

THE
LAFAYETTE MONTHLY.

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1870-1871.

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THE
LAFAYETTE MONTHLY.

J. A. McKNIGHT, }
W. B. OWEN, } *Editors for September.*
D. B. KING,

VOL. I.

SEPTEMBER, 1870.

NUMBER 1.

ORATORY IN COLLEGES.

If there is one accomplishment of as acknowledged importance and power as any other, that accomplishment is good Oratory; and with regret, but equal truth, we may assert, to the manifest discredit of a large number of our Colleges and Universities, that if there is one department which is not sufficiently noticed or filled by competent instructors, that forsaken department is the study of Oratory.

This remarkable deficiency is felt by every student, but in explanation is attributed to a variety of causes. The ordinary College exercises, and the facilities which the Literary Societies afford, are certainly of great value, but they are not adequate to make the complete orator—the “*omni laude cumulatus orator*.” Having in mind the number of those who are good *natural* orators, College faculties seem to go on the assumption that if it is foreordained that a man shall be an orator, he will become one by the means afforded, whatever those means be; and if there are no means, the man must contain within himself the power of making himself an orator, without any external aid. This seems to be their position; and while it is sufficiently clear to us (though it may not be to all) that whatever is foreordained has

its means foreordained, it is also a fact that if the means are increased the fruit must increase. The principal cause of the scarcity of instructors in the branches pertaining to this art is therefore to be found, I imagine, in the unimportant light in which it is held by our College Boards. They are waiting to have these Professorships established by the munificent generosity of some noble man who feels an interest in, and sees the importance of, this study.

Very willingly, indeed, do Colleges accept endowed Professorships of this branch, but with equal unwillingness do they establish these important offices of their own accord. It is, of course, to be expected that Colleges instead of being blind to its vast importance, should at once see the necessity of this branch of education; and in theory this is doubtless the case, but practically, the need is first noticed and *felt* by generous private individuals, who immediately see that a sufficient endowment is provided.

But Colleges do manifest injustice to their students, and are highly censurable when they see these deficiencies in their courses of study, and do not at once remedy them.

Waiting for endowment is perhaps a pleasant occupation, and *receiving* the endowment is, doubtless, still pleasanter; but when it is at the expense of a large body of students it is by no means commendable.

NAT. THORLE.

STRUNG PEARLS.

(Translated from the German of Frederick Rückert.)

By PROF. THOMAS C. PORTER.

1. O look whene'er the world would lead thy sense astray,
Upward to Heaven, where stars ne'er wander from the way.
2. In Heaven the sun and moon in friendship turn aside,
Else were their spacious house too narrow, though so wide.
3. A father should to God send up the daily prayer:
Lord, teach me toward my child to represent thy care.
4. The father smites his child and feels himself the smart;
Sternness a virtue is, if tender be the heart.
5. *From* God there is no flight, only *to* him; for love,
Not proud defiance, can a father's wrath remove.

6. Know'st thou the place, where slave and master are unknown ?
Where each the other serves, impelled by love alone.
 7. Just as thou would'st receive, in self same measure give ;
Who asks a heart entire, must for it wholly live.
 8. Love's sacrifice disarms the heart of all its pride ;
What yields to him from love, O who can thrust aside !
 9. Who to the stranger fails to reach a friendly hand,
Has never yet himself roamed in a foreign land.
 10. Far rather than the spots upon the sun's bright face,
Love seeks, in darkest night, the faintest star to trace.
 11. Pursuing others' faults, thou wilt not perfect grow,
Nor great, by plucking off the laurels from their brow.
 12. The name alone survives ; all else to dust must turn,
O leave the dead his sole relic, upon the urn.
-

THE WAR BETWEEN GERMANY AND FRANCE.

BY PROF. BLOOMBERG.

It is an error to consider the war between France and Germany as a dynastic quarrel, Bonaparte *versus* Hohenzollern. Were it so, the war would have been prevented by the withdrawal of Leopold from his candidature ; or the war would stop now by the fall of Napoleon. This war was the cherished wish of the French Army—the desire of the French nation—the hope of French Statesmen. Never was Napoleon more popular than when he fulfilled the national will and wish for war with Germany. Says a French Publicist—“La nomination du Prince de Hohenzollern est l'occasion la meilleure qui se soit encore presentee pour la France de prendre sa revanche de Sadowa, et de marcher droit au Rhin pour retablir l'equilibre rompu entre la France et l'Allemagne.”

This is the real cause of the war. France feels that by the consolidation of Germany virtually achieved at Sadowa, her political supremacy has passed into the hands of Germany, by whose political impotency, caused by the intrigues of France, the latter ruled supremely on the continent of Europe. For Germany and France, after the extinction of the house of Charlemagne, had the same impotent constitution—an elective King presiding over a large number of powerful feudatories, among which the territory

was divided. A wise internal policy enabled the French kings to unite these different fiefs in the course of five centuries with the crown, so that about 1500, France was a consolidated nation.

In Germany, on the contrary, the policy of the kings was a senseless foreign one. They received the shadowy crown of the Roman Empire, wasted their strength in foreign wars, while their feudatories became sovereign princes, acknowledging as their Suzerain a phantom, which the world honored by the title Emperor. Richelieu, the great minister and master of Louis XIII., accomplished the power of France, within, by crushing the last efforts of the nobility and of the protestants for independence; without, by his foreign policy which rested on the principle, *divide et impera*, especially to weaken Germany by internal dissensions. To borrow the language of a Statesman of the last century: "*La France doit entre tenir des ministres dans les cours electorales, a la diete de l'empire et meme chez les plus puissants princes de l'Allemagne, afin qu'elle puisse toujours s'ingerer dans leurs affaires, et se faire des amis en leur rendant de petits services; car il est de la derniere importance pour la France, que le corps Germanique ne soit jamais uni, et qu'elle y ait constamment gros parti.*" And in another place: "*La France devait avoir pour but de soutenir toujours une autre grande maison en Allemagne, qui put contre-balancer celle de l'empereur.*"

By this insidious policy, France was, until 1866, the centre and head of the political system of Europe. France alone was powerful enough to carry on wars without allies—all other powers, even Russia and England, were depending on alliances. Thus, even coalitions like the one which dictated to her the peace of Utrecht, 1714, and the one which dictated the peace of Paris, 1814 and 1815, did not destroy her supremacy. For the short-sightedness of Europe, instead of strengthening the political power of Germany, left her more impotent than ever—a more easy prey to the attacks of France. Let us see what France stole from Germany during these centuries of French intrigue and German discord.

1552—Henry II., who murdered the Calvinists in France, supported the Lutheran party in Germany. Result to France—the cession of three bishoprics with the important fortresses, Metz, Toul, Verdun, which at present resist so well the German arms; to Germany—a French party.

1618 to 1648—Thirty years' war between Catholic and Protestants, kindled partly and prolonged by France. Result to France—cession of the province of Alsace; to Germany—virtual sovereignty of the feudatories.

1648 to 1714—Wars of Louis XIV. Result to France—cession of Strasbourg, the bulwark of Germany, and several principalities; to Germany—open confederacy of German princes with the foreign conquerer.

1733—Louis XV. takes Lorraine.

1740 to 1748—France caused the war for the Austrian succession.

1756 to 63—France succors Austria against the only truly German power—Prussia.

