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Lectures on Logic
Delivered by Prof. Royce
Taken by James Bayster
Theological Seminary

From Oct^o 15th 1860

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Term ending April 11th
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J. M. Bayster

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Dedicated to Mr James Bay as
as a token of esteem
for his high literary attainments -

By A Author

Oct. 15th / 60.

Lecture 1st Logic in 68 lectures by Prof. Regis

All the knowledge which we can acquire is either concerning matter or mind.

Logic is the description of the way in which
the mind acts in acquiring knowledge.

Logic assumes that we were originally destitute of knowledge. Logic is the study of the properties of mind not the essence. Mind & matter in some points agree, they both exist, both were made by God. The study of mind is a more noble study than that of matter. Feelings & actions are divided into two classes. 1st those that are perfect are perfect at birth and gradually diminish as we increase in age, for the infant feels pain more acutely than a grown up person.

The other class is those mental powers which are weakest in the infant. Some philosophers call this the ^{plenty} stamina or that which in the which is necessary to form the seed. This in the infant is more like susceptibility of forming mind than mental powers. Some philosophers say that all our knowledge is acquired, others say

that some of our knowledge was created with us
The powers of the mind that acquire knowledge are
called intellectual. 2^d Philosophy of emotions. 3^d Active powers
4th Moral emotions. 5th Human social emotions. All science
is mere classification. Lecture 2^d. Oct 16th/60.

Matter is divided into two classes organic
& inorganic. Inorganic matter was not born, does
not die, has not any definite size. Organic matter
has a comparative size, it was born, will die.
Inorganic matter is divided into hydrostatics,
which treat of water as dammed up its equi-
librium, cohesion &c, hydrodynamics which treat of
it as in pipes to drive machinery. Optics which
treat of light its reflection &c. Acoustics which treat
of hearing &c. Astronomy of the heavenly bodies.
Magnetism or galvanism, electricity, chemistry
of meteorology. Organic matter which comprises
natural history, zoology, ornithology, ichthyology &c.

Lecture 3^d Oct 17th/60

A power of the mind is a name given
which we know only as by its effects.
A power of the mind in general is any
way in which the mind acts. A mere
feeling of the mind is not properly speaking
a power of the mind. The powers of the mind

include all the powers of the mind. The powers of
mind are called intellectual. The mind is not di-
visible like the body. The first knowledge which
we acquire is concerning external objects,
especially any thing bright, soon attracts the
attention of the infant this is a sure sign
of ignorance. To each of our senses we a par-
ticular organ except the sense of touch which
is over the whole surface of the body. The nerves
are the instruments employed by the mind
in acquisition of knowledge. When the optic
nerve is destroyed there is a loss of sight.
The mind in its present conditioned state
cannot act but through the nervous system
as the blacksmith cannot work without
his tools. Some say that the nerves are
the mind, you might as well say that the
the tools are the blacksmith. The body is
made up of parts the bones which are in-
tended to give the greatest amount of
strength in the least bulk, and the
muscles to give it motion, the fluids
which are conducted by the principle
of hydroics. The nerves are the next
to the mind, and partake of it in some degr.

In curing nervous diseases the physician first endeavours to act on the mind and if that is prostrate he can do very little with the ~~nerves~~

Lecture 4th Oct 18th 1860.

The nerves are the connecting link between mind & matter. The brain is a very important part & when the brain is dangerously diseased it is accompanied with loss of intellect.

Some philosophers call the portion of brain in the front of the head the cerebrum which exhibits the appearance of a convoluted map & that in the back part the cerebellum of which the appearance is a laminated map.

Some think that ~~is~~ the cerebrum can be traced to a gland in which there is a black spot which is (they think) the seat of the soul. The brain is divided into 2 classes the marrowy or medullary and the ashed or cerebrious part.

Lecture 5th Oct 19th 1860

Studying very closely exhausts the phosphorus in the brain. When the nerve enters the spine and comes to a vertebrae or joint there are two holes laterally, through which two branches go out. The nerves possess different qualities the nerve that goes to the nose is called olfactory, to the eye

optic, to the ear auditory, to the mouth gustatory.

5^o)

Lecture 6th Oct 22^d /60

The difference between the nerves of motion and sensation is that in motion the mind is first affected or there is a change in the mind and the nerves convey the command to the muscles but in sensation the nerves are first affected and the sensation is conveyed to the mind. How we acquire knowledge? There is a sensation or a change affected in the mind by an external object and there is a notice given to the mind that there is an object present soliciting its attention, as yet there is no knowledge conveyed. Every change in the mind does not notify that there is an object outside this notice is called sensation. The word sensation is called ambiguous it means both a power of the mind and the result of the exercise of the mind.

Lecture 7th Oct 23^d /60

Attention is another power of the mind. You may have a very severe sensation yet if you do not pay attention you will receive no information. Word are intended to convey ideas. The mind is always thinking. It is necessary to keep the mind

Lecture 8th Oct 24th /60

Attention is that power of the mind by which we direct our thoughts and keep them directed to any particular object. By attending to sensations we ascertain the qualities of external objects. Objects have some qualities which are called sensitive because they are ascertained by the senses. Perception as a power of the mind is that faculty by which the mind acquires knowledge by sensations. Perception is the first power of the mind that really gives us any real knowledge. Dr. Brown traces all the powers of the mind to one namely suggestion. These three powers before named are sometimes for convenience called the perceptive powers. Perception is a fundamental power of the mind. The main distinction between these powers of mind is that in sensation the mind is passive, but in perception the mind is active. Sensation exists only in mind of a ~~social~~ being and it exists in the mind only when it is felt. But perception is the foundation of all our knowledge of external objects.

Smell. 1st The organ in its physical structure. 2^d The qualities of objects that effect this organ. The seat of smell is in the upper part of the nostril and is protected by mucus membrane. The organ is affected by the effluvia of odorous bodies.

Lecture 9th Oct 25^m/60

The effluvia must be exceedingly minute because a grain of musk will scent a large room for a month and not make any perceptible difference in its weight. The nostril is large at the orifice and gradually decreases in size as it ascends, so that the particles which we inhale may strike with more violence on the nerves. The further up the effluvia strikes the more distinct will be the sensation. The mucus membrane is destitute of feeling, and very fine. This membrane must be kept soft. The nose is situated just over the mouth so that any offensive substances may be rejected. Some think that ants find their food by this sense. This sense is more acute in man in a wild state than when civilized. The orifice is downward so that the effluvia which ascends may be taken in.

James Baxter

8.
Taste. Lecture 10th Oct 26th/60

1st The organ. 2^d The stimulant, rapid, bodies. It is supposed that the bodies undergo some chemical operation with the saliva, and then acts upon the gustary nerve. The upper surface of the tongue is covered with papillae, on the back part of the tongue these are large with broad bases, in the middle, of a medium size and on the tip very small. The tongue must be kept moist. The nerves may be irritated when their specific endowment is not effected, these are called pungent substances. Many substances act both ways as tobacco, &c. This organ is supposed to be most perfect in man. By excessive excitement. This sense is to be improved by attending to minute shades of difference.

Lecture 11th Oct 29th/60.

These 2 senses afford us the least amount of information of any of the senses. Taste is either the change produced in the mind by the presence of

sapid bodies or that quality in an object.

Hearing. The ear is divided into two parts the external. The shape of the external ear is . The tympanum covers the passage to the inner ear. The specific endowment is effected by vibrations of the air. The ear is large externally so as to receive a large number of vibrations. Lecture 12th Oct 30th 1860

By confining the undulations to only one direction they will proceed farther and be much and be more distinct. If an undulation strike a wall in an angle it will come back at the same angle. Undulations are conveyed very sensibly through water. These undulations proceed with great rapidity. 1130. feet in a second is believed to be the velocity of these undulations.

Lecture 13th Nov 8th 1860.

But other substances convey these undulations as well as air, and some substances are much better conductors of sound than air. If we put our ear to the ice in the winter time we can detect the tramp of a horse much further than when stand-

lect. Again if we put our ear to one end
of a piece of timber and the other end be pick-
ed with a pin we hear it distinctly. So too
if we fasten a string by the middle
to a poker of iron and strike it, with another
piece, with the strings in our ears
we hear quite a loud sound. The string
acts in a certain degree like the waves
a very loud sound is produced by this
experiment. Certain states of the air convey the sounds farther and more
readily than others.

Lecture 14.th Nov 9.th 1860

The light will come from the sun in
(12,000 miles in a second) $\frac{1}{12}$ minutes.
In order that the vibrations may go
farther speaking trumpets are used direct-
ing the sound to the object intended.
We thus increase greatly the sound.
The construction of the drum is on the
same principal as that of the tympanum.
A piece of leather stretched across a hollow
cylinder as a bag filled with air. There is
behind the tympanum a vacant space.
The construction of the inner ear is
complicated. There is a set of small
bones in it supposed to be used for the purpose
of loosening or tightening the membrane.

Sight.* Lecture 15th Nov. 13rd 1860.

The eye is globular so that it will turn more easily in its socket, and also to converge the rays of light, and concentrate upon the retina. There are three coats and three humours. Beginning at the back of the eye there is the largest humour it is of a watery nature it is called the vitious humour on account of its transparency. 2 Cristalline humor 3 Aquæ humour. There is a coat called the choroid coat.

see page 16} Lecture 16th Nov 13.rd 1860.

By the presence of an external object a picture is painted on the retina of the eye and this sensation is conveyed to the mind. The aquæ humor must be kept clear. If any thing gets into the eye it discharges a great quantity of water to carry off the offending substance. Sight gives us no idea of distance except by experience. The eye possesses glands for the purpose keeping the eye lubricated these are called the lacrymal glands, and secrete water called tears.

