OVER THE LEFT, AND RIGHT.

Oh, I have a lovely mansion;
Its halls are of marble fair;
It is rich with crimson and velvet,
With statues and pictures rare;
About it are ancient elm trees,
And orchards and vineyards fine;
The noblest estate in all the land,
And—over the left—tis mine.

A cottage, a cottage, wee and white,
With climbing roses and sunshine bright;
Within are comfort and love’s sweet light;
And mine it is; mine it is—over the right!
I have, in my lovely mansion,
A lady, stately and tall;
She sweeps, in her silks and her jewels,
Through the throng of her guests in the hall.

My lady rides in her carriage,
She speaketh in accents fine,
She is counted, and flattered and envied,
And—over the left—she is mine.

My Mary, my Mary, with sweet brown eyes,
Which thrill me ever with love’s surprise;
A gentle woman, and true and wise;
And—over the right—mine own to prize.

I sit in my beautiful mansion;
The world calls me noble and great;
Men speak of my magical genius,
My power in the church and the state.

I have all that my fancy can picture;
My treasures are mine without theft;
Yet lighter than dust in the balance,
Since they’re mine only over the left.

An arm that can labor; a heart that can pray;
A credit which leads men to treat what I say;
The hope of a future to match my to-day;
Are mine over the right; is not this the best way?

Pull off, as I sit in the twilight,
And Mary sits by my side;
The breath of the folding blossoms
Is wafted through windows wide;
I muse on what life might have brought me;
Of what that life really has brought;
And the treasures I have seen far brighter,
Than all I can picture in thought.

PRACTICAL USES OF ASTRONOMY.

TRUMAN HENRY SAFFORD.

I.

The intellectual bearings of Astronomy are no less important; as a means of the world’s education it has been of great value. In old times it ranked alongside of geometry and music; and, though for the past few hundred years it has been less employed as a direct educational instrument than its helpmate, mathematic, the signs are that its prior equality will soon return. The tendency in studies for many years has been to make them as abstract as possible; the Catholic Church taught things not understood by authority; Protestantism at first opposed some of the errors of Catholicism, but retained many of its false methods of education, until the reformers of teaching, among whom Pestalozzi is the most eminent, maintained that the pupils’ reason must be developed; and, within the present century, the best educators of all Christian denominations have gradually been carrying out the idea that Nature as the Creator made it. Language, the work of the same great Author, Art and History, again essentially a product of the Divine mind, are educational instruments not because men make them so, but because He, the Creator, has so desired; and that, therefore, we should teach them. Mathematics, then, the deep philosophy of nature in form and number, should be studied for nature’s sake, and not vice versa; we should teach geometry because it leads up to astronomy, and to the fine arts, to physics and chemistry; that we should teach astronomy for its own educative influence on the mind, and not as a mere collection of sums in arithmetic or problems in geometry.

How great an influence this will have on our methods of teaching I will not stop here to explain; but will content myself with pointing out what influence astronomy has had in educating the world intellectually.

Newton, Leibnitz and Descartes, philosophizing on the structure of the universe, were led to those discoveries in mathematics, the differential calculus and analytical geometry, which at first enabled them and others to solve the grand problem of gravitation. Newton showed that, so near as he could find out, the law of gravitation satisfied all the phenomena of the heavens, moon, planets, even comets. The same law was afterwards shown to apply to the fixed stars, to account for mysterious changes in the orbits of both planets and comets; and, last of all, to discover a new planet, Neptune, by feeling its influence. In all these investigations, greater and greater perfection must be given to the mathematical tools of inquiry, to methods and formulae, resulting in most perfect intellectual instruments for the study of every-day questions of engineering. When the builders of the suspension bridge over Niagara wished to arrange that great structure, that no part should be strained unduly, they had to call in the help of the writers who had given their lives to the mathematical study of astronomy, or at least of their pupils. What material self-interest never has produced and never could produce, has resulted from the interest which the human race always feels in the problems of the universe, and of the natural sciences, astronomy is the divinely-appointed leader, treating as it does of the vastest and most difficult problems. All other problems of natural philosophy, those of mechanics, electricity, heat, light, acoustics, mathematical and physical geography, have been benefited by astronomy, and have in their turn helped it.

