, which I have thus preserved in the way in which I now recommend to others.

I was delighted with the plan, and at once resolved to adopt it; for I soon became convinced, that hours were worth more to me with this plan, than days had been without it. During the greater part of two years, I used short-hand chiefly, for business memoranda, for correspondence with a few select individuals, for my own reflections and compositions, the writing of letters, and occasionally the substance of a sermon, or my own edification, or the gratification of a philosophical turn of mind.

My own life has been devoted to various branches of business, in all of which, I have found short-hand and common-placing of infinite value to me—whether as a merchant in the county—author, publisher, or bookseller in the city—lecturer, and teacher in schools and colleges—reporter, and journalist, in town and in the country, and courts — or as western land-agent.

During all these vicissitudes, I have necessarily had a very extensive acquaintance and intercourse with men of almost every class and profession; and have seen, in nearly all of them, a great deficiency as to method. I have heard it almost universally regretted among learned men, that they had not in early life, acquired the art of short-writing, and had been put to the inconvenience of some rational plan for referring to their various knowledge through life. These regrets, from high authorities, have more and more confirmed the opinions I had formed of the importance of short-writing and common-placing, and the great advantages which would result from the teaching of this branch in our schools and colleges—for both may be acquired in a week, so as to answer the purpose proposed, and by a little practice they would soon be so familiar as the principles of arithmetic and grammar.

I now repeat what I have often asserted, which has been seldom contradicted, and which can not be refuted, viz.: By the aid of the three faculties, familiarized in youth, more than half the labor of acquiring useful knowledge, and making it available through life, may be saved to the learner. Or, in other words, a person may acquire with these faculties, in a given time, quadruple the amount of useful knowledge, which it would be possible for him to acquire without these aids. Not that I have myself improved in that proportion; but what I have acquired, has been with trifling time and labor, in comparison to the amount usually bestowed by others upon the same subjects; and what I have once acquired, I shall have at command through life.

It is objected by some, that this course is too mechanical; that it will take too much labor; that the memory will be injured by it rather than improved. To these, let me say, he who learns to write five or six times as fast as he was wont, or

... As a great deal of labor, space, and time-saving power, for it is understood, that this entire plan of preparing a page of notes, prepared to be read and written, was originally written in my usual writing short-hand, right, a single sheet of letter paper—though in ordinary conversation, it would have required five to eight times as much time.

as others usually write, and by judicious system, and early habit is enabled to grasp the substance of a volume— to analyze, condense, arrange in his mind, and present again upon a page of his index a synopsis of the whole, while another would have to read it line by line—does not, by this exercise, injure the memory, but invigorates the mind and improves the memory; and this is the exercise, which it is the object of the present lecture, to recommend and introduce. The mind, being released from the incumbrance of unnecessary words and space, finds more time to grow and expand, by reflecting upon, and comparing the ideas which words may artificially represent. The object is to teach him to confine his synopsis of a single page, as he looks upon the map of a country, and, at a glance, the substance of a huge volume of philosophy. It is true, the memory should be the repository of ideas, rather than of words, which are, at best, but the mere vehicles of thought; and always at hand, where thought is; and having performed their office of communicating ideas, they are useless as the spelling-books, grammars, and geographies of our childhood. Having learned the ideas, we care not for the words in which they were clothed—any more than the farmer, for the chaff, which he contains in the barn, the farmers having first secured the gun; but let us not give a certainty for an uncertainty.

The memory, while it should not be overburdened with unnecessary verbiage, should never be released from that habitual exertion on which its own existence, and complete development, for the great secret of preserving and improving the memory, consists in giving it a sufficient quantity of the right kind of aliment, affecting due time for its digestion, and to the words, and the benefits of the field, having first secured the grain; but let us not give a certainty for an uncertainty.

The person, therefore, who adopts the facilities with which the plan is furnished, does not substitu-
Lecture

As a proof of the simplicity and efficiency of this system, as far as my own reading and knowledge are concerned, it affords me pleasure to ask any interlocutors which may be put upon any of the subjects named, or other topics upon which I have ever read, deeming the subjects matter worthy of preservation.

DIFFERENT SYSTEMS AND MODES OF CLASSIFICATION.

I now show my instructions and hints to please men, by referring to several modes of classification, and to Chancellor Kent's course of reading.

SYSTEM OF DR. LOCKE.

As to Locke's system of common-place, in which I have alluded, I must be permitted to say—however clear the ideas of that author were upon other subjects, he was not fortunate in the description of his own method of common-place. Citing for not once in twenty names been able to understand and practice it, without perplexity and hindrance. It was quite adapted to his own use, and the use of those like himself, who read, think, and write, continually. Various modifications and innovations have been recommended and adopted, without material improvement.

CLASSIFICATION OF PHILADELPHIA LIBRARY.

The catalogue of this immense library, extends through two octavo volumes, of 1,048 pages. The whole is divided into five classes, and these classes into 219 minor divisions, viz.

1. Law,
2. Literature and Biography,
3. Modern History,
4. Science and Mathematics,
5. Miscellaneous.

By a synopsis of three pages, we are shown the part of the whole that has been included under such subdivisions, and from that commencement, all the particular works belonging to that subdivision are listed in alphabetical order; and in that arrangement is shown the number of the catalogue in the entire library, instead of the number in a particular subdivision; but still, the alphabetical series is reduced to no less than 150,000 titles and works for the names of authors, making 682.

JEFFERSON'S SYLLABUS, AND THE CLASSIFICATION OF BOOKS IN CONGRESS LIBRARY, WASHINGTON CITY.

Having alluded to the philological syllabus or classification of Mr. Jefferson, I have thought but to exhibit its action, being in Congress Library, which may be more definite, and believing as I do, that it may lead to reflection, organisation, and improvement. It will be seen, that the classification has furnished material for four distinct categories, and the present library of Congress is accordingly divided.
Lecture.

1. Travels in the United States.
2. In other parts of America.
3. In Great Britain.
4. In France.
5. In Spain.
6. In Italy and Sicily.
7. In Holland, Belgium, Germany, and Switzerland.
8. In the North of Europe.
9. In Western Asia.
10. In Eastern Asia and Australia.
11. In Africa.

2. EUROPE.
1. Roeber’s Life of Johnson, 3 vols., 1792.
2. Selkirk’s Life of Dr. Johnson, 3 vols., 1792.
5. Spence’s American Biography, 10 vols.

3. BIOGRAPHY.

1. American.
2. English.
3. French.
4. Italian.
5. Spanish.
6. German.
7. Dutch.
8. Portuguese.
9. Russian.
10. Danish.
11. Swedish.
12. Polish.
13. Hungarian.
15. French.
16. German.

4. MISCELLANEOUS.

The Cyclopedia selected under the several heads above indicated, consists of many books in the English language, and with which it would be useful and ornamental for every gentleman, in every business and pursuit, to have some acquaintance. The classification and variety of the selections are intended to be most useful, and leisurely and of the numerous members of the Merrimac Library Association.

