"IS EUROPE TENDING TO REPUBLICANISM?"

The public mind should be disposed of the prejudices which unsettle us on this question. Let it not be influenced by stories of faction and rebellion, evils which belong not to Europe, but mark the history of all governments. Nature in America is different from the nature in Europe—political principles do not pass from one to another, so far as a person may be a citizen of a republic—a person may be a citizen of a state; there is the same evil. We do not argue that the design of forming a Republic has never existed in the mind of a single European, nor do we affirm that there has never been a tendency to Republicanism in Europe, but we do contend, and we think we can successfully demonstrate, that Europe is not now tending to Republicanism.

All history, tradition, and experience, have combined to set up the government of Europe as the seat of Monarchy, and circumstances have given to her crown the special character which they are so proudly broach. The subject, who would wish to Cloudesley, has enlarged the enrichment of ideas, and thought was thereafter gradually suggested. They drew out society with all of its ideal forms from that chiseled atmosphere which formerly surrounded it, and they united it into a vast and massive broad sphere. They gave Europe the masters which has developed the most powerful of governments—Monarchy. It was from such favorable auspices that Monarchy increased its strength; and it is today recognized as the most stable of governments. Throughout Europe we find it paramount, and recognized as the most permanent of all governmental establishments. It is a system which has endeavored itself to the most diverse situations—to civilization and barbarism, to the most peaceful races as in China, and to those in which a warlike spirit predominates.

Prof. Grinnell, speaking of this says: "Monarchy is the personification of legitimate sovereignty—of the collective will and aggregate wisdom of a people—of whatever which is essentially reasonable, enlightened, just, impartial; which knows need of political, and although by the title of legitimate Monarchy, carried by these conditions, it has the right to govern, to rule the people. The truth in the character of Monarchy, and Europe has given her unceasing adhesion to it. But for this traditional legitimacy, sage philosophers, teachers, and even the people themselves would not have believed in it, and would not have maintained its authority.

Monarchy and society grew together, their progress being in unison, and "with every advantage that society made towards its definite and modern character, Monarchy increased and prospered," so the world had resolved its consummation, when there remained no longer any decisive and important elements, but those of the people and their government. Monarchy rested securely—Monarchy became their government.

It is a universal fact in history, that the best form of government for any particular country is that which the events of its history have given it; since those established according to its history are sure to last, and those that last are those to which the people cling with unyielding tenacity. The people of Europe have entertained Monarchy for centuries, and have seen their happiness, prosperity, and renown "grow with its growth," and strengthen with its strength. Its broad basis overthrown by the pusillanimous party, is not to be determined and utilized. Upon the principle is based, and is not a social evil, but a civic evil. It is this that greives the rulers and decorates the altars, before which they bow in adoration. The events of the last few years both in France and Spain have shown that the commonwealth must necessarily follow an attempt to establish Republican form of government in the old Monarchical States. It is a historical fact, that governments which are the creatures of theory are but transient, while those which are the product of history endure. The political system is not formed on any abstract theory, but on the practical needs of the time and place. In France and Spain, we saw in 1872 and 1874, the strange sight of men where the "Republic appeared in every national document, on every coin and every stamp, but where France only called a Republic, and Spain only named a Constitution. Even in times when religious ideas predominated the "habitual contemplation of the nature of God, impelled mankind towards the Monarchical system." When the influence of priests prevailed in society, the habits of thinking under the name of law, the nature of the legitimate sovereignty was favorable to the dogmas of its personification in the institution of Monarchy. The attentive application of the human mind to the contemplation of the nature and qualities of the legitimate sovereignty, has always given strength and consideration to it, and its image and its center around which society coalesces for the purpose, for if other nations, the Roman Empire, being set at naught by the combined forces of the earth, could not have stood for fifteen centuries unworsened and unaltered, regardless of the sight of its deadliest foes.

Having shewn the permanency of Monarchy, its principal and how generated and held by the people as the best form of government, and the one of their choices, and that to embrace its principles, is not to retrograde, but to march onward with the mighty strides peculiar to itself, sharing all the advantages of society, we must now speak of the political issues in Russia, Austria, Turkey, Spain, and France.

The Reverend Chromer tells us that these countries are, in their best forms, unlimited Monarchies. In Russia, no one dynasty is determined to hold, and to rule its own—its rightful country. The legsions of autocrats are innumerable. They "will retain these over the hereditary and national government." Out of her sixty millions of inhabitants, thirty-five millions wander in monastic communities, in the ruler's state of degradation and barbarism. The kingdoms, governments, circles, and communities of Austria, pay the strictest deference to their Emperor, the absolute Monarch of their nationalities. The brave Kowenians, with his few confederates, are having fallen victims on the pyre of their repudiated ambition, furnish such an example of the folly of invading imperial power, that the people dare not, if inclined, murmur at the imperious mandates of their sovereign.

