

21. Whether a State have a right to recede from the Union.
22. Whether, in times of political discussion, it is the duty of every citizen to declare his opinion, and attach himself to some party.
23. Whether there were greater facilities, in ancient times for an individual acquiring influence, than there are now.
24. Whether the inequalities of our social condition be favorable to the progress of knowledge.
25. Is it expedient to make colonies of convicts.
26. Is the cause of despotism strengthened by the extermination of the Poles.
27. Whether the inequalities of genius in different countries be owing to moral causes.
28. Whether inflicting capital punishments publicly has any tendency to diminish crime.
29. Whether the personal dependence, incident to a minute division of labor in the arts and sciences, be dangerous to our free institutions.
30. Whether the influences which tend to perpetuate, be stronger than those which tend to dissolve, the union of the United States.
31. Whether we should abstain from publishing the truth, from a fear lest the world be not prepared to receive it.
32. Whether the popularity of a literary work is to be received as an evidence of its real merits.
33. Is there any objection to a man's proposing himself for public office, and using means to obtain it.
34. Does proselytism favor the cause of truth.
35. Whether privateering be incident to the right of war.
36. Whether a written constitution be efficacious in securing civil liberty.
37. Whether the progress of knowledge lessen the estimation of the fine arts.
38. Whether the exclusion of foreign articles, to encourage domestic manufactures, be conducive to public wealth.
39. Whether the world be advancing in moral improvement.
40. Whether the progress of civilization diminish the love of martial glory.
41. Whether personal interest in a subject of investigation be favorable to the discovery of truth.
42. Whether the power of eloquence be diminished by the progress of literature and science.
43. Whether the prevalence of despotism in Asia be occasioned principally by physical causes.
44. Whether the present circumstances of Europe furnish reason to expect an essential amelioration of human affairs.
45. Do facts, or fiction, contribute most to mental enjoyment.
46. Whether writers of fiction be morally responsible for unchaste and profane language in their productions.
47. The policy of requiring property qualifications for office.
48. Ought capital punishments to be inflicted in time of peace.
49. Does the system of modern warfare indicate any advancement in civilization.
50. Is the existence of two great political parties in our country desirable.
51. Has her union with England been detrimental to Ireland.

SUBJECTS FOR DELIBERATIVE, POLITICAL, CRITICAL, PHILOSOPHICAL, AND LITERARY DISCUSSIONS, DISQUISITIONS INQUIRIES, &C.

1. On the right of legislative bodies to provide by law for the support of religion. (Deliberative Discussion.)
2. The character of a philosophical historian. (Philosophical Disquisition.)

3. The effect of prevailing philosophical views on the style of elegant literature. (Disquisition.)
4. On the alleged degeneracy of animals and vegetables in America. (Philosophical Discussion.)
5. Whether works of imagination should be designed to produce a specific moral effect. (Literary Discussion.)
6. The English styles that have attracted the most imitators. (Literary Disquisition.)
7. "Mahomet Ali." (Political Disquisition.)
8. Whether national literature is to be regarded more as a cause or a consequence of national refinement. (Deliberative Discussion.)
9. Originality in literature, as affected by sound criticism. (Literary Disquisition.)
10. The influence of superstition on science and literature. (Philosophical Disquisition.)
11. On the materiality of light. (Philosophical Disputation.)
12. Is the preservation of the balance of power a justifiable cause of war. (Deliberative Discussion.)
13. On the causes of the variety of complexion and figure in the human species. (Philosophical Disputation.)
14. On the policy of encouraging manufacturing establishments in the United States. (Deliberative Discussion.)
15. The merits of geological systems. (Disquisition.)
16. The comparative interest and importance of Grecian and Roman history. (Literary Discussion.)
17. The causes of the present pecuniary distresses of the commercial world. (Disquisition.)
18. The effects of the crusades. (Literary Inquiry.)
19. Changes in English style, since the time of Milton. (Literary Discussion.)
20. Comparative advantages of politics and literature as professions in this country. (Deliberative Discussion.)
21. The influence of the dramatic writers on the age of Elizabeth and Charles the Second. (Literary Discussion.)
22. The restoration of Greece to political independence. (Deliberative Discussion.)
23. The literary influence of the early English prose writers. (Literary Disquisition.)
24. Of presenting literature and science in popular forms. (Literary Discussion.)
25. Manual and intellectual labor. (Philosophical Discussion.)
26. Will the present proposed parliamentary reform endanger the monarchical and aristocratical portion of the British constitution. (Deliberative Discussion.)
27. Importance of independent criticism to the growth of national literature. (Literary Disquisition.)
28. Causes of ill health in literary men. (Philosophical Disquisition.)
29. The influence of superstition on science and literature. (Philosophical Discussion.)
30. English biography and French memoirs. (Literary Discussion.)
31. Are political improvements best effected by rulers, or the people. (Deliberative Discussion.)
32. The influence of ancient art on ancient literature. (Literary Disquisition.)
33. The poet of an early age, and of a civilized one. (Literary Discussion.)
34. Comparative utility of the moral and physical sciences, in the present age. (Philosophical Discussion.)
35. On what does the security of our institutions depend? (Political Disquisition.)

