DULL BOYS.

BY PROFESSOR SHOUP.

Every teacher knows that there are always a good many boys in every class who cannot or will not do much at their books. Perhaps it is safe to say that more than one-half of the young men who present themselves in the lecture-room of any professor, leave it with the faintest possible knowledge of the subject in hand; and that not more than ten per centum on the average can be said to take a fair stand in any department of knowledge. The work of a true teacher would be a delight if it were not for the dullness or inattention of this far larger part of every class which comes under his hand. There can hardly be a purer gratification than to see a vigorous and healthy young mind growing from day to day under one's instruction; but a sensitive and conscientious teacher may find all shades of distress in that ever-present incubus of dullness and indifference before him. But we by no means set out to contend or bemoan dullness; on the contrary, we have a high respect for it, and would not for the world change it into cleverness if we could. It has its work, and that an all-important one, to perform in this world; and that education-mad portion of the present age has set itself a hard and very profitable task in its frantic effort to uproot and destroy it. Dullness plays in the intellectual and moral world the part performed by that mysterious principle called inertia in the physical. It conserves, and so prevents the world from losing its true path altogether. It absolutely refuses to move except upon due cause, and then only receives new velocity slowly and gradually; else the hot-headed meteoric portion of mankind would have us in a pretty pickle in the shortest time. The world does not half know what it owes to good, old-fashioned, honest stupidity. It is very tempting to stop here and show what a terrible thing this same intellectual inertia is when under the continued solicitations of its more brilliant and daring sister, cleverness, it does acquire an undue velocity; how it tears up and makes very shreds of societies and governments, and too often obscures for a time the fine proportions of the true, the good, the beautiful. But it is dullness all the same, go it fast or go it slow; and dullness it will remain unto the end. This we might bemoan with good cause, if brilliancy or intellectual swiftness was in any sense an end in itself; but thanks to Him who "gathers not where He hath not strewed," we are not required to attain any great standard of scholarship or acuteness of perception. Some of us would have been in such case hopelessly elected to condemnation, sure enough. Learning is a sort of powder, which may either not go off at all, or serve to shoot in the wrong just as well as in the right direction.

But not to be led further in this vagaries mood, let us state the real question which we had in mind when we began to write, namely: Is it worth while to send boys away to school, and keep them there year after year, when one knows that they will not or cannot "take learning" — as it is said? We have ourselves often felt great concern for parents whose sons saw making no progress from year to year in real learning, especially when we knew that it was only by economy that the parents managed to meet their expenses. We have felt much inclined sometimes to advise them of the hopelessness of their attempt to make anything like scholars of their sons, and suggest that it would be better to withdraw them and put them at what is called "work," meaning manual labor. Well, we do not undertake to say now that many a lad is not ruined by a forced education (and here again, as much as we dislike parenthesess, we must qualify the meaning of this much-abused word education, as though it consisted altogether or even chiefly in book-learning — education voluntary or forced, if it be as it ought, a true development of our mental, moral, and physical powers, can never unfit for any position in life, whether it be head or hand work) — but, we were saying that as things go, boys are sometimes ruined by the false tastes, false desires, and false ideas of fitness which they may acquire in the rather plentiful supply of education-shops abroad in the land. We do maintain, however, that the mistake is not in the parent's effort to give, or even to force, an education upon his son; but in that fanatical way in which his purpose is carried into effect by the institution charged with the care of developing the true manhood of his son.

The time spent by a young man of acknowledged dullness at a well-conducted institution of learning is by no means lost, though he fail to acquire learning enough to carry him through a single examination during his stay. The book learning which one acquires at college is a small part of the profit which one ought to gain from his academical life. Few even of those few who take any fair stand in their classes make any direct use of what they may have learned in the lecture-room. The primary advantage of a scholastic and scientific training is the development of one's native powers, and not on all the mere knowledge so acquired. Take two young men, one clever, standing well in his classes, and the other with a sluggish mental organism, and let them pursue the same course. Now send them forth into practical life. The world will stand quite as much in admiration of the learning of the latter as of the former. They will both have learned to use to better advantage their native powers; but the bare knowledge is rarely called into immediate use. The world taken in the lump is entirely incompetent to pass upon the real acquisitions of the one or the other. Who has not known the smatterer make more capital out of a hackneyed classical phrase or an elementary scientific fact, than one of good learning with all his knowledge? It is said that there were once two young men in the same class — one easily took the highest honors, and the other confessedly never knew anything of his course. They both became physicians. The dunce succeeded rapidly and grew rich, the other could barely get on. They found themselves standing side by side upon the steps of a hotel on Broadway. The honor-man said to his prosperous friend, "Ned, tell me how it is: here you are a man of substance, and I little better than a beggar. I have always worked harder than you have, and you know that I could always learn a thing easily — how is it?" "Why, old fellow, it's simple enough;
look up the street there upon that stream of
do you think are competent to form
to the scientific attain-
more than one in a hundred."  "Well, I
doctor the ninety-nine, and you the one.
You know too much, and won't humor the
ignorance and prejudice of your patients."

It is a fact often remarked that honors-
men some way or other disappear and are
no more heard of; while men standing at
the foot of their classes, or if justice claimed
her full tale, a long way below, come steadily
to the front and make their way hand-
somely in the battle of life. The last war
proved that it was not generally the Cadets
distinguished in their course at West Point
who made the best generals.

But our remarks have already exceeded
our proper limits, while the subject is scarce
touched. All material cannot be brought
to a keen, true edge, but nearly all sub-
stances may be worked into useful and even
beautiful shapes. A freestone or granite
block may not be worked into a Venus de
Medici, but it may be wrought into a far
more useful form, with a rugged beauty all
its own. The world would get on badly
enough if only those substances which readi-
ly take point or polish were worked upon.
If there must be neglect, rather let these go.
They by their nature will by contact ac-
quire a certain finish and beauty; let the
commomr material be looked after first.
Of course, the reader is ready to object that
we are advocating the same kind of work to
be done upon all classes of minds, and that
the illustration will not bear us out.