BIOGRAPHY.
A few only of the most interesting works of the kind are selected.

1. AMERICAN.


1. Roeber’s Life of Johnson, 3 vols., 1792.
2. Selkirk’s Life of Dr. Johnson, 3 vols., 1792.
5. Spence’s American Biography, 10 vols.

Extract from an old diary.

Jul. 26th 1849.

I left my family and friends after a very long absence, the pleasant moments of every day, and thinking of the different methods of self-improvement, I concluded finally to try to keep a Diary. I fancy it will be of some future time to refer to incidents that have been seen or recorded on this line, not for a pleasure to read at any time, but that I may remember myself how I have kept my promise to my own heart and conscience. This Accident is found on the second floor of my College House, I was in the North College Building in the 2nd story attached to a small room, which has been given to me somewhat over, furnished and available. I have met with various difficulties and obstacles, but I have been able to overcome them one by one, until I have arrived at the present stage of my studies.

I have studied in an afternoon at each of the several lectures of College, when those, the 2nd, and 3rd, as well as the Ethics and Mathematics.
February 22, 1847.

A warm reception came the first thing after breakfast. The morning and day were bright and clear. I went to the reading room for the language class of a rectangular shape, with continuous seats on three sides, excepting that one is broken by the door of entrance, and the from desk opposite the middle side. We sat in the room on an orderly manner and arranged ourselves alphabetically from the instructor's right to the left. I sat between Benjamin & Babcock. We talked in the same room but only a portion are called "I" and "they." It formed our "Freshmen Defunct Society," I appointed a committee to draw up a constitution. In addition to other duties, elevation was commenced by my class today. I have just purchased a little to brown Cygnet Shells.

Nothing unusual has happened to-day. The weather is hot but not severe. We must expect these warm days.

I have been thinking of none of them lately among the figures of old age's judges. I mean the past my mind turns to the future, it talks about the future for the poor student, who has only moderate talent and moderate application to study, to get paid from money enough to pay his way through college, to purchase pleasure, &c.

February 23, 1847.

The day has been fair and cold. I wasA under the "I" yesterday. This morning, I read my lecture, but not long as well as I read to the. The word "I" is used in college to designate the act of lecturing. I made a pair "I" today, and I made a good lecture. When I say I was "I," I don't mean I was without help, or helpful help, but who called upon to write &c. Daily time in my and I made the attempt. After breakfast, I walked to the post office and was much pleased to find a letter from my father. It is filled with the kindest wishes and the best of cheer, the usual relations of a mother affectionate, but a mother also to the same day. I am not feeling for new child, either to see it or not. But I don't expect any influence, though it seems to me important. It has been many a young away from complications and brings back many a young acquaintance to the paths of virtue & prosperity. I believe that the boy of the young man can be a great force on the world, but in the habits of this generation are drawn away by the influence of other who possess a great, not by that one sin of the other profession. I am truly afraid to find confidence in anybody.

Another day has gone, you know nothing.

It is a solemn thought. How can any exchange with society? We want to be ourselves, but our thoughts of the present are too often twisted to think tomorrow will be like today. In short, to forget that our ideas on earth is made of the same dust as the rest of the nature. It is a great mistake that we are in all things with immediate gratification, not least a worthy gratification.
February 27th
1847
Our debating club formed into a public society. I do not believe more than three or four members. I am not ready to give much from this club.

March 12th
1847
Monday has come. I gave seven minutes to speak the story. I have been through the usual routine of study & recitation.

Our club met tonight. Discussed the important question. We are taught a great many things. But for what? For what?

March 2nd
1847
I am now made myself busy by drinking. Come into the chapel while we are all at prayers. I have not heard anything about coming here as yet. You know I am so busy. I have not had time to see anything. You must go to the theater and see the play tonight.

March 4th
1847
Professor Keddy, who has been in Paris during the summer season of Professor Upham, gave an address this morning. It attack a local meaning to the spirit of the French. He delivered a lecture on some of his ideas.
Mr. President.

his appearance at the dedication hour. we have
the same before the next time, and we call
his own appearance in at home. nothing more.
the students direct legible or be done. think
he loves his students more than his classes.
Professor Parker gave us moral lecture this
morning, really practical advice to the Students.
the noble or duller or fellow. One in college you
will from your habits, for a lifetime, participate
your intellectual ones. you should make battle in
everything. for toiling as in duty by nature,
you will improve much. just. what like the
mind is improve with things inconspicuous with
what you doing. try to show your whole attention
before the one thing before you. people often
think themselves wanting in natural gifts, from
a want of the power of fixing the attention. which
defect may be completely remedied by forming
gradually good intellectual habits. they can only
be gained by regularity, discipline, and
application, by thinking on one subject at a time
by attention, lights reading, which breaks the
memory and destroys the attention from the
soul and the useful.

March 5th

This evening drove of my legs and myself away
the essential were included into the Athenaeum think
and lights into the Pantheon. my choice was attended
in a great measure by the representations of a
particular friend who entered college at the same
time with me last one year in existence. his
name is James Miller. my uncle John this, belonged
to the same society.

March 9th 1847

I have had a few callers this evening. We spent
cour time in discussing various incidents connected
with college life. one subject was profanity
which is very prevalent here. one young
man maintained that a person could be just as
good a fellow if he was in the habit of
swearing as if he was not, for it does like all
habits once formed, and to break sound the cost
we blame anybody for what he did without
any real intention. But i maintain that it is
wicked wrong and especially unreasonable. it
injures all indifferent ears. one can have very
little regard for a maker who does not do what
the church or through people. to make the season.
the classes use as a collection by and the name
of a correspondent whom he loves or for whom she
entertains the highest respect. it is a very ugly
side, the particular who nothing to our subjects or
at his place. but says the season it is a great
relief in times of toil and weariness. i trust for
my life see how easily the sharp edge of our
sailing is blunted by a clerical principle. the
topic sort of engagement would require any
sort of decorum. if i have not a friend by
profession i hope i shall always keep this of
this excellent acquaintance.

xx

March 7th

This has been a very pleasant day. the sun and the
clouds, rolling fast away, and the snowing is fast you can
hardly walk without getting the feet and the
office is sure to be covered of all the streets.
Our debating club met and had some very good
March 3, 1847.

The manager of the Union was interrupted by a volley of loud calls that came through the window and into the room. The students were demonstrating once more. In the Upper Class, the students were doing this to express their dissatisfaction with the current direction of the school. As a result, the principal was considering taking action to address the situation.

March 9, 1847.

I have made some progress in my studies. I have attended classes regularly and have done my best. I am working hard to improve my understanding of the subject.

March 10, 1847.

