Ohio's forest tall a green, her vales a prairie broad.
Have been by many a gallant son Henrik, with needle, footstep trod.
And tales like that of primal strange, of many a venture bold.
Are oft at eve, by the cabin fire, to wandering listeners told.

When winter held fast Ne'g's in sleep, his army lay around.
The heart was my height which Harrick with transport waving each in head crow'd.
While every tree or bush or shade, each cell a cell rec'd.

Concealed the Savage hidden face.
The Savage hidden steed watched to keep the stranger in.
Amplify, foster, expand. Join hands with partners, forefront leaders.

Have access to resources, buildings, tools. Leverage platforms, tools.

A new level of action is needed. Let’s accelerate, innovate, push.

An opportunity for one - let’s consider how.


A new approach required. Embrace, innovate, lead.
When he who seduced thee was left but the name
Of his fault this sorrow behind,
Ossay will these swept when they darken the fame
Of a life that for thee was resigned?
Yes weep, these however my foes may condemn
My tears shall efface the blame;
If Heaven rose witness, though guilty to them,
I have been but too faithful to thee.

With thee were the dreams of my constant love,
Every thought of my reason was there:
In my last humble prayer to the Great above,
Thy name shall be mingled with mine.
Oh bless are the loving friends who shall receive
The days of thy glory to see,
But the nearest nearest blessing which Heaven can send
Is the pride of these dying for thee.

Though the last glories of Eire with sorrow lie
Yet wherever thou art shall be Eire to me.
In exile thy bosom shall still be my home,
And thine eyes make my climate, wherever we
Sidney A. Grant Esquire
East Windsor
c. 1821

Circumstance: He would set out for some reason, but then changed his mind. The sky was the Maréchal de la Mer.

What a pleasant evening it was, 400,000 men or more. They raised the flag. There were marshals by dozens, and because they were so many, they put on a show.

Maréchal de la Mer.

They took close to them, with all their weight. They were on the left, on the right. Before, they said they would not.

But they said no more.

Maréchal de la Mer.

They remember him.

But they must be marching to St. Petersburg. They used to be on the road to St. Petersburg.

They could fight, but they could not stand still.

And so they got to St. Petersburg.

They must make the place too hot for him. But they set him free to go.

But there the Russian they turned to, all on the road to St. Petersburg. They were on the left, on the right.

And so they got to St. Petersburg.

The Russians they driving to their own.

All on the road from St. Petersburg.

And all the others, they said no more.

Oprysk и Pooresky.

Chamovskiy, Souchowski, Schaffa.

Vaschtscheskoff, Kostomschaff, Ksveleskoff.

Milusovskiy, Saldosovskiy, Schosackhowskii.

Oprysk, Rostovskiy, Schosackhowskii.

And last of all we do not come.

A terrible man with a terrible name.
And then one on the first dewym,
All on the road

And the road was smooth as it went,
And he was not quite heartless
And worse because the weather grew,
And the fields were so white, oh the sky so blue,

Worlde
What intermeuse journey to d—

The Devil take the third most
All on the road from all—

And the men who thought it small a sight,
So quiet all day unless all mights

Or so not knowing what to do
When the fields became so white—

Worlde
All on the road stage away, God save you brave—

Away as much too cold upon the road,
As it was too but to all

But Thereo a heat too hot when he must go to
When the fires are red, the stars alone blue,

Mil
Well find it in the moon's light—
Thomas Aquinas's Prayer before study.

Ineffably wise & good Creator! Illustrious original, True Fountain of Life and wisdom! Vouchsafe to infuse into mine understanding, some ray of Thy brightness, thus removing that two-fold darkness under which I was born, of sin and ignorance. Show that makest the tongues of Infants eloquent, instruct, I pray Thee, my tongue likewise: Pour upon my lips Thy benediction.