We must say again what we hinted above,
that no education is worth the name which
does not draw out the three-fold elements
of man's nature — the moral, the mental, and
the physical; and that true work upon any
boy or girl in this direction is good and pro-
fitable. We think it follows from all this,
that if a parent is to neglect any of his chil-
dren, it should rather be the clever ones.
They will get on in any event; their less
favored brothers or sisters may sink out of
the sphere of society in which God has
placed them if they have not every help
extended them in their youth.

PHILOSOPHICAL CRITICISM, WITH
A SELECTION FROM GOETHE.
BY PROFESSOR DABNEY.

Within the last half-century there has
been introduced among us, though born in
a foreign land, a system or kind of criticism
altogether different from what seemed to
satisfy our fathers. The depth and phil-
osophic import of this system is so great,
that we may risk the vaticination of a corre-
spending longevity. Indeed, based on prin-
ciples which lie imbedded deep in the intel-
lectual nature, its permanence is to be
measured only by the intellectual life of
humanity. It appeals not to the eye or the
ear, or to the mere fancy or to the logical
man, but to those great fundamental, a priori
principles which alone give to sense and ex-
perience their meaning and validity, yes,
their possibility. It seeks to treat not of
diction, language, or the grammatical cohe-
rence of sentences — the mere garment of
thought; not of rhetorical figures, of tropes,
of the propriety and correctness of meta-
phors and similes — the body of thought, if
so much; nor again does it seek in his work
to see the author — his external environ-
ment of time and nation, with their literary
and social culture, to explain him and
account for him. No, not of these does it
pretend; but it reaches farther and aims
higher; it looks to the work itself as an art
product, and tries it before that tribunal
within, where the spirit of beauty holds its
court, and dispenses its judicial sentences
according to the laws of universal nature,
not to be appealed from and not to be re-
versed.

It has left Johnson and Kames and Blair
and Boileau far behind; and in the words of
an ardent disciple of the new school, "The
problem is not now to determine by what
mechanism Addison composed sentences and
struck out similitudes, but by what far finer
and more mysterious mechanism Shakespeare
organised his dramas, and gave life and in-
dividuality to his Ariel, his Hamlet."

To this kind of criticism, which for the
want of a better name we shall call Philo-
osophical Criticism, the Germans were the
first to devote their attention; and among
them Lessing, Herder, the two Schlegels,
Schiller, Goethe and others had worked in it
to great profit before it seems to have been
understood or appreciated as a system by
their neighbors across the Rhine and the
German Ocean, much less the Atlantic.

Since that time Coleridge, Hazlitt, Lamb
and others of our English cousins, and Hud-
son and Porter of our own country, have
been led to work in this mine of inexhaus-
tible fertility. France, if we are to judge
from M. Taine's work (a book generally
valued much beyond its merits), is not even
now up to the high-water mark of the new
school, but is still among the shoals and
shallows of a much less spiritual system.
Up to a recent period the sovereign self-
complacency of the Englishman has been
content to admire and enjoy his Shakespeare
and Milton without caring whether others
admired them or not, regarding all such
want of appreciation as evidences of blinded
barbarism; but so far from challenging in-
vestigation before the high tribunal of phi-
osophical criticism, he has plead to the juris-
diction of the court.

In illustration of this new procedure and
its results we subjoin the justly famous criti-
icism of Hamlet, taken from the Wilhelm
Meister of Goethe. Mr. Jeffrey, though se-
verely criticizing the Meister as a whole,
bears testimony to the merit of this critique
in the following words: "There is nothing
so good in any of our own commentators;
nothing at once so poetical, so feeling, and
so just." The piece is taken from Carlyle's
translation of the Meister, and our work has
been to collect and weave into one con-
nected discourse what is found sundered and
scattered through different parts of the work,
and with as few words of our own as pos-
sible, to present as a whole the disconnected
fragments of the piece:

"To understand the character of Hamlet, we
should investigate every trace of it as it had
shown itself before his father's death; we should
endeavor to distinguish what in it was indepen-
dent of this mournful event; independent of the
terrible events that followed; and what most
probably the young man would have been, had
no such thing occurred.

Soft and from a noble stem, this royal flower
had sprung up under the immediate influences
of majesty; the idea of moral rectitude with that
of princely elevation, the feeling of the good and
dignified, with the consciousness of high birth,
bad in him been unfolded simultaneously.
He was a prince, by birth a prince; and he wished
to reign only that good men might be good with-
out obstruction. Pleasing in form, polished by
nature, courteous from the heart, he was meant
to be a pattern of youth and the joy of the world.

Without any prominent passion, his love for
Ophelia was a still sentiment of sweet wants.
His zeal in knightly accomplishments was not
either his own; it needed to be quickened and
increased; he wanted to be a model of others for excel-
ling in them. Pure in sentiment, he knew the
honorable-minded, and could prize the rest which
an upright spirit tastes on the bosom of a friend.
To a certain degree he had learned to discern and
taste the good and the beautiful in arts and
sciences; the mean, the vulgar was offensive to
him; he was ready to weigh any good men might be good with-
out obstruction. Pleasing in form, polished by
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out obstruction. Pleasing in form, polished by
nature, courteous from the heart, he was meant
to be a pattern of youth and the joy of the world.
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Kindness for the Prince, to whose hand she may aspire, flows so spontaneously, her tender heart obeys its impulses so unresistingly, that both father and brother are afraid; both give him a stern warning, disapproving his determination, like the thin lawn upon her bosom, cannot hide the soft, still movements of her heart; it is on the contrary betrays them. Her fancy is sweet; her silent modesty breathes amiable desire; and if the friendly goddess Opportunity should stab the tree, its fruit would fall.

