HENRY LONGFELLOW died yesterday at his home in Cambridge, Mass., at the age of seventy-one. He was one of the few who stood midway between earth and heaven, giving to humanity below the most vocal note from the melodies above. Words from the chamber of thought may set the world to thinking; but the songs which springing from the heart told it, made it both think and act. Peace is the dead facts, knowledge shared by the world in general; poetry is the memory of life which sets the melodies straight.

Longfellow was born in 1819, and graduated from Bowdoin College when he was eighteen years of age. In college he excelled in the languages, and wrote several short poems, among which "The Moravian Nuns" gave him quite a reputation. After graduation, he began the study of law in his father's office, but the succeeding year he was elected to the presidency of Modern Languages in Bowdoin College, with the privilege of traveling several years in Europe as a preparation. In 1843 he was elected to a similar position in Harvard University, which he occupied until 1854. His best poems were written during his mature years. "Evangeline" came out in 1847; "The Song of Hiawatha" in 1855; "The Courtship of Miles Standish" in 1858.

There seems to be the widest possible difference of opinion among critics as to the merit of Tennyson's new poem "The Charge of the Heavy Brigade." We clip notices from the New York Sun and Troy Times. The Sun finds no merit in the poem:

"In Mr. Tennyson's new poem about the charge of the Heavy Brigade a great poet?

"No, it is not a great poem."

"Why is it not a great poem?"

"Because it is dull, labored, claustrum and destitute of imagination. No poem can be great that is dragged out of the author's brain by main strength and awkwardness."

The Times says:

"We publish to-day Alfred Tennyson's latest poem, a companion piece to his famous and thrilling "Charge of the Light Brigade." The publication was considered so important a literary event that the poem was ordered cabled to the American press. The first impression on reading the poem will be disappointing. It seems to be an imitation of the earlier publication. A second reading will show that it has character, originality and beauty of its own. It will rank high among the Laureate's poems; yet impartial critics must admit, that all things considered, it is not the equal of the immortal "Charge of the Light Brigade."

Our own opinion of the poem is merely that of the Times, Sunday, March 25. "The first impression on reading the poem is indeed disappointing," one might almost say; irritating; nor, even after a second and third reading, do we feel absolutely certain that "it will" ever "rank high among the Laureate's poems."

"Still, we must confess, that what at first glance appears to be the result of nothing but main strength and awkwardness," in the course of diligent perusal, comes at last to possess "an originality and beauty of its own."

Mr. J. C. Armentrout leaves this city this afternoon for a short visit in Muscatine, and then goes to Davenport, where he intends to practice his chosen profession. He goes into Dr. Middleton's office.

Mr. Armentrout has been a successful teacher for some time past in Hiatt's Academy; took degree of M.D. this spring in our Medical school, and leaves a host of warm personal friends, made during his stay in the city. Though not informed, we suppose those desiring his services are to "sit in comfort, without sign of fatigue or melancholy."

A highly enjoyable time was had at the residence of Prof. Amos H. Waite, last, by the students of the Academy. As this was the last sociable of the term, everyone enjoyed the time. The Literature class has turned out a full fledged poet. It is said that he writes all his letters in poetry. His examination papers are filled with poetry, and even problems, when placed upon the board, assume, before his magic touch, a poetical form.

J. H. Craven, J. M. and Charles Henry, and N. C. Young do not expect to return next term. They will be much missed in the Academy, and especially in the society, where they have been faithful and active members. We hope to see them all next year at the University. Whatever they do, we wish them success in all their undertakings.

