Trinity Tablet, April 1868

Trinity Tablet (1868-1908)
HORACE: Lib. I. Carmen IX.

Several poetical translations from Horace have appeared in late numbers of the College Courant, none of which, we venture to say, exceed the following in closely adhering to the original, and in merit as English verse.

Seest thou proud Socrates’ brow
Whitened o’er th’drifted snow;
While the tree’s greening bough
‘Nest in its wintry load low!
And the mountain torrent stands
Crystalline in icy bands.

Cooper Winter! Let the hearth,
Filted with firewood, brightly burn.
Thalachus, come, with mirth,
Reaching down the Sabine urn,
Fill an overflowing measure,
Now’s the very time for wine and pleasure.

To the gods resign the rest,
For, when they have united the storm
Raging fierce o’er ocean’s breast,
Not the sab-tree’s giant form,
Nor the holm-oak, rooted fast,
Grow’s the northern blast.

Be not the morrow what it may,
Still with grateful heart, enjoy
What kind fortune grants to-day.
Nor should thou disdain, O boy,
Cupid’s soft and flowery chain,
And the dance’s winding strain.

Since no hateful thread of white
Mars thy wealth of curling brown,
Seek the verdant, when Night
Spreads her mantle o’er the town;
Listening through the silent hours
To the fountain’s plashing showers.

Happy to be sweetly child,
When the laughing shrinks betray
Where some merry girlule hid,
Snatch the forfeits pledge away.
From her hands or dauntly weeps,
While she playfully resists.

ULTRA TENDENCIES OF THE AGE.

For the last few centuries everything has been progressing so rapidly that we can scarcely appreciate the merit which is sometimes found holding back. All our conceptions of improvement are connected with rapid and ceaseless advance. In the retrospect we see some things which are pleasant and romantic, but are apt to think that for real good they must be changed. If the minds of men have of late become so much expanded and developed, these theories and systems which prevailed a few generations back, are now exploded, and in science and art such perfection has been attained, surely there must be need of more intellectual religious, more theoretically-perfect forms of government, and more utopian systems for the regulation of education and manners. This seems to be the tendency of the age. Far be it from us to decry or depreciate reform and radical change when it is for the better; but there is danger that we may be carried too far. The current of speculation and experiment has for so long a time been receiving increasing widthness that there is danger of its overwhelming its banks and devas-
tating the country instead of watering and refreshing it. It can scarcely be restrained within the accustomed bounds, and we may fear mischievous results. The “governor” forms a too insignificant part of the machinery of the popular mind. Its regulating influence is feebly felt in this hurrusing, restless age.

In religion men are fast losing sight of the old land-marks. Puffed up by self-conceit, they would subject the Eternal and Perfect to their own finite and perverted judgment. They mistake for the discoveries of a masterly intellect, a skeptical and incredulous spirit, altogether base and contemptible. A too ready belief may mark a shallow and feeble mind, but not more than does this con-
ceded “Free thinking.”

In literature we also see indications of evil. Within the last few years works have been issued which cast in the shade even our old dramatist; not, perhaps, in the coarseness and open offensive-
ness of expression, but certainly in the spirit which pervades them. Recking with the fumes of sensual passion and, in many instances, fall of the foulest blasphemy, they not only command a ready sale, but those who express the abhorrence of them are accused of narrow mindedness and intolerance to genius. The evil effects produced are undetermined, and it is claimed that the bad is not produced from a man’s own evil mind and not from the book. “To the pure all things are pure.” True! But where shall we find the pure? Not in these days can we expect to find them any-
where. Men are human, and it is human to err. If we handle pitch how shall we escape scold-
ment?

But it is with the College world that we have more particularly to do, though these other things must be interesting to us all. We are happy to say that one good feature of the day, is the great encouragement given to institutions of learning. In almost all our colleges the endowments are be-
ing increased, additions made to the buildings, and last but not least, there is in many places an agreeable rise in the number of students. But even here there are some things which seem to us a little wrong. Evidences of novel and unproved theories for the regulation of studies and students, are sometimes to be observed. It is scarcely necessary to say that we are in general opposed to innovations in the old beaten track of college studies, not to changes in the standard but in the time honored course.