1792 to 1815—Wars of the French republic and the first empire, result in the breakdown of the German empire, which in 1815 was transformed into a hideous confederacy of states, consisting of a half-Slavonic empire, Austria, of five kingdoms, the largest among which was Prussia, some twenty-seven grand dukes, dukes and princes, and four republics. This confederacy was so divided in its interests, that in great political questions in Europe, Germany had no voice, for Austria and Prussia had diverging interests. Of the two, however, Prussia alone pursued German interests and prepared German unity by her custom house union, by her national education, by her army. In 1866 she made successful war on Austria and her confederates, dissolved the German Confederacy, annexed several territories, cast Austria out of Germany and formed a new confederacy comprising all Germany as far as the Mein with a population of thirty millions, in which Prussia presides without a rival. The eight million Germans south of the Mein are nominally independent, but are bound by the Zollverein and the treaties of 1866, according to which, in times of war threatening the North German Confederacy, these South Germans are bound to assist their German brethren of the North, under the supreme command of the King of Prussia. Thus we find Germany virtually united, and France, since that time, actually diminished in political influence. She saw herself checked in every effort she made to extend her power. Her claims on Luxemburg were successfully resisted; her desire to unite Belgium and Holland into a custom house league frustrated; her veto on the St. Gotthard railroad

scheme was slighted; her hopes of alliance with Italy, Austria, Russia and England failed, because these powers fear the military forces of Prussia, and have in former times suffered more or less from French arrogance. France felt keenly this fall from her supremacy, and hence *this war*, which thus far has sufficiently proved the superiority of Germany over France.

Arises the question—Which of the two countries is entitled to the hegemony in Europe? We will consider this in our next.

NATERAL HISTERY.

BY NICHOLAS DORTON, Q. R. C.

Messrs. Eediters: It hez often bin a matter uv astonishment to me to find how little the grate mass ov men no uv Nateral Histery. The people profess to be wel informed, but on this subject I hev found them in allmost ez blissful a state uv ignorents ez the Yankey drummer-boy, hoo didn't no how to beet a *retreet*. Ignorants is a noosance, and wise men wil hev ez little ov it ez possible. It is for the purpus uv eradicatin ignorants that I now rite.

We shoold let our lite shine, ez the yooth sed when his father requested him not to smoke eny more segars; and I propose, with your conceent, to introdoos your reeders to our nabors, hoo air embraced in the feeld uv Nateral Histery. They air a sumwhat promiscuss crowd, but we shal find them all interestin, if we only git on the rite side ov um.

The feeld, the paschur lot uv Nateral Histery, is larg, and I cood not hope in one breef letter to do the ocupants justis. I shal therefore endeavor to rite a seeris uv leters, to be given, throo the colums uv your Magazeen, to the hungerin and thurstin public. In commencin I shal imitate the example uv Ceesar and Livy, by beginnin whare I pleez. Becaus I rite on Nateral Histery, I shall rite in the nateral way.

I expect to giv more *solid* informashun than eny other Nateral Historian hoo ever swung the quill uv the goos. This is a progressiv age; men air constantly growin better and wiser. The scollars uv to-day hev all the wisdum uv the past, and a little uv their own. The latest scollars air the best. I am one of the very latest Nateral Historians. Your reeders kin draw thair

own inferentses, modesty forbids me from doin so. I shal comments at once, and that I may not wander too far from home, my subject shal be a child uv Nater, hoo luvs to be near to man, and hoo by long associashun with man hez ackwired a likeness to him, in many respects. I shall rite briefly uv

THE DAUG.

The daug is a domestic animal; that is he's tame, and kin eat bred and butter and chees. He is also a quadruped, and consequently kin run twise ez fast ez a biped, which makes him very yoosful in ketchin chickens and gees. The daug in his infancy ansers to the name of *pup*, which we kin easily remember, ez it is short and spells the same both ways. At this period uv his life he is a brite, cute little chap, and spends the most uv his time in play. Yet like the young uv the human speshes, he is mischeevus and trublesum; and still further, the anology between pups and human infants holds good, in that it wouldn't pay for one man to keep a duzen uv um on hand at once. The pup is progressiv; after a few breef days he leaves his puppyhood, with all its joys, to other pups younger than himself, and his *bark* moves on to daughood.

Most everybody now hez a daug, because it's the fashion to hev one; hentz thair air meny daugs. The objex for which folks keep um air various. Sum air kept for the purpus uv savin cold vittuls from spilin, at which they air sed to be very expurt. Uthers are kept becaus thay

Can bark and bite
And scrach and fite
An awful site,

ez the poit would say. Daugs air also kept for huntin; those hoo hunt foxes, deer, and other big gaim, are called houns. Eny daug may hunt small gaim, but that wo'nt make a houn uv him, unless he hunts big gaim too, and grones when he barks; then he's all rite.

The geenyus uv sum daugs runs to masheenery, ez I hev frequently seen um operatin masheens for makin buttermilk. Sum folow the trade uv drovyer; uthers atempt to be buchers, but air not very successful, ez they kil only sheap, and air very cairles in dressin the muton; besides the bizness is sumwhat unhelthy to the daugs, ez they seldum liv long after they becum fairly estab. lished in it. The dispozishun uv most daugs is good, for you kin

pound um haff an our, and then tel um thair a good dog, and thay'll not only immejitly forgiv you fur poundin um, but wil displa more afecshun than they ever did before. Uther daugs hev bad tempers, and luv to fite whenever tha get a chants. I wunst witnest a daugfite, which differs from a prize fite in this, that the daugs generaly hev caus for fitin, while the prize-fiters dont. In this fite too larg daugs wer bitin and laseratin each uther feerfully, while thay fild the air with thair terific grones. The blud flose from thair woondid eers, and both wer faint and week from thair heroic exershuns; but stil I cood see, in thair ize, the spirit uv our revolushunary forefathers urg in um on to battle. It wuz a tuchin seen, and I turned away and wept, but I shoodn't hev wept, had not one uv the daugs atact me, thinkin no dout that I wuz anuther daug, hoo luvd fitin. It wuz only throo the asistents uv my friends that I escaped with my life and a part uv my new sumer pants. Sints that day, I hev lookt on daug-fites a good ways off, and beleev that distents lends enchantment to the vu. Daugs hev a disagreeable habit uv getin mad at a certain secson uv the year; this seeson is always in warm wether and we don't blame um, for uv coars they can't keep cool. Sum daugs hev the loonasy to bark at the moon, and seem to injoy it hugely; but I never took much plesher in it. I meen in heerin uv um, not in barkin myself. The daug is a soshiable animal and injoys the cumpany uv thoas hoo luv him, and hoo will giv him plenty uv coaled sowse and sawsige to eet. He is taut meny yoosful trix and teechees himself meny more that air not so yoosful. He is luvd for his good quolitiz and haited for his bad ones.

He is much like peeple; ef he is brot up rite, he becums yoosful and respected; but ef he hez hed no bringin up, no erly tranin, he is apt to be poor, miserable, despized, aboozed, sneekin, and contemptible.

