One who excels in conversation by means of a fund of varied information, together with a thorough knowledge of the rhetoric of his language, may be called a good talker. The term does not apply to the pedant, who claims, in virtue of his pompous airs and sesquipedalian words, an equal place with such eminent conversationalists as Burke; while the comparison only renders him more insignificant. Nor can we embrace in this category those "swells" of society, probably owing their position to the fact that they are forever tumid with conceit, while their conversational achievements are limited entirely to the domain of small-talk and flirtation.

The illustrious Edmund Burke, besides being England's favored orator, was pre-eminently the best talker of his day. So great were his powers of fascination, that a stranger who met him seeking shelter from the rain under a shed, remarked, on discovering who his companion was, that it was only necessary to be with Burke a few moments to discover the greatest man in England. No subject could be started which he could not illustrate with most interesting and valuable information. As he was always prepared to discuss weighty matters, he was continually startling his hearers into bursts of admiration and applause.

We find from experience that among those conversationalists who attract the most attention, there are two classes who are particularly conspicuous. The one is of those who address themselves more to the intellect, studiously avoiding everything that might be considered light and trivial. These are respected and esteemed on account of the value of those stores of information with which they are ever overflowing, and the good taste with which they are displayed: their admirers being for the most part persons of mature years. The other, and more popular class mingle with their solid conversation all kinds of sparkling humor. Such were Sheridan, Sydney Smith, Theodore Hook and others. Sydney Smith, who had the reputation of being the wittiest man in England, was also, we must remark, a very learned and wise one. His fun was exhaustless, and he was continually startling his hearers into bursts of irrepressible merriment. It is easy to see why this style should be the more popular; for people who seek to be informed would rather seek it where it may be obtained in the more agreeable manner. We all would listen with reverence and awe to a Burke, and would prize our stars for the privilege; but if we could afterwards converse with a Sydney Smith, the grand style of the statesman would, it is to be feared, pass from our minds, and the humorist would usurp his place in our impressionable hearts.

It has been said, and justly, that we have few who are good talkers and at the same time, educated men. The scarcity is more easily accounted for, than remedied. How can we expect to have educated men, when parents only allow their children to receive a superficial education, withdrawing them from school as soon as they have acquired the more elements of learning, and putting them in "business," which they follow mechanically?

If any one desires to excel in conversation, he should, after storing his mind with knowledge, take every opportunity of conversing with accomplished men, who are themselves good talkers, and thus acquire the practice of imparting information agreeably.

A good talker is always courted; if his words flow from a sincere heart and a sound intellect, they become food for thought, and he is enabled to exert a healthy influence in social circles. One whose mind is thoroughly informed, and who is, at the same time, a man of discretion, is a power in society, and the idol of his friends besides. As no one ever hears him utter silly commonplace, he is consulted as an oracle on all occasions, and his opinions go far to form those of others. It is evident, then, that a field is here presented to the youth of America, in which, while rendering themselves agreeable, they may become influential among their countrymen, and may acquire a literary distinction as enviable as that gained in the higher walks of literature.

INAPPROPRIATE REWARDS.

Probably there is nothing which demonstrates so clearly and thoroughly the weakness of the human character, as the custom which has grown so prevalent in our times, of supposing men who excel in one branch or profession, to be possessed of great proficiency in several others. Thus, the chemist and physicist usurp the place of the theologian, by introducing in their works disquisitions upon theology; the soldier...
deems himself qualified to fill any civil office; and so on, through almost all the sciences and vocations. Men seem unwilling to remain each within his own sphere, but are ever aiming to grasp what belongs to another. Thus they gain a reputation among ‘*oi polloi* for a degree of competency which they do not possess, a reputation which they could not maintain before men versed in the sphere into which they wish to intrude themselves.

This species of flattery, awarded by the populace to its favorites, is not a new thing, peculiar to our day; for there are instances of it to be found even in the earliest years of our Republic. The particular example to which I refer is that of one who achieved many victories during our Revolutionary struggle, and was honored conspicuously after the termination of hostilities. No one who had studied his character doubted that he was endued with keen judgment, clear foresight and dauntless courage; and but few, even unto this time, refuse to acknowledge his rectitude of purpose in all public transactions. Alas for him, his friends were not content to let his claim for greatness rest here; but they pressed a comparison of his military skill with that of the greatest generals of the world, and thus forced the conclusion upon all unbiassed minds that his victories were rather the results of felicitous circumstances than of any preconcerted plan or well-devised strategy. Not only was his military greatness exalted beyond compare, but apostolism was almost demanded for his virtues in private life. Here, again his friends inflicted on him a grievous harm. We examine into his life, and not only fail to discover grounds for the lofty character assigned to it, but we are stared in the face by evidence of his having repudiated his debts, and of his being possessed of a vain desire that the world should not be bereft entirely of —— after his departure from it.

That a general has been successful as the leader of armies, as the deviser of campaigns, has been deemed sufficient evidence of his fitness for the highest civil offices in the state. There has been a failure to distinguish between these widely divergent qualifications of a military and those of a civil chief. When we question the ability of this military-civil officer to grasp and master those intricate questions of statecraft which continually arise, we are called upon to remember with what skill he directed the movements of our forces in the field, how courageously he withstood the attacks of the enemy, how patriotically he exposed himself to danger, and how well he arranged that the blows of his adversary should be futile, while his own fell, like the thunderbolts of Heaven upon the rebelling angels. And they ask

Can he who has successfully encountered the forces of opposing nations, be overcome by the weaker implements of diplomatic chicanery? Those who thus con underrate the sphere of the intellect, by putting it on a level with the qualities of brute force, which occupy the lowest place in the characteristics of the whole man.

Whenever excellence in military skill becomes evident, and a reward is sought for it, let its reward be some post of honor in the line of military advancement. For certainly no man who loves his profession can aspire to anything higher than the attainment of a distinguished position in it. It is just as reasonable to reward this possessor of military skill by ordaining him a bishop, as by appointing him to the highest civil office in the State. Examples are not wanting in ancient and modern history, of the evil consequences of such mistakes.

The very fact that an individual has expended the time and labor necessary for acquiring military proficiency, precludes the idea that he can claim *excellence* in any other science; and certainly there can be no doubt in the mind of any reasonable man, that it is to the advantage of the State that the higher and more important offices should be filled by those whose training and associations have rendered them capable of discharging well the duties attached to these positions.

W. H. C.

Law School Opening.