The government of Turkey is administered under the guidance of the religious code given by Mahomed in his Koran. Her Sultan possesses "unlimited authority"—not only over the people, but also over their property. Her people, the Castigniungs, Egyptians, Ethiopians, Moorishmen and Syrians are profess Monarchs, the most degraded of earth's inhabitants, blasted by the storms of dependence, dependency and corruption on the part of the people; tyranny and licentiousness on the part of their rulers.

In Spain and France, there has been a spirit hostile to absolute monarchy, but not originating with the body politic; it sprang from the rulers who fortered that they were the base-born offspring of a connection of "Church and State," that walked abroad and assumed to itself the attributes of the archon of the state. It was this that grievous the rulers and decorated the altars, before which they bowed in adoration. The events of the last few years in both have shown that the commonwealth must necessarily follow an attempt to establish Republican form of government in the old Monarchical States.

It is a historical fact, that governments which are the
In the fourth century, before the Christian era, all Europe west of the Rhine, and as far south as the Po, was Celtic; between the Rhine and the Vistula, the tribes were German; while the Slavonic tribes had already settled in what is now Southern Russia.

Let us fix our attention upon the German tribes, as they were immediately to assume a conspicuous role in the grand dramas of progress. By the amalgamations of neighboring tribes, by the enforced contact between those tribes, and for centuries, with occasional fierce interludes, they were involved in long and bloody wars. While Rome was in the zenith of her glory and held them in subjection, the Germans rapidly developed their resources, and made great improvements in commercial intercourse, as well between their own provinces, as with neighboring tribes. Thus becoming aware of the unsurpassed richness of their land, they constantly improved in intelligence and civilization. Tradition and all reliable historical accounts affirm that the Germans were, from the earliest period of their history, a warlike and aristocratic people. They honored the institution of marriage to the extent that those who proved unfaithful to the marriage vow were punished with death. Women were considered the equals of men, and in the government of domestic affairs, possessed undisputed sway. Rome, on the other hand, was now on a gradual decline from long continued wars, and the decay of Roman ideas. The Western Empire, which had conquered the world with its arms, and instructed mankind with its wisdom, was overrun and subdued by the Germans. Thus began the period known as the Dark Ages, comprising ten centuries. During this period Europe was plunged in the grossness of ignorance, superstition, and barbarism. But after a careful analysis it will be found that this state of things was absolutely essential to the world's progress. Just anterior to this time the state of morals generally was growing perceptibly degenerate. Though Rome and one or two other nations were greatly enlightened in literature, arts and sciences, yet the rest of the world was in comparative ignorance. The Church was gradually losing its former purity, and religion was becoming corrupted into a degrading superstition. It was necessary that the world should be emancipated from old modes of thought, and freed from habits of life and government to which it had been subjected for centuries. It was simply turning of the old structure preparatory to the erection of the new. During the Dark Ages the political condition of Europe was characterized by a fearful state of anarchy, violence and rapine.

But a new era was instituted with the Crusades. In 1077 Jerusalem was captured by the Saracens, who were induced to permit Christians to visit the city. When the Turks possessed it in 1600, however, Christian visitors were no longer safe, and the determine of pilgrimage threatened the dissemination of what was regarded in that benighted age as sacred duty. Peter the Hermit, a native of Amiens, France, having returned from an unfortunate pilgrimage to the East, preached with zeal; the idea of a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, and called upon the people for vengeance. All Christendom became imbued with a spirit of fanatical enthusiasm. The Pepe proclaimed absolution for all manner of crimes—even for perjury, bigamy and murder. The armies of Europe were swollen by leaguers; men of every station flocked to the camp; many with the hope of plunder, all eager for adventure, and assured of eternal salvation. The armies before returning were greatly reduced in numbers, and thus Europe became happily delivered of a large part of the scum of her society. The first Crusade was accomplished in 1099, the second in 1144, and the third in 1189. Two of the others were converted, but ended in total failure. These mad enterprises, though the offspring of fanaticism and superstition, effected a powerful influence in producing a great and beneficial change in the aspect of society. At the beginning of the Crusades, the Feudal System prevailed throughout Europe. These barons who participated in them were compelled to dispose of their territory in order to obtain money for the purpose of conveying their forces over the seas; but the necessity of their equipment was weakened, while the lower classes became possessed of property, influence and a spirit of independance. Kings also raised money by selling privileges and immunities to cities, as the right of electing their own magistrates, and governing themselves by their own municipal laws. The manners of the European gentry, just preceding the Crusades, were rough and unpleasant; while the mode of life was coarse and gross. A gradual improvement became now visible. Her commerce had been conducted on a very limited scale; now it began to assume immense proportions. The advantages of water transportation became perceptible, ships and navigation were encouraged; the arts were patronized, and though immediately injurious to literature and religion, the Crusades were ultimately beneficial.