And then, when she beholds herself forsaken, cast away, despised, she is in a violent agitation, in the soul of her crazed lover, and the highest changes of soul and body coincide in her. She feels herself deserted by all, and she offers her the bitter cup of woe; her heart breaks, the whole structure of her being is loosened from its joinings; her father's death strikes fiercely against it; and the fair edifice all together crumbles into fragments.

The Rt. Rev. the Bishop of Tennessee has received the following from the Lord Bishop of Lincoln. It is Bishop Wordsworth's reply to the invitation received to be present at the Old Catholic Congress.

THE OLD CATHOLIC CONGRESS AT CONSTANCE, 1873.

Egregio Presbiteri C. A. CORNELIO ad Concilium Veterum Catholicorum Constantiae habendam Je ne necem instar S. P. D. Carinthiorum orae, Episcopus Liberii Lincoliniensis.

Accipio laetus fraternalis pignus amoris. Et gratiae mentis mutum dona fero; Atque utinam nobis vos compelleret liceret, Et nos consilii consociare tuis!

Tu famos ciims Synodo, Constantia, sacra Nunc es Concilii nobilissima pia. Martyr tu, ubi quondam radit tus saeugine telus, Nunc seges albescit messis Apostolie; Excit novus cieros Husse 2fugere coruscant, Fiere Eevangelico ftx pyra Martyrii: Praesages videi venerandum aegurum forman, Inque tuo cura evita verba loqui.

O! utinam talis fidei nos excitet ardor, Accendatque sui flamme igni Deus! Tum quisque templum quis non addere paratus! Pro Cuve cuncta fenit, pro Cuve cuncta pali.

Nos nomes utinis pascamur Corporo Christi, Nos omnes recrnt Sanguinis Ile Calix! Una Fides, Unus Christus, nos Spiritus Unus, Unas et unanimes jungat amore Pater!

Translation of the Forreign, by C. H.

To the Honorable President, C. A. Cornelius, in reply to his invitation to the Old Catholic Congress to be held at Constance, Christopher Wordsworth, Bishop of Lincoln, wishes health, and grace, and favor, and kindness.

If you receive this pledge of brothers' love, we shall feel that we have not mimgled in your bulls, in converse sweet, Speak face to face, from anxious duties free.

But hemmed on every side by hindering cares. We pause, o'berburdened by the pressure grave Constitutional Office; yet our fervent prayers,—To join with yours,—are wafted over the wave.

Even now, toward Constance' ancient towers, I view In friendly bands the sage and scholar throng: Seal of one ruthless Synod; he is new And nobler titles shall to thee belong.

A present Providence with thee we own, See Nemeali herself your Council cite; Where once thy soul with Martyr's blood was Apostole fields to harvest white.

Lost lightnings from the smouldering ashes Where Husset once suffered, strong in conscience's might, A witness to his truth, whose grace can make The Martyr's funeral pyre a torch of Gospel light.

And he of Prague arise! reverend name, Kindling your souls with vivid words of fire; O! could such faith awake the dormant flame, In our dull hearts, and kindred zeal inspire!

Then, who could tremble! Who so cold and dead But for the Cross would dare, and all endure,— Oh, were we all on that one Body fed! All by that Blood refreshed from chalice pure!

One Faith, One Christ be ours, and Spirit One, One Father join us in one loving mind; So, when these restless mortal years are done, May we in heaven one changeless mansion find.

'\textit{Pis thus that Lincoln's heights, with far-spread grace'}

Return thy greeting, echo back thy prayer: God send His blessing on your works and ways, And to your Council grant all prosperous issues fair!

Lincoln, September 5, 1873.

\textit{* A present Providence with thee we own,}

\textit{** They said that all pols'ous drugs might for him be given in 'em:}

\textit{Then Skinfleet cats but once, with scanty preparation,}

\textit{In such a dreary place?}
UNIVERSITY ITEMS.

There is some difference of opinion as to what this University Record should be; and a few words may not be amiss. Our life on this plateau runs so peacefully and uninterruptedly, so free, comparatively, from outside distraction, that it would be extremely difficult, if not absolutely impossible, to find sufficient items to make it a record of events only. There are few events happening here; but those which happen will be found in the pages of this paper, simply as an evidence that this is a growing school and community. The Record could not, it seems to us, be an educational monthly. Our system is distinct from all other systems at the South; we have no pet ideas on education to foster or propagate—standing as we do on the time-honored and immutable principle that education without the guardianship and guidance of religion, is like a tree which can never bear blossoms and eternal fruits. This principle is so evident that it needs no exposition or propaganda; it will, in time, make its own way, and in measure as we succeed in maintaining our educational standing. Nevertheless, some very interesting articles on education are to be found in our columns; and Professor Shoup in this issue gives us some pertinent thoughts in the same direction.

It has been the aim of the present editor to make the contents of the Record as varied as the time at his disposal for this work would enable him to do. He has been faithfully seconded by a few friends; but there are others from whom something more is expected; and to them he makes this appeal: will they be in the habit of love. He will have in a large measure to fall back upon general literature; but if every one who feels called upon will respond, he is sure of making the Record what in his opinion it should be: a paper giving an unvarnished account of current events here!; which advocates a religious, manly and thorough education of our sons; and which strives to present in every number some interesting literary notices and extracts from the best authors. This is not an ambitious flight, but what we conceive to be practicable under present circumstances. It remains for our patrons and friends by evidences of practical interest to aid us "in taking a higher flight"; censure and criticisms alone will not do it.

NEW MATRICULANTS SINCE OCTOBER.

559 Robin As R. Jones..............Tennessee.
560 Dick R. Hite..............Louisiana.
562 John Randolph..............Alabama.
563 Milnor Jones..............South Carolina.

THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL.

Mr. Emmanuel Schneider, of La; Mr. M. Jones, of S. C, and Mr. C. M. Beckwith, of Ga., have recently entered this school.