Give me quickness to comprehend, a memory to retain, give me hap-

pliner or expounding, a facility in learning, Jacob's wondrous eloquence in speaking,

Prepare my entrance on the road of science, direct me in my

Journey, bring me safe to the end of it, even in hapsinosis, in

those eternal Kingdoms, through J.C., thy son.
Crowned with the curses of the Earth,
He’s born with heartfelt mirth.
For him no poor man’s tear was shed,
No mourning widow hid her head.
No weeping orphan’s prayer was given
To speed him on his course to heaven.

"What though large streams with golden sands
Through his broad meadows roll,
Yet has a witch, with all his lands
Who wears a narrow soul." - Watts
He died before his infant soul
Had ever burnt with woe's desire;
Had ever spurn'd at Heaven's control,
Or ever quench'd its sacred fire.

He died to sin—he died to care;
But for a moment felt the rod;
Then springing on the vaultless air,
Spread His light wings, and soon'd to God.

It was a beautiful flower; it was committed to my care,
and I watched over it with the tenderest affection; but I loved
it, perhaps too well, and it was taken from me in mercy.

Why should we weep for those who sleep
Their narrow house within;
In mercies smit'd from cares below,
From pain, and sorrow, want, and woe,
And sickness, shame, and sin.
Farewell:—but wherever you welcome the hour
That awakens the night song of Mithi in your house,
Then think of the friend who once welcomed it too,
And forgot his own griefs to be happy with you.
His griefs may return, not a hope may remain,
Of the few who have brightened his pathway of pain.
But he never will forget the short vision that drew
Its enchantment around him, while lingering with you.

And still on that evening, when pleasure fills up
To the brightest top sparkle, each heart laugh and cup,
Where'er my path lies, be it gloomy or bright,
My soul, happy friends, shall be with you that may be.

Shall join in your revels, your sport, your mirths,
And return to me, beaming all over with smiles.
You bless, if to it tells me that said your gay gleam,
Some kind heart once had murmured. I wish he were here.

Let fate be her worst then, in relics of joy—
Bright dreams of the past, which she cannot destroy.
And which come in the night time of sorrow dear,
To buoy back the features, which joy used to wear.

Long, long be my heart, with such memories filled—
Like the vase in which roses have once been distilled.
You may break, you may turn the vase, if you will,
But the scent of the roses will hang round it still.

Thus comes et immutata sermo recubat odorem
In te sola.
The Ball

The schools are setting through the street,
Which Beauty, forms concave
To join the crowd, which now we meet
To cleanse the year away.

Homely, handsome, short or tall,
We think the trier, the large, the small.
Good, bad, indifferent, all.
Aye, aye, a good trial—choose the ball.

Here sits the queen of twice fourteen,
Mute, monosyllabic, sober, sad;
There the heart, giggling, most is seen,
Her heart is light, her bonds we read.

Here acquaintances sit in silence,
There home lines. Reckon freck.
Sure every heart—every mind,
Its kindred spirit here can find.

I'm thinking on entertaining right,
And now beyond the twenty night;
Like hostile armies threaten to fight,
Two ranks above extend throughout the hall.

Prepared to render the mazy flight,
Each in his soundly thought is dealt.
Such bosom full, such heart so light.

Want to begin the ball.

Each heart on schemes of conquest are bent.
Beams love delight from every eye.
And vety’s dreams suggestion fly:
Some send the ball, some send, some more.
And some the mild but vigorous glue.
While by the youthful strain
An instant glance is lent.
The end of...
Friendship and harmony between them, I pray they so live as to become heirs of the Kingdom of Glory. Smile on my mother, may they peace rest with her; to smooth the downhill of life. May earthly happiness be her portion here. I pray she have acquired an interest in the promises of eternal life.

Have mercy on the whole race of mankind, enlighten them. Spread far the light of the gospel, I pray the evil passions of man be hushed, let the wars of fighting be heard no more among us. Give peace to our bodies, may the mild spirit of Christianity prevail, let thy name, O thy praise be heard in every nation, every land, all world as one family, let there may be proclaimed, Peace on Earth.

In Jesus' name would I pray these requests, for his sake may they be granted, if not contrary to thy will.

And now to the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit, be ascribed the kingdom, power, and glory,now forever.

