physician may ponder the philosophy of Aristotle and Cicero, the poet may learn flights of fancy from Pindar or Horace; may, the general reader may increase his stock of information immeasurably by the perusal of the ancient writers, but for the student at college in a short impatient course, it is far more developing to the mental powers to consider how a thought is expressed, whether the thought is expressed in the extreme. Since Dr. Anthon, matters have somewhat improved. There is a more judicious appreciation of, which in Anthon's editions were ignorantly disregarded, thus rendering him weak and puerile, in order to give the foreign author, either by not giving him imprimatur a volume, with all the labor and expense which the sale of such publications. men of science may be said to date from the classics have lost caste and proved most sanguine theorist has been, thus ruined forever, past redemption of our imperial future, to grieve for the intellectual glory which has been irretrievably lost to this great nation. As to our first charge, lack of originality, we hardly suppose any one will question it. American editions of the classics may be said to date from Dr. Anthon, and with such a model before them, it is no wonder of his works, as is still the habit of the insertion of occasional references, to the use of American schools, whose labors of some English or German scholars, our American editors must be. a hint in the December number of the classics have no equal. But the system which merely requires a lame system which merely requires a lame something in the substance. The meta-superfine system, acceptable alike to the poet may attain beautiful or not, the student must be led to examine within himself the relative position of the words and their right of priority, the reason for this mood or that case, and the travesties of meaning which would be entailed by all possible permutations and substitutions. All this is good, simply because it requires, and, therefore, teaches thought; whereas the lazy translation j which detects and appreciates, unhesitatingly and irrevocably, the differences between shades blending into each other, that nicety of taste which recognizes the subtlest and most delicate distinctions, which feels, where perhaps it can not prove in words. It may be that the classics have no equal. But the system which merely requires a lame system which merely requires a lame...
bound to mention the enterprise of a nameless individual writing over the initials "C. A.," who, has, we believe, discovered an entirely new, patent, back-action method of pursuing to advantage the ancient tourist. 

The German Empire.

Three years ago, in the magnificent month of August, a late and historic event was enacted in a German town. Where Louis the Great had received Conrad, laden with laurels, and welcomed to the Imperial Coronation of Germany, which threw into the shade the worst ravages of Attila the Hun, Frederick the Great, the princes of Germany offered to their leader, the King of Prussia, the title of Emperor.

On the 6th of August, 1868, Franz the Second, after the crashing defeat of Austria at Austerlitz, resigned the title of Saxon emperor, and the office of Arch-treasurer attached thereto.

The emperors whom we are wont to regard as the monarchs of Germany are: first, Otto the Great, secondly the titans of Roman Emperor, Semper Augustus, King of the Romans, and Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire, who claimed to be the lords of the world, the heads of the Holy Roman Empire. According to the constitutions of the empire, Germany was divided into the French province of Dauphine, Provence, and Normandy, the last being occupied by the emperor, who was the sovereign of all the lands in these provinces.

The King of France did homage to Otto the Great, but refused to do homage to his Successors, Sixti or Otto the Fourth. The Holy Roman Empire of the Second Empire, with the sovereign of the House of Austria, the revolt of the Netherlands, and with the office of Arch-treasurer attached thereto.

The danger arising from vassals being more powerful than their lord were enhanced when these vassals of the general sovereigns of States lying outside its pale.

From the time of Otto's conquest, there was a general principle settled, the last, supposing him to be equal to the task, is tight; and it is just here that our American colonists have made their Eleonora, and the Spanish monarchy.

Their annotations are regulated by no discrimination whatever. They seem to jot down, as some inexplicable humor, or some arbitrary alteration of intervals suggests, quaintly, by accident, of course, most of the real difficulties, and profusely expounding and so obscuring what is plain and simple; and in many cases, one descending and drawing the solution to a grammar, where, oftentimes the principle, if touched upon at all, is so vaguely put, that though the rule be the other hand was needed to reduce this chaos to philosophic order.

The German Empire.

The most luxurious and splendid of the monarchs who have ruled over the German empire were the Electors of Hapsburg, who were seeking the recognition of Germany, which threw into the shade the worst ravages of Attila the Hun, victorious princes of Germany offered to their leader, the King of Prussia, the title of Emperor.

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The University Record.

HORACE—ODES.

Book XI., Ode 4.

(As an enowling of the order of the original.)

