POETRY.

BOIL IT DOWN.

Whatever you have to say, my friend, Whether witty, or grave, or gay, Condense as much as ever you can, And say it the readiest way; And whether you write of rural affairs, Or of masters and things in town, Just take a word of friendly advice—

Boil it down.

For if you go spluttering over a page When a couple of lines would do, Your butter is spread so much, you see, That the bread looks plainly through; So, when you have a story to tell, And would like a little renown, To make quite sure of your wish, my friend, Just look it over again, and then

Boil it down.

When writing an article for the press, Whether prose or verse, just try To settle your thoughts in the fewest words, And let them be crisp and dry; And when it is finished and you suppose It is done exactly brown, Just look it over again, and then

Boil it down.

For editors do not like to print An article badly long, And the general reader does not care For a couple of yards of song; So gather your words in the smallest space, If you want a little renown, And every time you write, my friend

Boil it down.

[The above lines, quoted by the Brooklyn Journal of Education from the N. Y. Tribune, convey so much salutary counsel, that we cannot forbear giving them a place in our columns.]

THE COLISEUM.

O thou monumental wonder: Scars of ages on thee lie, Since thy massive arches under, Victors Issued forth to die! Mighty witness of the power Rome's imperial line sustained, Then couldn't tell us of the hour When her pristine glory waned, Tell us, thou, whose walls have echoed To the tread of centuries past, When the flame of valor flickered: Did it truly die at last? Would that I could hear the moulder Of this solitude supreme, What thou'st heard the Martyrs utter, Pouring out life's crimson stream!

See! the sun is now declining Far behind you western hill; On another land 'tis shining But its traces linger still. So wilt thou, in future ages Far thy ancient glitter shed: And wilt linger on our pages Even though numbered 'mong the dead!

W. J. W.

DE QUIBUSDAM REBUS. II.

Mr. Editor: I cannot but express to you in this the second of my epistles, with how much pride I look upon my last article. Sir: 'tis a beauty in print: there's a uniqueness distinct than in the rest of the paper: it looks the type a little larger or at any rate more about it that is simply surpassing. I think in London walked the streets with a copy of the "Spectator" in his hand. Let Mr. Kemlin Chillingly explain—he was just starting in the world, which accounts for it,—"victory or Westminster Abbey?" when the former is so near my ambitious grasp, and all my inclinations running so resolutely towards it, I cut the ancient bunging ground from my motley, and cry simply "victory."

But sir, I feel the necessity of a change: of somewhat varying my course, and however fascinating it may be up here, upon this self-asserted eminence, I must step down to my wonted level and take up some definite subject, in order to carry out my promise of writing something.

I remember, very well, an article which appeared in your Journal about eighteen months ago upon the subject of the "Gentleman," signed I think by "W. S. F." I thought it—and am still of the opinion—a very dangerous theme to hit upon. A gentleman ethically, does not admit of description. The more I considered the article, the more I became aware that the author was treading upon grounds especially to be avoided. His manner of treating the subject was perilous in the extreme; I imagined—the pen must have been bound to his hand, and that, like Lucretia Borgia, he must pour out the draught which was to be death to his own offspring. But it was a clever composition, or, probably I had better call it, essay. The style was more that of the essayist; there was something of the formality of essay-writing about it: the same sententious turn of thought. As a satire, the article was more of a success, and the author should have inserted the first letter of the alphabet between the first and second of his initials. Yet I have an idea the piece was not intended as a satire: there was only very little of the genuine wasp or bee about it, and by examination, one could see it was a stinging insect, such as we people in the country call a borer. W. S. F.'s gentleman was no doubt what in ordinary parlance we call an "honorable man." You would have enjoyed hearing of him: have taken great pleasure in meeting him on the street: but I dare say, neither you nor I would care very much to be any length of time in his company.

It is worthy of remark, that in discussing a subject of this nature, our natural tendency,—which my friend above mentioned has followed religiously,—is to revile that harmless and peaceful class in society, known as beaux. This is unfair: 'tis but a side-issue which leads us kindly away from the discussion of a subject not so easy to treat. Ye Satirists, who give vent to your spleen in reference to a class of men, who are conspicuous for more peculiarity in dress, or 'cut of beard, let me say that there are among them, hearts as true and natures as noble as among any other class. If my dear sir, we knew the truth, nine times out of ten, our judgment of men, of those superfluous creatures—as we think them—whom we laugh at as they pass us, are "as false as dicer's oaths." But allow me to take your favorite, a workman, your sturdy fellow from the country. Give him the charming characteristic of "nature's nobleman:" lavish upon him all those transcendent qualities we poetically ascribe to the sons of toil: I grant him what only one in ten thousand has,—honesty: still he is not a gentleman. Curl your moustaches, and wax them too, if you like, my abused friends, the beaux, you have as fair a chance for the title as any. When we want a companion, those of us who have correct taste know very well whom to select as the most agreeable.