36. The expediency of intervention by one nation in the civil and public contests of others. (Deliberative Discussion.)
37. The evils and benefits of large books. (Literary Discussion.)
38. Skepticism and love of truth, as indications of mental character and vigor. (Philosophical Discussion.)
39. Tendency of free institutions to bring first principles into question. (Deliberative Discussion.)
40. The influence of Lord Bacon's writings on the progress of knowledge. (Philosophical Discussion.)
41. An author's writing many books, or resting his fame on a few. (Literary Discussion.)
42. Universal suffrage. (Political Disquisition.)
43. The resources and encouragements of elegant literature in the Old and New World. (Literary Discussion.)
44. The comparative power of moral and physical causes in forming the American character. (Philosophical Discussion.)
45. Are short terms of political office desirable? (Deliberative Discussion.)
46. Modern imitation of the ancient Greek tragedy. (Literary Disquisition.)
47. The real or supposed decline of science, at the present day. (Philosophical Disquisition.)
48. English novels in the reigns of George the Second and George the Third. (Literary Discussion.)
49. The expediency of making authorship a profession. (Philosophical Discussion.)
50. Whether patriotism was inculcated to excess in the ancient republics. (Deliberative Discussion.)
51. The life and services of Linnæus. (Philosophical Disquisition.)
52. The observance of poetical justice in fictitious writings. (Literary Disquisition.)
53. Greek and Roman comedies. (Critical Disquisition.)
54. Education as aiming to develop all the faculties equally, or to foster individual peculiarities of taste and intellect. (Philosophical Discussion.)
55. Utility of chemical knowledge to professional men. (Philosophical Disquisition.)
56. The expediency of religious establishments under any form of civil government. (Deliberative Discussion.)
57. On the practicability of reaching the North Pole, and the advantages which would attend such an expedition. (Philosophical Disputation.)
58. Should the right of suffrage in any case depend upon different principles, as it respects different classes or individuals in the same country. (Deliberative Discussion.)
59. On the probability of prolonging the term of human life, by the aid of physical or moral causes. (Philosophical Discussion.)
60. Upon the Huttonian and Wernerian theories of the earth. (Philosophical Disputation.)
61. On the use of heathen mythology in modern poetry. (Literary Discussion.)
62. On the tendency of a legal provision for the support of the poor, to diminish human misery. (Deliberative Discussion.)
63. The moral tendency of the natural sciences. (Philosophical Discussion.)
64. The merits of the histories of Hume and Lingard. (Literary Discussion.)
65. Liberal principles, as affecting the strength of a government. (Deliberative Discussion.)
66. Political patronage in Republics. (Political Disquisitions.)
67. The poet of an early, and of a civilized age. (Literary Discussion; see No. 32.)