On casting a retrospective glance “through the corridors of time” at this and succeeding ages, we behold a bright flood of light suddenly bursting upon the earth, that through the medium of the Revolution of 1789 and the American Independance, has lighted the world so far. This followed in rapid succession the invention of the mariner’s compass, the discovery of gun powders, introducing a new mode of warfare, and adding new lustre to the truth that war is a citizen; the art of printing, which rendered such a powerful impetus to literature and science, and the discovery of America, the Reformation, and various other events, of such enormous import, as to require no mention in detail. Since the dawn of America, the Nations of the world have been harrassed by the continual upheavals of the smouldering fires of freedom. Noticeable instances are the French Revolution, the intestine wars in Europe; the tendencies of the American nations; the freedom of Mexico, and the adoption by her of a democratic form of government; the emancipation of slavery, the general abolition of Slavery, etc. Within the last few years, China and Japan have joined hands with the family of nations and are already sending sons abroad to be educated. We are now at such an advanced stage of civilization, that war must soon be abandoned. The last Franco-Prussian war has already demonstrated the fact that war is too scientific and too expensive. And we may hope that at an early day the quarrels of nations may be universally settled by arbitration.

During the last century, the labors of English and American missionaries in Africa and the heathen isles of the sea point their regeneration at no very distant day. With the civilization of Africa, the light of the Gospel has upon the heathenized nations, and before it the clouds of ignorance and barbarous liberality recede and drift away into the shades of oblivion.

The application of steam and invention of telegraphy in modern days, setting at defiance time and distance, and bringing the world together in a neighborhood, as we have seen, are of great importance in leading mankind to be fully realized. Had the intention been made a century ago, that it was possible for man to travel at the rate of 100 miles in a salamander, it would have been accepted as a chimera. And the idea of holding concert with our embassies by means of messages, which, in velocity equate to air, and almost equal thought itself, is still even more astonishing. One of the main causes for future feared will be the means of safe navigation in the air. We may expect to traverse the air with as much comparative safety as we now plow the bosom of the ocean, or dash over the rail. Truly an outlook of grandeur is before us. Whether are we drifting?

"O Heaven! that one might rest the foot of Fame Upon the daisies of the peace Of Make mountains level,"

ARAB.
EFFECTIVE ORATORY.

Having, in our previous articles on this subject, considered the importance, the nature, and the history of the art of Oratory, we shall now treat of some of the most important elements of Effective Delivery.

1. The first of these which we deem it important to mention, is a cordial bent, the part of the student of oratory, to excel in this art, and a firm persuasion that the desired end is attainable. "Card hand font, happy heart!" is a maxim which deserves to be written, as with the praetor's hand upon the head of every student's mind. "Attempt great things, expect great things," an exhortation as applicable to the student, in his aspirations after distinction in the art of eloquence, as it was originally to the immortal Carlyle and his associates. When the project of establishing a Christian Mission in India was the subject of their passionate denouncements. They can because they think they can, is the well-known declaration of Virgil, respecting the earnestness in the trial of their strength with formidable competitors. And this saying of the ancient sage, has peculiar force when applied to those who aspire after distinction in the art of Effective Eloquence. The familiar adage, "Amor victoriæ metis," is scarcely more true, than that labor, also, conquers all things. The artful success of many who have struggled to distinguish themselves in this accomplishment, whose natural genius was only discouraging, shows how others are in their efforts to attain it. The praiseworthy efforts of ancient orators furnish a striking illustration of the truth and importance of this remark. Demosthenes had several natural impediments to overcome before he reached the summit of his renown as an effective speaker. One of the things he learned was to conquer his stammering. He went out one day with his father and when they had gone a little way he said to his father, looking at the sea, "I also wish to speak as you do," and his father replied, "Can you not speak as I do?" and his son replied, "I shall speak as you do, but not today." And this is an instance of the truth of the saying: "Nothing is impossible for them who will not be defeated by the impossibility of their undertaking it, but to those who wait for chances and difficulties and impossibilities, all is impossible."

The first lesson taught to the student of oratory, is to acquire a correct pronunciation. This is an essential part of the art, and requires great attention and study. The student should carefully observe the pronunciation of experienced orators, and endeavor to imitate their intonation. The study of the accents of language should be another important lesson. The student should also be acquainted with the various meanings of words, and the power of modifying their significance according to the context.

2. Another ingredient of Effective Oratory, is a proper familiarity with the rules of an impressionable audience, and a careful observation of the best living models of eloquence, whether of public or private life. If we would speak well, we must have a deep respect to eloquence. Our pronunciations must be correct; our articulation accurate; our enunciation just; our emphasis proper; our cadence agreeable; our pauses impressive; and our gestures appropriate. Carelessness in these particulars, are deemed by the student, as the main source of the infirmities of eloquence, which, if not carefully attended to, will, in time, ruin the whole efficacy of the voice of the speaker, and prejudice the minds of the hearers against the wisdom of the orator. It does not matter whether the audience be great or small, for the success of the orator depends upon the success of the speaker, and the success of the speaker depends upon the success of the audience.

