HI grove or a brook, and so on, till more than an
green meadows aud handsome copses ; the
state of the weather is a source of great anx-
ricks thatched for the winter; then came a
garden. At every turn the eye rested with
delightful and varied programme for one day's
with its tiled roof, small flower garden and hay
stacks of grain; sometimes a white cottage
full of browsing sheep, and fields covered with
trimmed hedges, highly cultivated fields, soft
iow grandeur. Its grey granite seems untouched
few years since, but with this exception, War-
wick Castle is a perfect relic of mediaeval
building occupied as a dwelling, was burnt a
in the lapse of years, and is now covered with
edifice. The moat has been partially filled up
wicket gate, and stroll'd up the avenue leading
to the castle. The way ascended gently, and
to the castle. The way ascended gently, and
to the castle. The way ascended gently, and
to the castle. The way ascended gently, and
to the castle. The way ascended gently, and
morning.

The church of Stratford claims the sight-
seer's attention in an especial manner. It is a
large handsome edifice, in a pleasant situation
on the banks of the Avon, and is far too fine a
structure for one's notions of a village chapel.
Entering, we passed up to the chancel, on the
floor of which is a plain slab of marble, and on
it are carved in rude masonry letters the well-
known lines, (altered to our modern orthogra-

Kind friend, for Jesus' sake forbear
To dig the dust enclosed here.
Blest be the man that spares these stones,
And curb he that moves my bones,"

His wish has been respected, and England's
greatest poet, instead of having a regal tomb
in Westminster, rests in quiet and peace in a
country church. On the wall is a plain bust,
but no artist has striven to chisel a monument
for the spot, which would be worthy of such a
man. The parish register was shown to us,
containing a brief notice of the birth and of the
death of William Shakespeare.

Crossing the Avon and passing by the home
of the Lucys, where Shakespeare was caught
peaching, after another side of ten miles, we
reached Warwick. Having left our carriage at
the outer wall, we were admitted through a
icket gate, and strolled up the avenue leading
to the castle. The way ascended gently, and
was bordered by sloping banks, at first wild
and thickly wooded, then opening to the view, and
disclosing the striking outlines of the lofty
edifice. The most has been partially filled up
in the lapse of years, and is now covered with
a fine growth of trees. The portion of the
building occupied as a dwelling, was burnt a
few years since, but with this exception, War-
wick Castle is a perfect relic of mediæval
grandeur. Its grey granite seems untouched
by time, and turret, wall and battlement are
still firm and unbroken. It needed but a few
armed sentinels, and fancy could easily com-
plete the picture with a cavalcade of knights
with bright armor and waving plumes, prancing
on their gaily-paraded steeds up the wind-
ing avenue, as they returned from a hunting
party, or some more warlike sport. When we
had arrived within a short distance of Stratford, our driver, stopping at the foot of
a hill, informed us that the house on its sum-
mit belonged to Mr. Flowers, an American.
Mr. Flowers, whom I may properly call a
patriarch of Stratford, came to America about
sixty years ago, and having lived a few years in
the West, returned to England and settled in
his native village. He there accumulated a
handsome fortune, assisted in reviving reminis-
cences of Shakespeare, and now takes great
pleasure in entertaining Americans, and show-
ing them the wonders of Stratford. We as-
cended the hill, and having spent a pleasant
hour with the old gentleman, accepted his kind
invitation to be our guide and escort for the
morning.

We went first, of course, to Shakespeare's
house, the same in which he was born; and for
a better view of it, alighted on the opposite
side of the street. After having undergone
several changes, the house has of late years
been restored as nearly as possible to its orig-
inal condition. It has two stories, and is con-
structed of heavy oaken timbers, the beams
being filled in with brick and mortar. The
front room is a common large apartment, with
stone floor and open fire-place, in the corner of
which Shakespeare is said to have sat, reading
or dozing by the firelight. In the upper story
is the room in which he was born, which is
principally noted for the names which count-
less " pilgrims" have disrespectfully scribbled
on the walls. On the lower floor there is a
sort of Shakespearian museum, containing
portraits, furniture and other reminiscences of
him. What greatly attracted my attention
and affected my feelings was his old school
desk; an awkward heavy thing that had evi-
dently seen service, and was well hacked-up—
partly, I hope, by Shakespeare's own hands,
but principally I imagine by the penknives of
sight-seers, eager to carry off any splinter as a
relic. Strange as it may seem there is no manu-
script, not even a signature in Shakespeare's
handwriting; not a scratch nor a scarred left
by the hand that executed such great and
wonderful works.

We next visited Anne Hathaway's cottage,
two or three miles from the village. It is of
interest as being the place where Shakespeare
wood and won, and underwent I suppose the
trials, doubts, and pleasures, that ordinary
mortals are thought to experience in their
courting days.

J. F. T.
voting so should rise; of course, no one stirred, and we were forced to admire the generalship displayed by Elizabeth Cady in obtaining, apparently at least, a unanimous vote.

Miss Anthony being now allowed to continue embalmed in eulogy a certain Mr. Davis present, and apparent master of ceremonies, who seems to have sat for many years at the feet of his venerable mother-in-law (a position men generally seem to take after coming into the possession of that valuable piece of furniture) that wise and noble woman, Mrs. Lucretia Mott, of Philadelphia, and dull indeed, thought Mrs. Stanton, must be Mr. D., if having been for so long in such close contact with that great and good soul, whose whole strength was devoted to the cause, he had gathered no wisdom from her teachings.

