

Box 1, Folder 14: Item Inventory

Unknown Diary or Journal, 1844-03-24

Letter from [unknown] to Margaret M. Sands, n.d.

Composition composed by Thomas C. Taylor, n.d.

Bible Enigma, n.d.

Poem or Song, 1843-10-14

Multiple lists of general goods and their prices, procured from many clients and/or merchants, 1849-05-21

"Winter" by Alfred Tweed, school paper, 1856-10-04

"Autumn" by Alfred Tweed, school paper, 1856-10-18

"The War of the Revolution" by Alfred Tweed, school paper, 1856-11-01

"The New London Excursion" by Alfred Tweed, school paper, 1856-11-22

"The Value of Time" by Alfred Tweed, school paper, 1857-01-24

"Steam: Its Properties and Applications" by Alfred Tweed, school paper, 1857-02-07

"Honesty" by Alfred Tweed, school paper, 1857-02-21

Penmanship Examples, n.d.

"The School-boy" by Alfred Tweed, school paper, 1859-03-28

"Truthfulness" by Alfred Tweed, school paper, 1857-03-21

"The Recent Vacation" by Alfred Tweed, school paper, 1857-09-19

"The Advantages of Discipline" by Alfred Tweed, school paper, 1857-10-03

"Filial Obedience" by Alfred Tweed, school paper, 1857-10-17

"Spring" by Alfred Tweed, Composition Exercise, 1862-05-13

"A Thunder Shower" by Alfred Tweed, Composition Exercise, 1863-01-24

"My visit to the Country" by Alfred Tweed, Composition Exercise, 1863-02-25

"Forest Trees" by Alfred Tweed, Composition Exercise, 1863-03-23

"Summer" by Alfred Tweed, Composition Exercise, 1863-04-01

"A Colored Camp Meeting" by Alfred Tweed, Composition Exercise, 1863-04-13

"My dislike of Latin" by Alfred Tweed, Composition Exercise, 1862-05-12

"Honesty" by Alfred Tweed, Extra Composition Exercise, 1863-05-23

"A visit to New Orleans" by Alfred Tweed, Extra Composition Exercise, 1863-05-23

"A Shipwreck" by Alfred Tweed, Composition Exercise, 1863-05-26

"Camp Life" by Alfred Tweed, Extra Composition Exercise, 1863-05-27

"Music" by Alfred Tweed, Extra Composition Exercise, 1863-05-28

"Schools" by Alfred Tweed, Extra Composition Exercise, 1863-05-28

"Scene from Fort Hamilton" by Alfred Tweed, Extra Composition Exercise, 1863-05-29

"A Visit to Fort Lee Bluff" by Alfred Tweed, Extra Composition Exercise, 1863-05-30

"The Hudson" by Alfred Tweed, Extra Composition Exercise, 1863-05-30

"Early Rising" by Alfred Tweed, Extra Composition Exercise, 1863-05-30

"A Ramble on a Summer day" by Alfred Tweed, Extra Composition Exercise, 1863-05-30

"Our Last Excursion" by Alfred Tweed, Composition Exercise, 1863-06-02

"Revenge" by Alfred Tweed, Extra Composition Exercise, 1863-06-02

"Little faults" by Alfred Tweed, Extra Composition Exercise, 1863-06-03

"The Murderer" by Alfred Tweed, Extra Composition Exercise, 1863-06-03

"Death" by Alfred Tweed, Extra Composition Exercise, 1863-06-04

"Dreams" by Alfred Tweed, Extra Composition Exercise, 1863-06-04

"Mistakes" by Alfred Tweed, Extra Composition Exercise, 1863-06-05

"Gambling" by Alfred Tweed, Extra Composition Exercise, 1863-06-08

"The Life of Man" by Alfred Tweed, Extra Composition Exercise, 1863-06-08

"Mistakes" by Alfred Tweed, Extra Composition Exercise, 1863-06-11

"Home" by Alfred Tweed, Extra Composition Exercise, 1863-06-11

"Vacation" by Alfred Tweed, Extra Composition Exercise, 1863-06-11

"The Miser" by Alfred Tweed, Composition Exercise, 1863-06-13

"The Thief" by Alfred Tweed, Extra Composition Exercise, 1863-06-14

"Birds" by Alfred Tweed, Extra Composition Exercise, 1863-06-16

"The Fifth Commandment" by Alfred Tweed, Extra Composition Exercise, 1863-06-17

"Sleep" by Alfred Tweed, Extra Composition Exercise, 1863-06-29

"Union" by Alfred Tweed, Extra Composition Exercise, 1863-06-19

"The intemperate Man" by Alfred Tweed, Extra Composition Exercise, 1863-06-06

"Rain" by Alfred Tweed, Extra Composition Exercise, 1863-06-29

"War" by Alfred Tweed, Extra Composition Exercise, 1863-06-19

"Morning" by Alfred Tweed, Extra Composition Exercise, 1863-06-22

"Spelling" by Alfred Tweed, Extra Composition Exercise, 1863-06-22

"Truth" by Alfred Tweed, Extra Composition Exercise, 1863-06-22

"Spring" by Alfred Tweed, Composition Exercise, n.d.

"Winter" by Alfred Tweed, Composition Exercise, 1863-05-05

Unknown letter, n.d.

Co-ca-che-bunk, Students Song, No. 4 – 1st verse, copied by Alfred Tweed, n.d.

Strength for to-day, n.d.

Copied prose written by Nathaniel Hawthorne copied from Aunt Gertrude Henderson dated May 20, 1900, 1921-05-15

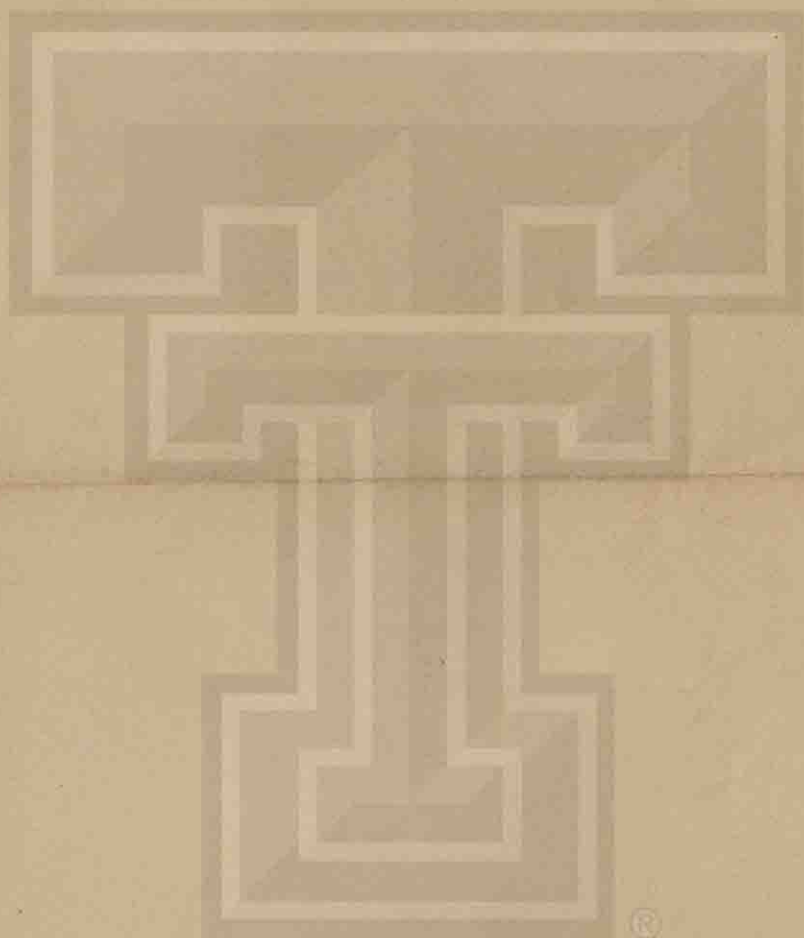
Prose by unknown author, n.d.

"The Recent Vacation" by Alfred Tweed, 1857-01-10

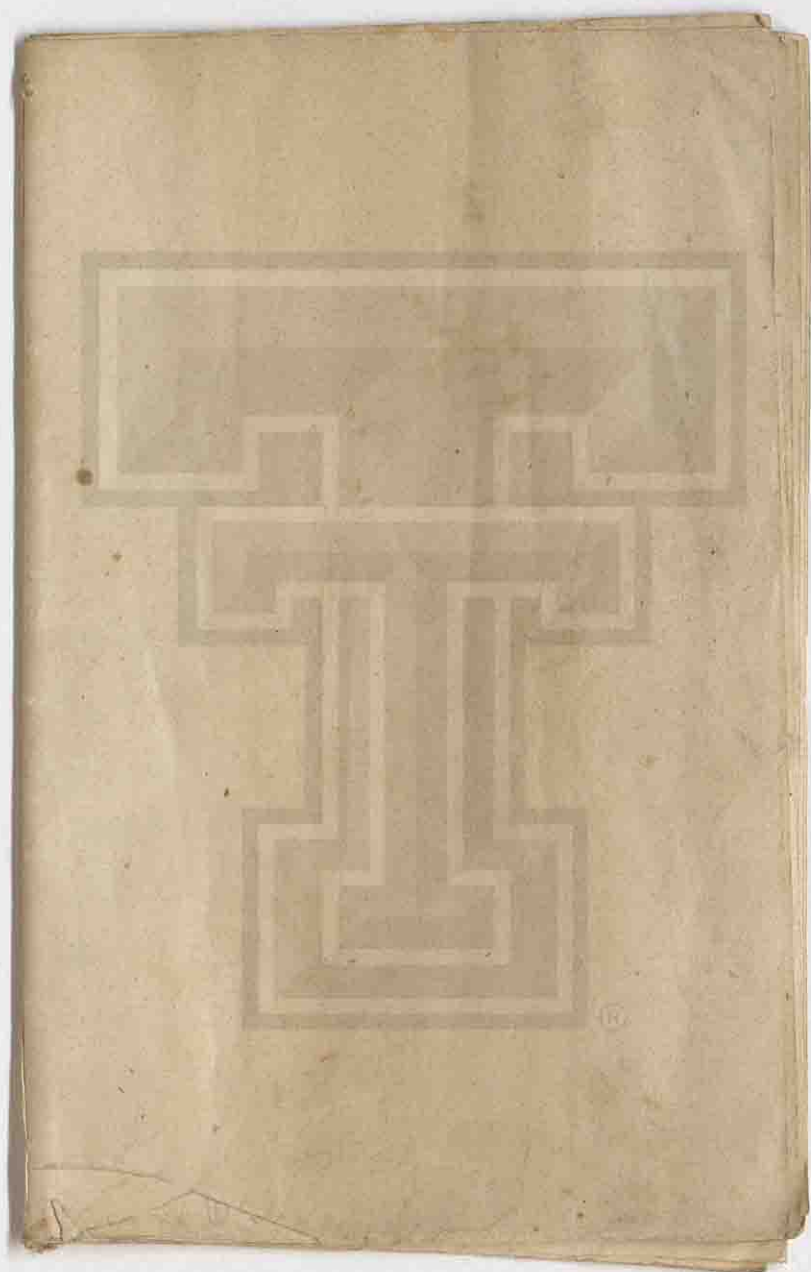
"Order" by Alfred Tweed, Composition Exercise, 1863-05-18

"I cannot say, and I will not say
That she is dead—she is just away!
With a cheery smile and a wave of the hand
She has wandered into an unknown land,
And left us dreaming how very fair
It needs must be since she lingers there.

And you or you who the inldest yearn
In the old time step, and the glad return
Think of her still as the same I say!
She is not dead—She is just away."



®



Monday March 24th 1844

Rose at 7 and after Breakfast retired
to my room to read the word of God
and to seek his guidance and protection
through the day (and I trust that I
was sincere in my earnest petition to
my Father which is in Heaven) that
the solemn truths which I heard in
his Sanctuary the previous day might
sink deep in my heart and frame
my conduct. Thou hast set our iniquities
before thee our secret sins in the light of
thy countenance were the words uttered by
our dear Mother to lead us to look within
ourselves and to make her our prayer. Pardon
thine O God of my secret faults) serve d

could, then, after dinner dressed to go
out, went into Broadway and had a
new dress. called at John's office
with my aunt to see her letter
which is very full with inflammation
of the lungs. reached home at 6 o'clock
the day which had been very fine now
became clouded and would look
"from nature up to nature's God" and to
reflect upon the wisdom the goodness of God
after tea at E. Rodgins and his father called to
see us staid until nearly 9 after they left
my husband and I went to our room and
while he was engaged with a Book. I sat
down to record the doings of the day and
by noting ~~my~~ the manner in which my
time is spent I may shine and avoid
those things which are sinful and
pray earnestly for the divine assistance
to live consistently as becomes a
professor. I retired to another room

To thank my God for his mercies
to me through the day and to seek
his protection through the silent
watches of the night and after
reading the 15th chapter of Romans
laid me down to sleep under his
care "for alone can make us dwell
in purity". Tuesday we arose at 6
and read a chapter in Isaiah and
offered up my secret felt praises to my Heavenly
Father for his protection of me and those
who were dear to me through the past
night. my husband did not rise until quite
late. though my roomers (though somewhat
I caused him to speak unkindly to me which
made me feel mortified all the morning
but I know he loves me dearly and that he speaks
sincerely. I remained in my room until the dinner
bell rang after dinner I went around the Mall
towards No. 4 and the afternoon as it
was a dull day and I felt - Come on

my husband & I returned home at 8 o'clock
and went immediately to our rooms as I did
not feel at all well. I retired to bed at
10 o'clock after reading the 25th chapter of Matthew
and I laid me down to sleep knowing more
of his care who careth for me. Tuesday
rose at 1/4 6 and engaged in my devotions before
any of the family were up. Just before 7
morning that my dear friend Emily Cole (who
lives at Lyons, Wayne Co.) has a fine young
daughter named Isabella Hepburn in view
of our lost lamented friend it now
existence has indeed opened upon Emily
and she is a Mother God-gift that she
may be a faithful Mother and she shall be
life and that of her child be saved. O
may she be precious for its eternal welfare
and treasure up this Gift of God that he
may receive it again at its death and to
his Hymns dressed before dinner and
commenced singing a Psalm which it had

rained all the morning which prevented
my going to prayers at St. Stephens after
dinner it cleared up and I went with
company in the forenoon and went down
to look for Ja. houses. we were gone all the
afternoon without meeting with any success
and I came home very tired and with sick
headache I went to bed very early. Thursday I
awoke at 3/4 past 6 the morning was very rainy
and I felt low spirited this arises I think
from a bodily weakness which ever affects
the mind. I have a Husband who loves
me sincerely and who studies my every wish
for this I shall not cease to thank my
heavenly Father, still there are times when
I feel that I do not live consistently, that
I am not as anxious as I should be for
his eternal welfare and my own salvation
O God! may this be the great business of my
life and may I remember thy words. Pick up
first the kingdom of God and his righteousness

and all other things shall be added
unto you. My Father sent a Cat for
me and I sent to Beloch he spent the
day at my Father's I felt much better
although the day was dull. In
the afternoon my crydaddy sent with
me to the dress makers and we called to see
my cousin He floor nothing of importance took
place through the day. I wrote a letter to
Newark returned home about 8 o'clock. ^{and 29} Friday
Rose at 6 and after praising God for his mercies
through the night and seeking his protection
for the day I read the 41 Chap of Isaiah in
which were contained these most precious words
"I am ^{there} with thee, I am with thee; be not dismayed; for I am
thy God: I will strengthen thee; yea, I will help thee,
yea, I will uphold thee with the right hand of my
righteousness. I slept very warm and went to
prayer at 10 o'clock after church went to Maria
Terrells and took dinner and in the afternoon
she went with me to look for a house, did
not find one that exactly suited a needed.

