

Regency: Specifically the years , after King George III is deemed unfit to rule and his son is named Regent, to , when his son is crowned King George IV. But more broadly the period includes the reign of George IV, which ended in his death in

I once read a story about how somebody got fired from their job because of something bad they said about their boss on Facebook, forgetting that the boss was one of their Facebook friends! To make it all more embarrassing, the boss fired the person in a comment on the post! So how do you go about posting something to only a few of your Facebook friends? Well, it turns out that it is quite easy to do. Create A List Of Friends Facebook allows you to post only to certain individual friends, but it could become quite cumbersome if you want to post regularly to the same sub-set of Facebook friends. The solution is to create a Facebook List of friends that you will be posting to: Go to your Facebook and click on the Home link near the top-center of the page. A box will now open where you can enter a name for your list and select as many of your Facebook friends who will be members of the list. Enter a name, select your friends, and click on Create List. Your pre-defined, special-purpose friends list is now created. To edit a particular list later, after step 2 above, click on the name of the list. A new box will pop up where you can edit the members of the list. Post To The List Now all you do is enter your Facebook post, but before sending it, you edit your sharing options and select the list that you created in step 1: Enter your Facebook post. To the left of the Share button that would send your post , is an image of a lock, with a small down-arrow next to it. Those are your sharing options. Click on the down-arrow. The 4th option in the drop-down menu is Customize. A box will now open where you can set the privacy of your message. Enter the name of the list that your created in step 1. Then click on Save Setting. Click the Share button to send your post to the Walls for your selected friends. To summarize, to post to a selected group of Facebook friends, create a Facebook list containing your friends and then post to the list.

Chapter 2 : Lincoln's "Particular Friend" and Lincoln Biography

My Particular Friend (A Charlotte House Affair Book 1) and millions of other books are available for Amazon Kindle. Learn more Enter your mobile number or email address below and we'll send you a link to download the free Kindle App.

The Nature of Friendship Friendship essentially involves a distinctive kind of concern for your friend, a concern which might reasonably be understood as a kind of love. Philosophers from the ancient Greeks on have traditionally distinguished three notions that can properly be called love: Agape is a kind of love that does not respond to the antecedent value of its object but instead is thought to create value in the beloved; it has come through the Christian tradition to mean the sort of love God has for us persons as well as, by extension, our love for God and our love for humankind in general. Given this classification of kinds of love, philia seems to be that which is most clearly relevant to friendship though just what philia amounts to needs to be clarified in more detail. For this reason, love and friendship often get lumped together as a single topic; nonetheless, there are significant differences between them. As understood here, love is an evaluative attitude directed at particular persons as such, an attitude which we might take towards someone whether or not that love is reciprocated and whether or not we have an established relationship with her. Consequently, accounts of friendship tend to understand it not merely as a case of reciprocal love of some form together with mutual acknowledgment of this love, but as essentially involving significant interactions between the friendsâ€”as being in this sense a certain kind of relationship. Nonetheless, questions can be raised about precisely how to distinguish romantic relationships, grounded in eros, from relationships of friendship, grounded in philia, insofar as each involves significant interactions between the involved parties that stem from a kind of reciprocal love that is responsive to merit. Clearly the two differ insofar as romantic love normally has a kind of sexual involvement that friendship lacks; yet, as Thomas asks, is that enough to explain the real differences between them? Badhwar, 65â€”66 seems to think so, claiming that the sexual involvement enters into romantic love in part through a passion and yearning for physical union, whereas friendship involves instead a desire for a more psychological identification. Yet it is not clear exactly how to understand this: For further discussion, see Section 1. In philosophical discussions of friendship, it is common to follow Aristotle Nicomachean Ethics, Book VIII in distinguishing three kinds of friendship: Although it is a bit unclear how to understand these distinctions, the basic idea seems to be that pleasure, utility, and virtue are the reasons we have in these various kinds of relationships for loving our friend. That is, I may love my friend because of the pleasure I get out of her, or because of the ways in which she is useful to me, or because I find her to have a virtuous character. Given the involvement of love in each case, all three kinds of friendship seem to involve a concern for your friend for his sake and not for your own. There is an apparent tension here between the idea that friendship essentially involves being concerned for your friend for his sake and the idea of pleasure and utility friendships: If you benefit your friend because, ultimately, of the benefits you receive, it would seem that you do not properly love your friend for his sake, and so your relationship is not fully one of friendship after all. For this reason, most contemporary accounts, by focusing their attention on the non-deficient forms of friendship, ignore pleasure and utility friendships. In philosophical accounts of friendship, several themes recur consistently, although various accounts differ in precisely how they spell these out. Although many accounts of friendship do not analyze such mutual caring any further, among those that do there is considerable variability as to how we should understand the kind of caring involved in friendship. That is, friends must be moved by what happens to their friends to feel the appropriate emotions: However, see Velleman for a dissenting view. A central difference among the various accounts of mutual caring is the way in which these accounts understand the kind of evaluation implicit therein. Most accounts understand that evaluation to be a matter of appraisal: Other accounts, however, understand caring as in part a matter of bestowing value on your beloved: Rather, through the friendship, and through changes in your friend over time, you may come to change your evaluative outlook, thereby in effect subordinating your commitment to certain values to your commitment to your friend. Of course, within friendship the influence need not go only one direction: Indeed, that friends have a reciprocal effect on each other is a part of the concern for equality