The next speaker, a dim looking female, was announced as Mrs. Joslyn Gage, who would engage our attention by telling us something about the progress of the cause—a promise which she failed to make good. Striking a high key and in a monotone, the effect of which was not altogether dissimilar to the grating of a rusty file on a mill-saw, she ran on in the most harrowing manner until she made a statement regarding the political complexion of the woman’s movement which displeased a week looking “old girl.” Whereupon the displeased, whose chief characteristic seemed to be a big red scar (all the suffragists, in fact, showed a partiality for gaudy tifsles and trinkets quite out of keeping with their masculine pretensions,) laid aside her apparent meekness, sprang to her feet, and, in the parlance of the ring, went for Mrs. Gage in a most alarming manner, but as the latter forbore to reply, we were disappointed in our expectations of trouble in the camp. Mrs. Spencer, who followed, gave us the terrific information that “there were women without number who are below woman’s movement which displeased a week looking “old girl.” Whereupon the displeased, whose chief characteristic seemed to be a big red scar (all the suffragists, in fact, showed a partiality for gaudy tifsles and trinkets quite out of keeping with their masculine pretensions,) laid aside her apparent meekness, sprang to her feet, and, in the parlance of the ring, went for Mrs. Gage in a most alarming manner, but as the latter forbore to reply, we were disappointed in our expectations of trouble in the camp. Mrs. Spencer, who followed, gave us the terrific information that “there were women without number who are below the man? But we will not dwell upon the subject. Suffice it to say, the members of the Convention immediately after adjournment, beat a hasty retreat from the city to avoid a threatened prosecution for ‘holding a show, to which admission was charged, without an E-"ence.”

J. E. W.

MARRIED.

Feb. 10th, 1873, at St. Matthew’s Church, Washington, by Rev. Dr. C. I. White, Wm. N. Roach to Mary F. Liederho.

Mr. Roach, now of the National Metropolitan Bank, was of the class of 1859, but was obliged by health exigencies to leave before the close of that year. He has no need now for the Bachelor’s degree he came so near obtaining.

At the Catholic Church, Augusta, Ga., by the Very Rev. Father Hamilton, January 24, 1873, J. Jones Gardner and Miss Amelia Knoblet, both of this city.—Augusta Constitutional.

Our married friend left College three years ago to engage in commercial pursuits. He was ‘engaged’ in view of the above event before he left here. Well, good faith and perseverance are excellent traits to begin life with. May he prosper!

Found Out.

It appears, from the following paragraph, taken from the National Republican, that the Washington people have at last found out the cause of the extreme cold from which they often suffer. We had hoped to keep the secret, but it is out, in spite of us.

There has been considerable conjecture as to the cause of the extreme cold weather during the inauguration time, and the fact has been discovered that a prominent citizen of the South visited Georgetown College very early on the morning of the 4th instant and left the gates of that venerable institution wide open.

One of the worst effects of this blast from Georgetown seems to have been to chill the affections towards us of one of our Sunday contemporaries. This is quite unexpected and altogether regrettable.
INAUGURATION OF PRESIDENT GRANT.

A strong and piercing wind rendered the Fourth of March most disagreeable. Neverthelless, people of all ages, sizes and colors poured into Washington to witness the ceremonies of the Inauguration. In anticipation of the spectacle, the hotels and saloons were crowded by both strangers and citizens, eager to shelter themselves in some warm nook until the procession should begin. Banners, floating from a number of buildings, and borne up by the violent breeze, made a beautiful display, and even the horses were decked with small flags. The city, all in all, presented quite a gay appearance. From early morning, companies of both horse and foot traversed the streets on the way to the White House, to take the places assigned them in the procession. Infantry, cavalry, artillery, all were represented, besides several civic associations.

The procession itself set out at ten o'clock. Comprised in it were companies from New York, Boston, Albany, Philadelphia, Baltimore, St. Louis, &c., as well as the West Point Cadets and the midshipmen of the Naval Academy at Annapolis. The former were especially noted for their soldierly bearing, and the perfection of their drill, as displayed on the day in question, and more particularly in the dress parade of the day succeeding. Their uniform was a light grey, and all wore white gloves. The Fifth Regiment from Baltimore, said to be the best drilled in Maryland, received all along the route the applause of the crowd, and, what was still more pleasant, no doubt, the attention and admiration of the fair, who from windows or stands looked smilingly down and waved their snowy kerchiefs. Near the centre of the line came the artillery. Then followed a few of the surviving veterans of the Mexican war, the disabled ones in an ambulance. Behind them were borne the banners "all tattered and torn," under which they had fought.

Their approach was frequently hailed by the crowds with much complacency, "Heavens, what a fine sight," "A splendid sight," and "What a beautiful show." The cheers were often answered by the firing of guns, and the sound of music. The people were in a high state of excitement, and the noise and confusion were such as to make it difficult to hear the words of the President, who was speaking from the top of a platform.

Arrived at the Capitol, the Vice President took the oath of office in the Senate chamber, while the President was sworn in at the east front of the Capitol by Chief Justice Chase, who, clad in the solemn robes of his office, looked very much like some grim executioner. The crowd then listened to a short speech read by the President, cannon were fired at his close, and the procession re-formed to proceed back to the point of starting.

Again the ear was charmed by the sweet music of the excellent bands in attendance, and the eyes feasted by the beautiful and varied costumes of the different divisions of soldiers.

Before the President's House, a stand, decorated with banners, afforded him and other distinguished personages an opportunity of reviewing the troops as they passed by, after which he re-entered the house followed by a number of visitors eager to see and congratulate him. In the evening, a beautiful display of fire-works was made at the Treasury, the Capitol, and elsewhere.

It may be questioned whether such a display as I have attempted to describe, should be encouraged in a republic. General Grant, on the day of his second inauguration, surrounded by a large number of armed men, with bayonets glittering, caused many, no doubt, to think of the time when victorious Caesar, the destroyer of his country's liberties, attended by a consular army, triumphed through the streets of Rome. The first and best Presidents of our republic did not make such displays at their inauguration, but entered upon the exercise of their duties in the quietest and most unostentatious manner.

The whole procession then consisted in the President's walking to the Capitol, and there taking the oath of office, without parade. Perhaps this last military display betokens no evil to the republic, and it is to be hoped it does not; but, in its aspect, it is not re-assuring.

A. B. C.

NATIONAL GREATNESS OF AMERICA.