I shood luv to linger on the good quolitiz in the daug, but all good things hev an end, ez the boy sed when he swolerd the last pancake uv his breakfast, and the daug too hez an end when he dize, and sumtimes when he's kild. But the daug is very hard to kil. I once herd uv a mischeevus daug hoo was kild foreteen times, midlin ded eech time, and the fifteenth time was kild extremely ded, and then cuverd up with a stoan pile, that wade six tuns averdoopoyes. Uv coars he wuz expected to remane thare, but on the next day he cum out, bit to smal boys, kild three

sheep, stole a lufe uv bred and three pare uv oald pance, and then to avoid suspishun went back under the stoanpile. In my next I shal rite uv — sum uther animel. Adoo!

Yours,

NICHOLAS DORTON, Q. R. C.

P. S.—Your reeders kin do ez tha like about beleevin the last part uv the leter, ez I aint quite shure whether I herd it or drempt it.

N. DORTON.

OUR LIVING DEAD.

BY JENNINGS MONNIEPIENNIE.

No pleasing dream may cross those death-sealed eyes ;
No greetings flush her face with sweet surprise ;
In angel beauty, calm and still she lies ;
And may she rest in peace !

No thrill of joy can move her hand at rest ;
No heart can throb within her peaceful breast ;
'Tis passing strange ; but then we know 'tis best,
That this sweet bud must fade.

A mother's kiss can waken her no more ;
Her joys and sorrows on the earth are o'er.
But now she lives in bliss on yonder shore,
Where all is peace and love.

This lovely child, so fair, must soon lie low,
Beneath the darkened tomb, it cannot know ;
And there be ever free from earthly woe ;
And know of pain no more.

We place beneath the soil our sleeping child,
To soothe our hearts, lest they should beat too wild ;
And bid a long farewell to her that smiled
On us who loved her well.

And rest thee there in peace, until the pall
Unveils its dead, and though our tears must fall,
A solemn quiet steals around us all,
As oft we think on thee.

And when her tomb shall burst like op'ning flowers,
The living seed, on wings of unseen powers
Will germ, and bud, and bloom, beneath the showers
Of Heaven's quick'ning rain.

We leave thee now within the lowly tomb,
To which we all must go—a common home—
And patient wait until the hour shall come,
For living dead to rise.

UPTURNED NOSES.

It is a generally received fact that no one looks with any degree of pleasure upon an upturned nose, especially when that nose has its prominent, life-long position on one's own face. Certainly *such* a view of the point—of one's nose, is not quite conducive to pleasant feelings.

But there are some noses, which, though not elevated by the freakish hand of Mother Nature, are often upturned by *human* nature, thereby causing certain exasperation to those persons who happen to be looking in the direction of said noses. For instance, suppose a man has some favorite hobby over which he generally goes into raptures, and which he undertakes to explain or praise to another person. He mounts his hobby, and encouraged by his listener's silence, off he goes. Person number two listens quietly, and number one gives free rein to his tongue and free vent to his ideas. Just when his Pegasus takes his finest leap, number one happens to glance rather closely at his listener's face and discovers that number two's eyelids are falling slowly and his nose is elevating itself unmistakably; that is sufficient. He feels that he has been making a fool of himself in the other's eyes, and that curling nostril acts like magic on his enthusiasm. He dismounts from his bounding Pegasus rather sheepishly, and is seized with a fierce desire to use his fists, to stamp a little, to *growl* a little savagely.

There are some people who seem to take great delight and satisfaction in showing how far other people's thoughts are below theirs, or how *very* insignificant are other's acts when compared with their own. They have one favorite way of showing all this—they merely elevate their noses. Those who have the faculty of doing this well, generally do it effectually. No matter how sensible a man may be, no matter how *sure* he may feel that his opinions are not incorrect, yet the cool, contemptuous, ill-bred, impudent nose will as surely bring a flush to his cheek as though he were really in fault. He may despise the owner of that nose; he may plainly see that the scorn exhibited was far from being *apropos*, and yet he will be undeniably taken aback. He knows it, cannot help it, and almost despises himself for it.

It is an insignificant act, this turning up one's nose—very insignificant in itself—and yet, how potent. Objects that we look upon with admiration lose half their charm before the point of an upturned nose, almost as quickly as a Chinaman loses his head at the point of the executioner's sword.

Certain views, once entertained with pride and satisfaction, when passed through this furnace of scorn, are suddenly taken down from their high position and anxiously, indignantly, and almost shamefully examined.

In some cases an elevated nose arouses determined opposition, obstinate pride, and supreme and *extreme* indignation. Some people are proof against scorn, however; "be sure you're right and then go straight ahead," is their motto. The mere fact of other people's opinions differing from their own is to them no reason why they should give up their own and accept those ideas more universally recognized.

But with the generality of people complete independence of character is a rarity. Every one cannot keep quite cool when finding himself or his opinions objects of scorn to others.

We have often heard dissertations on the importance of little things; the safety of a nation sometimes depends on one man's acuteness. The "upward glancing of an eye" has expressed the exalted faith of a man's soul; and so, also the upward lifting of a nose has effected the upsetting of a man's temper, the controlling of which is a greater act than the taking of a city.

EMILIUS.

LETTER FROM BRIDGE HAMPTON.

BRIDGE HAMPTON, L. I., Aug. 26, 1870.

Dear Scyld: I am blue to-night. I have been sitting for some time at my open window, listening to the sobbing sea, the sighing night wind, and the melancholy song of the cricket; but the stars looked at me with such cold indifference that I began to think that perhaps after all nothing was the matter with me. So I've struck a light with the determinatfon of shaking off my azure propensities, for the present at least, by answering your long neglected letter.

You labored in that delightful document to impress upon me that it was my duty to write something for the first number of

our COLLEGE MONTHLY. I thought *you* were one of the *editors*. You need not expect me to do *your* work. Without being aware of it, you showed your own laziness under that transparent gloss of telling me my duty. If you, the studious, of the well-trained mind, are too lazy to write for a magazine of which you are editor, what must be my present condition, with not an earthly thing to do, while my normal state, with piles of work ahead and behind, is abject indolence? I leave it to your candor and knowledge of the rule of three to decide.

Our little circle of pleasure-seekers down here at the sea-side is broken. Some went home the first of the week, four or five more to-day. I intend to stay until the last day of summer, and then make a bee line for the portal of Lafayette. I wish the last day of summer was at an infinite distance; this is such a delightful place to rusticate in. If you want to get an idea of Bridge Hampton make a large plus sign, having the horizontal line rather longer than the vertical. The village, or "Bull Head," named from the sign of an extinct tavern, is at the intersection of these lines. It consists of three blacksmith-shops, one machine-shop, two churches, one hotel, two school-houses, three stores (the post-office is in one of them), quite a number of dwelling-houses, an ice-cream saloon, and a wind-mill.

Sag Harbor is four miles from the village, at the upper extremity of the vertical line. The ocean is at the other extremity, two miles distant. East Hampton is six miles to the right, South Hampton the same distance to the left. Now draw lines in every possible direction from the plus sign to represent the various roads, and at every intersection either put a blacksmith-shop, a school-house, or a wind-mill. The farm-houses are to be put in promiscuously. Be sure you have them rather thick in spots; the reason of this is to account for such names as Hay Ground, Scuttle Hole, Poxabogue, Sagabonuck, Wain-scutt, and Mecox.

You have now a fair idea of Bridge Hampton topographically. As to the men, they average above the medium height, are brawny, muscular, and well proportioned. Their minds are well mated to their bodies; with strong common sense, intellectuality, and quick wit, is coupled education in the true sense of the term. They are grand, noble men. The wives, mothers, and sisters, are everything that such men as these could wish for.