Rose about 4 P.M. dressed and went to Spring
St to attend a Exhibition drill of my brother's
military company held at the Apollo room and
met some old friends there and enjoyed myself
very much left about 11, it rained at the
time but in the night I was awakened by
a most violent storm of wind and rain I was
very much terrified and wonderfully impressed
with the power and majesty of my God. I felt
my own insignificance and impotence as all
with the grace of God I will pray earnestly
I may commit myself entirely in his hands ~~for~~
~~God~~ and feel that at all times I must be preserved
in safety by his almighty arm. Saturday March 30
Rose at 8 o'clock with heartfelt thanks to my
Heavenly Father for his preservation of me through
the last night - and it is my dear that I may
show forth his power not only in my life but

in my life by walking before him in holiness
and righteousness all the days of my life. I
prepared many little things relative to the
Sabbath as there are always more or less
preparing to this day of rest and
cessation from labour which should ever be
attended to. It was very stormy all the day
and in the evening there was a violent storm
of wind and hail and all nature bore the
manifold of winter. I retired to my room
about 8 o'clock I felt drowsy through the evening
as I rested so little the previous night and did
not feel at all well retired to bed at 1/2 9

Sunday Morn March 31st Rose at 4 1/2 and
read I trust to my eternal good the 44th & 45th chapters
of Isaiah they contain most precious and comforting
words and teach the of God the day was
most beautiful over head but very bad walking
and as I was not well my Friend thought I had
better remain at home. He went to church and

heard an excellent sermon on the parable of the
lost sheep by our dear Mr Price. When left
alone I presented my thanks & praises and
sought the Divine aid. I went with a
firm reliance of the willingness of my God to
receive all who truly turn to him. I then read
a portion of Gods most holy word and spent the
remainder of the morning in reading the
Introduction in Bishop Brownells Common
Prayer book 1st On the advantages of forms of prayer
for public worship & 2nd On the origin & progression
formation of the Liturgy. I dined before dinner
in the afternoon went to All Saints Church and
heard an excellent sermon on these words: "and
Jesus stand before the Governor". In the evening my
Father & Mother and Mr & Mrs Good were at church
and I was able to enjoy a most happy conversation
but I should have prepared being alone that I
might have conversed with my God retired to bed
about 11 o'clock. Monday Morn rose at 4 1/2 and

while at prayer my heart rose from the
bed I hastily rose from my knees and buried
myself with folding a coat that hung on the chair
but immediately my conscience rebuked me and a
still small voice whispered to me. ^{night} There is
no shame of me before men here calling thy
Father which is in Heaven. I do not
think it is the fear of serving God and
being called his follower, that has caused me to
do so but in my private devotion there is
a deeper peace and that I would rather
be in the presence of my God alone. But still this
act of mine caused me many a serious thought
and if it was indeed the movement of Father
within me, may not cease to ask the forgiveness
of him when angels praise and seek the help
of the Holy Spirit to preserve me from future sin.
~~Thine Affectionate Son~~

Behind of Jesus! Empty pride!
The heart is turned as a ford
And O, may the opportunity
My Saviour not abandon of me!
Sarah Woodruff came to make me a dress
and in the afternoon I went to look into a line
in Governor St. in the evening went to visit
the school to her mother. Tuesday morning I
was visited by G. and made my bed before Sarah W.
came fixed with her all day in the evening
went to a concert at the Tabernacle
for the benefit of the widows & orphans of
the four departments. The Building was crowded
and though I while there if any accident had
happened I should feel might be the
consequence and I felt how much we
owed and how bound to pray. The goodness
and providence of our Heavenly Father is

extended towards us, though we are so
ungrateful and so often treat her memory to us
as though they were one right to be held home
in safety about 11 and then we down to
sleep without seeking the protection of
my Heavenly Father. Wednesday morn. rose at
7 a monument of God's love & mercy sent
my room and went to prayers at 10 o'clock. was
home to dinner. after dinner I went to
my room and then to my husband's room
House I had in mind which put his affliction
returned to his friends who went with him to look
at the House which is in the town of St. John's
I liked the family very much and enjoyed the visit
the house; in the evening my husband was home
late to go to lecture and we took a walk
his mother returned home about 11 o'clock.
Thursday morn. at 6 o'clock Rose at 6 and went
to prayers at 7 o'clock I do not know

when I have enjoyed a church service much
there was a full congregation and to all
of them there was a deep and
commendable spirit of piety pervading the
members: the services were very solemn relating
to the same sufferings & death and I
felt it was good to be in the house of the Lord
and to have my parents present. I might
go further in the duties of the day having
the whole name of God in my heart.
My husband at 10 o'clock to
have my Singsong type taken I did
not wait with success but will go again
first of the week reached home at 12 after
dinner had some sewing and then went to
the house in ground to do some shopping and then
went to the house to tea in company with Aunt
Margaret's family & my Cousin Lizzie & Father. we went
home about 11 and the day being cloudy and

the moon but hardly visible reminded me
of the wonders of Creation and turned my thoughts
from nature up to Creator God. Today morn
rose at 6 and engaged in prayer determined
that though my husband should rise I would not
begin my occupation. I may not cease to pray
that I may be forgiven my first sin went to
church in the morning and was very drowsy through
the service but was more attentive during the
sermon which was most impressive from these
words of St. John 19 John 4 part of 30 verse. "And
he said, It is finished" in the afternoon I went
to my father's and to Church in the evening. The
promises very warm and again I felt very still
and peace I kept not secure much benefit from the
evening services. Thus has another Good Friday past
gone over to us! and the manner in which I
spent the day recorded in eternity and in remembrance
because of my weakness and my sins I can only say

Feel not with me after my sins O God rich thou
reward me according to my iniquities" returned
from Church about 7 o'clock to my room and
read a little then read and retired to bed
at 11. Saturday morning rose at 7 and was
very much disappointed that I was too late
to attend prayer meet at 11. Went to Church at
7 o'clock I started to go to my own Church at
10 " " but I went without as I understood
and as it was so raining I returned home
and I was too late to return. This is a
habit which I too often am aware that
is waiting until the last moment before
I start for Church it is often for distraction
of mind and often is an unpardonable
fault; it distracts the mind from the place
and purpose for which we are going and
tends to warrant an indifference for

the solemn duties God requires of us. I
remained in my room reading the Pauline
for the day and the explanation in the Book
of common Prayer for the history of Easter
Evening this day is called and the question
at this time arose to me. How has the service
of Good been improved by me and has my soul
been benefited by its solemn services?
Has remembrance of the sufferings & death
of my most merciful Saviour been duly
felt by me to cause me to take those
sacraments which pierced his soul and do I
feel that he died for me and shall my
sins be washed by his most precious blood
and shall I be accepted through his
merits & sacrifice? I help me of Holy
Father to think often of these solemn
things and may I from the truest
renewal of my soul say out. Search me

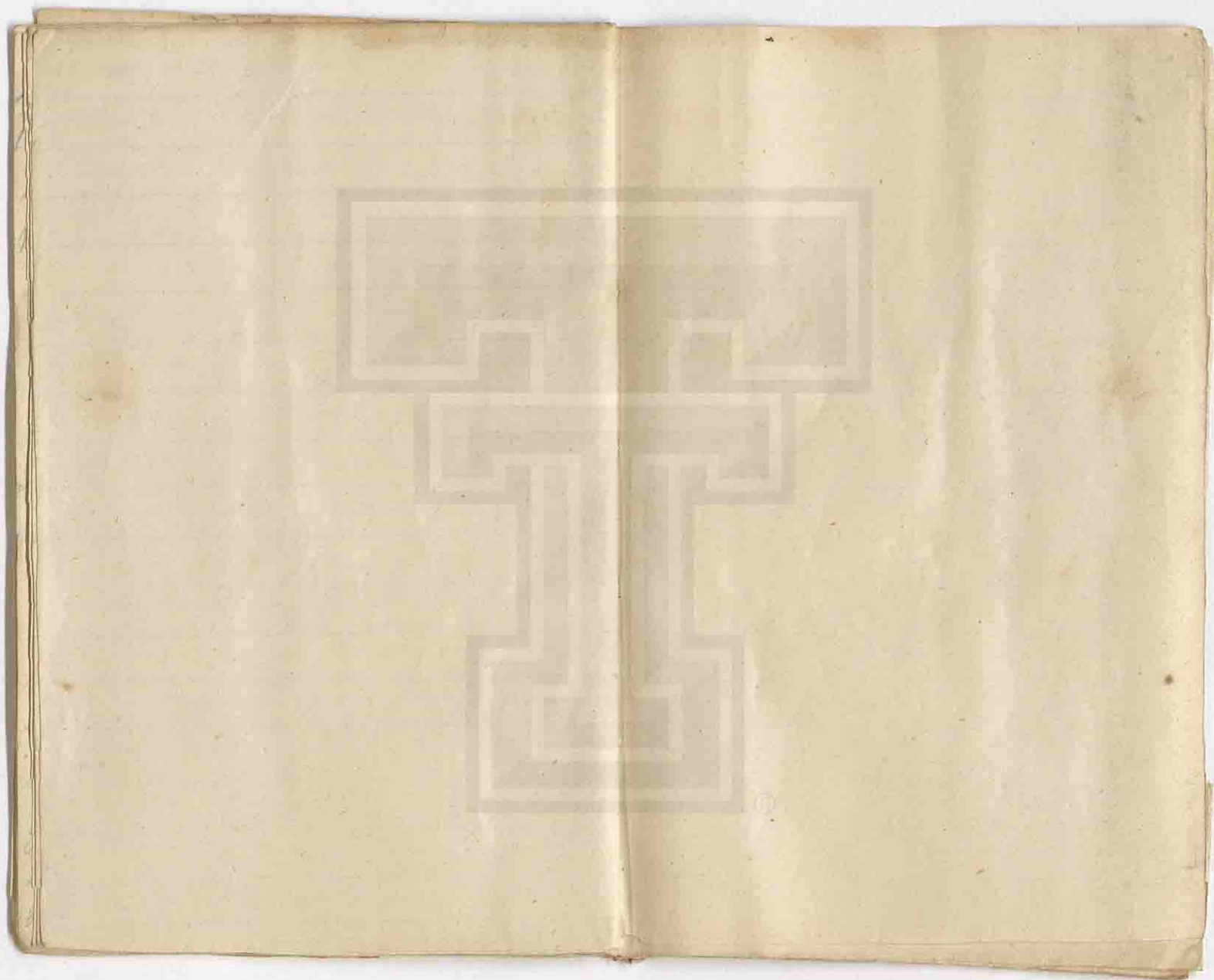
O God and prove my heart by me and know
my thoughts and one of these be my watch
word may I say and lead me on the way everlasting
lived in the afternoon and evening and retired
to bed at 10. Sunday morn. Rose refreshed
from my bed with the continued blessings of
life & health to behold the festival of Easter
after dressing I retired alone to seek the help
of my God that the great mercies through the merits
of my crucified Saviour might be extended to
me a poor unworthy sinner. felt very dull through
the service but enjoyed a most excellent sermon
by Rev. J. Price from these words

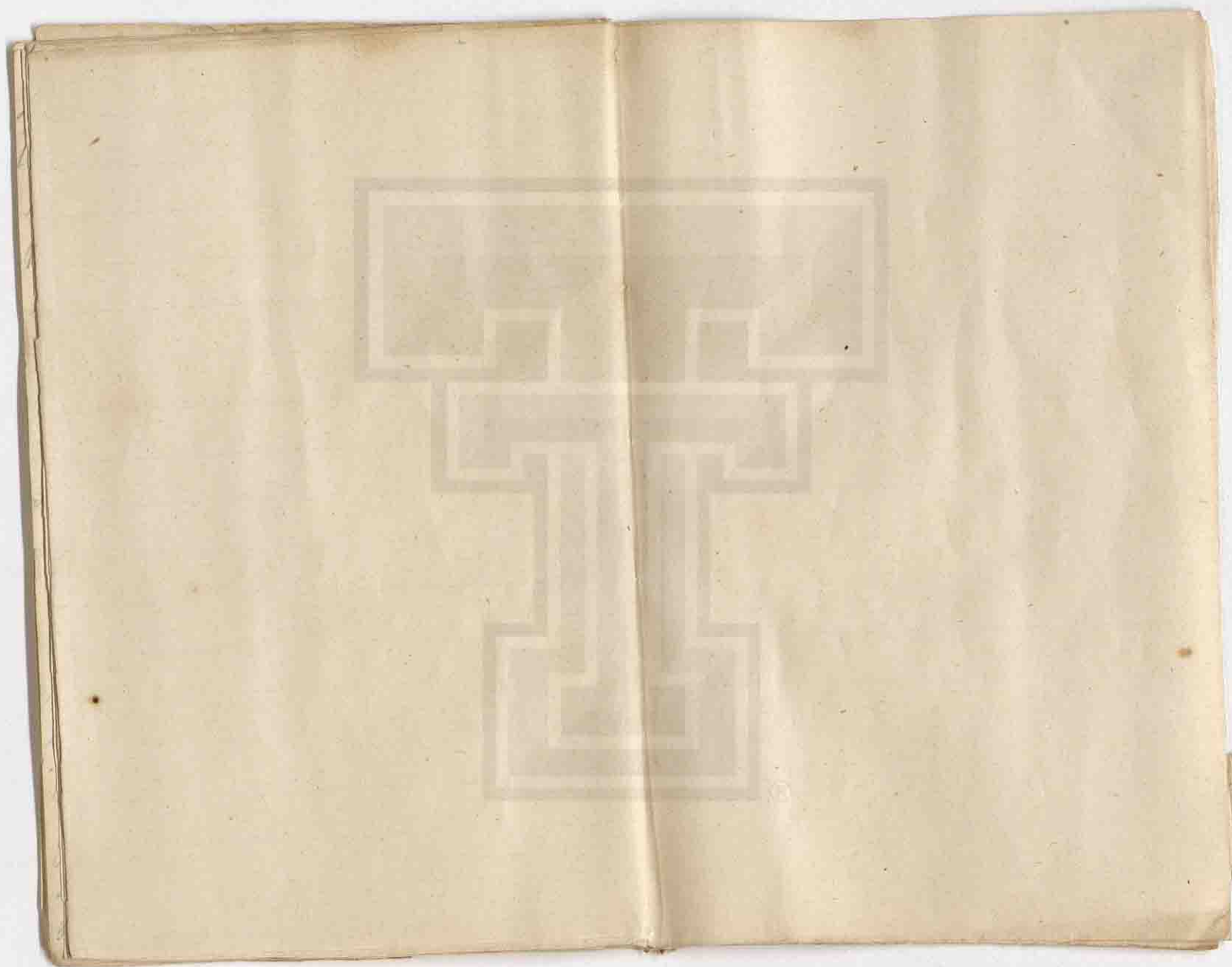
was permitted
once more to partake of the sacrament of the Lords Supper
and to commemorate both his death and glorious resurrection
and though I felt my unworthiness in partaking of that
sacred feast yet my hope was alone in the merits
of my Saviour for I know there is no other name

given under Heaven which I shall be saved
and I felt at this time that it was good to
serve the Lord and to sing praises unto our God
and should this be the last time I am
permitted to partake of this holy feast on
Earth oh! may I have been sincere in my
duty and have been accepted in my Heavenly
feast that I may have a life in my Death. Did

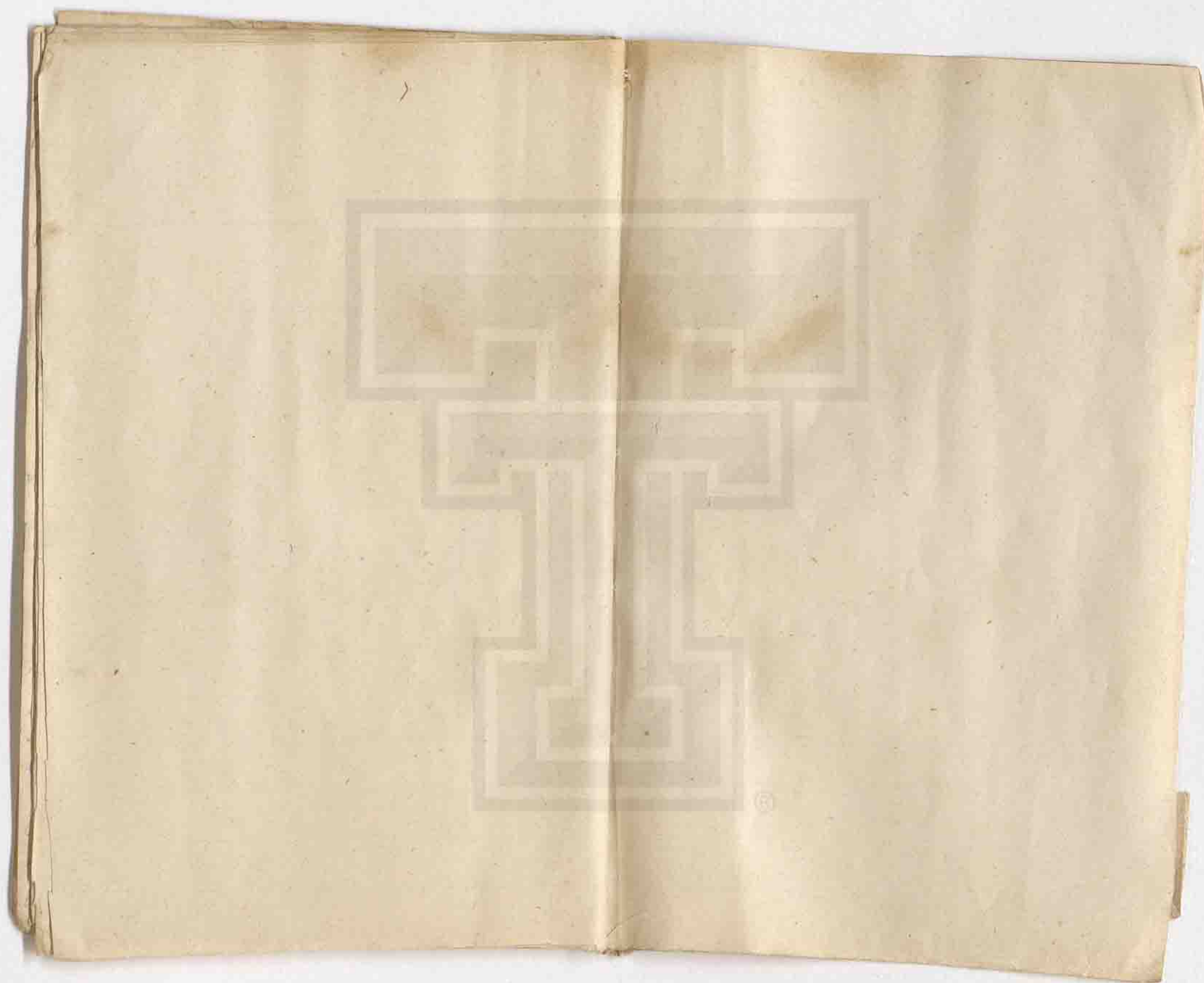
not go to Church in the afternoon read part of the
day my Father took tea with us. Monday morn-
ing about 6 it was so rainy I could not go
to 7 O'clock prayers. was truly wishing ~~and~~ the
until 12 O'clock in the afternoon went
in company with the girls to see the process
of Native Americans (a new political party)
which passed Macombs, stood to tea and
until 1/2 10 in the evening. Tuesday April 9
rose at 6 and read in the Book of common prayer
the explanations of the services of Lent. I borrowed
the book from my Aunt to read but found it taken
out of my room I did not feel very well pleased
about it as I knew one of the girls had done the same.
She asked my Aunt if she had any objection to my reading in
the Book and she gave me full permission. The book
was left unmolested for a few days and was again
taken I felt very much hurt as Sarah Jane had so
often, indeed at all times treated me with but little
respect and less politeness. I asked Sarah Jane if
she had taken the Book and without ceremony she
told me "yes" I said to her I had borrowed the
Book to read and I did not think it was good
kindness. she answered me "as good as not".
I do not know when my feelings were so much wounded
for I have treated any of the family with disrespect
it has been unintentional & from my Aunt I have

even while a member of her family been treated
well but from her daughter the most even common
politeness has been granted me. I wrote a good
part of the afternoon, but I feared how that I might
retire good for evil knowing I should feel happier
and be doing my duty. When my husband came
home I told him but he considered me that soon
we should be separated, as we were a happy
house at May. Wednesday our week little after 6
and after the duties of the morning were performed
I could begin breakfast.