The sources of national greatness have at all times constituted a subject of study with philosophic minds, and the subject is one about which it is dangerous to entertain erroneous views. It is especially so for the American people, because we have established a government which is largely influenced by popular opinion, and if popular opinion goes astray the body politic must suffer.

It is to be feared that we content ourselves too entirely with a vague glorification of ourselves, and of our qualities, as a nation, without sufficiently considering the sources of that greatness, and their liability to contamination. It is true, that now and then, a dissenting note is heard in the chorus of self-glorification, and that here and there a disappointed and dissatisfied voice is heard, intimating that "all is not gold that glitters," and that a robust exterior does not always indicate sound health nor promise long life; but the great mass of the people do not think deeply nor care to notice the signs of deterioration that are palpable to closer observers. From the loftiest statesman down to the poorest Fourth of July orator, we hear only of the great things we have accomplished, and the inference is, that nothing remains for us but to keep on the way we have thus far followed, and that a glorious future is to be the inevitable result.

We do not entirely blame the eulogists. We are a people of yesterday, and yet, what have we accomplished? We have filled the primitive forest, and founded the populous city, the thriving village, and the modest town. We have knitted all parts of the country into one, by the vast ramifications of the telegraph and the railroad, and we have bound distant continents to ours by the electric cord. Abroad, our commerce is heard from in every port, and at home, the hammer of industry rings from morning to night, while the fires of our forges light the midnight air. In short we seem to have the Midas gift of turning whatever we touch to gold.

Nor have we stopped here. We have dotted the land all over with schools, colleges, universities, and placed education within the reach of all. We boast, besides, of a form of government which admirably reconciles the authority of the state with the freedom of the citizen, and which secures the priceless blessings of religious liberty, leaving no pretext for collision between sects the most opposed to one another, and assuring to every man the perfect right to worship God as he pleases, or even not to worship Him at all.

The influence, abroad, of American ideas and institutions, our important contributions to the mechanical resources of the world, and even those to science, literature, and geographical knowledge; all these, together with the vastness of our territory, swell the theme of our eulogists.

But the question arises, does true national greatness consist only in works of material excellence? Is there no greatness of a higher standard than that in which the Pagans of old excelled? We answer, that nation is truly great in which man may most easily and effectually fulfill the true and proper end of his being. The nation is an aggregation of individuals. Consequently, the greatness of a nation is the greatness of the individuals that compose it. The true greatness of the people must consist in living for a supernatural end, and in yielding the supernatural obedience by which this end is to be obtained.

If so, its resources of greatness must rise far above the natural order, and the greatness which is the product, must be such as behooves a people who are treading the path to Heaven. Hence no man is great but as he is good, but as he lives in the order of grace, and loves God above all things, and with his whole heart and soul, and his neighbor as himself for the sake of God.

We have now a standard of greatness by which we can determine who is and who is not great, and by which we may determine the real value of things and conditions. In this view, it is not enough in order to constitute a great people that we should be able to point to our industrial achievements, our material wealth and splendor, and all the other evidences we present of prosperity and success. We must
be able to exhibit our moral exploits, the monuments of our zeal to God, and the marks of our humble submission to the divine direction.

Religion, it is true, we have in name, in form, in many strange and uncouth forms; but where can we find that deep, all pervading, and firm-seated conviction, that we do not make this world our home, but are earnestly seeking for our final end? Alas! the prevailing passion of our countrymen is worldly wealth and distinction. Scarcely a man seems content to remain in private life, to live in obscurity, unheeded by his country and faithfully laboring to discharge his duty to his God, and to win the prize of eternal glory. Without greatness of this kind, all that we call by that name is destined to an early decay.

We say this with regret, for, from the depth of our American heart we love our country. But we wish her glory to be lasting and we compare ourselves with some others by a higher standard, we shall have less cause for national mortification; but if we compare ourselves with others by a standard of virtue, faith, high principles and great aims, on the part of the people, this is impossible. In material things, as compared with other nations, we have undoubtedly no cause for national mortification; but if we compare ourselves with some others by a higher standard, we shall have less cause for pride and vanity than we generally imagine.

College Jottings.

Middle Examination. This portentous occasion passed off, according to the reports of the examiners, with very considerable credit to the classes generally. The higher classes did best. "Rhetoric" remains champion. The examination began Jan. 24th; (the themes having been previously submitted;) and closed Feb. 1st. Never was more diligence, more industry, or skill displayed on the part of the students, in preparing for it. We refrain from publishing details of results, in the absence of any particular request to that effect, even from those who came most successfully through the ordeal. The Rhetoricians lay aside Horace as a class-author, during the remainder of the year. Hence, the solemn obsequies noticed in our last number.

An extra premium will, however, be given at the close of the year to the Rhetorician who shall pass, in addition to the regular matter of the class, the best examination in the whole of Horace and of the Oedipus Tyrannis. In Poetry, in like manner, for eight books of Virgil and the Olynthica. In First Grammar, it is not yet definitely settled what the extra matter shall be.

Musical. Mercedante's Mass was finely rendered in the Students' Chapel on the third Sunday of January, by a quintette, composed of the following gentlemen, all from Washington, except Mr. Seligsen: Bassos, L. E. Gannon of St. Matthew's choir, and H. H. Bradley; Tenors, Jas. Patterson of St. Matthew's, G. L. Sheriff, of E. St. Baptist church, H. Seligsen of Christ Church, and Sam. Noyes, of St. Stephen's. Mr. Foerster presided at the organ with his usual efficiency.

Annual Visit. The Y. R. Rev. Provincial signaled the occasion of his annual visit in Jan., by granting a holiday the day after his arrival, and subscribing to the College Journal.

Improvements. The paling separating the grounds south of the College, from the terraced vegetable garden below, is substituted by the Osage-orange hedge, now intertwined to form equally as effectual a barrier, and a much more picturesque one. Spring folding-doors have been placed within the north entrance of the hall or passage leading to the Students' Refectory, greatly to the comfort of all who inhabit or use that wing of the house. As the doors open with ease in either direction, we would suggest that those entering or passing out should push, not kick them open (prod pader!), thus defacing the doors.

