ERIC; or, Little by Little.

A Tale of Roslyn School.

BY FREDERICK W. PARMAR,
Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge.

PART SECOND.

CHAPTER III.

"THE JOLLY HERRING."

Vedat unda supervenient undum—Horace.

"The Anti-muffs request the honor of Eric Williams' company to a spread they are going to have to-morrow evening at half-past four, in their smoking-room."

A note to this effect was put into Eric's hands with much empressement by Wildney after prayers. He read it when he got into his study, and hardly knew whether to be pleased or disgusted at it. He tossed it to Duncan, and said, "What shall I do?"

Duncan turned up his nose, and chuckled the note into the fire.

"I'd give them that answer, and no other.""Why?"

"Because, Eric," said Duncan, with more seriousness than was usual with him, "I can't help thinking things have gone too far lately."

"How do you mean?"

"Well, I'm no saint myself, Heaven knows; but I do think that the fellows are worse now than I have ever known them—for worse. Your friend Brigson reigns supreme out of the studies; he has laid down a law that is to be done down every time; and any longer, and bouncing up, I boxed both their ears smartly, and kicked them down stairs.""I wish it ended in talk, but—"

"Now for the dessert, Billy," called several voices; and that worthy proceeded to put on the table some figs, cakes, oranges, and four black bottles of wine.

"Well, I'm no saint myself, Heaven knows; but I would give them that answer, and no other.""Why?"

"Because, Eric," said Duncan, with more seriousness than was usual with him, "I can't help thinking things have gone too far lately."

"Well, there's no great harm in a little noise, if possible to pass without being seen, they made no attempt to escape. All this was the work of a minute. Entering the back parlor, the two masters quickly took down the names of full half the boys who, in the suddenness of the surprise had been unable to make their exit.

"Here! before you're all done swelling," said Briggson, "I've got a health: 'Confound muffs and masters, and success to the anti's.'"'"And their chairman," suggested Wildney.

"I'm not going to spout," he said; "but boys must be boys, and there's no harm in a bit of fun. I for one have enjoyed it, and am much obliged to you for taking me; and now I'll tell you a secret."

"Wildney! Wildney's song," called several.

Wildney had a good voice, and struck up without the least bashfulness:

"Come, landlord, fill the flowing bowl
Until it does run over!
Come, landlord, fill, etc."

"Now," he said, "join in the chorus! The boys, all more or less excited, joined in heartily and uproariously:

"For to-night we'll merry merry be!
For to-night we'll merry merry be!
To-morrow we'll be sober!"

While Wildney sang, Eric had to think. As he glanced round the room at the flushed faces of the boys, some of whom he could not recognize in the dusky atmosphere, a qualm of disgust and shame passed over him. Several of them were smoking, and, with Briggson and Briggson heading the list on each side of the table, he could not help observing what a bad set they looked. The remembrance of Russell came back to him. Oh, if Edwin could have known that he was in such company at such a time! And by the door stood Billy, watching them all like an evil spirit, with a leer of saturnine mirth.

"The birds soon vanished, and were succeeded by long roll-polly puddings, which the boys called Golliaths; and they, too, rapidly disappeared. Meanwhile beer was circling only too plentifully."

"Now for the dinner, Billy," called several voices; and that worthy proceeded to put on the table some figs, cakes, oranges, and four black bottles of wine. There was a general grab for these dainties, and one boy shouted, "I say, I've had no wine.""Well, it's all gone. We must get some brandy—it's cheaper," said Briggson; and accordingly some brandy was brought in, which the boys diluted with hot water, and soon dispersed.
And Eric.

The instant that the candles were knocked over, he felt Wildney seize his hand, and whisper, “This way; all secret!” following, he groped his way in the dark and opened the door of the room, where Wildney, showing aside a green burlap curtain, noiselessly opened a door, which at once led them into a little garden. There they both crouched down under a little tree besides the house, and listened intently.

There was no need for this precaution; their door remained unsuspected, and in five minutes the candlelight was coming into the house. They whistled, and Billy coming in, told them that the masters had gone, and all was safe.