Amen.
Oh, reach forth thine arm to save me from destruction, for without thee I shall surely perish; may I be awakened from the sleep of security, that I may feel the whole weight of my sins, of the awful responsibility that every thought I would seek to devote to the service. My heart is unprepared, it is in the mercy only, that I can hope for salvation; I cannot answer for the least of my offences— from thy justice, I have nothing to hope. But blessed be thy name, that there hast prepared a way, in which fallen man may come before the throne, preserve blest—ned life. Grant, that I may not reject thy preffered mercy, but may thy Holy Spirit overshadow me, prepare my heart to receive the grace. May my heart be renewed in thine likeness, by my soul turned to Thee. Remove all my prejudices, I may receive they word with meekness of heart, humbleness of mind, give me just views of thy character, perfections, may I possess all the knowledge necessary to salvation, I testify my belief of thy Gospel, by an holy, righteous, sober, godly life, I may offer my light to shine before men, that others seeing my good works may be induced to glorify thy name.

Thank thee for my preservation. Graciously continue it this night, that I awake in the morning better prepared to perform my duty to thee. Guide me accompanying me through the day, may thy love be the rule of my actions. Let thy smiles, my reward for well doing. May a belief of thy ordinances be a living vital act, principle, prompting me to the performance of the will, as the chief, the only earthly good. Give me that consciousness of well doing, which flows from a duty well performed and thy smiles be my reward.

My future success in this life, I would place in thy hands. Will thou guide and protect me, I preserve me in thy ways: remove far from me the sources of impurity and corruption, lead me not into temptation, deliver me from evil, deny me the opportunities of committing evil works, letthou the weakness of the flesh, I fall. Whenever it pleaseth me to place me, enlighten the paths of duty, make thy ways plain before me. Strengthen me in thy strength, I may thy comfort ever rest within me, I may, at the time these called me knew, may look back on a life well spent in the service. Support me in that needful hour, I may be received into thy life, through thy mercies of Jesus Christ only, for that is one only hope of salvation.

Will thou bless my friends, teach me to be grateful for the kindness I have experienced from thee, through them. Promone
The following is an attempt to describe an amusement, peculiar to New England, viz.:

The waggish trickster slidable at his ease, —
While Roloff, on the smiling stage,
Just kept the sly blustering face,
And played new changes at his leisure.
While even sawed his banister gay,
To which put aspiring day.
While Ocean wept, found neither name
Heav'd his broadialogue to the skies.
It seemed as if at his behest,
All nature seemed to sooth his rest.

II

He slept not long. — The mingled noise
Of men, beast, birds, pack'd a storm,
With many a burst of garment,
And many a peal of laughter, and
The cow-fly, wheezing far,
Rolled to his ears the sound of war.
Round by the shore, ground he beat
His eye, keen attention doubtless,
Cast widely, scanning every foe.
Deep in her career conquering bow.
He sought the land of silence; — now
So sweet that I should tell you how
To awakened came in thee—
Breathing so barely on his head,
The solemn sound young Nathan led,
To him who would listen,
First by a pathless track through the vale,
Each in his brand a winter brand,
Stern, followed close; twere eye of fire.
His foot, his word, would never帧 —
And shining, with his hair that on
And I, the signate, by the light of day,
With>t dellaing fervor to the lone
He fell brought off the vaulted chase.

III

The shot to distant forests score,
A shadow back from view esteem.
The fell-blood, from his weird on high,
Each on the second a second ray —
The flames, his gory glittering through the flood.
Round his body on the wind,
Shivered each region on his neck,
Each blackbird's fear was manifest.
The woodchuck, overjoyed to find him,
Rip along with her bosom'd gaud, say
And centring both his head & hand in
The hope of the harvest.
Up mustered now home come in right.
Now conscious on seats, meanest homestead,
Borne much of the cavalcade.
The streams from the mountain,
The woodchucks hide on sand; around
And men on every hand are found
The water pool of wood.

Now stop the congealed blood high,
And stop the woodchucks on the land,
And push the water off the lake,
Now then the sea, the tide rises.