Do you want a book on any subject? Go to the One-Price Cash Bookstore.
the nature of the relation of the powers of state and federal government established by, and existing after the adoption of this constitution itself. In the estimation of Chief Justice Marshall, the constitutional situation of the states anterior to its formation was that of sovereign and completely independent communities, connected by such other only by a league. In that of Justice Story, neither before nor after the Declaration of Independence, were the colonies, in any absolute sense, sovereign states; that event did not find or make them such, but at the moment of their separation they were under the dominion of a superior, controlling, national government. According to the opinion of Mr. Webster, under the Articles of Confederation the Union was merely a compact between states in their sovereign capacities; and in this case, it is of course, heartily assented to by Mr. Calhoun. According to that of Judge Cooley, however, there were but three states that were exercising complete sovereignty, and these did so only during the short interval which elapsed between the extinction of the Articles of Confederation, and their own ratification of the federal constitution. But, in opposition to this view, we may quote the assertion of Motley in 1861, that the Continental Congress was at all times, merely a diet of envoys from sovereign states whose functions were essentially diplomatic, like those of the old Dutch Republic or modern Germanic Confederation. And, finally, in the case of Madison, at least, we find this direct conflict of opinions manifesting itself in the same individuals, for, whereas in the Philadel- phy convention of 1787 he had declared that the states never possessed the essential rights of sovereignty, in the celebrated Virginia Resolutions drawn by him in 1789, he maintained the right of any state to arrest the arm of the federal government whenever, in the estimation of that state, the constitution had been plainly violated. Notwithstanding the marked inconsistency of these views, however, it seems to us not only that the weight of reason, but also of authority, is decidedly in favor of the opinion expressed by De Toqueville, and confirmed by the dicta of Chief Justice Marshall and Webster. But, before proceeding to test the validity of this conclusion, we ought, properly, to satisfy ourselves of the exact significance of the term "sovereign," as applied to a political community. According to Story, by "sovereign," in its largest sense, is meant supreme, absolute, uncontrollable power; the jus summi imperii, the absolute right to govern; and this is also the definition given by Judge Cooley. It is evident, moreover, that the possession, by a state, of supreme, absolute, uncontrollable, power is by no means incompatible with the subsistence between that state and the federal government, of a federal union, however it seems to us that at the arm of the the state that, to the nation, of all contracts and engagements by which it is bound to the performance of certain acts. Such engagements, indeed, are the basis of all contracts, treaties, and schemes of international co-operation. A sovereign state must, nevertheless, be regarded as sole judge of the extent and character of the obligations which it has assumed; and as amenable to the processes of the courts merely by its own consent. Consequently, under circumstances which preclude the possibility of redress by adjudication, war is the only remedy. So long, therefore, as a state possesses the right of putting its own construction upon its own acts, so long the vital principle of sovereignty remains un-touched. Regarded in the light of these conclusions, let us now revert to the consideration of Von Holst's opinion, that, before the adoption of the federal constitution, the independ-ence of each separate state had never been declared of right, and never existed as fact. His position is based mainly upon the argument, that, while in the conduct of colonial affairs Congress had, from the first, assumed and exercised the powers of a national government, the individual colonies had assumed no sovereign attitude, theoretically or practically; toward England or other foreign countries. But he contends furthermore, that, even by the adoption of the Articles of Confederation, they were given no right to assert the privileges of sovereign states. Let us examine these points some what in detail. The nature and extent of the powers conferred upon the General Government by the constitution of 1787, and likewise upon that of 1775, were distinctly determined by the language of the commissions in the hands of the delegates from each of the col- onies. These commissions, moreover, had manifestly been issued on the assumption, that in so far as they were not controlled by the power of Parliament, the colonies were sovereign and independent states; each possessing an undoubted right of putting its own construction upon its own acts. But, by the supreme exigency of public affairs, Congress was compelled greatly to exceed the letter of its instructions,4 and to plunge at once into the midst of a revolution. It is evident, therefore, that, if any colony had seen fit to withhold its assent to the first of these unauthorized acts of its representa-tives, any nation of disloyalty, there was nothing in the nature of its relations with Congress to prevent the execution of its design. When, therefore, instead of repulsing the colonies silently acquiesced in this usurpation of au-thority, they merely declared them-selves individually possessed of that de facto sovereignty which had previously inhered in the British Parliament. They did not create a national government; for, in no case, had Congress, by when the revolutionary attitude was first openly assumed, been made the final judge of the extent of its own powers.6 Having induced one set of revolutionary enactments, the colonies were not bound to induce another, and did so only because of their profound regard for the public peace. In fact, indeed, the colonies were learned from the proceedings of Congress with reference to the Declaration of Independence. In the first place, giving up and maturating the provisions of that instrument, Congress had relied upon the tacit approval of the colonies, and, if they had been disposed to reject it, at their pleasure, it was grossly unrecognized. By the adoption of this declaration, however, those measures of Congress which had before been essentially revo-

5. Corn. Com., p. i
7. "These two provisions were at first submitted to the Governors of the States, but were at length adopted by Congress, in view of the difficulties of the moment." Congress, Com., Vol. III., p. 884.
14. Mr. Webster distinctly recognizes this fact in his concluding speech on Root's Resolution (after having declared the laws of the Union to be supreme, and the Judiciary to be their only peculiarly federal tribunals), "But while the two provisions were at first submitted to the Governors of the States," &c. 8, 584, 595, 600, 601.
18. Jud. War v. Reid, p. 38. (See also Story, Vol. VII., pp. 194, 195, 196, 197, 198.)