Not only have intellectual tools been perfected for astronomy’s sake, but even those of a material nature. Clocks were greatly improved to measure time for astronomical purposes; and the approach to perfection required for its sake and gained by its methods have stimulated mechanical skill in a manner whose effects have been wide-spread. The shops of watchmakers
and astronomical instrument makers have been training institutions for makers of all sorts of delicate tools; the science requires such nice work, that a workman trained in one thing, unless something exactly is required, is the one branch of technical instrument making that is likely to be neglected.

What was hinted at above, in speaking of methods of teaching science, is well expressed in a little book, "On Questions on the Growth of the Mind," by Sampson Reed.

"Is there in science to add strength and dignity to human nature? The natural world is only the body, of which she is the soul. In books, science is presented to the eye of the pupil, as in a wane in a dried and preserved state; the time may come when the instructor will take him by the hand, and lead him by the running streams, and teach him all the principles of science as she comes from her Maker, as he would smell the fragrance of the rose without gathering it.

Young persons do not like overmuch mathematics; and the easiest way to give them a taste for science is, to teach it by a subject for which an interest in it, is to teach it sparsingly, and after they see that it is necessary to enable them to unravel the phenomena of nature, for which, in general, they have a taste. I can say frankly, that nothing is more disagreeable for myself, personally, to study than obscure mathematics, whose bearing upon nature or art I do not see. When I first read the sentences quoted above, from the work of a deeply versed scientist, I was quite unable to see what they meant; I now see that their spirit is precisely the same as the modern eclectic, who says in every stage of the young mind the nourishment must be presented to it which the Creator intended by the nature of his creature, and that the essence of this is the observed capacity of the mind in that state to receive. In a word, the question always is, with a given pupil, in what knowledge can this mind be now interested? and not primarily, what have I to say about the subject I am teaching? This last question, indeed, is often pertinent, as our ancestor's judgment was often good; useful hints can be found in the Quixotian, similar to those which we can gain from Pestalozzi or the moderns; and Bacon is the author of a most delightful treatise on the teaching of mathematics.

What shall I now say about the religious aspect of astronomy, and its relation to the formation of a Christian will? It has been said that the undevout astronomer is mad; and yet there is a considerable proportion of undevout astronomers. We need not look far beyond the mind that so far as the sciences compel, they do not teach religion; and the Christian teacher, who is thoroughly imbued with the spirit of astronomical science, can make it tell excellently in enforcing his lessons upon the child's infidelity, nor non-Christian; but Christian astronomers are not those whom the undevout teacher, who is thoroughly imbued with the spirit of scientific work, by philosophic thinking, religious meditation, and the sacredness of religion to science is much the same as its relation to trade; in the one case intellectual riches are involved, in the other case the help so to religious enterprises, and in gaining either, the Christian must be honest and must love his neighbor as himself. But the Christian philosopher and religious teacher, in employing money for its use, must be careful never to lose sight of the moral, for there is a very great difficulty here, which our future religious teachers can only overcome by diligence and faithfulness in their studies, and more diligence and more faithfulness—many more—by the use of dogmatically harmonious, and on the whole, to be the truth as the Creator made it.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Gentlemen Editors:—When a man is blessed with a variety of ideas, so that his brain is filled to overflowing, but he is unable to find a subject to employ them on, what is he to do? I know that you expect me from a writing for the paper this week, and I sought long and earnestly for a theme worthy of my pen. Intellectual Indifference has an attractive sound, and would probably please most readers, but some eminent man might accuse you of publishing an old Sophomore essay, and he would say the truth. I thought of the University fence, but the idea was unpromising, and back it went for further development. Dogs' ears, cats and the marriage relation were left me—a pleasing and delightful subject in itself and in its connections. Also! they, too, are failures; for what the genial Billings has not added to a doctrine, is nothing, and that no man ever got any advantage to such a sentiment.

But bewailing controversy on this very important question, I simply want to tell you, Mr. Editor, that every frequency, when strolling in the campus, passing through the shrine of that immortal spirit, which is away from it; and, if you desire to visit the evenings Room Z and while looking into this variegated, yet faithfully reflecting mirror of college life, I have the honor to tell you, that it is the very opportunity to which your ear, "Speak to that young man," especially the one in the mirror.