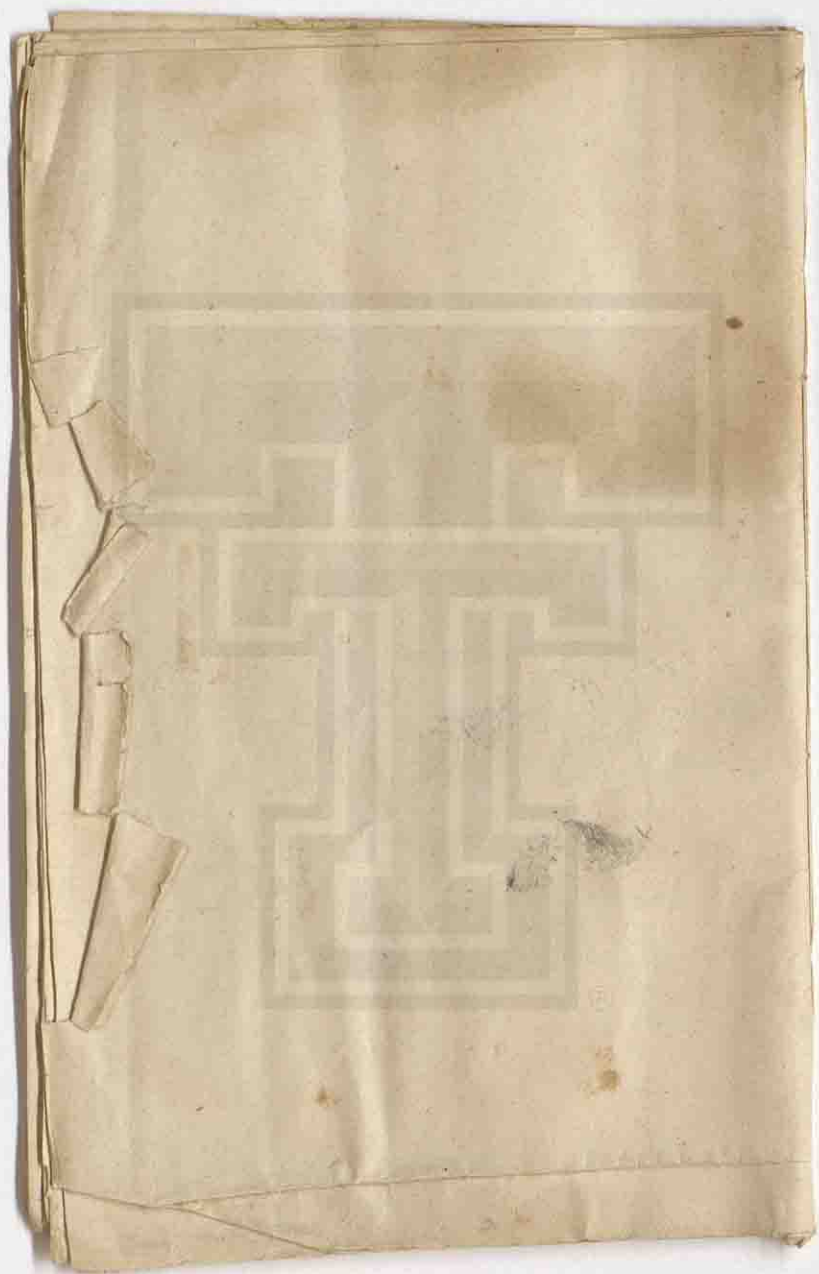












To Miss M. R.

Excellent mistress, brighter than the moon,
Than scoured pewter, or the silver spoon;
Fairer than Probus, or the morning star,

Sweet, fair mistress, by my oath you are,
As far exceeding Diana, and her nymphs,
As lobsters crawfish, and as crawfish shrimps.

Your eyes like diamonds, do shine most clearly;
As I'm an honest man, I love you dearly.

W. R.



Miss Margaret A. Bonds
Corner of Spring & Chestnut Streets
New York

®

(1) Hearts were made to break
Hands were made to squeeze
Eyes were made to rove about
And make men do as you please

2 Cars were made to burn
Feet were made to shoo
Girls were made to flirt with men
But men with girls Oh! No

3 Knaves were made to hug
Tongues were made to tune
Arms were made to encircle the ^{girls}
And loins were made to spoon

4 Eyes were made to droop
Cheeks were made to blush
Hair was made to curl & friz
And lips were made - Oh! hush.

Composed by
Thomas L. Taylor.

Bible Engine

A certain prophet is in a
pleasantly situated city, but the
ground is unfruitful, and the
water polluted and unhealthy.
He calls for a new. — the
contents of which he casts into the
waters, which — them, and
takes away the — and death
from them.

Fill up the blank spaces, with
three words, each containing the
same letters transposed.

MANAGERS.

M. D., G. S. No. 29

P. S. No. 37

M. D., G. S. No. 1

P. S. No. 11

M. D., G. S. No. 24

M. D., G. S. No. 2

P. D., C. S. No. 2

M. D., G. S. No. 16

M. D., G. S. No. 42

M. D., G. S. No. 15

M. D., G. S. No. 37

M. D., G. S. No. 34

F. D., G. S. No. 30

P. D., G. S. No. 47

M. D., G. S. No. 11

M. D., G. S. No. 13

F. D., G. S. No. 50

P. S. No. 33

F. D., G. S. No. 48

M. D., G. S. No. 14

M. D., G. S. No. 69

M. D., G. S. No. 61

P. S. No. 45

Woman's Love

To worship silently at some hearts shrine
And feel but paint not all its fire in thine
To pray for what hearts hopes when thine are gone
Nor let its after chillness dim thine own.
To hold that one with every fault more dear
Than all that whisper fondness in thine ear.
To joy thee in his joy and silently
Meet the upbraidings of his angry eye:
To bear unshrinking all the blood of fate
Save that which leaves thy sorrow desolate
Nor deem that woe which thou canst feel is still
Borne with him and for him through every ill
To smile on him nor weep save when apart
God and God only looks into thy heart:
To keep unchanged thy calm pure quiet love
If the inconstant doth a new one prove,
To love all round him as a part of him
E'en her he worships, though thine eye be dim
With weeping for thyself To pray that not
One cloud may darken o'er that earthly lot
With the affection of true hearts to see
His happiness which doth not hang on thee
Oh this is woman's love its joy its pain
And this it hath been felt and felt in vain.

October 14th 1843.

Saturday Evening



New York, May 21st, 1847

G. P. Grannis, Esq.

Bought of Mark H. Newman of.

75	Thomson's Mental Arith.	@ \$.12 1/2	\$ 9 37 1/2
50	" Practical Arith	" .31 1/4	15 62 1/2
36	Porter's Rhetorical Reader,	" .62 1/2	22 50
25	Wilson's School History,	" .46	11 50
30	McElligott's Young Analyser,	.31 1/4	9 37 1/2
75	Thomson's Day's Algebra,	" .50	37 50
50	" Legendre's Geometry	" .47 1/2	23 75
	Received Payments		<u>\$ 129 62 1/2</u>

Mark H. Newman of.

Philadelphia, June 10th, 1847.

Hon. Horace Pinney,

Bought of Leverette Sprigg

163	lbs. Butter,	@ \$.14 1/2	\$ 23 63 1/2
235	lbs. Coffee,	" .08 1/4	19 38 1/2
80	lbs. Chocolate,	" .11	9 40
685	lbs. Sugar,	" .10 1/2	71 92 1/2
21	doz. Eggs,	" .13	2 73
860	lbs Lard,	" 09 1/2	81 70
			<u>\$ 208 83 1/2</u>

Albany, July 1st, 1847.

Messrs. Collins & Brothers.

To G. W. Bunker, Dr.

For 320	yds. Silk,	@ \$ 1.12 1/2	360.00
" 256	" Broadcloth,	" 3.62 1/2	928.00
" 175	pair Cotton Hose,	" 0.12 1/2	21.87 1/2
" 100	" Silk	" 0.87 1/2	87.50
" 15	doz. Gloves,	" 0.62 1/2	112.50
" 120	Shaw Mats,	" 1.87 1/2	225.00
			<u>\$ 1734.87 1/2</u>

St. Louis, Aug. 25th, 1849.

James Henry, Esq.

To L. Hoffman & Co., Dr.

For 15260 lbs. Pork,	at	\$0.05 1/2	\$839.30
" 1265 lbs. Cheeses	"	0.08 1/2	617.525
" 11521 bu. Corn,	"	0.50	5760.50
" 1560 bbls. Flour,	"	6.12 1/2	9553.00
			<u>\$16772.325</u>

Credit

By 1150 lbs. Cottons,	@	\$0.06 1/4	\$71.875
" 8256 lbs. Sugar,	"	0.07	577.92
" 6450 gals. Molasses,	"	0.37 1/2	2418.75
" Cash to balance Account.			<u>\$13703.780</u>
			<u>\$3068.545</u>

Henry Street Grammar School

292 Henry Street

Alfred Tweed.

Tuesday April 7th, 1863.

Arithmetic.

Exercise.

For Tuesday Apr. 7th, 1863.

By Alfred Tweed

At Cash

Grammar School

292 Henry Street

Alfred Tweed

Hoboken May 10th, 1849.

C. A. West Esq.

Bought of G. H. Warner & Co.

12 doz. Collars,	at	\$0.12 1/2	\$18.00
10 doz. Cravats,	"	0.25	50.00
14 pair White Socks,	"	0.37 1/2	5.25
18 " " Drawers,	"	0.87	15.66
15 doz " Shirts,	"	0.28 1/4	5.44
19 pair Colored Socks,	"	0.75	14.25
20 " " Drawers,	"	1.25	25.00
75 doz " Shirts,	"	1.37 1/2	1237.50
33 doz Silk Scarfs,	"	1.50	594.00
			<u>\$1945.10</u>

Received Payment

G. H. Warner & Co.

New York Mar. 20th, 1860.

W. P. Smith

Bought of Whitmore Lawrence

75 Arithmetics,	at	\$0.37 1/5	\$27.90
50 Geographies,	"	0.39	19.50
872 Spellers,	"	0.40	348.80
100 Grammars,	"	1.00	100.00
33 Compositions,	"	0.73	24.09
40 Readers,	"	0.57	22.80
2 doz lead pencils	"	0.03	.72
10 " Slate	"	0.005	.60
12 " Rubbers	"	0.04	1.92
10 Drawing Books	"	0.50	5.00
			<u>\$586.33</u>

Received Payment

Whitmore Lawrence

Brooklyn Mar. 27th, 1863.

Mr. Thomas Barnett,

Bought of Wilson & Taylor.

163 lbs. Butter,	at	\$0.14 1/2	\$ 23 635
124 " Tea,	"	1.00	124 00
685 " Sugar,	"	0.10 1/2	71 925
45 " Cheese,	"	0.09	4 05
420 " Lard,	"	0.09 1/2	39 90
86 Chocolate,	"	0.11	9 46
1560 bbls. Flour,	"	6.12 1/2	9535 00
1520 lbs. Pork,	"	0.05 1/2	83 60
450 gals. Molasses,	"	0.37 1/2	168 75
235 lbs. Coffee,	"	0.08 1/4	19 3875
			<u>\$10099 7875</u>

Received Payment
3 heads Wilson & Taylor.

Mr. Thomas Barnett, Brooklyn Mar. 27th, 1863.
Bought of Wilson & Taylor.
124 lbs. Tea, 1.00 124 00
685 lbs. Sugar, 0.10 1/2 71 925
45 lbs. Cheese, 0.09 4 05
420 lbs. Lard, 0.09 1/2 39 90
86 lbs. Chocolate, 0.11 9 46
1560 bbls. Flour, 6.12 1/2 9535 00
1520 lbs. Pork, 0.05 1/2 83 60
450 gals. Molasses, 0.37 1/2 168 75
235 lbs. Coffee, 0.08 1/4 19 3875
\$10099 7875
Received Payment Wilson & Taylor

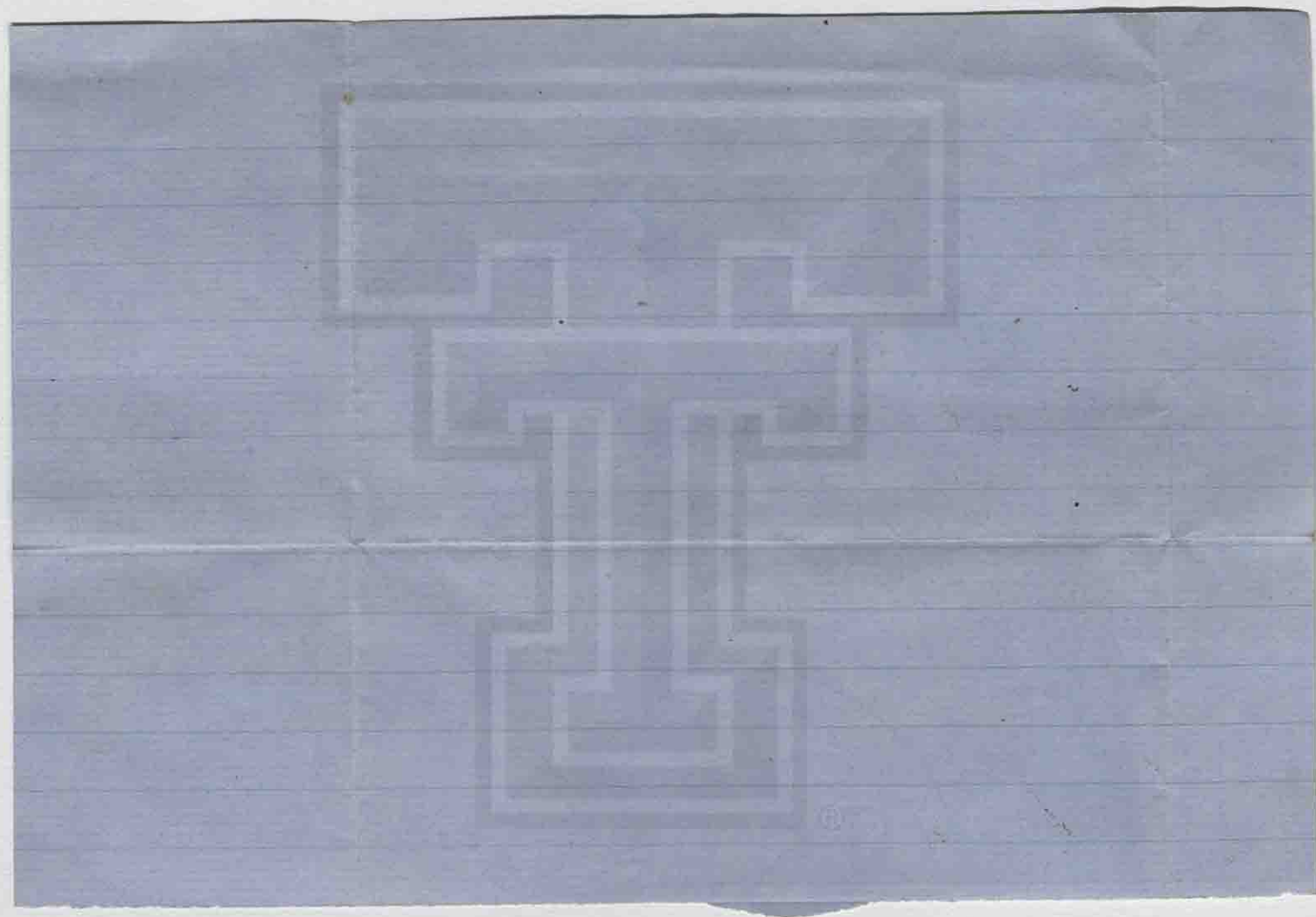
Received of Mr. Thomas Barnett
the sum of \$10099 7875
for the purchase of goods
of Wilson & Taylor
March 27th 1863
J. M. Wilson & T. Taylor
Brooklyn

Winter.

In Winter the snow is on the ground and the flowers and leaves are all dead. This season is liked very much by all boys as they can slide down hills upon their sleds, and skate on the river. Some boys go out in the cold to get tough, so that they can bear almost anything. Boys often wish winter would come much sooner than it does, and they get impatient at the delay, but it is very good that it does not come too quick, as they could not get any nuts or apples, which they like so much.

Edfred Tweed.

Hamden, Oct. 4, 1856.



Autumn

In Autumn the chestnuts are ripe and the hickory Nuts, and some apples. Some days are cold, while others are warm. Autumn is like Winter, because the mornings are so cold. When the first frost comes, then is the time for chestnuts, because then the burrs open, and they fall to the ground. If you plant pecan nuts in summer, you must wait till after the first frost, before you dig them. Autumn is a pleasant season, as most of the fruits then ripen, and the heat of Summer are over.

Alfred Tweed.