2 Story's "Expost. of the political relations of the colonies before and revolution," pp. 144, 145. In a limited sense, was sovereign within its own territory. (I. e., each was sovereign in its own territory.)
3 ibid., pp. 146, 147.
4 ibid., pp. 148, 149.
5 ibid., pp. 150, 151.
6 ibid., pp. 152, 153.
7 ibid., pp. 154, 155.
8 ibid., pp. 156, 157.
9 ibid., pp. 158, 159.
10 ibid., pp. 160, 161.
11 ibid., pp. 162, 163.
12 ibid., pp. 164, 165.
13 ibid., pp. 166, 167.
14 ibid., pp. 168, 169.
15 ibid., pp. 170, 171.
16 ibid., pp. 172, 173.
17 ibid., pp. 174, 175.
18 ibid., pp. 176, 177.
19 ibid., pp. 178, 179.
20 ibid., pp. 180, 181.
For to employ the trenchant verse, and, that power, was again evinced, submitting to their individual approval the Articles of Confederation. The first of these articles treated respectively, that sovereignty, freedom, and independence which they had always acquired; and, as Story himself justly observes, "under none of them did Congress possess more than the power of recommending." The members of the Union were connected with each other merely by a league. They were bound by the terms of a treaty, the stipulations of which extended to a great variety of cases, yet which, in principles, differed in no respect from the simplest agreement between sovereign powers. In other words, each state was at liberty to put its own construction upon its own acts, and to retain, therefore, not merely the semblance, but also the old principle of its independence. Under this lax system, as might readily have been foreseen, the most cherished purposes of the Union were constantly thwarted. For, to employ the trenchant language of Madison, "a government over governments, a legislature for communities as contrasting as themselves, is an individuality in theory, so, in practice, it is subverted in the order and ends of civil policy." Still no reforms were effected; and the manifold evils of this exceedingly unsatisfactory arrangement went on steadily increasing until the time of the adoption of the federal constitution. Whether the provisions of that instrument, even, were expressed in terms sufficiently manumissive to prevent the possibility of two opposite yet reasonable constructions of its meaning, von Bix haid himself does not seem inclined positively to decide. The question is one which we do not now wish to discuss; but we, nevertheless, heartily concur in the opinion of our author, that "Calhoun and his disciples were not the originators of the doctrine of nullification and secession; but that problem is as old as the constitution itself, and has always been a living one, when it has not been one of life and death."


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monthly, and others weekly.

Next, it stands to reason that it is impossible to use as much care in making up a weekly as a monthly, and it is also reasonable to suppose that the weekly, unless it has some permanent endowment fund as a support, must carry more advertisements than the monthly, in order that it may live, since it costs almost four times as much to run. College papers are not maintained on air, however much flighty and impractical exchange editors may think so. We wish those who are inclined to criticize us would remember that The Vidette-Reporter is a weekly, that its appearance is modified to a great extent by circumstances, and that we make no pretensions to publishing a literary journal, although The Vidette-Reporter contains in the course of a month more solid literary articles than any monthly on our exchange list.

In reviewing the great heap of papers confronting us, we hardly know where to begin. The Carltonia, which has just arrived, first meets our eye. We are quite well pleased with the Carltonians notwithstanding it goes for us in a rather uncomplimentary manner. We are pleased with it because it seems to be alive, and to cordially represent the college from which it comes.

Next comes the Oberlin Review. One would think from reading it that the students at Oberlin did nothing but attend young people's prayer meetings and the meetings of the Y. M. C. A. in the world. If the Review is a true index of college life at Oberlin there must be an enormous amount of piety there; for verily the Review is a Moody and Sankey, Little hill cranky, Y. M. C. A. college paper.