many find essential to friendship, and it is central to the discussion of intimacy in Section 1. For more on the notion of caring about another for her sake and the variety of philosophical accounts of it, see the entry on love. The question facing any philosophical account is how that characteristic intimacy of friendship is to be understood. On this point, there is considerable variation in the literature—so much that it raises the question whether differing accounts aim at elucidating the same object. It might be asked whether one or another of these types of friendship ought to take priority in the analysis, such that, for example, cases of close friendship can be understood to be an enhanced version of acquaintance friendship, or whether acquaintance friendship should be understood as being deficient in various ways relative to ideal friendship. Nonetheless, in what follows, views will be presented roughly in order from weaker to stronger accounts of intimacy. To begin, Thomas ; ; ; claims that we should understand what is here called the intimacy of friendship in terms of mutual self-disclosure: I tell my friends things about myself that I would not dream of telling others, and I expect them to make me privy to intimate details of their lives. Such a bond of trust is what institutes the kind of intimacy characteristic of friendship. Similar ideas can be found in Annis It is not the sharing of private information nor even of very personal information, as such, that contributes to the bonds of trust and intimacy between companion friends. At best it is the sharing of what friends care about that is relevant here. See also Alfano, , who emphasizes not just trust but trustworthiness to make similar points. So Telfer and White, in appealing to such shared sense of value, are offering a somewhat richer sense of the sort of intimacy essential to friendship than Thomas and Annis. Once again there are weaker and stronger versions. On the weak side, a sense of value is shared in the sense that a coincidence of interests and values is a necessary condition of developing and sustaining a friendship; when that happy coincidence dissipates, so too does the friendship. The message might be that merely having coincidence in evaluative outlook is enough to satisfy 4 and 5. Of course, Aristotle and Annas would reject this reading: One way to make sense of this is through the Aristotelian idea that friends function as a kind of mirror of each other: On this reading of the mirroring view, my friend plays an entirely passive role: First, they claim that this view places too much emphasis on similarity as motivating and sustaining the friendship. Friends can be very different from each other, and although within a friendship there is a tendency for the friends to become more and more alike, this should be understood as an effect of friendship, not something constitutive of it. Our friends, they argue, play a more active role in shaping us, and the mirroring view fails to acknowledge this. Lynch provides further criticisms of the mirroring view, arguing that the differences between friends can be central and important to their friendship. In an interesting twist on standard accounts of the sense in which according to Aristotle, at least a friend is a mirror, Millgram claims that in mirroring my friend I am causally responsible for my friend coming to have and sustain the virtues he has. For more on the problem of fungibility, see Section 2. Friedman offers another way to make sense of the influence my friend has on my sense of value by appealing to the notion of bestowal. Whiting argues that such an approach fails properly to make sense of the idea that I love my friend for her sake. Moreover, Whiting argues, to understand my concern for her for her sake in terms of my concern for things for my sake raises the question of how to understand this latter concern. Consequently, the reason I have to care for myself, including my future selves, for my sake is the same as the reason I have to care about my friend for her sake: It should be clear that Whiting does not merely claim that friends share values only in that these values happen to coincide; if that were the case, her conception of friendship would be vulnerable to the charge that the friends really are not concerned for each other but merely for the intrinsically valuable properties that each exemplifies. Such a commitment on my part is clearly a commitment to her, and a relationship characterized by such a commitment on both sides is one that consistently and non-accidentally reinforces the sharing of these values. For similar criticisms, see Jeske Unless our account of love and friendship attaches intrinsic significance to the historical relationship between friends, it seems unable to justify concern for the friend qua friend. To be directed by your friend is to allow her interests, values, etc. Thus, your friend may admire your tenacity a trait you did not realize you had , or be amused by your excessive concern for fairness, and you may come as a result to develop a new understanding of yourself, and potentially change yourself, in direct response to his interpretation of you. It is a bit unclear what your role is in being thus directed and interpreted by your friend. Is it a matter of merely passively accepting the direction

and interpretation? Yet this would seem to be a matter of ceding your autonomy to your friend, and that is surely not what they intend. Rather, it seems, we are at least selective in the ways in which we allow our friends to direct and interpret us, and we can resist other directions and interpretations. However, this raises the question of why we allow any such direction and interpretation. One answer would be because we recognize the independent value of the interests of our friends, or that we recognize the truth of their interpretations of us. But this would not explain the role of friendship in such direction and interpretation, for we might just as easily accept such direction and interpretation from a mentor or possibly even a stranger. This shortcoming might push us to understanding our receptivity to direction and interpretation not in dispositional terms but rather in normative terms: And this might push us to a still stronger conception of intimacy, of the sharing of values, in terms of which we can understand why friendship grounds these norms. Unlike similar accounts, Sherman explicitly includes pride and shame as emotions I sympathetically feel on behalf of my friendâ€”a significant addition because of the role pride and shame have in constituting our sense of ourselves and even our identities Taylor. Thus, as she summarizes a passage in Aristotle b11â€” Rather, the values are shared in the sense that they are most fundamentally their values, at which they jointly arrive by deliberating together. Through mutual decisions about specific practical matters, friends begin to express that shared commitmentâ€”. Any happiness or disappointment that follows from these actions belongs to both persons, for the decision to so act was joint and the responsibility is thus shared. Like the union view of love, this account of friendship raises worries about autonomy. Even so, much would need to be done to spell out this view satisfactorily. In each of these accounts of the kind of intimacy and commitment that are characteristic of friendship, we might ask about the conditions under which friendship can properly be dissolved. Thus, insofar as friendship involves some such commitment, we cannot just give up on our friends for no reason at all; nor, it seems, should our commitment be unconditional, binding on us come what may. Understanding more clearly when it is proper to break off a friendship, or allow it to lapse, may well shed light on the kind of commitment and intimacy that is characteristic of friendship; nonetheless, this issue gets scant attention in the literature. The background intuition is this: Rather, friends engage in joint pursuits, in part motivated by the friendship itself. These joint pursuits can include not only such things as making something together, playing together, and talking together, but also pursuits that essentially involve shared experiences, such as going to the opera together. Rather, the activity must be pursued in part for the purpose of doing it together with my friend, and this is the point of saying that the shared activity must be motivated, at least in part, by the friendship itself. This raises the following questions: And this generally seems to be the case: Nonetheless, within the literature on friendship the notion of shared or joint activity is taken for granted: This means in part that a particular theory of friendship might be criticized in terms of the way in which its account of the intimacy of friendship yields a poor account of the sense in which activity is shared. For example, one might think that we must distinguish between activity we engage in together in part out of my concern for someone I love, and activity we share insofar as we engage in it at least partly for the sake of sharing it; only the latter, it might be argued, is the sort of shared activity constitutive of the relationship of friendship as opposed to that constitutive merely of my concern for him see Nozick. Consequently, according to this line of thought, any account of the intimacy of friendship that fails to understand the sharing of interests in such a way as to make sense of this distinction ought to be rejected. Helm develops an account of shared activity and shared valuing at least partly with an eye to understanding friendship. He argues that the sense in which friends share activity is not the sort of shared intention and plural subjecthood discussed in literature on shared intention within social philosophy on which, see Tuomela , ; Gilbert , , ; Searle ; and Bratman , for such sharing of intentions does not involve the requisite intimacy of friendship. Friendships emerge, Helm claims, when the friends form a plural agent that cares positively about their relationship, and the variety of kinds of friendships there can be, including friendships of pleasure, utility, and virtue, are to be understood in terms of the particular way in which they jointly understand their relationship to be something they care aboutâ€”as tennis buddies or as life partners, for example. Value and Justification of Friendship Friendship clearly plays an important role in our lives; to a large extent, the various accounts of friendship aim at identifying and clarifying that role. In this context, it is important to understand not only why friendship can be valuable, but also what justifies particular