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The salt air and cool breezes give one an appetite that must be fearful in the eyes of a dyspeptic. I am certain that the physiology-men are not in the habit of spending their summer at the sea-shore, or they would never give such small figures as to the dimensions of the stomach.

My day's programme is, first, to eat until "a decent respect for the opinions of mankind" makes me stop; then loaf around for an hour or so (mighty easy work for me, although rather hungry), then ride down to the ocean for a bath. O, what a distressed set the bathers are! Mutual introductions are often necessary after removing the distinguishing marks of our high (?) civilization. One generally recognizes his male friends; it is true that the immaculate collar and carefully tied cravat, the faultlessly fitting coat, the tight boot, and other such minor considerations, are lacking, yet the man is there in all his rigid muscularity, that is, if he has any; if he hasn't, and regards his reputation for figure, I would advise him to start a little private sea and cease laving himself in public.

But how different with woman! Only the most careful facial observer is able to recognize a female friend in her bathing-dress. It may be true that beauty unadorned is most adorned, but every rule has exceptions, and I am sure I saw many exceptions. A very young and diffident man, seeing a party of female bathers for the first time, would feel inclined to vow eternal celibacy. He will get over that very soon if he engages in the sport and assists Eve's gentle daughters in wetting themselves. I like to stroll around on the beach, it is so interesting to see their timid, cunning little toes hiding away in the sand at every step.

After my return from the beach I spend about half an hour in scraping the sand off my carcass, and draping it for the rest of the day. I then "go for" my dinner. My hunger has by this time grown great and spread itself, so that platters and table linen are in imminent danger, but the good people of this region, guarding against this, always put a loaf of bread near everyone's plate, and with cruel kindness provide clams. It is such an aggravation to eat clams. The more one stows away the hungrier he becomes. At length the stomach cries out *stop*, and the poor Tantalus is obliged to endure the pangs of hunger again until the evening meal.

During the afternoon I generally sit under a shade tree and look at the *outside* of a very light novel for an hour or so. N. B. This is called *reading* by most vacationists, especially those of the gentler sex. While engaged in "reading," I am apt to burn much of the fragrant weed.

Digestion having taken place and hunger being on the increase, I make a charge on the evening repast. By this time I lose all sense of shame, and knowing it is the last chance for the day, I eat until too full for utterance. Passing a quiet evening (unless there is something going on, which is frequently the case), at an early hour I resign myself to Morpheus, who guards me until the flies attack me in the morning. He then skedaddles.

This daily routine is varied with picnics, clam-bakes, fishing, hunting and sailing. Of course you know what a picnic is. A clam-bake is an amphibious picnic. We go in wagons and carriages to Shinecock bay, about ten miles, carrying the usual provisions. The shores of this bay are still held in fee-simple by a small tribe of Africano-Indians, who earn a livelihood by a species of farming, and by selling fish and clams, the products of the bay. They also pick up a great many dollars at these clam-bakes. The Indians arrange the clams, backs up, in a circle, similar to a cobble-stone pavement. A fire of brush-wood is then kindled over them; the clams cook in their own juice and then burst open. Our dinner is spread out on rough tables, prepared for the purpose in a very pleasant grove. The roasted clams, I assure you, are very good eating. After this sylvan feast, we generally go sailing in parties of a dozen or twenty. About five or six o'clock we turn our horses homeward, feeling better satisfied with ourselves and everybody else than when we started in the morning.

I made arrangements to go fishing several times, but did not carry the plans into effect as "there were no fish along." The fishermen here can always tell whether it is worth while to go out or not. Thus much disappointment and profanity is prevented.

I went hunting several times. But, I regret to say, generally there was more hunting than game. Once I came very near seeing some snipe, but saw a great many humility birds. On another occasion I succeeded, after numerous shots, in obtaining the tail feathers of a meadow lark. During my entire stay I have seen but one woodcock. I hope, some autumn, to go on Montauk

Point to shoot *at* geese. I don't like to say *hit* until I am able to show you a dead goose.

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And now, dear Scyld, I find I am growing sleepy, but as I write your Anglo-Saxon nick-name, I am reminded of OLD MAC, and BEOWULF, and the PORE, and all the dear associations of our literary wet-nurse.

How we shall enjoy recounting to each other, when wearied with study, the scenes of this vacation ! I know that well known faces and pictures of the past will thrust themselves between me and my book. And when enveloped in tobacco smoke in my little sanctum, of a winter evening, bright eyes will peer at me in the twilight. Often during a droning lecture will I hear the merry voices of absent friends, and again hear the moaning, sobbing sea. Ah, Scyld, good night. E.

MAN AND WIFE.

A great English novelist says that writers of popular books and contributors to magazines and newspapers, read but little. This, he tells us, is especially true of reviewers, many of them never reading a work on which they venture to make long and seemingly learned criticisms. Writers for English magazines of very superficial education and little versed in even the lighter kinds of literature, we are informed by him, do not hesitate to write criticisms on the profoundest works of men who have made science the special study of an industrious life-time. With unhesitating confidence they attack the works of erudite scientific men, poets of acknowledged genius, and gifted novelists. We do not remember that any American writer has ever seriously said this of American newspaper and magazine critics. And indeed, when we find that many of our criticisms and reviews are from those who are themselves distinguished in the field of letters, such a statement would gain little credit.

Both the English and American press are, at the present time saying a good deal about Mr. WILKIE COLLINS' latest novel. He is blamed by some of his critics because he has an object in writing this novel—the correction of national abuses. A novel, they say, should be written for its own sake, because the genius of the writer has prompted it, and not to effect a re-

form. When written in this way, if it does effect any reform they have no protest to record, but regard such a result as wholly incidental and of no consequence. With this idea in view, a writer declares that when DICKENS wrote simply in obedience to his genius, without any object in view, he was a successful novelist; but as soon as he entered the province of reform he proved himself ignorant of all that practical knowledge so necessary to the actual reformer; that in short he was in the habit of setting up men of straw and knocking them down with weapons of the same material. In other words, the abuses which DICKENS' novels would correct never had any existence, or, if they did, in a much more modified state, and his means and manner of correcting them are impracticable and fanciful. If the observation be true, then DICKENS has not blundered any more than some scientific writers of whom we read, and we even hear of great orators and historians who are guilty of some exaggerations of the same nature; yet nothing seems to be farther from the minds of critics, than to regard standard orations and histories as unwholesome and injurious food for the mind. It is generally admitted that it belongs to the province of the orator as a part of his vocation, to point out abuses, and ways and means for their correction; yet we do not often find *orators* criticized because they make good use of legitimate rhetoric. The novelist and poet are the only ones called upon represent the exact truth, and nothing but the truth, and they must never fail to point out a sure remedy for anything they wish to cure. Hyperbole, irony and sarcasm they are prohibited from using, while the orator or the historian is admired only when he displays an abundance of imagination and fancy. While those who follow literature as their sole profession, are debating the question whether the novelist should make social or political reform, or any similar thing, his object in writing, many great preachers and other public teachers are giving DICKENS, as well as others of his cotemporaries, credit for having done a great amount of good in the world in the cause of morality and religion. Thirty-one years ago, Dr. ARNOLD, in the chapel of Rugby school, regarded the effect of the *Pickwick Papers* (then in the course of publication in parts, as many continued stories are now published in our own periodicals) on the pupils of his school, as very injurious. He does not consider such stories sinful, nor the manner of their publication,