Are you in the habit of attending chapel, Mr. Editor? Oh! no; of course not. You are a Senator, and you are not interested in such trifles. I want to talk with you a little on that subject. I shall not, indeed, enter into a long dissertation on the subject, but I do feel that the compulsory attendance on chapel, once a day. But, to tell the truth, Mr. Editor, I have thought some on the question, and I have sufficiently heard other students have asserted that "compulsory attendance upon Divine Worship lowers the students morals, and takes away from him that spirit of independence which he ought to cherish," &c., I have taken some pains to test the truth of this in the only way in which it can be tested—by the results; but have found considerable independence, and a good deal of good, in a great number of men, while the young youth, were subject to the same degradation (quite as much, I think, as can be found in those who are afraid to do it during morning prayers.) But I promised not to discuss this question; nor shall I talk about it at length. The purpose of this letter was simply to get in and get along without this religious exercise; nor yet shall I speak of the impossibility of singing, with proper spirit, "Awake my soul in joyful lays," &c., when your limbs shake, your teeth chatter, and you are "willing soul" would much rather "love to steal awhile away in the green glade, sit and sing herself to everlasting bliss." If the mercury will fall to 30 degrees below zero, I suppose there can be no law of nature that will prevent the idea of getting into a store that would heat the chapel, perhaps never occurs, and then she will not be troubled. It seems, however, that much of what contributes to make our college exercises little better than a mere drudgery, will be remedied; and, therefore, Mr. Editor, I want you to "speak," &c.

In the first place, speak to those, from Senior to Sophomore, who invariably come late, and thereby spoil one-half of the exercises, and infringe upon the rights of those who came from better motives than merely to avoid a mark. Then you should speak in particular to that Sophomore, who, when he does come late, makes it necessary to reach one of the front seats, and, at the same time, seems desirous to convey a proper impression as to his onlooker, while the music of his seclusion, but I forbear. Bestow, also, a sympathetic word upon that Senior, whose physical weakness makes it impossible for him to stand even a few minutes during prayer. Tell that Junior, who is so devoted to his books, that he would do better to get the rest of his lesson after chapel, or not at all; and if the upper classes were prevailed upon to conduct themselves in a proper manner, it is to be hoped that the Freshmen would follow.

But, above all things, do not neglect to impart some wholesome instruction to those boys in the rear part of the music; the whole is so arranged that the place is a gymnasium for the cultivation of muscular Christianity. Inform them that, when they were admitted to the privileges of the University, their individual training was supposed to have been as such was opened to them, and their wishes of their fellows, even though they have no respect for them.

There are other little things, Mr. Editor, which have come under my observation, but it just occurs to me to speak of one in particular. The regular attendance in the editorial board soon ceases to be a virtue.

More from anon.

Additional Notes:

The Volante.

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We mention it here, however, in order to respectfully recommend to the Faculty that the idea be carried out upon a larger scale. Instead of one lecture, we should have several, a course—the inducements to the choice of each profession and its requirements forming subject matter for a single discourse. These lectures should be given by the President or his representative, to the Seniors and such under-classmen as might wish to attend, near the beginning of the fall trimester. One lecture was given by President, and it is regretted that it was not finished. It should have been given in the Senior’s time, and would not be as useful an application of the "lecture system" as any that is now made. "What can I do best?" is a question which but few have settled at this period in the college course, and noise is of greater perplexity.

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The weather of the fall is unkind. They lately, without the fear of spirits before their eyes, exposed the notorious Ironport brothers, in the midst of the riot, to the protection of the pyrotechnic flails of phosphorus.

Franklin College, Indiana, has just died its second death, after a five years’ struggle for existence. Of the twenty college students, three—the Senior class—will graduate this year. They find themselves scattered to Indiana State University, and are at present in the class of 1872.

It is not true, as the Courier says, that all college papers are reminding the ladies that this is leap year. While we are in apperception of the fact, and are complimented upon our knowledge of the great events of the day, we find the news is not so general as we expected. We are in apperception of the fact, but are complimented upon our knowledge of the great events of the day, and are in apperception of the fact. We find the news is not so general as we expected.