The lecture hall of the Law School of the University of Georgetown was filled last night (Oct. 6th) by an audience composed not only of students but of leading members of the District bar, assembled to listen to the introductory lecture of Judge George W. Paschal to the class. The lecturer treated at some length of the origin of Law, and discussed the meaning of the term, showing that the whole body is a science founded on logical principles, which should be clearly understood by every student. When understood, they would serve as landmarks to him in his future investigations.

He then sketched an outline of the plan of instruction to be pursued by him and his college, Mr. Ingle, for the ensuing term, and closed his lecture by impressing upon the young gentlemen of the class the necessity of earnest study.

The term opens under exceedingly flattering circumstances, the number who entered their names being far in excess of any former winter entry in the history of the School. Among them are Geo P. Fisher, jr., Chas. F. Benjamin, V. D. Stockbridge, C. C. Lancaster, and Wm. H. Dennis.

Mr. Ingle opens this evening on Equity Jurisprudence. The next lecturer is Judge Paschal who will be on Monday night next.

It was announced that moot courts would be held weekly when the class was fairly organized.

National Republican.

Support of the Journal.

The following reasons have been suggested why every one connected with the College, directly or indirectly, should subscribe to the *College Journal.* First, in order to encourage public spirit and enterprise. The *Journal* is in this institution a new idea, and to reach success many obstacles were to be surmounted. This was accomplished by perseverance and tact, two years ago; and by ceaseless diligence and unfailing watchfulness the venture has been developed, until now the *Journal* is not only highly spoken of by nearly all its college contemporaries, but also by many influential publications in our largest cities. These efforts deserve recognition. Again, former students should keep up a connection with the College, which can only be done properly through the medium of this journal. Many an important thing is done, said, or thought of, here, which outsiders can only hear of through these columns. Finally, parents, guardians and friends would show their sons or wards, by this kind attention,—subscribing to the paper for them,—that they have not forgotten them, but are interested in their welfare and everything that tends to make their time here pass pleasantly. There are numerous reasons which will suggest themselves to every one individually, why he should subscribe; but those just given will answer in brief for all.

Thanks should be returned to our generous advertising patrons for their assistance; and it is to be hoped that they will receive the largest possible benefit from their favors. The *Journal* is small, it has a wide circulation, and the advertisements are prominently displayed; so that the effect of a card constantly inserted in its columns cannot fail to be considerable.

It is also recommended to parents and guardians, to urge their young friends to join the Journal Stock Company. It will encourage in them a useful *esprit de corps* and love of enterprise. A sordid, dull-spirited boy will generally prove a weak-minded, sluggish man, with no force of character or influence in the world. Stockholders are entitled to a certain number of free copies, with which they can oblige their friends. The association for honorable purposes cannot fail to increase the dignity and manliness of the young shareholders, and they will profit by the business discussions held in their meetings, and the practical exercises which the management of the *Journal*’s affairs will give.

The amendment to the last postal law, restoring the free exchange of newspapers, goes into effect Jan. 1st, and will doubtless greatly benefit the college press.

At a public gathering lately, one of the gentlemen present was called upon for a speech, and this is how he responded: *"Gentlemen and women, I ain’t no speecher. More’n twenty years back, I came here a poor, lil’ lot boy, and now am I"*
OUR TOWN.

In the absence of any further original contributions at this stage of our paper, we think we could not do better than to reproduce from the editorial columns of the Georgetown Courier, a well written and truthful description of our town and its surroundings, which will, we are sure, be read with pleasure by old students and former visitors to this neighborhood, and even by students of the present day. To those who have never been here, the article will convey information which this journal might have been expected to supply, of its own motion; but our attention has been so exclusively directed to affairs within the College, that we have partially overlooked the town. In order not to over-run the present page, we have been obliged to omit our neighbor's introductory remarks, and some other passages in the body of his article.

"In regard to local situation, where is to be found a place more picturesque in the scenes which it presents, or one better combining the advantages of both city and country, than is afforded by our own highly favored town? Where can the eye of the artist, seeking out the beauties of nature, rest upon a prospect more gratifying to the taste, or more worthy of delineation on canvas, whether presented as a whole or in its separate features, than is here spread out to attract the admiration of the beholder? From the Heights, sloping to the water, there is a gradual and gentle declivity, which is improved and beautified according to the taste of the various proprietors, with cultivated gardens devoted to use or to ornament, with luxuriant shrubbery or trailing vines, all in convenient proximity to the adjacent dwellings. The beautiful Potomac winds its graceful pathway along the southern margin of the town, spanned by the solid structure of one of the most noble aqueducts, as a work of art, that the Union can boast; while further down the majestic stream may be seen the Long Bridge stretching across the "River of Swans," from its northern to its southern bank. Nearer the former lies the green-shored, fairy-field, Anahtama, in its quiet magnificence, resting like a reposeful gem upon the bosom of beauty.

"In the town itself may be seen the lofty spires of the numerous churches at which various religious congregations are wont to assemble for public worship. Christ Church, whose former tapering belfry contained the town clock, but which of late years has been denuded of that old regulator of our once more staid and systematic movements, as well as of the upper part of the belfry itself, now sits on an eminence, where the band of the innovating improvements of the day has left it. St. John's Church is also marked by the eminence of its position, its fine square tower, its easy access since the read with pleasure by old students and the widening of its sidewalks, its next Sunday School rooms, and within the last week or two by the fine new parsonage which is beginning to loom up to its loftier stories on the adjoining lot. Opposite this, on the north side of the street, stands the new Town School House, part of which is to be used as a hall for various literary purposes, as adapted to the noble donations of Peabody and Lithicium for the good of the public.

"The cupola of the Catholic Church in the western part of our town, will attract the attention of the beholder, while the church itself, in the midst of its beautiful greenward, and occupying the greater part of the square bounded by Lingan, First, Fayette and Second Sts., will be admired for its fine proportions and its appropriate position. The Methodist Episcopal Church, on Dunbarion street, is not an old building. It has a parsonage on the same lot, and is both conveniently planned and situated, and ample in its dimensions. The Methodist Protestant Church, on Congress street, opposite the solid granite structure used as a Post Office and Custom House, has a school-house in the rear and a parsonage adjoining, and is very convenient to the public; and every way suitable for the large congregation that gather in its aisles. The Baptist Church is a small, neat building, not very long ago erected for the use of the members of that denomination, and is located at the corner of Congress and Gay streets. Since the old Presbyterian Church (which was one of the earliest erected in this section of the country, and which stood on the corner opposite the Union Hotel, on Bridge street, being one of the first objects to strike the eye on entering the town), has been taken down, the Presbyterians have had a fine new structure, together with a chapel and a parsonage-house, erected on West street, near Congress, and like the other denominations have now all the conveniences that can be desired to accommodate their large congregation and numerous beneficiary societies or institutions. The Episcopal Church on the hill near Water street, known as Grace Church, will attract the gaze from its lofty position and commanding view. At the corner of Fayette and High streets stands Mount Pleasant Chapel, a very attractive frame building, covered with slate and surmounted by a tower; which within a few months past has been erected for the accommodation of Methodist Protestants on the Heights. The edifice is creditable to their enterprise and good taste.

