The University of the South.

SEWANEE, TENN., AUGUST, 1874.

No. 1.

Letter from Sewanee.

We re-publish from that most valuable Diocesan paper the Diocesan Record of Mississippi, the following letter to that publication from an esteemed able Diocesan paper the Gospel Observer.

For particulars of length of Term, cost of Board and tuition, etc., see advertisement on last page.

SEWANEE, TENN., JUNE 3, 1874.

Editor Record—The University of the South, situated on this mountain, is under the exclusive care of the Diocese of Tennessee. Its history and associations are such as should endear it to every Churchman in the South. That more of our people are not interested in it; that more of them do not send their sons to it; that more of them do not make it their place of summer resort, is due, I think, to the want of information in regard to the great advantages which it offers. In this respect it is certainly without a rival in the whole country. Permit me then, to call the attention of your readers to the advantages offered by the University; first, as a place for the education of our youth; second, as a place of summer resort.

There is a Grammar School with four forms, which is preparatory to the University course. Boys may be entered in this school in either form, according to their attainments. To enter the first form, a boy must at least be able to read and write correctly.

The schools of the University are all under able Professors, and are as follows: College of Liberal Arts; School of Geography and Physics; School of Mathematics; School of Modern Languages; School of Theoretical and Experimental Chemistry; School of Metaphysics and Epistemology; School of Political Economy; School of Commerce and Trade; School of Ancient Languages; and School of Moral Science and Evidences of Christianity. Other schools will be established as they are needed.

Among the students in the University Schools there is a body of Gownsmen, the members of which are selected by the body itself, upon the nominations of the Hobbsdon Board. The elections are given to those who distinguish themselves by proficiency in the liberal and good branches of education. The Gownsmen are accorded certain privileges by reason of their position. All the students, both in the Grammar School and University, except the Gownsmen, are under military control. The boys are being enrolled in the Cadet Corps, which is under the command of the Provost of the University, and is charged with the care of the persons, arms, and property of that great bane of the Southern States, chills and fevers.

This enables the officers to keep many of the ordinary temptations from the boys; and those that remain are so far controlled by the University, as to prevent anything which they consider objectionable. The discipline without which intellectual culture only increases the power to do evil.

In conclusion, I do not hesitate to affirm that this institution offers to our people such advantages for the education of their sons as can be found nowhere else, and which, under other circumstances, would be impossible here.

As a place of summer resort, Sewanee presents great attractions. It is 2,000 feet above the level of the sea, and maintains a temperature ranging from ten to twelve degrees lower than the average temperature of the Northern States generally. The average is about 71° at 7 A.M., 76° at noon, and 80° at 3 P.M., the highest temperature being 85°. The climate is freestone, with a temperature as low as 57°. There are sixty springs on the University domain, twenty of them being within a half mile of the Chapel. There are two Chalybeate springs just under the brow of the mountain, between one and two miles distant. The views from the cliffs are very fine, in some cases extending for forty or fifty miles. There are several of them, the nearest being scarcely a mile, whilst one or two very good ones are three or four miles distant. Several natural curiosities are to be seen, as for instance, the Natural Bridge and the Lost Cove.

The society at the University is unexcelled. The Bishops of Mississippi, Tennessee, Alabama and Texas, have summer residences, and others of the Southern Bishops spend a portion of the summer here. These and the officers of the University, with their families and others who reside here, form a social circle such as is seldom found. There is a club among the students, which meets every two weeks. An essay on some interesting subject is read at each meeting. I had the pleasure of attending a meeting of this club last night, when a most able address was made by Dr. Schaller. The Bishops and Professors and the Southern Bishops spend a portion of the summer here. These and the officers of the University, with their families and others who reside here, form a social circle such as is seldom found.

The length of my letter. For further information, I refer your readers to the officers of the University, or any of the persons I have named. The Post-office is "Sewanee, Tennessee."

The Vice-Chancellor of the University is Gen. J. Gorgas, who may be addressed on any subject pertaining to the University or Grammar School.