Small Boys. This generic term, applied at large to designate immature specimens of our common humanity, is limited in Georgetown College to a certain division of our students. Well, the Small Boys are in great glee over the fixtures added to their play-room, and the increased resources of amusement thereby afforded them. Their seniors are inclined to be jealous. When the new buildings go up—oh, when!—the latter hope to be even with them; meanwhile, they agitate projects that appear to be slightly impracticable.

Gas. This ethereal current, so long accustomed to flow through its iron arteries from our domestic works, unchecked and unscrutinized, has lately had a meter applied to it. It resisted this restraint on its freedom, and plunged us in darkness twice within three days, or rather nights. To keep the peace, the offending meter has been removed.

Philodemic Society. The meeting night of this Society has been changed to Thursday, with the privilege of extending its sessions beyond eight o'clock. The editor of the College Journal wants the addresses of past members.

Address on Syria. A day or two before the address of Mr. Dougherty of Philadelphia, Rev. Mr. Pailloux, S. J., of the Syrian Mission, addressed the students, assembled to hear him, in the study-hall. He gave an account of the heresies, the sufferings, and the cruel martyrdom of many of the Christians under the charge of the French missionaries in Syria, a most touching narrative. France beeng unable, after her recent reverses, to give that support she had previously extended to those missions, an appeal was now made to the charity of the Americans. On the part of our students the appeal was liberally responded to by those of all religions. The missions of Syria, ria employ 80 European religious, and 55 native Arabsians, besides 200 Arabian nuns. Under their direction are a Seminary and a College, both free; 3 normal schools for the training of native male and female teachers; 53 free primary schools, open to all religions, and in which 10,000 Arabian children are educated, and a large printing-house for all the Oriental languages.

[The above items belonged properly to last month's paper, but were excluded, for want of room.]

Professor of Chemistry, Mr. Daniel Kelly, late of Stonyhurst College, England, takes charge of the classes in Chemistry, a relief much needed by the recent Professor. The latter has obtained for the Philosophical Cabinet under his charge, a fine air-pump and other instruments.

Fires. During the high wind on Saturday evening, the 15th, a fire was described in the College woods, north of the New Road. A delegation of six-footers was dispatched from the study-room, who, in conjunction with the farm hands, soon put a limit to its ravages. Another fire broke out at dinner time, three days after, originating near the entrance of the College Walks, and rapidly extending, by the violence of the gale, among the leaves, shrubbery and fence of the old graveyard on the hill. The only damage done, of any consequence, was the destruction of about fifty feet of board fencing, separating the grave-yard from the premises of the Visitation Convent. It was repaired the same evening. The alarm brought the Georgetown and Washington fire-engines, under the impression that the College buildings were on fire.

Infirmary Garden. Under the direction of Bro. D. K., Infirman, assisted by a corps of young gardeners, selected out of numerous applicants from the Small Boys side, this once barren spot is being converted into a delightful pleasure-ground. The fine statue (from Munich) of St. Joseph which was erected in the centre of the plot last year, is due to the liberality of P. Gorman and J. Robbins, in conjunction with the College. The two large and graceful iron vases were the gift of Dr. Grafton Tyler, who was the first to suggest the improvements that have been made here. The interior of the Infirmary has been furnished with many conveniences and decorations, by the liberality of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. E. Welch, of Waltham, Mass., whose little son died here three years ago. They also contributed a considerable portion of the sum out of which the statue was paid for. The Infirman desires moreover to return thanks for shrubbery, plants, seeds, &c. to Mrs. Dr. Tyler, Mrs. Col. Alexander, of Ky., Senator Robertson of S. C. Representative Roberts of N. Y., Commodore Sands of the Naval Observatory, the Sisters of the Visitation, Georgetown, and several of the
students, especially T. Tracy and Y. N., Davis of Penn., and Washington of Tenn. The gardening corps was treated to a spread in the Infirmary parlor on St. Joseph's day, 10th.

St. Patrick's Day. Holiday not having been granted to witness the procession in Washington, some of our waggish boys amused themselves by getting up a pretended Orange procession, which marched about the grounds with much cheering and great clamor of uncooch instruments of music improvised for the occasion: also, to the great horror of a young scion of Pennsylvania (who was a little slow though not a resident of Pennsylvania) in taking the joke. Likewise to the dismay of several small boys, outside, who, together with three policemen, were attracted to the gate by the racket. The "Orange-gang" were encountered at last by the upholders of the Green, and a terrific combat ensued, in which, however, no damage was done beyond the smashing of hats, the tearing of pants, and the destruction of buttons and badges. At the close of the contest, not a badge was left, except one (out of many others) vied of Penn., and Washington of Tenn. The valedictory was addressed the alumni. The music by Douch's Band was excellent.—Georgetown Courier.

Another of the graduates on this occasion was our Prof. W. F. Byrns, of Mass. He will however, continue his academical labors here during the remainder of the year. Dr. P. J. Murphy, one of the graduates named above, resigned his professional chair at the College at the close of the last scholastic year, in order to accept an appointment tendered, in advance of his graduation, as assistant at the Columbia Hospital, Washington. Dr. J. M. Mackall is referred to in the Class Notices in this number.

An Organization has recently been effected in this city, composed chiefly of graduates of Georgetown College and the Academy of the Visitation, and a constitution and by-laws have been adopted, under the title of the "Minerva Club." Its objects are the cultivation of literature and the attainment of excellence in music. The meetings are held every Saturday evening at No. 58 Fayette street, Mrs. O'Neale having kindly granted the use of her large parlor for the purpose. Already the Club numbers over twenty members, and the exercises, as might be expected from ladies and gentlemen who have enjoyed the high privilege of graduating from our famous institutions of learning, are very interesting and instructive. We had the pleasure of attending the last meeting, when the programme consisted of the reading of original essays, declamations, and dialogues, interspersed with music and singing, the oldest daughter of the hostess, Miss Aggie O'Neale, being celebrated for her skill as a pianist. Other ladies too evinced their talent in this respect; and, at the risk of giving offence, we cannot forbear mentioning the reading by Miss A. R. French of Washington. Her self-possession and eloquence were admirable, and would reflect credit on older and more experienced heads. Dr. P. J. Murphy, J. F. Riddle, and Jas. V. Colonel, acquitted themselves very well, after which some time was spent in enlightened social converse. This Club is likely to redound to the credit of all concerned.—Georgetown Courier.