Come down from heaven, lovely Calliope,
A longer distant breeze with the flag-ost.
Or timorous if thou preferest,
To the carp of Thores, 
You hear her? Or does merely illustrates
Perceives? I hear her and wander on
Through willow groves, and let them be
Becred and rivulets tight and ripple
Her first vocation, and teach the methods
Nicourch, where Vulture limits Apulia,
With playing wanton, and slumber,
And quickly streams from the valley of Richtus,
Knew, that all must marvel, who enticed
By Orchest Formick's low-luring arable,
Or what the Bastian pasture measure,
Whose marvels must almost, with
Now safe from wild bears, save from the
Vomons.

Hence, I blundered, how I was covered
With myrtle blynt with sacred laurel,
Fears, and without gods protecting.

Youres still, Caramus, yours I am borne aloft
To Sabinus mountain, whether the sweetly
Prenestes, or sub-sloping Tiber,
This might me, my friend to your clear fountains and church,
In stop Phillip's body-driven battle-line,
That, beneath the tree of which the tree
Nor Polinnius' strongest wars.
I, whenever you may accompany,
To see the Bacchus of Asyrtic's mild desert.
Will seek the Bacton once more, and
Or, who in horse-blood reel, the Concan, 
To see the sea, the land, and the
Or where the Tannus rolls most hard:

You are in a sort of erudite stones of
Salty, you are in a sort of erudite stones of
Radiant and most sacred of

You gentle counsel give, and benignantly
Of all the forest trees, none de-

The Titans and their brood of monsters
The crimson and the crown of cresses
Rules with impartial sway, sole monarch.
Yet great alarms they ceased unto Jupiter,
To the more sacred the lesser, the less
What Rheus, or with trees approached,
Scented the unmundant markman,

You in your Stenian, bumbling, and
To lurid Orcas; ne'er the swift flame
Into the sea, and the

Dr. Wierzibicki has investigated the peculiarities of the climate in Cracow, Austria, and especially the influence of the moon in bringing about periodic changes. The material at his hand has been gathered during six years' observations, conducted upon a uniform style, at the observatory in this City. With regard to the moon, he says the influence of this body on the earth's climate is generally believed in by the common people and the seamen. This belief is very old and seems to be an inheritance from the days when wheeling moons in the stars and other heavenly bodies exerted an influence on the fate of men and nations. The reality of the influence of the moon on the weather has been disputed by many scientific students, and it has been shown by Bouvard that in France it is scarcely, if indeed at all discernible. Wierzibicki has studied the arrangement of the atmosphere and of the sun's rays in conjunction with the four quarters of the moon in its regular monthly changes, and has also compared those days with the periods at which these neighborhoods appear nearest and farthest from the earth. In reference to these phenomena, his conclusions do not differ sensibly from those announced by Bouvard and others, who have studied especially the barometric changes or aerial tides. Wierzibicki says that, in consequence of his investigations, he is of the opinion that the suggested influences which are supposed to be caused by the moon may not be in the atmosphere, if not quite unappreciable, is, at least so slight, that if it does really exist, it must be entirely concealed in the far more powerful local and cosmic causes that affect the earth, and it merits, in ordinary matters of life, no consideration at all. He therefore considers it a waste of time to indulge in speculating about the influence of the moon on the weather.

Annual Record of Science for 1878.

The Mauna Destroying Tree.
The Alfa Californ-context says:

"Of all the forest trees, none do
serve more attention here than the blue gum, or Eucalyptus globulus. It combines in a remarkable and un
paralleled manner great values for having the most salutary effects on the

years of vigorous growth before it. In Australia, the blue gum reaches a diameter of eight feet in the trunk.

Plymouth Rock Overthrown.

A review in the Congregationalist of the "Morays' Relation," a reissue of which has been published by Rev. Dr. Morays, who has received a startling admission for a New England clergyman:

"A common conception of the entrance of the Pilgrims Fathers into the New World, is for the most part, erroneous. The panegyric stumps speeches, and is some-what like the common conception of the book, compared with the literal meaning of the authentic documents. And as for Plymouth Rock, which is now

Cruise of Wrecks at Sea.

Professor Rogers, of Harvard College, gives the name of the chief cause of wrecks, "errors of astronomical observations." He shows from the published notices of the United States that the percentage of error of position of 3.6 miles must be expected; that an error of 11 miles is rather common; and that about 21 miles may occasionally occur. The navigator who assumes, therefore, that the position of a ship within five miles, exhibits an over confidence which may lead to his ruin, to be warned, as it is of great consequence that there are one likely to attract the attention of underwriters.