But here, Mr. Editor, I had almost forgotten you, and imagined, for a moment, I was lecturing the public. When we want to write down our ideas upon the subject of a gentleman, we sketch a character we are no more likely to meet than we are one of the celestials of old,
Although the wisest of us cannot describe a gentleman, you or I may claim to know one or two attributes of his character. Tennyson says, "Noble manners * * * the flower And native growth of noble minds." That is one of the attributes. Yes, those little actions which we call gentility, are the reflection, the outward indication, of those priceless qualities innate in a gentleman. Let's bring the matter home, Mr. Editor, there is no use talking of the great world: it is too big, and, besides has a sufficient number of: those actions; how many of us are there who seem to think the role of "gentleman" is one we are to assume later; and that the prologue of life may be played in any manner, however disgraceful. On the "mimic stage" the actors, when the prologue was a part of the play, were very careful to perform it well. We could not do nothing better than profit by their example. I may now bring my letter to a close by a few wise remarks mainly intended for your more youthful readers.

A true gentleman, as the very name imports, is one in whom do-and-dare spirit which we call manliness, is toned down, softened—I had almost said, set to music,—by a milder spirit, which for want of a better word, we must call gentleness. It is just what your favorite poet hits off so nicely, when he speaks of "manhood fused with feminine grace." Mr. Editor, I think this a perfect way of expressing the thing, because it gives a death-stroke to that hideous kind of behavior which we so frequently find in persons who assume to be gentlemen,—that thing which we call "swagger." Your swaggerer is very dignified with servants—awfully so. He dwells on a different level from them and seems bound to make them feel that he is looking down upon them, and that, poor devils, ought to be very thankful for the condescension. Rudeness to servants is something nearer akin to barbarism than anything I know. The bully who practices it,—for he is no better than one,—may of course have that manliness which is synonymous with brute force or animal courage, but where, I pray, is the female grace, needed to make up that rare character we call gentleman? Alas! he is utterly wanting in it. Just like some bustling friend of ours, perhaps, who loves to have a slap at his meeker neighbors, and who prides himself on his total disregard of the little conventionalities and by-laws of society. 'Tis all very fine for his friends to say, "Oh! you mustn't mind him,—he's a good hearted fellow—that's his way." Yes, Mr. Editor, 'tis his sey, but then, it is not a gentleman's way. A hog has his way, but it don't humanize him, nor civilize him, after all: he is still no more nor less than a hog.

P. S. "Ego," I perceive from a portion of the present paper which happened to come under my notice, makes reference to my first article in a manner that smacks suspiciously of something else besides compliment. Well, that is his way.

The Mecklenburg Celebration.

The proposed centennial celebration of the Mecklenburg (N. C.) Declaration of Independence on the 20th May has elicited a discussion as to whether such a declaration was ever made, and as to the day of the month on which it is alleged to have been issued. This is not the only centennial of the year which has given rise to controversy. It will be remembered that the late centennial celebration in Massachusetts led to a spirited discussion between Lexington and Concord as to which fired the first shot of the revolution. It was finally celebrated in both towns. As one event is worth celebrating at all, the date is not a matter of vital importance. Some of the greatest events that have ever occurred in the world have been celebrated on days which were not regarded as before exact anniversary by all who celebrated them. In fact, the independence resolution introduced by Richard Henry Lee was formally adopted the 2d of July, 1776, which, in the sequence of historical chronology should be recognized as the real national day of American independence, for the declaration of July 4 was but the publication of popular justification of an act which had been fully and duly consummated by the Continental Congress of all the Colonies on the 2d of July. As to the date and fact of the Mecklenburg declaration, it is undeniable that the traditions in North Carolina of a hundred years point to the 20th of May, 1775, as a day when an assemblage of the people of that State met in Mecklenburg and declared independence of the British government. These traditions were derived from the statements of several persons in the State, and preserved by their descendants in North Carolina and other States to which the North Carolinians had emigrated. They were also strengthened by local anniversaries through a long series of years, and fortified by documentary authorities of undoubted weight.

The historian, Bancroft, wrote in 1848 to Governor Swain, of North Carolina, that he had found a copy of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence in the British State paper office, and says the first account of "the extraordinary resolves by the people of Charlotte Town, Mecklenburg county," was sent over to England by Sir James Wright, then Governor of Georgia, in a letter of the 29th of June, 1775. The paper thus transmitted is still preserved. A fact which gives color to the Mecklenburg declaration is that the people of that State always have been peculiarly restive under arbitrary rule. No one denies that the first blood of the revolution was shed near Alamance creek, North Carolina. On the 16th of May, 1771, four years before the Mecklenburg declaration, North Carolina fought a battle with a force of loyal troops, killing some twenty-seven and wounding many. It certainly devolves upon skeptics to produce some new proofs to overthrow all this evidence, and this they have not done.

The argument against the historical veracity of the Mecklenburg document is based on the alleged ground that it is impossible to account for the occurrence of sundry similar
The above article, set up for our last number, was excluded from it, as mentioned at the time, by the pressure of other matter. The celebration took place at Charlotte, N. C., May 20th, with all the eclat possible. The number in attendance was estimated at from thirty to forty thousand. Independence Square, the site of which was formerly occupied by the old court house in which the citizens of Mecklenburg met and resolved upon their famous declaration in 1775, was gaily decorated with flags, as were other parts of the town. Prominent among the gala devices were hornet's nests, in allusion to the designation given to the town by Lord Cornwallis, as being "The Hornet's Nest of America."