although, when read from time to time in parts, they instil themselves more thoroughly into the mind, and obtain almost complete possession of it. He exhorts his pupils and hearers not to read them, because they weaken and enervate the mind, and completely unfit it to grasp the strong, wholesome studies pursued in the school. Thirty years after this exhortation was delivered by this great educator, one of his most distinguished pupils pronounced an exalted eulogy over the remains of CHARLES DICKENS, from the pulpit in Westminster Abbey. He says to his audience on that occasion: "If any of you have learned from his (DICKENS') works the external value of generosity, purity, kindness, and unselfishness, and to carry them out in action, these are the best monuments, memorials, and testimonials which you, his fellow-countrymen, can raise to his memory." When we regard DEAN STANLEY, who spoke these words, as the best exponent of Dr. ARNOLD's views that can be found, only modified enough to suit those views to the times in which he lives, we must admit that such writings as DICKENS' hold a high rank in didactic literature, and that it is the object which DICKENS had in view when he wrote, which gives them this value in the eyes of such clergymen as DEAN STANLEY. But although such great authorities so highly recommend works of this class for general reading, the college student can seldom snatch time enough from his regular studies to read much in them, and if he makes the attempt he will soon find that his mind refuses to perform its accustomed amount of hard labor. But the same is true of poetry; yet, strange to tell, such a thing as cultivating a taste for poetry by extensive reading is never discouraged by our sage and aged advisers of youth.

Whatever may be said of novel reading in general by college students, Mr. Collins' last novel cannot but be profitable for students to read, both in American and English colleges. The plot turns on what the author imagines to be the state of the marriage law in Ireland, Scotland, and England, but at the same time another question is discussed which seems to demand the attention of the public quite as much as the one on which the plot turns. The book is doubly valuable because it points out two faults in society instead of one, and because it leaves neither of them in the background. Without discussing the writer's mistake in regard to the marriage of Arnold Brinkworth and Anne

Silvester, on account of their being together at Craig Fernie, and his equally grave mistake in supposing Geoffrey Delamayn's promise as binding as an actual marriage, we must acknowledge that the marriage of Hester Dethridge, as told in her strange account of her life, is no lie, but a sad reality, and only one out of thousands of others. The story of Hester Dethridge, independent of any other part of the book, will do much towards rousing up the English mind, till that unjust law which makes an industrious and pious woman the slave of a vagrant and drunkard, is completely changed. But the mania for athletic sports and excessive physical culture, and the almost universal passion for betting, which characterizes the English people, receive just treatment at the hands of Mr. Collins. His description of the foot race at Fulham, and the intense interest of the immense crowd of spectators that witnessed it, would answer in the main for any of the horse races, foot races, and base-ball matches in the United States and England, and it is not in the least particular overdrawn. It is a true picture of a real scene, and, as we are only outside observers, and are invited by Mr. Collins to reflect on the scene as it progresses, we cannot but deplore that public taste which can be so completely absorbed by an exhibition of the trial of mere physical endurance, unaccompanied by any intellectual benefit whatever. When foot racing, base-ball playing, and rowing are moderate, and have for their object the permanent improvement of the physical man, in order that the mind may have a healthy dwelling-place, they are to be encouraged; but when the body must be trained without any regard to the mind, and for the sole purpose of coming off victorious in a severe physical contest, it is time for intelligent people to pause, and use every endeavor to cause all such exhibitions to appear in their true character. The severe training of Geoffrey Delamayn was not very different in degree from that which every prize-fighter must undergo before he dares to offer himself a candidate for the champion's belt. College regattas call for peculiar physical training, though not the same as the other in kind and degree. But it is not this one training, which those who row for prizes have to undergo, to which the greatest objection can be made. There is much valuable time consumed by many college students, during the whole of their college course, in learning to handle the oar skillfully and gracefully. In order to belong to the best

crew in a college much devoted to boating, a student in most cases not only must spend a large share of his time actually rowing and thinking of rowing, but he must use other means for giving his muscles the necessary power and tension, and his body the proper weight. He must be a frequent and regular visitor at the gymnasium, and there carry out the ideas of training which he has already spent much valuable time in acquiring. He must prepare his body solely for a rowing match, and not for what his Creator intended it—a beautiful dwelling for an immortal soul. But there is a large class of students in every college, who take very little regular exercise, and who must sometime, if they do not even while in college, pay the penalty imposed by nature's laws. They tax the mind too heavily, and some of them spend a great deal of time poring over their books without really accomplishing any good, but rather beclouding and weakening the intellect. This is the class that should belong to base-ball clubs and boat clubs, for they could never be induced to neglect mental culture and training and waste their precious time in injurious physical exercises. By mingling with the other class they would serve as a kind of check upon their excesses, and perhaps, by their example, be the means of turning their minds away from making boating and ball-playing a profession. Boating and ball-playing would then be a blessing, as it now is in not a few colleges, and parents and college faculties would not have a word to say against it. We feel happy in saying that the boat clubs of Lafayette College and Easton, have for their object healthful exercise and recreation, and are in no danger of running into any excesses in the pursuit of such worthy ends. The interesting manner in which Mr. Collins has woven this question into his brilliant novel, must be gratifying to every one who has been observing the injurious effects of too much attention on the part of the English and American people to the various kinds of racing, rowing, and ball playing. The book has already done a great amount of good on both sides of the Atlantic.

EDITORIAL.

It is the common practice of authors and editors, in the publication of their compositions, to present in a few words a statement of the expectations they have, in regard to those for whom they are writing, and the reasons which have induced them to undertake their work. In undertaking to publish a literary magazine in Lafayette College, we are but doing what has been and is being done in other leading colleges of our country. Nearly all the well established colleges in this country issue literary publications, and experience has shown the practice to be productive of good results. The rapid advancement made by our own institution, during the last few years, encourages us in our undertaking, and gives us assurance of success. There has never been a period in the history of our College in which its prospects were brighter. Culture and progress, the highest words under both the old and the new philosophy, are inscribed upon her banner. Her friends are many, and they manifest their interest and friendship in their continued exertion and generosity. A permanent endowment fund of three hundred thousand dollars, together with other munificent contributions for building purposes, has enabled the trustees to afford more ample means of instruction, as well as more extended accommodation for students. During the past year new buildings have been finished, the old ones remodeled, and the College grounds adorned with beautiful trees and shrubbery. Pleasant walks are being made from East College to the other halls, and to the town. The study of the English language and of the Anglo-Saxon, is pursued with more advantage than formerly, on account of the increased facilities afforded by the recent works of Dr. March. The Pardee Scientific Course, already equal to that of any other College in this country, is yet to be rendered more perfect. The return of our honored President with renewed health and vigor, from his trans-Atlantic voyage, is the signal for another onward move. Whatever of value, pertaining to the subject of education, he has been able to learn from the Universities of the Old World, will be introduced into our course, and no pains will be spared to make