3. It is also an essential ingredient of Effective Elocution that the speaker be one of absorbing interest. Unless the speaker be himself deeply interested in his subject, he cannot awaken any great concern in the minds of his hearers. All high eloquence must be the offspring of passion. This makes every man persuasive, and gives a force to his genius which it can not otherwise possess. Demosthenes first tried his powers in an action against his guardians for their misappropriation of the management of the trust confided to them; and the deep interest which he felt in the cause, rendered his efforts against these fraudulents useless, completely successful. But a far nobler field was opened to him when he came to oppose, with vigor and zeal, the infamous designs of Philip, of Macedon. To make the integration of his arguments against the public enemy of the liberties of Greece, and to guard them effectually against the insidious measures by which that crafty prince endeavored to lay them asleep to danger, gave full play to his genius, and called forth his noblest efforts in Effective Eloquence.

His Olynthics and Philippics are, unquestionably, his noblest efforts in this department of the art of eloquence. What was it but the momentous nature of his subject, and his earnest concern about it, that gave Daniel Webster his world-wide celebrity, as a Statesman and orator, when he startled the assembled multitudes of South Carolina nullification, and triumphed, so gallantly, over her most accomplished debater? And what was it but the all-absorbing interest which he felt in the success of his comprehensive measures, and his unrelenting efforts to accomplish his purpose, that made the Union, that enabled Henry Clay to bear off the pains of Effective Eloquence from his illustrious comrades, to make his name a household word in every dwelling in the land, and ere a monument to his memory reared in the midst of the skies? And the same was the case with various other great men of whom we have spoken, and the world was the worse for their absence.

4. Another element of Effective Oratory, is a thorough acquaintance with the subject to be discussed. No man can speak well who is not familiar with his subject. "It should be the first study of his life," to address a popular assembly, to be properly master of the business on which he is to speak; to be well provided with matter and argument; and to rest upon these the chief stress. This will give to his discourses an air of importance and strength, which is a powerful instrument of persuasion. It is obvious that upon this, too, that Demosthenes and Cicero labored their renowned addresses with the utmost care, from the structure of the individual portions and their combination, to the choice of a word and the composition of a sentence. It has been said that "the secret of the productions of the oratoric art, is wrought in every part with the nicest skill of workmanship, and in the hands of a carefullycomposed union of completed parts into one whole, is not inferior to the most finished epic poem or tragedy."
The University Monthly. 

EDUCATION TO THE INTEREST OF THE EAST TENNESSEE UNIVERSITY, AND THE LITERARY SOCIETIES.

EDITORS: 

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KNOXVILLE, TENN., MARCH 24, 1876.

THE TIMES.

S. G. H.

Goldsmith says: "The rise or decline of literature is little dependent on any great act either from the vicissitudes of nature, or from some great political event. The true workings of our Republican principles cannot lead astray."

The Philo Society gives a literary entertainment on the 16th of April; order of exercises as follows:

Quizler—H. L. McChesney
Question for Debate—Resolved, That the career of Cramwell was not beneficial to the world.

Affirmative—Negative:
Walter Coker...J. D. Martin
J. A. P. Campbell, Jr...T. P. Degrassoefell
Essayer—Alex Shepperd
Decider—W. H. Jones
Select Reader—John Bali.

The Chi Delta Society of E. T. University will give an exhibition on next Saturday afternoon at 2:30, in the College Chapel. The public are cordially invited.

The silver cornet band will discourse sweet music on the occasion. The order of exercises and performances as follows: Ode, A. H. Hylas; Essayist, W. K. Ross; Debaters, Affirmative, J. B. Frizler and E. W. Austen; Negative, S. J. Mcdermott and S. H. Young; Declamers, C. J. Revelst and A. L. Hill.

NOTES ON EXCHANGES.

The College Herald, of Lewi, is a new EX, and we confess to being more pleased with it. Extremely neat in appearance, its articles correspond in weight. The writer of the editorial is plainly one of talent. The only objection we can present is that the general literary department—as go to quality—is hardly sufficient in quantity.

The Neterion, Appleton, Wis., having us with its inartificial demands, judged past—"good"—and interspersed at significant "Miss" for the names of five of the editors or creators. "Waiting is pretty.—Post-Graduate Study Abroad" excellent. "Love of Discipline." It's a postcard, as Portrayed in his Poetry. "Toward the Ideal"—all excellent. Take courage—a good beginning.

The Berkeleyian, with one exception perhaps, is the best exchange we have.

From the humble one of the reply of the Southern Collegian of March 11, to the Obihe Index, it appears that it has been "considered." We shall look hereafter—from this experience—to see the Collegian retain some of that sarcasm (supposed to be meant for us) to which it has treated and mystified the College papers.

We are not at all surprised that many of our exchanges are "sweet" on the Paper Miscellany.

From the amount of sweetness that paper represents, it is indeed a suitable object to which to deliver "sweet talk."
LOCAL.

What are you going to write upon?

What are you going to write upon;

For the fourteenth of June?

No mere Felixians!

Why don't the Sophs, and Juniors raise a hop?

What is the worst sort of a nap to take? Belknap.

The Senior's propose to go into "exclusive" next June.