“Glad you’re not twiggled, gentlemen,” he said; but there’d be a pretty sight of damage for all this glass and plates.”

“Shut up with your glass and plates,” said Wildney. “Here, Eric, we must cut for it again.”

Eric just glanced round and moved slightly; he might have gone away, but that he caught a satirical look in Wildney’s eyes, and besides wanted to show off a little indifference to his master, with whom he had had no intercourse since their last-mentioned conversation.

“Williams, go away instantly; what do you mean by staying after I have dismissed you?” said Mr. Rose sternly.

Every one knew what a favorite Eric had once been, so this speech created a slight titter. The boy heard it just as he was going out of the room, and it annoyed him, and thenceforth it was always a good idea to get under Wildney, who came back and whispered to him, “I shan’t go if you choose to speak like that.”

A red flush passed over Mr. Rose’s cheek; he took two strides to Eric, and laid the cane sharply on the table.

Eric was not quite himself, or he would not have acted as he had done. His potations, though not deep, had, with the exciting events of the evening, made his head giddy, and the stroke he received was not at all suitable to his present state. Roused, he bounded up, swung towards Mr. Rose, and almost before he knew what he was about, had wrenched the cane out of his hand, twisted it violently in the middle until it broke, and flung one of the pieces furiously into the fire.

For one instant, boy and master—Eric Williams and Mr. Rose—standing facing each other sound, breathless silence, the boy panting and passionate, the master pale, grieved, amazed beyond measure, pretending to have forgotten something, he walked coquettishly back to Wildney, and whispered to him, “No, I shan’t go if you choose to speak like that.”

Eric had laid his hand on the table, which shook. He was sitting on the desk carelessly, with one leg over the other, and dawdling down towards Wildney. He had just told him that he looked like a regular little sunbeam in the smoking-room of the July, Herring, and Wildney, pretending to be immeasurably offended by the simile.

“Hush! no more talking,” said Mr. Rose, who did everything very gently and quietly. Eric had always received such mild reproofs from Mr. Rose, that he didn’t think he would take much notice of the delay. For the moment he did not, so he began to chatter again.

“All study boys to leave the room,” said Mr. Rose.
Astronomy—No. 12.

A Synopsis of its History.

Until recently, astronomers had been unable to measure the distance of a single fixed star. The parallax arising from the motion of the earth in its orbit even for a star which had been examined, remained concealed among the small errors to which all astronomical observations are liable. Nevertheless, it was agreed among astronomers that no star visible in northern latitudes to which attention had been directed manifested an amount of parallax exceeding a second of an arc. An annual parallax of one second implies a distance of about ten millions of miles, a distance which light, traveling at the rate of 192,000 miles per second, requires three years and a quarter to traverse. This being the inferior limit which the nearest stars exceed, it is not unreasonable to suppose that among the innumerable stars which the telescope discloses, there may be those whose light requires hundreds, perhaps thousands of years, to reach us. What a wonderful idea these reflections give us of the immensity of the universe, and of the power and omniscience of the great Creator and Director of all things. And to think that while I'm like this, they prayed for me, so as I have never heard anyone pray, and I was so grateful, and then viewed to drink, and the ruin of it—and—and" His voice was choked by his tears. "Most brothers of childhood, and sombre with the consciousness that Eric's thoughts were so rich with the memories of the candle with his hand. It was rarely now that Mr. Vernon hid his face on Eric's shoulder: and as he brooded over him, and folded him to his heart, they cried in silence, for there seemed no more to say, until wearied with sorrow, the youngest fell asleep; and then Eric carriever tenderly down stairs, and laid him, still half-sleeping, upon his bed. He held him down and looked at him as he slumbered. The other boys had not been disturbed by their noiseless entrance, and he sat down on his brother's bed to think, shading off the light of the candle with his hand. It was merely now that they were so rich with the memories of childhood, and sobred with the consciousness of sin, as they were that night, while he gazed on his brother Vernon's face. He did not know what made him look so long and earnestly; an unlooked foruding passed over his mind like the shadow of a summer cloud. Vernon was now slumbering deep; his soft childish curls fell off his forehead and his head nestled in the pillow; but there was an expression of uneasiness on his face. "Poor child," thought Eric; " dear little Vernon; and he is to be flogged, perhaps birched, to-morrow." He went off sadly to bed, and hardly once remembers that he too would come in for certain punishment the next day.