68. Are mental resources and moral energy most developed in unprincipled men? (Philosophical Discussion.)
69. Whether heat have an independent existence. (Philosophical Disputations.)
70. On the probable disposition and mutual relation of the fixed stars.
71. On the alleged improvement in the art of composition since the age of Queen Anne.
72. On the expediency of a national university. (Deliberative Discussion.)
73. Whether the climate of any country have undergone any permanent change. (Philosophical Disputation.)
74. Whether extensiveness of territory be favorable to the preservation of a republican form of government.
75. What reasons are there for not expecting another great epic poem. (Literary Inquiry.)
76. The probability of the study of the dead languages always being essential to a liberal education.
77. Why are men pleased with imitation, and disgusted with mimicry?
78. What grounds are there distinct from revelation, to believe in the immortality of the soul?
79. On the comparative utility of the moral and physical sciences, in the United States.
80. The views entertained of the duties and objects of public offices by the incumbents.
81. The use of a diversity of languages.
82. The amount and character of crime in an age of barbarism, and an age of laws.
83. An inquiry into the cause of the growth of the power of ancient Rome. The favoring circumstances, — character of the people, — local situation, — early institutions of the republic, — condition of other states.
84. The use of ballads and popular songs in a rude and in a civilized age.
85. The assistance derived from friends, party, and wealth, in a democracy; and from ancestry, court favor, and title, in a despotism.
86. The favorite of nature, and the creature of art.
87. The connexion of religious celebrations with public festivities, as seen both in Pagan and Christian countries.
88. Comparison of Horace's reasons for abandoning irreligion, (See Book 1st, Ode 28th, *Parvus Deorum*.) with those that might affect a modern skeptic.
89. Comparison of Hume with Sallust in the delineation of character.
90. Sketches of character, as given by the historian, with Shakspeare's (or the dramatist's) mode of acquainting us with men.
91. Spoken and written language, as deceptive or inefficient modes of communication. (*Note.* We are often disappointed in reading, what we much admired in hearing.)
92. The advantages and disadvantages of negative character. (*Note.* "Deficiency of character is oftener taken for positive perfection; want of ardor is exalted into self-command and superior prudence. The cold and indifferent never offend by zealous interference, and never get into difficulties.")
93. The causes which have checked progress, or improvement in moral and physical science, or in arts and government.
94. The triumphs of the soldier and the philosopher, as of Alexander and Aristotle, Bonaparte and Cuvier.
95. Elevation of rank, as affecting turpitude of character.
96. The influence of successive generations, instead of one permanent race on human improvement.
97. The English language as it is spoken, and as it is written.
98. Of what classes of pleasure and gratification are those unfortunate beings susceptible, who are destitute of the senses of sight and hearing, as well as the faculty of speech?

99. Is the loss of sight, or of speech, the greater deprivation?
100. Of making changes in the political constitution of free states, easy (Deliberative Discussion.)
101. The history of Astronomy. (Disquisition.)
102. The grounds for thinking that the Malaria will eventually depopulate Rome. (Philosophical Disputation.)
103. The effects on American literature, of a community of language with England. (Literary Discussion.)
104. The comparative advantages of Western Africa and Hayti, for colonizing free blacks. (Deliberative Discussion.)
105. A history of English Literature, in which some notice may be taken of the origin and progress of the language, the influx of different terms; the peculiar styles which from age to age have been predominant; the writers who have contributed to vary, and those who have assisted in fixing its present form, structure and character; the influence of the introduction of scientific terms, — the Latin and Greek style, the French style; the Saxon peculiarities, — an enumeration of the writers who may be considered as of standard authority, — the poets the historians, — the essayists, — the moral, metaphysical, religious philological, philosophical and scientific writers, — the copiousness, precision, force, and elegance of the language; the prospects of its alteration, extinction, or universal prevalence, — the character, style, beauties, defects and influence of the writings of the respective distinguished authors of each age, — the subjects which they treated, and the interest felt by the civilized world in general on these subjects respectively. [These hints will probably furnish subjects for many dissertations, disquisitions, &c., connected with the history of English Literature.]

SUBJECTS FOR POEMS IN ENGLISH, LATIN, GREEK, &c.