Mr. C. M. Beckwith, of Georgia, a recent graduate of The University of Georgia, has entered upon his duties as Acting Assistant in the School of Mathematics and of Natural Science.

THE UNIVERSITY RECORD.

CONFIRMATION.

The Second Confirmation during the year was held in St. Augustine's Chapel on the Fifteenth Sunday after Trinity. The services on this occasion were peculiarly touching and impressive. The candidates, sixteen in number, all students of the University, came forward by Dioceses, and were confirmed—those from Texas by Bishop Gregg, those from Tennessee by Bishop Quintard, and those from other Dioceses by Bishop Green. The confirmed were then affectionately addressed by the venerable Bishop of Mississippi, and the services concluded. This, with those confirmed at Whitsunday, makes (29) twenty-nine students confirmed during the year.

It is a great pleasure to know that our older students, when they leave us, carry with them such a sentiment of loving loyalty to their youth. Our system is distinct from the following of Aristocracy, and narrow-mindedness may hinder its growth. And of worth, withholds from it the admiration of the world. I pray God that no spirit of discord or unhappiness may enter this place, I expect always to feel that Seminole is the dearest, most delightful, and withal the most competent authorities were divided as to the probable position of the city of Troy. The most generally accepted opinion was, that it should be looked for some distance away in the regions towards Mount Hisorlik, and in a southeasterly direction from this point toward the neighborhood of the village of Bunasaebi. The plains of Troy had become a field open to every hy- pothesis—a field, as has been said of it, where warfare never ceased. Mr. Henry Schliemann has come to cut the Gordion knot.

Contrary to received ideas, he turned his attention to the region known as New Ilion, between the villages of Kumm-Coi, Kalifathi, &c., convinced that he would there find the site of ancient Troy. This was placing himself in the beginning in antagonism to the majority of archaeologists. His first attempts were received ironically; there was not a word of encouragement given in this difficult enterprise to him who presumed to dig and search on his own account. Nevertheless the author of these lines had already announced the likelihood of success in the 'Transactions of the Society of Antiquaries of Munich, February 19, 1872.' The discoveries of Schliemann are most remarkable, not only for their intrinsic importance, but because of the circumstances which accompany them. In the first place, it is remarkable that this traveller wished, absolutely and from conviction, to commence his excavations in the very spot where he had selected in his own mind. The energy which he has displayed in the execution of the enterprise, as well as the sacrifices which he has made, deserve sincere praise. Possessed from his youth of a devout idea of one day discovering the site of ancient Troy, he has consecrated nearly his whole life to the realisation of this project, until finally, having the necessary resources, he set to work at his peril and personal risks. His aid in this immense enterprise was his wife, an Athenian woman, to whom he had communicated his enthusiasm.

The writer of the above was not probably aware that Schliemann is for his discoveries greatly indebted to the previous discoveries made by Field-Marshal Count Molike, the celebrated German statesman. Nearly forty-five years ago, the present Marshal, then a Major in the General Staff of the army, determined the site of ancient Troy. Excavations then made under his directions showed his discoveries to be beyond cavil; and Schliemann has but followed the track of Molike.—Editor Record.

LOVE.

(Ode on Love. Ambrose, Antiquus, SS.—600.)

O Love, ne'er conquer'd yet in fight,
Who dost 'midst treasures light
Thou, who on maiden's tender cheek
Thy nestling-place dost seek,
And in the rustic cots, O Love,
Thou, who on maiden's tender cheek
Thou, who on maiden's tender cheek
Thy nestling-place dost seek,
And in the rustic cots, O Love,
And o'er the sea dost rove—
No god or mortal thee may slue,
Who has thee is undone!
Thou o'ercast me not in sight
Unto our detriment:
And thou hast roused this fatal feud
In men of kindred blood.
The lovelist eye of happy bride
O'ercometh all besides,
And the heart of the virginal Love
Law's fellow-judge doth prove.
For Aphrodite sports her fill,
Unconquerable still.
REV. CHARLES COLEY.

This gentleman, now Rector of the Episcopal Church, Demopolis, Ala., and formerly a trustee of this University, has been sojourning here for several weeks with his family. Mr. Coley during his stay officiated several times in St. Augustine's Chapel.

Bishop Wilmer of Alabama preached at St. Paul's on last Sunday night, to a large and attentive congregation. We need not say much of the sermon; it is enough that the Bishop of Alabama was the preacher. There was a good deal of disturbance, occasioned, however, by persons coming in late. Would it not be a good thing if people would pay a little more regard to time? It is surprising to see how easily a congregation is thrown off its balance by the slightest noise. The mere opening of a door causes every head to turn — and turn only to see some man or woman, perchance some stray dog, come in. Common enough sights; surely too common and trivial to disturb one's mind from the grave words of warning and instruction which are being uttered. More than this, from a lower standpoint, it is considered ill-bred.

The "Penny Readings" for the benefit of St. Paul's have been quite a success. At the last meeting the Bishop of Alabama and the Rev. Mr. Du Bose read selections from Tennyson. The Bishop of Tennessee read a short and amusing story bearing on some of the evils of the present day. The financial results are quite satisfactory.

REV. R. W. ELLIOTT.

We were pleased to welcome this gentleman who recently sojourned among us for a season. Mr. Elliott is the Rector of St. Peter's, Atlanta, Ga.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The Christian Age, edited by Dr. C. F. Deems; Contributing Editors, Arnold Guyot, John F. Hurst, Taylor Lewis, R. S. Morgan and F. W. Upham; New York Christian Age Publishing Company, 4 Winthrop Place. The editor expresses his determination "to seek original materials from only the best sources." We wish this excellent paper all success.

Will the editor please correct the University's advertisement as it appears in our present number?

The Monthly Record of the Diocese of South Carolina for October, also contains a communication from this place, signed "Proctor," which makes an appeal in behalf of the Theological School of the University. The South Carolina Record is in its fourth volume, and presents an excellent appearance.

The American Literary Bureau, Cooper Institute, N. Y., for August.