P. S.—Since writing the above, I have been informed that one can take a sleeping car at Memphis, at 7 a.m., get breakfast next morning, and then come on to Cowan immediately, and get to the mountains for a late dinner.
The Character of Margaret.

[Extrait from Professor Schiller's Lectures on Goethe's Faust, Unpublished.]

Despite the critical and explanatory nature of this picture of Goethe's immortal master-work, when approaching that part fast, unenlightened in German literature, and as a personification of what is commonly termed womanly, in female character, unexcelled by any other author, the fact that it is in the truly parodically-painted picture of the Alsatian Citizen's Daughter, the temptation is strong to linger awhile over this sad story. But to give way to such a temptation would be a manifest injustice to the Poet of Faust. No narrative, if ever so cleverly written, could give the least adequate idea of its surpassing beauty and pathos. I pass over, therefore, the whole of the character, and refer you to the original.

In Margaret, then, we behold the perfect type of innocent girlhood. Spiring from that class of the Strassburg with a heart full of fair, free burgesses, with worldly goods sufficient, still possessed an ardent zeal for the Catholic religion; a girl whose contact with the cold had been hitherto with her own tender and pious widow mother. In her education and surroundings, therefore, which are carefully traced by the poet, from her own sweet and innocent sayings, in her whole conduct, we see not the mind, but the heart, the tender part of woman predominating. It would then be wrong to assume, as some have supposed, that Goethe, when he painted this character, intended to give us in it the highest type of his conception of womanhood. He has given us a glimpse of that in his Iphigenia, and neither his Clara, in Egmont, nor his Margaret, resplendent of Margaret an embodiment of an unchanging goodness and mercy, dropped from her the patient toil of His willing servant, and to take the hellish

"The voice from heaven replies.
"That such an institution as we have
created as no less binding than when, by death or other cause, the Trustees are expected to report on
the condition and prospects of the Uni-
versity, and that labor in union, directed to
unity of design, becomes to us a law of
necessity which lies between Thought,
and destroyer, that man in whom her
innocence, tenderness, devotion, her child-
hood, and utter wretchedness, goes to the
very center of the heart: and yet, this
power has been intended for but a sec-
tion. Now, rather than dogs his footsteps.

That spurning of sin, happiness and profound meditation the voice from heaven replies.
"All, save one, have been referred to the Committee on the State Trustee of Florida for the University and that Oie brave

that this Faust at last escapes j referred to the Committee on the State
of the Church.

full proportion. The casualties of
necessity which lies between Thought,
and destroyer, that man in whom her
innocence, tenderness, devotion, her child-
hood, and utter wretchedness, goes to the
very center of the heart: and yet, this
power has been intended for but a sec-
tion. Now, rather than dogs his footsteps.

That spurning of sin, happiness and profound meditation the voice from heaven replies.
"All, save one, have been referred to the Committee on the State Trustee of Florida for the University and that Oie brave

that this Faust at last escapes j referred to the Committee on the State
of the Church.

full proportion. The casualties of
necessity which lies between Thought,
and destroyer, that man in whom her
innocence, tenderness, devotion, her child-
hood, and utter wretchedness, goes to the
very center of the heart: and yet, this
power has been intended for but a sec-
tion. Now, rather than dogs his footsteps.

That spurning of sin, happiness and profound meditation the voice from heaven replies.
"All, save one, have been referred to the Committee on the State Trustee of Florida for the University and that Oie brave

that this Faust at last escapes j referred to the Committee on the State
of the Church.

full proportion. The casualties of
necessity which lies between Thought,
and destroyer, that man in whom her
innocence, tenderness, devotion, her child-
hood, and utter wretchedness, goes to the
very center of the heart: and yet, this
power has been intended for but a sec-
tion. Now, rather than dogs his footsteps.
ANCIENT FALLS OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

While its waters through the long series which formed its southern western rim, a river much larger than the Amazon flowed between St. Louis and Culio. The river on that spot passed through a great rock cliffs where the shot-tower stands, a cataract out-touched Niagara! The rocks of the cliffs should surpass it in grandeur. It worked its way back into that sea, as Niagara, made by its greater self by man, was amassed of at the day of reeking. Whatever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might."