The prompt confirmation of the nomination of Colonel Robert M. Douglas, formerly private secretary to the President, to be United States marshal for the Northern district of North Carolina, is a deserved compliment, only equalled by that which preceded it in the fact that the nomination was made by the President of his own will. It was not recommended by any of the Colonel's numerous friends among the leading politicians of the State, but was tendered as a recognition of valuable public services during the past four years. He will assume the duties of his new office, which under existing law extend to the operations of both districts in the State, about the 1st prox.—N. R. Republican.

Rev. Jules Soper, of the Methodist church of this city, will leave here in June as a missionary to Japan, where he expects to remain about ten years.—Georgetown item, Evening Star.

Mr. Soper graduated at Georgetown College, 1866, afterwards conducted with success a classical school in Georgetown, studied for the ministry meanwhile, and when ordained, organized a congregation and built a neat stone church near the little Falls of the Potomac, in this vicinity, of which he has continued to be the pastor up to this time.

Odds and Ends.

As our zealous and genial friend, Mr. Jno. B. Motley, was called in our last, the Washington Agent of the College Journal, we beg to say that there is no such place as Washington, and that, consequently, Mr. Motley does not live there, but may be found at 934 F. St., N.W. The College Journal has always been friendly toward Unitarianism, and would reflect credit on older and more experienced heads. Dr. P. J. Murphy, one of the graduates named above, resigned his professional chair at the College at the close of the last scholastic year, in order to accept an appointment tendered, in advance of his graduation, as assistant at the Columbus Hospital, Washington. Dr. J. M. Mackall is referred to in the Class Notices in this number.

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Thus, then, to-day, sir, the State of Maryland, with grateful reverence and pride, &c. —The account of an interview with Stanley, should have been signed " T. E. S."—In our "outside" of the present number, we find we have not escaped errors. It seems as though the Evil one, jealous at our not employing a subordinate "devil," intrudes himself within our premises.

If the Women Suffragists, or any of them, take offence at the report of their proceedings, in this paper, they are invited to "go for" the author, and not for any of the innocent managers of the paper, some of whom are of tender age, and all of whom are possessed of tender feelings. The same advice is tendered to those who may find fault with the frankly expressed views of "A. B. C." Until the fears of the latter are realized, "this is a free country," as we have somewhere heard said.

The dulcet notes of the frog, the harbinger of spring, were first heard here on the evening of the 15th.

A Valledo ( Cal.) young lady, about to go off in the cars, stopped into the dark sitting-room of the depot to kiss her friend Sarah goodbye. "Owing to the darkness she didn't find out the mistake until John began yelling, "What's for you so chokey me? Hi yah! No squezee so muchee!" One yell, a yell, "What's for you so chokey me? Hi yah! No squezee so muchee!" One yell, a yell, "What's for you so chokey me? Hi yah! No squezee so muchee!" One yell, a yell, "What's for you so chokey me? Hi yah! No squezee so muchee!" One yell, a yell, "What's for you so chokey me? Hi yah! No squezee so muchee!" One yell, a yell, 1A Valledo ( Cal.) young lady, about to go off in the cars, stopped into the dark sitting-room of the depot to kiss her friend Sarah goodbye. "Owing to the darkness she didn't find out the mistake until John began yelling, "What's for you so chokey me? Hi yah! No squezee so muchee!" One yell, a yell, "What's for you so chokey me? Hi yah! No squezee so muchee!" One yell, a yell, "What's for you so chokey me? Hi yah! No squezee so muchee!"
graduated here in 1855, studied law, and was killed at the battle of Gettysburg, 1863.

William Gaston, the first student of Georgetown, entered Nov. 4th, 1791, but the modest "academy" of those days could not at the time offer an extended course of study, nor the academical degree at its close. Therefore, although young Gaston would doubtless have preferred to complete his education under instructors of his own faith, he was obliged to seek graduation elsewhere, and went to Princeton. We subjoin, a short sketch of this distinguished and upright man:

William Gaston, says the Dictionary of Congress, was born in Newbern, North Carolina, September 19, 1778. His early education was conducted by his mother; advanced at the Catholic College of Georgetown, District of Columbia; and he graduated at Princeton College in 1796. He studied law, and was admitted to practice in 1798. He served a number of years in the State Legislature, one term as speaker; and was a Representative in Congress from North Carolina, from 1813 to 1817. In 1834 he was appointed Judge of the Supreme Court, and in 1835 was a member of the State Convention to amend the Constitution. He continued on the bench until the time of his death, which occurred January 23, 1844. He was an able and successful lawyer, and an upright judge, had a taste for polite Literature, and is remembered in North Carolina as one of its most distinguished citizens. He was a Presidential Elector in 1808, and later in life received from Princeton the degree of Doctor of Laws, and the same honor from four other institutions of learning.

EDUCATION versus CRIME.