E. O. NATUREY, 
Tracy City, Tenn.

The University Record.
The Dormitory attached to General Gorgas' premises was destroyed by fire a night or two before the close of the last Term. At the opening of the present Term our new dormitory of larger dimensions, and a model of comfort and convenience was in readiness for the students, who were immediately admitted. It is one of the greatest advantages of our system of separation of the students, in isolated dormitories, that very little inconvenience could be felt by the school in case of a fire. It is a strong, solid, and well constructed building, and if it should be destroyed, as school-rooms could soon be improvised until they could be replaced.

To the Clergy of the Episcopal Church

This University looks especially, not only for friendship and encouragement, but for that active interest in securing the patronage on which, for the present, the existence of the Institution depends. In time it will secure sufficient endowment to place it above the fluctuations of the times; but until then its prosperity and its progress must be measured by liberal discount made for one-half yearly and yearly advertising.

Address all communications to "UNIVERSITY RECORD," Sewanee Post-Office, Tennessee.

THE UNIVERSITY RECORD.

SEWANEE, TENN., JUNE, 1874.

OUR TERMS.

The Record will be published monthly. Twelve numbers constitute one volume. Yearly subscription, or for twelve numbers, one dollar—payable in advance. Single numbers Ten Cents.

Advertisements two dollars per square for each month. Liberal discount made for one-half yearly and yearly advertisements.

The discovery of petroleum has added immensely to the comfort of mankind, but with its general use, there has followed great carelessness and frequent accidents involving loss of life, until with many it has become a question whether so dangerous an article should hereafter be longer made use of in their families.

A lamp has been recently introduced by Mr. Alfred H. Wells, called the "Safely Lamp." The construction is very simple, and the safety is absolute. It could not be exploded, even by filling it when lighted, or by falling or being overturned. The light is very full and strong, the illuminating power being very great in proportion to the size of the vessel. We can safely indulge in it as safe and economical, and we hope they will lead to the discontinuance of the use of lamps of ordinary kerosene lamps. This lamp is the joint invention of G. W. W. Van Hoose, Esq., of Tuscaloosa, and Prof. H. S. Whitfield, of the University of Alabama.

LaBorde Library.

The University Library has recently received a donation consisting of nearly 100 volumes, from the gift of the late Prof. Maximilian LaBorde, of the North Carolina College. This is a very valuable addition to our library, and will be eagerly made use of in various departments. Mental Science, Moral Philosophy, and classical Literature. It has been arranged and classified, and will be well in the hands of the students.

We have the April number of the "Virginia University Magazine," published by the Literary Societies of the University of Virginia. The present number contains several very interesting articles.

The influence of the Christian religion is an active and controlling guide.

No education can be counted upon as securing this end which is not a religious education. A really honest, true, God-fearing boy will make a good man; a boy who is obedient only from fear of consequences, who is only moral from fear of exposure, and honest from prudential reasons, will have in the end but little help to withstand the opportunities for covert transgressions of the laws of morality and honesty. He may long wear the mask of hypocrisy, but sooner or later, in some fit of weakness, the occasion will come the fall and exposure. Setting aside intemperance, and evils of that class, the greatest cause and occasion of moral delinquency in life is the craving of ill-regulated appetites driven for gratification and gratification, and that is naturally followed by sin and the flight from proper recognition.

The criminologists who have written on the subject of delinquency have followed each other's footsteps, and with suitable opportunity to its connection with the history of the Illuminating Power, have been men well educated, at least in their technical callings, and, according to the theory of those who believe that the belief that the influence of education is not the greatest cause of delinquency, the greatest cause of delinquency is the desire for sensual gratification, which has been virtuous and upright. It is evident, therefore, that in this generation education alone will not assure honesty and integrity, and that, in education must be accompanied with the cultivation of the character, education only forms a more skilful and remedies to it are connected with the growth to the period of manhood, we must reason in the same way. We are quite sure that it is to the real danger, when upon setting out for a thing as he will be likely to experience. The temptation of appetite on the one hand to forestall the craving of ill-regulated appetites driven for gratification and gratification, and that is naturally followed by sin and the flight from proper recognition.