In the first place there seems to be a tendency to undervalue the classics, and more abstract math-
ematics. Some years ago the question was gravely discussed, whether it was not desirable to abolish the classics altogether. Some enlightened son of America argued that they were totally opposed to the spirit of Christianity and American independence. The controversy called forth an excellent article from Pres. Felton, in which he showed most conclusively that the charges against classical studies were groundless. Nothing of importance was effected by this attack on the long established curriculum, but ever since there have been evidences that the current was setting more and more in the new direction. Straws they are but they serve as indices. The majority of people

O. ’89.

THE TRINITY TABLET.

Hartford, Conn., April, 1868.

TRINITY.

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which he needs least. If he dislikes the classics, it shows a lack of capacity for the accurate study of language in general; while if mathematics is distasteful to him his logical powers deserve greater cultivation. Thus he is in danger of neglecting the very thing to which he should pay particular attention.

There are one or two other points of general interest in college circles, which we would like to notice, especially the admission of women into our colleges, which has been considerably discussed of late, but we shall have to defer them to some future time.

THE DANTE LECTURES.

We have lately had the pleasure of listening to a course of lectures upon Dante, by Prof. Simonson of this college. The lectures, four in number, were delivered on four successive Monday evenings, last Monday finishing the course.

The first was devoted to a sketch of the life of the great poet and a consideration of the general character of his works. In the second the lecturer took up the description of Hell, and it was very much enjoyed by the audience, so far as we could judge from the attentive manner in which it was listened to. It was certainly quite interesting, giving to those who had never read the writings of this Milton of Italy, some conception of the beauty and grandeur of his marvellous epic, and to those of us who had endeavored to enjoy the Divina Commedia through the imperfect medium of translation, unfolding new graces by the simple and natural manner of presenting the successive scenes.

The plan of Hell, as represented by Dante, was illustrated by a large drawing hanging behind the lecturer, so that he could conduct his hearers from one stage to another without the least danger of their losing their locality. The meeting with Virgil was very prettily depicted, and the passage of the river seemed more than ever appalling. The spirits of the departed crowding the banks, the piteous cries and groans, across the icy waves, the crazy vessel gliding through the gloom, the pilot Charon cold and merciless, with brandished boat-hook bestowing on the bands of anxious spirits struggling to press in and gain an entrance to the dark abodes of the dead; though we had read and heard of such scenes all our lives, it seemed to strike the imagination with a force before unfelt.

The poet is now led, and leads us with him, through the different parts of Hell, the purgatory and the terrestrial paradise. Statius, one of the most elegant of Latin lyric poets, is qualified for this task by having embraced Christianity.

The last lecture was upon Paradise, and, to say the least, this was as pleasant a place as either of the others. Altogether, the Dante lectures were as a decided success, though the room was not so well filled as it should have been. For this and similar efforts to popularize the masterpieces of foreign literature, Prof. Simonson deserves much credit, and we feel confident in saying that he has the sincere thanks of all who were so fortunate as to attend his late course.

WEALTH AND EDUCATION.

We live in republican America; but we would scarcely dream it, and, in fact, as a community, are guilty of the inconsistency of setting up the idol of republicanism one moment, only to knock it down the next. We deal in superlatives regarding a representative form of government, and rejoice in the fact that the people are at the helm of our ship of state; that they rule this land, and that the exercise of rightful authority is not intrusted to the hands of a single potentate or sovereign. And while we cherish these principles, and offer up our hymns of praise at the shrine of a representative form of government, what in reality are we doing? Do we frown upon aristocracies, and turn the cold shoulder towards those powers where the few govern and the many serve? Far from it. We live move and have our being in an aristocracy of wealth, far more hurtful in its teachings and results than an aristocracy of blood.

We affect to value education, in truth despise it; we seem to place a true estimate upon culture, in fact ignore it; we court the love of letters only to cast it aside. Wealth and education should go hand in hand, but in the opinion of the public in general, the former far outranks the latter.