Lecture 17th Novth 14th 1860.

Every animal's eyes must be adapted to its medium or mode of living.
Touch. The skin consists of three parts the dermis and over that is the mucus net work, and over all is the epidermis. The nerves pass through the dermis and terminate in the mucus network, it is porous so that the perspiration can pass through. Some parts of the body are more sensitive than others because the cuticle or skin is thinner. Nature has provided so that the part which are used most extensively secrete a greater amount of the substance which makes the cuticle. By the sense of touch we discern heat and cold, but the degree of heat or cold we cannot tell. By the sense of touch we perceive the roughness of a body. The tip of the tongue is the most sensitive to heat and cold. By the tip of the tongue we may discern the heat in the large end of an egg.

Lecture 18th. Novth 15, 1860.

By the senses we acquire all our knowledge. Matter (we believe) has a great many more properties than we are aware of. All the knowledge of matter which we can acquire is concerning its qualities. We can conceive of color only as existing in an object. Rarely perceived by the use of the senses. Whenever the senses act in accordance with the perceptive powers, they give us reliable information. The rules of the perceptive powers are
1st. The organ in use must be in a sound state.
2^d. The object must be examined through a proper medium and at a proper distance.
3rd. The object must be a sufficient time under our view. 4th. A sufficient degree of attention must be paid to it. These rules must be attended to or our conclusion will be inaccurate. It is very important that we should attend to little things. Two men examine a house, when they are done you ask one about it he can tell you all about it you ask the other he cannot tell you anything at all.

Lecture 21.st Nov.^m 20.th 1860.

A habit of attention may be acquired by continually restraining the mind. And when you have brought it back 2 or 3 times a day, it is necessary. The greater number of sense you combine in examining any object the you will remember. Attention in exercise 3. In acquiring knowledge the mind attends not to the object which produces the sensation but to the sensation itself. What resemblance can there be between a quality of matter and the state of mind produced by that quality. In the opinion of all ancient philosophers there is a something intervening between the quality of matter and that peculiar state of mind produced by that quality a (tertium quid) as they call it.

Lecture 22.nd Nov.^m 21.st 1860.

A tertium quid was supposed to exist between quality of an object and the sensation produced by that object. Aristotle the Plagisus (as he was called on account of his being)

¹⁵ born in Stagira) profounded a theory viz that all objects are continually throwing off pictures, or images of themselves. He said that these images were hardly matter and hardly mind so material as to make an impression on the brain and yet so ethereal as not to be seen called idea from whence our ideas. They admit that we do not see the object at all but the image These images were supposed to make an impression upon the brain as a seal upon wax.

Lecture. 23.^d Nov.^r 22. 1860.

Aristotle lived in the 99.th Olympiad An Olympiad was a period of four years, between the Olympic games. The 1.st day of the 99.th century was about 384 years before Christ. The first Olympiad was about 775 years B.C. The opinion of Asia prevailed down to about the 16 century.

Lecture. 24.th Nov.^r 23.^d 1860.

The first theory of perception was that of the Stagirites. The doctrine of Pluto respecting the universe is that it is an immense animal including all other animals. He gave it a figure becoming its nature and he fashioned it a sphere the most perfect figure - that the external surface is polished.

16 A representation of the eye.

a is the optic nerve

b is the retina supposed to be

an expansion of the

optic nerve c the choroid coat

d. the sclerotic coat

e the crystalline humor

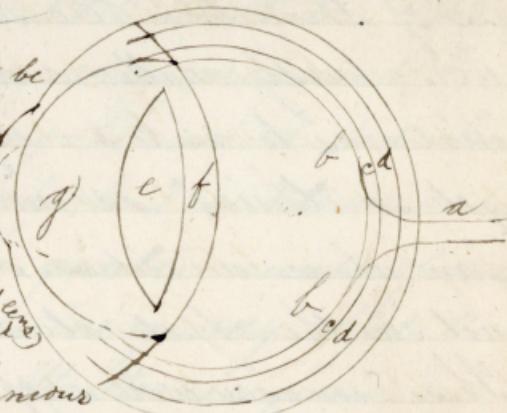
f the vitrious humor

g. the crystalline humor the aqueous. i the can-

1st The smaller the sphere of which

the sides of the lens are segments the

the greater they magnify.



2nd They produce a certain indistinctness

occasioned by a partial division of rays.

3rd In a microscope the lens is set into a

piece of metal to keep the rays from falling near

the edge of the lens; for those rays which

fall near the edge are more separated and cause

the vision to become more indistinct.

Lecture 13th Nov. 26th 1860

The doctrine of Plato concerning the immortality of the soul was that it did not originate with the body and therefore will live after the body. We may tell what it is like - a charioteer with wings. He believed that the soul of man existed from eternity to eternity - that the soul of man existed above heaven and when a man died, his soul would enter another animal either a man or beast and that souls could change habitations. In process of time the Aristotelian theory swallowed up all the others, and his word was considered the standard as we consider the word of God inviolable. He who opposed him was considered a heretic, and there was no free thinking. About the year 1360. Des. Cartes broke through his restraints, he maintained that the nerves are tubes (a very controvertable fact and one which anatomists can find no trace) - that they are filled with a certain very subtle and refined substance called animal spirits and that when any object

Lecture 26.th Nov.th 27.th 1860.

Consciousness} This state of the mind may
be denominated a susceptibility. The operations of
the mind denote a power. Consciousness is the
foundation of all mental science. Some
philosophers have divided the consciousness
of sight into the ego and the non-ego.
The duality of consciousness, first the unshakable belief that I am conscious, and 2nd
an irresistible belief that that the object
that we see exists

Lecture 27.th Nov.th 28.th 1860.

The knowledge which consciousness affords
is concerning the present state or failing of the
mind it assures us of the existence of
the mind (cogito ergo sum) We are as
irresistably constrained to believe in the
existence of the non-ego as the ego.
It is impossible for us to doubt the ~~evidence~~
evidence of the senses. The evidence of the
non-ego is the same as that of the ego
viz consciousness. If we disbelieve the exis-
tance of the ego than all there is an end to all
mental philosophy. and if we disbelieve the exis-

of the non ego then there is an end to all natural philosophy.
It is admitted by all that we are conscious during our waking hours but of the amount of feeling in the mind we are not conscious. James Bayle

Lecture 28. th Nov. 29th 1860.

We are consciousness (only) of the present not of the past although we are conscious of remembering the past (Latent modifications of consciousness). The mind only attends to one subject at a time. There is a vast amount of knowledge in the mind of which we are not aware. It is necessary to distinguish between consciousness and reflection. An act of consciousness is so simple that we cannot think of anything simpler. Reflection is an act of the mind by which we recall a past act and examine it, and what effect it produced. Consciousness and memory give us a knowledge of our personal identity. Identity means the same. Personal identity means that we are the same persons we were 10 years ago if we are that old. The body changes every year. In the hair and nails there is a continual change going on. Shall we call the body the same as we called it years ago when there is no particle of matter in it the same as there was then. A boy thought the stars were gimlet holes through which the glory came.

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I am conscious of what is going on in my own mind and I am conscious that I remember what was going on in my mind but not of what is going on in any other person's mind. In considering the way in which knowledge gets into the mind we think it is by consciousness. Some say that consciousness does not give us a knowledge of power we see the effect of the power of loadstone but of the nature of that power we know nothing. Abstraction is divided into abstraction partial and abstraction modal. Abstraction partial separates the parts of an object. Abstraction modal separates the qualities of an object. Abstraction partial can only be done actually. Abstraction modal can only be done mentally. You may get the system by studying language. As a general principle the things you get in language exist in thought.

Language

Lecture 30th Dec. 3^d 1860.

If we do not believe in consciousness there can be no mental science. The method of pursuing all science is abstraction. The great secret in philosophy is discovering

agreements and differences. Having formed all objects
into parts we then put them into one class on account of some things in which they agree and soon
till we get them into one class. All objects
exist this is one point in which they agree.
And again all were created this is another.
Then we may classify them into matter and
mind (that is all created existences) James B.

Lecture 31st Dec. 4th 1860.

Leibnitz's theory was what is called pre-established harmony. It supposed that it
was foreordained that a certain thing should
happen, whether there was a cause for it or not. For instance they thought that when a person
opened a gate it was foreordained that that
gate should open at that particular time
whether you had come or not and also that
it was foreordained that you should come at
that particular time, as in two clocks one
has the hands the other the bell and when
one pointed to the hour the other struck the hour.
Burkeley's theory was that matter and mind
were so widely different that one could not be
affected by the other. That it was impos-
sible for the mind to have intercourse
with the external world merely because

he could not prove that matter could act upon mind. He sometimes agreed with the vulgar in believing in the existence of matter and mind and then again he said that it was a mere prejudice. Hume's theory was that we are so constituted as that we cannot doubt the existence of matter and mind. We are just as sure that we are conscious that matter exists as we are conscious of consciousness of mind. We are not conscious of all the knowledge which exists in the mind at one time but only a small part. There are latent modifications of consciousness. Some are so small as that they cannot be brought up separately, but have to be united and brought up together. It is impossible for any person to doubt that he is the same person he was a while ago. This is called Personal Identity.

Lecture 32^d. Dec 5th 1860.