The Centennial proceedings took place at Carolina Park, a beautiful grove, one and a half miles from the centre of the town. Tither a brilliant and lengthy procession took its way, embracing military volunteer organizations of N. C., and Va., numbering several hundred men, under the command of Gen. Bradley T. Johnson, formerly of Maryland; fifteen fire companies, numbering two thousand men, from North and South Carolina, chiefly from the latter State, and a number of civic organizations, besides. Among the guests were Ex-Governors Graham and Vance of N. C., Gov. Chamberlain of S. C., Ex-Gov. Walker of Va., and Ex-Gov. Hendricks of Indiana, the sole representative of the Western men. Northern men were conspicuous by their absence. Besides these, were some Southern Senators of the U. S., and a number of distinguished military men and civilians. Nor should we omit mention of the presence of a centenarian who was ten years old when the Mecklenburg Declaration was adopted, James Belk of Munroe, N. C., now 110 years of age, and sound in his mental and physical faculties, except that he is slightly deaf.

The Declaration was read by Major Seaton Gales of Raleigh, the opening address was made by Gov. Graham, and the speech of the day delivered by Hon. John Kerr, judge of the fifth judicial district of N. C. He was followed by Hon. John M. Bright of Tenn.; and a few words from Gov. Vance closed the proceedings at that point. In the evening, after a display of fire-works, speaking was resumed in Independence Square, the orators being Governors Chamberlain, Hendricks, Walker and Vance. Gen. Bradley T. Johnson of Richmond, and Gov. Brogden of N. C., also made remarks. We regret we have not room to quote some of the eloquent and inspiring sentiments uttered on this occasion, the key note of which is afforded in the following words uttered by Gov. Chamberlain: "Let us go forth with the voice of Mecklenburg, proclaiming the new union more glorious than the old, because tested by the tempests, planted in deeper foundations, and springing from a broader faith in the immortal principles of American freedom." Among the incidents mentioned by Judge Kerr, as illustrative of North Carolina patriotism during the revolutionary period, was the fact that the people on Cape Fear river, anterior to any such action on the part of the people of the colonies elsewhere, threw a cargo of tea into the river, and refused to submit to the Stamp Act, compelling the officer who had been appointed to enforce it, to repair to the market-place and there pledge himself under oath, to an assembled multitude, that he would forego the discharge of his official functions. In what school-history of the United States, framed, as they mostly are, by Northern book makers, will we find this incident recorded? The correspondent of the Baltimore Sun from whose very full and graphic account we have drawn our statements, adds that there was no disorder, and that the sobriety was a great feature of the occasion, the contrast in this respect with the centennial celebration at Concord and Lexington, being highly in favor of Charlotte. In conclusion, we quote the following claims of our Southern sister to historical eminence among the states of the Union.

The first Englishman who ever planted foot on the American continent, landed on Roanoke Island in the month of July, 1584. The first child born of English parents on American soil was Virginia Dare, who was born on Roanoke in 1585, and after whom the county of Dare is named.

The first resistance to the Stamp Act, was at Wilmington, N. C., in 1766. The first blood that was ever drawn in defense of the people's rights and in resistance to tyranny, was at Alamance, on May 16, 1771.

The first meeting that was ever held in any of the colonies to declare separation from British command, and to organize for armed resistance, was in North Carolina, in the County of Mecklenburg, in the month of May, 1775, nearly fifteen months before the national Declaration.

Science and Religion. When we published in the Standard of April 17th the sound and able thesis on this subject, delivered at Georgetown College, we omitted stating that the author was Mr. Thomas E. Sherman, a son of General William T. Sherman, a graduate of Georgetown College, and now prosecuting his studies at the Sheffield Scientific School, at New Haven, Conn. We are glad to say, too, from information received from a source entirely reliable, that he is a young gentleman of exemplary morality, a practical Catholic, and as thorough in his religion as he is in every other respect—Phil. Cath. Standard.
THE CHRISTIAN MAN OF SCIENCE.

A Lecture delivered at Georgetown College, April 30th, by Wm. Allen, Jr., of the class of Physics and Mechanics.

Ever since the time of Archimedes, Science has advanced, gradually enlarging its scope, until, to-day, it occupies the lofty position assigned to it by universal consent. Amid all the ages that have added to its triumph, our own nineteenth century claims a most important part, so that it may with truth be considered preeminently the age of physical science. The theories that our learned predecessors advanced, have, through the agency of genius and study, become affirmed facts, and many of the errors into which their arbor was wont to lead them have been blotted out forever. Discoveries, little valued at the time, and that seemed but the idle theories of visionary philosophers, now taken up with eagerness by the minds of men, have formed the basis of inventions that are of inestimable aid to us in our every day life. The electric bond that connects our continent with Europe; the engine of fire that whirs us with such rapidity from place to place; the ocean-steamers that scorn the fierce tempest and proudly ride the waves like genii, from place to place; the ocean-steamers that with this object, everything that seems to be a help to mankind has advanced, gradually enlarging its scope, until, to-day, it occupies the lofty position as the grand universe. Who can help reverencing the Power that is continually revealing itself in the beauties of His handiwork? Who can study the truths of science, follow its deductions, and examine its beautiful illustrations, without feeling his heart swell with admiration for the wonders that are set before him? What appeared to us, before, a merely useful agent, is now endeared to us by its power of interpreting the perfections of God, as He manifests Himself to us through its works.