Today, I learned the following material:

1. Review of the daily exercises
2. Listening to morning meditation
3. Breakfast
4. Read from Breakfast to 10 a.m.
5. Read a book in study
6. Art of meditation
7. Visit the library for a short time
8. Write a short note
9. Meal at 12 noon
10. Read a book in study
11. Exercise from 3:30 p.m. to 5 p.m.
12. Write a short note
13. Read a book in study
14. Visit the library for a short time
15. Read a book in study
16. Review of the day before going to sleep.

I have been doing my best to improve my understanding of the material. I am working hard to improve my skills in writing and reading.
March 11th 1847

Alas! My book pages begin to grow faint, and my heart is light. The student aims high,

Mar 12

He talks glory and against all the future stirs a burning heart. But again he bellies, with courage and stoutness, his bill of science magnificently.

Mar 17

It is a Sunday night. Another day has passed away with all the noise. Now we can rest. We can all close. From morn till noon to dreams of home and the dearest there, so, if, in that endeavor, the journey to take is long and arduous, all the experiences of our lives in this life. The imagination is vast. Strenuous work and hard, high, mountains. Tired, in deep solace; the long journey and dark, lonely road, so man must to arms to his heart's desire. And joy born back to the realities with a sigh.

This evening I attended the Presbyterian Association. They had a very good sermon. And them.

Mar 18

The Commencement came off tonight. An excellent address was delivered by the Methodists. The Senior Class was properly addressed by Mr. Beecher.
March 19. 1847

Another Saturday this comes. How time flies on, compounding away years, months, years. Time! Time flies on, another term ends, another new one begins. How time flies on, filling in the days. How time flies on, another generation passes, another takes their place. How time flies on, another term ends, another begins. How time flies on, another generation passes, another generation starts.

March 20.

The Sophomores made an attempt to hold us into the Chapel after prayer this morning, which starting operation was hardly a surprise, being an unusual occurrence. The Faculty are much concerned about this, and decided to hold their service as a small group, in the Chapel, leaving the doors open, and allowing us to choose whether we wanted to attend or not. The Sophomores were in front, and the Freshmen behind. When the Holy Bible, the Freshman's song, and the Sophomore's prayer to the Lord, the seniors present, the Sophomores went to the rear, the seniors present, and the Freshmen went to the third floor. The senior present, and the Freshmen present. When the Holy Bible, the Freshman's song, and the Sophomore's prayer to the Lord, the seniors present, and the Freshmen present.

March 27.

Another Saturday this comes. How time flies on, compounding away years, months, years. Time! Time flies on, another term ends, another new one begins. How time flies on, filling in the days. How time flies on, another generation passes, another generation starts.

April 9.

April 9th day of April and the new month and commencement of the last half of the term.

April 10th day of April and the new month and commencement of the last half of the term.

April 11th day of April and the new month and commencement of the last half of the term.

April 12th day of April and the new month and commencement of the last half of the term.

April 13th day of April and the new month and commencement of the last half of the term.
June 14, 1847

The days are pleasant and the nights cool. The evenings are spent in reading and conversation. The weather is fine and the sky is clear. We have had no rain for a few days. The stars are shining brightly in the night sky.

June 17, 1847

Wednesday morning, the sun rose late this morning. There was a cloud over the city, obscuring the hazy sky. I finished my letter to Mother and wrote it. I then had an interview with Professor Upham this morning. We sat there, on the steps, enjoying the cool, sunny air. Our conversation was quite thought-provoking.

June 18, 1847

It is a fine day, just cool enough to prevent unpleasantness and make us comfortable. I like a fair day to study in. The lessons are short and easy. (Singing) The faculty have had an induction this evening of four additional members. We decided to attend on this occasion. The weather this evening was pleasant.

June 19, 1847

College life is a little unusual, especially for a freshman. My roommates and I have been living in the North College on the lower floor. The freshman generally gets a poor room, but I have been lucky in my choice. I have the advantage of having my roommates spread on the floor of my roommates.

June 20, 1847

Two days have passed since our departure, and some every student spent between two or three in your floor. It is the traditional custom of our college to go to the library before the dinner bell.

This afternoon, we had an afternoon walk. We walked the paths where the students are walking on the campus. The mountain was about two miles distant. The food was excellent for a college student by experiencing the rise on each side of the hill. It was a pleasant and memorable day.
June 19, 1847
The vast will lie some twenty feet, and the
fell about the same costume. The hollow bear
the full on more active. On the face of the ice
like an ax, a black, nearly all black. I fought
on a knife, beyond the end, and a great
more. Throwing out both by should full. Softening
the whole, they were to the extent in sending
a cut half of eleven feet, if we were to judge by
the beams of the topmost, but the observa-
were often on the legs, joined them. When the
sheds, the floor somewhat faster. Should the
whole line of the border appear as much
blossom as the part in which, the angle of
will be a long time before the shrub, to the
interest in their investments.
I received a paper from Mrs. C. in Hallowell
and wrote a letter to Francis W. in

June 25
Oh! it is such weather. Truly, truly, truly is being
I find myself in rather an uneventful. Took
more expensive than usual, yesterday. Eight or
hard at eight and felt particularly bad through
any particular album, and so long them,
or in the same half the night, things both
rather dull. Mrs. B. of me pretend, does want
be spoken to, or at least want, is not have a
quarrel as not. Now unhappy one can make
himself and every body about him. If going
to the woods. Nature in a glorious thing to
possess. Even, looking up, is a part of the
one side has a patient effect. I am in existing
the more sympathetic and interesting from
his friends. Of the eartial the ice, with patients

June 30, 1847
and strenuous to make the taste of these relations for
them, light. I am entirely pretentious over forged
and hence must make it my story. Opposite to
maintain a clear path in this mind. She now looks
futile unless we do. He is not a proper man
be this any important place. Continually unstable,
himself, he is to paraphrase to influence this
heart. The conversation is now with sounds. I can
never claim anything clearly does not an amount
is not only to make it, who should love I want him
but the worst sort of an inconvenience to
himself.

June 21
I have just finished a novel started on account
of our Revolution. It was interesting and
probably even more beneficial to me. But the possession
of this writing is very harmful to me. It takes
me from the same, little book, constant time,
will produce a chatelaine to it, always.
I am reduced to forge the pleasure of seeking
whether literature, at least, in them.

June 22
We commenced logic to day. I think I like like the story.
It must be useful, indispensable to a complete person.
During the selection I can accept the first choice
of Dr. S. and Mr. W., but could not find the other.
After returning to college. Thought for the book in
all the libraries, but could not find it. I finally
took our Sheepskin in the same situation. I for a
this not quite as far, more to the last, on the book of
the other. I had yet to pronounce, nor far, for that
was almost as angry as the others...
June 24, 1847

I received with the greatest pleasure a letter from my brother this morning. Here was my dearest wish to be in London.

This evening I was to a young lady where we had a warm discussion on the good and bad causes of British Cane. Meetings are people usually centered on laboring under the greatest of circumstances than any other competency between people of the different denominations.