friendships. What makes friendship worthwhile for me, and so how ought I to evaluate whether particular friendships I have are good friendships or not?

Chapter 3 : MyParticularFriend | Jane Austen meets Sherlock Holmes

Search particular friend and thousands of other words in English definition and synonym dictionary from Reverso. You can complete the definition of particular friend given by the English Definition dictionary with other English dictionaries: Wikipedia, Lexilogos, Oxford, Cambridge, Chambers Harrap, Wordreference, Collins Lexibase dictionaries.

My attempts to further sub-categorize it utterly fail. Combine the crime-solving of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, the location and dialogue of Jane Austen, the humor and romance of Frances Burney, In her fledgling foray into the growing field of Austenesque fan fiction, author Jennifer Petkus takes an entirely new direction from her first novel, Good Cop, Dead Cop, with My Particular Friend, mixing up Regency match making and mystery, which some may argue are one in the same. The first is the mastermind, Miss Charlotte House, who is one of the most fascinating fictional personalities this reader has yet come across. She is stately tall; her elegance turns heads all over Bath; her presence commands awe and respect; her enigmatic mind is near-genius in its capabilities; nothing in Bath of any consequence escapes her notice. She is relentless and unconventional. Neither is she above thievery or deception in order to accomplish her mission. Mercurial and unpredictable, she can be fiercely loyal, generous with her wealth, and often kindly to everyone. Or, she can be mercilessly uncompromising in the demands on her partners and clients. The second is Miss Jane Woodsen, the first-person narrator of the tale. The third is Mrs. Margaret Fitzhugh, the mother-figure whose relationship to the leader is a closely-held secret. Miss Woodsen is in desperate straits since her gentleman father committed suicide over losing his fortune and his property has been entailed away. Miss House rescues destitute Jane off the streets of Bath and offers her a situation. The episodes tax the ladies and their informants to the limits of their abilities. Each Episode contains its own distinct mood from the sinister to the wildly funny to the deceitful to the romantic. The prime cargo is the suspense generated within these romantic mysteries but the engine that drives that cargo along is the exquisitely entertaining dialogue between the three ladies, their friends, acquaintances and clients. In true Austen style the author just nails the quaint civility and manners that predominated that time period without any overt sexuality, profanity, or unnecessary violence. A sample quote from the clever wit of the author had me laughing out loud in its ridiculousness: I found difficulty believing her statement and asked her to give me an example of knowledge she no longer found useful. She countered that she could not because she had forgotten any examples. I countered that she could not cite an example because knowledge never becomes useless. A tantalizing romance slowly blossoms between Miss Woodsen and one Mr. Wallace, an erstwhile military field physician who assists Miss House in her tasks. And, what is the source of the tragic sorrow of Miss House that surfaces at times but remains a mystery for the entire affair? Why does this oh-so eligible lady, with such beauty, wealth, and brilliance remain single into her late twenties? The conclusion of the affair is enticingly open-ended as the ladies plan a season in London. Will there be new romantic tangles to solve? Will Charlotte find love? These questions BEG for a sequel! Or, will author Jennifer Petkus take an entirely different direction? Whatever the outcome, I sense we have uncovered an emerging literary talent here of considerable promise. Petkus has an easy style that flows pleasantly off the page, in fact Petkus can sometimes delude the reader into thinking that what she does is straightforward and therefore just plain simple - believe me, the only simplicity in this is her art! Sometimes they remind one of the remaining hours until dawn during a troubled night. But occasionally they simply remind one of the passage of time, not a specific period mind you, but just the simple unfolding of one day into the next and the sense that things are as they always should be. As for the three main female protagonists, Charlotte House, Jane Woodsen and Margaret Fitzhugh, Jennifer Petkus would appear to have more planned for them, as at the end of this novel they depart Bath for the London season.

Chapter 4 : How to Lose Your Friend: 14 Steps (with Pictures) - wikiHow

FRIENDSHIP, PARTICULAR Particular friendship is an exclusive association between two persons based upon emotional fascination. As such, it is a perversion of God's gift of good and wholesome friendship.