1. Numina Veterum, or the Ancient Divinities.
2. Nature, the source of poetic inspiration.
3. On the discovery of Herculaneum. (Greek.)
4. On the pleasures and pains of the student.
5. On the pursuit of fame.
6. Ode to fancy.
7. Eloquence.
8. Anticipation.
9. A vision of ambition.
10. The missionary.
11. Ad spem. (Latin.) To hope.
12. Novelty. (Greek.) Πάρος νεοτητος.
13. Ad pacem. (Latin.)
14. Contemplation.
15. On fame.
16. On rank and titles.
17. On civil liberty.
18. Refinement.

SUBJECTS FOR DISSERTATIONS.

1. On diversity of talents among mankind.
2. On the dependence of the mental operations on the condition of the corporeal frame.
3. On the causes of the superiority of character in modern Europe.
4. On the causes, which, independently of their merit, have contributed to elevate the ancient classics.

5. Milton and Homer contrasted and compared.
6. On the literature of the Romans, as affected by their government, religion, and state of society.
7. The influence of the fine arts upon religion.
8. The interest attached to places where distinguished persons have dwelt, or which poets have commemorated.
9. The importance of a popular history, in which the actions of men shall be represented according to the principles of the Christian religion.
10. The peculiar facilities, in modern times, for effecting great purposes in government and in religion.
11. A comparison of the domestic life of the ancient Greeks and Romans and that of our own countrymen.
12. On the influence of Christianity in producing the moral and intellectual revival of Europe, after the dark ages.
13. On the utility of the study of political economy, considered in relation to our own country.
14. On the necessity of public and private patronage, to the advancement of literature in our country.
15. The geological age of the world.
16. Agitation, as a means of effecting reform.
17. The conflict of duties.
18. On the benefit accruing to an individual from a knowledge of the physical sciences.
19. On Christianity, as affecting our domestic habits.
20. Severity of manners in a republic.
21. Heaven lies about us in our infancy.
22. The influence of fashion on our moral judgments.
23. The power of the law in free states.
24. The character of Chief Justice Marshall.
25. Distinctions of rank in the United States.
26. The encouragement to young men to educate themselves, exclusively or chiefly for high political offices.
27. Originality of thought supposed to be necessarily lessened as the world grows older.
28. Modes of publishing, circulating, and perpetuating literary works in different ages and countries.
29. Lafayette.
30. The irresponsibility of anonymous writings.
31. The respect due from conquerors to works of art.
32. The effect of maritime enterprises on the intellectual character of a nation.
33. The field opened for men of enterprise in the West.
34. Respect for public monuments, whether triumphal or for the dead.
35. Character and writings of Sir James Mackintosh.
36. Literary character of our first settlers.
37. The infirmities of men of genius.
38. The prospects of genuine liberty in Europe.
39. The benefits to be derived from the institution of Lyceums.
40. The benefit accruing to an individual from a knowledge of the exact sciences. (See No. 18.)
41. Prospects of young men in the different learned professions.
42. The character of Socrates.
43. Long Life.
44. On the charge of ingratitude made against republics.
45. The effect of the universal diffusion of knowledge on the well being of society.
46. The domestic life of the Romans.
47. The domestic life of the Greeks.
48. The domestic life of the ancient Egyptians.

49. On imagination and sensibility, as affected by the age of the individual.
50. Of making changes in an author's works to adapt them to modern tastes.
51. On the reciprocal influence of literature and morals.
52. On simplicity and ornament in writing.
53. Characteristic defects of modern English poetry.
54. The effects of seclusion and of society upon the literary character.
55. Public opinion, as a standard of right.
56. The moral power of sympathy.
57. The different views which literary men take of the world, at their first entrance upon it. (See Colloquy, No. 15.)
58. The view which a great mind takes of its own productions.
59. The principal charges preferred against the present age, by philosophers and philanthropists.
60. Chaucer and his age.
61. Visits to remarkable places.
62. The contributions of oratory to literature.
63. The influence of the multiplication of books upon literature.
64. The effect of belief in immortality upon literature.
65. The restraints imposed, in modern times, on the warlike spirit.
66. The lyric poetry of Scotland.
67. The fate of reformers.
68. The dread of the prevalence of skepticism.
69. Ages of action and of reflection.
70. The moral tendency of the principles of Malthus.
71. The education of the senses.
72. On the acquisition and use of intellectual power.
73. The literary character of the sacred Scriptures.

