The world is a grand museum of powers. In the earth are principles of the widest influence, and powers of the greatest force—some as thin as the tinsel of our inconstancy, and the rose, the flower; others loud-toned and fearful as the overwhelming cataract. Every power, whether active or dormant, is but an echo of omnipotence; yet the greatest of all there is the intellectual creation. Truly, man is God's noblest work! In him are united all powers, physical, mental and moral. He opens the earth, and it revolts to him the buried history of its creation; he traces the halls of old ocean, searches the vaults of heaven, and discovers their secrets. How wonderful are the powers of the mind! It can view the world a thousand years hence, and construe a word we partake until we are transported to the very beginning. The diamond possesses a value equaled by no other mineral; dressed and polished it is admired and coveted; a priceless gem, richest among the sparkling jewels that adorn the monarch's crown; but it has no real value or intrinsic power—it is a pebble still, helpless as myriads of its fellows lying in obscurity.

But man is a gem immortal, which, polished and purified, is worthy to be placed among the clustering jewels in the crown which glows upon the brow of our Redeemer. This is the intrinsic value which we have been endowed with which we have been endowed. And, in searching for these, let us not overlook that one power, how ever obscure, but a power, adequate to disclose it has been provided. Shall we bury the one talent which enables us to embolden to action those noble powers which are hidden in the innermost heart. It is this which binds heart to heart and mind to mind. Never from the glittering icedberg of mental superiority look down with a cold eye upon the less fortunate as your rightful prey, but come in contact with the world—live, act, and suffer for all; then you will have taken the first step in the grand road of progress. Beautiful jewels sparkle the wayside, wooing us with their tendril-like arms to the deep; priceless truths are to be exhumed and restored to their settings in the human heart.

Suffering humanity pleads with outstretched hands for aid and consolation. No power, how ever small, can be a blessing, and a power, adequate to disclose it has been provided. Shall we bury the one talent which enables us to embolden to action those noble powers which are hidden in the innermost heart of all.

Out in life without faith in God, lacks the key to true life, law and order, and has missed the portal of the grand temple of truth erected by God Himself, adorned with the rarest gems of the Infinite Mind, and hung with the richest drapery of His love. Next to faith in God is faith in self—we mean a true estimation of self—which invariably leads to humility, and without which he would fail to find his appointed place in the great drama of life. Last is faith in humanity. The world contains living souls, divinely made, and united by the silver links of sympathy. It is this which binds heart to heart and mind to mind. Never from the glittering icedberg of mental superiority look down with a cold eye upon the less fortunate as your rightful prey, but come in contact with the world—live, act, and suffer for all; then you will have taken the first step in the grand road of progress. Beautiful jewels sparkle the wayside, wooing us with their tendril-like arms to the deep; priceless truths are to be exhumed and restored to their settings in the human heart.

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espontaneous effort, he recited his voice, and read
but in low and nervous a tone, that not even
those nearest him heard what he was saying.
Dr. Rowlands took the paper from him. "Ow-
ing," he said, "to a very natural and pardonable
emulation, I have read in each a way
that you could not have understood it. I will
therefore read it myself. It is to this effect:
"I, Eric Williams, beg humbly and sincerely to
apologize for my passionate and ungrateful insult
to Mr. Rose.
"You will understand that he was left quite free
to choose his own expressions; and as he has ac-
nowledged his blame and compensation for the act,
I trust that none of you will be tempted to elevate
him into a hero for a folly which he himself so
much regretted. This affair—I as I should wish all
dead deeds to be after they have once been punish-
ed—will now be forgiven, and I hope forgotten.
"They left the room and dispersed, and Eric
fancied that all station and looked coldly on his
discipline. But not so. Montague came, and
taking his arm in the old friendly way, went
with him. It was a constrained and silent
walk, and they were both glad when it was over,
although Eric did not dare to show it. For the set,
I trust that none of you will be tempted to elevate
him into a hero for a folly which he himself so
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dead deeds to be after they have once been punish-
ed—will now be forgiven, and I hope forgotten.
"The awkward, big, ungainly boy, with his repul-
sive countenance, shambled out of his place into
the door, and from it aimed their crusts at Mr. Rose's
head. Not nearly so many would have volun-
ted to join, but that they fancied Mr. Rose was
now, as the French frog hath it," observed Llewellyn.
"I can't say either you or he rose in my estima-
tion in consequence," said Wildney, chuckling, as
he dodged away to escape Graham's pursuit.
"I expect Eric won't see everything so much
cooler de rose now as the French frog hath it,"
remarked Graham.
"Well, I shall tell him; and I'm sure he'll ask
you not. You know how often he tries to stick up
for Rose.
"If you say a word more," said Brigson, unac-
dusted to being opposed among his knot of
courtiers, "I'll kick you out of the room; you and
that wretched little fool there with you.
"You may do as you like," answered Wright
quietly; "but you won't go on like this long, I can
see.
"I have it!" said Brigson; "that little donkey's
given me an idea. We'll crest Rose to-night.
"To crust," gentle reader, means to pelt an
oxygener person with crusts.
"Capital!" said some of the worst boys present;
"we'll have our revenge on him yet, discipline or
no.
"I hope you won't though," said Vernon; "I
know Eric wouldn't say sorry if you do.
"The more must he. We shall do as we like.
"Well, I shall tell him; and I'm sure he'll ask
you not. You know how often he tries to stick up
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the harm which Brigson had been doing, though he had discovered, almost from the first, what sort of character he had.