The Board of Trustees.

THE UNIVERSITY RECORD.

August 5, at the Library.

SEWANEE.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

As the month of June and the early part of July was a period of very high temperature throughout the whole country, we append a table of the temperature at Sewanee from the 1st of June to the 10th of July. As a specimen we will present what was observed on the 5th of June the thermometer stood: At Cincinnati 96 degrees; Louisville 94, and Nashville 94. On the same day at Sewanee it was 89, which weather was quite cold. From the 4th to the 9th of July the highest temperature at Nashville was from 96 to 101 degrees, at Sewanee it varied from 89 to 92 degrees, at the highest point being from 18 to 20 degrees lower.

SCOTT.

The phenomena of capillary forces, above in a marked instance, will again be adverted to.
THE UNIVERSITY RECORD.

SEWANEE, TENN., AUGUST, 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 one dollar per square for each insertion.

Liberals discount made for one-half yearly and yearly advertisements.

Address all communications to

"UNIVERSITY RECORD,"

Sewanee Post-Office, Tennessee.

Valuable Gifts.

The University Library has recently re-ceived a handsome gift from our Rt. Rev. Chancellor, Bishop Green, through the kindness of Mrs. John-ston, of Miss., as well as from the same lady, Catlin’s "American Indi-ans." A fine portfolio of Hon. Francis B. Fogg, of Nashville, one of the founders of the University, has been also recently presented to the library. We hope that the friends of the University will, whenever it is practicable, secure for us these enduring memorials of those connected with the enterprise.

Alabama University Monthly, July, 1874. This is one of the best College publications we have seen. The articles are well written, to the point, and very free from the sophemoric, the inflated, and the slang styles which so commonly pervade our College literature. The editorial tripod has been evidently well filled, and the University of Alabama ought to be proud of its monthly.

We take pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of the St. John’s College Record, Little Rock, Ark.; Virginia University Monthly; The South, etc.

Improvements.

A good many improvements have been going on in a quiet way during the last few months. Among the more notable is the completion of the fine mansion of George A. Mayhew, Esq. The external appearance of this house is handsome and commanding, while the internal arrangements present very great beauty and convenience. The panel work of black walnut and chestnut shows the fine effect which can be produced by the judicious use of our native woods, and that chestnut can be put to a more ornamental use than fence rails and house blocks.

Mr. W. A. Gibson has built a large addition to his house. Bishop Green has erected a handsome cottage near his residence. Mr. Caldwell has newly fitted up his house, and is occupying a cottage, built beyond Mr. Elams, and improvements of greater or less extent have been in progress all over the mountain. The foundations of Dr. Elliott’s house have been laid.

What is the Church doing for the University?

The great central idea and argument brought out in Bishop Polk’s letter to the Bishops of the Ten Dioceses, in 1856, was the power of unity and con- traction of means possessed by the Church for the establishment of a great church University.

"What can we do to singly," he says, "be fairly considered as the one most successful career that ever attended an educational en-teprise?"

The Bishops of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, and Tennessee, in their address to the Church in October, 1856, say: "We think it must now be evident to all that the Church is concerned, that there exists within the pale of our diocese a great educational necessity, and a necessity we should forthwith take steps to supply. And that for its relief in the most effectual manner, no plan presents itself of so promising a character as that which would unite the energies and resources of all the dioceses in one common effort. We have there-fore resolved, after mature deliberation and consultation with leading clergymen and laymen of our several dioceses, to propose to you to unite your strength in founding an Institution upon a scale of such magnitude as shall answer all our wants. This we propose shall be a University with all the faculties—magna cum laude—plus so many for which we may not have the means to provide. It is the ideal on which our minds have been working, and the ideal course usually embraced in the most approved institutions of that grade, whether at home or abroad."