Person means a being acting a part in the world Latin persona meaning a mask second a being performing a certain part in a theatre and at last a being acting a part in the world Our notion of power is that we know nothing of power but by uniform sequences (Dr Browne)

If we go to lift a stone we are conscious of expending an effort. If we get our ideas of power through Concep-^{we} it must be an active power of the mind as we can exert this power whenever we wish. The power by which abstraction is carried on is analysis. Abstraction partial is separating the parts of an ob-^{ject} and abstraction modes is the separating the qualities of an object. We do this mentally. Minute analysis gives us accurate knowledge. According to the object so is the classification. All beings may be put into one class because they exist then we must divide them into created and non-created.

Lecture 33rd Dec, 7th 1860

The first classification of knowledge was ascribed to Aristotle, called the 10 catagories. In old times the courts of law were not so strict as in modern times. If you are an Elder or Minister and have a dispute to settle between two persons, make the complainant put down in writing all the accusations he has against the other. In old times a person might find a magistrate in the market & having a quarrel with his neighbour he would tell him all he could think of against his neighbour and the magistrate would decide accordingly.

The object of the catalogues was to make answers precise and definite. The categories were
1st Ovova or substance. 2^d How or quantity.
3^d How of what kind 4th To no one the why.
5th To no one or an action 6th To no one or the subject of
7th To no one or where 8th To note or when as regards time
9th To no one or situation 10th To express of the peculiarity of habits &c.

Lecture 34. Dec 11. th 1860

The Predicables are 3 viz) Genus species
Differentia Proprium and Accidentia. Genus
is a large class of objects and species is a
smaller class into which a genus may be
divided. The Genus has the greater extension
but the species the greater comprehension or in
other words the Genus Species expresses the
greater number of qualities and the Genus the
greater number of individuals. Whatever is true
of the genus is true of every individual in that genus.
The knowledge of a class is a knowledge of every indi-
vidual in that class. A class may become a
species to a higher class and that species may
become a genus &c 3 pred. dif. denotes that property
which distinguishes one species from another.
You may take a triangle as genus. Ratio makes perfect. If you wish to understand the
you must practical it x

Generalization is classification. The next step was to classify every thing that could be asserted about three objects of thought called predicate. No animal but man can be a poet. In lecturing if we wish to be attended to we must classify our ideas. The first thing of good arrangement is that each part may belong to one class and one only. 2^d the arrangement must be exhausted 3^d The parts should follow each other in a natural order. A definition is that which distinguishes one from another. A logical definition is a statement of the generic quality and specific difference. Lecture 36th Dec 12th 1860. Continuing essay.

Definitions are descriptions. 1st The definitions must be simpler than the thing defined 2nd Never use the word itself or any descriptive from that word. The name given to classes is universal. Some say that the name man is a universal. Others say that when we hear of a man we think of a shaped a man Lecture 37th Dec 13th / 60

A general definition a statement of all the essential qualities of an object. Abstraction is that power of the mind by which we analyze) or by which we separate the parts and qualities of an object. one branch of abstraction

... that we derive a knowledge of the parts of an object
In teaching a science you begin at the higher
and go to individuals but in discovering one vice versa
abstraction separates the parts of an object and
conception se unites them and considers as a whole

Lecture 38th Decth 1860.

Conceptions are ideas conveyed to the mind concerning some particular objects. The powers which we have considered viz from Perception to Consciousness are formed into one class on account of one common agreement viz cognitive powers. The powers of memory are two viz 1st The power of treasuring up ideas commonly called memory. 2nd The power of recalling ideas commonly called recollection. Memory is possessed in different degrees in different persons. Memory is improved by exercise.

Lecture 39th Decth 19th 1860.

Simple ideas are those which have one part or quality. Complex ideas are those which have more than one part or quality. The name of the power by which we store up ideas in the mind is called memory. Memory and judgement are seldom both strong in the same person. By the sciences of Pneumonia, we mean the

Science which explains the rules of strengthening the mind.
The main principle to strengthen memory is exercise.
By the association of ideas we mean the tendency of one
thought to suggest another. Thoughts associate
themselves upon different principles. The most impor-
tant principle is resemblance; the more numerous
the resemblances the more the thoughts
associate. A comparison is of use as an illus-
tration but it is no proof.

Lecture 40th December 30th 1860

A fable is a fictitious tale intended to convey a
useful lesson. A parable is a method of com-
municating instruction when fictitious persons
are introduced and will convey some useful
lesson when no other way would do.
A metaphor is a simile comprised in a word.
An allegory is a figurative discourse, in which
something is intended that is not contained
in the words literally taken. An enigma
the point of resemblance is hard to discover.
A simile is a comparison by which any thing
is illustrated. Contraries sometimes suggest
each other as seed time and harvest.
Contiguity in time is sometimes coexist-
ent and contiguity in place.

Lecture 41st Dec 21st 60

Another principle of association is causation. In order of time one event happened before another. But in other nature the cause is before the effect. Relation between friends may be referred to causation. This is among all animals. These associations may be referred to one class but it has to be divided and subdivided. Minimum visibiliae is the smallest object the eye can see and if you divide this the eye cannot see it. And in conception the name may be given minimum conceptione. The influence of association of ideas upon language compels a writer to bring in a great many ideas which have no direct bearing upon the point. Another influence of association of ideas is to make it highly figurative. In association of ideas the profession or trade of a person makes a great difference. Another influence of association of ideas is the disposition. Another power of the mind is imagination. But (of the materials) treasured up in the

Mind and these can be recalled) it has the power of operation. And it has the power of taking different ideas and out of these to form new combinations. It is the organ of discovery. In nature there is no such thing as a wind-mill. 3 qualifications of imagination. 1st Copiousness or out of a large amount of knowledge stored up in the mind to select. 2nd Reading, or to think of the right thing at the right time. 3rd Correctness, if you wish to improve the world you must be minutely accurate.

Lecture 42nd Jan'y 8th 1861.

A systematic arrangement of the powers of the mind. Many say that the mind can attend to only one subject at a time, but that is not true for some philosophers say that you can attend to 5 or 6 things at a time if your mind is active but the intensity is greatly diminished. Imagination} Sound judgement is equivalent to good ~~sense~~ taste.

Wednesday} Lecture 43rd Jan'y 9th 1861.

Terms} A term is applied to denote a word simple or compound. A discussion of terms is necessary before leaving. The most general division is simple and mixed terms. A simple term is one word and a mixed term is more than one word. Both the subject and the predicate in a proposition are terms. A singular term denotes ~~one~~

~~simply~~ one object considered as a single individual,
nearly all proper names are singular terms but
there are more singular terms than those. A com-
mon term represents ~~any~~ one of a great number.

All the objects belonging to a class represented
by a common term are called a significate. An ab-
solute term denotes an object or idea viewed
without reference to any other idea to which it
may be connected. A relative term expresses an ob-
ject as related to another object or idea as a father
viewed without reference to a son is an abso-
lute term but with reference to a son is a relative
term, the term which is suggested is called a cor-
relative. The next class is opposite terms which are
words which express two views of an object or idea
both of which cannot be entertained at the same
time (as black and white) There are 3 divisions
of this class viz contrary and contradictory.

Contrary terms both or neither of which may
be directed to an idea at different times (hot & cold)
Contradictory terms are opposite terms one of which
may always be affirmed the other always denied
(as $2+2=4$, $2+2$ does not equal 4) Opposed to opposite
terms are compatable which are words which
express different qualities of the same object
which may exist at the same time (as white & cold)

Oposite terms may be called incompatible terms.
Next are abstract and concrete terms. Abstract terms express a quality without reference to the object in which it exists. A concrete expresses a quality as existing in its object (as white snow). Words are divided into connotative and non-connotative terms and also positive and negative. A positive term generally implies the presence of an object. A connotative term is one which is not usually employed to denote an object and connotes some quality that attaches to the object. A non-connotative expresses the object without reference to its functions. A negative expresses the absence or non-existence of some object and implies the impossibility of its presence. A primitive term expresses the absence of a quality and also implies a possibility of its existence (as a silent man) he could speak if he liked. A positive term is a definite term but a negative and primitive are indefinite.

Thursday, Lecture 44 January 10th 1861.
A catagorimatic is a word or phrase which itself may form a subject or predicate of a proposition. An un-catagorimatic term requires something with it to make it a catagorimatic. Words are divided into univocal and equivocal.

A univocal terms are those which have only 1 meaning.

An equivocal term is a word which has very different & opposite meanings.

2nd term is said to be distributed when it stands for all its significata.

Fridays] Lecture 45th Jany 11th /61

We exercise a judgement and we form a judgement. It is very important to form ideas but it is still more important to form opinions. The inferior animals have a certain amount of judgement. A right opinion is true valuable knowledge but a wrong one is error worse than ignorance. Logic will not always keep us from error. Logic shows us where we are likely to fall into error. Judgement is employed in noting agreements and differences. The definitions of judgement differ from one another. Judgement affirms or denies one thing of another. A proposition consists of two parts, the subject or the thing about which something is affirmed and the predicate or the thing affirmed. Some say there is another viz the copulate. Truth is the agreement of an assertion with the thing about which it is made. The first class of opinions are those when we have no doubt no uncertainty. These are called necessary truths which are divided into 1st Intuitive truths 2nd necessary truths. Intuitive truths are those which we cannot prove they need no proof.

1st Universality every one believes them 2nd necessity you cannot help believing them.

are those the truth of which we do not see at once
as they are stated but when they are explained they are easily
understood

(33)

Wednesday} Lecture 46th Jany 15th 1861.