June 26

I attended a lecture this evening delivered by the Rev. Mr. Kemery on Medical Practice. We had traversed through the entire eastern country and visited all the courts of the Ancient place Boston of the Holy Ghost. The clear comparison between their present condition of appearance with what we can gather from the sermons of other preachers. The days are numbered in their lives the same course of life they have advanced every step in the steps toward the same lot of Christ. The lecture was very instructive and interesting, but the room was uncomfortable.

Aug. 27, 1847

I have been looking school since last week, in my old district where a few years ago I was a schooler in South Leeds. I have had no great difficulty to continue it, but I think I can truly say I have not one time to figure the statements as a day of rest before an hour. Every night I feel exhausted in body and mind and often a little man that certain parents think it necessary to restrict my thinking instead of their own. It weighs me and a Sunday.

Dec. 27, 1847

I have been reading a short article on London and his writings. I think there is much beauty and poetry in his prose, and needs to be gauged by considering his various provinces. But to come one cannot live on the ground against the flow of such a delightful man. He has ability enough to express it for one can hardly judge how far one man may deceive himself. He may be a man of great and subtle perplexity. Clearly leads us to be indifferent towards a man whose life was effaced.

January 3rd, 1848

We are returning upon a New Year with some new duties already this portable. This is the time to turn over new leaves, time when thousands make resolutions, and they take in a short time as they did this year before. A familiar scene, in the same world, full of similar determination and time. We have a fire yet, and from some many love being the wind is deep.

January 18, 1848

I have the evening of the death of Dr. Fairplay. He was once Governor of this State. He has a son in the present term that at Broadway. Who is rather a good youth.
Jan 7th 1849
continued

March 11th
mean to draw much attention to this study, for I place above all things to be a scholar, study.
In the afternoon I went to Professor Sayre's and have not yet found him. What terrible
how he has been called. He is a very important man. I have been bold as any
important principle, he is apt to be a little

to put the scenes before me. Not on
whole he is only pleasant and genial.
the point with his pupils, explains away their

can be found in any unnecessary airs. It is

March 11th

March 12th

an easy way to think a head and more application.

March 13th

March 14th

March 15th

March 16th

March 17th

March 18th

March 19th

March 20th

March 21st

March 22nd

March 23rd

20

21

mean to draw much attention to this study, for I place above all things to be a scholar, study.
In the afternoon I went to Professor Sayre's and have not yet found him. What terrible
how he has been called. He is a very important man. I have been bold as any
important principle, he is apt to be a little

to put the scenes before me. Not on
whole he is only pleasant and genial.
the point with his pupils, explains away their

can be found in any unnecessary airs. It is

March 11th

March 12th

March 13th

March 14th

March 15th

March 16th

March 17th

March 18th

March 19th

March 20th

March 21st

March 22nd

March 23rd

March 24th

March 25th

March 26th

March 27th

March 28th

March 29th

March 30th

March 31st

April 1st

April 2nd

April 3rd

April 4th

April 5th

April 6th

April 7th

April 8th

April 9th

April 10th

April 11th

April 12th

April 13th

April 14th

April 15th

April 16th

April 17th

April 18th

April 19th

April 20th

April 21st

April 22nd

April 23rd

April 24th

April 25th

April 26th

April 27th

April 28th

April 29th

April 30th

May 1st

May 2nd

May 3rd

May 4th

May 5th

May 6th

May 7th

May 8th

May 9th

May 10th

May 11th

May 12th

May 13th

May 14th

May 15th

May 16th

May 17th

May 18th

May 19th

May 20th

May 21st

May 22nd

May 23rd

May 24th

May 25th

May 26th

May 27th

May 28th

May 29th

May 30th

June 1st

June 2nd

June 3rd

June 4th

June 5th

June 6th

June 7th

June 8th

June 9th

June 10th

June 11th

June 12th

June 13th

June 14th

June 15th

June 16th

June 17th

June 18th

June 19th

June 20th

June 21st

June 22nd

June 23rd

June 24th

June 25th

June 26th

June 27th

June 28th

June 29th

June 30th

July 1st

July 2nd

July 3rd

July 4th

July 5th

July 6th

July 7th

July 8th

July 9th

July 10th

July 11th

July 12th

July 13th

July 14th

July 15th

July 16th

July 17th

July 18th

July 19th

July 20th

July 21st

July 22nd

July 23rd

July 24th

July 25th

July 26th

July 27th

July 28th

July 29th

July 30th

July 31st

August 1st

August 2nd

August 3rd

August 4th

August 5th

August 6th

August 7th

August 8th

August 9th

August 10th

August 11th

August 12th

August 13th

August 14th

August 15th

August 16th

August 17th

August 18th

August 19th

August 20th

August 21st

August 22nd

August 23rd

August 24th

August 25th

August 26th

August 27th

August 28th

August 29th

August 30th

August 31st

September 1st

September 2nd

September 3rd

September 4th

September 5th

September 6th

September 7th

September 8th

September 9th

September 10th

September 11th

September 12th

September 13th

September 14th

September 15th

September 16th

September 17th

September 18th

September 19th

September 20th

September 21st

September 22nd

September 23rd

September 24th

September 25th

September 26th

September 27th

September 28th

September 29th

September 30th

October 1st

October 2nd

October 3rd

October 4th

October 5th

October 6th

October 7th

October 8th

October 9th

October 10th

October 11th

October 12th

October 13th

October 14th

October 15th

October 16th

October 17th

October 18th

October 19th

October 20th

October 21st

October 22nd

October 23rd

October 24th

October 25th

October 26th

October 27th

October 28th

October 29th

October 30th

October 31st

November 1st

November 2nd

November 3rd

November 4th

November 5th

November 6th

November 7th

November 8th

November 9th

November 10th

November 11th

November 12th

November 13th

November 14th

November 15th

November 16th

November 17th

November 18th

November 19th

November 20th

November 21st

November 22nd

November 23rd

November 24th

November 25th
Mar. 22 1847

Robert, the eldest son of Joseph Wright.

His death was a shock. The influence of
this young man was keenly felt. His
wisdom and judgment were valued
highly.

Mar. 23

I went to the Post Office this morning.

Nov. 5

Before my brother left, he arranged for
me to occupy a prominent position.

I am now doing what I think is best.

Mar. 24

Mr. Smith would like to see me. I will
meet him at his office in the morning.
Nov. 15. 1849.

Be

who level a sort of subject. Such as others may, who be neglected for a man a loss. Always send, always be neglected... be, but not continue. He said, sending to his state of composition. Some former dignity... second in the latter portion. His thoughts... don't good' morality. But nothing striking or enlivening. Everything about any person. Fact... is in the simplest degree accurate. Physician meant & wrote. He may some day make... an excellent judge, but never a perfect man. One commoner born on probability, a subject on which young men in college are apt to be divided, and about which they have much to say. I am not very particular about it. So the remark, was of a constitutional nature. He says he is one of stability of character. He was born a man of his own. Though evitable or natural qualities in college, will in after days be regarded with much more than those days past. In regard to his person, neither the face, nor the voice... the man who is more fitted, for the basis of probate probability, is beg or means a small matter. It is apt to depend on the peculiarities of often on the personality... of a pleasant companion, presence, but his abilities, something new to his mind. Kind of a solitary is a merry heart. Indeed he is anything you imagine by some intellectual or moral in it.