"But besides churches, we have other public buildings eminently worthy of remark. On the western limits of our town may be seen Georgetown College, with its two towers, and a little beyond, on a still loftier eminence, the College Observatory, with the ample and well improved grounds which belong to them; and somewhat to the north of this is the spacious Convent and beautiful Academy of the Visitation, the most spacious educational institution in the District, with an air of neatness, comfort, and quiet unobtrusiveness, and the cross resting upon its summit. On the northern border of our town is the reservoir, from whose top is presented a most magnificent prospect, spread out in every direction of the compass, in picturesqueness, attractiveness and beauty. If the eye should range down in the midst of our town, it would rest on Forrest Hall, a fine structure on High street, or Masonic Hall, a short distance to the south of it, or some of the lofty dwellings which now surround them and adorn the streets they occupy. Standing on the Heights and turning our gaze eastward, we behold the Capitol, the Smithsonian, the Agricultural Department, the Washington Monument, the President's Mansion, and other costly public edifices of the city of Washington, and far reaching down the Potomac, we have Alexandria in the vista, with Mount Vernon lingering in the imagination still beyond on the green fields of Virginia.

"On the northeastern part of the Heights lies Oak Hill Cemetery, which has been appropriately laid out and ornamented with walks and shrubbery, to render it a fit receptacle for the repose of the dead, as well as a place of pleasing though mournful resort for the contemplation of the living. This city of the dead is always undergoing change and improvement, and when completed according to design, will become a place to be hallowed in the memory of our citizens by the recollections which ever linger around the spot where rest the remains of those who were dear to us in life. Holywood Cemetery, on the graceful elevation just beyond the junction of Fayette and High streets, is the place where most Catholics who die here are buried. This eminence commands as fine a prospect as any other in the District, and is daily becoming more and more lovely, as improvement of the grounds, which are susceptible of much adornment, is constantly taking place. In wandering over its beautifully laid out walks and its enclosures, we shall be led to repeat to ourselves some such sentiment as is contained in the poet's lines:

"Peace to the dust that in silence reposes
Beneath the dark shades of the ivy and yew;
Let Spring deck the spot with her earliest roses,
And Heaven wash their leaves with its holiest dew.

"Wherever, then, the eye wanders over the map of our town, or in whatever direction around its suburbs, there are objects of interest to engage the attention and entice the mind's highest admiration and warmest sympathies, objects both of nature and of art, which are worthy of admiration, and should ever excite our gratitude and give us satisfaction for the advantages which, while we so highly enjoy, we should never too lightly undervalue."
MODERN EDUCATION.

The rapid progress of the world in science and art during the past century has tended in a great measure to advance the standard of education. Men who but a few years back may have been considered well educated, are compelled to admit their utter deficiency, and give way to those whose knowledge, though not so thorough upon certain subjects, is more extended and embraces the new studies now almost indispensable to every one.

Though this advancement has been productive of the greatest good, nevertheless it cannot be denied that with it there are certain drawbacks to youth, the field presented being almost too wide for its capabilities. Parents now doubt find fault nowadays with the way in which their children are being taught, and contrast it disadvantageously with the method that prevailed in the time of their youth. They forget that education in these days is not what it was then.

To them the science of Chemistry, now one of the most important in a college course, was comparatively unknown. All the sciences now dabbled with by insatiable youth, were to them unintelligible mysteries, only to be acquired by learned scientists and high-strung philosophers. At present, many of these are crowded into college courses, or courses at female academies, and do their share in bewildering the brain of the scholar, or filling it with only superficial knowledge. We say superficial, because such knowledge, so diverse and disconnected, forced into a limited period of time, cannot be thorough. The classics, meanwhile, require the same attention as before, and thus the time that should be allotted to the study of one's native tongue is monopolized by less essential branches of learning.

This, then, may be some reason for the lack of a really good English education, which we perceive in the graduates of recent years, in the representatives who throng our legislative halls, and the stump-speakers who tire themselves and their hearers with their unmeaning hang-angues. This, too, may account for the dearth of fine oratory which is so sadly apparent in this, our day. Had Demosthenes, Cicero, or any of the great orators of later date, been compelled to embrace such a wide field for study, and divide their attention between so many diverse branches, we doubt if they would ever have bequeathed to us those masterly efforts that have rendered their names immortal. Nay, among those graceful and weighty speakers who once made the Congressional halls of our nation ring with their eloquence, we would hardly have found any who pretended to a knowledge of science. Even now, when we meet with a gentleman of the old school, we are struck with the proficiency he displays in the literature of his land, and his lack of interest, on the other hand, in the pursuits of modern science.

But, let it be understood that we do not by any means wish to depreciate the value of these sciences. On the contrary, as they have been carried to such perfection, and have become so useful, and even indispensable in many of the walks of life, we cannot but urge upon the youth of our age their earnest cultivation. We only protest against a superficial study of them; and the attempt to learn many sciences at once.

In these strictures, we have no reference, of course, to the studies pursued here, since those which are obligatory are no more numerous than are demanded in the best colleges of the land. These studies are also apportioned to different years, and are not all engaged in at once; nor is there any superficiality in the manner in which they are imparted, as is evident from the high standard at which students who leave this college are rated at the colleges which they subsequently enter. But there are elective studies, even here,—such as drawing, painting, music, and the choice between the German and French languages.

Now, in regard to the elective studies in this or any other college, only those should be pursued which have a bearing on the student's future career. Thus he will save his time, avoid superficiality, and employ himself to some purpose. Those institutions where a multiplicity of studies, to be pursued simultaneously, is insisted on, should be shunned. That the selection of studies may be made discreetly, a profession should be chosen as soon as mature deliberation will warrant, and as the capabilities and direction of the mind can be ascertained. Then should the youth apply himself vigorously to the study of such branches only as may be of service to him in his profession, and reject all the rest. This studying for a specialty might with advantage be carried to a higher point in after life; for we see many physicians devoting themselves to the study of one organ of the body, thus acquiring exceptional skill and reputation, and lawyers in like manner becoming proficient in one particular branch of their profession, with equal advantage of fame and pecuniary profit.