That wealth itself is alluring in its temptations, that education is free from extraordinary enticements, are truths which need no proofs of their genuineness. Money is the watchword of America, and upon it has been placed a valuation as unmeasurable as it is impracticable. It is an alarming fact that the percentage of educated men in this country is growing smaller every year. From the cradle to the grave the allmighty dollar seems to be the star by which our movements are guided; and those other stars of education and culture which shine as brightly in the firmament of every day existence, do not exert that influence upon our actions which their presence rightly demands. America cannot do without education any more than she can without money; and yet the former has become with us a sort of commodity, resulting, no doubt, in a measure, from the misconceived idea that a lack of genuine culture is easily recompensed by means of an arrogant assumption of unendurable smartness, or an assurance of respectability of a self-righteous character. We are taught to consider wealth as the summum bonum for which we must labor, and that a hard earned education is not of equal value with a hard earned thousand, and as the natural consequence of such erroneous teachings, we accustom ourselves to estimate a man's value not by his education and general bearing, but by his purse. A man with money can buy a position in society, as he would a book or a bond, and his position being assumed, his acquaintance with the latter does not serve to conceal his ignorance of the former; while the man with education only is compelled to occupy an humbler sphere in the same social circle, and wherever this rule exists, its consequences must in the end be ruinous, for it is not in very truth, the exaltation of wealth above education?

Hardly a month passes but we hear of some new declamation or embezzlement, which, in reality, is but the result of this false estimate of wealth, entertained by the public mind, for public opinion in general exerts a powerful influence upon society, and through it may often be for good; yet in this instance, it is clearly in the wrong. A man who possesses himself of money by dishonest means, who loses sight of his reputation, and cares not for the warnings of his conscience in his attempt to accumulate wealth, is not a properly educated man; there is a narrow-mindedness in his character which leads him astray, and a prevailing inclination to do evil, which a liberal culture and a healthy education would, if not wholly, at least in a measure, tend to counteract. The lotteries of the present day, which are seemingly popular, are only another means by which this wrong valuation of riches is enhanced, and while some of them profess to be carried on in order to further the general interests of some patriotic or charitable scheme, yet their influence for evil is not altered, because they give credence to the idea that wealth is the one great object for which we should contend. Let an education at one of the many colleges of our country be the first prize in the list of premiums, and the whole scheme would fail for want of a sufficient support.

We turn to Congress, to what we call the lower house, and we see that there also the insidious workings of this fallacious estimate of wealth, as contrasted with education, have produced bad results, and by their powerful influence conduct to give color to an opinion which is based upon erroneous ideas. The pocket and not the people is in general exerts a powerful influence upon society; that they rule this land, and through it may often be for good; yet in this instance, it is clearly in the wrong. A man who possesses himself of money by dishonest means, who loses sight of his reputation, and cares not for the warnings of his conscience in his attempt to accumulate wealth, is not a properly educated man; there is a narrow-mindedness in his character which leads him astray, and a prevailing inclination to do evil, which a liberal culture and a healthy education would, if not wholly, at least in a measure, tend to counteract. The lotteries of the present day, which are seemingly popular, are only another means by which this wrong valuation of riches is enhanced, and while some of them profess to be carried on in order to further the general interests of some patriotic or charitable scheme, yet their influence for evil is not altered, because they give credence to the idea that wealth is the one great object for which we should contend. Let an education at one of the many colleges of our country be the first prize in the list of premiums, and the whole scheme would fail for want of a sufficient support.

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far more honorable, than a contest of words, and that the latter must necessarily be settled by the former—a theory, the truth of which was exemplified not many months ago. The gentlemanly decorum, the genuine refinement, the scholarly bearing, are elements of conduct and of character with which some representatives of the present day have had a very limited acquaintance, and it is true, indeed, that we are not living in the golden age of this republic, especially since the tables are now turned, and it is the office that dignifies the man, and not the man the office.

We would ask, then, that wealth be allotted its particular sphere; that its true and proper place demand that at the least it be placed on an equal basis with which some representatives of the present society; every part of this picture is executed with the utmost care and precision. One's interest in this painting is greatly heightened by observing it through a magnifying glass. Verboekhoven's sheep appear as if they were really endowed with life, and we listen to hear them bleat. The rabbits in the painting are very life-like, and bring to mind those well known lines of Cowper, where he speaks of his pet as accustomed to "Frisk and gambol like a fawn, And swing his nump around."