Nov. 29.

Be

he had them. I have eaten them again and I am glad of it. The middle followed by exact or ever signs might interrupt my college course ever again until back... so early I don't want to remain here more than four years (3.)

No Class is making fortune. I have been reading Mr. Breck's Morals of England as far as possible. Be Merry Sam to you! Be them an easy flowing style. In opinion in favor of Elizabeth, pattern than Mary. Telle according to her, also Elizabeth and falle of intriguing and complexion. This opinion more is that Elizabeth in being together now both courageous, no subject to the unfortunately mind.

Nov. 25.

Be

I have finished the study of nature, and consequently I. Professor Berly's instruction in that branch. I believe he accomplishes more with his class, than any other teacher in town. He leads the class, as he does the park. The duties were very carried out. He presented a great knowledge and spirit in instructing considerately, and if it is in any elegance. The remarkably has been enjoyed on account of his staff manner and his pleasant preclusion is generally yielded to his scale good intentions which are aimed by working with all his might for the good of this project. Read to day that several European ships were going to combine to remove Mr. Maitz to the village with the party of the revolutionists and create fire to his house.

Nov. 27.

Be

Professor Breck has given to the class an interesting lecture of reading from words.
a cozy. It comprised a fair territory of the world from the beginning till now. A good thing! I think it would be well to know such a guide even if I cannot get time to read much at the present time.

Mar 8, 1845

I have declared my desire, stated my purpose from the beginning. It is not fair, but not half as convenient as my wishes. I see the errors of criticism. I wish to understand the elements of criticism, and have a sort of tone in my voice in the commencement; say nothing as a whole, any tone has high moments. This afternoon the class met to discuss back our themes. At the head of Prof. Root, and below his criticism on certain passages! He praised the compositions much, could find but few that required corrections, and many that were admirable. There was plenty of corrections, however.

At the afternoons meeting this evening we had a very spirited discussion on the Elements of Grammar. Whether or not I am affected by the attention of punctuation! Much also a part of proper form of 17th century.

Apr 2, 27

I have been at church at the Congregational all day. I mean I went to both morning & afternoon service. The service of morning seemed super. I could very well, but he has some important duties attached. The house was really too large for him. By the afternoon service I went to the evening service at the Greek school of about 8 or 9 to listen to a lesson from our Professor Gordin. He lectured on

Iss. of the Greeks wandering through the existence in search of the promised land on the Christian path of the purest day. I like him much, and being his own as clear as crystal, and originally shaman, everything he teaches. He preached without notes.

It is now the second day of a new month, time flies rapidly. April 14th, 2 month after month. I have just finished at the thermometer. The first has not been properly improved, your predictions have been forgotten and a sense of my own weakness overcome my prospects. While taking the new life as a whole with no doubts according to Mr. Whitaker, without hesitation by some of the passions & a multiplicity of pleasures that are too binding even then playing off revenge to souvenirs, I know to parting for complaints. The joy of a former, far from sick. I have been able to get a few sentences to write on a good place to continue home. However I hope I should ever be able to take advantage of circumstances.

In our lessons on Greek's book of Astyagora, certain passages were a little obscure, and Professor Goodwin gave some explanation but had to read the Dictionary of the Greek. He went on to speak of a while. It's darkness would soon clear up. At night should take the history of Greece, then that of Rome, like the history of the Roman Empire, the history of the Middle Ages of England, then the Growth of American Revolution. After reading a general history of some periods, we would branch out in various directions as one lesson would permit.
April 5th, 1845

We had quite a letter from Professor Goodwin again to say representations of the Mendalian System. His system had its origin after the fall of the Roman Empire. He took England after the Acts of Ammon and Joseph of the Throne as an illustration of the System. Other systems were compared with the lands men of the Dangerous of the Kingdom. We consider these lands with tomes of as they are other territories in Palestine. Paul them in the letter we sent out to the lands of the Duke or Baron. Under the letter promised to bring into the pale in the event of such a certain number of men (the thousand for instance) and yearly to do homage to the King. This is a formal acknowledgment that the man sovereign to whom his loyal subjects each take again devised his territory into portions & committed both portion to a king in fact, that a minor power to bring the pale a certain number of men & pay a stipulated sum of money to this either the Duke. The Great British air made by the Knights into forms, or in such form the Knights placed a man who thus to provide a guarantee of men who could secure it by yearly stipends. These furnish estates in another of the Duke, the laborers, or others. They were bought & sold with the forms.

Apr. 7th

This morning I heard of the sudden death of Mr. Smith. He was carried off by a sudden chill. He was a good schoolmaster and quite a scholar. He was a kind man, always ready to help others. He was a good man, always willing to help others. He was a good man, always willing to help others.

Apr. 10th

A letter from Mr. Black in the evening & brought the following news. The body was found in the river. He was a kind man, always ready to help others. He was a good man, always willing to help others. He was a good man, always willing to help others.
June 5th, 1848

After spending two weeks of pleasant recreation at home, I now returned to Eklutna to renew my studies. I hope to refresh the intellectual mind and to have the physical powers for the last few days.

I left Eklutna on the 12th July, taking with me my usual portmanteau, a change of clothes, and a small amount of provisions. I traveled by steamer to Anchorage. At the close of school, I went to Seattle for the last time.

I find the town and its people as before, and I am glad to meet them again. I have been frequently invited by a song. Sometimes I have sung a song, sometimes a joke, and sometimes a story. Sometimes I have laughed and the last two years.

I have been teaching in the school for the last two years. I have been glad to meet the teachers and pupils, and I hope to see them again soon.

June 6th, 1848

Grandmother is so kind, she has even thousands of letters waiting for her. If you knew she received hundreds of letters every day, you would wonder how she could possibly answer them all.

Grandmother's house is so pleasant and her garden is so beautiful. I love to walk in the garden, and I often sit by the window and read. The garden is so picturesque, and I love to walk in the fields, looking at the flowers and the trees.

I find the town and its people as before, and I am glad to meet them again. I have been teaching in the school for the last two years. I have been glad to meet the teachers and pupils, and I hope to see them again soon.

I have been teaching in the school for the last two years. I have been glad to meet the teachers and pupils, and I hope to see them again soon.
July 8th 1848
Myself, with an affectionate sister, my
mother, and some acquaintances, were
all present at the wedding. We saw the
ceremony take place, and the couple, the
bride and groom, were afterward, by the
minister, made man and wife. They were
then led into the church, and the service
was performed.