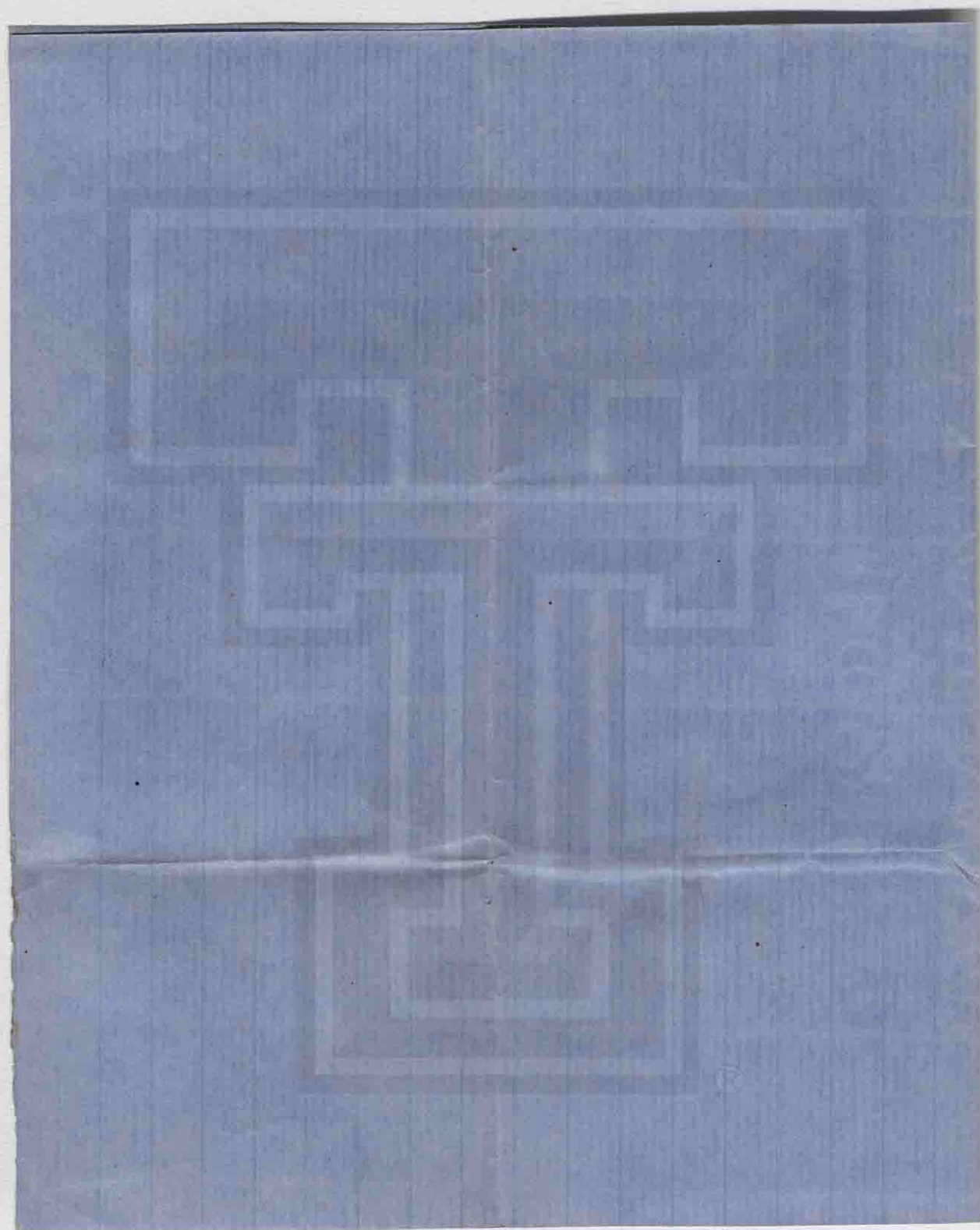
Hamden, Oct 13/1856.

Autumn

No. 3.

Kamden, Oct. 18, 1856

Alfred Tweed.



The War of the Revolution.

In the War of the Revolution many soldiers were killed by other soldiers shooting at them with thier guns. many soldiers were instantly killed, by being shot in the head, and many other places around the body, and head. Many of them were stretched on the bare, cold, ground. and some soldiers lived after the war, and those were the ones that killed the others. If they had ~~not~~ tried, they would have got killed themselves. It is much better to live after war, than it is to be killed.

Alfred Tweed.

Hamden, Nov. 4, 1856.

The
War of the Revolution.

No. 4.

Hamden, Nov. 4, 1856.

Alfred Tweed.

Special

The

New London Excursion.

We started from Hamden in omnibuses for New Haven, where we took the cars for New London. After a long and pleasant ride, we arrived at that city, and marched to the City Hotel, where we left our coats. We then started out to drill and after parading almost every street, and visiting Fort Drumhull, we returned to the hotel for dinner. We had a very fine dinner, and of course enjoyed it much, as we had had breakfast so early. After dinner we paraded the streets, and finally visited Mr. Lewis, who gave us a very fine supper. We then took our leave of him, and started for the depot, to take the cars to Hamden.

Alfred Fred.

Hamden, Nov. 22, 1886.

The
New-England Excursion
No. 5.

Hamden, Nov. 22, 1856.
Alfred T. Swasey.

The Value of Time.

If a man does not study when he is a boy, he will grow up and will not know anything. So if a boy will not study you see what happens. If a boy does not study, he will not know how to read or spell or anything. We will say if a man cannot read, and is going to some place, he comes to two cross roads, one place says the place he wants to go to, and the other road says a different place. Then that man will go in the wrong road, and will get sixteen or seventeen miles down the road, and then he will come to a man, and ask him where that place is he wants to go to. The man would say, "you are on the wrong road," and the man would have to go all the way back. That is the way with every body that does not try to study when he is young, and try to learn, but they spend their time in playing and running about the streets. So a boy ought to try to learn, and study hard, when he is young, and then he will grow up to be a good and useful man.

Alfred Tweed.

Hamden, Jan. 24, 1854.

The

Value of Time.

No. 2.

Hamden, Jan. 24, 1856.

Alfred Ince.

Steam;

Its Properties and Applications.

Steam is made of water, and steam is very useful in a good many ways. It carries steam-ships across the ocean, and all around the water. And it carries steam-cars all around. If it was not for steam, cars would not run, nor steam-ships would not run, so you see how useful steam is. It carries people quicker to places, than a horse and wagon would, because a horse can not run as fast as the steam-cars can go. So steam is a good deal of use for making cars go fast, and taking people to places quicker. Some people like riding in steam-boats a good deal better than in cars, because steam-boats go smooth and nice, but steam-cars make a good deal of noise and racket. Steam is made of hot water.

Alfred Tweed.

Hamden, Feb. 7, 1857.

Honesty.

"Honesty is the best policy," and honesty is of a good deal of use. Boys ought to obey their parents, and that is honesty. If boys do not be honest when, they will grow up to be bad men, and tell lies, swear, steal, and murder, then get put in prison, or be hung. So if boys are not honest when young, such things will happen. So if boys are honest when young, they will grow up to be good men. So all boys must be honest, and mind what their parents say. So "honesty is the best policy." Alfred Tweed.

Hamden, Feb. 21, 1857.

Honesty.
No. 4.

Hamden, Feb. 21, 1853.
Alfred Tweed.

Kenyon College Kingman Key
~~Kenyon College Kingman Key~~

Ollina Oyer and Terminer Olliphant
~~Ollina Oyer and Terminer Olliphant~~

Kensingtonian Kensingtonian King
~~Kensingtonian Kensingtonian King~~

Emulating Emulating Emulating
~~Emulating Emulating Emulating~~

January I promise to pay Symis. 123456.
~~January I promise to pay Symis. 123456.~~

~~Pen and ink are not plough. Penman.~~
~~Pen and ink are not plough. Penman.~~

Lumberyard Lumberyard Lumber
Lumberyard Lumberyard Lumber

Farmingtonian Farmingtonian
~~Farmingtonian Farmingtonian~~

Banish from your mind all evil. Penny
Banish from your mind all evil Penny
~~Banish from your mind all evil Penny~~

Many men of many minds. Man.
~~Many men of many minds. Man.~~
~~Many men of many minds. Man.~~

Penmanship is the art of Writing. Pens.
~~Penmanship is the art of Writing. Pens.~~
~~Penmanship is the art of Writing. Pens.~~

Kingsman K
Kingsman Kingsman Kingsman
~~Kingsman Kingsman Kingsman~~

A specimen of my penmanship. Allan
~~A specimen of my penmanship. Allan~~
~~A specimen of my penmanship. Allan~~

Learning improves the mind. Loan
~~Learning improves the mind. Loan~~
~~Learning improves the mind. Loan~~

Opinion of my penmanship. Olympic.
~~Opinion of my penmanship. Olympic.~~
~~Opinion of my penmanship. Olympic.~~

Jamestown
~~Jamestown Jamestown Jamestown~~
~~Jamestown Jamestown Jamestown~~

Damascus D
~~Damascus Damascus Damascus~~

Nine thousand dollars. New York.
~~Nine thousand dollars. New York.~~
~~Nine thousand dollars New York~~

Penmanship P
~~Penmanship Penmanship Penmanship~~

Opinion of my penmanship. Ollin
~~Opinion of my penmanship Ollin~~
~~Opinion of my penmanship Ollin~~

Emolument E
~~Emolument Emolument Emolument~~

Many men of many minds. Mind
~~Many men of many minds. Mind~~
~~Many men of many minds. Mind~~

Ophthalmic O
~~Ophthalmic Ophthalmic Ophthalmic~~

Penmanship is the art of Writing. P
~~Penmanship is the art of Writing. P~~
~~Penmanship is the art of Writing. P~~

Nine Thousand nine hundred pounds
Nine Thousand nine hundred pounds
N. T.

Many men of many minds. Many
Many men of many minds. Many
Many men of many minds. Many

Nominating
Nominating Nominating Nominating
Nominating Nominating Nominating

Nominating
Nominating Nominating Nominating

~~Many a ship between cups and lips~~
~~Many a ship between cups and lips~~

~~No man is wise at all times. Kelly~~
~~No man is wise at all times. Kelly~~

Monument
~~Monument Monument Monument~~
~~Monument Monument Monument~~

Monumental M
~~Monumental Monumental Monument~~

Manning Merchandize on Commission Moon
Manning Merchandize on Commission Moon
Manning Merchandize on Commission Moon

Punninghand penmanship Rhyming
Punninghand penmanship Rhyming

Penmanship
Penmanship Penmanship Penman
Penmanship Penmanship Penman

Gaines Gougenheim Gambling Gaines
Gaines Gougenheim Gambling Gaines

~~Never be weary of well doing Nehemiah~~
~~Never be weary of well doing Nehemiah~~
~~Never be weary of well doing Nehemiah~~

~~Quagmires commonly have smooth surfaces.~~
~~Quagmires commonly have smooth surfaces~~

~~Quagmires~~
~~Quagmires Quagmires Quagmires~~
~~Quagmires Quagmires Quagmires~~

~~Hunger cannot bear contradiction~~
~~Hunger cannot bear contradiction~~

Humming

~~Humming~~

~~Hummina~~

~~Hummina~~

Hope is a cheering companion Hope
~~Hope is a cheering companion Hope~~
~~Hope is a cheering companion Hope~~

Imman Improve in your penmanship. I
~~Imman Improve in your penmanship. I~~

indian indian indian indian[®]
indian indian indian indian

Gammon G
~~Gammon Gammon Gammon~~

Genin Gengenheim Gaynor Gimball
~~Genin Gengenheim Gaynor Gimball~~
~~Genin Gengenheim Gaynor Gimball~~

He who injures another injures himself
~~He who injures another injures him~~

Amusing A
Amusina Amusina Amusina
Brooklyn & Co

The School-boy.

The school-boy ought to improve his time while he is at school, and then he will make a good man. No person without a good education can get a fortune. Take for an example two youths just entering life. One of them studies hard and tries to learn his lessons. But the other youth idles his time away and never studies his lessons. Which of these youths will make the best man? Of course the one that studies his lessons the most.

Alfred Tweed.

Hamden, March 28, 1857.

The School = Roy.
No. 7.

Hamden, March 28, 1857.
Alfred Ince.

Truthfulness.

Every body ought to be truthful and honest, and then they will love one another. If people are not true, they will surely tell lies, steal, and fight together. So it is best to be truthful, and love one another. And school-boys ought to be truthful to their teachers, and not tell lies. If boys tell lies, they will surely grow up to be bad men, and do worse things, and then get shut up in a cell in prison. And then those men will wish that, when they were young they had been good, as they would not then have been put in prison. So truthfulness is of a good deal of use, and every body ought to be truthful.

Edfred Tweed.

Hamden, March 21, 1854.

Truthful news.
No. 6.

W. Harnden, March 21, 1857.

Alfred Inwood.

The Recent Vacation.

The first-four or five days I staid in New York. After that I started for the country, and the name of the place was Clarendon Springs. My father and myself started for the six o'clock train. It was the Hudson River train. It was a very pleasant ride along the Hudson River. I rode along the Hudson River two or three hours, and it ~~was~~ a very pleasant ride. I arrived at Rutland about half-past ten. Mr. Goss went out and harnessed the horse in a carriage and then we started for Clarendon Springs, which was about four miles distant. We rode an hour and then we reached Clarendon Springs. I spent four or five weeks ^{up} there, and it was a very pleasant place.

Alfred Tweed,

Hamden, Sept. 19, 1854.

The
Recent Vacation.
No. 1.

Hamden, Sept. 19, 1857.

Alfred Tweed.

The Advantages of Discipline.

What difference there is between an educated man and one who never went to School. All boys should learn to read and spell when they are young. If boys try to study they will surely grow up to be good, and industrious men, and go to business in stores. I often read of the man who could not read, and the story was that he was going to some country, and after he had walked along a good ways, he found out that he was on the wrong road: So he had to turn back, and go on the other road, and he did not reach that country till the next morning. So it is better for all boys to get their education while they are young so they can go to business.

Alfred Threed.

Hamden, Oct. 3, 1857.

The
Advances of Discipline.
No. 2.
Hamden, Oct. 3, 1857.
Alfred Tweed.

Filial obedience.

Every boy ought to mind his parents and then he will grow up to be a good and faithful man. Take for an example James and Peter. James was a very good boy and obeyed his parents and grew up to be a good man. Peter would not mind his parents at all, and grew up to be a bad and wicked man, and went with all bad men. The best of these two boys was James and not Peter. So it is best to begin when you are young, and then if you have been a good boy, you will grow up to be a good man, and go in to a store to get your living with money. Every boy that is good and honest will surely go to Heaven.

Alfred Tweed.

Hamden, Oct. 17, 1857.

Filial Obedience.

No. 3.

Hamden Oct. 17, 1857.

Alfred Tweed.

Spring

Spring is the first season of the year. It is then that the snow which has laid for some time begins to disappear and beneath it the green grass peeps up; then you may hear the brook babbling merrily past leaping forth in its greatest glee. Then the trees begin to bud and shoot forth their leaves, and all things look happy and free. Then the birds begin to sing again and warble their sweetest strains. The flies also that have been sleeping so quietly all winter arouse from their sleep and begin to buzz past, darting here and there with the greatest ease. The fish, also, that have been unobserved all winter under the ice show their tiny forms of gold, and add a brilliancy to the sparkling brook. It is the spring tide of another year bringing all its cares and troubles with it, as well as its enjoyments; but we must bear them all for we know that no troubles are ~~annoy~~ us except what are good and are appointed us by the Almighty above. How careful and how thankful ought we ^{to} whom ^{he} ^{has} allowed to enjoy another spring to be to him for his kindness.

Alfred Ince
Composition Exercise
May 13th 1862

3 heads

Spring
Composition
Exercise

By A. Fred

3

Spring
Composition
Exercise
By A. Fred
1897

A Thunder Storm

It was a pleasant summer's day while I was rambling through a large woods in a pleasant country not far distant from a small country village. The sun was shining brightly; the birds were singing sweetly and all things seemed to be happy. It was not long before I came to a large open field; it was here that I happened to look towards the west and I saw a small black cloud. I looked all around and as I saw no other ~~and~~ I felt ^{desirous} ~~base~~ watching it. In a short time after this the sun ceased to shine, and in looking up I saw that the whole western side of the sky was covered with a large black cloud; the wind now began to blow and before I ^{had} gone far the rain ^{was} ~~to~~ ^{in torrents} pouring. I now thought it profitable for me to hurry my steps homeward. As there was an old barn not far distant from where I was I thought something of taking refuge in that. The thunder began to roll, the lightning to dart its sharp light around all things. Before I reached the old barn, in which I had desired to take refuge, it was struck by lightning, and all wrapped in one large ^{cloud} ~~mass~~ of flames, thus my retreat was cut off in short of home. I reached home before long but ^{not before I} was completely drenched. It cleared up before long and all things look refreshed.

Composition Exercise. (3 heads)

By,
Alfred Tweed.
January 27th 1863.

A
Thunder Shower
Composition Exercise

By

Alfred Tweed

Jan. 27th 1863

No. 2

No. 2

S A
Thunder Shower

My visit to the Country.

On the eighth day of July at eight O'clock A.M. I started for the 27th Street depot intending to take the ten O'clock train for White Plains. I crossed the ferry, got into the stage foot of Grand Street and rode to the Fourth Avenue cars. I had not ^{rode} gone far before the car by some means or other got off of the track and in endeavoring to get it on again one of the wheels broke in two. It was a long time before they got this car out of the way so that the other cars could run. But by the time I got up to 27th Street it was a quarter past ten.

Luckily the next train started at half past eleven, the time soon passed away, and at half past two I arrived at my destination, without the occurrence of anything ^{remarkable} particular. The next thing was to find my friends who promised to meet me at the arrival of the ten O'clock train. As the last stage had gone I was obliged to put up at the nearest hotel until morning when I took the stage and arrived at the door of my friends house just in time to get my dinner. They were all surprised to see me. I spent two months very pleasantly in different amusements, such as riding, fishing, farming, and all the amusements that could be ^{devised} bestowed upon me. I arrived home (my trunk well stored with apples) the last of September very well pleased with my summers visit.

A. Freed

2 heads

Feb. 25th 1863.

Composition
Exercise.

My visit to the
Country.

Alfred Tweed
Feb. 25th 1863

Forest Trees.

There is something, nobly simple and pure in such a taste. It argues, I think, a sweet and generous nature, to have this strong relish for the beauties of vegetation, and this friendship for the hardy and glorious sons of the forest. There is a grandeur of thought connected with this part of rural economy. It is, if I may be allowed the figure, the heroic line of husbandry. It is worthy of liberal, and aspiring ^{men.} and He who plants an oak looks forward to future ages, and plants for posterity. Nothing can be less selfish than this. He can not expect to ~~sit~~ sit in its shade nor enjoy its shelter, but he exults in the idea that the acorn which he has buried in the earth shall grow up into a lofty pile, and shall keep on flourishing and increasing, and benefiting mankind, long after he shall have ceased to tread his paternal fields. Indeed, it is the nature of such occupations to lift the thought above mere worldliness. As the leaves of trees are said to absorb all noxious qualities of the air, & breathe forth a purer atmosphere, so it seems to me as if they drew from us all sordid and angry passions, and breathe forth peace and philanthropy. There is a serene and settled majesty in woodland scenery that enters into the soul and dilates it and elevates, and fills it with noble inclinations. The ancient and hereditary groves too, that embower this island are most of them full of story. They are haunted by the recollections of the great spirits of past ages, who have sought for relaxation among them, from the tumults of arms, or the toils of state, or have wooed the muse beneath their shade.