Posted on January 26, by Jennifer I quickly moved my few belongings to No. I found everyone eager to welcome me, the servants being very concerned for my comfort. But Miss House was not there to greet me. She is very kind and fair to us. And so we are happy to see her with a friend. And despite the kindness of the servants, I could not help feel an interloper in the house. That feeling and the novelty of my situation confined me to my room, even at dinner, which over the protestations of the housekeeper, I asked be sent to my room. But by the second day, curiosity got the better of me. I spent my time acquainting myself with the house and learning a little of my benefactor. In the sitting room, I found miniatures of Miss House and her brother. In their likenesses, I found them not alike. His hair was dark to her light, and the artist had caught a jovial, almost fatuous good humour at odds with his sister. I also found a framed, quick pencil sketch of a naval officer with a lock of dark black hair pressed against the glass. The sheet music was incomplete, with several pages handwritten. On the writing desk, I found scattered another incomplete printing with similar notations, and several pages on the floor. The effect was that of an artist, caught in the embrace of a muse who dashes out the door, with strict instructions to the servants not to tidy her work, although the rest of the room was immaculate. The library was similarly instructive. It was well stocked by the owner, with the perfunctory classics that had never been read, a ladder that had never been moved and a globe that had never been spun. But the fine furniture in the room had been moved aside for two large, plain deal tables on which were spread newspapers and other periodicals going back at least six months. There were Bath, Bristol and London papers, even one from America. At the top of another bundle was an Italian translation of a Galen anatomy text. And next to the textbooks were two large cases of pinned butterflies. Most prominent, however, was about a dozen large books obviously composed of past clippings. I sat down at the table and stared at the page that contained the announcement. It was dated the day we had met. What sort of woman is she? I am a complete stranger to her and yet she invites me to her home and immediately catalogues me with the other esoterica of her mind. Whatever my feelings, I earnestly wished for her return, hoping that I would find reassurance in the pleasant manner she had earlier shown me. It was not until late that evening, however, that Miss House arrived. I was in my room, reading the Laclos, when I heard the commotion of the servants. I hurried downstairs and found my hostess in the hallroom. I found my benefactor and another woman in the foyer, being attended to by the servants. Ask cook to lay on something substantial, despite the hour. Her companion was equally begrimed. Miss House noticed my presence upon the stairs. Fitzhugh, a family friend. Fitzhugh stepped toward me. I could see that though she was older than Miss House, neither her dark hair nor her cheerful smile betrayed her age. Miss House has told me all about you. Freed of her traveling clothes, Miss House joined us. I looked at Mrs. Fitzhugh also left, and I retired to the sitting room to wait what I thought would be a considerable time while they composed themselves, but it seemed only minutes before Miss House joined me, dressed like a lady who had spent the entire day doing nothing more exhausting than answering her correspondence. Fitzhugh does not join us? I limited myself to tea while she attacked a cold roast. And I ask again, what did you think when you saw the clipping? It was a guess and I did not think it would affect you so strongly. You are the victim of my machinations. I staged that tableau like a trap and then like a hunter I spring the trap. She has turned my righteous anger into eager forgiveness. She has turned the kindness of her offer into rudeness by her absence into € into whatever it is I feel now. I feel it now, Miss Woodsen. I have turned the corner in your estimation. I still did not know what to say, but I gave her a slight nod in return. Tell me what you think. Tell me your impressions about me. That is not helpful. In a long life, you might say that again and again. You devour the news like you devoured that roast. You like the sensational, witness your choice of reading material and you have an interest in the social news that matches the most inquisitive spinsters of my village. You read Italian medical texts. And I almost get the impression that you have € an employment. A bad pianist can murder Bach as easily as a gifted one can praise him. Although you are correct, I am judged a gifted pianist.

And I do read Italian, badly. And you are correct in your most important conclusion. I do have an employment. And I did journey to Bristol and back.

Chapter 5 : THIS is ME: Descriptive Essay: A Particular Friend Or Family Member

*Our Particular Friend: A Pride and Prejudice Variation (The Sweet Regency Romance Series) (Volume 11) [Perpetua Langley] on blog.quintoapp.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. Netherfield has finally been let and all in the environs of Meryton are gripped in endless speculation concerning the new arrivals.*

Firstly, it is quite hard for us to find people who have the same hobbies, thinking and attitudes to us and will be next to us rain or shine. Secondly, if I have a particular chum, it will be easier for me to share my sorrow and happiness than having a group of friends. Lastly, I suppose friendship between one "to" one outlasts more than that in a group of friends. What do you like doing most with your friends? Firstly, I like chatting with them to share everything such as sorrow, happiness, the news of famous people and so on. Secondly, I prefer to spend my time going to the cinema to enjoy our favorite movies. Lastly, I love having vacations with them, especially on beaches. At that time, it is nothing but fun and games. Firstly, friendships from childhood are worth being preserved because they are very pure and contain many beautiful memories. Secondly, it is not harmful to have more friends because friendship is the gift which God gives human. Therefore, I prefer to have as many friends as possible. What makes a friend into a good friend? In my opinion, one of the factors which make a good friend is great understanding. You cannot be a good friend if you do not understand your chums well. Secondly, it is generosity. There is always dispute between friends. Therefore, if you are not generous enough to forgive your friends, your friendships will be fragile. Lastly, it is care that makes you a good friend. In my opinion, during our daily days, we have to give many important alternatives. I had made a vital choice in my life about 2 years ago. At that time, an entrance examination to the university was approaching and I had to give my decision of universities between Banking University and University of Social Sciences and Humanities. One side was my dream of being a journalist but I found myself not suitable for it. The other was a vocation with high salaries, positions and suitable for my ability. After careful consideration, I decided to choose Banking University, which is famous for its training of Banking and Finance. You have to fulfill certain criteria to become a student of Banking University. Notwithstanding having a little hesitance when making this choice, year in year out I realize that I had made a judicious choice. The studying environment here is very good and professional. The teachers always teach us with cordiality and dedication. In my opinion, we should think carefully before making important choices so that we will not regret after that. What are the typical choices people make at different stages of their lives? The first is when we are little children. During this period, our choices are quite simple so choices are made by adults for us. The second is when we are teenagers. The alternatives in this period are much more complicated and important than those in the first period such as what school to go, what to wear beautifully, what is delicious to eat. These choices require us to be astute and careful to make. The last is when we are adults and we have to make decisions comprising choices about husbands, wives, children and so on. Should important choices be made by parents rather than by young adults? Each generation has their own advantages and shortcomings. Therefore, before we make important choices, it is indispensable for us to consider both opinions of parents and young adults to make the best choices. Why do some people like to discuss choices with other people? When discussing with others, we can have their objective comments to help us make the best choices. Secondly, we can have their advice to decide what the best is; even we can discover other better choices. What kind of choices do people have to make in their everyday life? They are what to wear, what to eat, where to go, what to play, etc. They are quite familiar to us that some people are bored of making these choices. However, life is a chain of choices and making choices is for a living and surviving. Therefore, we should adapt ourselves to choices. Why do some people choose to do the same things every day? Are there any disadvantages in this? Secondly, they are scared of changes. They think they cannot be strong enough to bear new things and new challenges. The first is their lives are not absorbing and just chains of boring days. Secondly, they will be fragile and coward when facing with new challenges while life means waves. Do you think that people have more choices to make today than in the past? Firstly, the society now is more developing than that in the past. Therefore, people are given more alternatives to make. Clear evidence of this

statement is food, beverages, schools, clothes, etc. Secondly, people have more abundant physical and spiritual lives. It is the reason why choices now are more complicated and plentiful.