A leap year necktie for gentlemen—a lady's sleeve.—Ex.

Who'll put Tommy Watkins to bed now since Gordon has left?

What has become of the Martha Washington correspondence? We haven't heard of a single engagement.

Matrimonialities are working slow in—just now, and it's leap year too! Where's the girls?

Noah's ark was made of gopher wood, while Joan, of Arc, was made of Orleans.—Ex.

When should we look to see a man with three heads? When he has got a little behind-hand.—Ex.

Our young men go to worship to hear the old hymns, but they generally go home with the young girls.—Ex.

If ever you should come to Knoxville stop at the Academy gates. There is some writing there which will long memory.

Lieutenant A. H. Nave, U. S. A., our Commandant, is expected back by the 20th inst. He will be universally welcomed.

The E. T. U. Band is quite a success. With very little practice, they play several pieces, and hereafter will perform at all our parades.

The Juniors are going to dispense with the usual exhibition this year, wash to the regret of the Sophos, who were perhaps entitled to some fun at their expense.

Last year we had a Lamb at school; this term we have one Yee and one Flees, but quite a number of bucks, but no sleep at last, we hope.

Because a young lady has "the light fantastic" on her head you need not expect to see her walk out.

If a young lady wishes a young gentleman to kiss her what papers should she mention? No Spectator, as Observer, but as many Times as you please.—Ex.

The Young Men's Christian Association, at E. T. U., is in a prosperous condition, and the weekly attendance is very good with prospects brightening.

The "Boys," with the help of certain other people, propose to have a slight tripping of the light fantastic every Friday evening after parade.

With the return of pleasant weather, we hope to see the ball clubs and the bowling crews again put in operation. There is nothing like physical exercise, boys,

in another part of this issue will be found a reply to our communication of last issue, objecting to some structures made upon the "Vandalism of the German Troops."

We often hear complaints from the ladies in regard to the manner in which the "boys" crowd around the bulletin boards Friday evenings, and obstruct the entrance to the center building.—University Rumor.

Some of "Prof. Bailey's Cadets" started to walk to Lyon's View a few days since. A benevolent lady met them at the toll-gate, very much not themselves, and took them back to town in her carriage.

Since the E. T. U. Young Men's Association has disbanded, and members have gone home, we here tell them that the Ben Association in the city have renewed a police and kind note of thanks for their favor.

In our present issue will be found an advertisement of Vick's Flower and Vegetable Seeds. We hope therefore to receive the reception of its Floral Guide, a well-known annual periodical.

Quite a number of Preps, Fresh, Sophs, Juniors and Seniors went down on the hill-side to see the railroad bridge blow away during the hard wind on the 16th inst. It rocked back and forth considerably but did not go over.

Owing to the fault of our printer-in-chief, last issue, our heading was neglected. Mr. Kephart's name should have filled the space that was occupied by that of Mr. Cook. We also notice the omission of Miss Bailey's every advertisement.

The representatives from that county paid "Old Scribe" a visit last week, gave him "the hell and shoulders of a statue," and killed a "hase." We suppose it was the "dingered horse" that Sharp saw last vacation when he mounted the same statute.

Found last Friday off parade, near the grounds, the curl of a lady of a reddish cast, with some connotations. It can be had, on application, by the owner. No girl with black eyes need apply. She must even have a few freckles on her fingers.

Why do the Alumni of E. T. U. not organize an Alumni Club in the city? There are quite a number residing here and in immediate vicinity, and even those from a distance, would attend as they do in all such organizations at other places.

The "Ves" propose to have a grand Yell Meeting on the 24th inst., by A. N. Jackson's request, at his home, near Louisville. They purpose to have the city on the boat, explore some half dozen caves the next day, and finish with a dance the same evening à la renaissance.

We regret to announce the departure of our much esteemed friend and class-mate, Mr. J. A. Gordon, who left us on the 14th inst., for Texas. He was one that will be much missed on the Hill as well as in the city, on account of his gentlemanly ways and sociability.

The Press and Herald of a few days ago capture a lot of ridiculous indignation on those clever young ladies and gents who delight themselves by writing notes in church. Although it was the "Lek." that got moral— we may go ahead, and if you succeed, we will give you credit for one moral reform if no more.

We are afraid that the members of the Literary Societies are not doing their duty as they should. The meetings are but thinly attended, and little interest, apparently, taken.

There are passing classes that earth grows still: All morning things seek touch in nature's faith; But surrounding streams our soul then dies,

Flowing from the valley to the ocean's domain.

While back we sit on memory's throne,

As part in the course of childhood gone;

We long to anchor our marooned bride again;

And go upon this bright and laced shoe.

That innocent 36's first footprint bare.

Standing here we look for dawn of revealed sterner,

We see its course, its narrow, and its short.

That long and longest hour of our common life,

And thus new different world we make its gate.

We see the wrecks of former hopes and joys;

Gentlest relatives, delightful toys.

Scattered away for fragments so a usual,

Broken and marred by fate's irreparable hand.

PERSONALS.