In this age of false notions, of social quackery, and of superficial thought, one may find vast and popular errors to invite attack, that it would be difficult to select one more deserving of reprobation than another. A recent address however of Gov. Seymour of N. Y., before the National Prison Reform Congress at Baltimore, puts us upon the track of one with which we may grapple with entire propriety. In this admirable address, occurs the following passage:

In the social edifice pauperism and crime are like fires, ever kindling in its different parts, which are to be kept under by watchfulness and care. If neglected, they burst out into the flames of anarchy and revolution, and sweep away from the life of the people the symptoms of various ailments. The subjects must be studied directly and in their moral aspects. There is a pervading idea in our country that the spread of knowledge will check crime. No one values learning more than I do, but it is no specific for immoral and vicious acts. Without moral and religious training, it frequently becomes an aid to crime. Science, mechanical skill, a knowledge of business affairs, even the refinements and accomplishments of mankind are used by offenders for immoral and criminal purposes. Learning, by itself, only changes the intellectual violator of the law, for he allows no barrier; it was the absence of all religious training, learning becomes frequently an aid to crime. In this he will find it easy to sustain himself by the statistics of crime in all countries. That excellence of mind has no more to do with moral worth than has beauty of figure with physical proportions is a matter which every man's daily observation ought to be sufficient to prove.

Mr. Beecher, in his late lecture on compulsory education, would prove that the education of the brains, as he called it, was the panacea for all the social ills, with the qualification that morality could be taught in the schools, exhibited very little respect for the education and intelligence of those who heard him. In those European States where education is compulsory, the results as to crime do not sustain his theories, but that, even if morality were one of the common school branches, it is most effectually taught by practical example and precedent, and cannot be conveyed in "easy lessons" for young beginners, like spelling and reading.

Against these calm and weighty statements, we shall have theorists objecting only with the routine statistics of the illiteracy of criminals, or of the majority of them. But who those make up these statistics with the view of upholding their pet-theory of the influence of illiteracy in promoting criminality, mistake, as enthusiasts always do, an incidental circumstance of no material bearing in the case, for a fact of primary significance. We admit that criminals are in great measure illiterate, but it was not the want of literary training which made them what they are: for, if literary training availed, we should have no forgers, no public peculators, no genteel murderers, no invaders, in high stations, of the peace and honor of families; it was evil associations, in high stations, of the peace and honor of families; it was evil associations (from which even University men are not free); it was lax habits of life, which while they conformed them to the society of other criminals, withheld them from all desirable chance or all opportunity of acquiring knowledge; it was intemperance, against which the highest cultivation is no barrier; it was the absence of all moral restraint at home or elsewhere. It is one of these causes, or a combination of them, or causes of a like character, which operate in recruiting the criminal class. It is not the lack of rudimentary knowledge, as claimed by the theorists, (public-school men,) which poisons the conscience of a man and makes him who would otherwise have been a good citizen, a criminal.
The most cultivated of the ancient nations were given up to sensuality, cruelty, and selfishness, and the most cultivated people of modern times, without God and without religion, as the ancients were, will commit the like excesses; witness the atheists of the first French revolution, and of the more recent Parisian commune, whose leaders and many of whose tools were men of culture, and the great mass of whom were at least possessed of an ordinary education.

The illiterate class of any nation, if it be governed by moral ideas, does not suffer in virtue from the lack of education. Individuals may be met with, even in this generally educated country (whose civilization, by the way, is fast undergoing a dry rot,) whose human understanding and tenderness and integrity are conspicuous, though they may not know a letter of the alphabet. If ignorance were necessarily allied to crime, this large number of persons—too large to form a mere exception—should be occupants of the jails and penitentiaries of the land.

Surrounded as we are, here, by influences that in past ages have educated nations and peoples, living in a country where education is a requisite in the political and social order, and to a great degree, in the moral order also, let us never be drawn by a zeal for the cause we love, into fantastic and dangerous theories. Education has its proper place, and Morals have theirs. But the former can never substitute for the latter. Let us never be so base as to associate the ignorance of the virtuous poor with criminality, in any degree. If Education and not Morals were to be made man virtuous, the Divine Founder of our religion would never have selected ignorant fishermen as the world's apostles.

**THESES IN PHILOSOPHY.**

One of our reporters (reporters go everywhere) was present at the disputation held according to the subjoined programme. Reporters are supposed to know everything, but on this occasion our functionary evidently found himself beyond his depth, and the vague and disjointed account he gave us of the proceedings, as well as a certain wild look in his eye, as he emerged from the hall, convinced us that he had been trespassing in realms that had very little in common with the matter-of-fact world he ordinarily moves in. We suppress, consequently, all he has written on this subject, except his statement that he imagined himself in an assembly of the Philosophers of old disputing on the high and abstruse themes which usually engaged the attention of those venerable gentlemen. He was only restrained, he says, from fully realizing this scene by the absence of the *logos* appropriate to the classical costume. The programme was set up and printed at the College Journal office.

**Propositions From Metaphysics and Ethics Defended in the Hall of Georgetown College, D. C., Thursday, March 16th, 1873.**

1. "Causa regnum, omne id quod est esse productum et contingens, infertur ens improductum et necessarium existere."

2. "Et admirable mundi ordine lucrata attenditur, superiorum quadratum intelligentium rebus omnibus praecipue.

3. "Deus et creatura non univoce dicitur ens, sed analogice."

4. "Deus est ens aequo infinitum."

5. "Psychiastria doctrina in se est contradictiorum cumulus, et in suis effectibus perniciosissima."

6. "Deus solus est finitus ultimum objectum hominis."

7. "Existentia naturalis, eaque est incommensurabilia."

8. "Leges mundi a legittima auctoritate latere obligacionem proprium dictam impune.

9. "Homo tenetur Deum colere in terno et extero."

10. "Natum est illicitum."

11. "Tenetur homo amore alios, etsi iminos, sicvis se ipsum."

12. "Inclinitum est illicitum."


The following are ready to answer any objections that may be brought: R. P. M. Burns, Geo. W. Douglas, Edward X. Pink, Jno. S. Hollingsworth, Neal T. Murlat, Chas. S. Voorhees, Jno. H. Walsh.

**Personal—Graduates of Recent Years.**

**CLASS OF 1868.**

Chas. S. Abell belongs to the planetary system of the Sun (Balt.) He returns from those spheres occasionally, to visit old friends, and taste a piece of College pie.

Needham C. Collier, since his year of teaching here, divides his time between the practice of law at home in Georgia, and reading the College Journal.