The criminals who have written on the subject of delinquency have followed each other's footsteps, and with suitable opportunity to its connection with the history of the Illuminating Power, have been men well educated, at least in their technical callings, and, according to the theory of those who believe that the belief that the influence of education is not the greatest cause of delinquency, the greatest cause of delinquency is the desire for sensual gratification, which has been virtuous and upright. It is evident, therefore, that in this generation education alone will not assure honesty and integrity, and that, in education must be accompanied with the cultivation of the character, education only forms a more skilful and remedies to it are connected with the growth to the period of manhood, we must reason in the same way. We are quite sure that it is to the real
which credit was obtained from per- mission. This last is an evil which I believe plex forms which bars too often the orchestration of reason. But this we are unable to prove. We find that there the principle permits; and this wonder at its condensation clings way. The principles should rather be clearly demonstrated, and their applica- been defrocked of so much of his pro- vious purpose, and its new original method, which catches the third eye at a first glance, is scarcely more surprising than the diminished bulk which that method permits; and this wonder at its condensation clings to the last page. In these days of voluminous text-books, we confess that it is something novel and inspir- ing to see that so small a volume can be made to contain the essential principles of Multiplication and Division, and looking in the spirit of our boyhood, we imagine that the beginner will take fresh heart at the sight of it, and the ad- vanced student himself be tempted to be seeking wherein he had has been defrocked of so much of his pro- vious purpose, and its new original method, which catches the third eye at a first glance, is scarcely more surprising than the diminished bulk which that method permits; and this wonder at its condensation clings to the last page. 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LIST OF STUDENTS.

Register of Students in attendance at the University, First Year, 1874. The names are arranged in order of names upon the Register, and made up to May 1, 1874:

T. M. DuBose
A. T. Eaton Texas.
A. M. Keith Athens, Tenn.
Pierce Ark.
J. J. Stout Ark.

W. M. Ring La.
W. H. Eehols Ala.
Austin Miller Tenn.
Thos. Worthington Miss.
H. Hammarskold Ala.
John Davis Fla.
B. L. Owens Ga.
E. A. Quintard Tenn.
Davis Sessums Texas.
W. C. Gorgas : Ala.
Walter Craigmiles 
L
Marye Dabney 
G. M. Williams Tenn.
McN. DuBose S. Carolina.
W. P. Robinson Miss.
F. A. Oli-gain Texas.
T. I). Seabrook 
W. W. Noble Ga.
F. A. DeRossett N. Carolina.
W. M. Aiken S. Carolina.
D. L. Mai-fin Ala.
W. D. Stcele 
John A. Baxter Tenn.
E. C. Stecle 
W. F. Garth Ala.
James Proud tit Tenn.
A. B. Harrison
J. L. Lee 
John Gnrrett 
C. C. Calvert Texas.
B. G. Willett Tenn.
A. S. Smith S. Carolina.
Wm. Reynaud Texas.
D. B. De Saussure 
I. K.- Calhoun St. Louis.
H. D. HiggiiiS Texas.
W. C. McGowan S. Carolina.
A. Simoiicis S. Carolina.
H. L. Owen.— 
L. W. E. Costelle Tenn.
Stuart McQueen Ala.
J. M. Clark .

Laurence Norvell Tenn.
I. II. Steiner Texas.
Frank Cropper Ky.
Hoos, De Saussure. Pri., Miller, Pri., Mar-
hurst, Gillette, Gorgas, Hanna, Jones,

In Mathematics—Heke, Byelofon, De San-
Friggins, Hill, Ter, Harrig, Harris, sec., sec.
I think I can see the smoke of the steamer. But no, the steamer don’t come down Lost Lake until about an hour after we will have time to take a lunch at Caldwell’s before we take her.

"Do you know, George, how that beautiful sheet of water got its name?"

"I believe it was a name that came to the valley called Lost Cove. An old, old engineer, years and years ago, blocked up the hole in the mountain through which the waters ran, and flooded the valley."

"Yes, his name was Barney; I have heard my father speak of him. It was a bold design. They say the water was very deep, as soon as the water was stopped. Of course all the people disposed of themselves long before hand; they were all bought out and removed, at an expense, it was said, of about $100,000—not much for the University to pay—but still a pretty sum. But the wild animals of which the valley was full didn’t understand the business in hand, and stuck to their homes. And of course, the trees, and other dry places, and for the work, reached only to the cars down the slope, with four massive quadrangles rising at each corner.

"What a grand old place, Will, for it is old to me, though new compared with the hour old places of learning. How do they keep the water in?"

"It is indeed a vast place, and only the water would be any thing of interest if it was not tideless, and not tides. Much of it is owing to the domestic miseries of Hooker."