On the 6th day of July, 1857, at a Convention of bishops, clergy, and lay delegates, held on Lookout Mountain, it was formally resolved by the Bishops representing the Dioceses of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas and Tennessee, to establish such a Univer-sity.

A charter was procured in 1858 in the name of the Bishops and lay trustees. A constitution was adopted, and from that time to this the Univer-sity of the South has been maintained and very free from the sophemoric, the inflated, and the slang styles which so commonly pervade our College literature. The chapel has been very much im-

The great central idea and argument brought out in Bishop Polk’s letter to the Bishops of the Ten Dioceses, in 1856, was the power of unity and con- traction of means possessed by the Church for the establishment of a great church University.

"What can we do to singly," he says, "be fairly considered as the one most successful career that ever attended an educational en-teprise?"

The Bishops of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, and Tennessee, in their address to the Church in October, 1856, say: "We think it must now be evident to all that the Church is concerned, that there exists within the pale of our diocese a great educational necessity, and a necessity we should forthwith take steps to supply. And that for its relief in the most effectual manner, no plan presents itself of so promising a character as that which would unite the energies and resources of all the dioceses in one common effort. We have there-fore resolved, after mature deliberation and consultation with leading clergymen and laymen of our several dioceses, to propose to you to unite your strength in founding an Institution upon a scale of such magnitude as shall answer all our wants. This we propose shall be a University with all the faculties—magna cum laude—plus so many for which we may not have the means to provide. It is the ideal on which our minds have been working, and the ideal course usually embraced in the most approved institutions of that grade, whether at home or abroad."

On the 6th day of July, 1857, at a Convention of bishops, clergy, and lay delegates, held on Lookout Mountain, it was formally resolved by the Bishops representing the Dioceses of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas and Tennessee, to establish such a Univer-sity.

A charter was procured in 1858 in the name of the Bishops and lay trustees. A constitution was adopted, and from that time to this the Univer-sity of the South has been maintained and very free from the sophemoric, the inflated, and the slang styles which so commonly pervade our College literature. The chapel has been very much im-

The great central idea and argument brought out in Bishop Polk’s letter to the Bishops of the Ten Dioceses, in 1856, was the power of unity and con- traction of means possessed by the Church for the establishment of a great church University.

"What can we do to singly," he says, "be fairly considered as the one most successful career that ever attended an educational en-teprise?"

The Bishops of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, and Tennessee, in their address to the Church in October, 1856, say: "We think it must now be evident to all that the Church is concerned, that there exists within the pale of our diocese a great educational necessity, and a necessity we should forthwith take steps to supply. And that for its relief in the most effectual manner, no plan presents itself of so promising a character as that which would unite the energies and resources of all the dioceses in one common effort. We have there-fore resolved, after mature deliberation and consultation with leading clergymen and laymen of our several dioceses, to propose to you to unite your strength in founding an Institution upon a scale of such magnitude as shall answer all our wants. This we propose shall be a University with all the faculties—magna cum laude—plus so many for which we may not have the means to provide. It is the ideal on which our minds have been working, and the ideal course usually embraced in the most approved institutions of that grade, whether at home or abroad."

On the 6th day of July, 1857, at a Convention of bishops, clergy, and lay delegates, held on Lookout Mountain, it was formally resolved by the Bishops representing the Dioceses of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas and Tennessee, to establish such a Univer-sity.

A charter was procured in 1858 in the name of the Bishops and lay trustees. A constitution was adopted, and from that time to this the Univer-sity of the South has been maintained and very free from the sophemoric, the inflated, and the slang styles which so commonly pervade our College literature. The chapel has been very much im-

The great central idea and argument brought out in Bishop Polk’s letter to the Bishops of the Ten Dioceses, in 1856, was the power of unity and con- traction of means possessed by the Church for the establishment of a great church University.

"What can we do to singly," he says, "be fairly considered as the one most successful career that ever attended an educational en-teprise?"