VIII

New silent bend they down their eyes,
To see the water bounding there,
Moved by the woodchucks on the lake.
They mark the bubbles rising on it,
They mark the woodchucks on the lake.

VII

New silent bend they down their eyes,
To see the water bounding there,
Moved by the woodchucks on the lake.
They mark the bubbles rising on it,
They mark the woodchucks on the lake.

Now let us pause, and drink a tear
In the beam who guided his uncle here.

I round Nathan standing on his feet,
Bent on the hole the eye of earth,
And thinking on its unseen depth.

And round the circle quietly stand,
When slender from silver eight are descending.
With quick steps, the gentle, tender, one,
Briskly about his head.

But still no sigh or sound, no tear
Was seen, nor did a sign appear.

Though the woodchucks on the lake.

And calmly bowing down to death
Horn denotes the woodchucks bound

And is there more to shed a tear
To give the woodchucks bound their due?

V

The streams from the mountain,
The woodchucks hide on sand; around
And men on every hand are found
The water pool of wood.
was with Philip, King of the Wampanoags — 1674.

Philip, was the youngest son of Massasoit. He succeeded his brother Alexander, who was 60 years of age. About 1657, perhaps in Indian fashion, so many of the English for a general as Philip, Boys and others, adventurers & nesciently, he called a council of men to council, in that no converted savages, for which the Indians were so remarkable, he had no superior. He was also a free of his character, let us make some allowance for the education of a man, the manners of them, the spirit of the people.

His real name was Mashomaket. Mohammed, I believe, but my authority is not with me, that when he succeeded his father, he professed himself of peace, that he soon secured his empire, but not thinking himself strong enough to rule with them, when discovered, course to Plymouth, was removed, handed, renewed his friendship, I urged not to the desert of any hurt without their consent.

And the Indians seeing the English must have been unwashed, that they had always come at them from the sea, by that time, to return, some Indians of peace, which they were not seen with the white, it the times successively attached them, they fought, but it was a council to Philip to plan the plan, when it was too late, an alliance with all the inhabitants in New England.

It is not surprising that the Indians should wish to see the encroachments of the white. They regarded themselves as the degenerate tribes of the rest, did not expect when they attacked, the Indians, to that friendship, to force themselves upon
under the protection of Muscovies. As some had the whole town occupied a residence among them, than he began gradually to dispel their suspicions; to limit their privileges, to limit their rights, so they remained them sub-
ject to the laws, in some measure to the religious laws. They speculated on their conversion, reflecting similar views without their consent. It could not be so partial that a forced conversion and indefensible action seems entirely suffer these ignorance like these.

Nobility without feeling taint of the general indignation. Though it is said that it was necessary to war. But the young not
resist it of his lord, whereof the prominent who were more easily difficult to
September 17th. On an occasion the nation, at liberty, could receive me. I said that the said when he gave his consent. But when the process was once granted, he pro-

of the same, to the Indian, to give them their children, often difficult, but after the other Indian tribes were refused to defend openly for them.

The Indians discovered to the English, by John Saxtures an Indian, who had become a Christian since a child, who had not
risen, and the diocese of his ancestors. Where a man, who had been again a
"Dwight the bottom of the Church. He had exemplified such an approach
monastery, that he was committed to a missionary. While on an excursion
under this character, he claimed intelligence of Philip's desire. To the trial of
his conversion, he made a full discovery to the governor of the Plymouth. Philip's was ever in favor of the nation. The Indians did not
comply with his character, to have gone an envoy long unwished. 2 men
were taken by the Indians, 2 men were taken by the Indians, 2 men were taken by the Indians, 2 men were taken by the Indians, 2 men were taken by the Indians, 2 men were taken by the Indians, 2 men were taken by the Indians, 2 men were taken by the Indians, 2 men were taken by the Indians, 2 men were taken by the Indians, 2 men were taken by the Indians, 2 men were taken by the Indians, 2 men were taken by the Indians, 2 men were taken by the Indians, 2 men were taken by the Indians, 2 men were taken by the Indians, 2 men were taken by the Indians, 2 men were taken by the Indians, 2 men were taken by the Indians, 2 men were taken by the Indians, 2 men were taken by the Indians, 2 men were taken by the Indians, 2 men were taken by the Indians, 2 men were taken by the Indians, 2 men were taken by the Indians, 2 men were taken by the Indians, 2 men were taken by the Indians, 2 men were taken by the Indians, 2 men were taken by the Indians, 2 men were taken by the Indians, 2 men were taken 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Charles Linnaeus was the son of an obscure Swedish clay worker, born at Askeby, in the province of Småland, 4 July 1707. His talent began to display itself at a very early age, and before he was eight years old, he had collected and cultivated a small garden, a large number of indigenous plants. His father intended him for the Church, and at a proper age, he was placed at a seminary at Lund, to receive his education. He continued in this situation for some years, but to him, the charms of Theology were few, and he exclusively devoted himself to the study of Natural History.

