

ident M. B. Anderson, of Rochester University, says of it: "It is sound, timely, and worthy the attention of every teacher. I shall put it in our library to be bound up for reference."

*His Lectures on the Evidences of Christianity*—twelve in number—originally delivered in the University, were published a few years ago in Madison, and were well received. The *Penn Monthly* in Philadelphia, and other publications, have contained in all, eight articles translated by Dr. Carpenter from the French, conspicuous among which are Emile de Laveleye's articles on "Political Economy" and the "Future of Catholic Nations," and stories of George Sand from *Revue des Deux Mondes*.

Professor Carpenter was also a successful student of metaphysics, and published in the *Transactions* of the Wisconsin Academy of Science, Arts, and Letters, papers on the "Metaphysical Basis of Science," and on the "Philosophy of Evolution," giving a logical basis to this theory. These papers have attracted considerable attention among scholars, and were favorably noticed in the *Princeton Review*, and elsewhere. Professor Carpenter took a prominent part in the organization of the Academy, and was from its foundation until his death, one of its chief officers.

His talents were very varied, and not alone confined to literature. He had a fine taste for music, played the organ well, and also wrote original music. In 1867, he issued a little book of *Songs for the Sabbath School*, the music of which was all composed by himself, with a single exception, and the words to several of the hymns were also written by him.

But what has most contributed to Dr. Carpenter's national fame, is his excellent work in the field of Anglo-Saxon and early English, of which language, to quote his own words, he "was an enthusiastic admirer."

He was, in the broadest sense, a Teutonist, and believed that the English should sit in the high seat in our American schools, contending that English, Anglo-Saxon and sister tongues of Odinic lineage, when properly taught, are as suitable for disciplining the mind and as worthy of critical study as are the South European languages. Indeed, as an old English and Anglo-Saxon scholar, Dr. Carpenter had but few peers in this country, and he had al-