A room but uninvited guest closes a sentence with the following touching reproach: "Prisoner at the bar, nature has endowed you with a good education and respectable family connections, instead of which you go prowling round the country stealing ducks."
The firmament, or so many of the stars as came under their eye, and were grouped or represented by certain figures or images to assist the imagination, or by what race of people the twelve signs of the Zodiac were named.

Thus the Millennium was accomplished with them 600 years before Christ. Alexander the Great formed it in 320 B.C. during the next 100 years. Father Gascoigne found them on the Chinese records extending back to the most remote ages of the world. These names and figures were evidently from the Chaldeans, carried East after the conclusion of tongues. Philologus, Eudoxus, Chalcipus, Antiochus, Hypparchus, Pythagoras, Ptolemy, all found them established before their time. We make use of them, but we allude here more particularly to the twelve nodal signs. Many others were added, but it is chiefly to the Almagest of Ptolemy we are indebted for all that is known of this the most ancient and existing that has ever occupied the human mind.

In the lists of constellations, we find in the Almagest, besides those of the Zodiac, twenty in the Northern and sixteen in the Southern hemisphere. Of the times of Ptolemy's; nine others were named by Herodotus in 400, while alone 188; 150, while others by different astronomers; in all there are one hundred and nine constellations, in all of which positions can be observed by the most powerful telescope is mapped and numbered with great care and correctness.

The discoveries that have been made in the science of astronomy within the present century have been of more importance in confirming an extended and correct knowledge of the starry heavens than had been gathered in all previous times. To trace its rise and progress in the United States alone would require too much space, but it would be thought that if at least a passing glance were not taken at it before closing this series. It is difficult to say, First astronomical movement in the United States was the sending by the American Philosophical Society of three different sets of astronomers to observe the transit of Venus across the sun, in June, 1769. A reflecting telescope was arranged for these observations, and was used the following year.

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Thus was the large Hall, immediately connected with the College building, the cause that many entertainments, which could be held there, were held in the Parlor of the College, where only 100 persons could be present. It is expected that some time or other a large Hall will be secured in one of the wings, yet to be added to the present main building.

This Order of the Holy Cross is about to establish itself, at the request of the Right Rev. Bishop Henni of Milwaukee, in the flourishing city of Milwaukee, and the mission to be given will serve as a prelude to the definitive installation of the Father's in the large English speaking congregation of that city. The Order of the Holy Cross has also purchased near the city limits a large tract of land and a commodious house with a view of possibly establishing a school or a college there.

The members of the Saint Edward's Literary Association cannot but feel proud of the compliments bestowed upon them by the Very Rev. President in his remarks to them, viz, that such a Literary Exhibition should have been given in Washington Hall, rather than in the Parlor, where only a limited number of persons could be present. The Saint Edward's would have been delighted to please all their friends and well wishers on this last occasion. They hope to have this pleasure on the night of the 16th of May, which is the one appointed for their Annual Public Literary Expositions in Washington Hall.

Tables of Honor.

Senior Department.


Junior Department.


Junior Department.


Junior Department.


Junior Department.


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Fifth Greek—Text-book, Wettenhall's Grammar. Class has seen to Verbs in Mi; has also translated the Greek text in Ollendorff's Reader to page 159. Second Latin—Text-book, Livy, first book; prolegomena and first chapters of the text; no review.

Second Latin—Choice: First against Catiline; for Archias and for the Manlian Liver not reviewed. Third Latin—Prose Composition, 49 exercises; Cicero's Questions: First against Catiline; for Archias and for the Manlian Liver not reviewed.

First Geography—Mitchell's Geography and atlas. All of the United States.

Fourth Latin—First book, 23 odes, not reviewed. Fifth Latin—Second book, 23 odes, not reviewed.