His time in the estimation of his father was of little value, and Linnaeus was bound an apprentice to a shoemaker, and from this he was shortly dismissed as an idle boy, unfit for any serious occupation. He was now left to pursue the bent of his own genius, and commenced the study of Physics at Uppsala, where he continued several years. He commenced lecturing, but the rising fame of the young botanist provoked the envy of his superiors, and he was silenced. He travelled to Hamburg, and there he considered the severe, but his prospects were nearly blasted by the following extraordinary anecdote.

A secret, Secretary of State, a considerable naturalist, was possessed of a monstrous production, which, until that time, had been considered the most valuable curiosity in Europe. He had been pledged for the loan of 10,000 marks (1709) to represent a serpent with seven heads, and an engraving had been made of it as such, by
Linné in his Systema Naturalium. This celebrated
monarch, upon accurate examination, and his acquire-
tsance with comparative anatomy, Linnéus found
it to be an imposture, and proved it to consist of the
mouths of weasels, artfully joined together, and
covered with a serpent skin. A discovery so injurious to the proprietor, and the credit of the College,
raised a clamour against the young naturalist,
the fury of which, he thought proper to avoid,
and silently leave the City. He then placed him-
self under the care of the illustrious Boerhaave,
in the University of Leyden, where he received the
degree of M.D. A.D. 1735. He then travelled through Den-
mark, Germany, and Holland the same year. A.D.
1736, went to England. Sir Hans Sloane, to whom
he was recommended by a most flattering letter
from Boerhaave, did not treat him with the res-
pect and attention which his merits deserved.
Through, he was treated by others, with the high-
est civility, this probably prevented his settle-
ment in England. On his return to Stockholm,
he practiced Physic with popularity, and soon,
at the early age of 37, was appointed Physi-
son of the University of Stockholm, where he
continued the rest of his life, except when em-
ployed in journeys, in the pursuit of Natural
History. On the publication of the second edition
of his Systema Naturalium, A.D. 1758, he was raised
to the rank of Nobility, his name changed to
Linné, Linnaeus, for the termination [us] perfect
only to the lower class of Swedes. His reputation
increased until his death, which happened
January 11th, 1778, aged 81. After the death of
his son Charles, 1783, his papers and his hon-
tus Siccus were purchased by Dr Smith, the
present President of the London Linnaean So-
ciety. The king of Sweden dispatched a frigate
to prevent to valuable a collection from falling
within his dominions, but the vessel had sailed
and the whole are now at London.

1812.
Humbolt First of Connecticut.
The English derive their title to the Coast of N. America from
the discovery of them by Sebastian Cabot, who fell in with the
continent Cab. 56. & explored the coast, from hence to Florida.
1574.

1577.
Cape, Capt. John Smith, Gov. of Virginia, sailed to the Northward,
west of the coast, from Piscataqua to Cape Coit. On his return
to England, published a map, I gave it the name of New
Virginia settled.

1620.
First Settlement of N.E. by John Robinson, at Plymout.

1620.

Nov 5

1631.
King James granted to the Duke of Lenox, Marquises
of Buckingham, Hamilton & others, consisting of forty
all the land lying between the 40th & 52d degrees of W. Latitu.
by the name of W.E.