Chapter 6 : My Particular Friend – Jane Austen meets Sherlock Holmes

Melvyn Bragg examines an 18th century group of pioneering scientists and engineers.

Read on as we show you how to selectively share content. Dear How-To Geek, My first child is due in a month and it has me thinking among a million other things about Facebook. I know you can select your audience for Facebook posts in broad categories like only people on your friends list or fully public, but what if you want to share it with a smaller group than your whole friends list? Can Facebook do what I want it to do or is that kind of control outside the whole share it with everybody Facebook mission statement? Sincerely, Facebook Curious

First off, huge congratulations on the impending birth of your first child. Facebook Lists to the Rescue You wrote in asking about baby photos but this trick really works well for a wide variety of things. If someone were to post a lot of news articles, topics, or photos specific to their workplace and wanted to share them with direct coworkers and distant colleagues but not necessarily bore their relatives with such matters they could create a list of just those coworkers and colleagues. By default Facebook has three lists already: Close Friends, Acquaintances, and Restricted. If you add someone to the Acquaintances list then what they post will rarely show up in your news feed. The Restricted list allows you to add someone to your friends list but not share content with them unless you make it public or tag them in it. The smart lists are better, but they do have one critical flaw: An appropriate name for such a list? Robo Dino Fans, of course. If you follow a bunch of brands on Facebook to get free coupons or game codes, you could create a list of said brands for easy daily review. Posting Content to Custom Lists With our custom list created its time to create a post with content just for the people on our list. Click on the audience button next to the post button. This button is labeled whatever your default sharing state is. Select your content and compose your message now. Have a pressing question about social media sites, privacy settings, or other technology matters? Shoot us an email at ask howtogeek.

Ward Hill Lamon has been variously characterized as a great soul whose friendship "was an asset to any man" and one who loved Abraham Lincoln and gave him his loyalty to the fullest.

Grey, and Andrew H. Deseret Book, , 63â€™ Bennett was a professor of Church history and doctrine at Brigham Young University when this was written. I intend to offer additional reasons why this well-known adopted son of Palmyra who had already earned an international reputation for diplomacy was best situated to understand and assist Harris in his attempt to finance the printing of the Book of Mormon. I will conclude by offering a new hypothesis, a tantalizing theory which may invite comment and encourage further research. The outlines of this story are well known. Early on, he transcribed some of the characters from those plates as a sort of working alphabet or reference guide. For a variety of reasons, not the least of which was to keep his wife, Lucy, from interfering any further in the translation process, Harris begged leave to take a transcription of the characters Joseph Smith had made to New York City. Denying the possibility of angels and of all such heavenly manifestations, he asked Harris to bring him the plates for him to translate. My earlier presumption was that Harris went east primarily because he wanted scholarly validation or independent corroboration. It would also appear that Martin Harris had received his own independent, corroborative inspiration to undertake the trip. And he immediately came to Susquehanna and said the Lord had shown him that he must go to New York City with some of the characters, so we proceeded to copy some of them, and he took his journey to the eastern cities. Harris was to take to the east and through the country in every direction to all who were professed linguists to give them an opportunity of showing their talents. Nowhere in the records, however, was Harris told precisely which linguists he was to see. We can only conclude that Harris was left to make those decisions himself. It now makes perfect sense that, as both John H. The wintertime would not have favored the lake-and-river route of the Susquehanna, so we are left to conclude that Harris went overland. If so, it was an eleven-and-a-half-hour stagecoach ride from Canandaigua to Albany. Born in Massachusetts, he attended school at Williams College. After a short stint as a teacher, he entered the legal profession and became an early Wall Street lawyer. When his first wife, Helen Elizabeth Gibbs, died in childbirth in , along with their stillborn son, Bradish was sent overseas on a delicate diplomatic mission for John Quincy Adams, then secretary of state. On his return to America in , he moved to Moira, Franklin County, where he bought large parcels of land and was elected state assemblyman from to and again from to In and again in he was elected lieutenant governor of New York on the Whig ticket with Governor William Seward. In he ran unsuccessfully for governor. He died in Newport, Rhode Island, in September The Bradish and Harris families had been very well acquainted with one another since before the turn of the nineteenth century. His brother Charles resided in nearby Macedon. Both are buried in Palmyra. In other words, Bradish would have been a friendly first stop for Harris on his trip east and someone who might direct him on who else to see. There were several other important reasons why Harris sought out Bradish. For one thing, Luther was a very successful lawyer and by this time had become a man of means, one sought after by many others, some even from Palmyra. You would be a particular service to a few here who are exerting all their energy and means to erect a house for the worship of Almighty God. We now know that the year after Harris visited Bradishâ€™â€™was a particularly difficult year economically for Ontario County, much worse than the year previous, because of poor crops brought on by an early, harsh winter. It has caused a perfect dirth. Such a time has not been known or felt by us at the present for money. Last season we could make our collections with ease. Money appears to be out of [the] question. If, as seems likely, Harris was also looking for a financial partner and support and not just the statements of a linguist, he was clearly seeing the right person. Bradish had been in the Middle East for six years, from to , as a special envoy of John Quincy Adams and knew all about the war of the consuls between Great Britain and France. Bradish also knew well several key archaeologists and temple raiders on both sides of the Nile during that conflict who were then excavating and removing all kinds of Egyptian treasures and artifacts. Furthermore, Bradish was instrumental in shipping to America several small Egyptian artifacts of his own, some to New York and others to Philadelphia. Bradish was also conversant in German and Arabic. Few