This method, then, should be pursued in the general education which prepares us for such careers. The waste of time to some young persons, in lessons such as drawing, painting, etc., for those who have no taste for these arts and can have no subsequent use for them,—and in botany, geology, etc., for those whose pursuits in after life will call for so much knowledge,—could be then avoided, and a thorough and serviceable education procured. At any rate, it should be impressed upon the rising generation that there is no time to be wasted upon useless branches, and that as the world now stands, each one must work to the best advantage. To this end, he should acquire an education fitted to his walk in life, one which will advance his best practical interests, afterwards, and lead him by a direct road to the desired success.
COLLEGE JOTTINGS.

MILITARY.—The College Cadets are at last re-organized, the list of officers being published in another column. Last year an attempt was made to get up the corps, officers were elected, and two or three drills took place; but the interest felt was feeble, base-ball being a superior attraction. Finally a force nor'wester that assailed the embryo soldiers while at drill finished the military operations of the year. Among our later arrivals, a considerable proportion were found (by Charley Baker's canvassing) to be favorable to re-organization and practice. Consequently, drill takes place at every favorable opportunity, under the direction of Serg't Major Dunn, of the U. S. Marine Corps. The question of uniform is now under consideration, though it is not expected that the one chosen will possess all the brilliant features of C. B.'s military coat.

ATHLETIC.—The various Base-Ball Clubs have chosen their officers, and the College Nine has been selected. No report, however, has been handed in to us of organization, or of feats performed, though we have seen the blue breeches and tights figuring around on several occasions. There has been a match played in Washington with a city club, but as no yells were heard on the return of our party, we presume the victory did not perch on their banners. We are glad to see that long walks—the last to Cabin John Bridge, 16 miles, and return in three hours,—and boating diversify the usual sports. And now military drill is added, though this is more work than fun. When cold weather comes, we shall of course have football. Meanwhile, the new gymnasium is approaching completion, and before our next paper comes out, will doubtless be supplied with the complete apparatus that has been ordered.

MUSICAL.—The College Choir is preparing for new triumphs, and our long-missing Clem. M., detained at home by sickness, has returned to his place in it. The members of the College Band began practice in a desultory way, soon after their return; but there was something plaintive and melancholy in their efforts until their old teacher, Charley C., visited us, to be present at the Sherman-Fitch wedding. Repairing to the Band-room with his former associates, he trilled the old notes from his bugle, and everything has gone on swimmingly since. The band will shortly give an exhibition of its proficiency in the yard. We shall miss Frank Mudd, with his tubs, but trust he will soon be well enough to return to College and take it up again.

MECHANICAL.—Several of our students who are amateur printers have clubbed their stock of material, and propose to execute any orders for printing which they may receive. This is a good move, and if it results in shaping the destinies of any of them towards a mechanical career hereafter, we shall be as proud of them as of our ex-students who are eminent in profession.

al walks. Our amateurs also proposed to start a little weekly paper, and cards appeared with "Weekly Gas-Bag" imprinted thereon. This joke seemed to kill the project, for we have heard no more of it, though we should have welcomed the publication cordially.

PEDAGOOGICAL.—The list of teachers on another page gives all necessary information as to classes. Two of the classes have been subdivided: hence the mention of two teachers in each case. Should there be anything of general interest to communicate, besides, in regard to classes or text-books, we shall be happy to communicate it, provided we receive the information ourselves. The teacher of First Rudiments has divided his class into two parties, in the old Jesuit style,—the "Romans" and "Carthaginians." They are pitted against one another in pairs. Every week, printed tickets are distributed to the successful ones, red for the Romans, green for the others, and blue for those on either side who were only moderately successful. These tickets state the number of contexts in which the victor was engaged with his rival, those in which he was victorious, and the rival's name,—and count for honors. The "Romans" lately got a holiday for their success in general.

ESTHETIC.—No pen could do justice to the exquisite colors of the landscape at this time. Embowered as we are in trees, with forests behind us and the wooded ravine of the Potomac before us, the eye is feasted in every direction with the brilliant hues of the Autumn leaves. That rare visitor, the Indian Summer, with its smoky distances, its aromatic ophrys, and its delicious mildness, is upon us as we write, and we almost feel tempted to say that if there is a natural paradise upon earth, it is here and now. It is one of a peculiar pattern, however, for while the young Adam is around, sure enough, Eve and the apple-trees are on the other side of a high fence.

MISCELLANEOUS.—A colored servant from town, having a bundle to deliver to one of the junior students, was directed to their building. Here, seeing nobody, he bethought himself of giving a pull to the class-bell. Immediately, the class-rooms were emptied of their occupants, as usual at that signal. Horrorstruck at this unexpected eruption, the son of Ham is said to have turned pale. However that may be, he stammered out, "O Lordy, gen'men; please to go back. I— I didn't mean to do dis, I only wants Joe Tyann." Joe was found, and the rest returned to class.

The Philosophers, on receiving their Latin textbook, John's Ethics, chanted from it in the lower corridor in the Gregorian style, to the great alarm of the cooks, near by.

The Indiana man who worked three days in a harvest field and received therefor a litter of pigs, thinks now that it is not more currency we need, but a better currency.

Miscellaneous Paragraphs.

—In the article "Prizes for 1874—5" we forgot, in enumerating the Gold Medals that have heretofore been awarded in the College, to mention that for Elocution. A Gold Cross, the gift of John H. Green, then of Washington, now of the College of the Sacred Heart, Mill-Hill, England, was awarded in 1871 to A. W. Madigan. At the three subsequent Commencements, a Gold Medal has been given by the College to the successful aspirants of those years, and others will continue to be given to their successors.

—At the end of the present October, we have 187 students, a larger number than attended during the whole of last year, and nearly 30 more than the actual attendance of that year.

—A number of our graduates have written to us, expressing their astonishment and dismay at the exhibit our last paper gave of the indignities so many old students to the welfare of this journal. We fear there will be no room in this number for any of these letters, but we shall certainly give them place in our next. By-the-bye, among undergraduate subscribers to the Journal, we overlooked, while preparing the list given last month, the name of Rev. Robert Fulton, S. J., now President of Boston College.