Wm. A. Hammond, was mentioned in our last, but the notice was a little behind time, for he is not only married, but is a father of families.

Frank J. Kieckhofer, in the office of Transportation, Balto. and Ohio R. R., has made himself master of the intricacies of his office, and will probably be promoted.

D. C. Lyles is practising law at home in Maryland.

Louis Puebla is buried, though not dead, in the interior of Mexico, (Tobasco custom-house.)

Edw. H. White is a rising young merchant in Baltimore.

Of the three members of this class who left in Rhetoric, Jose Lamas is married and in business in Payta, Peru; John F. Lee of Md., was graduated in law at the University of Va., and is now a promising young lawyer in St. Louis, Mo.

**CLASS OF 1869.**

Walter Abell, like his brother Charles, revolves around the Sun, and like him, includes Georgetown within his orbit.

Jas. V. Coleman, since his graduation, a Professor at Santa Clara, Cal., and now at Gonzaga, Washington, is a student of law, besides.

Sands W. Foreman, of the San Francisco Guardian, and previously engaged in chemical essays in California, has already been heard from in these columns.

Stephen R. Mallory, Jr., since hevacated his professional chair here, has located himself at New Orleans, for the study and practice of law and converging.

Henry M. Russell, also a quondam Professor here, and previously a graduate in law of the University of Va., practices at Wheeling.

Harry Walters graduates this year at the Lawrence Scientific School, Cambridge, Mass.

G. Rastaman of Mexico, and Henry A. Seyeart of Reading, Pa., originally of this class, have not been heard from, recently.

**CLASS OF 1870.**

E. D. F. Brady occasionally slips over from Delaware and his law office, to visit his friends here.

Eugene F. Hill, since, a graduate in law at the University of Va., afterwards a practising attorney (and editor) at Indianapolis, now a judge S. 1., teaches at Holy Cross College, Worcester.

Peter A. Kelly is preparing to be a bibliophile.


Stephen A. Douglass, Jr., a former member of this class, but who left in Rhetoric, is in North Carolina.

**CLASS OF 1871.**

Most of the members of this class, viz.: Martin T. Dickson, Wm. A. Garceshe, Chas. N. Harris, G. Gordon Posey, Ferd. W. Risque, Edw. E. Scheib, were mentioned in our last or the preceding number. The remainder are:

Thas. A. Badeaux, practising law at Thibodaux, La.

Jno. T. Hedrick, for the year succeeding graduation, employed in computations at the National Observatory, and now teacher of Special Classics here.

Thos. Mackin, attached to the Diocese of Chicago, and studying Theology at St. Mary's Seminary, Balto.

Denis Sheridan of whose whereabouts we have been unable to learn anything.

Jos. H. Sands, unable, from failing health, to complete his year, is in business at Nashville, Tenn.
This class is destined largely to recruit the ranks of the legal profession, which will claim of the number, Warren P. Chisholm, Chas. A. Elliott, Jno. H. Galligan, G. Ernest Hamilton, and Jno. M. Dickson will graduate at St. John's College, Fordham, in June next.

Of those who left previously, Richard R. McMahon suspends his theological studies at St. Mary's Seminary to fill a professional chair here, the present year. Harry E. Mann has passed the bar in Baltz. Jno. J. Lynch is at home at Atlanta, Ga. Jno. V. Camarilier has been teaching in St. Mary's county. Glyndeborn Brown is a real estate agent in Washington. Franklin P. Abbott is engaged in business in Boston.

Miscellaneous.

Jno. F. Hanna of '62, one of the many students who left so hastily in '61, on account of the breaking out of the war, is one of the busy lawyers of Louisiana Avenue. His card is in our paper, and his occasional personal presence keeps his memory green.

Albert J. Garrett, a student of '64—'65, paid us a visit recently. After many military and other roving adventures, he hassettled down in the Adjutant General's office.

Robert M. Douglass, '67, for the last four years Private Secretary to President Grant, has been appointed to the marshalship of the Eastern District of North Carolina, whence he will doubtless be returned in the course of time, a member of Congress, to emulate, we expect, the record of his distinguished father.

Edw. B. Ives, formerly of '74, is pursuing the scientific course of Columbia College, N. Y., for which he made a good active preparation under Gen. McLellan, Chief of the Commission of Dockets, N. Y.

Rev. WM. H. Duncan, '53, the "Grass"-Duncan of the Reminiscences in our last number, is assistant pastor of St. Mary's Church, Boston.

Jno. B. Northrop, a student in '66—'67, is a civil engineer at Memphis, Tenn.

Arthur J. Frith will graduate the present year as a civil engineer at the Rensselaer Polytechnic School, Troy.

Caleb C. Cherbonnier, a student in '70—'71, now a Naval Cadet at Annapolis, was anxiously looked for by friends, among the chilled and half-starved middies on Inauguration day, but his absence in the day's hardships had probably altered his pleasant young face beyond recognition.

Jno. Preston, formerly of '73, was with us during the Inauguration. He graduated at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, N. Y., in Feb. This is the second degree of M. D., he has received, having graduated in that rank at the University of Va., last June. He thinks of applying for the Navy soon.

It is rumored there will be a meeting of the class of '71 at the Commencement this year.

Nothing will help more to make the reunion a success than the attendance of all. We will gladly welcome all our old friends back again.

Horatiana.

We should like to have given our readers the oration of the "Sacerdes" at the funeral of Horace, but as our space will not allow, we repeat a few of the points.

It was stated that when Horace was a child of six years old, "ani musos infan tis," he stole the sugar with which his father was accustomed to feed some tame crows, and that this was the origin of the fable of the sugar that had been nourished by the ravens of the Muses. In after life he was noted for his habit of sponging on the aristocracy of Rome, his propensity for wine, for he was always "aut avidus," and his ingratitude to Augustus in offering to lend him a boi-taille mantle, "curto caballo." He was accused of writing an empty stomach, "vaciatus cantans," hence the dryness of some of his odes.