The editor of the Notre Dame Scholastic, in his reply to our last article, virtually acknowledged himself defeated, and wants to crawl out of a discussion which he himself invited. We are willing to leave the decision with our contemporaries, for any fair-minded person must decide that the Scholastic has found the fight too hot, and is beating an inglorious retreat. We cannot, however, let the Scholastic go without showing it up in its true light. The peculiar character of this paper has often been remarked upon, and some time ago the College Courier, we believe, ventured to suggest that it was not published by the students of Notre Dame. This brought down on the heads of the Courier editors a perfect storm of wrath and abuse, in which it was claimed that the faculty had nothing whatsoever to do with its publication, and "Our Saint" was flung defiantly from the masthead of the Scholastic. The Courier seemed to be silenced by this bluster, and the Scholastic has been sailing on as a "collegiate paper" ever since. Nevertheless, we say that the Scholastic is not edited by the students of Notre Dame, but that its editor is a Catholic priest by the name of Father Mooney. This accounts for the bigoted tone of the paper. In many respects, Father Mooney is a success as a college editor; but his intolerant bigotry gets away with all his other good qualities. Ta, ta, Father Mooney!

LOCALS.

Delightful! Who will teach? Keene, April 5th.

Longfellow is dead. No paper next week.

The last issue of the term. Hitt's Academy closed Thursday.

All subscriptions are now past due. Reed will not be in school next term.

"When was Bellhyster played here?"

Societies had good programmes last evening.

Set-tos in the library are getting common.

All students should get back to see Keene.

Senior banquet at the Palace Monday evening.

Book borrowers should see that books are returned.

Miss Minnie Clarke returns to Clarksville to-day.

We will call on our advertisers the first of next term.

The Naiaid Queen is really a very fine entertainment.

Are you going to teach or study law next year? This is the universal question.

Subscribers changing post-office boxes will confer a favor by notifying us.

Prof. Philbrick has been suffering with an attack of pleurisy for a few days past.

A few of May Paine's friends enjoyed her hospitality one evening the past week.

There will undoubtedly be an immense crowd out to hear Keene, April 9th.

Mr. A. A. Jayne, of Washington, has been visiting his friend C. R. Brown this week.

One of the Seniors, being asked if he was a Presbyterian, replied: "No, sir; I am a Norwegian."

Gale says: "The irregular course is just as much a course as any other course."

Of course.

There is a very discriminating article upon College secret societies in the last number of the Present Age.

We are sorry to announce that C. W. Russell was suddenly called home Thursday, by the death of his brother.

We vote upon the Prohibition Amendment June 7th, 1882. Let every lover of good government now go to work in earnest.

The report of the last Freshman election contained an error. O. Y. Whipple was elected Treasurer, instead of Mr. Sander, as it was given.

H. W. Craven, '84, is visiting his brothers and friends in the city. He leaves the first of the week for Clarksville.

Mr. D. F. Coyle, Law, '81, has been teaching in Indiana the past winter.

I. B. Lee takes a position in Allin, Wilson & Co.'s bookshop. His many friends will find he is just as genial as though he had not been sick almost all winter.

Books lately added to the Library: Thomson & Tait's "Natural Philosophy;" Clifford's "Lectures and Essays;" Nature Series; "Seeing and Thinking;" Guilm'é's "Forces of Nature;" and "Applications of Forces."

A party of serenaders who were singing the "Old Folks at Home" were taken back by the suggestion from one of the Professors that if the old folks were at home, many more important things the young folks should be there.

The Madama is to have a grand opening the first of next term. At the suggestion of some of the boys she will send out invitations to the girls, and have them "set em' up" to the boys, just as they wish to have the boys "set em' up" during the spring term.

Married, Saturday, March 18th: Mr. D. F. Coyle, Law, '81, and Miss Sallie Ham, A. M., '81. The wedding took place the day before, with due reasons, at a very small cena taken at Mr. Coyle's house. The bride was led to the church by her father.

OLD AND NEW: We beg to say that The Vidette-Reporter goes with the of.

DON'T FORGET that the CHICAGO ONE-PRICE CLOTHING MAKE THEIR OWN CLOTHING. Gent's Furnishings Always the Latest Styles. Pants Made to Measure, $3.50. 4 Doors South of D. O., Iowa City.

THE VIDETTE-REPORTER.
Whatever may be said of the habit being abandoned of elevating their feet to a level with their heads, to be in the privacy of their own homes or club rooms, or in a depot or hotel parlors, we must observe that it is a very ungenerous and rude thing to do in the general reading rooms of this University.

So J. W. Blythin, B. Ph., is instructor in sciences and modern languages in the Colorado College and Military Institute. Professor Blythin says of the Souvenir and Annual: "I consider it admirable; and of untold value to every former student of the S. U."