But in this age of ours, there are men who, led astray by their own natural abilities, will allow of no other interpreter than their own unassisted reason. They have assumed to themselves the authority to establish a new religion, and they are daily striving to create confusion in the voices of nature, where, before, none existed. They now with all boldness assert that a Christian cannot be a man of science, for the simple reason that religion and Science are in direct opposition. Taken up entirely with the sequence of cause and effect in nature, they have forgotten the Author of nature, and have not hesitated in their impiety and falsehood, to use the veritable creations of God to argue that there is no God. Because they are unable to discover their Maker by unassisted reason, they have drawn the conclusion that there is no God save Nature. Thus speaks one of the high priests of this new religion,—in truth a very convenient deity? It seems but the idle theories of visionary philosophers, now taken up with eagerness by the minds of men, have formed the basis of inventions that are of inestimable aid to us in our every day life. The electric bond that connects our continent with Europe; the engine of fire that whirs us with such rapidity from place to place; the ocean-steamers that scorn the fierce tempest and proudly ride the waves like genii, from place to place; the ocean-steamers that with this object, everything that seems to be a help to mankind has advanced, gradually enlarging its scope, until, to-day, it occupies the lofty position as the grand universe. Who can help reverencing the Power that is continually revealing itself in the beauties of His handiwork? Who can study the truths of science, follow its deductions, and examine its beautiful illustrations, without feeling his heart swell with admiration for the wonders that are set before him? What appeared to us, before, a merely useful agent, is now endeared to us by its power of interpreting the perfections of God, as He manifests Himself to us through its works.

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opposed to Revelation, he knows at once that
never shrink from an encounter with the false
and morals, and his is a calling in which he
infidelity which threatens to undermine faith
given out in the name of science, and directly
the Christian scientist hears any new theory
theories of our modern materialists. When
it must be a mere ill-grounded hypothesis, and
may render the greatest aid to the cause of
reason can never be opposed to Divine Rev-
phenomena; that, with a spirit of reverence
to battle down false theories upon the field of
such an incentive before us as the defending
enemies of God by holding to the
fold attraction in our eyes, and it should be our
found a new and destructive religion. With
as I had the pleasure of being one of your
contributors. This silence does not result
fear and trembling that I do so. Yet, were I
myself upon the public; and it is always with
my Novel. Dickens is our household god. The
ordinary reader worship him; the intelligent
are carried away by those masterly strokes and
touches, in which he seems to use some magic
wand to strike the springs of human sympathy.
Of George Eliot I have little to say. I acknow-
erge her wit, but her books smack of that Posi-
tive theory which I am not bound to codify.
Middlemarch is clever, but there are one or two
chapters that remind one of a certain class of
French novels. With all the obscurity they
have put the wit nor homeliness of Tom Jones.
I wish I could live long enough to see post-
erity's certain approval of the opinion to which I
cling—that Thackeray and Dickens share the
honours of English fiction. Many wise heads
have attempted a comparison between these
novelists, in which individual prejudice turns
the scale. But 'tis unwise to enter upon their
complete merits at this period this task
had better be left to posterity. Sometimes I
imagine I can look in the far hereafter, and
discover that Dickens is most talked of;
Thackeray most read.

REFLECTIONS ON ENGLISH FICTION.
It has been some time, my dear Journal,
since I had the pleasure of being one of your
contributors. This silence does not result
from any lack of interest in our paper, but I
have naturally some hesitancy in thrusting
myself upon the public; and it is always with
fear and trembling that I do so. Yet, were I
meditating such a step, I could not have chosen
a more favorable opportunity than the present:
if my article is totally devoid of attrac-
tion, I feel sure your readers would not be dis-
pleased with its occupying space given—when
short of matter—to "mysterious correspondents" and severe critics.
Perhaps, a few reflections upon English Fiction
would not be too profound a subject for your
general reader,—did it prove so even to one.
I take your answer for granted, and shall
give but a brief account of the moral change in
the literature of England, from the reign of
the Second Charles to our own time. Here, I
am forced, out of my honest heart, to confess
I envy the author of De Quivadmus Rebus,
that I am not able to write a succession of ar-
ticles upon a subject which so demands it.

The literature of the Elizabethan age is well
known to us from our acquaintance with
Shakespeare, and some few of the lesser lights
that struggled into existence even beside the
one great star. The standard of morality then
prevailing, consisted, in general, of no
better or worse, in the drama of Massinger,
Ford, and their successors until the Restoration.
That we may appreciate the twofold revolution
which took place at this time, wherein monarchy
succeeded anarchy, and in
literature, complete anarchy succeeded some
show of order, let us recall, for a moment, the
condition of society when the Puritanical yoke
had been shaken off, and Charles II became
the exemplar of social morals. A wild beast,
long restrained from the gratifications of its
passions, and suddenly loosed, would seem
able to exhibit a parallel to the conduct of indivi-
duals in private life. Rank indecency charac-
terized everything. Every novel, every play,
was but a mass of lowdness. Still, this was a
gr at era in English literature, as certainly as
it was the climax of its immorality. As yet,
the English novel had not appeared, and En-
geish fiction was represented by the play alone.
After this time 'tis most interesting to watch
the gradual change which took place in the
morals of literature. Through two hundred
years, they slowly grew better, until now, a
first-class novel has scarcely a breach of good
manners.