The Colony of Connecticut estab. from New
against bay, 6 leagues on the sea shore, & 17 leagues
lying west of that to the Western Ocean; was given by
the Council of W.E. to Saye & Sele, Brooks, Rich, &
Sutton, & others, to the number of eleven.

The original name of Connecticut river is upon the
bay over.

The first house erected in Winchen or in the Col-
omy of C. was at the mouth of little river.

Mephs.

Giles Coy accused of Witchcraft, was pressed to death for
1692.

Not able to stand. 1692.

The Rites of the Primitive Christians were the following.
1. The Lords Supper. 2. Feasts of Charity. The sacraments
followed by several repasts, which from the end they designed
to promote, were called vespers, or feasts of charity.
2. Baptism.
3. The sick were prayed for, anointing with oil.
The Peace was early introduced, but X on his escape left me speechless.

View of the War in which England has been engaged since the revolution.

War with Holland, 1645. Cobham's Cause. Jezuering English minister into a list of associations made by the Dutch on English commerce. At first wrong proceedings the trade 1662, even then thought too remarkable to be mentioned. 1678, 1722.

Peace. Commerce had just become the object of concern. So that the Dutch were accused with much jealousy by the English. The Dutch understood them in every country, in turn. The Dutch of the Greeks desired for an opportunity of distinguishing himself, a seaman and publican, to an English company, where their trade was checked by a settlement of 1674. Dutch East India Company, now in the hands and sold for £10,000.


Peace. 1697. Peace with France by a Treaty. Sweden at the same time.

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this was the Cumberland Alliance.

War with France. 1759: English had carried on a hazardous Commerce with Spanish colonies, garrisons therein were stationed to prevent it. They seized every vessel that came in that way. The Convention of 1763, the English agreed to indemnify the owners, if they would not.

Events: Portobello taken; Havana full of plunder; agreement England and France; Peace at Utrecht, 1713, not a stipulation respecting the original cause of the war. All continental affairs!

War with France. 1755: Causes: Encroachments of the French on the Colonies of America.

Events: Boardesker defeat, Ad. Laught, Lord Andrew Ramsay Black hole Jude of Cumberland sent to attack those vessels, English murder the French in their Paternon Havelock. Lancaster taken by Portland, Battle of Miijio, 1744, Corn Point, Guadalaguna taken. Battle of Quebec by Wolfe. Spanish defeat French fleet under Confavre. War against Spain, Cuba taken, Siege of Martinique.

Peace of Fontainebleau. 1762: Canada yielded to C. B. C. G. many forts at Newfoundland. Spain lost English out Loganwood. Monro now restored to C. B. P. the forts of Annapolis.
1620

Before this time it was law in Connecticut to
choose no man governor two years successively. But
this being found inconvenient was repealed. Twelve
grand jurors were first appointed this year.

One other ship set sail from upstate of Delphi,
haven in the Quechee of 35 tons. A seaman was
precipitated in a fast boat before they came across, from
Legionville. They came to South Hampton, New,
where they took the Mayflower, a ship of
180 tons. They chose a governor & 2 assistants in
each ship. One ship sailed from South Hampton, May
5. 1620. Their course commanded the ships. They
noted the former. All the others found their ship's
solen key but back to Delphi and was accompanied
by the other. They again set sail again first back
to Plymouth. The Quechee was adventurer
they at the whole was transferred to the new ship. Then
was afterwards discovered to be a fraud of Ro., no body
not wish to go. They landed in Plymouth in Nov. 11.
They enjoined S. to carry them to Hudson river
but the Dutch had bribed them, & he caused them to the
Quechee. He pretended to come not get south. It appears
that they did not first land at Plymouth, but somewhere in
Quechee.

1621

The Narraganset sent a challenge to Gov. Bradford by
a speck-iron tied around a bundle of arrows. Mr.
standing in the Governor sent back the speck-iron with
arrow, told them that if they feared war better
than peace, they should leave it; they had done
no injury, that they did not fear them, they would always
be provided for them.