July 10th
Bo: 1848
The view will doubtless present an idea on the
mind as well as on our heart, but it must be
considered that the thoughts of this laborious
exercise are adequate to the time required.

Old Johnson says, "What a man sends is commonly
better remembered than what he transmits."

July 28th
I have been reading during the past week,
both the first and second volumes. It seems to be
a historical character and the correspondence
of the energetic of these early days of
England is as good as must be in a book
of this kind. There is always danger of being
isolated by a book when left to picture one's
own ideas, even if one has seen the real
history of the time. The breadth and detail,
the mainstay of history, is the only way to
keep the work clear and distinct. The
principal characters in the earlier parts of
history, Robert, Harold, are in true
measure, great men, not least men.

July 29th
I have been reading "Gibbon's Decline and Fall", and now in the Second Volume.

July 30th
My interest in writing this memoir is very
high. I endeavor to get "good" or "very good" work in the
morning, and then to do self-examination.

The question naturally arises, why?

The answer is work of writing a memoir.
I see more truth in the action of
Bo: 33
Aug. 8th 1848

The earlier part of this evening I spent in attendance of No. 23. After the exercise at the Congregational Meeting. The service is founded on a passage of Scripture. When Christ came out of the Temple and healed and healed the sick of every disease. The characters are represented in Scripture.

5. "Healing the blind." 2:50 The blind shall follow. 3. A sick man very much relieved. Born by the remnant (accompanied by his wife and little child. 4. The Mariner's father holding hamp and his sisters near him. 5. A blind beggar's son. The blind man crying to touch the sovereign's garment. 6. A blind man crouching a sick man in his arms, her only child. She was his grandmother at his feet. 7. A father and mother crouching toward a blind child. 8. Ferron d'Or on a horse anxious to make his way to the flames, crossing a river. When informed head instantly. The disease like the disease. 9. A son of a woman stranger with the devil. Having a speech is stationed by a Roman solider. The above groups fill the foreground with crowds people that are anxiously discharged. In the background is represented as much affected, and on the side are legs. Piles support of the Temple. The beauty of this picture chiefly consists in the expression, by which a divinit personary is given to each character. One is full of anxiety to look inquiringly, safe to the flames with arms outstretched. Crowds people stream south in the distant plains. The excitement of the sea also have been long associated with death. A man seeks to show that relief is coming upon them one to the other. It is with feelings of a mixed emotion that one looks upon this picture. Painful it is to be so quickly reminded of all that is beautiful. It beggar's in despair and pleasure arise from relief; as so many the Author must and do upon the ultimate designs destined by the work. Which is to give seekings to life to the burning minster. It is represented as cold and wild. A little salt. John is a young man handsome man. Stand at his mother's right. Peter immediately on his left. A sold, & absitute. Another, St. Paul and called carpe isolated with joy. I think the charactere of Jesus is the most distinctly exhibited. He is behind the group to be sharing what is transpiring with the sky & surrounding rocks.

Aug. 9th 1848

I went to visit the Musical Institution. From there with his dog, for it is full of life & emotion. The entrance one after another, young & children come in for their portion of the service. He would allow the former ones an hour to originality. All Berkshire (accorting to him) shone with great. The whole town to figure. Non originated anything but a whistle. 

XX
Aug 14th

It is now Saturday evening. One week more

... 

Bu


Bu


Bu
1838

Great joy filling new passions through experience. This direct truth of the new world's nature.去 to touch...

1838

By

On the last of the job. A new and accidental thing can be back. We'll try to convince me farther back, convincing my self. Though not very well. But, without knowing the facts played before me incidentally. I had put my good name and.

A good dinner. Hands and all. But, in the progress to become. When 1st to be get? When my footpath with my memory. As soon as my friend joined, received me. Manners... He was fit. My dinner and offered to pay my way, you as usual. But on finding that I took a Sunday dinner that I refused a spurious friend, who was on the train to which he thought I should be exposed. The heart, tongue of the landlord and given calls on the drive, the young gentleman mentioned. Monday because and the hand wrote. Proceeded advice. To bring up any riding I intended to purchase my money.

By Sept 10 1838

Vacation as well as home time becomes common. As you may be with myself back to Boston... This motion has been rather dull, yet I have learned about the country considerably. Our journey took with fellow after the Smith house, which the landlord at Newton. The landlord lasted 2 in the morning. Stopping to talk together with almost every man we met (as it went) in answer at the time of company. Before we reached them, however, we had not to the end of every road and was obliged to continue on the mountain for very few miles. Then as reached the place where I had left him with the friends. They had been more a middle point than one. This latter piece of information for a common... The little town was not a large. She had driven them one of the place of town, every story, in particular to tell the West. The landlord and I learn that she was...
Ca

1841

As the clothes was very tight... because home the same mighty (celebrating, scouting words).  

October 3
January 9

Yesterday was the Sabbath. John F. Logue & I attended the morning service at the Chapel. We had the interesting ceremony of Confirmation. Castle Grove was represented by two witnesses. Castle Town & Fort Namadgi.

At the call for the prayer, about 9 a.m., from the middle of the house went to the altar, where his companion joined him. His lieutenant was very close to practice through his voice trembled. He confirmed was affected by the sound of the voice of the room. It has been a constant attendance at the prayer service. He took a part, then began for the first time to offer a short 3 service prayer for his companion.

Yesterday about noon St. Helens went to a street child a beautiful little girl. Today we followed her littleallen to the grave. After the funeral we have ordered a service for the deceased. St. Helens pronounced the last solemn words over her mortal remains. The service was very solemn. With the mark of respect and sympathy with their affection for this in turn. At the church, prayer was yesterday offered for the little one. At the funeral service at the funeral service the evening prayer was offered for the deceased parents.

Collective prayer for the conversion of the world has been offered 3 times given by many Christians for the 2nd week of the month. This week I am to bring the evening home who usually assembly for prayer every evening during the week.

My refreshment is over, my lesson at the Falls on Monday delivered. I have reserved predictions in Sunday. I do not keep my resolutions so well as I wish. I am trying to hope to get the better of the decisions. These words now come into my mind: "Although we help, we shall not want."
January 1855

I have just finished my book to reach the death of my friend. He died in Philadelphia. I did not...
March 26

The house was moved to the cowhouse and ere long we began to move into the new house. The cowhouse was in good condition, and
the cowshed was well arranged. The cows were fed well and were healthy.

May 24

A warm day. Took a walk in the country. Returned late. Wrote a letter to Mr. Smith.

June 7

Wrote a letter to Mr. Smith. He replied in a friendly manner. We discussed
the new plans for the house. He agreed to help with the construction.

August 31

Returned from the city. Prepared for the new school year.

Du 84

1860

3rd Apr

Went to town and saw Mr. Smith. He greeted me warmly. We discussed
the progress of the new house. He promised to visit soon.

1861

1st Apr

Went to town and saw Mr. Smith. He greeted me warmly. We discussed
the progress of the new house. He promised to visit soon.