After the last of the dramatists of the Resto-
ration, who seems to have been Vanbrugh,
lost foothold in public estimation, a most im-
portant event occurred in the history of En-
gle literature; the birth of the English novel.

And the real English novel is now so much of
a success amongst us, that we imagine we sur-
pass in this class of works at least, all other
nations. In the first half of the eighteenth
century, then, Henry Fielding "laid bare to
the world a mine of heretofore undiscovered
wealth, in the production of his first novel,
Joseph Andrews." I would not claim for this
work, nor for its companion works from the
same hand, any very high moral tone. But I
have no doubt that there may have been some
old—she need not have been a very old—
dame, who, after having read Tom Jones and
thought it her daughter should not rec-
subscriptions before the succeeding volume is begun. Those who can conveniently do so now, are therefore exhorted to save us the trouble of asking for this small amount a couple of months later. We are not in need of it at present, as the year’s expenses are covered by the year’s receipts, with a small balance left over: but any lessening of the trouble we experience every year, after vacation, in getting renewals, will be highly appreciated at this time.

For months after a new volume is begun, we have to wrestle with our subscribers, or many of them, to get them to pay up. Here in College and elsewhere, it is only after repeated applications that we can complete our collections; and the process of dunning has lost us more than one friend among those whose sensitiveness is limited to themselves, with none left over for the attitude of dereliction which they may occupy towards us. Those, therefore, who may not find it expedient to renew their subscriptions at this time, are requested to do so, without delay, after the receipt of the number succeeding this. It is necessary for us to know, before the beginning of a new volume, the number of subscribers we have to serve, in order that we may give orders to the printer for the number of papers requisite. We hope to be spared the necessity of alluding to this matter, therefore, in several successive issues.

Appeals of this kind do not furnish agreeable reading to the general public, (or to that small portion of it we address,) and they are certainly not an exhilarating species of writing for the editor.

There is a phenomenon connected with our subscription list, of which we should like to have an explanation. It is the sudden dropping off every year of those whom we always looked upon as staunch friends of the paper and the College, without a complaint having been heard from them, or an explanation being offered afterwards. Such conduct as this, if exhibited towards a paper of low repute or of indifferent interest, would need no explanation or apology. But employed towards a paper of high repute and oblige us to study it unavailingly. If our subscribers, there are others who dispute or postpone our bills, or even refuse to pay at all, and thus deliberately cheat us of our dues. Before we employed a regular collector to attend to our bills, the difficulties that our Business Managers met with from this class of people, and the insults they received in the prosecution of their duty, caused two or three to resign in succession. We could not be blamed, therefore, if we desired to be independent of advertisement altogether. We should not refuse a place in our columns to reputable advertisers who desired it, but, besides that we begrudge the room our advertisements now take up, we should like to be spared the humiliation of feeling dependant upon any except those for whose benefit the paper was got up, and for whose pleasure and advantage it is carried on.

Our Commencement exercises will attract listeners, as they always do, a considerable number of graduates and other old students. The pleasure that their presence affords is indeed mutual: they revisit with delight the scenes once so familiar to them, and perhaps still discover among the residents of the College many friends of old; on the other hand, they are welcomed on these and other occasions when they appear in our midst, with all possible cordiality and hospitality on the part of these friends and the authorities of the College. We wish our old students to feel at home among us, and we desire our present students to take note of this fact while they are still under our roof, so that when they
shall have finished their course, they may understand that their Alma Mater once is their Alma Mater always, and that she expects from them a continuance of the cordial relations which may have existed in the past.

It is a source of regret at Georgetown, and will be the source of considerable embarrassment to the future annalist of our College, that so many who have made their studies here, whether as graduates or not, have suffered all trace of their subsequent career to be lost, so far, at least, as we are concerned. Doubtless, some specific bond of union was needed. Certainly, it seems as if the sentiment of attachment felt by so many, and energetically expressed by succeeding generations of students, towards their old scholastic home and the friends they left behind, here, hardly sufficed as this bond. Like other sentiments, it was liable to decay or deterioration: or like the good seed in the Gospel, has been choked with the thorns and cares of life. The Alumni Association of Georgetown University has therefore been framed to meet the want. It is the most effective instrument that could be employed for the purpose, and ought to claim the immediate recognition of all old scholars who have not yet united themselves with it. By its means, we hope to see a more perfect union cemented between Alma Mater and her children. Although we have given full accounts of the organization and of its purposes, and published a list of its officers, we repeat again, in order that no pretext of ignorance may be alleged, that application for membership is to be made to Eugene D. F. Brady, Esq., Secretary, 460 C St., Washington, D. C., and that the first annual meeting of the Alumni and other members of the Association is to take place in Washington, in January next; and we trust that a goodly number of our old scholars will be in attendance on that occasion.

We think we perceive the beginning of a more frequent and cordial intercourse between former students and the College, and we trust that our little paper has not been without its influence in bringing about this result. Certainly, it has kept alive among those former students who have taken it, their interest in the College and its affairs. For all who have left us, it is the only living voice which speaks to them of what is passing here, of what is about to occur or likely to occur, or which reproduces souvenirs of their times and of the friends whom they knew. On this ground, independently of the merits people tell us it possesses in other respects—largely due, no doubt, to the ability and pains-taking of its student-writers—the JOURNAL, commends itself to their liberal support. It is absurd for old scholars to come here and speak of their affection for the place, and their interest in its welfare, and not to be willing to subscribe a paltry dollar to secure the reading of the only organ of communication that exists between the College and the outer world. We have seen not a few of that class here, from time to time, and we must own that we conclude their affection for Georgetown to be of the most attenuated sort, and their interest in her welfare to be of the most fleeting. This, too, must be the class of persons who, as described in the preceding article, drop their subscriptions, if they ever made any, without notice or apology. They "die and leave no sign."