We wish all Alumni and ex-Cadets would give us some information as to their whereabouts, what they are doing, etc. We are always glad to make such statements in these columns for the benefit of all friends and old associates.

G. B. Brandeis, '72, is in Austin, Texas.

R. P. Spence, '73, is whiling away his time in the "Land of Flowers."

J. R. and A. V. Goodpasture, '76, are reading law at their home in Livingston, Tennessee, preparing to attend the Law School in the Fall.

T. J. Jackson, '74, is teaching and reading law at his home, Goodlettsville, Tenn.

A. E. Beeford, '77, is in Chattanooga, Tenn., and on account of the ill-health of his mother.

C. E. Hardon, '76, is reading medicine near Clarksville, Tenn. Writes to us, "Joe."

A. N. Jackson, '76, paid his friend on the "hill" a visit two weeks ago. He looks the picture of health, and is as wity as ever. He extended his quadrant to all as an invitation to visit him at his home near Louisvilles, which they expect to do soon.

H. H. Bieg, '75, is farming successfully near Nashville.

J. A. Gordon, '77, has recently left us to seek employment in the "Love Seat Smile," as a civil engineer. May success be thine "Charlie!"

N. X. Pink, '77, is at home in Nolensville, Tenn., reading.

S. F. Thomas, '77, is employed in his father's bank in Brownsville, Tenn.

W. H. Coxe, '75, is in business in Chattanooga, with C. P. Robertson & Co.

E. E. Churney, '78, is in Bandera, Texas, raising stock; expects to return to E. T. U. in September.

C. G. Lynch, '78, is a candidate for the mayor of the law school in Lebanon, Tenn.

T. T. Ashford, '74-76, is on his mother's farm, in Limestone county, Ala.

G. R. Hancock, '77, is at Fort Whipple, Washington, D.C. How is the weather, "Hanny?"

P. L. Gilchrest, "Gil Blas," '77, is farming in Tennessee Valley, Ala.—Wants to marry.

T. L. Callaway, '77, is at his old home near Gadsden, farming.

W. F. Helm, '78, is in California, teaching school.

J. S. Boyd, Jr., '76, is studying law in Knoxville.

D. C. Corcoran, '79, now in Troy, Mo., lately finished a term of lectures at Medical University of Louisville, leaving away the first scholarship prize, and also the prize notes on lectures by one of the Professors.

J. W. Caldwell, '76, is studying law in the city with Col. Alfred Coldwell, his father.

R. B. Boyd, '73, has an extensive practice in the city, as a physician.

D. H. Lubbock, '75, is teaching in the Knoxville Free school.
CORRESPONDENCE.

KNOWS, Feb. 28, 1876.

Editor of the University Monthly.

DEAR SIR,—If I ask you to give a place to the present communication in your first number, it is that I think it my duty to take the responsibility of the article to which your esteemed correspondent, Mr. Pettenkofer, has alluded in his letter of the 11th instant. I am not only a man of perfect health, but I have not even been touched by the last contest between the two countries. I am a Swiss. A Protestant minister, and not inclined, I assure you, towards Papacy. I was pastor in Geneva when the Franco-Prussian war broke out. Though I am not very young I thought I could be useful to the spiritual and temporal wants of the wounded on both sides. With the consent of my Church I went to Paris, and was attached as Protestant Chaplain to the Second International, called ambulances de la Presse. I have been near all the great battles, from Metz to Sedan, from Sedan to Versailles, from Versailles to the torrential snows of Paris. I was nearly the same time in the German lines since the French retreating, we were left behind with the wounded. I think I can speak without prejudice, and not on any hearsay. I wrote day by day what I saw with my own eyes, and my journal has been published in Geneva in the paper called l'Echo de la Presse. I am in the civil war, and I thought it brave and unresentfully destructive, but it was a very mild form of war compared with the German war in France. There is a good deal in the German character that I respect and admire; I think that modern civilization and science were a good deal in that great ruin, but I maintain that the war was in France, as far as I was a witness, as such as we could have expected it in the times of Titus and the thirty years war, but not such as ought to have been in the nineteenth century. I know how at Munich the German commanders, to which I am a witness, caught his soldiers had committed under my eyes, and given them to understand that they would hang the man who killed and thrown into the vast graves open in the Field from Sedan I went to Versailles among the Prussians.—yet there I saw a dozen prisoners brought to town and shot, because a German sentinel had been found dead in the woods. I have seen the great of modern nations, and now going to the Ebro, I find they all do the work in a very business like manner, have been witness of their orgies, and most piously paid with my life for my unfortunate experience. I was in the battles at the Adige, attending the German and French not spending French money in their behalf, but the more with the men with my Swiss friends. I always laid aside from the French officials, in order to be free in my dealings with both parties. I saw the conduct of the Germans at Metz and Mann. I can cite only what I have witnessed with a burning heart. What your correspondent says of the strict discipline of the German troops, the impossibility of any crime being committed, unless those in authority should sympathize therewith, is perfectly true, and I could not account for it, unless by assigning the same motive that induced Sherman to lay waste Georgia—we, to strike terror to the hearts of the French people. I recollect very well that at times I had a great deal of trouble to induce the poor wounded Prussians to receive any drink or food at my hands, because I spoke with French accent, and hence, as they said to me often, they thought they would be poisoned. I have seen more than that—spoil libraries burned, churches turned to ruins, another place burnt over with petroleum. But it is enough, and I would not stir up all these tales and reminiscences had not your correspondent doubted my credibility and veracity. I am not a German or a French rioter—I wish well to both nations, and I play in both; above all I desire peace, and I regret that the Generalissimo of Alsace and Lorraine, so truly French in feelings and manners, should be for a long time yet a breed of discord and of revenge.