No. 40, The Fish Market, by Regemorter, is decidedly natural; it is a highly finished production, and is a picture of great merit. The perspective, however, could be improved.

Nos. 89 and 138, two Swiss scenes, by A. Calame, are exceedingly fine productions, painted in a bold, masterly manner; by some critics, considered the best paintings in the hall. While looking at these pictures, one feels as if he were almost breathing the bracing mountain air.

No. 2, by Rosa Bonheur, an original drawing executed with great accuracy, and deserving of great study.

The flower pieces, we think, are not as fine as many other paintings in the collection; there is apt to be a sameness about productions of this kind, and the eye naturally turns from them to the more interesting works.

This is the second time that Mr. Batterson has exhibited in the public a fine collection of paintings. Many thanks are due this gentleman for those valuable displays of artistic productions, and the citizens of Hartford may well be proud of one who has so greatly benefited the cause of art in this city.

We find that the custom of celebrating Washington's Birthday is carried out by Dartmouth, Hamilton and Kenyon Colleges, by Miami University, and other institutions throughout the country, in a manner differing in some respects from the usual celebration at Trinity.

We clip the following, referring to Dartmouth, from the "Amerhart Student:"

"The exercises took place as proposed, on Saturday, the 22d, commencing at 2 P.M., and passed off very pleasantly. The subjects had been handed to the President, who read them in the form of toasts, to which the speakers responded in the order of the selection. The pieces were marked by their fitness and their close adherence to the subjects; a fact, by the way, not always observable in college productions. The occasion was enlivened by the interpolation of songs by the college choir—'America' and kindred tunes. The chapel was decorated very tastefully with flower pieces and designs also takes place, when many transparencies and designs are displayed by societies and clubs.

It is customary at Trinity to omit the recitations on Washington's Birthday, so that the 22d is considered one of our holidays.

This year there was a premature celebration, which took place on the evening of the 21st. The exercises, consisting of a poem and oration, were held in the hall of the College Cabinet. Mears, Norton and Vibbert, of '68, were respectively elected poet and orator for the occasion. The literary portion of the entertainment being finished, the seats were removed from the hall, and dancing was enjoyed by the students and a goodly number of their "friends." The music was very excellent, and was furnished by Adkin's quadrille band.

A new feature was this year introduced, namely, "spreads," which were given by several students at their rooms, immediately after the exercises in the Cabinet, and were very happy and pleasant occasions to all who participated.

The Athenae and Alexandria are the titles of the two literary societies of Amherst College. Vocal music seems to be a portion of the proceedings at the meetings of the Athenae. This is decidedly a new feature in exercises of literary societies.

University of North Carolina.—The annual commencement of this institution will be on the fourth of June.

We learn that Henry Ward Beecher has been invited to preach the sermon before the graduating class.

The address before the literary societies will be delivered by the Hon. Thos. H. Seymour, of this city.

We are under obligations to Mr. Chatfield, of the College Courant, for a number of College papers.

Easter Recess will commence on Easter Monday, and continue till Thursday the twenty-third. After the Recess, the first morning recitation will be at eight, instead of half-past.

This return to the accustomed hour will, we suppose, be quite agreeable to the students in general.

To persevere in one's duty, and to be silent is the best answer to calumny.
It has recently become popular at most of our Colleges to publish a journal of College news; the world at large is favored with an almost infinite number of periodicals, and why should not the College world put forth expressions of its thoughts, its desires, its feelings? Trinity has long been in need of a College paper; for years nothing of the kind has ever appeared in public, nearly all of that class for which the language is written. Dr. Jackson, the newly elected President, commenced his duties at the beginning of the term before last, and the money has remained ever since in the hands of the College. As he returns to the scene of his former labors, President Jackson is welcomed by many warm friends in Hartford.

The English Department of the College is now, we are happy to state, in very excellent order. The arrangement of themes and orations, the judicious and well-chosen subjects, evince great care on the part of Professor Johnson, and exhibit those marks of thoroughness and order so well calculated to have a beneficial effect on the minds of undergraduates.