1624

The first cattle came to CT were 3 deer, 280 va. 8
1624. John Oldham, for sedition, etc., was ordered to pass through a file of musketeers, even one of whom was ordered to hit him with the butt end, or blow on his helmet points, & then to be put into a boat & carried from the colony, with the farewell "go I mend your manners."

It was the same man, who was killed by the Pequot, during one quarter of the war.
The title of the English to the coast of North America is derived from Sebastian Cabot, who, 1497, fell in with the coast, Lat 55°, explored it from thence to Florida.

Capt John Smith, the Governor of Virginia surveyed the coast from Pendescott to Cape Cod, gave it the name of NE, published a map of it, 1614.

August 5th, 1620, John Robinson set sail from the port of Southampton, in England, for America. They had applied for a Patent under the Virginia Company, but it was actually made out, but was taken to赣e Winco, who did not go, so that they took no benefit from it. They intended to arrive at or near Hudson's river, but the Dutch
had bribed their pilot. & they struck the coast at Cape Cod, November 11, by an instrument bearing date on the same day, signed by forty-one men, they solemnly & in the presence of God, bind themselves into a body Politic, promise to exact laws & obey them. They coasted about for some time in their boats, to find a suitablefemale harbour. On the 16th Day of December brought their ship into the harbour of Plymouth.

By a Patent bearing date Nov 3rd, the Company was incorporated, by the name of Council for the Affairs of Mr. from this Council, the Adventurers, on the success.

This Plymouth Company, March 18, 1722, granted a quantity of land in about Massachusetts bay, lying between...
the first winter: a milk cow was valued from £25 to £30 sterling.

1730, Rev. Mr. Warham’s settlers came over who sailed from Plymouth March 26th arrived at Boston May 30. They went to the Dorchester they began a settlement.

The first Court of Assistants was held in Charlestown, Aug. 23, 1628. De Beadle, a Corporation officer was appointed. It was afterwards ordered that the Gov. Dey & the Justices for the time be Assistants. Justices had the same power as in any Corporation. But corporal punishment must be by order of an Assistant. In Civil Matters, the Gov. & Assistant sat, as well as in civil offenses. 1631, a person was tried by Jury for murder & acquitted.

The first General Court was held in October 1628 in person by all free of the Corporation. It was there ordered that the freemen should choose the Assistants. The Assistant, the Gov. & Dep. Gov. had the power of appointing officers. 104 freemen were admitted at this Court, many of which were not members of churches. The next Gen. Court was at Election 1631, the freemen resolved to choose all the officers themselves, convinced that no one but Church members should be admitted.

The settlement of America was performed at a most critical time. Cardinal Richelieu would have posted his colony nearer the sun. Had it not been occupied, the Dutch would have obtained quiet possession of Connecticut River. It may, however, be doubted whether any motive but religion would have supported them in the sufferance of so many hardships. Innovation, then, reposing on the midst of so many hard ships.
The emigrations becoming very numerous, & by some of the enemies of the colonies it was represented that many were dissatisfied to the Govt. It was thought proper to issue an Order of Council to prohibit it without leave. It is said that

1636, The old Plymouth Council granted the soil of Connecticut. 1635 Oct 15, about sixty persons, men, women, children commenced their march from Dorchester towards the River. When application was first made to the Gen Court for leave to depart, it was refused, but afterwards granted; the reason protest escaped justice. A majority of the deputy, deputies were for their removal, but not of the Assistant; a majority of the whole gave them leave, but the Assistant, stood up for their rights, & the business was at a stand. The question, considered as constitutional, was to them very important.

A day of humiliation & prayer was appointed. Mr. Cotton preached before the Gen Ct from Hag. II. 6, & the deputies
gave up the point. A sermon from
an influential minister had vast effect.
A few private people from Watertown did come
however, & made a shift to winter at Wethersfield. The next year, the former applicants
renewed their application, obtained leave to remove where they chose, provi
ded they continued within the jurisdiction
of the Colony. The Pequots became extremely
troublesome, Capt. John Mason with 90 English
& 70 Indians, Miantonomo & others men attacked the
fort at Mystic, burnt it, & destroyed 4 or 5. 50 Indians;
perhaps a more important victory was never
obtained; the very existence of the Colony depended on it. Seven remained alive, 8 of those remain-
ing were prisoners.