When the mind has collected a number of ideas it proceeds to compare them according to their agreements and differences. We should try to form correct ideas or else the result will be disappointment. The first class is those which are called necessary truths. & those where the probability and absolute certainty seem to balance. The exact sciences as geometry are based entirely upon the necessary truths. In the application of these sciences the practice proves them to be exact only in theory. There is a class called contingent judgements as this room is 25 by 25 but it might have been otherwise.

Thursday} Lecture 47th Jany 17th 1861

The copula of a proposition is the word which connects them commonly the substantive verb i.e. Classifications} 1st. Intelection 2nd Senses
3rd Consciousness 4th Memory. 5th experience
6th Testimony. 7th the evidence of analogy. 8th the probability of
Intelection} Intelection is the evidence by which
self evident truths are proved. This is a pure
intellectual operation. It is the evidence by which

necessary truths are proved by intuitive truth. 3rd the senses? We cannot help believing the evidence of the senses. It is a fundamental principle in our nature. Some attempt to undervalue the evidence of the sense because the knowledge obtained by them is ever changing. 3rd Consciousness. Like the evidence of the senses and if possible to a still greater extent the evidence of consciousness is irresistible. 4th Memory. Memory refers to times past. It gives us a knowledge of the evidence which the senses or consciousness have given. If we doubt the evidence of the senses it would be perfect non-sense to rely memory. The idea reproduced is seldom so strong as the idea at first. If we have frequently been disappointed in the evidence of memory will this not lead us to distrust memory? It seems to be a fundamental principle in nature that when the memory recalls an idea distinctly we cannot help believing it. And if we cannot place entire confidence in it, it will unking all.

Fridays} Lecture 24 8th Jan'y 18th 1861.

In the ^{opinion} ~~opinion~~ of a man who has had a large experience we place a great confidence. Not only the experience of the present but also in the experience of past ages. Experience generally only gives us a probability.

6th Testimony} of person's own testimony is confined to
the place and time in which he lives. And for other tes-
timony he is dependent upon the testimony of others. Q5
We believe that certain causes will produce certain
effects we believe this from the testimony of others.
If only one scientific man give us a result we
are not justified in believing that result.

1st The witness must be competent to form an
opinion 2nd He must be a truthful man. 3rd He
must have an opportunity to form a correct opinion
4th He must have no interest in deceiving us.
Then we may believe his testimony.

Monday} Lecture 19th Jan'y 31st 1861.

7th The evidence of analogy } Analogy proceeds upon
the principle that the same causes in the same
circumstances will produce the same effects.
We suppose that if others were in the same
circumstances as we were they would follow the
same course. We suppose that two substances
very much alike undergoing the same operation
will produce the same result. 8th The probability
of chance } That which happens by chance is
an effect the cause of which is unknown. In a
dice being thrown the probability that the No.
1 will turn up is 5 to 1 against it. If you take
2 the probability that both the ones will turn up
is 3 to 1 against it ^{to 6}.

Wednesday} Lecture 50th January 23rd 1861.
 In some cases it is well for man to judge from
 prejudice. But if that judgement is right no
 thanks to prejudice. Classification of Lord Bacon }
 Philosophers speak of him as a great philosopher
 His Classification. As the genus of prejudices he
 gave the name *idola* the species into which he
 divided the genus were 1st *Idola tribus*. 2nd *Idola*
specum 3 *idola theatre* & *Idola foce*.

Idola tribus may be considered in two lights analogy
 is a branch of *Idola tribus*. another prejudice under
 this class is undue love of system. The next
 prejudice is misapprehension of our intellectual power.

Monday} Lecture 51st January 28th 1861.

Idola specum or *idola* of the cave. He meant
 it as a man sitting in a cave having only
 one opening and having his back turned
 towards it 3 *idola* *foce* or *idola* of the forum
 or market place. These are prejudices arising
 out of ambiguous words and phrases.

4 *Idola theatre* or *idola* of the theatres
 1st Remove all prejudices 2 Then collect
 all the evidence obtainable

37) Essays)

Thursday} Lecture 52nd January 29th 1861
A proposition always assert one thing of another, and a sentence always does but not always.
The most general division of propositions is categorical and hypothetical. Proposition are either affirmative or negative. An individual proposition is when the subject of the proposition is a single individual. Propositions are divided into universal affirmatives (designated by the letter a), universal negatives (by the letter e) particular affirmatives (by i) particular negatives (by o).

Thursday} Lecture 53rd January 31st 1861

Essays } A proposition is a judgement expressed
The conversion of a proposition is very important that is changing the subject to the predicate and the predicate to the subject and in some cases you can do this without altering the sense in the least.

Friday} Essays } Lecture 54th February 1st 1861

There are 3 kinds of conversion. 1st Simple conversion. 2nd Conversion by per accidens or by limitation. 3rd Conversion by contraposition or negation.

1st Simple conversion consists in simply changing the term without changing its quality or quantity.

4th & 5th termative before conversion it is affirmative after conversion. 2nd Conversion per accidens is when the terms are changed and the quality remains the same but the quantity is changed. 3rd Conversion by contraposition is when the terms are changed and the quantity is the same but the quality is changed. Opposition of propositions takes place when (having the same subject and the same predicate) they differ in quantity or in quality or in both. Contrary opposition all men are wise, all men are not wise. Subcontrary opposition some men are wise some men are not wise.

From the opposition of propositions there are certain correlaries which follow as a matter of course.

Tuesday} Lecture 55.th Feb 5th { A Portion of

The last of the intellectual powers which deduces new opinions from the ideas already acquired is Reasoning.

Man possesses this power in a greater degree of perfection than any other power over the inferior animals. The cultivation of this power discloses true genius. Reason is based entirely upon ideas. Your success in Reasoning will depend upon the carefull attention you pay to the powers we have considered. In judgement we bring the ideas side by side and compare them directly.



but in reasoning it is not in our power to do (39)
this but compare them by a series of intermediate facts
Much disputing has arisen respecting the nature of
Reasoning. Some maintain that reasoning is not a sepa-
rate but Abstraction and Generalization combined.
Reasoning is based upon generalization. It is usually
said there are 2 kinds of reason 1st Reasoning from
generals to particulars. 2nd Reasoning from particulars
to generals which is called reductio. By the reductio
mode of reasoning we collect a great number of ideas
and put them under one great class.

Wednesday } Essays corrected } Lecture 56th February 6th 1861.

Sometimes we cannot compare 2 objects directly
and we have to bring in 2 or more intervening objects
There are 3 kinds of Reasoning the syllogistic and
inductive. The mode used in making discoveries is
you say Edward is mortal John is mortal Noah was mortal
Adam was mortal and when you have got a sufficient number
of you conclude all men are mortal. Socrates' mode
was either syllogistic or inductive he reasoned by ask-
ing questions. The Syllogistic mode reasons from
generals to particulars. The Inductive mode rea-
sons from particulars to Generals.

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Lecture 57th February 11th 1861

In reasoning there is often ellipsis made and these have to be supplied. If there were no omissions it would be a tedious process to reason or to listen to a process of reasoning. There are 3 classes of propositions
1st Major prop 2nd Minor prop. 3rd Conclusion.
The Major prop asserts something about the whole class. The Minor that an individual belongs to the class which was spoken of. The con that what was affirmed of class is true of the individual belonging to that class. 1st If 2 terms agree with the 3rd they agree with each other. 2 If one term agree with the 3rd term and the other does not they do not agree. 3^d If neither agree with the 3rd term they may or may not agree.

Tuesday } Essays } Lecture 58th } February 12th 1861
The dictum of Aristotle is that whatever is predicated of a term, distributed affirmatively or negatively may be affirmed of any individual under that class. And by the application of the phrase to a process of reasoning it is said that we can discover whether the reasoning be valid or not. This axioms may be applied to all modes of syllogisms whether directly or indirectly.

DB. In ^{the} S C Cooper
macte pietate in patrem
et patrem tu maurus es
salve primus triumpho in toga
merita est. Andite populus
Romans, macte pietate in patrem
cives es. Macte diligentia puer esto
In quaestua est diligentia cito negotium
conficies. Eius diligentia est tanta
quanta cuguria. Negari non potest
quoniam eius diligentia tanta
quoniam cuguria sit.
Non est dubium quoniam de aetate multa
meritis et quo pruor orsus sit
Negari non potest quoniam multa meri-
tus sit. Nescire curitate puerus sit
Pogo etiam atque etiam ut mihi
succurus. Iuerint quoniam negareat
me triumphus dignus fuisse

When we judge of distance
by the ~~perception~~ the
Reasoning may have an
 undue influence over
 the ~~perception~~ powers memory may
 become to the source of error we may
 forget some quality of the object.
 A Botanist may forget the characteris-
 tics of a certain plant what he gives
 to one class at one time he may
 put to another Class at another
 time. The second part of
 the reproductive power
 namely reminiscence.

It is in this time that as-
 sociation of ideas may
 lead him wrong.

The materialist. We see a great
 deal of this in the everyday
 business of life viz. that
 whatever we are used to we
 are prejudiced in favour of

In the reign of Charles II. immorality
was an appendage of a gentleman.
Another form of association
of ideas or feelings.
As a man that has fallen
from a horse never likes
to mount a horse again. The reproductive
faculty may be too strong
And especially the
Procreative power
The creative power including
Conception and judgment
In other cases the collaboration
~~may~~ often sends forward
A herald to tell Gulliver the
old a ~~confused~~ before reform
But ten promissus legatum
Subiectum decre Gulliver operari

Thursday} Lecture 59th February 14th 1861.
 The reasoning has nothing to do with the premises.
 The first rule is that the middle term must not be taken twice particularly but must be distributed in the premises. 2nd No term must be distributed in the conclusion which was not distributed in one of the premises. No conclusion can be drawn from two particular propositions.
 Syllogisms} The figure of a syllogism is the place which the middle term occupies with respect to the extremes. The middle term may be the predicate of the 1st term and the subject of the 2nd. It may be the subject of both or the predicate of both or the subject of the 1st and the predicate of the 2nd.