Please, sir, to assure your correspondent that I can not but admire the entire country and his desire to find her without blemish or reproach. But what people and what men are above reproach?

Yours, F. ESPERANZA.

PHILOLOGY IS HISTORY.

Man, with tireless energy, breaks down the barriers that divide him from the past, but treads with awe the labyrinth of five centuries. The path through that verdant twilight growing clearer and ever clearer before him, be moves along his own way with reverence and love and ever tender. The bold high conveys the mighty shadow he needs—"Sages of ancient time, whom you are to venerate immortally!" May are the charmed tales they whisper in his ear; many a lesson, rich with significances for life, he brings from his connection with the well-forgotten men of ancient days.

Yet in all that, through this boldly pressing into the secret domain of the past, there is none who has learned more, or taught more, than the student of Philology: none to whom, despite his abundant failures, is due in higher degree the need of vigorously battling with the myriad shapes of ignorance and of beliefs that exclude.

What, then, is his peculiar office?

The task is to detect the source and to track the growth of human speech and human thought. He must seek an answer to the question, not only of the language, but of the history of the language. The task is to discover the source of the language, and to trace the history of that source.

Philology, indeed, has created the science of religion. Marx have learned, with zeal worthy of a better cause, to impede its progress in this direction. This is but to hinder the truth in its advance and to retard the advent of the time when we can thoroughly understand the full and perfect meaning of our own belief. For only through the consciousness of its past and future can there be any recognition of that source of moral worth which another religion may contain.

We recognize as a religion superior to our own, while we recognize none even as its peer, while we could faint the attempt, when all the wide earth shall worship the Deity "in spirit and in truth," let us not forget that, the light that is bestowed so bewilderingly upon us, has also, faintly though, it be and not for salvation, shone upon other times and other peoples; and, that the Brahmin and the Buddhist have felt what it is to receive the knowledge of the Maker of all things—"the beginning of wisdom is to seek it with all your heart.

Even the rule religions of the American Indians reveal noble aspirations. In everything he saw the workings of the Great Spirit. "He was ever true to his faith—the shadows of infidelity never darkened his soul, nor did skepticism ever cloud his mind." He desired to suffer and to die for his faith; love can be no more. But the study of faith and endurance such sable, and all similar noble manifestations of the lower orders of religious belief, in the end, but heighten the prospect of the Christian. All the attitudes that makes and miscegenation may make upon his religion make but at the same time they move towards us to us, and he be looks to an ultimate triumph over all, resting assured that—

"Truth crushed to earth, will rise again," and that Christianity will, in the end, "look forth as the morning, clear as the sun, and terrible against the tyrants of the earth."

The merely practical spirit of the time, in the midst of so much material prosperity, the wondrousness of its talent and skill, and proudest of its wonderful mechanical achievements, is wont perhaps to neglect, if not to overlook, the results of the Philologist's patient researches. But the history of the "sages of ancient time, whom you are to venerate immortally," is the first chapter that must be read to those who would understand the modern history of our race. These are the same from whose rude dialects have descended all the expensive tongues of the West. The noisy cliffs of Africa and the solitudes of the Indies echoed their language long before the days of the Hebrew Commonwealth. They watched their Voiles on the Bosphorus. The custom of these tribesmen on the hilly sides of Ethiopia saw the star and heard the angels' song of peace and promise.

And while the true religion was slowly working out its perfect development through patriarchs and prophets and forefathers and Messiah, and long after the gods had fallen from the sun, the Occident, they were wonderfully asking from the unseen and unknown powers of the air that light that should guide them through this world, and that mercy should bestow upon them the next. Indeed, the problems that troubled their hearts, for an answer to which they sent forth vain messengers to the sun, the stars and the wide arch of the blue heaven, still remain in great part unsolved. Yet, unlike those, who all of old in the Indies and the Gauls vainly cried to India and Varuna for help, we see with the clear eye of faith behind this dark cloud the bright light to come and the contemplation of their toils, their doubts and their helplessness untilly increases the fervor of our love for our more perfect faith.

Even worse is it not to be given the whole. But the questions concerning Moses and the Divine, concerning the Way of Life Eternal, that the Hebrae early sought to answer, are answered for us, and we are consoled, after all, even if the heart a strange longing—a yearning to look beyond the veil. But what God has hidden no man shall reveal. "We are baffled in the attempt to solve the insolvable, and we turn from our disapponted search with the thought of the greatest of all thrones.