The Tablet has issued no prospectus; it is designed that the present number should satisfy all such need. The regular subscriptions will begin with the next issue, to be published in July. It is proposed to enliven our columns by news from other colleges, thinking it will add interest to the publication, and give a pleasing variety to the subject matter of our journal.

The objects of the Tablet have been stated. It is not proposed to meddle at all with that excitement of the present hour—politics, judging that this is not essentially connected with the aims of the paper, or with the furtherance of its interests. The Tablet is not to be a representative of any particular party, but is to be pro bono publico—the welfare of the College, not the mere caprice of a select few, is considered. The "Alma Mater" will form a prominent feature of our news; to know the whereabouts and the occupation of many of the alumni is of vast importance at times. In the collection of these items, we trust that graduate pens will lend us their aid.

No pains or care will be spared to make the Tablet acceptable to the public, a disseminator of College news, and an index to the thoughts and actions of students at Trinity.

BOOK OF COLLEGE SONGS.

Term before last a circular from a student of Hamilton College came to hand, requesting a collection of Trinity songs. We sent on, together with some music, quite a number both of old songs and those then popular in College. The book not having made its appearance at the time specified for its publication, we wrote, some few months since, to the compiler of the collection. By an answer received from Mr. Waite, we learn that it is now in the press of Oliver Ditson & Co., of Boston, the well known publishers of music; the "collection of songs" is being printed as rapidly as possible—it will contain about three hundred and fifty productions, a majority of them being accompanied with original music. Songs from quite a large number of Colleges will be published in the work, and, as many of them are peculiar to the institutions from which they come, the interest of the collection will be greatly increased.

PROPOSED RENOVATION OF THE ATHENÆUM HALL.

For some years past the members of the Athenæum have been discussing the propriety of retilting the hall, and in 1885 an effort was made in that direction, which resulted in raising about three hundred dollars, but went no farther. There was some doubt about their being able to retain the hall, and there existed serious objections to moving up into the attic of Brownell Hall, as was at one time proposed. No conclusion was arrived at, and the money has remained ever since in the hands of the College Bursar.

The matter has lately been agitated, and the Society appointed a Committee, some time ago, to see if the faculty would let the room be retained for any definite time, and to estimate the cost of completely retilting it. President Jackson has informed the Committee that the room should be assured to the Society for five years, and we will probably soon see it presenting quite a youthful appearance.

Junior Exhibitions at Trinity have for the last five or six years been considered among the things that were—since the days when old "Ouro Hall" was in its glory, Junior classes have shown no great desire to exhibit themselves. Whether from vanity or from a better motive—a desire to carry out and perpetuate college customs—the present Juniors, '69, voted in "assembly convened," to give an Exhibition next month.

At a second meeting of the class the subject of a Junior Promenade was brought up, and it was decided to give a Promenade Concert on the evening following the exhibition, which according to the College Calendar will be the twenty-seventh day of May. The Junior appointments, as announced by the President to the class, are as follows—the maximum mark being 6875.00:

- Holbrooke, 6747.71
- Monckey, 6585.15
- Short, 6118.44
- Brocklesby, 6106.88
- Kissam, 6086.66
- Cheshire, 6037.39
- Swift, 5878.58
- White, 5768.31
- Gihain, 5633.97
- Smith, 5530.72
- LéRoy, 5304.47

We trust that the resolutions of the class may be carried into effect, and that both Exhibition and Promenade will take place at the appointed time.
April, 1868.

The next number will be published at Commencement time. As was before mentioned, subscriptions will begin with that number.

At the same time will appear a supplement called the Commencement Extra, containing a full list of all society organizations, clubs, &c., in College. The different societies are requested to send in to the editors any cuts which they may desire to have inserted, and also a list of their members.

Contributions to the Tablet are solicited from all who have been or are connected with the College. We shall be glad to hear from them upon any subject of general or local College interest. It is hoped that the paper will meet with liberal encouragement from the Alumni and all friends of the College, and that they will use their influence to extend its circulation.