it as thorough and comprehensive as a College course can be made. This great prosperity of the College has awakened and interested its friends and alumni, and it is in view of this fact that the class of '71 have been induced to undertake the publication of a magazine. Although many of our alumni and friends attend our annual commencements, there are yet many who do not. A large number of those who are most interested in the College live in parts of the country far distant from it, and are not kept as well posted in its affairs as they wish to be. We have thought that the publication of a magazine would serve to keep alive the pleasant memories and strong sympathies of their college days, and to inform them of what is now taking place in the sphere of life in which, years ago, they were active participants. We shall endeavor to apprise our readers of all the occurrences of interest or importance that take place, either in College or in the town. There will be a department devoted entirely to news from the alumni. In this department will be found all the facts of interest relating to any of the alumni. We shall spare no effort to make this department of the magazine as thorough and interesting as possible, and in order to do this we ask the co-operation of the alumni themselves. There will be in each issue a compilation of general College news, and in order that this department may not be wanting in material, we shall exchange with other College publications. We hope to make the magazine interesting and profitable both to our readers and ourselves. The greater portion of the reading matter will consist of articles on religion, politics, literature, science, and art. The editorial committee will spare no effort in obtaining the best articles that can be had. We invite all the friends of the College to aid, both by contributions and subscriptions. We desire that the criticisms of our readers may be given freely and kindly, and that they will keep in mind the fact that we are new hands at the business, but expect to improve with each issue. These, with the prompt payment of dues, are all we have to ask. With this statement of our expectation and object, we submit the first number of the *LAFAYETTE MONTHLY* to the consideration and judgment of our readers, and look forward to a year of pleasant acquaintance with them.

NOTES.

By a new arrangement of the Lafayette Calendar, the Summer vacation began a month earlier this year than usual. This change enabled the students to spend the "Fourth" at home, much to the delight of themselves and the comfort of others, whose loss of sleep on the eve of Independence Day, has in former years been "due to the presence of students in College." Every one concerned expresses entire satisfaction at the change. Nine weeks gives ample time for rest, and affords to those who desire it the opportunity of engaging for a time in other pursuits. Especially did it prove grateful to those who have been accustomed to farm life. Such are usually most eager to get home in vacation. The remembrance of rural felicities works upon their poetic natures. "New mown hay" loses none of its savor by distance, nor does "golden grain" diminish in its rich splendor. But alas for sentiment in the harvest field! The "dignity of labor" and the "need of physical culture" do very well for subjects of chapel speeches, but the inspiration must come from other circumstances than the heat and toil of a harvest day. Those who worked on farms are doubtless satisfied. Others sought health and amusement in their city homes, or at the sea-shore. The latter class is represented in the MONTHLY by a letter from a student on Long Island, which we are permitted to publish. We commend it to our readers. Now we are all together again, and as we look from our sanctum window at the groups coming over the Campus we see their steps are brisk and elastic. As they come nearer we see their faces are ruddy and cheerful, their eyes bright, and we know that the time of rest from study has been a time of vigorous and healthful activity in the not less important sphere of social life.

We are unavoidably late in the issue of the first number of the monthly. No very active efforts could be made in furtherance of it till after the opening of the College year. We purpose to bring each issue as near as possible to the 15th of the month, and hereafter shall try to be more prompt.

A number of articles intended for this issue of the MONTHLY are left out for want of room.

EASTON.

Rev. Mr. KERR, of the First Presbyterian Church, has resigned his charge.

The new iron bridge over the Bushkill, leading to the cemetery, is now completed. It is a very creditable structure.

GRATEFUL.—The cool plashing of that beautiful fountain in Centre Square this hot weather.

Y. M. C. A.—An out-of-door prayer meeting is held every Sunday evening in Centre Square. Large numbers attend them. The young men of the Association are active and energetic, and seem determined to do good. Among their other noticeable enterprises is a prison prayer meeting and a prospective course of lectures. We understand that the list of lecturers embraces the name of JOHN B. GOUGH.

Messrs. DRAKE & HULICK are erecting an iron-front building on the site of the American Hotel.

LAFAYETTE.

Rev. H. S. OSBORN, LL.D., has resigned the chair of Mining and Metallurgy in Lafayette, and goes to Miami University, Oxford, O. His place in Lafayette will be filled by R. W. RAYMOND, PH. D., editor of the *Journal of Mining*, New York, and U. S. Mineralogist for the Western Territories.

JUSTUS M. SILLIMAN, class of 1870, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, has been chosen Adjunct Professor of Mining and Metallurgy, vice E. S. MOFFAT, resigned.

Professor LEAMAN is pursuing his usual courses of Lectures on Anatomy and Health. The senior class have this year the advantage of his instruction during the entire session. Among the many interesting specimens made use of by the Professor, in this department, is a valuable Manikin brought from Paris by Dr. CATTEL, on his return from Europe last year.

The two hundred and twenty-seven steps mounting from the foot of Third street to the terrace crowning the hill in front of East College, have been removed in most part, and a very beautiful and durable winding path substituted for them. The lower flight remains, however, and is to be of iron. This is one of the many improvements that are being rapidly made about the College.

A larger number of students entered Lafayette this year than any former year in the history of the institution. They are distributed to the classes as follows: Freshmen, 74; Sophomores, 12; Juniors, 3.

Lafayette has a student from Siam. His name is NEI CHU, or, as he prefers to be known here, CHU MCFARLANE. He is preparing for the Mission work in his own country, is a pious, diligent, and gentlemanly young man.

The Boat Club of '72 is now an institution of eight months' standing, and in that time has demonstrated the advantages of that kind of exercise, and has also given abundant proof of the enterprise of the class. Their beautiful boat "Nettle" has now a companion, the "Cattell," which arrived and was put on the Lehigh only a few days ago. It was mainly by the efforts of '72 that the trustees were interested in this subject, and we are happy to learn that they are now about to build a *boat house* for us.

The first base-ball match of the year was played Wednesday, 17th inst., on the College grounds, between the first nine of '73 and a picked nine of '74. It resulted in a score of nineteen to twenty-three in favor of '73. The Freshmen had never practised on the ground and were not familiar with each others' style of playing. Taking this into consideration, the score indicates a hopeful career for '74 in base ball.

We clip a few interesting statistics of the Class of 1870, from the *Reporter*:

Number at gradation, 19; number at entering, 42; Died, 1; Expelled, 1. Age at gradation—oldest, 27; youngest, 19. Average, 22.

Height—tallest, 6 feet, 1 inch; shortest, 5 feet, 5 inches. Average height, 5 feet, $9\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

Weight—heaviest, 173 pounds; lightest, $118\frac{1}{4}$ pounds. Average weight, $142\frac{1}{2}$ pounds.

Number of corns—greatest, 12; least, 0. Total, 76. Average, 4.

Number of swimmers, 17.

Number of skaters, 17.

Number spectacted, 3.

Number having false teeth, 3.

Number bandy-legged.

Number pigeon-toed, 2.

Curly heads, 5.

Classical, 14.

Scientific, 5.

Where rooming—E. C., 14; B. H., 2; N. H., 2; M. H., 2.

Distance from home—greatest, 850 miles; least, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile. Average, $137\frac{1}{4}$ miles.

Number of lady acquaintances in Easton—greatest, 120; least, 2. Total, 576. Average, $30\frac{1}{2}$.

Female suffrage—*pro*, 5; *con*, 11; "on the fence," 2.

Politics—republicans, 12; democrats, 7.

States represented—Pennsylvania, 14; New Jersey, 3; Maryland, 1; Illinois, 1.

Whiskers—thin kind, 7; full, 2; moustache, 2; goatee, 1; Burnside, 1; promising, 4; presbyterians, 1; microscopic, 1.