Friday} Essays Lecture 60th February 15th 1861.
 The middle term is the subject of the major premise and the predicate of the minor. In the second figure the middle term is the pred of both prop. Every virtue is praiseworthy extravagance is not praiseworthy - therefore extrav - is not a virtue
 The 4th is the best adapted for discovering the species of a genus. There are 19 modes of syllogism.

Monday} Lecture 61st February 18th 1861
 Syllogism} A hypothetical syllogism is a syllo-
 which contains a hypothetical proposition.
 A hypothetical proposition is that in which
 2 terms are united by the word if, either or
 their equivalents. The truth of the hyp
 prop does not depend on the truth of the
 antecedent or the consequent, i.e., the
 apotesis or apodisis. There are 2 kinds
 of hyp props conditional & subjunctive
 In conditi either the major or minor prop

(A subjunctive proposition
 enumerates all the

Conditional syllogism} If A is a magistrate
 he ought to be obeyed but he is a " "
 therefore he ought to be obeyed. Disjunctive
 proposition} It is either Spring or Summer or
 Autumn or Winter. It is neither Spr, Sum
 or Autl therefore it is winter. The principle
 by which they are to be tested} There are 2 mod
 of false reasoning and 2 of true. 1st Valid
 conditional syllo is that in which the minor
 premise admits the antecedent if the minor
 pre affirms the antecedent the conse it is not valid

if the minor pre affirms the consequent denotes the antecedent
it is not valid.

{ Essays

Tuesday } Lecture 61st February 19.th 1861
Reductions of syllogisms } 1st Ostensive 2nd reduction
and imbecibile. 1st rule No term in a syllogism must
be changed or the reasoning will not be valid.
2nd No new term must be introduced or it will not be valid.
Examples } Every virtue is praiseworthy, injustice
is not praiseworthy therefore injustice is not a virtue.
All tyrants are cruel, all tyrants are men
therefore some men are cruel. ~~to to to to~~

Wednesday } Lecture 62nd February 20 1861
We are at liberty to convert the proposition
1st Ostensive. 2nd Reductio ad impervicibile
Syll } All truly wise men live virtuously, some
philosophers ^{don't} live virtuously, therefore some phils
are not truly wise men. 1st prop is all truly
wise men live virtuously 2nd prop all phil are
truly wise men. Conclusion all phil live virtu-
mous lines. Barbara Celarent Darii Ferio
priorie. Cesare Camenes Fasino Baroco Secund
Vertio Dicsopti Disamis Detisi Felapton Bocardo
Feriso habet. Quarta insuper addit. Drama-
ntip Camenes Dimaris Fesapo Freuisar.
Translation } The 1st syll contains Bar-Celar-

49 in all. the 19 moods of syls.
The first Barbara and converted by reversion
Every letter has its meaning.

Logical fallacies } That does not mean that
it is falacy approved by Logic (as a criminal
court for example) But it is a fallacy
which may be easily detected by logic
3rd Class of fallacies are those which arises
out of the use of ambiguous words

There are 4 laws of syllogisms }

1st Undistributed middle term.

2nd Logical fall an elicit process reasoning

3rd When an affirmative conclusion is drawn from negative premises

4 fall is when an universal con. is drawn from particular or premises

Non logical fall refer more particularly to the case
where the premises are wrong including all
false conclusions 1st kind is petitio principii
begging the question. Some say that the start-
ing point of Des Cartes was a mere petitio prin-

2nd ignoratio linchi proving a thing
very near to the point to be proved.

3 Reasoning in a circle making one prop
the proof of another or in 2 props
mutual proofs of each other.

4 Non causa pro causa.

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Thursday} Lecture 63 February 21st 1861.
Distinguish between occasion and cause
Another falacia accidentia. Distinguish
between accidental and essential
Addict secundae addictum. Sophism
of composition as common salt. Sopie of
Division } Friday} Lecture 64 February 22nd
Reasoning respecting contingent truths
is called probable reasoning. Man is re-
sponsible for his belief and his opinions.
Next kind of syllo is a sorites Greek, meaning
a heap a series of syllo in which the con-
clusion of one make the premise of the next
3 species or metamorphia. Delema is a hypoth-
etical conditional syllo in which 2 suppositions
and it is supposed the only 2 that can be
supposed and which every one accepts
it is proof against him ^{Is long Essays}
Monday} Lecture 65 February 25. 1861.
Man is a responsible for the opinions he
entertains. The use and abuse of mathematical
reasoning as a mental exercise. Many young
drag in all collateral subjects which they think

14 Essays}

Thursday} Lecture 66th February 28th 61.
The arguments which speakers use in proving any thing which they want to prove they are used in discourses, to persuade confute and to please. A ^{lawyer} tries to make the jury think that his client is in the right even if he be in the wrong. We are to consider arguments by which we may silence our opponent. The arguments which we will bring forth will not be truly legitimate. The first argument is called by logicians argumentum a priori.
Many reckon that certain causes will produce certain effects, or reason from cause to effect. Reason. All mathematical propositions are proved by argumentum a priori. It cannot be much depended upon after we leave Mathematics and Arithmetic. We are incompetent to judge what is the best for us. What is best ~~per se~~, is not best in particular cases. The laws of the Jews suited them, but they would not suit us at all. The second argument is argumentum a posteriori. It is the reverse of the former.

This is reasoning from effect to causes. We are so constituted that we cannot doubt that every effect has a cause. The only way we can get the cause is by looking at the cause. We cannot give a logical definition of a cause, but only in reference to the result. We only know that cause is the object that produces the effect. Salt is composed of hydrochloric acid and common soda substance very different in their nature. Another argument is called Argumentum reductio ad impossibile. We conclude that an opinion is wrong because it would be an impossibility.

Another mode is from the less to the more probable possible ex minore ad maius probabile

Friday] Lecture 67th March 1st 1861
 A posteriori is the third argument per impossibile or reductio ad absurdum
 This mode is frequently used in mathematics. ex minore ad maius probabile
 5 Argumentum ex consenso, this is to establish argumentum ad judicium.

48^o Argumentum ad fidum. Arg ad ign
orantia.

Tuesday } Lecture 68, rd March, 5th 1861.
Sometimes a person is greatly perplexed
about any subject, and an other person
makes a very simple statement and
he is at once relieved, and he says it
was a great wonder I did not see that
before. A boy cannot do a sum and you
ask him some very simple questions
about it and he sees at once the whole
process. The Platonists think that this
soul was in some other body before this
and we can acquire no new knowledge
we had it all before it wants only to
be drawn out. The Greeks thought that
the unbodied souls had (i.e. the souls of
those whose bodies were unbodied) to wander
100 years. All truth (it is supposed) is
contained in the mind but this is not
true. No man could prove that boiling
hot water poured on lime would make
it boil by all the reasoning he could
scratch up. Last lecture on logic for this term.

beginning to revise }

James B. Coffer

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Extra Lecture.

How the mind acquires the idea of personality. Personality is an element of personal identity. If we were confined to a strict order this would be the first of our course. We very frequently act upon this principle without knowing it. i.e. ideas are developed involving personality without our knowing. It is impossible to tell when the first idea of personality was formed in the mind of the infant. The idea of personality is involved in the first thought that arises in the mind. Very few philosophers think of this till it is suggested to them. It is not originated at all but it is an element in of thought.

(I think)

55

Composition.

In Lectures
Delivered by Prof. W. F.
Aug. 21 1862
to 1863.

Composition

Introductory lecture.

Correct thinking is the foundation of correct speaking. Language is the outward expression of thought. A word in spoken language is 1 or more sounds used to represent certain ideas by common consent. Language is divided into visible & oral, reading & writing belong to the second class. Visible language is very common all signals as used by the dumb and Indians, picture writing, Hieroglyphics. The passage in scripture "healing on his wings" is taken from the old method of painting the sun with wings. 2nd Oral, to this belongs articulate & inarticulate. all sounds used by the inferior animals are inarticulate and vowel sounds. 2. nd articulate, under this may be considered the various sounds in spoken language & their combinations. Language is modified by thought & in a certain degree modify them.

528
Lecture 1st Aug 2nd

Written language is a combination of symbols. Oral language precedes written language. The 1st language was picture writing, painting, 1st Natural language 2. Artificial; Writing existed in the time of Job as he speaks of an 'iron pen' & writing a book'. The 1st Alphabet is supposed to have been picture writing.

Hieroglyphics from glupto sculptur & Hierd sacred. Eastern writing is commonly from east to west or backward & forward. 'boustropedon'. Chinese from top to bottom. Some have a mark for every sound some for every word & syllable. A very few & simple would be sufficient for our first parents. Hebrew is originally a monosyllabic language. There is a kind of language called cuneiform or wedge shaped.

Oct 21stLecture 2nd

Every sound that is found in language may also be found among the animals. The 1st language would contain very few words and also very simple chiefly vowels, and afterwards consonants would be introduced. There are very long words in N American Indian.

Lect 3rd Composition Oct 28th

Adjectives show qualities of nouns. They are very little modified by case, only modification is comparison. There are generally said to be 3 degrees of comparison pos. comp & sup. Some say or only 1 or 2 at most. Article.