Sustained as we are by the cordial co-operation of us of so large a proportion of our present students, whose confidence we feel assured we enjoy,—encouraged by the friendly and sometimes enthusiastic words of our ex-student subscribers,—looked upon kindly by the authorities of the College,—we feel that an injustice is done us by the large number of old students who abstain from giving us their support after a full knowledge on their part of the existence of the paper. We have expressed ourselves to this effect, before, but we deem this a fitting occasion to renew our protest against the indifference of so many who ought to be found side by side with the friends whose warm interest in our behalf emboldens us to speak as frankly as we do on the subject.

CONFERENCE OF COLLEGE PRESIDENTS.

Two of our Western exchanges, the College Message of Cape Girardeau, Mo., and the Notre Dame Scholastic, have lately revived a suggestion made a year or two ago by the N. Y. Freeman’s Journal, that the heads of American Catholic colleges should confer together with the view of arriving at uniformity in points affecting the moral, material, and scholastic interests of the institutions under their control. Georgetown being the oldest Catholic college in the country, her sentiment on the subject may naturally be looked for, and this being the only paper published at the College, it may be supposed that the views of the authorities will be conveyed through this medium. But as our paper is exclusively the affair of the students, and the College authorities have never made it their organ, we cannot expect them to do so, now. No members of the Faculty have ever inspired anything in it, or written anything for it, and we hesitate to ask them to go out of their way to deliver their opinions on any subject which involves action on their part. We must remit our Western friends, therefore, to the Faculty themselves, if it be expected or desired that the latter should give any opinion or take any action in the premises. If it be asked why, then, we mention the matter at all, we reply that if we abstained from all reference to it, our silence might be misunderstood. But we repeat,—since it seems difficult for some journals to understand who and what we are,—that the College Journal, while it takes great pains not to misrepresent the authorities of the College, and indeed does its best to cooperate with them, and to deserve their approval in every way, is only the representative of a generation—or rather of several generations—of schoolboys, if we may use so undignified a term in reference to our collegians. If the editor is not a school-boy himself, it is simply an accident over which he has no control. But at any rate he does not belong to the governing authorities of the house, and has no commission to speak in their behalf.

Mount St. Mary’s Commencement.

The Commencement at Mt. St. Mary’s, Emmitsburg, Md., will precede our own by one day, and will be a grand occasion, Cardinal McGuire and other Bishops, Alumni of the Mountain, intending to be present. The good feeling that has always existed between that College and our own, makes us rejoice in her welfare and in the eclat she gains. If a student’s paper were published there, doubtless it would express the same good wishes towards ourselves, notwithstanding that the Jesuits have robbed the Mountain from time to time of some of its choice subjects, two of whom reside at Georgetown at the present time, in the persons of our Treasurer and our Professor of Rhetoric. By way of partial acknowledgment, Georgetown long ago conferred the Doctorate of Divinity on President McCaffrey and of Music on the eminent Prof. Diehlman; but four besides Dr. McCaffrey having ever received a degree similar to his from Georgetown, and but one other besides Dr. Diehlman, the degree of Mus. Doc. Perhaps our list of courtesies is not yet exhausted. We only regret that as nobody at Mt. St. Mary’s takes the College Journal, our friends there are not likely, in the ordinary course of events, to know what we say about them.

Amateur Journalists in Council.

The convention announced in our last, to take place July 7th is to meet, as we learn by a notice since received, on Saturday, June 26th 1875 at 10 A. M., at the St. Nicholas Hotel, New York. Those of our Journal writers or stockholders who reside in that city or who may be there on that day, en route for their homes, beyond, should try to be present.

Georgetown College Commencement.

On account of the early period at which we are getting out this number, the printed Programme of our Commencement exercises appears only as this page is being finished. It will therefore be found on an inner page. The speaking on this occasion will be confined entirely to the graduates, Messrs. Wm. Allen, Jr., Wm. H. Clarke, Ansel B. Cook, J. Percy Keating, J. Caldwell Robertson, and Louis K. Thian.
THE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

The little world of College, generally so quiet and uneventful, was stirred to its depths on Thursday, June 16th, by the intelligence that an Athletic Association was to be organized similar in plan to Associations of the same character in most American Colleges. A notice on the 16th referred to Bulletin Board, soon filled the Study Hall with athletes in embryo. Mr. C. Manly one of the prime movers in the enterprise, took the chair by acclamation, and the Society received the name at the head of this article; the constitution or rather its frame work, was read and accepted, and officers were elected. Nothing was said in the aforementioned framework about the Boating Club, which was omitted by the framers, because, until next September, a rowing Club cannot be organized, and if it should be, then, it can easily be admitted into the Association. Those who have for years discussed, with a zeal worthy of a better cause, the organization of a rowing club, were surprised at not hearing their favorite mentioned as one division of the Association. A few of the ardent lovers of aquatic sports propose buying, next September, a four-oared gig and using her independently of the Association. The Gymnasts and Billiardists of the College seemed to be the only ones who perceived the benefits which would accrue from a union of forces and funds. The former well knew that without money, the Gymnasium, already near completion, could neither be repaired, nor without censors preserved from destruction at the hands of the heedless.