Matrimonial—married, 1; engaged, 1; chances tip top, 1; dim, 1; unsusceptible, 3; sus., but hopeless, 1; never exposed, 1; exposed but escaped, 1; heartless, 1; uncertain, 1.

Intended occupations—ministers, 6; lawyers, 7; tutors, 3; teachers, 1; mining engineer, 1; civil engineer, 1. (One has "two irons in the fire.")

ALUMNI RECORD.

[Under this head we propose to give all such personal and literary notes, pertaining to those who have been educated at Lafayette, as may be brought to our attention; and we shall, therefore, welcome any items or reminiscences that fall under the notice of former students of our College.]

Alden, '58.—Wm. L. Alden, Esq., of the class of '58, is associate-editor of the *New York Citizen and Round Table*, and editorial writer for the *New York World*. Office, No. 32 Beekman street, N. Y.

Alexander, '58.—Rev. Wm. Alexander, D.D., formerly President of Carrol College, Wis., is now pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of San Jose, California.

Colt, '41.—Rev. Samuel F. Colt, of the class of '41, has left his post as Principal of the Susquehanna Collegiate Institute, at Towanda, Pa., to become pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Wysox, Pa.

Clyde, '66.—Rev. John C. Clyde has accepted a call to the Presbyterian pastorate at Shenandoah, Pa.

Dorris, '40.—Col. William Dorris, of the Huntingdon County Bar, at the last term of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court, argued a case, in the decision of which extended popular interest has been manifested. It will doubtless be often quoted as a precedent in actions for accidental damage, as it aims to draw the line between *remote* and *proximate* causes of injury, a distinction not heretofore settled in American law practice. Sparks from a locomotive belonging to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company had set fire to a shed near the track at Mill Creek; sparks from the blazing shed, in turn, borne by a high wind, caused the destruction of a hotel two hundred feet distant. The claim of the hotel proprietor against the railroad for damages was resisted by its attorney, Col. Dorris, who was sustained by the opinion of the Chief Justice, in the position that the Company was answerable only for the burning of the shed, and not for the further conflagration (promoted by high wind), of which the locomotive had furnished but the *remote* cause.

Dusinberre, '61.—Died at Bedford, N. Y., July , 1870, of Daniel S. Dusinberre, of the class of '61. He was at the time of his death, and had been for some years previous, Principal of a very flourishing male and female Seminary in Bedford, N. Y. His family at the time of his death, consisted of a wife and two children.

Everett, '57.—Wm. Smiley Everett, Esq., of St. Joseph, is Vice-President of the State Sunday-School Association of Missouri, for the coming year.

Hamburger, '56.—Hon. H. Hamburger, on the 15th of June, in the Franklin Street Synagogue, in Philadelphia, led beneath the hymeneal canopy, Miss Madge Elias, a youthful and attractive bride, for whom Judge

H. did well to wait as long—counting the years from his graduation to matrimony—as the time that Jacob served for his Rachel.

Heckman, '44.—Rev. George C. Heckman, D.D., of Albany, has accepted the Presidency of Hanover College, Ind.

Kennedy, '39.—Rev. James F. Kennedy, of Chambersburg, on July 5th, was elected Professor of the Classics in the Wilson (female) College. Though deprived of eyesight, he is experienced in teaching, and skillful in the Greek accent and kindred minutiae.

Manual, '65.—Rev. John Manual, of the Corisco Mission, in Africa, since the death of his wife, has become so much enfeebled as to render his return to America necessary, at least for a time.

Mills, '53.—Rev. Charles R. Mills, missionary to China, is now visiting in this country.

Newton, '46.—Rev. Thos. H. Newton, late of Carlinville, Ill., and formerly Chaplain of the Seaman's Bethel at St. Louis, received the degree of M.D. in July, and will practice medicine at Camden, N. J.

Reid, '64.—Married, at Philadelphia, Pa., June 15th, 1870, Alfred P. Reid, Esq., Attorney-at-Law, West Chester, Pa., to Miss Emma Bowman, of Byberry, Philadelphia. Mr. Reid was a few weeks ago elected Chairman of the Republican County Committee of Chester County, Pa.

Richards, '64.—John C. Richards, M.D., of Lock Haven, Pa., married in July, Miss Van Syckel, of Milford, N. J.

Schultze, '62.—Wm. C. Schultze, M.D., is engaged in the practice of medicine at Marengo, Marengo County, Iowa.

Stem, '38.—Benj. F. Stem, A.M., for some years connected with the Treasury Department, at Washington, D. C., has opened a classical and mathematical school in Easton.

Tully, '71.—Wm. K. Tully, of Belvidere, N. J., formerly connected with the class of '71, is a candidate for the office of Superintendent of Common Schools of Warren County, N. J.

Class of '70.—Members of this class are teaching as follows, most of them in private seminaries, viz: J. H. Brensinger, at Phillipsburg, N. J.; L. W. Doty, at Newton, N. J.; T. Jacobson, at Hazleton; S. H. Kaercher, at West Chester, and W. S. Roney, at Andalusia College, Pa. W. G. Heller is engineering on the Hazleton Railroad.

OTHER COLLEGES.

The Rev. J. C. Bowdon, D.D., of Evansville, Ind., has been elected President of the Lincoln University.

Rev. Geo. P. Hays has accepted the Presidency of Washington and Jefferson College.

Dr. Coppee, President of Lehigh University, returned from a six months tour of Europe, about six weeks ago.

A. Watson Atwood, of Philadelphia, has been elected Professor of Belles Lettres and Lecturer on English Literature in Bordentown Female College.

The class of 1822, at Brown University, had at graduation thirty men; of these, twenty are still alive and have met once in every five years since graduating.

Prof. Jeffries, of Wooster University, who has lately been travelling in Greece, is teaching the students of Wooster University to read and speak Modern Greek.

Prof. J. C. Willis, A. M., has been chosen President of Central College, and R. W. Jones, Professor of Mathematics in the same institution.

Prof. G. S. Morris has been elected to the chair of Modern Languages in the University of Michigan, Prof. Evans having resigned.

Prof. O. Beatty has been elected President of Centre College, Kentucky. Prof. Beatty has been connected with this institution for several years, and is said to have the confidence of the friends of the College.

John Trowbridge has been elected Assistant Professor of Physics in Harvard College; Dr. Wm. Lusk, Lecturer in the Medical School during the ensuing year; S. H. Palmer, Tutor in Greek for three years; C. J. White, Assistant Professor of Mathematics; Rev. F. H. Hedge, D.D., Professor of Ecclesiastical History; and N. S. J. Green, Instructor in Political Economy for the ensuing year.

The chair of Philology and Modern Languages in Washington College, St. Louis, is to be filled by Prof. Leopold Noa, a native of Berlin and a graduate of Berlin University.

Ladies are hereafter to be admitted to the law department of the University of Chicago, on the same terms as gentlemen. Two fair pleaders have already graduated from this institution.

Rev. A. F. Fullerton, formerly of Walnut Hills, but now Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Springfield, Ohio, has been elected Professor of the English Language and Literature in Wooster University.