It is reported that five Japanese Princesses have landed at San Francisco, on their way to Vassar. The distress of the students and the Japanese girls at home, and abroad. In the second place, the University has sent many students to San Francisco, and has been some years absent in Europe, where, as before, and by the order of the board of curators, he has not received any British reputation. His criminal effort to interest the British public in

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The Law Department of the University at one once offered to defend the prisoners; many other gentle- men of influence offered to defend the University, but it was understood by the Attorney-General that he has since remained.

An advertisement of the legal right of the military to pro- tect Chicago in such an emergency as existed, and bring order out of the utter demoralization consequent upon the impeachment of military authority, there may be a question. As to its moral right and expediency, there remains now scarcely a doubt in the minds of any. The origin of the great guber- natorial grant of rightous indignation, and of the determined demands of the free democratic daily for an expiation of blood, may be traced to that omnipresent abomination of society, Politics.

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CHICAGO AND THE WEST.

BY REV. E.J. GODFREY

The record of a great city overlooked by a golden and purple curtain, of town potters, entertaining many of the features of its own local art, with the success of its own local art, and the success of its own local art. The record of a great city overlooked by a golden and purple curtain, of town potters, entertaining many of the features of its own local art, with the success of its own local art, and the success of its own local art. The record of a great city overlooked by a golden and purple curtain, of town potters, entertaining many of the features of its own local art, with the success of its own local art, and the success of its own local art. The record of a great city overlooked by a golden and purple curtain, of town potters, entertaining many of the features of its own local art, with the success of its own local art, and the success of its own local art. The record of a great city overlooked by a golden and purple curtain, of town potters, entertaining many of the features of its own local art, with the success of its own local art, and the success of its own local art. The record of a great city overlooked by a golden and purple curtain, of town potters, entertaining many of the features of its own local art, with the success of its own local art, and the success of its own local art. The record of a great city overlooked by a golden and purple curtain, of town potters, entertaining many of the features of its own local art, with the success of its own local art, and the success of its own local art. The record of a great city overlooked by a golden and purple curtain, of town potters, entertaining many of the features of its own local art, with the success of its own local art, and the success of its own local art. The record of a great city overlooked by a golden and purple curtain, of town potters, entertaining many of the features of its own local art, with the success of its own local art, and the success of its own local art. The record of a great city overlooked by a golden and purple curtain, of town potters, entertaining many of the features of its own local art, with the success of its own local art, and the success of its own local art. The record of a great city overlooked by a golden and purple curtain, of town potters, entertaining many of the features of its own local art, with the success of its own local art, and the success of its own local art. The record of a great city overlooked by a golden and purple curtain, of town potters, entertaining many of the features of its own local art, with the success of its own local art, and the success of its own local art. The record of a great city overlooked by a golden and purple curtain, of town potters, entertaining many of the features of its own local art, with the success of its own local art, and the success of its own local art. The record of a great city overlooked by a golden and purple curtain, of town potters, entertaining many of the features of its own local art, with the success of its own local art, and the success of its own local art. The record of a great city overlooked by a golden and purple curtain, of town potters, entertaining many of the features of its own local art, with the success of its own local art, and the success of its own local art. The record of a great city overlooked by a golden and purple curtain, of town potters, entertaining many of the features of its own local art, with the success of its own local art, and the success of its own local art. The record of a great city overlooked by a golden and purple curtain, of town potters, entertaining many of the features of its own local art, with the success of its own local art, and the success of its own local art.
LAW SCHOOL.

In connection with the University, there is a Law School, in which there are at all times three regular classes; each student is at liberty to attend in any or all of the classes. The Professors meet each of these classes daily for examination or lecture.

Moot Courts are held, in which the students are familiarized with the application of legal remedies, different forms of actions, bringing of suits, etc. The students are also instructed from time to time in the drawing of legal forms usual in an attorney's office.

Terms—There are three terms, commencing on the third Wednesday in September, first Wednesday in January, and second Wednesday in April. The fall course occupies two years, or six terms. There is a shorter course for those devoting themselves to commercial pursuits. Those having attended three full terms, are admitted to examination, and if qualified to practice, receive the degree of Bachelor of Laws.

Tuition Fee—For single term, $30; two terms, $55; three terms, $75—payable in advance. Graduating fee, $10.

ASTRONOMICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Astronomical department of the University is the Dearborn Observatory. Its objects are to make direct researches in science co-operate in the application of astronomy to geography and other useful purposes; and to train students in practical astronomy preparatory to such applications. The instruments of the Observatory are the great Clark Refractor, of 18½ inches aperture; the meridian circle (by Roepold & Son), presented by the Rev. W. S. Rose; a Howard Clock and a Bond Chronometer. The work is done chiefly in cooperation with the German Astronomical Society and the Bureau of United States Engineers.

COLLEGE.

COURSES OF STUDY.

Two courses of study are pursued in this institution—a Classical and a Scientific—which are substantially the same as those pursued in other leading American Colleges.

TERMS AND VACATIONS.

The year is divided into three terms and three vacations. The first term consists of fifteen weeks; the second (which began on January 8) and the third of twelve weeks each. The Christmas vacation is two weeks, the Spring vacation one week, and the Summer vacation ten weeks.

COMMERCIAL INSTRUCTION.

To meet the practical wants of the different classes of students, the Trustees have made arrangements for regular instruction in Penmanship, Book-keeping, and other branches essential to a good commercial education.

ELECTIVE STUDIES.

Students may reside at the University and pursue studies, for a longer or a shorter time, in any of the classes, at their own election; subject, however, to the regulations of the Faculty.

LECTURES.

In connection with the regular vacations, lectures are delivered on the following subjects: Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Geology, Astronomy, Anatomy and Physiology, Zoology, Mental and Mental Philosophy, Greek History and Literature, Roman History and Literature, Verbal criticism, and History of the English Language.

RHETORICAL EXERCISES.

The College Classes have exercises in composition once in three weeks. Instruction in Elocution is given to all the students, and declamations are required of all.

DEGREES.

The degree of Bachelor of Arts is conferred upon all students who have completed the prescribed classical course of study, and passed a satisfactory examination therein; and the degree of Bachelor of Science upon all who have completed the scientific course, and passed a similar examination.

SOCIETIES.

There are three Societies in the University, conducted by the students—two literary and one religious.

ILLUSTRATIVE APPARATUS.

The Lectures on Chemicals and Natural Philosophy are illustrated by modern apparatus. There are, also, moderate facilities for the illustration of Zoology and other branches of Natural History. The Library, to which the students have free access, contains about five thousand volumes, and is constantly increasing by valuable additions. Students will also have access to the very valuable theological and miscellaneous library formerly belonging to the late Professor Hengstenberg, of Berlin, now placed in the University buildings.

LOCATION, BUILDINGS, ETC.

The location of the University is in the south part of Chicago, directly on the Cottage Grove avenue line of the Chicago City Railway. The site was the gift of the late Senator Douglas, and is admirably adapted for its beauty and healthfulness. The building is unsurpassed for the completeness of its arrangements, especially of the student rooms, which are in suites of a study and two bed rooms, of good size and height, and well ventilated.

Through the liberality of the different railroads which centre in Chicago, classes have the privilege of making frequent excursions into the country, in order to examine rock strata, and to collect specimens in Natural History. These excursions have extended, during past years, to Dubuque and Burlington, Iowa; to Kewanee, La Salle and Quincy, Ill.; to the Wisconsin River, and along the Mississippi River, from McGregor to St. Louis.

BOARD AND ROOMS.

Students are furnished with board in the University Hall at cost, which, during the past year, has been $4 per week. Students who may prefer it, can obtain board in families on reasonable terms, or they may form clubs and provide for themselves.

EXPENSES PER ANNUM.

Board from $4.50 (in clubs) to $4 per week. $60.00 to $150.00

Tuition

Room rent

20.00 to 20.00

Incidental

Livery fee, fifty cents per term.

$12.50 to $20.00

Students furnish their own fuel and lights. The use of kerosene is prohibited in the University building. Gas costs about fifty cents a week for each room, and fuel from $10 to $20 per annum for each student. Washing, sixty cents per dozen.

PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.

Connected with the University is a Preparatory Department, in which the Professors of the University have charge of the instruction in the studies belonging to their several departments. The studies have been arranged in a course of three years for classical and two years for scientific students.