The Bishops of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, and Tennessee, in their address to the Church in October, 1856, say: "We think it must now be evident to all that the Church is concerned, that there exists within the pale of our diocese a great educational necessity, and a necessity we should forthwith take steps to supply. And that for its relief in the most effectual manner, no plan presents itself of so promising a character as that which would unite the energies and resources of all the dioceses in one common effort. We have there-
Sights for our Visitors.

Among the numerous natural phenomena which are worthy of note in the vicinity of our mountain, perhaps none have a higher claim to be investigated than "Lost Cove," a beautifully rounded knob. The significance of the qualifying "Lost" may be twofold, but the origin of the name is preserved only in the tradition, for rather authentic historical facts. Tradition says that "once upon a time" (no matter when) a certain individual (no matter who) purchased a tract of land of the soil, he sent two of his sons in order to locate the boundaries of his acre that does not clearly show the labors of the sturdy farmer. Leaving the silence was filled with huge masses of rock, which, in the superstructure of limestone. Ill-omened birds, bats, etc., wheel in the dim twilight of the cavern, and the moon on the swiftly-flowing waters at the entrance of the cave. A solemn stillness reigns in it. And man is also silent in contemplation of this vast and stupendous work of nature.

Cove Creek does not always succumb to the pane's of starlight. There have been many years when they had yielded to the pane's of starlight... near what we now know as "Natural Bridge," the party gazed down into a little-valley upon whose peaceful bosom oozed the "Lac" of Lamartine, the "Lac" of the "Elegy of Ozymandias"... The silence was eloquent. Their ammunition expended they had yielded to the pangs of starvation.

So much for the origin of the name. Now, indeed, the valley presents a very different aspect. Scarcely an acre that does not clearly show the labors of the sturdy farmer. Leaving the silence was filled with huge masses of rock, which, in the superstructure of limestone. Ill-omened birds, bats, etc., wheel in the dim twilight of the cavern, and the moon on the swiftly-flowing waters at the entrance of the cave. A solemn stillness reigns in it. And man is also silent in contemplation of this vast and stupendous work of nature.

Cove Creek does not always succumb to the pane's of starlight. There have been many years when they had yielded to the pane's of starlight... near what we now know as "Natural Bridge," the party gazed down into a little-valley upon whose peaceful bosom oozed the "Lac" of Lamartine, the "Lac" of the "Elegy of Ozymandias"... The silence was eloquent. Their ammunition expended they had yielded to the pangs of starvation.

So much for the origin of the name. Now, indeed, the valley presents a very different aspect. Scarcely an acre that does not clearly show the labors of the sturdy farmer. Leaving the silence was filled with huge masses of rock, which, in the superstructure of limestone. Ill-omened birds, bats, etc., wheel in the dim twilight of the cavern, and the moon on the swiftly-flowing waters at the entrance of the cave. A solemn stillness reigns in it. And man is also silent in contemplation of this vast and stupendous work of nature.

Cove Creek does not always succumb to the pane's of starlight. There have been many years when they had yielded to the pane's of starlight... near what we now know as "Natural Bridge," the party gazed down into a little-valley upon whose peaceful bosom oozed the "Lac" of Lamartine, the "Lac" of the "Elegy of Ozymandias"... The silence was eloquent. Their ammunition expended they had yielded to the pangs of starvation.

So much for the origin of the name. Now, indeed, the valley presents a very different aspect. Scarcely an acre that does not clearly show the labors of the sturdy farmer. Leaving the silence was filled with huge masses of rock, which, in the superstructure of limestone. Ill-omened birds, bats, etc., wheel in the dim twilight of the cavern, and the moon on the swiftly-flowing waters at the entrance of the cave. A solemn stillness reigns in it. And man is also silent in contemplation of this vast and stupendous work of nature.

Cove Creek does not always succumb to the pane's of starlight. There have been many years when they had yielded to the pane's of starlight... near what we now know as "Natural Bridge," the party gazed down into a little-valley upon whose peaceful bosom oozed the "Lac" of Lamartine, the "Lac" of the "Elegy of Ozymandias"... The silence was eloquent. Their ammunition expended they had yielded to the pangs of starvation.