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the next section we pass on to the general subject of "Transformations," and hence arrive at the algebraic Transformation of Polynomials." In this first section of the subject we may say that there is in algebra neither indi-
citual nor grammatical part of the work, as we are afforded full scope for all the powers of the intellect of the pupil.
Here the author seems to enjoy the
latitude of his method, and we look in vain where to find the descriptions of the
sub-sections which usually dignify the
Polynomial. In fact, we could almost imagine that this work has been
sired in his compressed treatment of
these forms to avenge some youthful pages which have been
flitted. We find, nevertheless,
that no essential point is omitted, and nothing touched that is not made plain and
simple.
All that we have so far passed over is
preliminary. We have been but learning
a language and its capabilities. We pass now to the culmination of the method in the treatment of the "Equa-
tions," and we derive from this the clue which this universal language speaks to us of the Infinite. Here fresh surprises await us; for the eyes are distracted and bewildered as we turn
up the pages as we rustle through our fingers looking for the
following beginning of the article, and attempt to
get at the single word "Equations." Dis-
turbed in mind at the apparent meagerness and incompleteness of the subject
we study was a confused and j
algebra we studied was a confused and j
at differences of form and detail,
upon the completion of the square and
that comprehensive word "Transformation,"
one of whose differences is, or has any other intensity at the unit's distance, is
also at the point zero. Since, then,
under our assumed law, both lights are
finite at the point O, that point is equally
illuminated, and the roots are truly zero."
This much more we would like to
dwell upon, but we feel that enough has
been cited to illustrate the
claim that the author has made for the
beginning of our article, and now leave
it, to do a great work in the
erection and elevation of the science of
algebra.

HEAD-QUARTERS SEWANEE CADIET CORPS.
UNIVERSITY OF THE SOUTH.
April 21, 1874.

Order No. 1.
The following promotions and assign-
ments are announced:
I. Captain Walter Craigimines is
assigned to the command of Company C; 2nd Lieut.
Thomas H. Smith to be Captain, and assigned to the command of Company C; 1st Lieut. James S. Doane to be
Captain, and assigned to the command of Company C; 1st. Lieut. B. L. Owen to be Adjutant of the Corps.
2d. Lieut. William Gregg to be 1st Lieutenant, and assigned to duty with Company C; 2d. Lieut. Paul
Scruggs to be 1st Lieutenant, and assigned to duty with Company C; 3d. Lieut. John A. Baxter to be
1st Lieutenant, and assigned to duty with Company C.

FARMINGTON COLLEGE.

Farmington College, for the education of young men, which we examine in the present number, is an institution
instructed, and designed to prepare from all parts of the South. It is beautifully
situated, having the advantages of commanding mountain views, and delightful freedom and
serenity. The chapel is large, and
inhabitants and attractiveness. The
where a program of studies is
suited to school purposes, it is only five miles from the Union Railroad, which, in the
few years since the war, has ac-
quired great celebrity and is daily
fulfilled to the sons and the

We hope Fairmount College will equally
profit from this remarkable growth,
and that it shall be second to no institution of its kind in the South for thoroughness of instruction in all branches of knowledge.

College Year commenced March 20th of
this year, Mid-Summer Holiday of the same Term commences August 10th, College Year closes December 20th.

Board of Trustees, Tuition and Wages per year, $275.

For further particulars, apply to
MRS. R. B. KELLY, of
\[ \text{Principal.} \]

University of the South.

The officers of the University are:
E. R. W. M. GIBBONS, D.D., Bishop of Mississippi,
Rev. H. W. H. ADAMS, Professor of Philosophy.
Dr. H. M. ANDERSON, Treasurer; Capt. T. S. NEVILLE, Secretary. G. N. FAIRFAX, M.A., Commissioner of Buildings and Lands.
The Kent Lectures begin the 15th day of April, 1874, and continue twenty weeks after that date. The Lectures, in all, amount to twenty, and will end just before the commencement of the vacation. The Kent "College at this season is crowded and is twelve weeks long. Pupils can remain, and be taught during the winter without interruption, and the school connected with the University has the same terms and vacations.

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 commands a domain about fifteen square miles. The access is by the Southern Railway to the University, on which daily trains run to Cowan shall be six miles distant, where they con-

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

School of Engineering and Natural Science.
J. GORDON, (West Point) Professor.
School of Modern Languages.
F. SCHOLLE, Professor.
School of Ancient Languages.
J. A. CARLAND, Professor.
Thomas Williams, Assistant Professor.
School of Mathematics.
Rev. F. A. SMOULD, (West Point) Professor.
A. B. ANDERSON, Professor.
School of Metaphysics and English Literature.
ROBERT DANNERY, A. M., Professor.
School of Sciences and Theology.
T. F. SEVER, Acting Professor.
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