Sixth Latin—Third and Fourth Books of Caesar (first and second); Suetonius (Bullion's) as far as §137 (53 verses of the second; 20 first exercises of Arnold's Latin Prose Composition; Prosody, first part, 13 rules; section VI, notions of versification between page 81 and 30; scanning of Virgil; Grammar, questions on declensions and Verbs.

The Fifth Latin Class has translated in Virgil four "Eclogues," and two hundred lines of the first book of the "Georgics," in Arnold's Latin Prose Composition thirty exercises; in Grammar, Etymology and thirty-one rules of Syntax have been learned.

Sixth Class of Latin—Two books of Caesar (first and second), Cicero de officis, 23 chapters; 123 sentences given under the Rules at the end of Analytical and Practical Grammar, and partly reviewed by the class. Rules of Syntax were studied and reviewed by the members of this class during the session. "Paraphrasing" and "Composition Exercises" were used for drilling. Composition books were also written once a month by the members of the class.

First Grammar (Sr.)—This class commenced in Etymology, went through it in Bulloin's Analytical and Practical Grammar, and partly reviewed it. Used for passing exercises the sentences given under the Rules at the end of Etymology.

First Grammar (Jr.)—Third Grammar has translated in Virgil the O'Hara Family. It was revised by Richard Lalor Shiel, and from this circumstance the authorship of it was for a long time attributed to him. From previous year. Syntax as far as Punctuation. Exercises corrected.


Music. The Examination in the Department of Music will be postponed till June, according to the usual custom. A concert will be given in Washington Hall, on the evening of the 31st inst., by the musical Students, assisted by the musical Societies of the College.

Drawing. During the Examination time, there will be an Exhibition in the Studio of the works of the Students belonging to the above class. The Societies and Clubs are invited to remit to the Prefect of Studies, for publication in the Sco. Laxtis, their statement for the first session of 1871-72.

Damon and Pythias. As most of our readers are already aware, the members of the Thespian Society will play, on the evening of February 25th, the drama of "Damon and Pythias." This drama was written by John Banister, the author of the celebrated "Tales of the O'Hara Family." It was revised by Richard Lalor Shiel, and from this circumstance the authorship of it was for a long time attributed to him. It was given to the public for the first time, on the night of the 28th of May, 1831, at the Covent Garden Theatre.

Leigh Hunt, speaking of the reception of the play, says: "I never witnessed a more successful one... The interest is strongly excited from the first, and increases to the last."

Another critic says: "More skillfully as Damon was in the highest degree conspicuous. His character, with Horniose, with his freedman, and with his friend at the scaffold, formed as near an approach as we ever saw to tragic perfection. The last, when he rushes on, is terrible... Everybody knows the story of "Damon and
Pythias," as told by Valerius Maximus. By
Banim the story has not been greatly altered.
The following is the outline of the play, taken
from an English edition of "Damon and Pythias."

The timid and corrupt senate of Syracuse having chosen
Philetaerus, the father of the military dictator Dionysius, the latter sees, in that
choice, the speedy realization of his daring and ambi-
tious schemes. He procures Thores, one of his fastest tools, to gull the multitude by divination; and when
Damoecles, another minion, reminds him of his former
degradation from power, at the apogee of Damon's,
"The Pythagorean,
Who hangs on his adversity for sale.
Rent,低价, taxes, and pay sentences,"
the tyrant threaten's to visit his opponent, at some
future period, with the full measure of his revenge.
Instigated by the gold of Dionysius and the eloquence of
Philetaerus, the old countenance swells or dies, and possess
themselves of its arms and treasures. As they are re-
turning, laden with spoils, and bound by Philetaerus, they
encounter a large body of the Damarensian traitors; and
Artimachus, Dionysius, Ptolemy, burning with rage,
brands him for a liar and a traitor, and com-
demns the soldiers to throw him to pieces: which they
would have done, but for the opportune entrance
of Pythias, who stands between the assassin and his
friends. Wherefore, as a reward of this astonishing
Damon is spared; and then Pythias acquires him with
his affluence in Syracuse, which he is to supersede Calanthus;
and fastens him in mind, by the variety of
over a variety of conceived plans for his country's lib-
erty, promises to be present at the sightfuls.