—Miss Ida Honore, the bride of Lieut.-Col. Fred. Grant, was a graduate, three years since, of the Academy of the Visitation, Georgetown. Many people imagine that the religious tenets of their children, if they differ from those of their Catholic instructors, must necessarily be interfered with; but this young lady remains what she always was, a Campbellite Baptist. One of our own graduates is a Methodist missionaries in Japan.

—The press generally has pleasant words to say about the Sherman-Fitch wedding. The Boston Globe says:—

"The account which we give this morning of the Sherman-Fitch wedding, affords a bright picture of the romance and reality of matrimony in the Republic. A more brilliant affair probably never took place in this country, and all the attractions of rank and station, both foreign and domestic, that the nation's capital can furnish, seem to have combined to give eclat to the spectacle. It is seldom that our society has such a legitimate sensation, and even the shade of frugal Ben Franklin would hardly have grudged the expense into which republican simplicity was led on this joyful occasion."

—For the benefit of a graduate of '72, who hopes that our journal may have chronicle the completion and inauguration of the 'New Building,' we give, for what it is worth, the following extract from the Washington Star:—

"GEO'TOWN COLLEGE.—Extensive improvements are contemplated in connection with Georgetown College. It is said that the old central hall will soon give place to a new and spacious one, affording accommodations for a much larger number of pupils."

—The edition of our last Catalogue is nearly exhausted. Circumlocutions, however, may be printed, conveying all necessary information.
has created, the imagination occupies as distinctive a place as the faculty of memory, and has its proper and necessary functions in daily life, as well. It is a quality which craves food, and, within bounds, may be lawfully indulged. Like other faculties of the mind, it is capable of being perverted; but this result may proceed from its being denied its proper nourishment as well as from its being pampered to excess. Let us follow nature, not attempt to make war on its processes: *waterana expellas foras, tam en usque recurret.* The doctors, in their treatment of the physical frame, are daily learning this lesson and apply the result more and more to the alleviation of fleshly ills: we should do so in the same treatment of the mental organism. What is a creature without imagination but another Grudgrind, who has no eyes and no sense for anything outside of his sphere of materiality—a being like the hunch-back Richard, "scarce half made up"? On the other hand, what thinker, writer, or orator ever achieved distinction, unendowed with this brilliant quality?

The imagination, therefore, is a faculty that may not only lawfully be trained—and training supposes the employment of the faculty, just as swimming supposes the going into the water—not only may be, but must be exercised and developed, in the education of the whole man. Hence, works of imagination are its congenial food. So necessary has it been found to pay tribute to this faculty, that writers in every department of science have entered the domain of fiction in order to gather thence the material for rendering their books more acceptable. Harriet Martineau gives us novels about Political Economy: Dickens devotes himself in more than one of his tales to the amelioration of some social or legal abuse: Wilkie Collins employs the same medium to excoriate English trades-unions: Cardinal Wiseman illustrates ecclesiastical history in his exquisite story of *Rita.*

The need of a guide of the kind is the greatest in the matter of works of fiction, because new ones are constantly appearing, which are spoken of everywhere, and in regard to which a decision is pressing, as to whether they may be put in the hands of young persons or not. Manifestly, but little dependence is to be placed upon the opinions of newspaper critics, for their reviews of new publications are often superficial, or are colored by personal prejudices or peculiarities. Among well-known writers of the present day, there are some whose books will need close scrutiny on the part of those who must perform this task of examination for themselves, before it can be known whether they may be safely handed over to their young readers. This scrutiny ought to be conducted, and a favorable impression derived, then the peculiar scope and characteristics of the book can be pointed out, greatly to the advantage of the individual to whom it is to be transferred.

Mere relaxation is the only object for which, in general, books of fiction are read, or are going to be read, but we cannot too strongly recommend our young readers to make a scholarly use of their leisure, and draw from novel-reading such fruit as is possible. In one author they should note how conspicuous a part classical learning can be made to play, even in a novel, without the least approach to pedantry: in another, the skill and delicacy with which character is drawn: in another, the brilliancy of the style, or other peculiar literary or intellectual trait which distinguishes this book from others. When novels are read in this way, they strengthen the taste, develop the imagination in a beneficial way, and add to the literary resources of the reader. This last point ought always to be an object with College students, and it is a matter of regret that so few hasten their facility in writing by this scrutiny of the authors they read. The contributors to this...
paper would be more numerous, and the essays of those who do write would possess more merit, if the reading which occupies their few hours of leisure, were only turned to some literary account.

An eminent teacher in a neighboring city, a conscientious and highly accomplished gentleman, used to recommend his pupils to read novels. Now, without venturing to advise in these unqualified terms, we say that if a novel be occasionally preferred to a history, a biography, or a book of travels, the libraries of the different College societies, which are so liberal, are provided with books of this class, ought to furnish such as are capable of benefiting, while they amuse. If one rises from the perusal of a work of fiction without gathering from it some food for his better sentiments, without enlarging his views of life, stimulating his perception of character, or improving his literary taste, or in fine, without educating his imagination to some beneficial purpose, we feel bound to say that he has lost his time in reading: a case in exception, however, would be that of one who should snatch an interval from constant and severe study, to rest his mind and enable him to return with renewed vigor to his occupations: such a one might read nonsensical dime novels, as we knew a most worthy conscientious and severe study, to rest his mind and enlarge his views of life, stimulating his perception of character, or improving his literary taste, or in fine, without educating his imagination to some beneficial purpose, we feel bound to say that he has lost his time in reading: a case in exception, however, would be that of one who should snatch an interval from constant and severe study, to rest his mind and enable him to return with renewed vigor to his occupations: such a one might read nonsensical dime novels, as we knew a most worthy

The Prizes for 1874-5.