Some languages have no article at all
I. def & Indef. Definite one particular one
Indefinite any one of a number
Pronoun. Instead of a noun.

Interrogative pronouns, In written language indicated by a note of interrogation. Indefinite pronoun &c &c.
The most important word in any language
When you are studying any language always make yourself master of their verbs.

The English language is remarkable for the simplicity of the verb. The Arabic language has 14 or 15 voices to the verb. The English verb has no modification for gender in the pronoun. Oct 29th

Lecture 4th

Action is the leading part of the verb. The verb "to be" does not always state existence as for example we may say a Centaur is a horse &c without saying that it ever existed. A verb connects the subject & predicate. All other verbs denote action which necessarily imply an agent. History of the English Language. Jan'y 21

Lecture 5th

Language is subject to fashion. A good writer is an accurate writer & word not authorized by men of reputation is a vulgarity. No word not used by good writers ought to be admitted into our composition. 1st The word must belong to the English language. 2nd We should not use the word "and" too often.

This may be avoided 1st By using the participial phrase, correct the following
 Egypt is a fertile country and is watered
 by the river Nile and is annually in-
 undated by that river and it receives
 the fertilizing mud which is brought
 by the stream in its course and
 derives a richness by the deposit
 which no common culture could bestow.
 2nd By breaking up into different sen-
 tences. 3rd By using the word "which"
 4th by using the passive instead of the
 active voice. Correct the following :*

* All mankind must taste the
 bitter cup which "Destiny" has mixed.
 The project was received with great
 applause by all the company.

The places of those who refused to
 come were soon filled by a multitude
 of delighted guests. 6th By substituting a
 substantive instead of an adjective.

* Idleness is the parent cause of misery
 7th By circumlocution. 8th By euphemism.
 put into as many forms as possible.

Give as many synonyms as possible for the following, consider, meditate. fortune is fickle. Lecture 6.th Jany 22.

Variety of arrangement. One way is generally better than another.

On the 5th day of the month which I always holy ascended the high hills of Bagdad in order to pass the rest of the day in meditation & prayer. Early one summer morning before the family was stirring an old clock that without giving its owner any cause of complaint had stood for 50 years in a farmers kitchen had suddenly stopped. It appears that during the night a band of robbers had entered the village plundered the houses & killed the inhabitants. Translating poetry. "What is the bloom ing tincture of skin to peace of mind & harmony within. Reasons whole pleasure all the joys of sense in 3 words health peace & competence. Which is right the city is building or being built see Sullivan

Lecture 7th

Aug. 23rd

Extrapolate from poetry to prose.
 Honour & shame from no conditions rise
Fit well your part there all the honour lies
 I am monarch of all I survey
 My right there is none to dispute
 From the centre all round to the sea
 I am lord of the fowl & the brute
 Write a definition of justice, analysis
 synthesis. Difference between mercy & pity
 Write a description of a person, collector
 church mill or anything you choose, tonight
 Show where the following ^{words} disagree
 and where they differ wings & fine
 trees & Christians. Tautology
 purpose & design, life & conversation
 Omit all tautologies in the following
 The nefarious wickedness of his
 conduct was condemned & disapproved
 by all ~~the~~. Make a full story out
 of the following gleanings. A certain
 man was convicted and condemned was
 allowed to choose how he would die

58 while considering his wife comes & pulls out
a dagger & stabs herself & says do me same
I do not feel any pain but in thinking that you
will have to do the same.

Plancus (a roman citizen) being
condemned by the triumvirs was forced
to abscond his slaves were put to the
torture but refused to discover him
new torments were prepared to force
them to discover him. To save
his servants Plancus made his
appearance & offered himself to the
generosity of Plancus induced the
triumvirs to pardon him. They
said Plancus only was worthy of
such servants & they only were worthy
of so good a master.

Lecture 8th in June 28th
Correct the following. The errors
which were erroneously made have
been corrected but the teacher
directed me to follow the direction
of the rule, On referring to the
rules we found that our correction
were inaccurately made

Figurative Language.

Figures denote some departure from simplicity. There may be two kinds of figuratively, figures of words & figures of thought. Figures of words are called tropes & figures of thoughts, metaphors. It is not important to distinguish them, metaphor means a turning of the word from its usual signification.

Turn the following, figurative, into common language. A poor bird (servant) nursed in the lap of ignorance &c &c Turn common into figurative language. The earth needs rain. Old age &c &c Figures should not be too numerous, too gay or too elevated but suited to the nature of the subject.

For disputants like rams & bulls
He fight with arms that spring from stumps
In speaking about two knights who were running
race with 2 large horses & whipping & spurring them
He says "They angry answered from behind"
"With brandished tail & blast of wind" Butler

Every metaphor should be clear
and striking not farfetched.
Metaphorical & plain language
must not be jumbled together
Must not change metaphors very
often neither must you strain them too far
Change to figurative the following:
The water falling from the rock
which I distinctly heard made a
pleasing noise. The waters of the lake
were motionless. The night was so
dark that he could not be seen.
It is rainy the clouds are black
there is thunder & lightning.

Figures of speech.

Simile. Comparison of one object
with another. "He shall be like
a tree that grows near planted
by a river" Metaphor. The name
of 1 thing substituted for another.
Allegory as, Song of Solomon,
Antonomasy, a change of name
"They have Moses & the prophets"

Synecdoche. Taking a part for the whole, or the whole for a part; as, 27 head of cattle.

Hyperbole; exaggeration; as David saith "They are swifter than eagles". Imagery. A thing that is past is represented as present. Apostrophe: speaking to an absent person as if he were present.

Personification, "O Death where is thy sting" Interrogation Asking asking questions as.

"Our fathers where are they &c"

Exclamation, "How unsearchable!"

Antithesis. Opposition of words or sentences. Contrast, exhibition of differences.

Climax. A gradual rising in a discourse.

Anticlimax a decending.

"Apro laborantur nacetus sediculus
mus". Repetition. irony. Onomatopœia

Lecture 9th Feby 3.rd

If the subject is a theme the management is more complex. Illustrate by example; bring forward some testimony ancient or modern: bring examples from history, arts and sciences &c. Sermon 1st. The introduction; then the heads then fill up never mind the composition; then go over & compose & trim You never can be good composere without your "sapere vertere stylae". Subjects for compositions, cheerfulness, perseverance, love of fame literature, patriotism, &c &c &c

Lecture 10th Feby 4th

Description. Dialogue a conversation. Colloque a conversation in which a number of persons are engaged. Variety of style. Productions are of different kinds according to the different kinds of style, as, essay, treatise or thesis or tract, or pamphlet.

The pamphlet is half way between tract and treatise. A thesis is a subject of dispute. It may be either an essay, treatise or tract or pamphlet. A dissertation is not necessarily a subject of dispute. A disquisition professes to keep very close to the subject; it may be on any subject. A discussion is nearly the same as a dialogue, but a dialogue is supposed to be short. Disputations are of 2 classes either philosophic or forensic. An oration is the highest effort; a funeral oration is the same except the different subject.

Lecture 11th

Feby. 5th

Epistolary correspondence. Letters are of 2 kinds, business letters & letters of friendship. All letters &c should be neatly written, no blots, few if any erasures. In business letters there is more formality. The first part should be strictly on business. The whole should be as short as possible.

All sums of money should be put down twice 1st in writing & in figures To an intimate friend you may put "My Dear Sir" "Dear Sir" ie more and "Sir" most respectful. Business letter.

John D. Mc Nutt. July 7

Sir

Atty. at law

I have sent you the enclosed bills to collect to the amount of twenty seven dollars (27\$) which you will please attend to

Yours &c

J. Baxter.

Answer

James. Baxter. S. R. L. I
Commission ~~March~~

Sir.

I received your favour of the 7th instnt. and will give the subject my earliest and best attention.

Yours &c

Jno D. Mc Nutt

Letter of introduction.

Hamilton. C. W.

Dear Sir.

Feb 14. 1774

This is to introduce my friend Hector C. Munro; a young man of superior attainments and fitted in every respect to become one of your 1st class students. Every favour bestowed upon him will be considered as personal and which I shall be most happy to return should any opportunity offer.

James. Dick. Yours truly

~~Principal of Princeton & Baxter University. N. J. should not be sealed~~

Address West Jas Dick. D. D.

~~Principal of Princeton University
N. Jersey.~~

To. Introduce H. C. Munro. A. B.

If you do not care much for the person say as little as possible &c.

Letter of invitation
Mrs. Baxter requests the pleasure
of Mrs. & Mr. William McCurdy's
company on Friday evening 8 inst.

Answer. Prince St. ~~Sept~~
Mrs. & Mr. W. McCurdy accept with
pleasure Mrs. & Mr. Baxters kind
invitation of the 8th inst. Prince St.
Mrs. & Mr. Hector & Munro regret
that a previous engagement pre-
vents their acceptance of Mrs. & Mr.
James Baxters kind invitation,
of the 8 inst. Prince St.

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Business Card

John B. Fraser M.D.

Reference 221 Granville

S. Muir {

D Bent {

C. Page {

Wm Jas Baxter

Visiting cards

221 Prince street

Hamilton C. W.

16th Jas Baxter.

221 Prince st.

Hamilton C. W.

Mrs. Baxter.

221 Prince st

Mrs. Jessie Baxter

221 Prince st

Master Baxter

Master Jno Baxter 221 Prince st

221 Prince st

Master Hector Baxter

T F C T C H C 221 Prince st

Lecture 12. July 9.th

Different kinds of style.