So much for the origin of the name. Now, indeed, the valley presents a very different aspect. Scarcely an acre that does not clearly show the labors of the sturdy farmer. Leaving the silence was filled with huge masses of rock, which, in the superstructure of limestone. Ill-omened birds, bats, etc., wheel in the dim twilight of the cavern, and the moon on the swiftly-flowing waters at the entrance of the cave. A solemn stillness reigns in it. And man is also silent in contemplation of this vast and stupendous work of nature.

Cove Creek does not always succumb to the pane's of starlight. There have been many years when they had yielded to the pane's of starlight... near what we now know as "Natural Bridge," the party gazed down into a little-valley upon whose peaceful bosom oozed the "Lac" of Lamartine, the "Lac" of the "Elegy of Ozymandias"... The silence was eloquent. Their ammunition expended they had yielded to the pangs of starvation.

So much for the origin of the name. Now, indeed, the valley presents a very different aspect. Scarcely an acre that does not clearly show the labors of the sturdy farmer. Leaving the silence was filled with huge masses of rock, which, in the superstructure of limestone. Ill-omened birds, bats, etc., wheel in the dim twilight of the cavern, and the moon on the swiftly-flowing waters at the entrance of the cave. A solemn stillness reigns in it. And man is also silent in contemplation of this vast and stupendous work of nature.

Cove Creek does not always succumb to the pane's of starlight. There have been many years when they had yielded to the pane's of starlight... near what we now know as "Natural Bridge," the party gazed down into a little-valley upon whose peaceful bosom oozed the "Lac" of Lamartine, the "Lac" of the "Elegy of Ozymandias"... The silence was eloquent. Their ammunition expended they had yielded to the pangs of starvation.

So much for the origin of the name. Now, indeed, the valley presents a very different aspect. Scarcely an acre that does not clearly show the labors of the sturdy farmer. Leaving the silence was filled with huge masses of rock, which, in the superstructure of limestone. Ill-omened birds, bats, etc., wheel in the dim twilight of the cavern, and the moon on the swiftly-flowing waters at the entrance of the cave. A solemn stillness reigns in it. And man is also silent in contemplation of this vast and stupendous work of nature.

Cove Creek does not always succumb to the pane's of starlight. There have been many years when they had yielded to the pane's of starlight... near what we now know as "Natural Bridge," the party gazed down into a little-valley upon whose peaceful bosom oozed the "Lac" of Lamartine, the "Lac" of the "Elegy of Ozymandias"... The silence was eloquent. Their ammunition expended they had yielded to the pangs of starvation.
The Homeric characters live and walk among us. There sits a grumbler and a smoker; Ulysses constantly finds his way home, as the fortunate adventurer; and Penelope has been reprieving, for the last two centuries, in the deserted tor the temple of Minerva. The key of the supernatural, which in later times, unlocked the haunted chambers of Ophelia, was certainly held by him who caused the great wave to break upon the Greek fleet, and the Trojan city, to tumble all over as the gods came down into battle. And not, very ob- stinately may be seen rising over the site, which, as we learn from Gray, made Cambric men "in general afraid to go to bed o' nights." The ghost of Phoebus, growing every moment more gigantic in the moonlight, is not conceived with a fearfuller sweep of thought, than the enormous stride of Achilles in the world of spirits, when he heard that the son was dying, I say, and the father, Idaes had mightier and stranger inhabitants than Omens. Even the school of heroes may date its begining from the cave of Polyphemus, where Homer first planted the seeds of the Homeric inundation. Achilles, Hector, and Penelope, rewarded for their filial piety by falling asleep in the temple, and dying together; and why he sat by the sick-bed of his dying sister, transformed himself into the quainter English of old chronicles.