SUBJECTS FOR ORATIONS IN ENGLISH, FRENCH, LATIN,
GREEK, SPANISH, HEBREW, &c., ESSAYS, &c.

1. The utilitarian system of education.
2. Self sacrifice.
3. Philanthropy.
4. On the names of Deity, in the Hebrew Scriptures. (Hebrew.)
5. On the old age of the scholar.
6. On the importance of classical literature.
7. On the durability of our political institutions.
8. The effect of miracles on the character of the Jews. (Hebrew.)
9. On the progress of the exact sciences in France and England. (Essay.)
10. On the progress of literature. (Greek.)
11. On the Roman character and institutions. (Latin.)
12. On the dignity and utility of the philosophy of the human mind.
13. The aspect of revolutions on the advancement of the mind.
14. On the decline of poetry.
15. On the cultivation of the taste and imagination.
16. On the fallacy of history.
17. On literary evils.
18. On the influence of philosophy on Christianity.
19. On the influence of the arts and sciences on civil liberty.
20. On the different styles of eloquence prevailing at different periods of society.
21. Public opinion.
22. The spirit which should accompany our republican institutions.
23. Public station.
24. A salutary oration.
25. A valedictory oration.

26. On an acquaintance with the Spanish language and literature. (In Spanish.)
27. On the character of Byron.
28. On the progress of refinement.
29. On the condition and prospects of the American people.
30. On the sublimity of the Holy Scriptures.
31. De recentioribus cum antiquis collatis; or, ancients and moderns compared. (In Latin.)
32. On American feeling.
33. On national eloquence.
34. The influence of commerce upon letters.
35. A modern canon of criticism.
36. Supposed degeneracy of the age.
37. No good that is possible, but shall one day be real.
38. Public recreations.
39. Empiricism.
40. The literary profession.
41. Moral effort.
42. De virorum illustrium exemplis. (Latin.) The examples of illustrious men.
43. Criticism.
44. The Christian philosophy, its political application.
45. Mental refinement.
46. Popularity.
47. Decision of character, as demanded in our day and country.
48. The character of Lord Bacon.
49. The diversities of character.
50. Literary justice.
51. Superstition.
52. The influence of speculative minds.
53. American aristocracy.
54. The value of the political lessons left us by the founders of our free institutions.
55. Enthusiasm.
56. De mortuis nil nisi bonum. (Latin.) Speak no evil of the dead.
57. The spirit of reform.
58. The spirit of ancient and modern education.
59. The lot of the portrayer of passion.
60. The love of truth — a practical principle.
61. The progress of man.
62. Radicalism.
63. Ancient veneration for the public.
64. The dangers of intolerance under a popular government.
65. The dangers to which the minds of young men in our country are exposed.
66. The character and prospects of the State of New York.
67. Mutation of taste.
68. Patriotism.
69. Every man a debtor to his profession.
70. Of living in times of great intellectual excitement.
71. The diffusion of scientific knowledge among the people.
72. The importance of efforts and institutions for the diffusion of knowledge.
73. Early prejudices.
74. The advancement of the age.
75. The progress of human nature.
76. Moral sublimity.
77. Home — the American home.
78. The permanence of literary fame.