15th Apr

Went to town and saw Mr. Smith. He greeted me warmly. We discussed
the progress of the new house. He promised to visit soon.

31st Aug

Returned from the city. Prepared for the new school year.
Ap. 30 continued
for some time under the guard of a red flag. As
subsequently, Mr. B. moved, to be made
after 9. Mr. B. had them very thoroughly.
In the whole we spent a very pleasant evening.
Dinner being a great many times they must
be the open air. On the Sabbath we found the
one we never discussed. I knew that 2 night 1
I rose to the pain, the pain. The road of
the town at 5. We. I think that God will
be their efforts. I'm in their own work there.
They are so many. We are not quite
satisfied with the 19th, and 4 nights on the
street. We have believed it.

The 12th and 9 days on the 2nd day arrived at
Hartford. This year following he was married
at 25. After the wedding the 12th and 9 days
on the street. We are in their work there.
We are going off as enjoying the 12th, a fine day for
A good part of our mental, spiritual
part of our mental, spiritual

It is very long
for God to hear again. About night 2 had a
good attendance, but by a good attendance to the
nights and not much to in all this work we
have. I am not sure to the study of theology this
year. I shall have a portion of both classes of stu-
dents. You just gave the lectures for tomorrow.
This will continue even in my time as
there will be
scheduled for preparation. Broadway 6 and 7th at
Broadway.

Syl. 10
Last Sunday afternoon I became finished for Dr. Griffith's
Little Girl. We are Christmas. One week. Brief
Clarke Rings, Mrs. Bellmore, we are the two
child, helps me to be fully interested in the salvation
of this child. Without that, my parents, I am
nothing. Today, I shall speak for the Long
years in the Spirit. Five for the work
that their called work.

Aug. 21, 1960
After breakfast, for Sept. 20. My mind into
Devotions. Dr. Williams of the Spanish Church,
various times in the heat of the sun. We
bought in the apple of the 2nd at 7. 9.10
When the hat is put. In the 4th Story
Hall. My clock was put in the 3rd Story
Hall. I bow out and it is so much on that
accounts, by necessity. Length after 9 0'clock
I read, it's down into the forest and have
opened the book to peruse in very close, and to
other familiar times. Just softened, and added
of the 6th Class was finished. Repeating
these three combination, I shall attend
the formal preaching excellent, pleasant, and
better. More joined in Bible Class at his
request. There he is effective. I trust
Our Sunday School is now quite full. 2 of
My class teachers were absent last Sunday.
Writing faithfully goes off limits the day
before 7 o'clock. Third in answer. This Aug
James, making a member of our family at
present. I am hoping the very good the whole
year to come. Mrs. Turley, Turley Mother
sent a packet of principal,看点 of
Dec. of Summary, a note, for which Christian
kindness, I am very thankful. This has
opened our heart. My sincere efforts at doctor
We give to the Summary. Broadway, returned as
Woodruff, is not well. He has been comfortably
in the crowd able to write. Mrs. Turley
quite sincere) from her team all of
by fields. My birth they present a letter from her
A present from my wife, one little boy, born 1-10 p.m.
Saturday Dec. 1. My presents, wife, are small and
of little value, but they are the best that I can
offer. The whole of today I spent in the
bath. The sun is shining, the weather is
fine.

March 15th 1862

88

Ea

89
THE THEATER AND THE DANCE.

We are pleased to find that both Bishops McCall and Mend send a decided testimony against the licentiousness of the '194' and the dance. The only line I would draw is the one that separates in the dance, and in the theater, the innocent from the criminal. And yet, my brethren, I am well aware that many of you consider it for the illumination to array back of the curtain with such an alliance of elementary and elementary simplicity, so diversified of all that which is regarding itself as a harmless, simple, and innocent, that no harm could be detected in either. And the scene precisely can be easily done with the same results as would have been obtained in the execution of various movement in the dance, and the cellist's in the theater, this, however, may easily be conceived of as the purpose of the 5th of the same society, and the cellists can be so made as very innocent. But while if they were ashamed, all would be said, and such an abstract form, and music changes, amusement is no longer a secondary simplicity, how would they accomplish it? They that would not be false to their virtue, their respect for the '194' that would be so to their practices, would not be capable of imagining them as they always have been, and would be, and must be, in such a wish as this to render them plausible to those who patronize them. Help others toward, all they stand in the simple innocence in which their defensive arguments would reduce them, and the world would not have them to do to those who must not be amoral, most of whom would not only, but be shown to possess the spirit of the same, but no one of which, that in proportion to the spirit, the conspicuous, whatever, or a true, itself, was the true made of a spirit, distinguished, and continued in all respects, as becomes the spirit of the same instance of the Christian character, so that it would do for a decent and seriously gone person, it would do for a decent and even serious法人, the world would resemble the spirit of the Christian people would think that they had accomplished what they would. The present Bishop McCall, a model Bishop, fully satisfies the views of the honored colleagues and expresses the sentiments of the American Farm and Western Anglers.

As a point in the life of a reverent man, in the peroration of an ancient religious exercise, and the exercise has never been discouraged by the soberest mind, and even of no account, of the spirit which it describes, and no account of the spirit, it is a mischievous tendency to the spirit of the Christian man, and it is a mischievous tendency to the spirit of the American man, and it is a mischievous tendency to the spirit of the Western farmer, and it is a mischievous tendency to the spirit of the Western angler. Thus calculated, they are, in this respect at least, trained, ready for the way they ought to go, but in the way they ought to go, according to almost universal consent, by the way which they find adopted in the Indian, which the"
for a friend who has promised "to stand up for Jesus."
Prayer is requested for a father and a brother who is at sea.
The correct prayer of the meeting are desired for a method of early from date.
The prayers of the Meeting are earnestly requested for the brother sister and two from slaves.
The prayers of the Church are requested for a
Caleb in affliction.

Caleb Upton.
A father and fire brothers are desired to be earnestly remembered in prayer.
Prayers are desired for a brother who has just gone to sea.
West Point, Sept. 18th

The proxies of the meeting are requested
for a friend, who is seeking the divorce.
The minutes of the meeting are incorrectly requested for a mother & brother.
The earnest prayers of the meeting are requested on behalf of two brothers and a sister.

Cadet Liptow.
Prayer of the meeting adhering for the battle during abs are celebrating the Academy days for the within and members.

2

Ma. S. J.
The supplications of the meeting are decided for a room-mate and friend.
The earnest prayers of the meeting are desired for a mother and brother and soon—mate.
a member of the Corps

The brothers of the once
a brother and brother
The prayers of the meeting are especially requested for a brother and brother.
The prayers of the meeting are requested for a sick friend, a cousin, and a roommate. Also for one of the graduates.

The prayers of the meeting are requested for a sick friend, a cousin, and a roommate. Also for one of the graduates.

The prayers of the meeting are requested for a sick friend, a cousin, and a roommate. Also for one of the graduates.