other living Americans, let alone any other acquaintances of Martin Harris, were more conversant with current Egyptian discoveries and, at least to some rudimentary extent, ancient Egyptian hieroglyphics than Luther Bradish. Yet another probable reason Harris visited Bradish was that he knew New York City well and was acquainted with many of its most illustrious citizens. Most importantly for this study, he knew Professor Samuel Latham Mitchill and in all likelihood was responsible for pointing his Palmyra friend in the direction of the man who many believed was the greatest living American naturalist. His door was always open, for he delighted to learn from everyone, no matter what their station in life. A popular figure, he had served as an assemblyman in the New York Legislature from to when he resigned from Columbia in to serve in the US House of Representatives until and was later elected US senator, a post he held until He served later terms in the US House of Representatives As chairman of a select Committee of Congress, he had worked hard to gain financial support for the Louisiana Purchase and encouraged plans to explore the new American West. Jefferson even sent to Mitchill and the American Philosophical Society of which he was an honored member several new specimens of flora and fauna which had been forwarded to him by Lewis and Clark during their famous explorations westward. By the time he died in , he had earned the plaudits of the great and the small. Recent research serves only to substantiate such points. Henry Meigs, a New York politician and neighbor, said of him in His example does more for the cause of science than 1, learned volumes. It leads to such pursuits by every seduction which such Bonheur can present. He seems to enjoy a perpetual spring. Mitchill had visited the Palmyra region on various occasions previously in connection with his anthropological and linguistic studies of local Indian tribes. Furthermore, Mitchill had helped plan out the eventual route of the Erie Canal, had visited several townsites along the proposed route including Palmyra , and had interviewed scores of local citizens about the proposed waterway. From an article written in by a newspaper reporter, James Gordon Bennett, and published in the New York Morning Courier and Enquirer, we learn that Harris first met with Professor Anthon and then later with Mitchill: Doctor Mitchell examined them and compared them with other hieroglyphs thought them very curious said they were the characters of a nation now extinct which he named Harris returned to Anthon who put some questions to him and got angry with him. Mitchell and shew them to him. He is very learned in these ancient languages, and I have no doubt will be able to give you some satisfaction. He was told and off he posted with the engravings from the Golden Plates to submit to Doc. Mitchill and had been referred by that gentleman to me. In the newly discovered Anthon account, he admits in a sort of backhanded way that he was a classicist and a linguist, though not one familiar with Egyptian hieroglyphs. By he was well aware that Mormon missionaries were using his transcript story to obtain new converts, and he was anxious to play down the excesses of what some were then implying he had once said. While he knew Greek, Latin, German, and French fluently, there is little indication he knew much about Egyptian, Hebrew, or any other Middle Eastern language. There remains yet another compelling reason why Harris might have been interested in seeing Bradish, one never before discussed or even known: Bradish knew the book trade. Cooper was then a rising voice in American historical romantic novels of frontier and Indian life in early America. He published his first novel, Precaution, in The Spy, his much better and more commercially successful work, came out the following year. Cooper also wrote stirring sea tales, various political confessions of faith, and the History of the Navy of the United States of America. He died in his beloved Cooperstown, New York, in Soon after returning from Egypt, Carey and Lea approached Bradish to write a book detailing his exciting sojourns in the Middle East. Cooper was then writing in France and needed Bradish to negotiate contracts for him with Carey and Lea and perhaps other American publishing houses. The American publishing industry, which then lagged far behind its British counterpart in size, influence, and readership, had become an exceedingly hungry, competitive, and cutthroat enterprise. And aware that American works could be made more profitable than ever before, these same publishers were anxious to try to develop a group of native-born American authors and had begun to publish books by American authors in medicine, law, religion, travel, and science. Competition was becoming very keen, and unscrupulous agents could often be bought out by the highest bidder. There is so much desire to show an acquaintance with what is generally known, that it is hardly possible for anyone to keep to himself,. My hypothesis is a simple one. Only four months after Harris had shown Bradish, Anthon, and Mitchill the transcript, he and Joseph Smith had

finished translating pages of manuscript. Against his better judgment, Joseph had turned the manuscript over to Harris. After he had shown the transcript to those who were privileged to see it, according to his oath, he laid it aside. He had to be someone who could have helped with the entire enterprise, someone of means, someone trusted in the community by almost everyone including Grandin , and someone who would have lent almost instant credibility to the story of the Golden Bible. And if Harris was thinking of a possible publisher, at a time when American publishers were avidly looking for manuscripts even preliminary portions of manuscripts often from 80 to pages in length , who better than the man he had shown the transcript to earlier in the yearâ€”a man who would have been keenly interested in the progress Harris had made on the work in just a few months? We do not know who saw the manuscript that spring of We may never know. We do not know, for instance, if Bradish was even in Palmyra in Considering the fact that his mother was ailing and would die later that year, it is reasonable to suppose that he may have been in Palmyra at least once or twice that year. Still, for his part, Bradish would have trod very carefully in supporting the publication of the Golden Bible. A confirmed Episcopalian, he had a faith to live by and a reputation to uphold. Certainly there is no evidence whatsoever at the present time that Bradish even hinted at supporting Harris. Nevertheless, the circumstances are worthy of further study. Evidence has been here presented to show why he first saw Luther Bradish in the state capital on his way to New York and also what Samuel L. Mitchill and Charles Anthon later said to him. Both rebuffed and confirmed, Harris ultimately returned to Palmyra more willing than ever before to financially support the printing of the Book of Mormon. Finally, did Harris later show the manuscript to his very particular friend, Luther Bradish? It is tantalizing to speculate, but only time and further research will tell us the rest of the story.