Like the "Sapiens" of the Stoics, he died of the epidemics, "pibita molesta," contracted by his obstinately refusing to wear an overcoat, for, to his friends advising warmer clothing, he always replied, "virile me invoco," and we all know that virtue is entirely too stiff to serve for a cloak. As to his religious career, the Sacerdos thought there was little to be said, for Horace boasted himself, "pereus deorum autor et infrequens," and moreover, on one occasion, called Jupiter a gay bird, "ales jocallis."

In his writings, we find reference made to three inventions which are generally supposed to have originated at a much later day, mercureius celer, the second is evidently the pede libero, in the passage, "nunc est bibendum, nunc pede libero pulsenda tellus." The third was adverted to in the notice of the obsequies, in our last number.

Finally, he was the Beau Hickman of his day, for he said, "quoniam enique rapid tempestas defor ver hospes."

An Amende Honorable.

We are sorry we failed to get for our last number an account of the Musical and Literary Entertainment given by the young ladies of the Georgetown Seminary at the close of the term just passed, but, of our reporters to whom the pleasant duties of that nature were allotted, two were obliged to attend class and the other "—t tell it not in Gath"—had a previous engagement to attend a "party." Yet we have been assured by many of our friends, who were present, that the several parts were performed in that highly creditable manner to which young ladies, who have enjoyed the advantages of Miss Lipscomb's tutelage, can successfully attain. Indeed, about the whole entertainment and the reception which took place afterwards, hung the pellucid air of warmth and geniality which, so unmistakably, reveals to all who approach her, Miss Lipscomb's Southern nationality.

We clip the following from the Terre Haute Express:

James Voorhees, son of Hon. D. W. Voorhees of this city was compelled to give up his studies at Georgetown College a few weeks ago because of impaired eyesight. A little rest was prescribed by a physician, and "Jimmie" concluded to improve the time by making a sculpture of himself. He set to work upon a big lump of clay from which he modeled a bust of Ben Butler that was so life-like as to challenge the admiration of the art critics in Washington. Miss Vinnie Ream said that the execution would have been creditable to him if he had devoted years to the art of sculpture. A cast of the bust will be made in plaster and we may see a really remarkable specimen of the work of an amateur artist.

Our best wishes attend the young sculptor in his newly found avocation, should he conclude to prosecute it as such.

James Ord.

This venerable gentleman, born in London, 1788, and educated at Georgetown College, where he completed his studies in 1809, died at Omaha, Nebraska, Jan. 25th, at the residence of his son, Gen. E. O. C. Ord, commander of the Department of the Platte. Major Placebeus Ord, also a resident of Omaha, and Dr. Jas. L. Ord, now in Mexico, were sons of his, students here, entering in Sept., 1856, and Jan. 2, a son of the latter, in 1864. John Ord, now of Santa Cruz, Cal., entered in May, 1856. Three other children of Mr. and Mrs. Ord survived. His funeral service was held in the cathedral at Omaha, We are indebted to the Herald and the Bee, both of Omaha, for details.
Editorial Notes.

H. C. B.'s sketch of the Chinese in California is necessarily postponed to the next number. Also, a great variety of entertaining Exchange Items.—After our notice of the fires in the College grounds had been set up, a carefully written and elaborate sketch of the novel incidents witnessed on both occasions, was handed in by a contributor to our present number, but too late for insertion. The subject would be out of date by the time another paper is issued.

Quid pro Quo's lines to the Potomac, owing to an accidental delay in their transmission to the office, did not come in season, but will appear in our next.—Those who have articles in preparation for the May number are urged to present them as soon as possible; our little paper fills up marvellously soon. Moreover, our enterprising friend, Mr. Motley, by his success in influencing advertisements, is fast becoming a rival of our literary contributors, in the matter of space demanded.

A certain Senior astonished the Professor in Ethics the other day by translating—"Hincin aereus nulla locum habet proprietas."—Hence there is no right of property in money.

We have good authority that our friends and neighbors at Columbian College intend issuing a paper very soon. We bid them a hearty welcome into the field of college journalism and meanwhile await in anxious expectation the coming event.

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At a meeting of the students of Georgetown College held Sept. 25th, 1830, it was resolved to form a "Debating Society." The following were "accordingly selected" as its officers: Rev. James Ryder, S. J., Professor of Philosophy, President; Jno. H. Hunter, Secretary; Jno. H. Digges, Treasurer; and Eugene H. Lynch, Amanuensis. The names of the original members on the record follow. Their contributions were fixed at 6 cents, and the monies proceeding from contributions, fines, etc., were to be appropriated to the purchase of a Library for the use of the Society.

The official record next displays the subjects of twelve debates, with the names of the debaters on each occasion. The first of the subjects debated was that standard one of all American debating societies, "Whether Napoleon Bonaparte or General Washington was the greater man." Minutes of proceedings begin, "Oct., 1830."

From January, 1831, forth, meetings occurred weekly or oftener, and proceedings were recorded. At the fourth meeting of January (18th) the record states that "about this time," the society assumed the name of "Philodemic." Under the same date is recorded the resolution to adopt a badge to be worn by the members on particular occasions, the motto on which was to be inscribed in the books of the Library.

The device adopted, is inserted in the minutes. It is prepared for each side of a shield, the upper edge of which is in two curves. On one side is the American eagle, the American shield displayed upon its body, with a trident in one claw, and the other resting upon a globe. Above the eagle is a harp surrounded by rays. On the reverse, Mercury (the god of eloquence) clasps hands with the goddess of liberty, indicated as such by the staff surmounted by the liberty-cap, which is held in her left hand. The inscription commences around the edge of one side of the shield, "COVIT SEDITAE PHILODEMIICA ET COLLEGIUM GEORGETONIENSIS," and terminates on the other, "ELAQUENTIAM LIBERTATI DEVINCITAM,"—"The Philodemic Society of Georgetown College cultivates Eloquence and Liberty." (To be continued.)

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