Wm. T. Tweed, J. R. B.
The head

Forest Trees
Composition
Exercise
By

A. Tweed

March 20th 1883

John P. ...

Summer.

Summer is the pleasantest season of the year, it is then that people from the city visit the country to enjoy the cool breezes that so gently fan the sweat from off their brows; it is there that we may see the works of nature; it is there that we may enjoy a walk before breakfast in the morning and hear the birds singing sweetly offering up praises as it were to God for their protection through the night all these and many others which I could name are the works of God. How thankful ought we to be to him for bestowing all these things upon us. In summer the trees are covered with the richest and most luxuriant foliage and the wild rose that lies low and humbled in the distant forest throws forth its sweet perfume in the air, the brook that goes babbling along seems, too, as if it were singing praises to its Creator; and the fish that dart so happily in its folds look like pieces of gold floating in its embrace. While the eyes are thus delighted the ears are no less pleased for in the distance may be heard the singing of many birds mingled together.

H heads

J. Tweed
Henry Street Grammar School
292 Henry Street
N.Y.

Summer.
Composition
Exercise No. 18.

By, A. Tweed.
Apr. 18th 1863

St. Henry Street Grammar
School
292 Henry Street
New York

A Colored Camp Meeting

On one pleasant Summer morning in the ~~Early~~ part of August I had an invitation with my brother to visit a colored camp meeting situated about 25 miles from this city at a place called Rye. We left the foot of Tenth Street about 9 O'clock on board the fast steam-boat Island City. We stopped at several places and each time our boat was replenished with a new swarm of the colored tribe all fixed in their best. We arrived there about ~~12 1/2~~ half-past Twelve O'clock and proceeded to a friend's house where we regaled ourselves with a bountiful repast which was set before us. We started from the house (our number increased by two) about half-past One and was not long before we were in sight of the sacred spot. There were about 250 colored folks in Camp mostly women. The preacher he was a man of about fifty (50) or sixty (60) years of age and spoke with a clear unfaltering voice his speech was often interrupted by the noise of some colored children which ^{lay} were sprawling in every direction and music was not lacking for every now and then some baby would favor us with the most annoying yells. It was now a quarter to 3 and as the boat ~~was~~ started at Three I thought it was time for us to be starting. We arrived home at six O'clock well pleased with our day's journey.

2 heads

written too rapidly

A. B. Weed

Composition
Exercise

By

A. D. Weed

Monday Apr. 23rd 1883

My dislike of my Latin study.

When I first commenced this useful study I was about eight years old; it was at Boarding School. I was compelled to learn lessons hard enough for an advanced scholar; the teacher made me read Latin before I knew anything of the Latin Grammar, thereby it therefore benefitted me but a little if any. I often sat ^{up} till ten O'clock at night trying to get my Latin lessons and all the harder I tried all the more I got punished. Every time I went to recite and did not know every word every time I got eight or ten cracks with an instrument which we call a catan, until at last my hands got so tough that ~~by~~ I did not mind a whipping any more than if I did not get it. The teacher ^{er} always was careful at the end of the quarter to advise all the boys not to tell tales out of school; but I thought it was a little too much to pay a man for knocking ^{one} you ^{the second quarter} ^{and he said} ~~ground just as he pleased so I told~~ father of it ~~but not until I had been there and was~~ not large enough to resist late my own part he would just let Mr. Everest (as the teachers name was) whip somebody else ^{on} next quarter. When I came to Mr. Marshall's school coming home that I threw my Latin book in one of the largest rivers on my way home and resolved never to study a lesson that had caused me such trouble ~~in my~~ When I came to Mr. Marshall's school he of course yielded ~~urged~~ urged me to study Latin showing me how useful ^{it is} ~~it was but I had set my~~ mind that I ~~would not study~~ I studied it for a short time; Mr. Marshall kept me in two or three times for it and I finally got clear of it altogether.

Too hastily
written

W. Reed!

One head

Composition

Exercise

By P. Reed

May 12th 1862

Honesty.

"Honesty is the best policy." By honesty and truthfulness we obtain our name and ~~respect~~ ^{reputation} through life. If a person walks in the paths of righteousness when young, he will not deviate from ~~it~~ ^{them} when ~~they~~ ^{he} ^{is} old. Do not even steal a pin; for if you pilfer a pin you are liable next time to steal something larger until at last you will break into houses, and if still keep ^{on} in this same path of sinfulness become a murderer, for ^{which} crime you will be sentenced to be hung, and thus you will end life ~~an~~ ^{out} cast from all happiness hereafter. A boy has been known to become rich just by being honest. He was one day sweeping his employer's office when he saw something glisten and to his surprise it was a silver quarter of a dollar. He thought to himself, nobody is looking at me and I might as well keep this money, and say nothing about it; just as he was about putting it into his pants pocket something seemed to say to him, "Do not Steal;" he looked all around and did not see anybody, but his conscience still warned him; just at this time his employer came in, and with a firm hand ^{he} holds out the piece of money and says, "I found this on the floor while sweeping." The gentleman said, "It is mine, but for your honesty it shall be yours." In three years that same boy was a partner and become a rich man. Thus you see what may be accomplished by honesty.

4 heads Extra Composition

By

Alfred Tweed

Honesty.
Extra Composition
Exercise

By

A. Tweed

May 23rd 1863

4

A visit to New Orleans.

As my uncle was going south on business, ^{he} asked me if I would like to go. I said, "Yes if my parents ^{are} willing." I received my parents' consent, and as the Steam Ship Marion (for such was her name) sailed in two days I had no time to delay in getting my fixings ready. I arrived on board the vessel about twenty minutes before she started which time I employed in fixing my room. We weighed anchor about three O'clock and started on our way. We passed Staten Island, Fort Lafayette, and Hamilton on Long Island side, and Fort Richmond on Staten Island side, and in about two hours from the time we started we could see no more of land nothing ^{but} sky and water. The first evening was beautiful, the Orb of day had already disappeared in the western horizon; the stars were peeping out their silvery heads one by one, until, at last, the whole heavens were glistening with their brightness, and the moon slowly crept from behind the eastern horizon, and before ~~you~~ ^{was} ~~is~~ ^{the} vast surface of water sparkling like brilliant diamonds. The second and third ^{days} of my voyage were similar to that of the first. I passed my time chiefly in Reading. The third evening was unlike the first and second; the clouds were thick and the water began to look rough. The next morning, when I awoke the wind was blowing furiously, and the vessel ^{ely} rocked from side to side; by twelve O'clock the angry waves dashed fearfully against ^{the} vessel and rolled higher, until at last I thought we would all have a watery grave. The vessel rolled so much, and so quick that it was impossible to ~~keep from~~ ^{avoid} ~~getting~~ ^{being} thrown off ^{our} feet unless ~~we~~ ^{you} had secure hold of some strong beam. I got

tired of remaining in my little room, ^{and} I thought I would go out in the main room to see what was going on. Just as I was about opening my door a sudden lurch of the boat threw me square on the floor; ~~this~~ I did not relish ^{this} very much but I thought there was no ^{advantage} in getting ^{severely} ~~severely~~ about it, for that wouldn't stop the vessel from rolling. I made another attempt to get out of my room. I got out into the main room very successfully, the nearest chair was across the room. I did not know ^{whether} to go over to it or not, for I thought if the vessel should happen to give a sudden roll before I got to the chair I would find myself on the floor. I looked all around to see if I could not get something to hold on to, but not seeing anything, I started for the chair. Just as I was about to take a friendly grasp for the chair a sudden lurch of the boat threw me backwards about three feet on my back. A gentleman stepped up to me and was just about asking me if I was hurt when a similar movement of the vessel threw him ~~&~~ sprawling right over me. Some of the youngest passengers on board (for there were ~~a great many~~ of them) enjoyed a good laugh but I could not see where the laugh came in, until I had secured my seat and saw others knocked around. I noticed one elderly gentleman in particular, he was very stout and had to make a great deal of exertion to keep from getting pitched out of his chair, but one time he put his hand up to his face and just as he did it the vessel gave a sudden pitch which threw him on the floor; he bounced about one foot high

and then rolled over on his back. Two or three gentlemen ran to his assistance, and as he expressed a wish to go to his room they conveyed ^{thither} him ~~there~~. I guess it was more exercise than he had had in a long time, for I heard it said that he ~~ate~~ ^{ate} a very hearty meal after it. This severe storm lasted two days in which time a great many bruises were sustained. We arrived in New Orleans about eight days after we started from New York. I remained in New Orleans about five days and returned by the same Steam Ship. I ^{arrived} ~~returned~~ home about the last of July, just making three weeks since I started from home.

7

A. Tweed
&
Extra Composition
For Heads.

A
Visit to New Orleans
Extra
Composition
Exercise.

By
A. Tweed
May 23rd 1863

7

A Shipwreck.

The beautiful vessel sails out of the harbor in great majesty for some distant shore. Her Captain is an honest man always trying to accommodate his passengers. The vessel sails on one, two, three, and four days without any mishap. The fifth day the sky is covered with its gloomy mantle warning all those who are the dark blue waters the approach of a fearful storm. The captain is heard on deck with his trumpet giving quick ^{and} numerous orders, the sails are taken down, and, as they are drifting towards shore, they cast their two anchors overboard depending upon them mainly for their safety. The sea now rolls in great fury dashing the angry waters ~~so~~ with ^{prodigious} great force against the frail vessel. "One strong gust of wind will cast us on these rocks," cried out the captain through his trumpet, "cut away your masts and cast them overboard." Before this ^{could} be done the vessel ^{strikes} the rocks. One more dash of the angry waves cast them on the rocks further and in another moment the vessel which was so beautifully sailing on the waters twenty four hours ago ~~was~~ ^{is} now a complete wreck. The boats ^{are} lowered but it ~~was~~ ^{is} of no use for every time a boat ~~was~~ ^{is} loaded some fearful wave would dash its contents into the angry sea. By chance perhaps some few will luckily escape a watery grave but few there will be.

May 26th 1863

A. Tweed.



Composition
Exercise
A Shipwreck
By
Alfred Fried

3

Camp Life.

Camp life or such life as a soldier is exposed to is very apt at first to make a man sick and perhaps be the cause of his death; and it is a very hard for a man to lead such a life when he has been accustomed to live in the city and lavish all that he wishes for ease upon his body. A man who is in the habit of having his meals regularly becomes weakened by not eating regularly. A man who has been accustomed to have whatever he pleases to eat finds the hard biscuit and salt junk (as it is called) not quite so delicious and pleasant to the taste as the nice home made bread and tender meat that he is ^{accustomed} ~~used~~ to eat at his pleasant home. A man who has been accustomed to jump into a stage or car whenever he has had to go a short ^{distance} finds it very tiresome to walk two or three hours back and forth on sentinels duty. A man may keep in good health although he is exposed to so many dangers of sickness by taking care of himself. If a man who is ⁱⁿ a fixed camp, that is, that remains in the same place for two or three weeks in the place of sleeping in his tent a man should sleep out in the open air a damp night and wake up in the morning all covered with dew how can he expect to enjoy good health it is impossible. If a man wants to preserve health he must conform to the teachings of nature. In summer in a camp you are apt to get dirty because there are a great many dirty ones around you; and a good scrub or wash ^{every day} will tend greatly to preserve health. ~~And~~ If you are summoned from

by the commanding officer to be ready to march
in a very short time, you want to be strong,
and healthy, so that you can keep up with
the rest of the regiment. You don't want to be
compelled to drop down from fatigue and die
on the road from starvation and far away
from your friends and relations. Such are the
trials of the lover of his country.

6

Alfred Tweed
Edna Composition

May 27th 1863

Sample Life
and Poetic
Composition
By
Alfred Tweed
May 27th 1863
6

Music.

Music is not confined simply to that which man produces. If it were so, what a great deal of enjoyment, of true happiness, would be removed. All nature produces music. Who does not love to sit on a pleasant summer's evening under the open ^{sky}, listening ^{to} the roar of some distant waterfall, as it is borne sweetly along in the silent air; to hear the robin warbling forth its most pleasing strain; ^{to hear} the toll of the old country church bell ^{summoning} all worshipers to that sacred house; ^{to listen} the tinkling of the sheep bell in some distant meadow; the gentle breeze that rustles the leaves, all uniting in one undisturbed harmony? Who, on the other hand, has not been thrilled with emotions of pleasure, on hearing the sublime music of the thunder storm, as rattling through the open plain he encounters one? Dark clouds rise from behind you, the lightning flashes, the thunder rolls, peal after peal over your heads echoing, and re-echoing through the mountains, and dying away in the distant hills, only to be repeated in a more sublime manner. And who but has not listened with surprise to the music of the ocean as it swells upon his ear, now louder, now softer till it almost charms you with its ^{symphonic} music? Many an ~~individual~~ ^{one} after a long absence from home has been melted into tears, on hearing the soft strains of "Sweet Home," or "Home Again." Many a fierce passion has been made tranquil, and many a dull spirit aroused, by music. How ^{delightful} beautiful it sounds to arise early ^{on} a pleasant summer's

morning and listen to the warbling of the
birds, the crowing of the roosters, the cackling of
the hens, and many others ~~which~~ which are too
numerous to mention

6 heads

A Tweed

Extra Composition.

Exercise.

Shew
Extra Composition
Exercise
Copy
W. M. M. S. S.
May 28. 1863

Schools.

Schools are institutions for the purpose of fitting youth for the business ^{and usefulness} and pleasures of man-hood.

We cannot obtain knowledge merely by going to school and looking on, but we must study, work, and toil ^{with} all our might to become learned men.

How can a man ever conduct his business if he has not been to school and there learnt ^{and} how to do it? He would have to pay somebody else to do it and perhaps be ^{de}frauded out of all his money, and be a poor, and worthless man not fit for anything but to do some low ^{menial} ^{labor} disgraceful thing to supply his body with food. I do not mean to say that all men who have not been to school are poor, such is not the case. I know myself several very rich gentlemen who can hardly sign their own names. You can soon tell whether a person is ignorant of knowledge as soon as you happen to get into conversation with ^{him} ~~it~~; for no person can speak correctly without a great deal of study. What enjoyment can an uneducated person find in company with a room full of gentlemen discussing the happenings of the day, while to the others it is a renewal of knowledge, by listening carefully and storing up ⁱⁿ his mind that which he was ~~not~~ ignorant of before. An ignorant man listening to an instructive lecture does not enjoy it because he does not understand the meaning of the words. Some of our best lecturers and speakers, no doubt, attended as many lectures as convenient when young. Some ignorant fellows laugh at those who continue to go to school

after a certain age, they do not see the importance until they become men, and can no longer live on their father's money, ~~any more~~. When they have to support themselves then they wish they had remained at school while they had the opportunity. While the other who remained at school grows up to be honored and respected and to support and be a comfort to ^{his} aged parents. Remain at school as long as possible, would be my advice to one and all; you cannot learn too much nor become too wise.

3

Alfred Ince

Extra Composition

Exercise

Schools

Am. Exha

Composition

By

A. Ince

May 28th 1863

3

Scene from Fort Hamilton.
This ^{fortification} ~~fort~~ which is one the numerous ^{defences} ~~forts~~ that ^{protect} ~~defend~~ our harbor, and the Empire State, is situated about three miles from the City Hall of Brooklyn. It stands on an eminence about thirty feet from the water's edge and commands a beautiful view of Staten Island and the surrounding country. Let us turn our attention for a few moments to the Staten Island shore. On the east corner of it we may see a large white Light-house for the purpose of guiding the earnest mariner on towards shores its high hills; its beautiful trees all wearing their most luxuriant foliage all present a pleasing sight to the eyes. In front of you flows the waters of the bay in great majesty; beneath you, but a short distance is Fort Lafayette in which prisoners that disdain our glorious Union are kept, a place too good for such wretches only death would give them what they deserve.

The exterior of Fort Hamilton is built of stone about eight feet thick; inside of this there are large guns each of which has a port hole; back of this again is built a brick wall not very thick. You enter the fort through two large iron gates. The interior of the fort is built up, that is on the inner side, with houses which are occupied by the soldiers. There is a paved walk on the inner edge and in the centre a large grass-plot. Large heaps of cannon ball ^{lie} ~~lay~~ here and there all around. Last time when I was down there the soldiers

were practising with a large cannon. The way they did it was they floated a buoy about ~~one~~ half way across the bay, and then tried to see who could hit the mark first; several came very near it but that was not the thing, they wanted to hit it. The fourth man that fired hit it right square in the top. Then the mark is moved a little closer and those who were unable to hit it last time now had another chance. If you want to enjoy a cool breeze some hot summer's day just take a trip down there, and seat yourself on the edge of the bank under a large umbragous tree which hangs over the ~~bank~~ and you will be satisfied and rewarded for your trouble.

3 heads

Extra Composition

Exercise

By J. S. G. Sword.

May 29th 1863.

A Visit To
Fort Hamilton

In Extra

Composition

Exercise

by J. S. G. Sword.

A Visit to Fort Lee Bluff.

This gigantic mass of ~~stone~~^{rock} is situated nearly opposite what is called Bloomingdale. I was on this bluff one morning last summer just at peep of day. I had not been long there, however, before my attention was attracted by a small red streak of light in the east; this told me that I soon would see the sun. The orb of day soon peeped ^{his} head from behind the eastern horizon, and soon shone forth in all ^{his} splendor. I looked at my right and then to the left; what a vast difference! On my right is a large city in the distance having every appearance of well governed and industrious people; the steam is issuing from a thousand factories already, and business among the laboring class has begun. The numerous church spires that shoot up so beautifully towards heaven, show by their number that a great portion of the people seek God for their protection. On my left is an unpopulated tract of land and as you look upon it, it seems as if you were carried back upon the wings of time and permitted to gaze upon the hunting grounds of the red man. In front of me, a little to the right, may be seen a great number of sailing vessels with their ^{large} wings of white spread to the breeze; and as they skim swiftly on the bosom of the noble Hudson, they dash its clear white waters in high sprouts before them. At the foot of this bluff rumbles the noble Hudson along in great majesty. As the sun is now high in ^{his} course, and

it is very warm we retreat to a public hotel
close by, and regale ourselves with a hearty
breakfast, after which we recross the river and
turn our course towards home. What a vast dif-
ference. On the bluff not more than two hours
ago we were cool and felt very comfortable,
but now we are suffering with the intense
heat of the city. I arrived home about noon well
pleased with my morning's excursion.