Princeton College—The whole number of students in Princeton is 357. Of these, 77 are Seniors, 93 Juniors, 86 Sophomores, and 101 Freshmen. 142 have entered this term as follows: Juniors, 11; Sophomores, 30; Freshmen, 101. The chapel has been enlarged so as to accommodate 95 more students. Dickinson Hall is now finished, and its Lecture Rooms being used. The work on Reunion Hall is progressing rapidly, and the College grounds are being laid out with care.

Wooster University—The dedication of the University buildings and the inauguration of the President and Faculty took place on Wednesday, the 7th inst., in University Grove. The Inaugural Address of President Lord is said to have been very able. It was followed by an elegant speech from Senator Sherman, of Ohio, short speeches from others, a history of the founding of the institution, etc. The University building is large and finely situated, commanding a view of fifteen or twenty miles to the East, South and West. Its cost was over \$150,000. The entire endowment fund of the institution, including buildings, &c., is over \$400,000.

Hamilton College—Prof. Upson, D.D., has retired from the chair of Logic, Rhetoric and Elocution, which he had filled for twenty-five years. Prof. S. D. Wilcox, of the Class of 66, late Prof. of Rhetoric and Elocution in Roberts' College, Constantinople, has been elected to fill the vacant chair. Rev. A. B. Hopkins has been promoted from Assistant Professor of Latin to the rank of full Professor. Chester Huntingdon, formerly Tutor, has been elected to the Chair of Natural Philosophy.

PARTIAL LIST OF DEGREES CONFERRED IN 1870.

- Franklin and Marshal College, A. B. 14.
 Williams' College, A. B. 37.
 Rutgers' College, A. B. 37.
 Brown University, A. B. 48; B. P. 7.
 Lehigh University, first commencement, graduates 8; A. B. 2; C. E. 2; M. E. 2; A. C. 2.
 Lincoln University, Oxford, Pa. (colored), A. B. 10.
 West Point Graduated Cadets, 57.
 Cornell University, A. B. 8; B. P. 6; B. S. 9; C. E. 1.
 Columbia College, A. B. 30; School of Mines, 8.
 Miami University, A. B. 25.
 Pennsylvania College, A. B. 18.
 Washington and Jefferson College, A. B. 7; B. S. 3.
 Princeton College, A. B. 83.
 Yale College, A. B. 113.
 Harvard College, A. B. 128; LL.D. 58; B. S. 2; M. D. 24; E. M. 4.

THEOLOGICAL SEMINARIES.

Rev. Joseph Haven D.D., who is now traveling in Europe, has resigned his professorship in the Chicago Theological Seminary on account of ill-health.

The Rev. Mr. McMullin and Rev. Dr. Archibald have accepted the professorships to which they were elected in the Danville Theological Seminary.

Dr. Hitchcock has returned from his European trip much invigorated, to resume his duties in Union Theological Seminary, N. Y.

The theological seminary at Alexandria, Va., received the liberal donation of \$100,000 from A. S. P. Dodge, of New York.

The Rev. Jas. McCosh, D.D., LL.D., will deliver a course of lectures on the Evidences of Christianity, in Union Theological Seminary, the coming winter.

The Rev. J. E. Latimer, D.D., has been chosen to fill the chair of Historic Theology in the Boston Theological Seminary.

Princeton Theological Seminary.—The fall term of the Princeton Theological Seminary opened on Thursday, September 1st. Forty-five students have entered, and eight or ten more are expected in a few days. The opening lecture was delivered by Prof. Jas. C. Moffat, D.D. Its subject was Universities. The Dr. gave a very interesting and learned account of the origin and influence of Universities in Europe during the middle ages. He then gave his views of American Universities as they are and as they should be, and closed his lecture with some very good advice to young men who are preparing for the learned professions under professors. The address throughout was full of interest, and was listened to with close attention by the entire audience.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

At the late reunion of the Edwards family, a resolution was passed to erect a monument to Jonathan Edwards, at the cost of \$3,000.

The Methodists are about to open a seminary for young ladies and gentlemen in Salt Lake City, Utah. They also propose building a new church in Brigham's dominion.

A scientific congress is to be formed of the geologists and paleontologists of Switzerland, Italy, France, and Germany, for the purpose of studying the natural phenomena of the Swiss Alps.

A newly-discovered poem, Li Sao, written in the Chinese language three hundred years before Christ, is said to prove that the existence of America was known to the Chinese at that time.

A movement is being set on foot in Europe, headed by Dr. Wolf, of Zurich, and others, in favor of the decimal division of time.

Congress at its last session appropriated \$50,000 for the purchase of a new telescope for the National Observatory at Washington, D. C. The authorities of the Observatory have contracted with A. Clarke & Sons, of Cambridgeport, Mass., for the construction of the instrument. The telescope is to be a refractor, with an object glass of twenty inches diameter, and will require four years for its completion.

Cyrus H. McCormick, of New York, has contracted with Clarke & Sons, of Cambridgeport, Mass., to make a telescope of a similar size with the one to be made for the National Observatory, for \$50,000 in gold. Owing to the money being gold, the instrument will doubtless be finer than that ordered for the National Observatory. The object glasses of these instruments will be, it is said, the largest in the world.

The following is a game of Chess played between a member of the class of '72 and one of '71, who was blindfolded :

BLACK. (blindfolded.)

- (1). K. P. 2 sq.
- (2). K. B. to Q. B. 4th.
- (3). Q. P. 1 sq.
- (4). Q. B. P. 1 sq.
- (5). K. Kt. to R. R. 3d.
- (6). Q. to K. B. 3d.
- (7). Q. to K. B. 5th.
- (8). Q. B. to K. 3d.
- (9). K. Kt. to its 5th.
- (10). K. B. takes Q. B. P. (ch.)
- (11). K. B. to Q. B. 5th.
- (12). K. Kt. to K. R. 3d.
- (13). Q. B. to K. Kt. 5th (ch.)
- (14). Q. B. takes Q.
- (15). K. B. takes Q. B.
- (16). Q. takes K. Kt.
- (17). Q. takes K. B.
- (18). Q. takes P.
- (19). K. Kt. takes Q. Kt.
- (20). K. Kt. takes K. R. P.
- (21). K. to K. B.
- (22). K. R. to K. Kt. sq.
- (23). K. to K. 2 sq.
- (24). P takes P.
- (25). Q. R. P. 2 sq.
- (26). Kt. to K. B. 6th sq. (ch.)

WHITE.

- (1). K. P. 2 sq.
- (2). K. Kt. to K. B. 3d.
- (3). Q. Kt. to Q. R. 3d.
- (4). Q. P. 1 sq.
- (5). K. Kt. to its 5th.
- (6). Q. to K. B. 3d.
- (7). Q. to K. Kt. 3d.
- (8). Q. Kt. to Q. B. 4th.
- (9). Q. to Q. B. 3d.
- (10). K. to Q. sq.
- (11). Q. B. to K. 3d sq.
- (12). Q. to K. R. 5th.
- (13). K. B. to K. 2d.
- (14). K. B. takes Q. B.
- (15). Q. Kt. takes K. B.
- (16). K. to Q. 2d.
- (17). K. Kt. P. 2 sq.
- (18). Q. Kt. takes Q.
- (19). Q. R. to K. Kt. sq.
- (20). K. R. takes K. Kt. P.
- (21). Q. R. to K. Kt. sq.
- (22). K. R. takes K. R. (ch.)
- (23). Q. P. to Q. 4th.
- (24). K. to Q. 3d.
- (25). K. takes K. P.
- (26). White retires.