The statistics of class '84 are being compiled, and will include names of parents, time of birth, previous occupation, schools attended, class, society and school honors received; religion, politics, society and fraternity; idiosyncrasies, height, weight, color of hair and eyes, disposition, time of birth of parents, schools attended, names of brothers and sisters, of parents, time of birth, previous occupation, and fraternity; idiosyncrasies; height, and weight, color of hair and eyes, disposition, hence limit the number of our articles.

The complete list of alumni of the S. U. L., with addresses and business, ought to make the Souvenir and Annual for 1883-4 a valuable number. Former students and alumni will confer a favor by sending a postal to the publishers, at Iowa City, containing their postal card, address and occupation.

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MODERN LANGUAGES AND MODERN LITERATURE.

In recommending the study of modern languages, I refer incidentally to the importance of modern languages for the study of modern history. As my remarks might imply that I regard German, English, and French as all-sufficient, or that their importance is overrated by me, I ought, perhaps, to have added Russian, Italian, Spanish, etc. However, in using the term "modern history," I took the same liberty that is generally taken when the term "ancient history" is used; that is, I meant that history which connects itself most closely with our own. Now, inasmuch as the history of Germany, France, and England is so intimately connected with American history, that the latter would be impossible without the former, it seems to me allowable, for brevity's sake, to speak of the whole as "modern history.""}

But this is not all. As, for a special knowledge of medieval history, a knowledge of Latin is almost sufficient, because Latin was the common medium of public transactions and of literature; so, in later times, French, English, or German have frequently come to be used as the medium of diplomacy, learning, and literature, even in those countries in which the vernacular was an entirely different language. French, to this day, is the language of diplomacy in the various courts of Europe, while in the German language special investigations of experts are found that cover almost every department of human knowledge, the literature of all the nations in the most perfect translations, and original records of many of the most important events of modern history.

And yet it is true, though so self-evident as to make the statement superfluous, that the scholar, who wishes to write a history of Italy or of Russia, must thoroughly understand the Italian or Russian language. We find that this is true of all distinguished and serious scholars of history. Motley studied Dutch before he wrote his great work on the "Rise of the Dutch Republic." Prescott knew Spanish accurately before he published a line of his "Conquest of Mexico." As the great current of modern thought, invention, and life sweeps onward, modern history will shape itself more and more as the most important and most intricate of studies. Much of this history, if written by experts, we can afford to take on trust; but, undoubtedly, that which has been most important, and bearing on our own history will always command our chief attention, and it is for this reason that for the American, English, French, and German nations the study of modern history will naturally aug ees the study of the English, German, and French tongues.

C. A. E.

LAW DEPARTMENT.

E. B. PARSONS, Editor.

There will be no Law Literary Society next Thursday evening.

The final examination of those who graduate this term will be held Monday at 2 P.M.

R. B. Swift has decided to remain with the class and graduate at the end of the year. R. B. is one of the best of the boys and we are glad to have his company.

A gentleman was observed giving his undivided attention to the recitation the other day, when, lo! he was found to be asleep. How can anything be thy sweet influence, O Law?

Last evening and to-night Prof. McClain entertains the Law class at his home. Owing to the size of the class it was divided into two sections. One section was entertained last evening, the other one to-night. We reserve our remarks until next issue.

Our statistics of the class will be ready for delivery next Monday. We have endeavored to give the correct statistics of the class. Mistakes may possibly have crept in, but we have used all diligence to free them from any errors. We do not doubt but that the future will add a value to them that they do not now possess. We hope that every member of the class will preserve a copy for future reference, when, perchance, the Pates have dealt kindly by the "boys" of the Law class of 1882.

J. F. Duncombe has proved himself to be not only a very interesting but also a very instructive lecturer. "The Law of Railroads" is one that has assumed gigantic proportions, involving a multitude of intricate and perplexing questions, and which apparently is only yet in its infancy. The growth of commerce has injected into this law many new and novel ideas that properly have no precedents; it is therefore founded on solid reason and good sense, lacking many of the crude notions of ancient law. The class were deeply absorbed in the subject throughout the entire course.

Next week is examination. During the term the class, as a whole, has done good work. It is those who have been prompt and industrious who usually have little fear of the trying ordeal. To such a one, an injudicious process of examination does not become a necessity. Ever pursuing the even course of his way, he is constantly appealing to his systematically arranged memory for facts and principles that come throbbing forth at the opportune moment. We have often rowed through the surf in a life-boat, and the same cautions now as then will apply: Keep cool; don't get excited; mind your bearings, and all will be well.

S. U. I.

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