So Brigson stood up in the room, and as they looked at him, a boy cursed him. That rankled in Wildney's heart for evil taught them, such as a lifetime's struggle could not unteach. And it was that fellow, that stupid, clumsy, base compound of mean­ness and wickedness, that had ruled like a king among them. For that:

"They call your name. Do you know anything of this?"

"I'll swear, Mr. Rose," said Brigson, "I'll swear I know nothing of it."

"Oh—h—h!—" the long, intense, deep-drawn expression of disgust and contempt ran round the room.

"You have told me a lie!" said Mr. Rose, slowly, and with ineffable contempt. "No words can express my loathing for your false and dishonorable conduct. Nor shall you ever save you, as you shall find immediately. Still you shall escape if you can or dare to deny it again. I repeat my question— Were you engaged in this?"

He exiled his full, piercing eye on the culprit, whose countenance seemed to search and wither. Brigson winced back, and said nothing. "As I thought," said Mr. Rose.

"No one boy, but many were engaged. I shall shall you one by one to answer me. Wildney, come here."

The boy walked in front of the desk.

"Were you one of those who threw?"

Wildney, full as he was of dangerous and deadly faults, was no coward, and not a liar. He knew, or at least feared, that this new scrape might be fatal to him, but raising his dark and glinting eyes to Mr. Rose, he said penitently:

"I didn't throw, sir, but I did put out one of the candles that it might be done."

The contrast with Brigson was very great; the dark cloud hung a little less darkly on Mr. Rose's forehead, and there was a very faint murmur of applause.

"Good! stand back. Pietrie, come up."

Pietrie, too, confessed, and indeed all the rest of the plotters except Booking. Mr. Rose's lip curled with scorn as he heard the explanation which his denial caused; but he suffered him to sit down.

When Wright's turn came to be asked, Mr. Rose said:—"Not! I shall not even ask you, Wright. I know well that your character is too good to be involved in such attempts."

The boy lowered his head, and sat down. Among the boys who questioned was Vernon Williams, and Mr. Rose seemed anxious for his answer.

"No," he said at once,—and seemed to wish to add something.

"Oh, sir," said Mr. Rose, encouragingly.

"Oh, sir! I only wanted to say that I hope you won't think Eric knew of this. He would have hated it, sir, more even than I do." "Good," said Mr. Rose; "I am sure of it. And now," turning to the offenders, "I shall teach you never to dare again to be guilty of such presumption and wickedness as to-night. I shall punish you according to my notion of your degrees of guilt. Brigson, bring me a case from that desk."

He brought it.

"Hold your head."

The case fell, and instantly split up from top to bottom. Mr. Rose looked at it, for it was new that morning.

"Ha! see: more mischief; there is a hair in it."

The boys were too much frightened to smile at the complete success of the trick.

"Hold that! I must be told at once."

"I didn't, sir," said Wildney, stepping forward.