"Have you seen the new machine?" is a phrase as common at College as is the inevitable "Have you heard the big organ?" of residents at the "F orb." To behold the newly received Electrical machine is a sight indeed! but to approach it is to cause one's hair to stand on end. As regards space, the Philosophical department is in nearly the same predicament as the man who possessed the elephant: it has been found that the room in which the machine is placed is hardly large enough when experiments are being tried— that is to say the machine does not stand at a distance of nine feet from every object when in full operation—which are the prescribed limits. However a quantity of electricity has been produced sufficient to give one an idea of the power of the machine. This piece of apparatus is the workmanship of Carl Winter of Vienna. The plate was constructed with all the late improvements, and serves to give a spark varying from twenty-five to thirty inches in length. Since the machine has arrived at Trinity, it has been tested at several different times, the experiments verifying the statements received from Vienna.

The Juniors have been favored with numerous exhibitions of the powers of the plate electrical instrument, witnessing the experiments—some of which were touching—with great pleasure. This machine was imported at quite an expense, and now forms the most important and valuable piece of apparatus in the philosophical department, and we think that the College can congratulate itself on possessing one of the finest and at the same time (as it is without doubt) one of the most powerful plate electrical machines in the country.

At Hamilton, where the marking system prevails, students are rusticated for seventy marks. Marks are recorded for such offences as the following: whispering, one mark; feet on the seats, two marks; reading in the chapel, five marks, &c. The Campus very naturally inquires if the system could not be further amended so as to embrace the birth—University Chronicle.

OBITUARY.

We are pained to chronicle the death of Ebenezer Faxon, Esq., an alumnus of Trinity, who died at his home in Baltimore, Maryland, on the 8th of March last. Mr. Faxon entered College in 1848, and was graduated with honor in 1847. He was a member of the I. K. A. Fraternity, and of the Fartmon Literary Society. He was an architect by profession, a man of scientific tastes and attainments, and one well read in the many branches of his art. He was the designer and builder of portions of the celebrated Baltimore cathedral, and had recently been appointed by the authorities of Baltimore, a member of a committee to investigate some scientific enterprises connected with that city. Mr. Faxon died of heart disease, and at the time of his death was forty-three years of age.

At a special meeting of the class of 1870, of Trinity College, held Thursday, March 26, 1868, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, By the will of God, we are called upon to mourn the untimely death of our beloved friend and classmate, George Frederick Goodman, therefore

Resolved, That while we express our sense of the great loss we have sustained, we recognize in his death the hand of an overruling Providence.

Resolved, That we will ever cherish the memory of one so endeared to us by his many good qualities of head and heart, comforted by the thought that he has reached the haven where he would be.

Resolved, That we extend our warmest sympathies to his family and relations in their affliction.

Resolved, That the appropriate badge of mourning be worn by the class for the space of thirty days.

Resolved, That these resolutions be inserted in the city papers and in the records of our class, and that a copy be sent to the bereaved family.

WILLIAM NICHOLS; J. KENNEDY SOUTHWORTH, Committee.

Arthur Dyer.


This work, by one of our oldest professors, was brought out in December last. We have seen no finer specimen of typography than this publication presents. The illustrations are well arranged, and at once show that they are the work of no ordinary artist.

We were particularly struck with the appearance of the maps, which are executed in the highest style of the art.

The Physical Geography is the last of Mitchell's series; the work is clear and methodical in the treatment of its subject; it is replete with the results of recent investigations and research, and is evidently prepared with the greatest care and attention.

The Treatise is comprehensive, combining the excellencies of older works on the subject, with many other valuable features. In every respect it is the best text-book of Physical Geography that has of late appeared before the public.

We have received a copy of the recently published Catalogue of the Berkeley Divinity School, Middletown. This school, as is well known, constitutes, in a certain sense, the Theological Department of our College, though removed from Hartford in 1854, and put under a different board of trustees. Of the twenty-three students whose names appear in this Catalogue, seven are graduates of Trinity.

The list of college colors, as far as we have been able to ascertain, is as follows:

Harvard, red; Yale, blue; Columbia, blue and white; Trinity, green and white; Brown, brown; Amherst, purple and white; Dartmouth, green; Bowdoin, white; Hamilton, orange; Williams, purple; Union, magenta; Michigan University, azure, blue and maize; Wesleyan, lavender; Rochester, magenta and white; University of N. Y., violet; College of N. Y., lavender.