There are more things in heaven and earth Than are dreamt of in our philosophy."
PRINCESS ANNE OF ENGLAND.

History is replete with themes which are entitled to the best thoughts and the most profound eloquence of the writer, with subjects upon which the happiest fancies and tenderest feelings of the poet may be expressed, and with examples from which the statesman may learn the noblest and most manful lessons. The history of the provinces of the YEARS of the English race is one of joy and sadness, and met with an extreme. Thus she entered into the ring of the Orange party to overthrow the King and the expectations of the son of James II. and Mary Beatrice; but after the crown had been resting upon her own burning brow for a few years, and her ambition had been satisfied, she changed her ideas in regard to her husband's death, and her last dying wish was the glooming of his name.

Swiftly rolled on the treacherous wheels of fortune, and one of the close of the year 1688, James II. was deposed and driven into Ireland; and William and Mary, by the aid of their Dutch fleet and home spire, have been but few days for determining the interests of the day. Anne, seeing her hopes thus again deferred, became the bitter enemy of her royal sister, and withdrew into the flames to her own home, and that of her heart. Anne, seeing her hopes again deferred, became the bitter enemy of her royal sister, and withdrew from the flames to her own home, and that of her heart. Anne, seeing her hopes thus again deferred, became the bitter enemy of her royal sister, and withdrew from the flames to her own home, and that of her heart. Anne, seeing her hopes thus again deferred, became the bitter enemy of her royal sister, and withdrew from the flames to her own home, and that of her heart. Anne, seeing her hopes thus again deferred, became the bitter enemy of her royal sister, and withdrew from the flames to her own home, and that of her heart. Anne, seeing her hopes thus again deferred, became the bitter enemy of her royal sister, and withdrew from the flames to her own home, and that of her heart.

In 1685 Mary died childless. The young Duke of Gloucester was then the confirmed heir of William III., and his mother was treated with great consideration. Years passed, and then, in a brief signal, was again restored to his seat. The queen was able to see her ambitious desires gratified. The crown was placed upon her brow March 8, 1682.

Here we leave this woman whose history from the great advances of the English people during the reign has tried to place in a false light before the world. Yet with all her meanness, she had a few redeeming traits; and had not been by the avariciousness of her favorite, the true record of her life might have been far otherwise.

THE MOUND-BUILDERS OF THE GREAT VALLEY.

That the Mississippi Valley was once occupied by a race distinct from the North American Indians, seems to have been a well-attested fact. At what period they were inhabited, or under what combination of circumstances they came to this, is not yet known. In their records, the mounds, earthworks, fortifications, and other natural features which they left in every section of the great valley. Rare and exquisite specimens of workmanship in stone and pottery have been found. The great copper deposits on the shores of Lake Superior were known to those people. The old mines that they worked and the utensils which they used, are yet to be seen. They dug mire, large objects of which are found in their mounds as far North as Ohio, from the rich beds of the Ohio. The Ohio Indians—natives which have been lately reoccupied by the English—have discovered the facts. They also occupied the salt works of greater or less extent in Indiana, Illinois, and even in the Mississippi Valley. Their ancient mound sites are almost innumerable. In the State of Ohio alone, 1000 are known. These objects generally consist of stone or bronze implements of war, the chasme or the meadows, are those of other States, having the contour of reptiles, birds, animals, and the human figure. Some of these representing a night-blow with expanded wings, others mere figures in the same scale of scale, and forty feet across. Walls of stone are frequently found, which generally of a rude nature and not indicative of a high degree of architectural skill. Other relics show higher attainments in mechanic art, though skills extraneous from the mounds indicate an intelligence of low grade. In the Ohio mounds, and in one in our own State, specimens of textile fabrics have been discovered.

The superior merit of the articles found in South-eastern Mississippian structures indicates that the mound-builders were among the most civilized of the early peoples of the continent.

The remains of mounds are found throughout the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan, with a few exceptions in the States of Wisconsin and Michigan. The mounds are found in most of the States, and are more numerous in the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan. The mounds are found in most of the States, and are more numerous in the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan. The mounds are found in most of the States, and are more numerous in the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan. The mounds are found in most of the States, and are more numerous in the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan. The mounds are found in most of the States, and are more numerous in the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan.
LADIES!

Do you wish these articles? If so, notice my prices.

Goodrich Tucker, $1; Universal Corder, 75 cents; Johnson or Toof's Ruffler, $1.25; 5 Hemmers, 1 Binder and 1 Dozen Needles, $1; Needles for any machine, 40c a doz.; 3 doz. for $1; Note this "Rare Offer"—1 Tucker, Corder, Ruffler, and 1 doz. Needles, all for $3. These goods on hand for any Machine in use in the South, and will be sent by mail, post paid, on receipt of price.

S. P. ANGEL, Knoxville, Tenn.