The Carcharodons, at the very
mition that Dionysius and his legions were in arms
against them, is urged by Philetaerus to the senate, not
only to look to the safety of their cities, but to guard
their people, to unsheathe the constitution of the
armed forces, and to guard all against the
consular attack upon the citadel; but also, that
they should resign their functions, and crown him king!
Dionysius, for the most part, as a loyal subject, he
armed his soldiery and stationed them around the
senate-house, so that when Damon comes to take his
charge, he has nothing to do but naturally to rout
them. He henceforward, as he does, and demands
so as to this scandalous proposition. "Are all content?"
Finding his impassioned appeals to the expiring patriots,
the masses of Syracuse, at a glance, break through the
Senators abruptly dissolve the senate, and the abject
slave do homage and kneel to Dionysius as their serv-
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The Notre Dame Choir.

The object of our Choir being the promotion and maintenance of genuine church music, is placed under the patronage of St. Gregory: hence the name of St. Gregory’s Society given to the members as a body.

The officers of this Society are: President, Director, Censors, Secretary, Treasurer, and Librarian.

The President is one of the Fathers of the Community.

The Director is an able musician, well versed in the style of church music. His duty is to teach the members their different parts, to preside over the rehearsals, and tend the Choir in the church.

The Censors are members of the Choir, whose duty it is to see that every one attends the rehearsals and be preserved in the style of the Choir.

The Secretary keeps a faithful record of the various transactions of the Society.

The members are admitted by the President, after a due examination by the Director of the Choir.

For the sake of decorum, and in accordance with the spirit of the Church, the members wear the cassock and cotta in the Choir, and attend public service in the church on Sundays and holy days.

The Director of the Choir, with the approbation of the President, has the privilege of selecting, either from among Professors of the University, or the Students of the vocal class, a certain number of honorary members whose services he may deem desirable. These honorary members, although invited to wear the cassock and cotta in the church, are not required to do so.

For obvious reasons this Society cannot be governed like other Societies whose sole object is science or literature. It is a singing Society, and not a discussing or debating Society, and its object is too holy and sacred to be abandoned to the whims of chance and circumstance.

The ordinary meetings, therefore, of the members are the rehearsals, presided over by the Director of the Choir. The President of the Society, however, will call a meeting when he has some communication to make to the members.

The Choir, under the immediate control of its Leader.

It is so far from our mind to give up the St. Gregory’s Society, that in case the present members would discontinue their membership, we would replace them by other members able and willing to sustain us in the maintenance of the style of music we have adopted in our church. The modifications we have made in regard to the regulations of the Society only simplify its mode of action, and tend to benefit both the Choir and the Society itself by giving the Choir a greater facility to carry out the spirit of the Society, and to express more perfectly the beauty of Palestrina music.

The members of the Choir once duly admitted are not at liberty to leave when they like, neither will they be dismissed except for bad behavior, for their examination by the Director of the Choir previous to their admission is a sufficient guarantee of their aptitude to sing in the Choir.

It is our wish to maintain the little library opened for the benefit of the members of St. Gregory’s Society. In case, however, the members would not be willing to continue the work, the small entrance fee of fifty cents would be done away with.

With these few remarks we dismiss the subject, and confidently hope that our young readers will understand now what the modifications we have made in the rules of St. Gregory’s Society, and see that they only tend to secure its success and realize its expectations.

What students will pass the better examination in February—those forming the first nine of Star of the East or those forming that of the Star of the West? Here, young base-ballists, is opened to you a field of rivalry more honorable than any you can find on the play ground. Which will be “whitewashed” at the examination?

Sodality of the Holy Angels.

At a meeting of the Sodality of the Holy Angels, held January 17th, 1873, the following persons were elected officers for the second session of the Scholastic year of 1871-72:

President—Rev. A. Granger, S.S.C.
Director—F. C. Bigelow.
Vice-President—Herbert Hunt.
Secretary—Joseph Rumely.
Treasurer—William Meyers.
Censor—Maranda B. Borden.
Librarian—Michael McCormack.
Asst. Librarian—William Kelly.

New Publications.