On the twenty-fourth of last month, the class of '69, at Michigan University, gave a Junior Exhibition. The attendance was large. Some 1,900 tickets were issued, the demand for them being very great.

The "Columbian" for April has just been published. It presents the usual array of society lists, together with notices of the other organizations of Columbia College.

Wesleyan University has recently received, through the liberality of several gentlemen in New York city, the necessary funds to procure a fine telescope. An order from the University has been sent to Clark, of Cambridge, the well known maker of telescopes. The instrument is expected to be completed in about a year from this time, and will cost over $4,000.

The Junior Exhibition by '69, of Yale, took place in the College chapel on the afternoon of April first. The speakers were fourteen in number. Among them we notice the names of three from Hartford and vicinity. In the evening the customary promenade concert was given at Music Hall. The music was furnished by Dodworth's band—of course no words need be spoken in its praise. The occasion proved a very pleasant one. The attendance was not as large as usual, yet the assembly was quite a brilliant affair.

"Chronic Sections" is a new "Freshmanic" term applied to Analytical Geometry by a '71 man of Michigan University.

The Beethoven Society of Yale realized over a hundred dollars from their concert recently given at New Haven, in behalf of the Yale navy.

Professors Loomis, of Yale, and Johnson, of Wesleyan, visited Trinity last week, for the purpose of examining the plate electrical machine.
TRINITY PERSONAL.

[The Editors of the Tablet would be pleased to receive the assistance of the Alumni of the College, in collecting items for this column.]

PADDOCK, '48. Rev. B. H. Paddock, D. D., of Detroit, who was lately chosen missionary Bishop of Oregon, has declined the Election on account of his feeble health.

GOODSPEED, '66. J. H. Goodspeed, formerly of '66, is cashier of the Rocky Mountain National Bank, at Central City, Colorado.

VAZ ANDZ, '51. C. C. Van Andz has been chosen as one of the Rhode Island delegates to the National Republican Convention, to be held at Chicago in May next.

BEERS, '46. A. H. Beers, M. D., formerly of Buffalo, N. Y., is now residing at Litchfield, Ct.

LEAVEN, '59. H. R. Leaver's address is First Auditor's Office, Washington, D. C.

HUNTINGTON, '67. H. K. Huntington is at present located at Racine College, Wisconsin, where he is occupied with his duties as tutor in Mathematics and Classics.

OBERY, '65. Rev. H. R. Obery's address is Trinity Church, New York. He holds the position of Singing Deacon.

GARDNER, '65. H. G. Gardner was recently admitted as a member of the firm of H. J. Gardner & Co., Boston, Mass.

MALLORY, '60. Col. W. H. Mallory recently made a political speech before the Grant Club of this city.

STEVENS, '65. Samuel Stevens is practicing law at 60 Wall street, New York City.

BECKWITH, '52. Rev. John Beckwith, D. D., the recently elected Bishop of Georgia, was consecrated at Savannah, on Friday of last week.

HART, '66. Samuel Hart is at present assisting in the Latin department of the College.

RIPLEY, '49. Philip Ripley is engaged on the editorial staff of the New York World.

BROCKLEBYS, '65. J. H. Brocklebys, who was admitted to the New York bar in December last, has recently been made a member of the Hartford bar, and has opened an office in this city.

GLAZIER, '60. T. C. Glazier is engaged in the drug business at Rio Janeiro, Brazil. The firm name is Glazier, Shannon & Co.

KENNEDY, '66. Howard Kennedy is at the School of Mines, Columbia College.

BLACKWELL, '66. Josiah Blackwell is also at the Columbia School of Mines, and is a member of the Columbia University Nine.

QUICK, '58. J. H. S. Quick is practicing law in Chicago, Ill. His office is 48 South Clark street.

BENTON, '64. R. A. Benton is connected with St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H.

ELY, '64. J. F. Ely was recently admitted to the New York bar, and is practicing law in New York city.

DRIGGS, '48. T. I. Driggs has been appointed one of the trustees of the Library Fund of the city of Waterbury, Ct.

THE TRINITY TABLET.

[April, 1868.]

ATHENÆUM.