A statement by the Trustees of the Episcopal Theological School, Cambridge, Mass., 1873.

REVIEWS.


We have just risen from the perusal of this work with most unqualified pleasure. The biography of such a man as the late Bishop of Vermont could not fail to be of unusual interest; from the pen of so admirable a writer as the well-known former editor of the Church Journal, a noble life is portrayed with so able and loving a hand as to lend additional grace and interest to the subject.

The precocity of his early years was but the foreshadowing of the full measure of varied ability in after-life, as it is said that before his eighth year was completed he had read Shakespeare, Dryden, and Pope, besides any quantity of tales and romances. In music he could take his part easily in Haydn's symphonies; French was already familiar to his tongue; and in drawing he had made handsome progress, and he dowered every kind of reading that he could lay his hands on.

His mother, an accomplished and beautiful woman, made his education the leading labor of her life. His parents emigrated from Dublin, where he was born, when but nine years of age, and landed at New York, and soon after went to Philadelphia. His father failing to obtain employment, his mother provided for the support of the family by opening a girls' school at Trenton, N.J. At the age of eleven he was sent to a boarding school at Bordentown, where he remained two years.

"The principal of this school was a Baptist minister, a kind-hearted man and good Latin scholar, with quite a library of books outside the usual studies of the school. The first contact of the high-strung, sensitive home-plant with the rough thorns and brambles of the highway was painful enough. The rudeness, obscenity, and profanity that are commonly met with among schoolboys shocked him excessively. Their art of tormenting the delicate stranger was for some time kept in full play, until human nature could stand it no longer; and one day, under gross provocation, he defended himself against a bigger boy, and after a pucky and protracted contest, gave him a fair beating. After this he was treated very respectfully, and allowed to do..."
pretty much as he pleased. In his Latin studies Erasmus occupied a prominent place, though they have long since disappeared from the curriculum of modern schools: and the large proportion of time then devoted to the writing of both Latin and Greek, was more likely to produce accurate scholarship, than the easier slipshod modes which have since become fashionable. It was a matter of course for him to win his master's confidence by readiness and diligence in his studies. The good man was a widower, and possessed of sufficient accomplishment himself to be strongly drawn towards the precocious boy confided to his charge. He took him to sleep in his own chamber, and gave him the key to his extensive library, where the various volumes, devoted by the other boys to out-door amusement, were spent among far more congenial books. He did not avoid athletic exercises altogether, indeed he took his fair share in the head of his profession; in that he well remembered the natural beauties of the place: the broad rippling current of the Delaware River, the varied foliage, the singing of the birds, the glorious sunsets, the wild flowers of the neighborhood, all left their impress upon his mind and heart. But his chief delight was in that library, where, all alone, he lived in a little world of his own.

At the age of fourteen he assisted his mother in the one room of her school, taking charge of the drawing classes. He afterwards spent some years in acquiring a knowledge of the iron manufacture, which, owing to the embargo and war of 1812, promised large returns to those who would engage in that branch of industry. He formed a business association, and became the active business head of a large iron manufactory; but, owing to the decline in prices following the close of the war, the adventure was unsuccessful, and he closed up the business encumbered by a debt of ten thousand dollars.

He then devoted himself to the study of law at Pittsburgh, then a rising town, and soon rose to the highest rank in that city; his income at the end of five years' practice reaching $6000 per year, a very large income for a young lawyer in those days. His readiness for music induced him to take charge of the musical service in Trinity Church, Pittsburgh, and he thus became more and more interested in the Church's work and services. The circumstances under which Bishop Hopkins became a minister of the Church were very remarkable. A vacancy having occurred in the parish, a meeting of the congregation was called, and it was proposed to call Mr. Hopkins to become their future Rector. He was then a lawyer, practising his profession, and without any intention to enter the ministry. He was absent on the circuit, and knew nothing of the proposal. On his return, the action of the congregation and vestry was communicated to him. Although in a worldly point of view he had everything to lose and little to gain by abandoning a lucrative profession in the full tide of success, after carefully weighing the matter in the light of duty, he accepted the call, and prepared for his ordination, which took place in 1823.

A successful ministry of several years at Pittsburgh, he accepted in 1831 a call to become the assistant minister at Trinity Church, Boston. In 1832 he was elected the first Bishop of the Diocese of Vermont, and on the 31st October, 1832, in St. Paul's Chapel, New York, Bishops Hopkins of Vermont, Smith of Kentucky, McIvaine of Ohio, and General Newton of New York were consecrated. From the period of his elevation to the Episcopate to the day of his death, Bishop Hopkins occupied a commanding position in the Church; and although Bishop of one of the smallest and weakest Dioceses, for his high and great intellectual power he was one of the first, if not the very first of the bench of Bishops in influence and personal consideration.

As an author he was clear, vigorous and convincing, handling the various subjects upon which his prolific pen was exercised in a manly, straightforward and independent manner, utterly regardless of the bent of the popular mind or the unpopularity of the views he expressed. At a future time we propose to furnish our readers with the brief notice of his sojourn at Sewanee in 1859.

G. R. F.

**REVIEW OF CONTINENTAL LITERATURE.**

**BY PROF. SCHALLER.**

(Continued from the October Number.)