A minority of the Base Ballists seemed to be under the impression that the consolidation of the Base Ball Clubs in the yard would destroy that spirit of rivalry, which at present is the life of the game. This objection was sufficiently well answered by one of the Base Ballists themselves, who asserted that the present prosperity of Base Ball in the yard was entirely independent of the Association. The Gymnastics and Billiardists of the College seemed to be the only ones who perceived the benefits which would accrue from a union of forces and funds. The former well knew that without money, the Gymnasium, already near completion, could neither be repaired, nor without censors preserved from destruction at the hands of the heedless.

The officers elected to preside until next September are Mr. E. F. Hill, S. J., Gen. President; C. Manly, Gen. Vice President; A. Hood, Jr., Gen. Treasurer; J. C. Payne, Vice President of Base Ball; J. F. Roberts, Vice President of Gymnasium; J. P. Keating, Vice President of Billiard Room; E. A. Dolan, 1st Censor of Base Ball; J. Dolan, 2nd Censor of Base Ball; J. H. Scaife, 1st Censor of Billiard Room; F. P. Echeverri, 2nd Censor of Billiard Room; Enoch B. Abell, Treasurer of Base Ball; J. J. Griffiss, Treasurer of Gymnasium; T. P. Kernan, Treasurer of Billiard Room.

J. F. R.

LAW COMMENCEMENT.

The fourth annual Commencement of the Law Department of Georgetown University was held on the evening of June 3d, at Ford's Opera House, Washington, and brought together a large and brilliant assemblage, in which the ladies preponderated, as usual. The stage presented a gay aspect with the profusion of floral gifts displayed before the footlights, while the Marine Band, with their scarlet coats, made another brilliant parterre in the orchestra seats. After the overture, "Jolly Robbers,"—which seemed a very significant selection,—the curtain rose, and displayed the Choral and Band. These and other omissions will be supplied in our vacation number.

Last Words. Paper finished up, June 18th. Deferred, the conclusion of J. M. H.'s piece; also, a piece by L. J. M.; also, compliments to the Choir and Band. These and other omissions will be supplied in our vacation number.
ously meritorious,—to say nothing of others who fared better than they at the hands of our critic.

The number of students enrolled in the Catalogue for 1874-5 is 203, which is an increase over the three preceding years. In our next, we shall furnish statistics of the classes to which they belonged, the localities whence they came, the Colleges at home and abroad, which they attended before entering here, &c. The students in the Medical Department during the past year, were 72: in the Law, 34: making, with those of the Classical Department, a grand total of 309. Our graduates of ’75 are 6 in number, of Medicine, 6, of Law, 11. Total graduates of the University for 1874-5, 23.

Books Received.

We have from Kelly, Piet & Co., Baltimore, two of their recent elegant publications, admirably suited for premiums, and written by authors whose names are guarantees of the excellence of their productions: viz: The Fire of London, or Rosemary, by Lady Georgiana Bul- lerton, and Hubert’s Wife, Story for Youth, by Minnie Mary Lee. The binding of these books is remarkably handsome. A good book, in fact, is worthy of a good cover.

From John Murphy & Co., Baltimore we have copies of the Library edition of Lingard’s England, Burke’s Abridgement, with a concluding chapter which was prepared for the work here in Georgetown College. This is a stand ard work in schools, and the Library edition, got up in first-class style, and with a portrait on steel of Dr. Lingard, should be in every household. As now supplemented, the History is brought down to 1872.

BASE BALL.

The following is the Record for May, which was excluded from our last number, for want of room.

The base-ball season began late, this year, on account of the protracted inclemency of the weather. Indeed the past winter is the first within the remembrance of many here, when out-door sports were utterly impracticable. So, May came before any regular match was entered upon. On the 2d of that month, a game between two of the College Clubs, the Suburbs and the Monticellos, resulted in favor of the former, by a score of 43 to 5. On the 6th, the Suburbs appeared in their new uniform, with blue trimmings, in order to play the Columbia University nine. The result was a score of 32 to 6 against the Columbians. This game was followed on the same day, by one for the class championship of the house, between First and Second Grammar. The former class was the champion last year. On this occasion, though not composed of the same members, it was beaten by Sec ond, by a score of 23 to 17. On the 11th, the first game of the annual series between the Quicksteps and Stonewalls was played, and again victory remained with the Quicksteps by a score of 25 to 13. On the 13th, a game was commenced with the Eagles, a Washington club, by the Suburbs, but on account of the late hour at which it was begun, only four innings could be played, and the record is incomplete. On the 20th, the Monticellos beat the 2d nine of the Socials, a town club, 17 to 13 in seven innings. On the 27th a game took place on the Olympic grounds, Washington, between the Nationals, (Washington amateurs,) and the Suburbs. The Suburbs were defeated by a score of 21 to 11. This completes the record for May. We have no room for the full statement of the score, but wherever this is omitted, it will be supplied in our vacation number, if application is made, in the mean time, through J. G. Agar.