5 heads,

Extra Composition

Exercise

By A. Ince

Extra Composition

Exercise

at visit to

Dr. J. B. Bull

By

A. Ince

May 30th 1863

5

The Hudson

Of all the charming forms in which nature is so beautifully spread before us, none are apt to awaken in our minds such feelings of pleasure as some noble river as it wends its way silently and in majesty to the ocean. All rivers are beautiful; yet to some the mind is especially attracted not merely by the clearness of their waters or the magnificence of ^{their} banks, but also by the associations that cluster around them. Thus it is with the Hudson which nature ^{and art} have united in rendering beautiful. The first vessel that ever rested upon its bosom was the "Half Moon" that ascended in 1609th under the command of Hendrick Hudson. We can but faintly imagine his feelings of surprise as he beheld the beautiful scenery of either side. The Palisades presenting their huge fronts must have attracted his attention. But let us leave him and turn our course to some modern traveler as he ascends the same river. He must have been struck with the same admiration on beholding the same hills on either side and gazing upon the same Palisades upon which Hudson looked two centuries ^{ies} ago. But to their natural beauty industry and time have lent many charms. As he gazes upon the many residences which meet his eye he may single out one, ~~more of~~ which is built in the old dutch style, once the residence of Baltas Van Tassel; until of late ^{years} the home of one of our best english authors. Washington Irving who died about ~~thru~~ years ago. Must

within the Highlands, upon the left, lies West Point where a great many of our ^{army} officers have graduated. Still higher up is Newbury, rendered memorable as the place of Washington's residence during a part of the Revolution. And thus I might name and describe other places of equal beauty and interest, but time will not admit, and I must here close without visiting even the Catskills.

642

Extra Composition

Exercise

By

Alfred Greed.

May 30th 1863.

Mr Hudson

and

Extra Composition

Exercise

By A. Greed

May 30th 1863

6

Early Rising.

One reason why people are not as strong and healthy in the city as in the country is, I think, because they ^{lie} ~~lay~~ abed the early part of the morning instead of getting up early, ~~and being up~~ with the sun. In the country the industrious farmer is up and ~~to~~ ^{at} work, before the city people think of getting up. What pleasanter part of the day is there than just before sun-rise? the air is cool and refreshing, and the dew glistens on the leafy bough of the trees. The country, it is true, is pleasanter than the city for there you may turn your course to some distant hill and under some large shady tree gaze upon the meadow below you, see the lambs frisking and playing about in their sportive glee. Why then do people of the city ^{lie} ~~lay~~ in bed when they know (not by experience) that such a practice is continually breaking them down? it is habit. If a person would resolve to rise early he would in time become fond of it, and think it a luxury. Who are our smartest and most accomplished young ladies? those who have their parlors dusted and their rooms in order the first part of the day. If a person indulges himself or herself in a bad habit it is a great deal harder to reform it a gain than it was to get from it; it is like going down a long pair of stairs it is easier to get down than it is to get back. This world is full of sin and it is easier to do wrong than to do right. Remember the old maxim "Early to bed and early to rise makes a person good healthy and wise." If people would only remember

this old but true saying, how many more would
enjoy good health.

3

Extra Composition

Exercise

By

A. Tweed.

May 30th 1863.

3

May 30th 1863

A. Tweed

Copy

Composition Exercise

Am. Edition

Early Printing

A Ramble on a Summer day.

~~A Summer day's Ramble~~

It was one pleasant day in the middle of July that I started in company with my cousin to take a real gold fashioned country ramble. We started about seven ~~o~~ clock and walked along the road about three ^{miles} we then crossed a large meadow through which a stream about fifty feet wide, and from three to ten feet deep ^{pursued} ~~turned~~ its course. As we were very warm we thought we would sit under one of trees (for there were ^{many} ~~plenty~~ that lined the banks of this little stream) to get cool and then to take a swim. The stream was clear as crystal and we could see the fish as they darted back and forth in their watery homes. After we had been in a bathing about one half hour we were aroused from our ^{quiet} ~~stillness~~ by a roaring noise, before long, as we were on the watch, we saw a large white bull coming right in our direction we tried to conceal ourselves but he saw us and was coming ~~right~~ straight for us; we knew he was enraged and ^{that he} possibly might give us too friendly a visit with his horns. Just when he was within ten feet of us a report of a rifle laid him right by our feet. When we inquired into the facts of the case, we ascertained that he had broken from a barn and had done a great deal of damage; so they thought the only way to cure him would be to shoot him. We rambled on a little farther when we sat down to regale ourselves with some dinner. After we had finished our what

we had in our kettle, we espied on the hill a
field of corn, ^{were} satisfied as to its fitness for eat-
ing, built a fire, put our kettle on it and start-
ed for some corn; by the time we got back the
water was boiling; we stripped the corn, and
in a half hour ^{were} ~~was~~ enjoying a good feast.
We started for home and arrived there about
half past four, well pleased with our day's
excursion.

5 heads Extra Composition

May 30th 1863. Exercise
By A. Freed

5
Sunday May 30th 1863

Exercise

Composition Exercise

By A. Freed

May 30th 1863

Our Last Excursion

The scholars of this institute last year spent a very agreeable day in the ~~last~~ ^{platter} part of June on an excursion to High-Bridge. A petition was got up in which the scholars asked our Rector, Mr. Marshall, if he was willing for us to have an excursion to the said place. He without the least hesitation said "yes" and we made such arrangements as were necessary. I was appointed to take ^{care} of the boys on the other side of the river and to see that they got over in season, and we all were to meet at the foot of Peck-slip at a quarter to eight so as to be sure and catch the eight O'clock boat for Harlem. I arrived with my crowd about twenty five minutes before eight; it was not long however before Mr. Marshall (coming) along looking as fresh and as pleasant as if he were very much delighted. The boat arrived in due season and we all packed on board in numbering about forty. Mr. Marshall had kindly bought tickets for us, so that it would be more convenient for us to purchase them from him and pay him for our passage through and back again and he would keep the tickets for us until we returned. We had a pleasant sail of about three quarters of an hour, passing Blackwell's and Randall's Islands and arrived in Harlem all feeling in very good humor; here we were transferred to the High-bridge boat and after sailing about one half hour arrived at the place of our destination. After getting the boys all off and seeing that every thing was

all right we proceeded to mount those long stairs which reach from the foot to the top of that high hill which lines the banks of the river. It was ~~very~~ warm work as the day was very sultry. We wanted to pick out a nice piece of ground on which we might play ball; we walked some distance when we came to a road, we did not know hardly which way to go, but at last we concluded to turn to our left. We walked a little way, and we thought we would go across a large lot on our left, just as we ^{were} about ~~crossing~~ ^{jumping} over the fence, we were stopped suddenly by a shout "get back there, where are ye going?" It proved to be the owner of the premises who thought we had no right to trample upon his grounds. We explained to him where we would like to go and he very kindly escorted us over the lot, and showed us a nice spot which we ^{soon} arrived at, and, well pleased with it, put our baskets under a tree, made up two sides for a game of base ball and perspired greatly for about an hour - after which we retreated to a cool place. There was a house not twenty feet from where we were sitting and we made arrangements with the lady to make us some lemonade which satisfied our thirst greatly. The boys soon began to run and pick at their dinner baskets, and as I felt a little inclined that way I started for mine also. I put my hand in it and I could not find my piece of pie. I turned everything out of the basket, but still no pie at last I saw my brother come along. He said

"have you tasted the pie yet is it good?" and away he started. I guessed in a moment then where the pie was but it was too late. After we had all finished our dinners there was some talk about going down and getting boats. Mr. Marshall said he had no objection provided the little boys would stay with him. Mr. Lamson, one of the teachers, Geo. Leonard, Geo. Hallett, and myself went and got a boat and were out some time when we saw Mr. Marshall and those under his care pushing out into the stream. We then rowed up the stream and met two more boat-loads of the boys who seemed to be enjoying themselves very much. As it was against the law to go in a swimming we thought it would not be best to go in, and then as the boat had just gone up the watchman would not be back until the boat came back. As we neared a long dock we thought we would go in along side of that. We had not been in long, however, ^{when} before the boat was within shooting distance of us before we were aware of it. To get out of the water and attempt to dress was useless for we would only be exposing ourselves unnecessarily, so we thought we would get behind the boat, as the steam-boat passed she threw the water in such a high roll that we were compelled to leave go of our boat - as the roller struck me it threw me about two feet out of the water or at least it seemed so. The steam-boat passed by so quickly that the watchman who was behind

did not see us. We spent the rest of the afternoon on the water, we sang patriotic songs, waved our handkerchiefs or flirted as it is called ^{with} some fair young girls who were with another party on the shore. We ^{were} all on shore at the appointed time, and before long the boat came along, we got on board, ^{and} arrived in New York at about seven O'clock all very well contented with our day's pleasure. No accidents of any account happened. The way I came to write this description of our last year's excursion was that I heard some boys talking about getting up a petition for an excursion for this year. All I ^{have to} say is get it up and if the majority of the boys agree to go Mr. Marshall I think will give his consent. I think he enjoyed it himself a little last year if I am not mistaken. We might as well have one sociable day before the closing of school for vacation.

4 Leav's

June 2nd, 1863

Alfred. Tweed

June 2nd 1863

A. Tweed

Boy

Exercise

Composition

Each year's Excursion

Our

Revenge.

How many there are who are always seeking revenge upon somebody whom they say has wronged them. What deadly revenge have our soldiers upon their enemies; it is revenge for their beloved flag, and this once glorious Union under which they have been ^{nurtured} fostered and brought up. Revenge is often the cause of great trouble and in many cases is the cause of death. A man gets irritated with another and wants to have a duel, or something else his companion sees he is in a passion and leaves him. The other man says, while his companion is still in sight, "I will have revenge upon that man if it costs me my life." He waits until some favorable time when no one is near; he sees his antagonist coming; he secretes himself in some ^{obscure} observed place, and when his enemy passes by pounces out upon him like a lion, and in his haste draws a pistol, and shoots him; he sees him fall; he looks to see if anybody is near; he stoops over the man that he has unconsciously murdered; he sees life is extinct; he flees; is pursued; caught; tried; convicted of ^{murder} man-slaughter, and sentenced to be hung. There are several different ways of taking revenge upon a person, namely: by cheating him, treating him coolly, and serving mean tricks upon him. Dumb animals also take revenge upon human beings who treat them cruelly. A dog, for instance, if you hit him with a stick and bother him, will attack you sometime when you are not armed and

be very likely to bite you. It is not very proper to
bother a buck goat for he will be very apt to
attack you with his horns at some moment
when you are not watching him. Would it
~~would~~ not be much better ~~to~~ if a person wrong-
ed you to reason with ^{him} rather than to take
his life, and if you are not caught, be subject
to troubles all your life. You cannot murder a
man even in self-defence without seeing him
in ^{your} dreams, and at last ^{it} will be ^{the} cause of your
death. So, reason with a man rather than
take revenge upon him.

4

Tha Composition

Exercise

By
A. Ince

Tha
Composition
Exercise

June 2nd 1863

4

Little faults.

A young person is known to have commenced at stealing pins, ^{and progressed in crime} until at last he has been hung for murder. When he first went to school he used to steal pins from his school-mates, then he ^{stole} ~~stole~~ leaves out of their books. When he left school he would stand on corners, and when he got a chance he would steal apples and anything he could get hold of. He then got in a party of young men and they induced him to go off with them, and steal everything they could ~~get~~ ^{find} hold of. While travelling through a very rocky country they saw a rabbit and chased him, and in so doing discovered a hole about large enough for a large sized man to crawl through, as they were looking for some place to stow their spoils, and ~~to~~ ^{to} which they might retreat. They appointed a leader whom all the rest, ^{there} ~~they~~ were four of them, were compelled to obey; he appointed this young person ~~to~~ ^{to} whom my composition refers and another ~~were appointed~~ to go through this hole and see if it was large enough for their use. They took a light with them and returned in about one half hour. As the place extended back about twenty-feet and after you have crawled about two-feet in the place is about fifteen-feet wide and seven-feet high. They spent about three hours in fixing up their new retreat. They then make all the thefts they can. While this young man is breaking into a house he is caught, he shoots the man who catches hold of him; he is ~~caught~~ ^{arrested} while trying

to secret himself in some woods. He is sentenced to be hung in two weeks; he makes his escape from prison by night, commits a high way robbery, murders another man, he is caught again the same day that he was to be hung is brought to prison and hung ⁱⁿ the ~~same~~ afternoon. Just before he was hung, he warned all young men to keep out of bad company, and not to steal ~~not~~ even the least thing, not to be induced by men to leave home and ~~live~~ ^{lead} the life of a villian

3

Extra Composition

Exercise.

A. Ince

Q

June 27th 1863.

By A. Ince.

Exercise.

Composition

Extra

Little Snail.

The Murderer.

In the dead of night when all are in the embrace of sweet sleep this seeker of human beings blood ~~lays~~^{lies} in wait for some favorable opportunity. He knows his victim's course-time has ~~learned~~^{taught} him that. He secrets himself where he can see every body that passes, but nobody sees him. With pistol and dagger ready for instant use he waits the coming of his victim. The night is dark, thick clouds fly hurriedly across the heavens, the moon can now and then be traced in the ~~heavens~~^{sky}, as the clouds frequently allow it to peep forth and cast its silvery beams on the trees that are heavy with dew. A step is heard - see how close the coward grasps his pistol - it proves not to be the man ^{after} whose life he is thirsting after. Night after night he ~~tries~~^{tries} to catch his enemy but does not succeed. At last tired of waiting for him, he resolves to secret himself in his room, and remain there until midnight and then to murder him in his own bed. He picks the lock of the front door while the ~~folks~~^{family} are at supper, secrets himself in the second story. At ten O'clock he hears somebody open the door and enter the room; a lamp is lighted, he discovers that it is his enemy, and that he is alone. The light is blown out and the man that gets into his bed little thinks that his most deadly enemy is so close to him and seeking to take his life ere he shall see another morning's sun. At twelve O'clock ~~he~~^{the murdering} rises from his lurking place, applies a light to his dark

latein and gives two plunges deep into the
 bosom of his innocent victim; they pierce the
 heart and the deed is complete. The murder-
 rer then searches his room, carries ^{every} thing
^{that might give evidence to connect him} of his, and makes his escape from the house.
 Let us turn for a few moments to the excite-
 ment that prevails in that house the next
 morning. How must his mother and father
^{feel} when they saw ^{ee} their only son ^{lay} welter-
 ing in his blood. What must have been their
 fears for fear of another attack! The villian
 that had murdered ^{him} in his haste to leave
 the house had dropped his handkerchief;
 on it was marked his name. This was sent
 to the station house and two or three detec-
 tives were set after him. The murderer was
 not caught until two weeks after his victim
 had been laid in the ground. He is tried,
 found guilty, and sentenced to be hung.
 What must be his agony while in prison!
 what visions must have come before him and
 tortured him in his sleep! The day of execution
 comes, he is led forth, ^{he} mounts the gallows
 and looks at the beautiful heavens for the
 last time. Such is the end of a man who
 willfully murders another.

The Murderer
 Extra
 Composition
 Excuse
 By A. Tweed
 June 3rd 1863
 Extra Composition
 A. Tweed
 4
 June 3rd 1863

Death.

What a glorious thing is death to those who are prepared for the next world, and how sad and dangerous to those who are not prepared! Death has cut many a family down to mere nothing in comparison to what it was ^{at} first. Some households have not been visited by it at all, but they do not know at what moment one of them may be taken away. Death comes at all times; therefore, be ready at all times to obey its calling. But last week a young boy who lived but a short ~~way~~ ^{distance} from me was running and playing; he stumbled right at his father's door; said he did not feel very well, retired early; and from that couch he never rose again; for the next day his spirit wended its way to heaven. His parents ^{grieved} ~~grieved~~ very much at his loss but he ^{is} ~~was~~ happier now than when on earth. We all know how mournful it is to die; but how mournful must our feelings be especially when we see a little child, who had been wont to cast gleams of sunshine around us by its playfulness and its sweet and innocent talk; and, in our moments of pain and sorrow, was one means of joy, suddenly snatched from us by the ruthless hand of Death. The departure of an older friend from the family circle, may long be mourned; but when the idol of our heart is taken, there is a spot touched that knows no healing. When such a one is taken away,

we feel ourselves smitten by God. But when we see a little one called thus early away from among us; when we see the silvered cord is loosed, we must know our loss is heaven's gain; for the little priceless jewel goes to shine brighter in this crown and but return from whence it came to gladden us. Dr. Price in one of his sermons on Death says "There is no death for those that sleep in Jesus." Then "Watch and pray for you know not at ^{what} time the keeper may come." to call you to a blessed and a happy home above.

June 7th 1863. A. D. Weed
H

Death
in Syria
Composition
Barcel
June 7th 1863
A. D. Weed
292 Henry
Shel
Lamm
A. D. Weed

Dreams.