A host of war-books flood the market, from the pens of the writers of both the late belligerents. There is a vast amount of trash; and a singular rage seems to have seized all kinds of students and doctors to give their experience and "strategical considerations." O'Fenveeryill, de la Chapelle, Basaine, Admiral Gravère and others, published works on the operations of their respective commands: they are valuable contributions. Under the nom de plume, De la Chapelle, the late Emperor Napoleon III. has published his last work: "La force militaire de la France en 1870." (Paris,: Amyot.) That is a diplomatic work, in which the well-known Paris advocate, entitled: "Les lois relatives à la guerre selon le droit des gens modernes" (Paris,: Cosse, Marchal and Billand), charges the "Prussiens" with what they did, and a great deal more with what they did not. Kolmschgenjewus, the Belgian savant, in the Revue Internationale, writes in the opposite spirit. His "La guerre actuelle dans ses rapports avec le droit international" has received the critic's commendation for its impartiality with which he gives his judicial verdict, and the conscientiousness which guides his determination of facts. The French Lieutenant-Colonel Fay has likewise earned the praise of the other side: "that there are few works on the war in French literature which pay such tribute to truth as does his." On the German side so much has been written that it is difficult to choose; however, after having mentioned Dr. Georg Heinrich's "Tagebuch des deutschen-französischen Krieges, 1870-1871" (Berlin) which is a collection of all the most important documents, and has been named "the Frenchman's Firebellion Record" in point of completeness, we may pass to the most important of all, the "Deutsch-französische Krieg 1870-1871," (Berlin, Mittler & Sohn) being the official account of the historical section of the German General Staff of the German army; and of those of the Archduke Charles, it is the most brilliant military criticism of the present century.

In French History of Literature we cite P. Meyer, "Sainte-Beuve, 'P. J. Proudhon, sa vie et sa correspon-
dance';" C. A. de la Chapelle, "P. J. Proudhon, sa vie et sa correspon-
dance;" Dr. Richard's "Histoire de la litterature francaise et de la litterature française" (Frag: Calve) is to be recommended to teachers and students of French literature; the literature of the middle-ages is especially well treated. We take pleasure in joining to this the admirable work of A. Baurer, "Goethe, ses précurseurs et ses contemporains," which will give to French students a just idea of the classical period of German literature. But the most extensive treatise is perhaps "August Robert's "Grundriss der Geschichte der deutschen Nationalliteratur," of which the 5th edition has just appeared, under the careful and thorough editorship of Karl Bartsch. It numbers 3500 pages. "It was fortunate," says the reviewer, "for the youthful science of Germanistie lore to find, when it first sprung up, an historian of literature, who with the most zealous Industry, had already prepared materials by his own exhaustive studies."

Grillparzer's complete works have been issued by Cotta in Stuttgart. This eminent German poet, some of whose antique dramas have been interpreted in this country through the genius of a Jannuseeh, is daily more rising in the hearts of his countrymen and the friends of German literature everywhere. We greet, therefore, with pleasure the appearance of a complete edition of his works; especially in the hands of such competent editors as Heinrich Laube and Joseph Weilen. Grillparzer's dramatic works belong to the best creations after Goethe and Schiller; we should not hesitate even to assign the very next place to them. The recent death of Grillparzer, in very advanced age and reduced circumstances, and that of the greatest modern German philosopher, Ludwig Feuerbach, who has passed his life under similar privations as Grillparzer, give us an opportunity to express our astonishment at what should cause a flush of shame to every citizen of the "Great GermanNation," to permit in these days of general affluence the greatest of their minds actually to starve. We cannot believe in a general, high-toned and unselfish appreciation of literature on the part of the government and leading men, when they suffer such reprehensible neglect of the greatest of their countrymen. It is a matter of regret to us to give you the biography of Johann Heinrich Voss (Leipzig: Teubner) "the national schoolmaster of the Germans on Greek epic poets: the poet of the 'seventieth birthday' and of 'Lulise,' the man who, in his walk in the empire of our culture, may be ranked next to Winckelmann," and who opened a new era in German literature by his translation of Homer. Lindau's "Molière (Leipzig: Barth) is a valuable addition to the Molière literature, which will excite interest even in France; it is an indication of the interest which Germans have recently taken in this greatest one of French philosophical flagellators: perhaps a result of the national feeling in Germany.

In "Studien zur altlateinischen Geschichte" Dr. Gustav Gilbert (Göttingen, Vandenbode and Ru-
precht) makes important additions to classical literature, and has been named "the Professor, or the "Verle-
bellion Record" in point of completeness, we may pass to the most important of all, the "Deutsch-
französische Krieg 1870-1871," (Berlin, Mittler & Sohn) being the official account of the historical section of the German General Staff of the German army; and of those of the Archduke Charles, it is the most brilliant military criticism of the present century.

Dr. Schneur V. Caroñofeld contributes new materials to the history of the Minnesingers in his "Geschichte des deut-
...Frauen." (Prato). Those who wish to have a popular opera, is scarcely ' respectable,' there can not be

gained with which the philological-historical inquiries
deutsche Tonkunst,"

author."

any just comprehension of dramatic poetry, or any

vestigators make but a small handful in the midst of
preciation of Shakspeare, we should not like to
give some notice of the reviewer's remarks. " With

tains, near Ilmenau in Thuringia, and which was pre-

Ueber ein Goethe-

Marzo's (Modena); and by De Marzo's "commenta sulla Divine Commedia di Dante Alighi-

(Prao). Those who wish to a popular

comedy with which the original

written with Goethe's own hand, on the wall of

Dos Lied." This lied is the celebrated song

Bormann's

...the author undertakes the thankless task to point out

tained, near Ilmenau in Thuringia, and which was pre-

serves under glass with such reverend care, has for

ever been lost by the recent burning and destruction of

the lodge. We close this part of the survey with

Rudolph Genè's "Shakespeare; sein Leben und seine

...It is well known what a host of Shaks-

pean commentators Germany has produced, and it

will no doubt be interesting to our readers if we
give some notice of the reviewer's remarks. " With

all possible admiration of the poet's greatness, Genèe

nevertheless absolutely opposes the aesthetic philo-

sophical ruminating, the 'idea-hunting' and forced
interpreations, by which in more recent times Ger-

man knowledge of Shakespear has been discredited.

