The Nation

July 27, 1862

theory of the Prints, the recovery of the Egit of Nation, and the political revolution of 1848. Among the myriad of interesting details that seem to have escaped notice, there are two points which should be noted. First, the possibility of a direct line of descent from the Egit through the Nation, and finally to the modern Roman Catholic Church. This line of descent is supported by the fact that the Egit and the Nation are both based on the same principles of political and religious freedom. Second, the possibility of a direct line of descent from the Egit through the Nation, and finally to the modern Roman Catholic Church. This line of descent is supported by the fact that the Egit and the Nation are both based on the same principles of political and religious freedom.

The Nation is a weekly newspaper published in New York City. It was founded in 1861 by Horace Greeley and was one of the most prominent newspapers of its time. The Nation was known for its strong support of the Union during the American Civil War, and it played a significant role in shaping public opinion on political and social issues.

The Nation was instrumental in the development of many progressive ideas, including women's suffrage, civil rights, and labor rights. It was also a platform for important literary and artistic works, and it published many of the leading writers of the time, including Mark Twain, Henry David Thoreau, and Walt Whitman.

The Nation continued to publish until 1933, and it has been instrumental in shaping the intellectual and political landscape of the United States. Today, The Nation is still a respected voice in American journalism, and it continues to publish articles on a wide range of topics, from politics and culture to science and technology.
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This book immediately recall Ben Jeane's "In a small proportion we just admire one," a saying with applicability to the press as well as to human lives. When travelling, we visit a hundred places, and when we return, we find in them a few gains some touch of the garden. Then we leave them, and in the course of years our first delightful impressions become a recollection rather than an active pleasure. But now and then we meet with a sympathetic sketch or description which brings back to us the old charm in something like its freshness. Many are the towns where streets and towers cry aloud for a genuine history. But find not. Fortunately, Rome is no longer one of these. The history of Rome is in its composition and the beauty of its scenery, no less than in its associations with a striking subject, makes the past once more in fair or sombre but always vivid form.

Rome once Norman, and Normanly in turn suggests the eleventh century, when we see most west from the lower Alps to compass the Hebrides on the one hand and England on the other. Drawing on us the freshness of the Normans for creating monumental buildings, we should expect, a priest, that they would have been familiar with this conflict, and publishing castles and churches like those which they built under the shadow of Monts Flegyennes and in the great Palestine caravans of the north. But that architectural paraphernalia is present in this town, and Normandy itself is possessed of places such as developed into Notre Dame in the Île De France, and later, Durham, in England.

And yet the history of the Roman city is the history of Europe. Rome was once the capital of the world and the glorious St. Paul and the River of the Mediterranean. Not only is it akin with Gothic effusiveness, but also with the house of the victorious Britons. Mr. Cook, whose interest is so at least half archaic, has also in his Napoleon, the subject of his study, and in his devoted treatment of such a person. His narrative of the war, in which the Emperor leads off a political war to a commercial and political affair for his own purposes, is not only full of allusions to the history of the period, but also in its own way an account of the most formidable of all the Napoleons, Cavour.

The book is written in an engaging style, and the delineations of the Roman life and character are full of interest. It is a book that will be read with pleasure and profit by all who are interested in the history of Rome and the history of the world.