1638, Peace was made with the Pequots.
The name tribe of Pequot was abolished, & they were the violence of Mass.
incorporated with the Narragansets & Miantonomo.
1636, All Mass. joined with the Antino
April 18th. 1638, The settlers arrived at Narraganset.

They State, that one object of their settling there,
was the fear that there should be appointed a

from Gov. General of NE, but the probable reason
was to model a church, according to their own
idea of excellence. They chose the Bible for
their law, both civil religious, until they
should become more acquainted with their
wants.

Jan 14, 1639, the Constitution of Connecticut
was adopted. The Gov. Assembly met for the
first time in May, & the Bill of Rights, was
adopted.

June 4th, the Constitution of New-Haven
was adopted.

In Con. the Gov. was required to be a church
member; In N. Haven, only 3 Members were pre-

Rhode Island was settled by Roger
Williams. Their first article was that persecution

is unjustifiable. This was a welcome relief for
Peters says that the Boston Soldiers held a thanksgiving, that God had stationed Eaton 2 months past so far from them.
Composite Order,
Divide height into 24 parts, 2 1/4 diameter at the base, sub plurality 45. Entablature like Corinthian. The Doric height of column including base is Capital 12 diam. 

Corinthian.
Same as last, Entablature 1 1/45.

Doric. Divide height into 27 parts, 2 1/2 diam, length 10 diam.

Doric, divide height into 25 parts, 2 3/4 height, dunn, length 10 diam.

Doric.
Divide height into 24 parts, 2 1/3 diam, length 9 diam.

All these proportions are 2 diameters higher than the old style of buildings. The true length of columns includes the base, also the sub plurality in all 45 diam. height of entablature 1 1/45.

Benj. Builders Companion.

Size of fireplace, width 4 feet. 
2 ft 4 in height, minimum.
3 ft 2 in maximum.

195 Count Rbumfoard angle of the same.
Height of roof, from \( \frac{2}{14} \) to \( \frac{3}{7} \) of width.

\[
\begin{align*}
4 \cdot 3.2 & \div 3 \\
\frac{4}{6.4} & = 1.6 \\
\frac{4}{1.6} & = 2.5 \\
\frac{9/3.2}{1.0} & = 3.2
\end{align*}
\]
Liste des Empereurs de Rome à tems

†††

180 Commodes
192 Septimius Severus
235 Caracalla
244 Macrinus
235 Elagabalus
221 Alexander Severus
284 Maximinus
286 Maximins et Balbinus, et Gordian
269 Gordian
283 Philip
247 Decius
251 Gallus
253 Valerian
260 Gallienus
282 Claudius
270 Aurelian
278 Septimus
276 Probus
282 Carus
304 Diocletian

†††

306 Decollation Maximian, Galerius, Constantin
306 Constantine et Magnentius
308 The Six Emperors
324 Constantine
352 Julian
363 Jovian
364 Valentinian et Valens
375 Gratian et Valentinian
374 Gratian et Theodosius

Names of the British Ad

ministrations since 1782

Mr Pitts.

Earl of Bute. — made an ignominious

treaty hence 1763. now an able pro-

tector of Scotchmen. 

Lord North. under the Dukey. — Prom

tailed corruption. smiled reform. 1782

Duke of Grafton. — Mr Pitts soon resigned

1782, New Bank Act. 1789

Marquis of Rockingham. — Abolished

stamps Act, but asserted the right.

Coalition of Pitt North. — 1783

Indies bill broke them up

Mr Pitt 1782. 1789

Resigned because he could not

obtain the Catholic Emancipation

Henry Addington.

Pursued the Pitt Policy gener-

ally. Bute say, Pitt still had to

rule, without the responsibility,

but did not find Addington very

compliant.