Chapter 8 : My Particular Friend: Austen Glossary

So, with as many as friends in Facebook and after accommodating almost every one on your Facebook account, there are new set of problems which gets raised in Facebook that is what if you wish to hide the Facebook status from certain people who are there in your Facebook friend list (learn how to stay offline in Facebook Chat for particular friends).

The mayor of Bath of is now largely a ceremonial position, but Ralph Allen as mayor elected in and postmaster of Bath, and most importantly as the owner of a quarry, defined the look of Bath. To his quarries and its honey-colored stone we owe the consistent Georgian look of the city archbishop and bishop s: Bishops supervise the dioceses, ordain new priests, confirm the faithful and sit in the House of Lords. Britain has a split legal profession that includes barristers and solicitors and at one time serjeants at law. Instead they are retained or instructed by a solicitor. Elton speaking of her brother and sister: Similar to the phaeton, but with a protected cab and glazed windows. It has a folding top to cover the occupants and may have a platform in the rear for a groom to stand. Very similar to the Hansom cab, where it was driven by the person in back. James Palace is the official home of the British monarchy, although the sovereign has many royal residences, such as Buckingham and Windsor palaces. James Palace is a working palace, and foreign ambassadors are said to present their credentials to the court of St. And Sir William Lucas in *Pride and Prejudice* is presented to the court, presumably on the occasion of his knighthood. Nowadays we might think of a dandy a term coined by Lord Byron and describing the club to which Brummell belonged as being outrageously dressed, but at the time Brummell favored simple but elegant, in some ways severe, clothing of high quality. Dandies were said to devote a lot of their time to their toilet, meaning they were meticulous about grooming, deportment, the cut of their trousers Brummell favored trousers over breeches and the polish of their shoes. Think of dandies as the first metrosexuals. The deacon was a full-fledged clergyman but without the benefit of a benefice living, see below. They basically did all the work and populate a lot of P. To ensure that property remain in the family, many estates were entailed, meaning that only a male heir could inherit property. This discussion at austenprose my help. The landed gentry is the class from which most Jane Austen characters were drawn. They are below the nobility but may include the lower ranks of the titled, like baronets and knights. Fitzwilliam Darcy, for all his pride, is from this class, as is Mr. Their status was also marked by the amount of land they owned and how long their family had owned it see entailed above. Their income was derived from the land they owned landed gentry and farmed. Often, they did not directly farm their land but instead rented it to other gentlemen the gentry. If you actually worked with your hands, you were not a gentleman and so they usually had managers who handled the actual business of running the estate. We often think of Jane Austen as the Regency era, but she lived most of her life before the Regency officially began see Regency. Of course, the Regency is overlapped and subsumed by the Georgian era because the Prince Regent eventually became another Hanoverian king named George. Many wealthy landowners had it within their rights to grant a living to the local vicar or parish priest. This person would be entitled to all or part of the local tithes and possibly even some income from the glebe, that is the farmed land that went along with the parsonage, if any. The older of the assembly rooms see assemblies in Bath. It no longer exists, having burned down in the s. The master of ceremonies at an assembly sees that introductions are made, protocol is observed, gambling is kept under control roll your eyes here and that everyone has a ticket usually delegated to someone else. Nash was called a dandy Beau is an appellation because of his trend-setting fashions. His position was largely self-proclaimed but real nonetheless. A pound is 20 shillings, and as there are 12 pence to a shilling aka sovereign , is also pence. The thin muslin dresses of the Regency made women appreciate the pelisse , which were often made of heavy cotton or wool. It was lightly sprung and considered sporty. In *Pride and Prejudice*, Mr. Generally, the law or custom that the first-born or oldest surviving son should be the presumed inheritor. But more broadly the period includes the reign of George IV, which ended in his death in Some include the period up to the rule of Queen Victoria in

Chapter 9 : particular friend definition | English definition dictionary | Reverso

John replies "Captain Fraser is my particular friend, sir." Twelvetrees then implies that Jamie is John's bed fellow. Tarleton stops John from jumping after Twelvetrees, suggest they cool their heads, but Johns calls Twelvetrees a bloody murderer & Twelvetrees calls John a @\$^^%! sodomite.*

Please contact mpub-help umich. Ward Hill Lamon has been variously characterized as a great soul whose friendship "was an asset to any man" and one who loved Abraham Lincoln and gave him his loyalty to the fullest. He has been called a man with an opinion on every subject who unfortunately lacked the diplomacy to hide it. That involvement was comparable in length to, contemporaneous with, and closely related to that of William Herndon, John Hay, and John Nicolay. Chapter 4 of this book is another version of the suppressed chapter 21 of the volume, which is the opening chapter of the unpublished manuscript. Indeed, the aspects of the Lamon volume that critics found so objectionable were those that set it uniquely apart from the earlier more panegyric volumes that had preceded it. And many of those aspects derived both from the researches of William Herndon and from the positive influence that Herndon seems to have exerted on the actual composition of the book. For in a sometimes unedifying way, he egged Lamon and Black on. Here he reiterated in various ways the charge that Lincoln was a religious freethinker and fatalist who late in his Springfield years appeared to backpedal from this position for the sake of political advantage. Lincoln an illegitimate I would so state it," after having made it clear that that was indeed what he thought. A notable instance was the story of the ride to Menard court during which Lincoln had told him that his mother was a bastard. Herndon also allowed that there was much more in his memory that he had not recorded during his researches in Indiana and Illinois. Herndon urged it in a letter to Lamon on March 15, , saying that if he were writing the book, he "would draw a Strong contrast between what Lincoln was born and how he died. In two succeeding pages of the published work, for instance, Black misquoted a statement made to Herndon by A. And he substituted "nigger" where Ellis is clearly quoted in another story as having said "negro. Douglas who Black despised during the Lecompton Constitution controversy in Kansas. It must have been heard in amazement by those gentlemen of the House who had never known a Hanks, or seen a New Salem. Black also emphasized that it was in the interest of white men that Lincoln threw himself into the struggle to keep African Americans out of the territories. But it is in his treatment of Stephen A. A persistent low level of anti-Whiggery and anti-Republicanism is doubtless to be expected in a book written in the nineteenth century by a Democratic activist. But intraparty matters seem most to have aroused the writer. Jeremiah Black could never forgive Douglas for attacking the Buchanan administration and dividing the Democratic party and neither, apparently, could his son. Chauncey Black depicted the Kansas-Nebraska Act as a cynical effort by Douglas to gain southern electoral votes in , and he rated the repeal of the Missouri Compromise "the great error" of the Democratic party, "the one disastrous error of all its history. Furthermore, unlike William Herndon, Chauncey Black did not know Lincoln, was no expert on any part of his life, and never visited the areas whereof he wrote in Kentucky, Indiana, and Illinois. Black was therefore necessarily more dependent on and for that reason far more faithful to those sources than Herndon and Jesse Weik were when they cowrote their own Lincoln biography. Lincoln did go and see herâ€” Lincoln went to see her forthwith, and reported to Speed. Mary told him she knew the reason of his change of heart, and released him from his engagement. Some parting endearments took place between them, and then, as the natural result of those endearments, a reconciliation. I found the tears trickling down my own cheeks. I caught her in my arms and kissed her. Lincoln and Mary were engaged; every thing was ready and prepared for the marriage, even to the supper. Lincoln failed to meet his engagement. Though Herndon did not attend the alleged event, the biography expansively describes totally undocumented decorations and furniture arrangements, a bride "bedecked in veil and silken gown, and nervously toying with the flowers in her hair," and guests increasingly impatient as the groom failed to appear. The Lamon-Black volume is distinguished for its coverage of the nonpolitical aspects of the formative years that Lincoln spent as an observer, a learner, and ultimately a leader in Indiana and in New Salem. Orville Browning about Mary Owens. Perhaps the worth of the Lamon biography is most