As this paper reaches some readers to whom the College Catalogue is an unknown piece of literature, we enumerate for their information the new prizes offered this year, which will be awarded in June. At present, the work to be done by those who will compete for the Prizes is only roughly sketched out, and particulars have not been decided upon. When they are, we shall announce them, as this subject cannot but interest friends of the College everywhere. Gold medals have heretofore been given to those who completed a Post-Graduate course of Philosophy; but candidates have been extremely rare, the last one being Luis de Puebla, in 1869. This reward belongs, however, to the different College societies, which are so liberal, by providing books of this class, ought to furnish such as are capable of benefiting, while they amuse. If one rises from the perusal of a work of fiction without gathering from it some food for his better sentiments, without enlarging his views of life, stimulating his perception of character, or improving his literary taste, or in fine, without educating his imagination to some beneficial purpose, we feel bound to say that he has lost his time in reading: a case in exception, however, would be that of one who should snatch an interval from constant and severe study, to rest his mind and enable him to return with renewed vigor to his occupations: such a one might read nonsensical dime novels, as we knew a most worthy

1. The Gold Prize to the best debater in the Philodemic Society, founded in perpetuity by Hon. Richard T. Merrick, of Washington, the only former student of Georgetown (although he graduated at Dickinson College) who has ever remembered her needs or contributed by his substance to advance the literary welfare of her students, except the late Rev. T. Meredith Jenkins, S. J., and the present pastor of Trinity Church, Georgetown, to whom the College owes its Observatory and the principal apparatus belonging to it. Probably four debaters will be selected by the Society, who will compete in two debates to take place prior to May, 1875, on subjects agreed upon by the Society and the President of the College. The judges will doubtless be non-residents of the College. Elsewhere will be found the resolutions passed by the Philodemic Society in reference to this endowment. A letter was, besides, written by its direction to the public-spirited donor through his Corresponding Secretary. This Prize was not announced until the day before Commencement, at the Triennial. Hence, it does not appear in the last catalogue, which was then already printed.

2. The Gold Prize for the best Historical Essay, the gift of Martin F. Morris, Esq., Mr. Merrick's legal associate.

3. Gold Prize in Mathematics, by Chas. W Hoffman, Esq., Librarian of the Congressional Law Library, and late Secretary of our Law Department.

4. Gold Prize in Natural History, by Dr. Jas. M. Toner, of Washington, member of various learned societies. This prize will be awarded to the student who shall make or offer the best collection of natural objects, minerals, botanic specimens, insects, &c., of which he can give a detailed description, from his own knowledge.

5. Prize for the best Essays contributed to the College Journal during this scholastic year. This is offered by a New Orleans merchant, whose name, at the instance of his son here, we forbear to mention—for the present. The matter that shall compose the Prize and the basis upon which it is to be awarded, have been left to the judgment of the College Journal Association, which is under consideration in a committee.

The Inter-Collegiate Contest.

This contest in oratory, in which we believe Georgetown could be represented with honor, if not with eminent distinction, seems not to awaken interest in our students, notwithstanding the commendation it has received at the hands of two of our contributors. Well, perhaps conservatism may be allowed to carry the day in this, since we would not rudely shake the hold so excellent a thing has in the breasts of our students. Let them, therefore, note what passes at this contest, and judge whether on some future occasion of the kind, they may not safely participate. The present trial takes place in New York, Jan. 7th. The particulars in regard to it were published in our number for April; and there would hardly be time, now, to select representatives as contestants, though it might be well if one or two of our recent graduates or students who know our standard here, could be induced to be present at it, and report to us.

Reading Room Association.


Officers of Junior Sodality, R. V. M.


College Journal Association.

The first regular meeting of the Journal Association for the year 1874-75 was held Oct. 4. The following officers were elected.


Thos. P. Kernan, '78. An important feature of the meeting was the official announcement of a prize to be awarded by Mr. —— of Louisiana, for the best series of essays published in the Journal during the year. A vote of thanks was unanimously tendered to the gentleman, and a Committee, consisting of Messrs. Robertson, Kernan and Escheverri, was appointed to draw up resolutions to that effect.

Other less important business being disposed of, the Association adjourned to the first Tuesday in November.
EXCHANGES.

We have for some time omitted to notice our Exchanges, and we now propose to do so in a very cursory way, having neither time to give them a critical examination, nor space to dwell upon the particular merits of individual journals. Of Maryland papers, we have the St. Mary's Beacon, published at Leonardtown, the Prince Georgian, published at Upper Marlboro, the Port Tobacco Times, the representative of Charles Co., the Maryland Independent, a new paper, also published at Port Tobacco. The latter represents the opposition, the others the dominant party in Maryland politics. They are all full of the approaching election for members of Congress: apart from this, they are interesting to the general reader for their well-selected stories, (drawn from sources which are not credited, by the by,) and to local readers on account of special items. Nearer home, we have the Georgetown Courier, a weekly paper like the others, and a model of its kind. We have drawn upon it for an article in this number. Then, we have the Washington amateur papers, the only ones that courteously construe us to exchange with, for their number in the country is legion: they are,—the Postime, a good little paper, free from nonsense and personalities, whose editor we believe is one of our day-schoolers: the Index, devoted to Temperance and literature, and consequently rather didactic; and the Eclectic Monthly, a new paper in quarto form, which includes Science and Art among its specialties. Its selections are fresh and interesting. Of general papers we have only the Dumbury News, though we ought to assign it the specialty of making people laugh. This it does effectually, though some of its contributors occasionally over-do the matter, and make a painful effort to be funny. The editor's observations on England are unique: and pragmatical John Bull, if he hears how Bailey pokes fun at him, ought to be highly enraged. The News must have a large corps of editorial assistants, and certainly a most industrious one.

Of College and school papers, we have the Magenda, which would be vastly more entertaining outside of Harvard if it had less about athletics, and whose poetry would be more admired if it were less misty. Always dainty and correct, one imagines that its editors wear their kids while they are writing for it: its elegant appearance confirms this impression, and it comes to us in a most exasperating wrapper. The editors are struggling manfully to create a feeling against the brutal practice of Hazing, which is England’s dover to her collegiate daughters in America. The High School reflects, by its appearance, great credit on the typographical resources of a place so remote and so newly settled as Omaha, Nebraska. Although the organ of a flourishing school, and dedicated to public school interests, there is no tone of exclusiveness or narrow-mindedness about it. Its relations with other institutions are cordial, and it expresses no intolerance of any.

The Index Nigroareus, of Suspension Bridge, N. Y., is the organ of both the secular and ecclesiastical departments of the Seminary of the Holy Angels, at that place. It is well filled with contributions by students, besides a variety of local matter, appreciable by present and former students of both departments. The essays, like some of those in our own paper, doubtless, are of interest chiefly to the writers and their local readers: early ventures in print, by which facility and confidence in newspaper writing are acquired for the authors, without their adding greatly to the world’s literary resources. To a stranger, the cut representing the Seminary is not particularly fascinating, and would be better substituted by a view of Niagara Falls. The ink with which the paper is printed is a shade less invisible than formerly, and might be further improved upon in the same direction.

The Spectator, St. Laurent College, Montreal, is more religious than literary in tone, and has the air of an exotic, rather than an indigenous college production. One or two articles in No. 28 are not duly credited to S.A.P.