The American Elocutionist and Dramatic Reader, for the use of Colleges, Academies, and Schools.


Great use—the orator must, runs the adage, and if it be true, this text-book will show any one how to become one. We believe, however, that oratorial power is mainly a natural gift, and that in its absence no amount of elocutionary instruction will make one more than a correct pleasing speaker. But whether oratory is natural or acquired, the need of instruction and guidance remains the same. The greatest of orators have been those that devoted to study and practice of oratory the closest attention and the strictest observance of rule and gesture.

Hence we welcome any effort, however humble, to help students to deliver a speech, declaim, or read well. We live the reader to judge, therefore, how cordial and thorough is the welcome we give to Mr. Lyons’ “Reader” on discovering that, in addition to a perfect selection of subjects for elocution, the book contains a scientific treatise on Elocution and Vocal Culture, written by a reverend gentleman who evidently is thoroughly acquainted with the laws of speech and sound. He treats elocution first from a physical, and next from an aesthetic standpoint, the second part being devoted to an exhaustive treatise on vocal culture. The examples for rhetorical reading and declamation are, in the main, selected from recent speakers and writers, thus avoiding the hackneyed themes with which the older rhetoricians are filled.

Places that could be found for political or religious feelings are carefully excluded, and though Catholic oratory is prominent, it is not in controversial or polemical form. We bespeak for this text-book a very great receptivity among the readers who appreciate its merits. The publishers have spared no pains to issue the book perfect in typographical, engravings, and binding.—Catholic Record.

The American Elocutionist and Dramatic Reader.


This is a work intended for the use of Colleges, Academies and Schools, and it possesses many advantages that lift it considerably above the average of such publications. The first hundred pages are occupied by an introduction brief and comprehensive, the second hundred are devoted to an analysis of the principles of Elocution and Voice Culture. It is eminently practical in character, and is more calculated than most essays on the subject to make a popular and effective start. The selections which follow occupy over three hundred pages, and are excellent in themselves, being drawn from the works of the best English and American writers, and unusually varied, every style of declamation, taste and ability being provided for. Great care has been taken to eliminate in all cases any passages against which objection on the score of inanity or partisan warmth could be taken. A fine portrait of Mr. Lyons is given as a frontispiece.—Philadelphia Inquirer.


Philadelphia: E. Butler & Co.

This handsome volume treats of the material and the method of Elocution. The material is new, and much that will strike the fancy is to be found in its pages. Material, however, is to be found everywhere. That which is truly unique and valuable is the introduction and elaborate treatment of Vocal Culture. By far the most important branch of school elocution is the training of the voice, and we are glad to find a sensible and exhaustive article on it. Gesture is not forgotten, and the force of attitudes is illustrated by numerous full-length engravings. We commend the work as one eminently calculated to bring out the powers of young speakers. The publisher will find it in all respects satisfactory.—Philadelphia Age.

SAINT MARY’S ACADEMY.

St. Mary’s Academy, January 18, 1873.

We are happy to acknowledge the receipt of some very fine orthoepical and geological specimens, sent from the Smithsonian Institute, as a contribution to the Museum at St. Mary’s. These contributions are highly appreciated and most gratefully welcomed.

As the time of Examination draws near, youthful faces assume a very solemn expression, with thought and deep anxiety are pictured on the countenances of the sedate Seniors, and even the gay Juniors and merry Minims look as if they beheld the Serious Family. But there is really no reason for such serious anxiety, for if the past are a criterion of the future the diligent students have nothing to fear, and those few, who have been constitutionally tired, during the term, may, by an energetic effort, agreeably surprise their friends and teachers.

The arrival of those long-expected Mexican papers has created quite a sensation in juvenile circles at St. Mary’s. The Juniors and Minims are everlastingly grateful to Very Rev. Father General, for his generous kindness in furnishing them with such agreeable means of enjoying them. They will no doubt prove a pleasant hobby which the Juniors and Minims may safely ride, for n’t present “Posies” seem to be the topic of interest, even beyond the present high ride. We congratulate the pupils after the lapse of the Examination.

Respectfully,

STYLIS.

TABLES OF HONOR—SR. DEPT.


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