The same style is not appropriate for every case or subject.

Narrative style, a statement of 1 or more events. This a simple style.

Descriptive style as a description of a person place landscape &c

In this figurative expression is very appropriate even sublime in some cases, but generally simple and plain.

Didactic or instructive style..

depends upon the subject, should be plain and adapted to the mind of the learner. Pathetic, to excite the feelings. Argumentative style

This kind of style is a good deal like the didactic. Its object is to convince and persuade. A very small amount of figurative language should be used. Where victory is the object, not truth, an appeal to the feelings is very common we do not say proper.

Epistolary style. Characteristic is ease.
 Admits of colloquial expressions, simple
 plain, playful. Colloquial style, as em-
 ployed in ordinary speaking among
 educated persons.

Lecture 13th. Feb 10th.

Concise & diffuse styles.

Macedonians on being threatened by
 an enemy that if they did not
 surrender they would come & lay
 waste their country & kill them all
 sent their answer in 2 letters viz. "H," if
 Caesar's "veni & vidi vici" are
 examples of conciseness. also Dr. M'bullock
 "Calvanism the doctrine of the bible"
 Dr Chalmers works are examples
 diffusion. A concise writer uses no
 unnecessary words. The dry style
 excludes all ornament, no metaphor,
 all demonstrations in Euclid are examples
 The plain style is lively & forcible.
 as Dr. McGregors MSS. Neat style the language
 must be pure the arrangement unexceptionable
 elegant style just enough ornament & not too much.

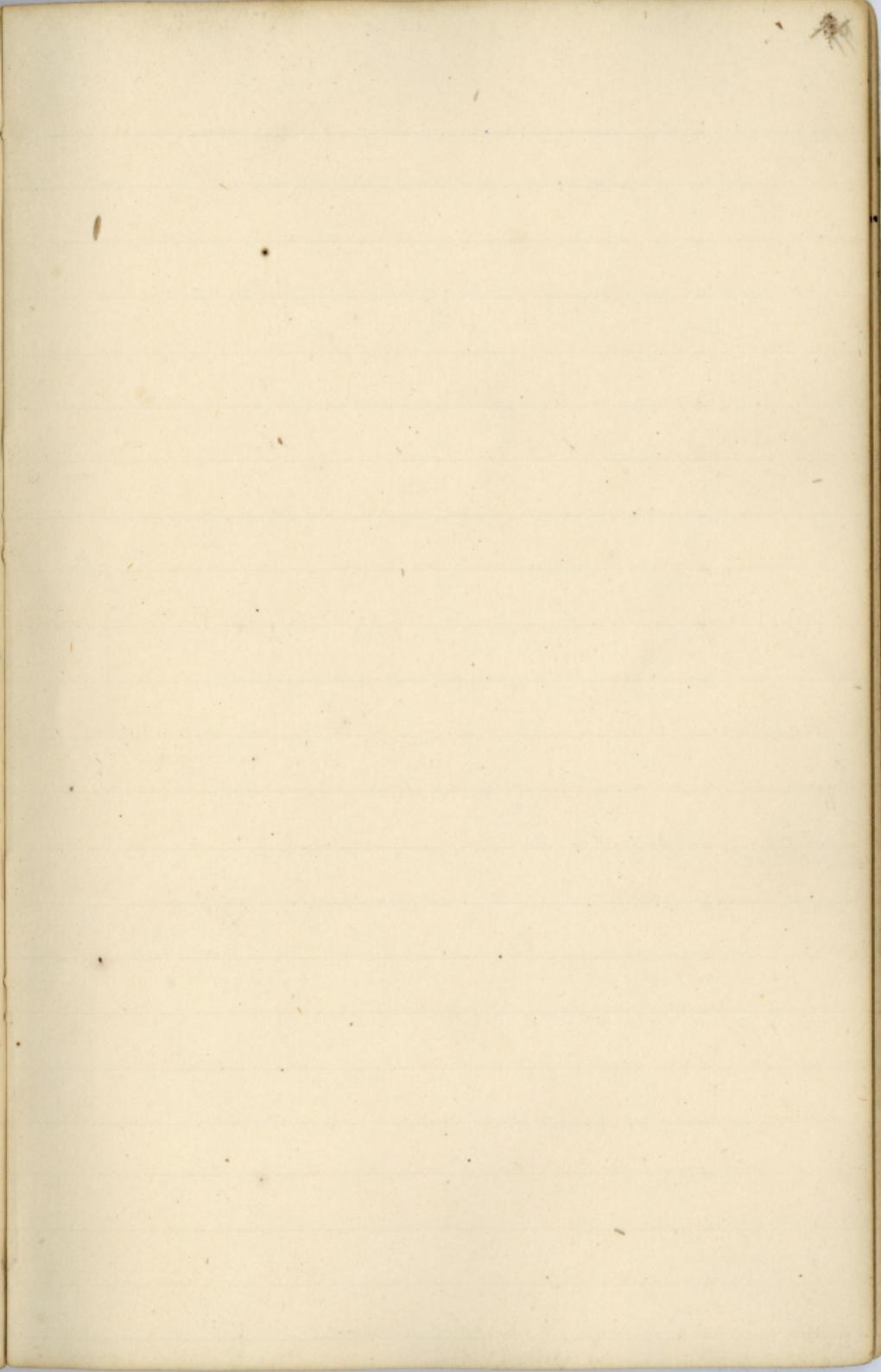
Flower style to much ornament &c &c

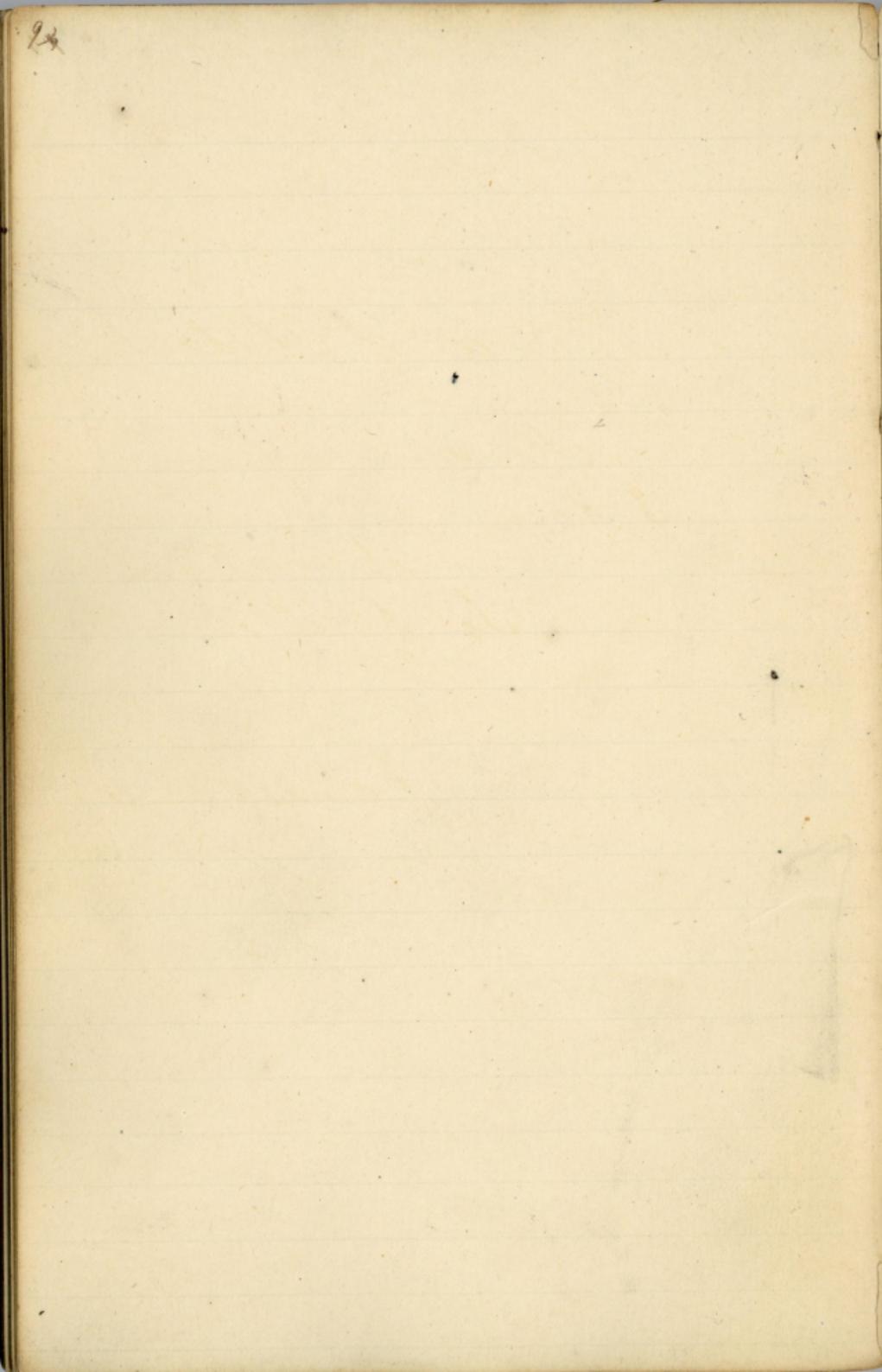
Lecture 14 Feb 11th

I love to hear the thunder roar
O'er mountain, vale, and hill.
Like the shrill notes of angry swine
Petitioning for swill. &c
Example of burlesque style see
"Butler's Hudibras".