With reason he considers the overbearing contempt
with which a certain school of German critics look

down upon the indefatigable and well-rewarded dili-

gence with which the philological-historical inquiries

of English investigators have been conducted. But

the conclusion, that Shakespear has not the right to

feel themselves superior to the English, is at least a
preciation of Shakespear, we should not like to
draw. Because those diligent, sensible English in-

vestigators make but a small handful in the midst of

a nation, in the most influential circles of which

bigness, prudery and social caprice have attained

the dominion to such a degree, that in matters of taste

their judgment almost exclusively dictates. In circles

where theatre-going, with the exception of Italian

operas, is scarcely 'respectable,' there can not be

any just comprehension of dramatic poetry, or any

true appreciation of the greatest national dramatic
author."

In Musical Literature we are pleased to mention

Dr. Carl Mendelssohn Bartholdy's "Goethe and Felix Mendelssohn-Bartholdy." A more ambitious work is

Meinardus: "Kulturgeschichtliche Briefe über deutsche Tonkunst," (Oldenberg: Schulze) in which the

author undertakes the thankless task to point out the necessary reflections on the different schools of

music, of which he evidently is no friend. We may

add here, although professional musicians would

scarcely take the same interest in it, the classic reader will:

Pasti's "Goetian und die griechische

Harmonik." (Leipzig: Leuckart), a translation of

the five books on music of Anicius Manlius Sever-

inus in which he addresses special attention to Greek

harmonics, explained.

In the domain of Travel and Ethnography we mention

Pélié's "Études historiques et philosophiques

sur les civilisations europeenne, romaine, grecque, des
populations primitifs de l'Amerique," etc., (Paris); with two other very valuable works: Dr. Aug. Molt-

ken, "der Boden und die landwirtschaftlichen Ver-

hältnisse des preussischen Staats," (Berlin, Wiegand

Hempel) the most complete geographical descrip-
tion of the Kingdom of Prussia before 1866, extant

in three large volumes, a gigantic work; and "Das

Salmi's Asylion," by Henry Stephans, (Leipig:

Brockhaus). Under this supposing title we find

a complete description of Egypt in its political,

physical and politico-economical aspects; and the

author himself is what we would call Postmaster-General of

the German Empire. This eminent work has at

once been universally placed at the head of all the

modern works which treat of that interesting coun-

try. Sainte-Hilare Taillander, the thorough German

scholar, has given us something in an entirely differ-

ent walk: "La Sibérie" (Paris: Didier); de Cham-

briar, in his "Un peu partout," (Paris: Didier) takes

us in a chatty manner from Paris to Neufchatel to

the Bosphorus by way of Vienna and Pesth. In

"Viage en Indo-Chine, et dans l'Empire Chinois," by

L. de Carol, (Paris: Denu), the work of the late

young traveller is completed by his father. With

the philosophical works of the German traveller

Adolph Bastian, it contains the most important in-

formation in existence on those countries; and has

in so far an historical interest also, as it follows the
diplomacy of the second empire in China. The third

volume of the travels of the young Count de Beau-

treats of the same subject. M. le Comte is not

pleased with Pékin: "Who has not seen Pekin does

not know what decay means. The whole city is

slowly dying of inherent dissolution. Thebes, Mem-

phis, Carthage, Rome have ruins which tell their own
decay; Pékin destroys itself, it is a dead body," etc.

He is better pleased with the Japanese, whom he

styles "the Frenchmen of the East." We have

Frenchmen of the West—the Poles; and Frenchmen

of the North—the Irish: where now shall we find the

Frenchmen of the South?" And he adds: "To this last

unto Mons, de Beauvoir, Maxime du Camp in his

"Paris" (Paris and London; Hachette & Co.) gives

us a complete picture of the city of the world. In

the 3d vol. he guides us through the police, crime,
courts, prisons, guillotine and prostitution of the
city. The developments made are simply astounding.

The chapter which treats of the Guillotine is one of

the most remarkable, and all those who with du Camp

believe that the abolition of the death penalty will be

a real progress in civilisation, will there find material

for the defence of their views.

In the department of International law, we may

cite Lasson: "Principe und Zurechtsprechung," (Berlin: Hertz.) The tendency of this work on the

principles and the future of international law is best

shown by an extract from it: "The future will not

improve before the hypocritical phrases of 'right'

and 'sacredness of treaties' have disappeared from the

commission of nations; and before it is expressly

conceded that international law can have no other

guarantees than its intrinsic merits, and compatibil-

ity with the self-preservation of a nation." Mr.

Lasson comes near to our idea that a national com-
pact ceases to be binding as soon as it fails in secur-
ing the chief purpose for which it was designed, the

University of Virovitica, publishes (Kuhn: Rostock) a dissertation on the "Meistersange," (Venice) contributes from the

five books on music of Anicius Manlius Sever-

inus in which he addresses special attention to Greek

harmonics, explained.

We are pleased to say that in various other contin-

tental publications on international law this funda-

mental idea is just now being discussed, and in the

same spirit. That idea is, that a living principle will

at some time re-assert itself whenever and wherever

it has been violated; it is one of the lessons taught by

history. Students of the history of law will find in

Buchmüller's "Sur Textebitrit des Weisegothen-

rechts," a valuable though brief treatise on the Law

Vigilantium, and Recared's Leges Antiquae. (Halle:

Anton.)

In Archaeology we mention the magnificent work of

W. Frechen, conservator of the Louvre, "les colonnes

Trojanes d'apres le surmonument sculpté a Rome en 1851,

reproduit en photograph par Gustave Avena,

avec 220 planches imprimées en couleur," etc. (Paris:

J. Rothschild, 600 francs,) and Henri Martin's Celt-

Archeology: "Etudes d'Archeologie celtique," which

is a species of introduction to French history.