President, R. H. CURTIS, 12 B. H.
Vice Pres., W. C. BROCKLEBYS, 11 B. H.
Censor, THOMAS WHITE, 34 B. H.
Secretary, ARTHUR DYER, 25 J. H.

ATHENÆUM HALL, April 2, 1868.

The meeting was called to order by the President at the usual hour. The roll was called and the minutes of the preceding meeting read and accepted, after which Brevoort, '68, delivered an oration which was received with great applause. Short, '69, then delivered a declamation selected from "The Lady of the Lake," and was followed by Gardner, '70, who spoke one of Halleck's most celebrated poems. The Athenæum Chronicle, Vol. III, No. 1, was then read by Dyer, '70, its senior editor. Compositions were omitted, as is customary when the Chronicle is read. The debate followed on the question, Resolved, that the life and character of Thomas Jefferson are worthy of admiration. The disputants were Messrs. Prentice and Barbour, both of '70, in the affirmative, and Messrs. Chesnutt, '69, and Bryant, '70, in the negative. After a long, well-contested and interesting debate, the question was decided by the President in favor of the affirmative, judging from the weight of argument. The house, voting on the merits of the question, also decided in the affirmative. Kennedy, '68, reported that the committee of which he was chairman had received a communication from the Faculty stating that the petition from the Literary Societies, requesting that the fines due these Societies be incorporated in the College bills, had been laid on the table for a week. The Report of Council was read and accepted. Question for May 7th, Resolved, that in time of political discussion neutrality is not admissible. The appointments for May 7th, are as follows: Oration, LeRoy, '69; Declamation, Stout, '70; R. H. Whitlock, '71; Composition, F. W. Whitlock, '71; Woodbury, '71. Disputants, Affirmative, Swift, '69, Hudson, '71; Negative, Kennett, '70, Luther, '70. The Society then adjourned.

ARTHUR DYER,
Secretary.

PARTHENON.

President, S. W. CLIFFORD, 46 J. H.
Vice Pres., W. B. BUCKINGHAM, 12 J. H.
Secretary, G. L. COOKE, 38 B. H.

PARTHENON HALL, April 2, 1868.

The meeting was called to order by the President at 7½ P. M. The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and accepted. Initiation of new members being next in order, the name of Shaw, '71, was proposed, but as that gentleman arose and signified his intention of remaining "neutral" for a while, the matter was allowed to rest. The regular exercises followed. Ferguson, '68, delivered an Oration, Williams, '71, read a Composition, and Bates, '71, read an Extract. The Senior Critic made a few remarks, and the extemporary debate commenced upon the question, "Resolved, that Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, is guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors." Of the regular disputants, Messrs. Ferguson and Holbrook took the affirmative side, Messrs. Bizzy and Beaven the negative. When open to the house, Messrs. Potts and Wood spoke on the affirmative, Steele, '71, on the negative. The question was debated in a very spirited manner and occupied nearly an hour. Towards the close Messrs. Ferguson and Bizzy grew rather excited over a point which the latter raised in regard to the Constitution. Several gentlemen arose, and the President was obliged to call the two gentlemen to order. The usual summing up was dispensed with motion. The President decided in favor of the affirmative from the merits of the debate; the house in favor of the negative from the merits of the question. The following appointments were made for the next meeting: Declamation, Elwell, '70; Oration, Smith, '69; Composition, Buckingham, '69; Extract, Gibson, '69. The following question was selected for debate: "Resolved, that capital punishment should be abolished." Disputants: affirmative, Messrs. Potts and Wood; negative, Messrs. Williams and Bates. The report of the standing committee was read, and Ferguson, '68, in behalf of the committee upon fines, appointed at the previous meeting, reported that they conjointly with the Athenæum committee had presented the resolutions to the Faculty, and that they had heard nothing subsequently. Potts, '68, informed the gentleman that the Faculty had deferred the matter until their next meeting. Ferguson inquired for information respecting certain letters which had been written last term to several old members of the Parthenon. Potts stated that only one reply had been received; that it was difficult to ascertain correctly the addresses, as most of them were ministers, and that the matter would be brought up again at the re-union next Commencement. The meeting then adjourned.

GEO. L. COOKE, Jr.,
Secretary.
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