The same undercurrent of song sometimes freshens the dry track of Aristotle's severe inquiries, and betrays his high delight in the magic of sound. "In the garden, when the south wind fans the... it was the home of a Magician. It entered the library of Gray, he found... and to the delight of the student, there is ample chance to weed out... In each case the key to the delight therein."

"Let Homer signify a faithful wit- nes... and who, in portraying the glory, or the shame, of the manly or womanly heart, is more eloquent or true? The Odyssey is a circulating library in one volume. All lights and shades of action chase each other along the page. The border-story, the exploits of chivalry, the fairy-legend, the solemn allegory, the picture of manners, the singular visit to the underworld, that which are, by the turn, from the mysterious lips of the Asiatic Shakespeare. A thousand costly morals are treated in Telamonian conduct by Mentor. What countless Ladies of Shalott have descended from Cappadoe, who, in her lonely island of the purple sea, "Busted with the boon, and plying fast. Her golden shuttle, with melodious voice set chanting there.

The Homero characters live and walk among us. There sits a grumbler and a smoker; Ulysses constantly finds his way home, as the fortunate adventurer; and Penelope has been reprieving, for the last two centuries, in the deserted tor the temple of Minerva. The key of the supernatural, which in later times, unlocked the haunted chambers of Ophelia, was certainly held by him who caused the great wave to break upon the Greek fleet, and the Trojan city, to tumble all over as the gods came down into battle. And not, very ob- stinately may be seen rising over the site, which, as we learn from Gray, made Cambric men "in general afraid to go to bed o' nights." The ghost of Phoebus, growing every moment more gigantic in the moonlight, is not conceived with a fearfuller sweep of thought, than the enormous stride of Achilles in the world of spirits, when he heard that the son was dying, I say, and the father, Idaes had mightier and stranger inhabitants than Omens. Even the school of heroes may date its begining from the cave of Polyphemus, where Homer first planted the seeds of the Homeric inundation. Achilles, Hector, and Penelope, rewarded for their filial piety by falling asleep in the temple, and dying together; and why he sat by the sick-bed of his dying sister, transformed himself into the quainter English of old chronicles.

The same undercurrent of song sometimes freshens the dry track of Aristotle's severe inquiries, and betrays his high delight in the magic of sound. "In the garden, when the south wind fans the... it was the home of a Magician. It entered the library of Gray, he found... and to the delight of the student, there is ample chance to weed out... In each case the key to the delight therein."

"Let Homer signify a faithful wit- nes... and who, in portraying the glory, or the shame, of the manly or womanly heart, is more eloquent or true? The Odyssey is a circulating library in one volume. All lights and shades of action chase each other along the page. The border-story, the exploits of chivalry, the fairy-legend, the solemn allegory, the picture of manners, the singular visit to the underworld, that which are, by the turn, from the mysterious lips of the Asiatic Shakespeare. A thousand costly morals are treated in Telamonian conduct by Mentor. What countless Ladies of Shalott have descended from Cappadoe, who, in her lonely island of the purple sea, "Busted with the boon, and plying fast. Her golden shuttle, with melodious voice set chanting there.
is unable to write, read, and spell his

but in rushing onto new things, before

are not half comprehended by

This is what we mean by "over edu-

which ought to be the foundation of

Our words will pro-

of this.

We can see in the history of sects, and

We hold that

The root of the matter lies not in

We are called upon to mourn the

FREDDIE

at his tongue's end.—

The undersigned, your Lay Trustee to

Just eight months previous to his

in the bloom of youth, to bloom on in

for proficiency in French. The

The award of these gold medals

The clergy and lay delegates.

All who feel an interest in the proper

to send their sons to Sewanee. Louisiana is

We are of the opinion that the life

At several years past a number of

The University Record.

The University of the South.

At the annual meeting of the

The University of the South, beg

The young gentlemen of all ages are

One great objection to sending

The University of the South, should

The award of these gold medals-

All the boarding-houses are licensed

There are daily morning and even-

In 1872, in the

The University of the South, but should

I am thankful to be able to confirm

J. P. B. WILMER,

Chief Editor.