On the 3d of June, a second game took place between the Stonewalls and Quicksteps, the latter being again victorious, by a score of 19 to 13. The Quicksteps therefore remain the champions for 1874-5. The other games of the month between College clubs were, of the Monticello and the Alert, 16 to 11: Monticello and the Angels, 10 to 3: Monticello and Suburban, 18 to 8. Games with outside parties were, Columbia College Preps and Monticello, 12 to 10: Mon ticello and Socials, 17 to 13. The great game of the month was between the National, (Washington Amateurs) and the College Nine, June 10th at the Olympic grounds. Of this we furnish a special report. "Major" of the Nine was an outsider who replaced Timmins on that day.

The game played on the Olympic grounds, between the National B. C. of Washington and the College nine, was the best the two nines have played for several years. There was some fine individual playing on both sides. Thomas Mallan must be complimented on his good delivery, for the Nationals found some difficulty in hitting his balls. The fielding of C. Payne on 1st Base, of Dammann at Short Stop; and of McMeel in left field was almost faultless.

Up to the 8th inning the College Nine led the game. Their opponents gained on them in the 8th inning on account of several flies being muffed by one of the fielders. The players were COLLEGE NINE.

|| R. O. || R. O. ||
|---|---|---|---|
| McMeel | 2 2 | Lawill | 3 1 |
| Major | 2 2 | Capt. | 2 3 |
| Mallan | 2 3 | Hough | 0 4 |
| Payne | 0 4 | Trott | 1 2 |
| Dammann | 3 3 | Stevens | 3 2 |
| Hagan | 0 2 | Chambers | 1 4 |
| Arnold | 0 4 | Lusk | 0 4 |
| Dolan | 0 4 | Withrow | 1 3 |
| Lamkin | 1 3 | Joy | 1 2 |
| **Total** | **9 27** | **12 27** |

L. J. M.

The following are the exploits of the Angola B. B. C., an organization on the small boys' side. They defeated the Independents, a town club, by a score of 20 to 5: and again, by 17 to 11. Also, the Trinity School Nine of George town twice: 11 to 8 and 27 to 17. Also, the Alerts, large boys, 7 to 6. On the 8th of June, they played the 2d Nine of the Socials, a town club, with the result of 18 in their favor, against 17 for the Socials. It was very interesting, as they were obliged to play eleven innings. The following is the report of the scorer, Leonard Johnson:

ANGOLA.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>R. O.</th>
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<td>Milligan</td>
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<td>Horne</td>
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<td>Alcorn</td>
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<td>E. Milligan</td>
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<tr>
<td>Clarke</td>
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<td>Johnson</td>
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<tr>
<td>Freeman</td>
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<tr>
<td>Payne</td>
<td>1 5</td>
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</table>

**Total** 18 33

The Angolas now claim, with justice, the championship over all clubs in the District, the members of which are under fifteen.

Among the humors of Base-ball may be mentioned contests between the red-haired men and the black-haired men, and between the "Tow-heads" and the "Sorrel Tops," the latter chiefly the red heads again. The reds, J. Dolan, Mandy, C. Walsh, E. Dolan, W. Bo disco, H. Walsh, O’Farrell, Milliken, and Gil tinan, beat the blacks, Mallan, Lamkin, J. Roberts, Steak, W. Wilcoo, O’Connor, O'Neill, Russ and Arnold, 14 to 12. Umpire, J. M. Hagan, Seaver, A. de Bodisco. Time, 2 hours, 20 minutes. The "Tow-heads," B. W. E., Hagan, J. Kennedy, Jo. Johnston, Walter Carr, Patterson, Means, O’Brien, and Swenny were victorious over the "Sorrel-tops" by a score of 26 to 12.

The Bulletin board recently displayed the following joke at the coming session of some of our Marylanders who do not belong to any club.

"We, the Maryland Nine, challenge any other State nine of this institution to play a match game of base-ball, for a pair of silver skates. Horsey, C. O’Donnell, T. Shaffer, B. Smith, 2 B. L. B. (Little Bull) Roberts, 3, S. S. Jo. Jenkins, L. F. B. B. (Big Bull) Roberts, C. F. Griffs, R. F." The joke was supplemented by naming as Forni Flags, on account of their brilliant hair, Gillman and Harry Walsh: Milliken as Umpire, A. Bodisco as scorer, John Daley (fired boy) as water-carrier, and Mallan, policeman. Sign of a lager-beer mug over the notice with inscription on board: "In hoc signo vinces." Also "Refreshments on hand," and "Admission one cent, ladies free. One-eyed people two cents, because they can see more."

P. S. June 17th, while the above was being set up, an exciting game took place on the small boys’ grounds between the Angolas and the Socials, which attracted everybody in College, all some from without. The Angolas won by 16 to 8. George Johnson, the 2d Base of the Angolas, on account of his excellent play, was carried in triumph on the shoulders of the large boys.
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18. Tribute to Professor Samuel F. B. Morse. House of Representatives on the evening of April 16th 1872.


22. TRIBUTE TO JUDGE ELIJI J. HUNTINGTON. In the U. S. Circuit Court at Indianapolis, Ind., May 7th 1870.

23. THE NATIONAL DEBT. House of Representatives, Jan. 29th 1870.

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