The Academy Journal, of St John's Academy, Alexandria, Va., is too little to give much scope to its writers or to afford food for criticism. It is good in its way, and is valuable as a bond of union between the institution and its old scholars, and as a school chronicle. It has a little fight on hand at present with some local bigots, which gives piquancy to its columns, and in which it carries the war into Africa.

The School Record, of St Albans, Vermont, is a new exchange. It is a handsome paper, and exhibits taste and judgment in its selections. One, from Geo. S. Hillard, contains sentiments that do not often find place in Public School journals: "I am well aware that there is no inevitable connection between intellectual cultivation on one hand, and individual virtue or social well-being on the other." A community at once cultivated and corrupt is no impossible monster." We observe in the Record for September, an address before the Worcester Free Institute, by Josiah P. Cooke, Jr., "Erving Professor of Chemistry and Mineralogy at Harvard College." Prof. Cooke, in this passage, flings a little tub to the whale of bigotry in some remarks about Copernicus; which we beg leave to supplement by the following quotation from Sir David Brewster's Edinburgh Encyclopedia, article Copernicus: "The most distinguished members of the Catholic Church encouraged and promoted the propagation of the new system. The Cardinal Nicholas Schönberg pressed Copernicus to publish his discoveries. The Bishop of Culm employed his influence in the same cause. The King of Poland even proposed him as a candidate for the vacant Bishopric of Ermland; and thirty-eight years after his death, Gronerius, Bishop of Ermland, erected a monument to his memory. The charge of heresy was never preferred against Copernicus, either during his life or after his death; and we have never been able to discover that the slightest disapprobation had been either cherished or expressed against his system of the universe."

We have not room in this number for more than an enumeration of our other exchanges, many of which are deserving of special mention. Besides our religious exchanges, we beg to acknowledge the following: Salvation, College Message, Emory Banner, College Mercury, Geyer, N. Western College Chronicle, Osbaloosa College Vidette, Archangel, Dickinsonian, Tyro, Oct., College Argus, Pritchett Institute, Berkeleyan, Ann. News, Reporter, American Journalist, Typographic Messenger, Proof Sheet, University Gazette, St John's Record, Mich. Univ.'s Chronicle, College Advance, Va. University Magazine, Classic Index, Collegiate Gazette, Lehigh Journal, Union College Magazine, Reporter, (Doover, Del.) Our list would be much more extensive if we solicited exchanges, which we do not, for lack of leisure to make ourselves acquainted with the contents of so many papers.

Publications Received.

From E. Steiger, 22 & 24 Frankfort St., N.Y., we have a neat little pamphlet, Kindergarten Toys and How to Use Them, by Heinrich Hoffman. This is a practical illustration of the "First Six Gifts" in Kindergarten teaching, according to the plan of Froebel, the inventor of this charming system of instructing and amusing young children. Mr. Steiger sends us other matters, which we will refer to hereafter.

From the United States Publishing Co., 11 & 13 University Place, N. Y., we have the parts, as far as published, of C. Edwards Lester's Our First Hundred Years. The whole will be completed by July Fourth, 1875, in twelve monthly parts at fifty cents each. Thus, in one volume of 800 pages, a complete view will be presented of that period of our history in which we are chiefly interested, because it is nearer to our own time, while it will be preluded by a review of all the antecedent period. We have no opportunity of examining the work critically, but if the author is accurate and impartial, he has our best wishes in his useful undertaking.

The Rapid Writer Association, of Andover, Mass., send us their numbered pamphlets of The Rapid Writer and Tachygrapher, Descriptive of Language, Short-hand Writing and Kindred Topics. Phonetic Spelling is advocated and illustrated. Every short-hand amateur or professor should take this publication.

A pamphlet explaining the mechanism of the "Sholes and Glidden Typewriter, a machine to supersede the pen for manuscript writing," is sent to us by John T. Graham & Co., agents,
711 Walnut St., Philadelphia. It is an instrument with keys, of the size and having something of the appearance of a sewing machine, with its stand and treadle. The pamphlet explains the importance of the instrument to various classes of persons, gives certificates recommending it, and shows the ease with which it is worked. Price, $125.00. As ten or fifteen manifold copies of matter can be produced by it at one manipulation, and it can be worked with three times the speed which the most rapid penman can employ, such a machine would be very useful here on many occasions.

We have from Strobridge & Co., 131 West Fourth Street, Cincinnati, a specimen of the "Patent Drawing Tablets" of Arthur Forbrig-nati Public Schools. Tablet No. 1, enclosed to us, contains 36 slips, easily detached one from the other, and embracing progressive lessons in linear drawing, one half of each slip having space, beside the original, for the copy. The same publishers have since sent us an ele-chromato of "Brother Jonathan," 16x22, and sheets with miniature representations of all the chromos issued by them. As a great variety of styles is offered, and prices are given, those who want nice pictures may easily know what to send for, by consulting the sheets sent to us.

Lawrence S. Benson, 149 Grand St., N. Y., sends us a pamphlet containing opinions and comments in reference to his Essays on Physics, Metaphysics, and Ethics, and a reply to Criticisms on his Geometry; in which he calls in question the opinions of some mathematicians—among others, of "Prof. James Curley, of Georgetown College." An expert in higher mathematics may know, better than ourselves, what value to set on Prof. Benson's lucubrations.

From the West & Lee Game and Printing Co., Worcester, Mass., we have pamphlets descriptive of two games, "Avilude," "the most popular and instructive game ever published," sent postpaid on receipt of 75 cents, and "Chi-valice," a modification of Croquet. The elegant apparatus for the latter is supplied at all prices from $12.50 to $1000, according to the pattern desired.

We have received a variety of other publications, which we cannot possibly notice at this time. It would gratify us to be able make book-notices a regular feature, but the last pages of our paper, which are the proper place for them, are generally demanded by our literary contributors, who postpone their essays to the last moment, in spite of all we have urged to the contrary; and these young writers are so satisfied that the postponement of their pieces would be an irreparable injury, that we often yield our preferences and try to give them all room.

Rose.—Jno. R. Ross, '72, was formally admitted a member of the Baltimore bar, Oct. 21st.

PERSONAL.

BADREAU.—T. A. Badreau, '71, is taking the stamp in Louisiana, in support of the candidates of the "People's Party." We see by the papers that he addressed in French two political meetings in his parish: the Thibodaux brass-band in full force, great enthusiasm, etc. Shall we hear anything of Hollingsworth's campaign in Ohio?