Dreams are things which we imagine we see in sleep. Dreams are a pleasure and a comfort to some, to others a mystery and torture. A man who works hard in his shop all day and earns his money honestly comes home in the evening tired, retires early, and if he dreams his dream are a comfort to him, provided he don't have the Night-mare or see Ghosts. A very rich merchant comes home, eats a ~~very~~ costly supper, drinks wine and then retires. He ~~lays~~^{lies} on his bed and thinks of his money and the riches he has stowed away for his comfort; he falls asleep; he dreams that his house is infested ~~by~~^{with} robbers, that one has got him by the throat and the others are searching his drawers, ransacking his bureau; he tries to halloo but his voice will not come forth; he awakes trembling, gets up and tries his door, and then retires. The robber's sleep, no doubt, is flooded with dreams and culling up of a great many robberies that he has committed and his narrow escapes. The murderer dreams that he sees the form of his victim hurling an ax over his head and just about to make the fatal plunge of the dagger at him. He dreams that he is caught in one of his depredations, cast into prison, and he can see the gallows on which he is to be hung. He wakes thinking he is on the gallows, walks the floor all the rest of the night for a little comfort. The miser can see thieves ransacking his chests which

are stored with savings of the past twenty years; as he wakes, he hears the window shake, he silently searches every corner and examines his chests, but seeing all is right—he retires again. Some people's sleep is disturbed by many ugly dreams; others are not bothered with dreams more than once a month. I had a short dream last night, it was that I was awake chased all around the house by the master of the lower regions (or in common expression, the devil) and that, as I tried to get out of a door, he caught me but I managed to get away from him and ran straight for the water, and as I came to the water he gave me a push which sent me tumbling into the rolling billows of East river and jumped in after me— at this moment I awoke and could not believe that I was in my ^{own room} until a long time after—“such terrible impression made my dream.”

Exercise Composition
June 2nd 1863.
Alfred Tweed

4

Dreams
Exercise Composition
By
Alfred Tweed
June 11th 1863

Mistakes.

It is by mistakes that we learn. What would be the use of having schools if we never made mistakes? We go to school to have those mistakes corrected. Our smartest men sometimes make mistakes. A boy that laughs at another in school while reciting, is worse than the one that misses. Perhaps a boy makes a very ridiculous mistake or one that he has been corrected in a great number of times - he must be expected to be laughed at then. If there were no mistakes made in our language, they could be made no improvements. If no mistakes were made, if a man ^{was} robbed or murdered, we could go and point the man out who committed the depredation. The banks could easily do away with most of their clerks, if mistakes were never made. If in the present war we could appoint a commander in ^{chief} general who could get along without making mistakes, what a glorious thing it would be! If it were not for mistakes what improvements could be ^{made} in modern times! Our ships that modern times have made such improvements on were all modeled in a more suitable manner; all these improvements were made by mistakes that were made ~~some~~ ^{before} years ago. Then do not be discouraged if you make a few mistakes, for the more mistakes you make the more you know after you have been corrected.

3 heads

Copy. Thos. S. W. J. T. Free.

Mistakes
An Extra
Composition

A. Treed
June 5th 1863

3

Gambling

What is more ruinous to the young than this vile and wicked practice? The youth prefers to pass his evenings in the bar-room playing some gambling game rather than to stay at home reading useful books or spending his evenings with respectable persons. It is true, indeed, he spends his evenings with gentlemen, with respectable gentlemen! Oh no! nothing but low, mean, contemptible class-pickpockets, thieves, takers of God's name in vain, such are not the ^{sort} ones for a young man coming out of a christian family to associate with. He goes from under his father's christian roof at the age of twenty-one; he gets acquainted with the class that generally infest the corners of our streets from morning till late at night insulting every respectable person that passes by, gets into their habits and customs. As he has taken the first step to ruin it is easier to step lower, so he visits the gambling saloon occasionally; he wins some money; the next time he goes he wins some more. One night he goes into the saloon with fifty dollars in his pocket; he gets very much intoxicated and when he comes to the next morning he finds himself very ~~much~~ ^{well} enclosed up in a little room which he afterwards proves to be a cell; he puts his hand into his pocket, his money is gone. He is let out of his close

confinement. He visits the same place the next night, gambles away all he has and runs in debt for which he is cast into prison. His parents by grief sink gradually into the grave. Thus you see what a miserable end you will come to by gambling.

A. Tread. June 8th 1863.

Gambling
Debauchery
Impiety
June 8th 1863

The Life of Man.

The life of man is likened unto the ^{the} seasons of the year. Spring is compared to youth shooting forth in innocence pure and untainted, looking fresh and green and spreading happiness all around, beautiful to gaze upon, as it takes its first steps and utters its first words. Summer is compared to manhood the youth which was but a bud before is now a full flower and in its full bloom, but worms gather around it eat it up and thus turn it from its pure course. Winter is likened unto old age; the flower that was but a short time ^{ago} in full bloom is now seen to wither and drop its leaves one by one, so it is with the old man as he grows older he becomes weaker and weaker until at last he sinks gradually into the grave. How clearly do fruit trees of all kinds compare with the life of men. You see an apple tree loaded down with apples, when they first begin to grow in summer they look pure and bright. But do they all continue to ripen in this way and become food for man? No, some of them are eaten up by worms and fall to the earth when they are but yet small; others are not touched by the worms until after they are very nearly fit to eat. So then also would I compare the different lives that are led by different men. The first go out into the world and run straight for the path of destruction; the second are checked in by their faithful parents and

kept for a short time from the wickedness
of the world, but after those parents have
passed away allow Satan to ^{get} have control
over them. The third and last keep steady
in the path of righteousness all their ^{life} and
become an ornament and a good to
those around them.

June 8th 1863. A. Tweed. 6

The
Life of Mary
Anna
Tweed
June 8th 1863

Mistakes.

It is by mistakes that we learn. What would be the use of having schools if we never made mistakes? We go to school to have those mistakes corrected. Our smartest men sometimes make mistakes. A boy that laughs at another in school while reciting, is worse than the boy that misses. Perhaps a boy makes a very ridiculous mistake or one he has been corrected in a great number of times— he must ^{then} expect to be laughed at ~~then~~. If there were no mistakes made in our language no improvements could be made. If no mistakes were made, and a man ~~were~~ robbed or murdered we could point out the person who committed the ~~degradation~~ ^{crime}. The banks could easily do away with most of their clerks, if mistakes ~~were never made~~ ^{occurred}. If in the present war we could appoint a commander in chief who could get along without making mistakes, what a glorious thing it would be! If it were not for mistakes what ~~improvements~~ ^{advancement} could be ~~made~~ ^{attained} in modern times? Our ships ^{in which} ~~that~~ modern times have made such improvements, ~~that~~ were all ^{made} ~~modeled~~ in a more suitable manner— all these improvements were ^{learned} ~~made~~ ^{from} mistakes that were made years before. Then do not be discouraged if you make a few mistakes; for the more mistakes you make, the more you know after you have been corrected.

A. Tweed (4 heads)

Mistakes
An Extra
Composition

By A. Tweed
June 11th, 1863

H

Home.

What spot on earth is more dear to a person than his home? The man from his infancy is taught to love his home. What is it that a true parent yearns for when he is ⁱⁿ some distant land? It is to see his family once more seated all around their table at home talking together of the events that have taken place ^{during the separation} ~~happening~~. The industrious man who has to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow in order that he may provide for his family that depend upon him solely for their food, comes home and spends the rest of his evening ^{at home} with his family. If he does not think home a comfort, who does? Some men prefer wandering off in foreign countries and taking up their abode where ever they chance to fall ^{to be} ~~in~~ (luckily), rather than to have a comfortable home where they may enjoy the comforts of life. Others are always at home except when business interferes. What is more pleasant, ^{on} ~~if~~ a cold stormy winter's night, when the wind blows furiously and the white flakes of snow are falling thick and fast, ^{than} ~~to~~ see a family seated around a large fire playing games that all can join in, talking and enjoying themselves as much as possible; while seated nearer the lamp are the mother and father watching with earnestness the movements of their tender care? How an aged person will talk of the time when they were children, point out to

the lawn upon which they played with
many dear friends that have passed away,
and show you the oak that many a time
has shaded ~~them~~ ^{him} from the scorching
rays of the sun, and on yonder slope
the place where his home was once. He
describes to you his dear parents that were
carried from his sight, by death, away to
a blessed abode above. The tears start in
his eyes as he thinks of all these things
that have passed away never to return.
He feels "like the last rose of summer left
blooming alone, all his companions are faded
and gone" — but he soon will follow in
their foot-steps. "Come sweet Home there's
no place like Home".

June 11th, 1863 A. Tread.
6 heads

Home
An Obituary
By
A. Tread
June 11th 1863
6

Vacation

With what earnestness does the school boy look forth to this long-wished-for time, when he may be at ease to roam all day in the open air, and not compelled to be penned up in a small room and made to study.

How exceedingly slow the last three weeks roll away, or at least seem to. The school boy's thoughts roam back to last vacation; he thinks of what amusements he had last vacation, and how he can pass this one in a profitable way. The schools in the city

generally have speaking, composition reading and distributing prizes the day before school ^{dismisses}. This is a happy day for all boys,

for then those boys who rank highest receive their rewards. Very few there are who try for a prize for the value of it, but the name of ranking highest is the thing they aim at. The first two or three weeks of vacation

the days seem very long, if you have not some way to employ yourself. It is better to study an hour or so every day in vacation, unless you have something else

^{in which} to employ your time. For too much pleasure, too much leisure and ease, would be the cause of your ruination; you would become so after a while that you would be too lazy to go to school when it again opened. When you have privileges opened to you do ~~not~~ take advantage of those privileges, lest next time they may not be

opened to you so freely. A great many scholars ~~want~~ spend their vacation in the country far away from the heat and dust of the city. Others travel all around stopping at ^{various} places a short time. Others again, who have been brought low by poverty, work in vacation in order that they may collect money enough together to buy themselves a suit of clothes ~~in order~~ ^{so} that they may look respectable enough to go to school again when it commences. The vacation given to school boys now are the months of July & August, the two hottest months of the year.

5 heads A. Sweet
June 11th, 1863

Vacation
John Debra
Compensation
B. J.
Ed. Sweet
June 11th 1863
5

The Miser.

What a mean close and stingy person is the miser! How he watches his money that is stowed away and does not let a day pass without counting it over and over again! He is despised and shunned by all except those who lead a ^{life} similar life to his. You may see them sometimes going around the streets of our cities some picking up rags others peddling straw with a poor miserable horse hardly able to draw the load behind him. To see them you would suppose they were poor miserable persons with hardly money enough to supply their bodies with food; but this is not the case; they have riches enough stowed away, perhaps, to keep them the rest of their lives in a fashionable hotel. What enjoyment has the miser? he never goes into ~~to~~ company, never goes to any place of amusement; never travels, nor ~~never~~ does anything year in and year out but watch his stored up treasures. Can such a man be happy? No indeed. If a man wishes to be happy he must conform ^{to} the rules of society. The miser is like the rich man who stores up and great many riches and dies the next day. He little thinks his life is as a flower and that he may be taken away at any moment and "as he brought nothing into this world he can carry nothing out." What use is money if it is not to spend and to use for the necessities of life? Wherefore ^{then} do men store it up thereby breaking God's commandments? When men become very rich they are pretty nearly as bad

as misers; they do not give as much as
the hardworking man does for charitable
purposes, that is in proportion to their means.
What comfort can a miser have? I am sure
his sleep is more or less disturbed by fright-
ful visions of murderers and ghosts and
cheives searching for his secreted treasures
and standing over him ready to slay him
the first word he utters. His life, therefore, can-
not be any more than a life of vexation and
torment.

6 Composition
June 13th 1863 By A. Freed

The Miser
A Composition
By
A. Freed
June 13th 1863

The Thief

What a contemptible, sneaking, individual is a ^{ie} thief who plunders other men's goods for no cause at all but that he is too mean to obtain a living in any other way! ^{Thieves} ~~Thieves~~ are very numerous in the city of New York at present. Hardly a ^{day} ~~night~~ passes without ^{our} ~~we~~ reading ~~the next morning~~ an account of one and sometimes two ~~and~~ three robberies that have been committed the preceding night. Sometimes they set fire to a house and burn its inmates out. What an unfeeling thing it is to set fire to a man's house depriving him of the comforts that have been the fruits of many hard working hours! The thief generally lurks about the house which he intends to rob two or three nights before he begins his work; all this time he is watching the family, finding out how many ^{or} ~~they~~ are, and who they are; watching what time the male portion of the family are away, and what ^{day} ~~time~~ at home. He enters the upper street door while the family are all down stairs eating their supper. By means of false keys that he has, he opens closets and draws. As he is afraid the family will hear him; he secrets himself in some safe corner and delays his searching until after all the members of the family have retired. He then comes carefully forth commences to search again—he hears a noise, he sneaks back to his corner again, but thinking it is mere imagination, he again commences

his theft. Having procured enough booty, he proceeds to leave the premises; he is just within three or four feet of the door when his retreat is cut off by the forms of two men standing in an upright position. One of them makes a movement to catch hold of him he drops his plunder and starts to run but is soon overtaken and ^{his pursuers} being convinced that he is a robber, he is cast into prison for one and perhaps two years. But this is not always the case; some of them have been known to commit robberies two and three years without being caught, but when they are caught they have all the more to answer for.

4 heads An Extra
Composition.

By

June 14th, 1863.

A Tweed.

The Thief
An Extra
Composition
By
A. Tweed
June 14th, 1863

Birds.

Birds are choirs sent from above to fill the air with their sweet strains of music and to make everything seem joyous and pleasant. Birds may be heard from the first of Spring until the last of October singing continually. The birds of America are very numerous; as you are all very well acquainted with the different species I will not attempt to name them, lest by ignorance I should happen to leave out some of the most noted. But I intend to name a few as they come in my mind. The canary is regarded by competent judges as being the first in singing; the majority of them are at present brought from Germany in small willow cages. Their color is yellow, tipped on the tail, sometimes, with little black spots. They require to be kept very carefully and never to be handled unless they become very tame. The yellow-bird is a bird somewhat similar to the one just mentioned. Its color in spring is dark and by the last of Summer is a very brilliant yellow. Its song is not unlike that of the canary, but is not so sweet and continuous. Some young boys think that they are not doing wrong when they trap these beautiful singers. I neglected to say under the ~~name~~ ^{head of} the canaries that some people think that it is wicked to keep canaries ^{ies} penned up in such small a compass. I argue in a different way - if the birds are ^{caught} wild and put into cages it is just the same as depriving a

man of his liberties; but when they are hatched and brought up in a confined room or cage they ~~do~~^{know} not the pleasures of their wild brothers and sisters but are just as happy in their little cage as if they were hopping from tree to tree. But let me inform such boys that they are greatly mistaken on that subject. They would not like to be shut up in a room away from all play and amusement. When they trap these wild birds they are doing the same thing that ^{which} they would be very sorry if the same thing were done to them. If they would only remember the saying of the Bible "Do unto others (referring to man and beast) as you would they should do unto you", how much better would they get along in the world! As time will not admit I will not attempt to describe any other than the two ^{to which} ~~that~~ I have not given more than half ^{the attention} they deserve. What is more beautiful, in the country, in summer than to rise up early, take your seat under the shady boughs of some large tree, and listen to the numerous birds, throwing up their praises ^{as it were} to the Almighty ~~as it were~~ for their protection through the past night. How happy and contented they look as they hop from limb to limb with perfect ease.

4

A. Tweed

Extra Composition

June 16th 1863.

The Fifth Commandment:

What an important commandment is the fifth to the young! What a lessonth is to the young from the moment they come into life ^{until} they reach the age of twenty-one years! ^{and all their existence} Honor thy father and mother, that thy days may be long, ^{upon the earth} in which the Lord thy God ^{gives thee} dwelleth. These words may be found in the twentieth chapter of Exodus and the twelfth verse. This commandment is disregarded by a great many. What did God hand this commandment down to be proclaimed to all the world, ^{for} if it was not right he would not have so done, ^{it} to be thrown aside by every one? No, indeed, but to be obeyed. What boy has ever grown up to be a good, honest, and faithful man that did not first obey his parents? Most of the men who commit burglaries and murders are the ones that did not have any regard for their parents ^{and} did not comply with their teachings when young. Do you suppose that George Washington "the father of our happy country" never obeyed his parents? No indeed, he was upright, honest and faithful to his parents, obeying their commands. It is not supposed that a person could grow up from infancy to manhood without disobeying his parents once, for no such an individual was ever heard of. (or least I never heard of such) What I mean by disobedience is a continual ^{disregard} throwing ~~aside~~ of your superiors' advices and commands. A boy may disobey his parents once or twice in a great while, not for the desire

of disobeying them as by carelessness or thought-
lessness; in such a case I think he could
~~smooth over~~^{atone for} that sin by reforming him-
self and being more careful the next time.
Then do not disregard the commands of God
if you wish to have eternal life hereafter

June 17th 1863

3 Heads.

A Word
Extra Compensation

The
Tenth Commandment

An Obedient

Compensation

By

A Word

June 17th 1863

3

Sleep.

What is more refreshing than sleep? To be clasped in the folds of god Morpheus? To be passing the dreary hours of night away in sweet, quiet, and peaceful slumber? The man who has to work hard all day for food for his family comes home tired, and after partaking of a scanty meal retires to his room ^{lies} down upon his couch, and before many minutes knows nothing. On the other hand the rich man comes home, eats a costly meal, retires late and does not fall asleep in ~~some time~~ ^{hours perhaps}. He is awakened two or three times by visions which come before his sight, and the next morning does not feel any better than when he went to bed, his sleep does not refresh him, because he is kept awake by these ugly dreams. People require a certain time for sleep in order that they may be able to perform the labors that is allotted to them in this life. A great many people do not retire until the late hour of twelve o'clock. Those that do so generally sleep until a late hour the next morning. A person that deprives himself of sleep when young feels it in the way of aching pains, severe headaches and a bad health when he becomes old. Sleep is one of the gifts of nature and if we violate it we must expect to suffer the consequences; for we cannot violate any of the duties of nature and enjoy good health. God has given us the night that

we may enjoy rest and we must conform to this rule. Young persons should be in bed at ~~eleven~~^{ten} o'clock; if earlier better, if later injurious. Early to bed, and early to rise, makes a person good, healthy, and wise."

Extra

4 hrs

Composition

June 19th 1863.

(head)

Sheet
Extra

Composition

A. D. 1863

June 19th 1863

X

Union!