In Theology we have a host of works: nevertheless

our selection is very circumscribed. Both in France

and Germany rational theology furnishes the pre-

ponderance. In the "Küllinschriften und das alte

Altestament," Eberhard Schäfer (Glessen: Richter)

the author has collected nearly everything which

may be used from the Assyrian inscriptions in an ex-

planation of the Old Testament. The period of

the government of the Assyrian kings Tiglathpileser,

Salamansar, Sargon and Sanherib is shown to be

the same with that of the Jewish kings. The identity

of the Assyrian king Phal of the book of Kings is

shown to be fully established by the Assyrian monu-

ments. Through the annals of Sargon which the

author fully communicates, and which have likewise

been made public through Oppert's "Les inscriptions

de Don-Saraxhum," a clear light is thrown upon the

history of Hittites. By these annals, thus relating

Riemen and Sayce, the conquest of Sanaria falls

in perfect accord with Biblical statements, in the

year B. C. 712. In the "das Loben Jesus" by Krüger-

Veltkauwen, (Elberfeld: Frederichs,) the author en-
deavors to make Jesus the central point in connection

with the history preceding his birth and life.

He points out the error of Schleiermacher, who com-
pletely neglected this, by treating the subject only in

an abstract dogmatical manner. The commentary

of Dr. Knoblo on the "Prophetes laifi," (Leipig:

Hizel), is a new edition of this eminent author by

Dr. Diestel, (Leipig: Hizel,) and is next to Kno-

bel's interpretation of the Pentateuch, the best this

which careful inquirer has written. In Jules Souyer:

"la bible d'apres les nouvelles decouvertes arche-

logiques," (Paris,) we find the modern results of

archeological inquiry in relation to the Bible, well

generalised. An important work is "Prophetae

chaldaei," Paulus de Lagarde e fide codicis Reuch-

liniani editii. (Leipig: Teubner) In relation to the

present religious controversy, and the infalli-

bility of the Pope, we have Lutterbeck: "die Clem-

tenien," (Glessen: Heimann) "Lehruecht Ulrich in

Mudgeburg" is the autobiogrophy of this recently

decreed fighter for the independence of church from

state, (Gera: Strebel.) Heter: "les orateurs secrets a
cour de Louis XIV," (Paris;) and Havet: "Le

christianisme et ses origines," (Heiligenberg;) (Paris:

Levy,) are two interesting works on theological

subjects.

To be concluded in our next.
University of the South

The officers of the University are—Rt. Rev. W. M. Green, D. D., Bishop of Mississippi and Louisiana; Gen. J. Gorgas, Vice-Chancellor; Dr. H. M. Anderson, Treasurer; Col. T. F. Sevier, Proctor; G. E. Fairbanks, M. A., Commissioner of Buildings and Lands.

The Trinity Term began July 10, and embraces a period of twenty-three weeks, ending a week before Christmas. The vacation occurs in Winter, and is twelve weeks long. Pupils can remain and be taught during the winter without change of rates. The Grammar School attached to the University has the same terms and vacation.

The site of the University is in Franklin county, Tennessee, on the plateau of the Sewanee Mountain, at an elevation of 2,000 feet above the sea. It comprises a domain of about fifteen square miles. The access is by the Railroad of the Sewanee Coal and Mining Company, on which daily trains run to Cowan Station, nine miles distant, where they connect with the trains of the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad. The distance from Cowan to Nashville is eighty-five miles, and from Cowan to Chattanooga sixty-five miles.

The following Schools have been organized by the Board of Trustees:

School of Engineering and Natural Science, J. GORGAS, (West Point) Professor. School of Modern Languages, COL. F. SCHALLER, Professor. EMANUEL SCHNEIDER, Actg'g A. S. School of Greek and Latin, CASKIE HARRISON, M. A., Professor. THOMAS WILLIAMSON, Assistant Professor. School of Mathematics, REV. F. A. SHOUT, (West Point) Professor. C. M. BECKWITH, A. B., Actg'g A. S. School of Metaphysics and English Literature, ROBERT DABNEY, A. M., Professor. School of Chemistry, JOHN B. ELLIOTT, M. D., (Resident Physician) Professor. School of Moral Science, REV. W. P. DUBOSE, A. M., Chaplain, Professor. School of Political Economy, ROB. DABNEY, A. M., Acting Professor. School of Commerce and Trade, COL. T. F. SEVIER, Actg'g Professor. Prof. W. F. GRABAU, Organist.

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TRINITY TERM.
Board, tuition, washing, mending, and lights, (per term)....................... $178 25
Surgeon's fee, (per term)............. 6 00

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The "Gownsmen" of the University wear the scholastic gown and cap, costing about $16. For the Juniors of the University, and for the Grammar School, complete suits of cadet gray cloth, made plain, are furnished at about $25. Funds must be provided for this purpose. A deposit of $20 is required to cover cost of books and other incidental expenses, to be renewed at each subsequent term, if needed. Pupils will bring with them one pair of blankets, three single sheets, two pillow cases, six napkins and a napkin ring, six towels and a clothes bag. Two pairs of strong shoes are required. All clothing, etc., should be distinctly marked.

Parents and guardians are requested not to withdraw pupils just preceding the examinations: and no deduction for board will be made in case of such withdrawal. Money intended for the use of pupils, as well as the regular Term fee, should be sent to Dr. H. M. Anderson, Treasurer, Sewanee, Tennessee.

Neither clothing nor spending money, nor supplies of any kind will be furnished, unless there is money on deposit over and above the regular Term fee.

Tuition fee will be refunded in case of death, or withdrawal through sickness. Board will be charged only for the time the pupil is present, unless withdrawn as above.

A competent professor of Music has been secured, and pupils will be taught vocal music without extra charge.

Payments are due on the first day of each Term. If funds are not then in hand, a draft for the amount will be drawn on the parent or guardian. Certificates of good character for some responsible person is necessary. Further information may be obtained by addressing the undersigned, Sewanee, Franklin County, Tennessee.

J. GORGAS,
Vice-Chancellor

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Hereafter Jobs will only be received and executed on Cash Terms.

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Will warrant all work executed by him. Repairing done at the shortest notice and in a workman-like manner. His Boots and Shoes are warranted to fit. Base Ball Belts made and old Balls recov- ered.