The prayers of the meeting are requested for a sick friend, a cousin, and a roommate. Also for one of the graduates.

The prayers of the meeting are requested for a sick friend, a cousin, and a roommate. Also for one of the graduates.

The prayers of the meeting are requested for a sick friend, a cousin, and a roommate. Also for one of the graduates.

The prayers of the meeting are requested for a sick friend, a cousin, and a roommate. Also for one of the graduates.
The prayers of the meeting are requested for one of its members, also for a child.

Prayers are requested for the recovery of a near relative.

The prayers of the meeting are requested for the health of a close friend in affliction.

Thursday, May 14th, 1860

I would be grateful for the united and earnest prayers of the congregation in behalf of a brother.

J. B. Smith
Prayers are requested for... in New York City.

Wednesday, May 14, 1860

The prayers of the meeting are requested for the... and a... May 31, 1860.
The prayers of the Brethren are requested for a sick person.

A letter, May 31, 1860, from members of the Brethren, member of the 2nd & 3rd classes, respecting

May 8th, 1860

Prayers are desired for one person.

Prayer is desired for a friend and a father.

May 31st, 1860
The prayers of the Meeting are requested for a sick person.

A letter sent to members of the corps, members of the 2nd & 3rd class respecting

Prayer is desired for a friend and a Father.

May 31st 1860

May 31st 1860

May 31st 1860

May 31st 1860
The prayers of the Meeting are requested for a sick person.

The united prayers of the Meeting are requested for a friend & room-mate.

May 31st, 1860

Prayer is desired for a friend and a father.

May 31st, 1860
The prayer of the Meeting are requisite for us all, sir.

Prayer is desired for a Brother and a Father.

May 31st 1860
The prayers of the meeting are requested for one of its members, also for a brother.

The prayers of the meeting are requested in behalf of some persons.

By a deacon, Monday, May 10, 1860.

Also for a friend.

Monday, by a deacon. Thursday, May 10, 1860.

The prayers of the meeting are requested.

Redford, N.Y. May 10, 1860.

I would be grateful for the united and earnest prayers of the congregation in behalf of a brother.

J. D. Smith.
The prayers of the Meeting are requested in behalf of two persons.

By a Dealer, Monday, May 14th, 1866.
ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

Character of the American Soldier.

A correspondent at Fort Leavenworth writes to us a letter (of which it is sufficient to give the substance) defending the character of the private soldier in the American army against what he calls "the popular sentiment," viz., that he is a man of low morals, degraded habits, and foul disposition; and that a body of such composed of this class must be a disgrace to a civilized nation, &c. This opinion, so far as it prevails at the present time, is rather an inherited opinion concerning the character of armies generally, than the result of observation or knowledge as to the present character of the rank and file of the army of the United States. We have recently published letters from various quarters, and quote an array of facts, going directly to show that the private soldier in our army is, to say the very least, a man of fair average character, and that he will compare advantageously with the militia of any other nation. Our corpsning service is conducted with a good degree of strictness—the more so because it is known that the "to hut" is frequently the last resort of a man who has run out of all his chances of living by straight labor. Those who are physically diseased, or of continued debilitated habits, are not allowed to enlist. And whatever the habits of men may be up to the time of their joining the ranks, they are then reduced to rigid discipline, and the officers are in favor of their improvement—not of their degradation.

At all the different posts where the army is located, the men are encouraged to form habits, and to fill up their leisure hours in reading. Where circumstances are favorable they cultivate the soil. Many a green-splot now blooms in the wilderness of the west, where, but for the soldier, there had been visible only a trackless waste. In that vast region he has, in fact, been more engaged in encouraging forests, and opening new fields of labor, than in using his military weapons. While Congress and the politicians have been pell-mell about a Pacific Railroad to unite the two shores of the Continent, the army has been practically carrying on that great work by employing the best paths, and blending emigration with its establishment of supports for those who will one day finish the job. This service of planting has been an exciting and arduous, in many respects, as a military campaign. The men have suffered privations and endured fatigue that no railroad contractors would endure.

From present indications it appears likely that the principal services of our army, for many years to come, will be a pioneer service, heading the advance columns of our occupation over the vast plains of new and old Mexico. Its military operations will hardly be more than a necessary policy, to keep the Indian tribes in order. It will introduce among them the arts, and habits of agriculturists, and teach them to live by other means than perpetual marauding upon the frontier settlements. In this way the army becomes an agent of civilization, and—

The prayers of the

Meeting are directed for

two ladies who are very

ill. Also a brother &

sister, and two friends.

There is good reason to

believe that the prayers

offered in reference to a

previous request are being answered.
FOREIGN NEWS.

By the arrival of the Niagana and Prince Albert steamship, European advices to the last of March are received. The news is of special interest. The annexation of Tuscany to Sardinia had been communicated to the King of Sardinia; the vote of Tuscany on the annexation question. In response to a congratulatory speech by the King, the King said:

"I accept the vote of Tuscany, which, after having been expressed by the National Assembly, is now confirmed by the unqualified popular suffrage. Tuscany, in associating her destinies with those of Piedmont, furthers the blow to the glorious traditions, and augments their importance, by uniting them to those of the other parties of the State. The Parliament in which the representatives of Tuscany will take seats beside those of Piedmont, Lombardy and the Neapolitan, will bring the laws of the country into conformity with the truth principle of liberty. Thenceforth Tuscany will enjoy the blessings of administrative autonomy, without weakening the union of power and the national will, upon which, the prosperity and independence of the country are principally dependent."

The King then signed a decree annexing Tuscany to Sardinia. Upon the prosecution of the decree, the French Legation was to be dissolved and to return to Leghorn.

The withdrawal of the French army from Lombardy was commenced simultaneously with the communication of the: annexation, not through any ill feeling on the part of France, as is asserted by the Paris Constitution, but that the independence of Italy might be irrevocably assured. The Sardinian army had at the same time commenced the evacuation of Savoy. The French dispatch to Count de Perrey, commenting on the annexation of that province, negatimated the idea of the measure being the inaugural step to a restoration of natural frontiers. The replies of the great Powers to this statement are reported to have been of one tenor, namely: that they saw no reason to oppose a measure thus divested of objectionable features.

The Savoy treaty had been published. Switzerland, it was said, was about to publish a protest against a French occupation of the province of Chablais and Sansplug, in Savoy, and it was rumored that a general Congress would meet to consider the subject. In the French Senate, a vote taken upon petitions respecting the intervention of that body in favour of the territorial power of the Pope, had resulted in rejection of the positions by a large majority.

The Pope had issued the act of major excommunication against all who counseled or aided the annexation of the Romagna to Sardinia, and had sent a similar protest on the same subject to the Pope of Rome. Austria had also made the annexation of the territory of a protest addressed to the Diet of Frankfurt.
FOREIGN NEWS.

By the arrival of the Niagara and Prince Albert steamships,