In union there is strength. A large rope is very strong and will often lift very heavy bodies without breaking, but take a single ^{strand} ~~strand~~ that helps ^{to} form this rope and it is easily broken. Thus you see by the union of these small ^{pieces} in one large coil there is union, and consequently ~~there~~ ^{there} is strength. Is not a party of men stronger, and more able to resist against the attack of some plunderer than one alone? Do they not join together and thereby become stronger? United States was so called because the North and South were united together as one, as sister, and brother. Oh! ~~but~~ ^{that} that once happy union could have been held up and preserved! that; that union of feeling and regard could have been kept warm in the bosom of this once happy land! When the North and South were united what ^{fear} did they feel of an intruder or a foreign government ever daring to set up their form of government on the soil of any of the states of the Union? If they did, North and South would without any delay rise up in one mass and drive the intruder from their soil. But now that once happy union is broken, North and South have declared war against each other; it is like making brother fight against brother. If now some strong nation should rise against either one of the ~~pro~~ ^{pro}, it would cause great trouble, and perhaps ^{be} the cause

forever
of breaking up the Union of the North and
South. How much better off ^{we} were when
united, than now. Then the North received
from the South cotton, sugar and several
articles which ^{did} not abound in the North-
ern states. The South in turn received from
the North such provisions, and articles which
did not grow there. God grant that I may
yet live to see the sun in heaven shining
again on a glorious and honorable union
of North and South. Not liberty first, and
union afterwards but "Liberty and union,
now and for ever, one and inseparable."
Let that be the sentiments of every true Amer-
ican and nothing else.

Extra Composition
By
June 19th 1863 A. Freed

Union
Extra
Composition
By A. Freed
June 19th 1863

The intemperate Man.

The intemperate man begins his disgraceful end, first by going out evenings, stopping in a bar-room in ~~company~~ ^{company} with two or three young persons; ~~who~~ ^{they} ask him to take a drink, ~~he~~ ^{he} refuses - they urge him - he drinks - the first glass is "pretty good," he says; he drinks another, every time he drinks he wants to drink more. The next evening he goes out he meets a friend who asks him to take a walk, and then after they have taken a short walk they spend the rest of the evening in the bar-room, gambling, drinking, and swearing. As he is to be married in a short time he is persuaded by his parents to reform from his wicked practices. He is married; for two years he shuns the company of his intemperate associates, and leads a happy life a comfort to his wife and family. Satan again gets the upperhand of him, and he is again an habitual visitor of the bar-room. His evenings, instead of being spent at home with his family, are spent in company with his low crowd.

You may see him sitting on a chair with his feet up on some near table hardly able to hold his head up from the effects of intoxicating liquor. He goes home at all times of night, entering the house he pours out a multitude of oaths upon his heart-broken wife, and does not cease to swear until he is wrapt in sleep. His wife asks him for money for the support of his family; he has none, he has spent it ~~the~~ ^{the night} before for poison for the body. And thus he keeps on until his furniture and all

that he has are taken to pay the bill that
he has run up ^{for} liquor. At last his family are
required to take refuge in the poor house, or
depend altogether upon the charity of their
friends. The man soon becomes crazy by so
much drink, and at last by an attack of
delirium ~~terrens~~ ^{terrens} is required to go to the
asylum, and die a victim to intemperance.
How much better would it have been for that
man if he had stayed at home evening, when
young instead of gambling his money and
life away.

Extra Composition
Jan 2^d 1863
A. Ineed

H

The
Intemperate Man
Extra
Composition
By A. Ineed
Jan 2^d 1863

7

Rain

What is more beneficial to the earth and to man than rain? If it ~~was~~^{were} not for rain how could this vast world prosper? It is rain that makes food for man ^{and} beast, sprouts forth and grow. Dry season crops are not as good as when the season is visited by frequent and moderate storms or rains as they are generally called. Rain helps form the brooks which go babbling along and join other brooks until at last it swells its size to some small river which is turned to use by turning a large wheel which causes a machinery to be put in motion. This is called a mill. This mill grinds the wheat into flour with which bread is made for food for the surrounding inhabitants. What is more pleasant on a hot sultry day than a short rain? how pleasantly it sounds as it comes pattering down through the leaves of some thick-foliated tree! how it refreshes the air, and cools the brow of some hard working man! If it were not for rain how could the people of this world live? There would be no water; the springs would dry up; the waters would be drunk up by the thirsty earth, and all things would ~~dry up~~ wither, and die. Then if we make an appointment to ~~make~~ a visit to some friend's house and be prevented from so doing let us not

grumble and find fault, for God doeth
no thing except ~~the~~ has some good end
for so doing; but let us postpone our visit
and give thanks unto God for supplying
us with the necessities of a comfortable
life.

Extra

6 Lead

Composition

A. Freed

June 29th 1863.

Plaint
Extra

Composition

By A. Freed

June 19th 1863

War.

What a terrible thing is war! What desolation and ruin it spreads on all sides! Families are deprived of some of their once happy circle; houses, farms, and lands are brought to ruin. In fact every thing is affected more or less by this terrible monster. Who would ever ^{have} thought that this once united North and South should rise up against each other and declare cruel and bloody war? And for what reason? The reason they give is that they say that a certain political party called the Abolitionists seek to rob ^{them} of the slave which is their property and in rising up against the North they think they are doing right; in their view of ~~the idea~~ they are fighting for their homes and property. What man in such a case would not fight with true zeal and ~~in the trust~~ ^{ing in} of God Almighty hope to drive the invader from his soil? But this is not the subject under consideration. What are the horrors of war? They are too numerous to mention. What a pitiful sight it is to see the dead, wounded, and mangled soldiers, that are brought from ~~some~~ ^{some} battle field, as they ~~lie~~ ^{lie} some dead, some suffering with intense pain, others from weakness unable to do anything. How sad it is to look upon some beautiful forest thickly set with trees and see those trees broken, rooted up, and deprived of all their once green foliage, which affor-

ded shelter for man and beast! or to look
upon the ruins of some old house which
has been the home and only comfort of
some aged farmer and his rustic circle!
All these things cruel War has no regard
for, but sweeps ruin on all sides.

5 heads Celia
Composition

June 19th 1863

A. S. Freed

Wm
Celia

Composition

A. S. Freed

June 19th 1863

5-

Morning.

How beautiful is the morning! it is the pleasantest part of the day. People in the city do not derive as much benefit from it, as those in the country. If in the city you should rise up early every morning, you would not see anything, but a few men going to work, this you soon would get tired of. If in the country, on the other hand, you should rise up early, it would be very beneficial to you, as ^{well as} pleasing. You might go to some high hill, see the sun rise in all his glory, and enjoy a cool breeze. You might sit and watch the farmer as he drives his cows to pasture, or you might see him with horses ^{at} work early plowing up his ground, so that he can sow seed; or you may see him as he carts his hay and grain into the barn. While the eyes are thus delighted the ears are no less pleased, for you may hear the voices of different birds, all mingled together in harmonious strains; the bleating of the lambs, the lowing of the cow, the noisy brook as it goes babbling by in all its glee, the horn, summoning you to come to breakfast, and many others mingled together, these all in one sweet accord reach the ear and fill each pause the whispering wind doth make.

Extra Composition. (3 heads)
Jan 22nd 1868. A. Ince

Morning
An^o
Extra
Composition
By A. Tweed

June 22nd 1863

3

Spelling.

Spelling is a very useful study and one that should be pursued by every scholar with undivided attention. What boy has ever made a man of any account ~~but~~ ^{unless} ~~that~~ has studied spelling very carefully. A man in business writes letters, bills, or notices to his customers; he must know how to spell in order that his correspondence may be readily understood by them. A young man just going out into life, if at first ~~he~~ ^{he} proves to be totally ignorant of spelling, how can he get along in life he will lose situations and not be able to get any higher in business than to run errands. He cannot read papers understandingly nor cannot ^{he} ~~do~~ anything but lead a low degraded life. Some of the richest men in New York forty years of age cannot spell as correctly as the little son of a poor man who is but twelve. A man who is ignorant and not ~~much~~ ^{good} of a speller will make all kinds of mistakes, for instance, he should want a box of ant powder, and should send his little boy with a strip of paper requesting him to send a box of aunt powder to him. What would the druggist think? why he would say that man must be very ignorant. If a man is not a correct speller he will let his ignorance out himself sometime when he thinketh not. Then do not neglect

this important study. Improve your time
while you have the opportunity, lest you be
deprived of that opportunity with but
little notice.

One head

Extra Composition

June 22nd 1863 J. A. Wood

Pay ² more attention to punctuation.
Correct and copy.

Shelling
Am. Extra
Composition
J. A. Wood
June 22nd 1863
2 copies

Truth.

If you wish to become a man honored, and respected by all you should at all times have honesty, and a strict regard for truth, and keep them steadily in view through all your life. Remember that the boy makes the man, that is, the life the boy leads will be the one that he will lead when he becomes a man; this is ~~most~~ generally the case, although some exceptions may be made, as in all things there are. The boy tells his first falsehood; he is not discovered; he thinks he will try it again. So we will suppose that he steals some money from his employer, he asks him if he has taken any money out of his drawer. he says, "No sir," Oh! ~~but~~ that he would ^{think} for one moment, reflect over and ~~think~~ ^{consider} that he had disobeyed one of God's commandments, and deceived his employer. As he is not caught in his wicked untruths he repeats ~~them~~ until at last no confidence can be placed in him and he loses his situation. Oh! with what sorrow will he look back, ~~when~~ when he is far advanced in the stage of life, upon that day when by some wicked thought he wilfully told the first lie. When a person is caught telling a lie he is ~~not~~ never believed by others who know ^{of his practice}. If anything has happened and he says he knows ~~not anything~~ respecting it, how can his

accusers know whether to take his word or not? He has deceived them once; and who can tell but that he will do it again? ^{Thus} ~~And~~ suspicion rests upon him, whether he ^{do wrong} ~~did~~ or not. To avoid such suspicions you should always keep from doing wrong, and always be truthful, and honest in all your doings, especially for others. Then remember, that if you are tempted to tell a falsehood, to think twice before you speak once. And do not forget that, "Honesty is the best policy," at all times and in all places.

June 20th 1863

Ortha Compositions

A. Sweet

2 heads!

Write more cautiously, and punctuate.

South.

Am. Co.

Co. Co.

Composition

By

A. Sweet

June 20th 1863

Hannah Coe. D. S. N. Side

Spring

Spring is the first season of the year. It is then that the snow which has laid for some time begins to disappear and beneath it the green grass peeks up, its head then you may hear the brook babbling noisily lessly ~~apart~~ leaping ^{forth in its} ~~from rock~~ greatest glee. Then the trees begin to bud and shoot forth ^{their} leaves and all things look happy and free. Then the birds begin to warble again and sing their sweetest strains.

The flies also that have been so quietly sleeping all winter, begin to ^{arouse from their sleep} buzz ~~apart~~ darting here and there with great ease. The fish also that have been unobserved all winter under the ice show their tiny forms of gold and add a brilliancy to the sparkling brook. It is the spring tide of another year bringing all its cares and troubles as well as its enjoyments but we must ^{bear} ~~bare~~ them all for we know that no troubles are a annoy us except what are good for our ^{and are ~~doomed~~ appointed} salvation ~~to~~ us by the Almighty above. How careless and how thankful ought we ^{to be} ~~to~~ whom he has allowed to enjoy another spring to ^{be} ~~see~~ to him for his kindnesses.

A. Truitt

I heard
Copy Yes Sir
My dear

Spring
written Apr
RB
Sheaf
L

Winter

Winter is the last season of the year, then the birds that have filled the air with their sweet strain all summer have left for a warmer climate where they live until the returning spring. Every thing looks inanimate; the trees have lost all their rich foliage; the flowers and grass are sleeping ~~on the~~ ^{and are making the slippy ~~spots~~ ^{down before them}}. The cold northern winds whistle through the trees ~~as if some one were after it~~. The ground is covered with its white mantle, and the boys have their ^{eight} skates ready for duty as soon as the weather will permit.

The river also that went babbling along so joyfully not less than ~~two~~ ^{one} month ago is all frozen in one mass of ice, and the lovers of skating are fast coming to enjoy their long looked for sport. See! how prettily she skates. "Slow nicely Mary skates" and several other remarks of the kind may be heard ~~to be said~~ ^{to be said} by anxious friends who are watching the progress with which their friends get along. Skating on deep ponds is very dangerous unless you are very careful, for you do not

know when you are apt to strike on a deceitful spot and get a cold bath. I ^{new} know of a young boy who was skating last winter. At eight O'clock he was skating on Bronx river in Westchester County at 12 O'clock he ~~was spirit~~ ^{had departed} to a better land he fell in an ~~and~~ ^{undercurrent} the tide being very strong he was carried under the ice and was not ~~taken~~ ^{not} taken out till life was extinct. So you see we can ^{not} be too careful when skating. If you want a good skate next winter just apply to Mr. Sammeyer, President of the Union Pond, and he will furnish you with a ticket ^{providing} that is, if you pay for it.

No heads N. Tweed's Copy

Composition
Exercise
No. 6

By A. Fred.

Winter

May 1883

I am so glad! It is such rest to know
That Thou hast ordain'd and appointed all,
And wilt yet order and appoint my lot.
For though so much I cannot understand,
And would not choose, has been, and yet may be,
Thou choosest, Thou performest, Thou my Lord
This is enough for me.

Co-ca-che-lunk.

Students Song, esp. 4.

1st verse

When we first came on this cam-pus
fresh men we as Greens grass now
as grave and reverend se-niors
smile we over the verdant part.

Co-ca-che-lunk-che-lunk-che-la-
ly, co-ca-che-lunk-che-lay, Co-ca-
che-lunk-che-lunk che-la-ly,
Hio chick-a-che-lunk-che-lay,
Hio chick-a-che-lunk-che-lay.

2nd verse

we have fought the fight to-geth-
er, we have strug-gled side by
side broken is the bond that held
us. We must cut our sticks and
slide; Co-ca-che-lunk-che-lunk-che-
la-ly, &c.

3rd verse

Some will go to Greece or Hart-

ford, some to chr-wick or to Rome
some to Greenland's icy mountains
more perhaps will stay at home.
co-ca-che-lunk-che-lunk-che-la-ly &c

4 verse

When we come again together vigintennial
to pass wives and children all
included wont we be an uproarious
class. co-ca-che-lunk-che-lunk-che-
la-ly; &c.

End of

Co-Ca-che-lunk
Students Song No. 4
of edited Tueds.

Co-ca-che-Coma
Students song
Note of
Alfred Tweeds.

Strength for today -



MEMORIAL LIBRARY, OGUNQUIT, ME.

Strength for today is all that we need,
As there never will be a tomorrow;
For tomorrow will prove but another today,
With its measure of joy and sorrow.

The why forecast the trials of life
With such sad and grave persistence,
And watch and wait for a crowd of ills
That as yet have no existence?

Strength for today - what a precious boon
For the earnest souls who labor,
For the willing hands that minister
For the needy friend or neighbor.

Strength for to-day - that the weary hearts
In the battle for right mail quail not,
And the eyes be dimmed with bitter tears
In their search for light mail far out.

Strength for to-day - on the down-hill track,
For the travelers near the valley
That up, far up, the other side
Ere long they may safely rally.

Strength for today - that our precious youth
May happily shun temptation -
And build from the rise to the set of
the sun,

On a strong and sure foundation.

Strength for today - in home and home,
To practice forbearance sweetly;
To scatter kind words and loving deeds,
Still trusting in God completely.

"no longer here ; she is there ; gazing, seeing,
Knowing lovingly, as the blessed only see,
and know and love. Earth has one
Angel less, and Heaven one more,
since yesterday. Already kneeling at
the throne, she has received her
Welcome, and is nesting on the bosom
of her Saviour. If human love have
power to penetrate the veil (and hath
it not?) then there are yet living here
a few who have the blessedness of
knowing that an Angel loves them"

Nathaniel Hawthorne

"There is no death!"

What seems so is transition;

This life of Mortal breath

Is but a suburb of the life Elysian

Whose portals we call Death

May 15, 1921

Longfellow

From a copy written by Aunt
Gertrude Henderson dated May 20, 1900

And I must give you up, who love you so
your face and voice have made my
home so long.

My heart can find no other words to bid you go,
My better - older ties are all too strong.

Your kindly smile has been our household sun,
Your strong right hand has been so
true and kind.

God bless you still, my best beloved one,
In life, and home, and in your chosen work.

The Recent vacation.

In Vacation the school-boy is very glad to go home and see his parents. He sees his friends and aunts and uncles and cousins, and all his friends, and so spends his vacation. He soon goes back to school to trye to learn his lessons. And then the school-boy will soon have another vacation. The boys of the Rectory School have had a vacation but now we have come back to study our lessons, and we shall soon have another vacation, and be happy to see our parents, and friends.

Alfred Thweed.

Hamden, Jan. 10, 1857.

The
Recent vacation.

No. 1.

Hamden, Jan. 10, 1894

Alfred Tweed.

Order.

Order is one of the most important laws of Nature. Without order nothing can be fully accomplished. If in a very severe battle, ^{at} the commencement of the engagement the soldiers run about and ~~do~~ ^{do} just as they pleased they soon would be defeated, and a great many of them taken prisoners; whereas if they obey orders, ^{and} if by some misfortune they do have to retreat they can do so in a body and in order, and in that manner save a great deal of life. If in a public meeting, just as a speaker was interest-^{ing} his hearers some two or three got up and interrupted him they would be commanded to ^{keep} maintain order or leave the building, so it is with every thing; order first and then we can proceed with our duties ~~without delay~~. A man in business without certain rules of Order ^{can} could not prosper. Nature exhibits order in her ways, the trees in Spring shoot forth their green leaves, in Autumn, drop them to ^{decay} rot on the soil beneath. If it ^{were} not for the rule of Order in the school room, what a disturbance there would ^{be}, those who wished to be studious would be interrupted by the confusion of the disorderly ones around him. A gentleman is always marked by the orderly and respectful conducts himself.

Be careful

For Monday

Composition
Exercise

By

Alfred Ducey

May 18th 1868

Henry Street

Grammar School

Chicago, Ill.