manifest in the dependence of Nicolay and Hay on it in their early chapters. Though they boasted in their introduction that they had tried to avoid the use of reminiscence in their Lincoln biography, their first volume is full of both attributed and unattributed references to the Lamon-Black volume, heavily dependent as it was on the reminiscences collected by William Herndon. Book writing seemed for a time to take a backseat with him; his law practice with the Blacks having dissolved, Lamon spent time in West Virginia, in Washington, and later practicing law in Denver, and he unsuccessfully sought federal appointments under both the Hayes and Garfield administrations. He was in some continuous demand by editors as a source of recollections of Lincoln, and from time to time he contributed articles to newspapers and magazines based on those memories. For Lamon, such a task was totally out of range. Given this diffusion of perspectives, the manuscript fails on all three counts. He was far more inclined to be charitable toward Stephen Douglas than Black had been in the earlier volume. Lamon gave vent here to an unrelenting anglophobia, holding Great Britain guilty of an implacable hostility to the Union war effort. Many of the anecdotes that are here were borrowed by Lamon from other sources, usually without attribution. In the *Recollections* can be found the best-known Lincoln stories identified with Lamon. One must conclude by pointing out the catalytic impact that the Lamon-Black volume had on Lincoln biography, and the peculiar relationship, akin to a *pas de deux*, that existed between efforts undertaken in the name of Lamon and those of John G. Nicolay and John Hay. Apparently, by the autumn of Lamon was beginning to despair of finding a publisher for his own manuscript, and he undertook to sell it, the rights to the volume, and the materials that he had purchased from Herndon to Hay and Nicolay. The nearly simultaneous publication of the Herndon-Weik and Nicolay and Hay biographies generated a new public hunger for information about Lincoln, which Lamon and others were only too happy to oblige. He was at the end of his life and content to leave the field to others. Indeed, I believe we must say that it was significant. McGraw-Hill, , Hamand, "Ward Hill Lamon: The Huntington Library, , 85â€”88, â€” Lamon was at least initially involved in selecting subject matter for this first biographical volume; he seems to have commonplacated at least one of the volumes of material that he bought from Herndon, commenting on some of the material and recommending inclusion or exclusion. Lincoln by Ward H. The first chapter of this manuscript is nearly identical to the manuscript chapter 21 that is now in Box 74, Jeremiah Black Papers, Library of Congress. Lamon, *Recollections of Abraham Lincoln*, â€”, ed. Thomas, *Portrait for Posterity: A Biography* New York: Knopf, , â€”57, â€”84; Merrill D. Oxford University Press, , 77â€” Browning to Arnold, Nov. *Nineteenth-Century Liberal* Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press, , 80â€” See, for example, Lincoln to Dennis Hanks, Dec. Herndon to Lamon, Dec. Lamon to Herndon, Feb. See Herndon to Truman Bartlett, Sept. From the *Letters and Papers of William H. Viking*, , Herndon to Lamon, Feb. Herndon to Lamon, Mar. Black to Lamon, Mar. Black bemoaned the aborting of this scheme of two contrasting volumes in a letter to J. Clark of the J. Osgood Company on March 21, ms. Lamon, *Life*, â€”43; undated statement by Ellis to Herndon, ms. The quote is from Lamon, *Life*, Lamon, *Life*, â€”48, , , This sort of delicacy seems to have been shared by Black and his father, who in an unsent letter to David Davis said of Lincoln, "His best and warmest friends do not conceal the grossness of some incidents in his life He certainly does not compare well with the refined and cultivated gentlemen fifteen of them who preceded him in the executive chair" Jeremiah S. Black to Davis, July 9, , draft in Black Papers, mss. Thomas, *Portrait for Posterity*, Undated Herndon interview with Speed, ms. See also Douglas L. *The True Story of a Great Life*, 2 vols. Belford, Clarke, , 11, Undated Herndon interview with Mrs. Ruth Painter Randall, *Mary Lincoln: Biography of a Marriage* Boston: Little, Brown, , Nicolay and John Hay, *Abraham Lincoln: A History*, 10 vols. Century, , 1: McClure to Lamon, Jan. Lamon to Rice, Apr. Porter to Lamon, Oct.