BURNS.—A letter from Mark White, Nashville, informs us that Miles Burns went out thence for Texas in company with an uncle of Mark's, Oct. 19th, and will remain in Texas until next Spring, unless the improvement in his health authorizes an earlier return. It was reported here for a long time that Miles was dead: so much for not keeping us informed.

CLAYTON.—Charley has settled himself upon a stock-farm near Richmond, and his friends here frequently hear from him.

Matthews.—Jas. F. Matthews, who left us in 1862, has formed a highly advantageous business connection in New York. The card of his house will be found in our advertising col-umns. We take from a New York journal the following notice of his firm:

"Messrs. Duncan, Matthews & Co., of Phila., have established, in addition to their Philadelphia house, a banking house in this city. The firm is well known in the West India trade, Mr. Matthews being connected with the old established house of Smith & Co. of Portraits, Cuba. At the New York establishment they propose to buy and sell Government and other securities on commission, make collections on all accessible points, buy and sell exchange on Europe and the West India Islands, ad-

MORRILL.—Thos. J. Murray, of Va., who was of the Rhetoric class of '60-61, and went South at the breaking out of the War, with an honorable mention in the Catalogue of that year, must be added to our list of Ex-Student Editors, being connected with the Washington Sunday Gazette.

RITCHIE.—Thos. A. Ritchie, of Georgetown, a student of the year preceding the above, was married in Baltimore the present October to Miss Fanny R. Cunn of that city. The cer-emony was performed at St. Martin's church, by its pastor, Rev. Dr. Jno. Foley.

Tracey.—Our "Loquax" came on from Al-

Treasurer—E. Abell.

Corresponding Sec.—Jas. B. Sawyer.

Society Libraries.

The College Societies will need to replenish their libraries this year with more books of re-

President—Mr. E. Hill, S. J.

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King Gomba, of Africa, has made use of the new cable to say to Boston: "Last missionary just been put to lake: rather thin—send something coprolinit.

DARTERY IN ENGLAND.—There are but few old English parish churches that have not one or more stone sedils. They are hollowed from an oblong block of stone, broad at the back and narrow at the foot, and have a stone slab of the same shape for a cover. When sealed up for the funeral of one of them would weigh about half a ton; and to be a pall-bearer in those days was a most gloomy and sombre undertaking. . . . The only mosquesites in Lon-don are in Langham's Hotel. They were intro-

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The Hollingsworth Society.

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The Hollingsworth Society.
Among the Senior students, was re-organized Sunday, Sept. 20th. The officers are as follows:

Director, Rev. John A. Morgan, S. J.
Prefect, John A. Agar.
First Assistant, J. Pery Keating.
Second Assistant, Clement Maydy.
Secretary, Thomas Kernan.
Treasurer, J. Carroll Payne.
Librarian, William F. Damman, Jr.
Ass't Librarian, Francis de S. Jenkins.
Sacristan, Wm. J. Wilcox.
Ass't Sacristan, Francis Harr.
Censor, Pedro Echeverri.
Consultors: Jno. J. Griffiss, Enoch B. Abell, F. de S. Mudd, James Dulan.
Hour of Meeting, Sunday, 8 J. A. M.
Those wishing to become members may make application to the Director, or to any one of the Officers.

Mr. Merrick’s Gift to the Philodemic.

At the second regular meeting of the Philodemic Society, held on Sept. 24th, 1874, immediately after the reading by the Recording Secretary of the deed of gift of the Hon. Richard T. Merrick to the Philodemic Society, the following motion was made by Ansel B. Cook, of Ga., seconded by Wm. J. Wilcox, of Pa., and unanimously carried, that—

WHEREAS, the Hon. R. T. Merrick of Washington, D.C., did at our last triennial celebration show his eminent good-will and feeling towards the Philodemic Society, by his kind words on that occasion and his considerate commendation of the Society; and

WHEREAS, Mr. Merrick has, since that time, shown his good-will towards the Philodemic Society by that which speaks far stronger than words—by deeds,—by the endowment of a Golden Prize, to be bestowed yearly, under the regulations affixed, upon the best debater of the Society; and

WHEREAS, we feel most grateful for this, his flattering attention and delicate method of expressing his interest in the welfare of the Philodemic Society—

Be it therefore Resolved, First, that we, the Members of the Philodemic Society, do hereby extend our heart-felt thanks to the Hon. R. T. Merrick, who has so generously endowed our Society, and that we pledge ourselves henceforth to cherish in our heart of hearts the name and deed of the Honorable gentleman.

Secondly,—that the Deed of Gift, and all the circumstances therewith connected, be entered in the minute-book of the Society.

Thirdly, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Hon. R. T. Merrick by the Corresponding Secretary of the Philodemic Society, and that they be also published in the College Journal.
FALL ANNOUNCEMENT for 1874.

HATS! HATS! HATS!

Just returned from New York with a large splendid assortment of HATS for Men and Boys—in

STIFF FELT HATS,
SOFT FELT HATS,
SILK HATS, from $5 to $8.

The Assortment comprises every shape, color, and style for Men, Youths and Boys, and at the lowest Prices.

W. F. SEYMOUR, 132 Bridge Street, Georgetown.

UNION HOTEL,
GEORGETOWN, D. C.

Y. SHINN, PROPRIETOR

This Hotel has been newly refitted and furnished. It contains all the modern improvements—Hot and Cold Baths, Bells, and Gas. It is conveniently located, being situated on the line of the Washington and Georgetown City Passenger Railroad, the cars of which, from the Railroad and Steamer Depots, pass the door every two or three minutes. The guests of this House can reach any of the Public Buildings of the National Capital, or any place of amusement, &c., by a pleasant ride of a few minutes.

AT THE NEW STORE.

BLACK CLOTH FROCK COATS,
BLACK CLOTH VESTS,
BLACK DOESKIN CASSIMERE PANTS,
ENGLISH WORSTED FROCK COATS,
WITH VESTS TO MATCH.
SPRING SHADES OF
CASSIMERE PANTALOONS.
YOUTHS' CLOTHING,
NEW YORK STYLES.
BOYS' SACK SUITS.
CHILDREN'S SUITS FOR DRESS.
ALSO
SAILOR SUITS,
The Farragut and Admiral,
AT OUR USUAL LOW PRICES FOR CASH.

NOAH WALKER & CO.,
625 Pennsylvania Avenue.

HUGH CAPERTON,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR.

Office: No. 104 Bridge Street,
GEORGETOWN, D. C.

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