79. The claims of the age on the young men of America.
80. On Physiognomy. (In Hebrew.)
81. Sur la Révolution Française. (French.) On the French Revolution.
82. On decision of character.
83. On innovation.
84. On the restoration of Greece.
85. De institutorum Americanorum eventus et libertatis causæ conjunctione. (Latin.)
86. The middle ages.
87. De oraculis. (Latin.)
88. The heroic character.
89. The duties of republican citizens.
90. The duties of an American citizen.
91. On republican institutions as affecting private character.
92. On imagination as affecting individual happiness.
93. On war.
94. De Romanæ libertatis et eloquentiæ casu. The decline of Roman liberty and eloquence.
95. Views of happiness.
96. De Caii Marii ævo. (Latin.) The age of Caius Marius.
97. Scepticism.
98. De festis diebus qui nostra in Universitate celebrantur. (Latin.)
99. Modern patriotism.
100. De literis Latinis.
101. The sacrifices and recompense of literary life.
102. Quid de artibus ingenuis in civitatibus Americæ soerandum sit
103. The American literary character.
104. De Locorum in animum vi.
105. Martyrdom.
106. Socrates. (Greek.)
107. De priscorum diis. (Latin.) The ancient divinities.
108. On the reciprocal influence of genius and knowledge.
109. On the revolutionary spirit of modern times.
110. On the durability of the Federal Union.
111. Present influences on American literature.
112. The return to Palestine.
113. De Græcarum literarum studio. (Latin.)
114. De vitæ in Universitate nostra.
115. Elements of poetry and romance in America
116. De philosophiæ studio.
117. The pride of scholarship.
118. The physical sciences.
119. The present and former condition of Greece. (Greek.)
120. De oratoribus Americanis.
121. Periodical literature.
122. De hujus temporis indole.
123. The teacher.
124. De eloquentiæ studio in scholis nostris neglecto.
125. American political influences.
126. De literarum scholis nostris.
127. The scholar's hope.
128. De rebus preteritis et presentibus.
129. Pursuit of universal truth.
130. Literæ Americana.
131. Revolutions of literature.
132. De linguæ Latinæ hoc tempore usu.
133. The taking of Rome by the Gauls.
134. The progress of human sentiments.
135. The political prospects of Russia.

136. The advantages of speaking in French — in Greek, &c.
137. The moral influence of science.
138. The prospects of America.
139. Literary vanity.
140. The crusades.
141. On artificial aids to memory.
142. On Phrenology.
143. On Mesmerism.
144. On the proneness of genius to theorizing.
145. On intellectual culture.
146. On the prevalence of erroneous views of the value of metaphysical science.
147. The contributions of the fine arts to the pleasures of the domestic circle.
148. The prospects of a universal language.
149. On ancient and modern democracy.
150. On Aristocracy.
151. The future prospects of the United States.

XCIX.

LIST OF WORKS CONSULTED IN THE PREPARATION OF THIS VOLUME.

In presenting a list of authorities which have been consulted in the preparation of this volume, the author makes this general acknowledgment — that, as usefulness, not originality, has been his aim, he has in some instances copied *verbatim* from the pages of those in whom he has found any thing of value subservient to his purpose; in some he has taken the liberty to alter the phraseology, and in others entirely to remodel the principles which he has found scattered throughout these authorities. The works to which he has been most largely indebted, are Booth's Principles of English Composition, Walker's Teacher's Assistant, Newman's, Blair's, Whately's, and Jamieson's Rhetoric, and Jardine's Principles of English Composition. Other works from which he has gleaned something of value, or hints for the improvement of what he has elsewhere gathered, are as follow:

Ripplingham's Rules of English Composition; Rice's Composition; Carey's English Prosody; Roe's Elements of English Metre; Steele's Prosodia Rationalis; Crabbe's Synonymes; Harris's Hermes; Pickbourne on the English Verb; D'Israeli's Curiosities of Modern Literature; Walker's, Johnson's, Sheridan's, Richardson's, and Webster's Dictionaries; Locke's Essay on the Understanding; Watts on the Mind; Dictionary of Quotations; Andrew's and Stoddard's, and Adam's Latin Grammars; Murray's, Brown's, Felton's, Lennie's, Parker's, and Fox's English Grammars; Hedge's Logic; Encyclopædia Americana; Dictionary of Arts and Sciences; Towne's Analysis of Derivative Words; American First Class Book Mayo's Lessons on Objects; Miller's Practice of English Composition Lockhart's Life of Scott; Taylor's Elements of Thought; Hannam's Pulpit Assistant; Claude's Essay on the Composition of a Sermon; The London Quarterly Journal of Education; Beauties of History; The Spectator Inn's Rhetorical Class Book; Lallemand's Artillery Service; Beclard's Physiology; Poole's English Parnassus; The School and the School master; Bentley's Miscellany; Quarles' Books of Emblems; Knox's Essays Hay's Biography.