Lecture 15 Feb 16th

Elocution may be divided into
3 branches 1st The distinct utterance
of every syllable in a word.
The sound must be uttered with
the proper amount of force.
2nd Of a sentence; as proper emphasis
3rd Of a number of sentences: as
concerning the variations of tone &c
The first includes the study of
sounds &c a has 5 sounds as in
gate fat far fall fair. e 3 as
& mere met & ker. I 3 as fine fin & fir.
O 2 as note not U 2 as sue and us.





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Names of students

attending college
3 term

October 9. 1860
to April 10. 1861.

James Bayler

86
A. F. Falconer
Capewell
Rev. Mrs. H. Basich

1877. Now Rev. A. S.

Died
in Sherbrooke East Town

P. O. Box
P. S.

J. Henry Chase
Elm Cottage
Cornwallis

1877. Now Rev. H. G. Onslow

James Morrison
Creslaw
Died.

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Silas C^o. Black. Esq.
Old Bank.

+

Alfredus Christie

Lower Village

Puru
S

1877 Dead

Stephen G. Lawson,

Covehead,

Editor now N.W. Unit P. E. Island
dead at Saskatoon

Robert J. Cameron, Printer.

New Glasgow

Montreal

dead

Robert S. Cameron

New Glasgow

1877 Now Rev R. G. Scottland / / dead

Murdock McKinnon

E. Side L. Ainslie
C. Benton

John D. Murray

Spiddle River

1877 Now Rev J. D. McBrattonie Victoria
Red Bank North Co. of B.
Died at Brantoun June 8th 1906

Z. Gilbert

Hopewell

East River

1877 Now Rev R. G.

Victoria

John B. Hood

Harvey Settlement

1877

Dead

York County

N. B.

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Donald Stewart
1877 Now Revd. S. Canada Lochaber
Hector E. Munro Antigonish
1877 Dead Onslow P. mi-----

John D. Stewart
dead Musquodoboit

David H. Muir
1877 Now Dr. Muir dead Truro Colchester Co

Daniel McH. MacWay
Gays River
Colchester Co

Archibald Glendinning
Richibucto
1877 Dead Kent Co. N.B.

Edward & Archibald
Musquodoboit
Halifax
Novascotia

100
John H. Campbell
dead Lake Ainsle C.B.
James Christie
1877 Now Barrister New Jersey Euro. N.S.

John W. McCurdy
1877 Farmer Onslow Onslow N.Y.

Andrew J. Snouett
Harvey Settlement
1877 Now Rev. Winnipeg. N.B.
Isaac Baird
died Dec 1904 Onslow N.B.

John Forrest
108 Argyle St
1877 Principal Dalhousie Halifax

Howard Archibald
D. W. Archibald's stable Owner. N.S.
1877 Now Rev. New Zealand Died Australia
Edward Armand
1877 Now Rev. Gays River
Died in East Boston 3 Aug 1878

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D. R. Miller. Barbara Pictor
Teaching Upper Newmarket

1877 Dead

William F. McCurdy,
1877 Merchant Bedeque Col. Onslow.

James G. Smith ^{Died in 1877}
Lockman St. Halifax N.S. Dead

G. H. D. Morris
Onslow

J. Wilson
died 1904 Welsford.

William Mc McKay
Clyde River
1886 merchant Clyde River Shelburne

John Smith
dead Town N.S.

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Andrew McKey
Norton Kings County
Dead N.B.

John G Cameron
Green Hill
1877 Now Rev Picton dead

John Beaveto,
Walpique.
Prince County.

1877 Now Rev St. C. Island.
Died in Amherst

Joseph Hogg
Bairdington

1877 Now Rev Sheldene D. Moncton Dead
Sept 28th 1877

Samuel Archibald
Musquodoboit
dead Halifax Co

Edward A. Archibald
Matthew
Mass.

David W. Douglas
Maillard
1877 Merchant Amherst. Hants Co.
dead

Samuel C. Fraser
Young
dead Nova Scotia

Daniel Cameron
Green Hill
1877 Now Rev dead Nova Scotia

Alex. McLean Sinclair
Antigonish
1877 Now Rev Nova Scotia

Peter M. Morrison
dead St. James
Co. Charlotte
1877 Now Rev N. B.

James S. Murray

Durham

1877 Anictum Missionary Nova Scotia?
died in Australia

Robert D. Moffat

Amherst

1877 Barrister Ottawa A. S. dead

Edward D. McCurdy
Old Barns

1877 New Rev. Huron

Daniel Barclay

Cush Pools

1877 Menelik Tatunagonem Pieton dead

Allan Simpson

Cavendish

1877 New Rev. P. E. Island

Daniel F. Lockerby

Cavendish

1877 New Rev. Philadelphia P. E. Island

John McCurdy

Chatham

Miramichi

1877 Now ^{W^m} Dead

R.B.

Stepⁿ D. Mc Gillivray.

dead

Springville
Picton.

John C. Copeland

Menjominish

Picton

Nova Scotia

Mc William & Kay. Drain digger

No. 10. Bull's Run St

dead

Bible Hill

Prins. N.S.

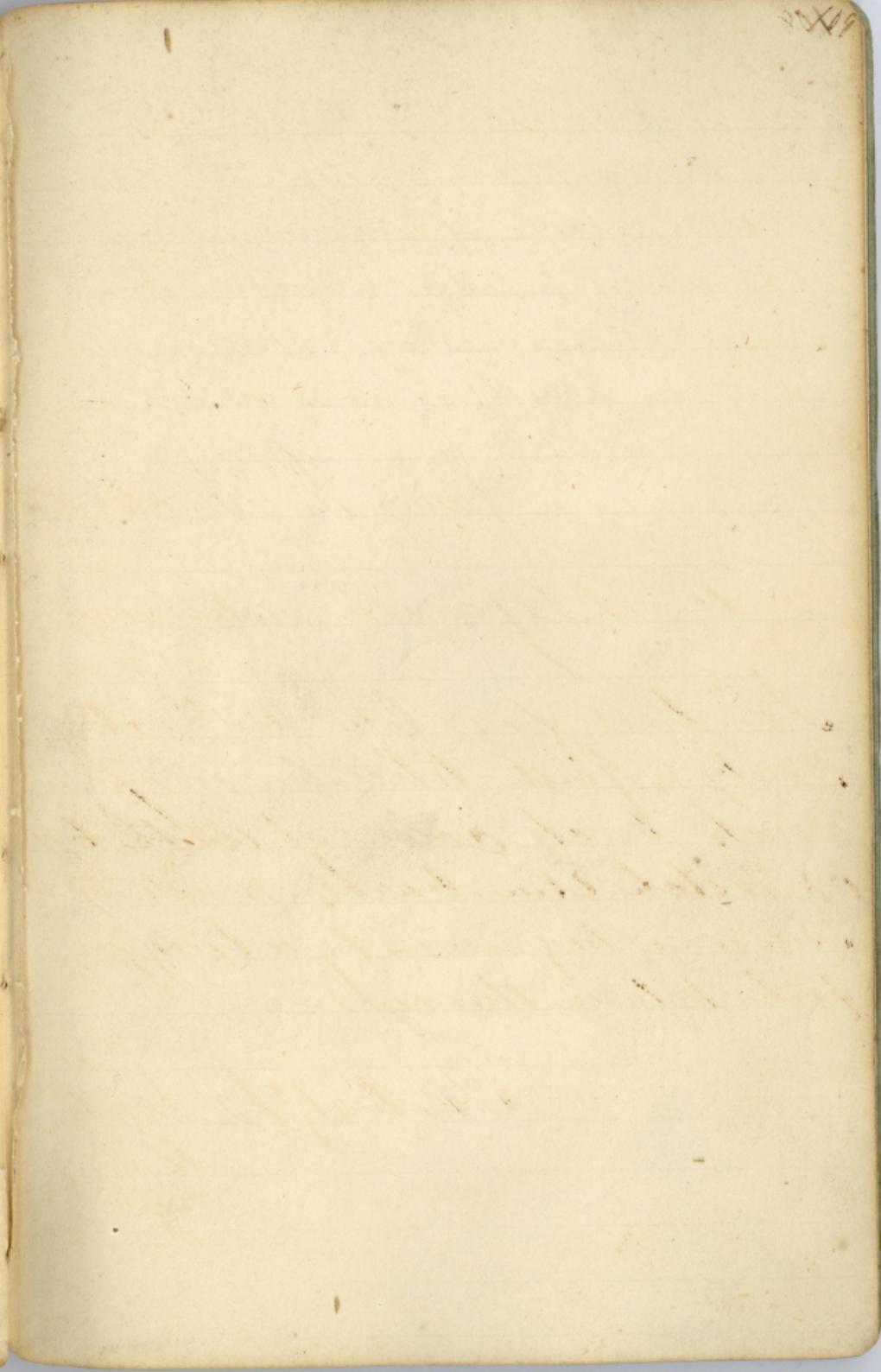
Useful Receipts &c
For Consumption. A combination of the
anti tincture of sequichloride of iron
chlorate of potash & tincture of opium
a dose 3 times a day & codliver oil 2
a day: in a little rum Dr —.

James J. Baxter M.D.

Robert B. Smith M.D. Surgeon

For bad boys like Jim Baxter
3 ft by $\frac{1}{4}$ of inch titillating oil of
Black Birch coloured with 6 oz
of Witch Elm bark; made to
smear - if he grins - by a billygo-
faster between the eyes.

Robert B. Smith
M.D. 3



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Figurative language.

Nature has it.

Thursday

~~Shankly~~ P. 6. 1/2 a.m.



J