"Ha! very well," said Mr. Rose, while, in spite of his anger, a smile hovered at the corner of his lips. "Go and borrow me a case from Mr. Har­ley."

While he went there was unbroken silence.

"Now, sir," said he to Brigson, "I shall flog you."

Corporal punishment was avoided with the bigger boys, and Brigson had never undergone it before. At the first stroke he writhed and yelled; at the second, he crouched, twisting like a serpent, and blubbering like a baby; at the third he flung him­self on his knees, and, as the strokes fell fast, chased Mr. Rose's arm, and implored and besought mercy.

"Miserable coward," said Mr. Rose, throwing in­to the word that wringing scorn that no one who heard it ever forgot it. He indignantly shook the boy aside and laid him till he rolled on the floor, losing every particle of self-control, and calling out, "The devil—the devil—the devil!" ("invoking his patron saint," as Wildney maliciously ob­served.)

"There! cease to blaspheme, and get up," said the master, bursting out of a cloud of indigna­tion. "There, sir. Retribution comes at last, least-souled-boy. You, between the first and last stroke of this cane, have led boys into the sins which you then meanly deny! And now, you boys, there in that coward, who cannot even endure his richly-merited pun­ishment, see the boy who has suffered to be your leader for well-nigh six months!"

"Now, sir!—again he turned upon Brigson— "that flogging shall be repeated with interest on your next offences. At present you will take two boys on your back while I cane him. It is fit that they should see where you lead them to."

"Trembling violently, and cowed beyond descrip­tion, he did as he was told. No other boy cried, or even winced; a few still sobbed. And as Mr. Rose gave them, and even they grew fewer each time, for he was tired, and disposed to be an executioner.

"And now," he said, "since that disgusting but necessary scene is over, never let me have to repeat it again."

But his authority was established like a rock from that night forward. No one ever ventured to dispute it again, or forgot that evening. It was a scene of the most unmitigated disgust and contempt were darted at him, as he sat alone and shunned at the table, loathing and nauseating the golden calf they had been worshipping. He had not done blubbering even like a baby; at the third he flung himself on his knees, and got up, "The devil—the devil—the devil!" ("invoking his patron saint," as Wildney maliciously observed.)

A Distinguished Catholic Naturalist.

Father Armand David, a French Lazarist Mis­sionary Father in China, and a worthy successor of Huc and Gabert, is one of the most indefatigable naturalists. During his residence in Peking, he studied the fauna of the coun­trystown, than but little known, and sup­plied the Jardin des Plantes at Paris with many interesting novelties. Among them was a species of deer with singular horns and a long tail, which has been named the Salpingo Diamantina, after its discoverer.

Seeing some new and beautiful pheasants that came to visit Thibet, sent by Bishop Chatывают, another Catholic missionary, he was led to extend his researches into that country so rich in zoologi­cal specimens. While exploring Macphain, a part of Central Empire, he distinguished himself by his marks, and will always be remembered as an unusual achievement of the naal organ, and discovered many novelties in the rodent and insectivorous orders, as well as among reptiles and batrachians. Among them was a gigantic aquatic salamander, distinct from the Sichelotis maxima of Japan. Père David recently returned to France to work out results of his indefatigable labors. Thus we see the Catholic missionaries of to-day, like the early Jesuit missionaries of South America and the East, who distinguished themselves by able contributions which they made to many branches of natural history, is adding to our knowledge of the same time that he labors for the conversion of the heathen.

Peristent and Impertinent.—A demure-looking chap hailed a charcoal peddler with the query, "Have you got charcoal in your wagon?"

"Yes, sir," said the expectant driver, stopping his horse.

"That's right," said the charcoal peddler, adding, "I'm an approving nod; "always tell the truth, and people will respect you!" and he hurried on, much to the regret of the peddler, who was getting out of his wagon to look for a brick. —Dandery News.
The bulletin will be sent for home next week.

The surveying class will commence early in February.

A class of Hebrew may be taught, should there be any applications.

The intensions in Christian Doctrine will take place on Sunday morning.

The St. Edward's Literary Association will hold a public meet court on the 13th of March.

The promotions and various changes which occur in the classes at the end of the session will be published next week.

Rev. L. Newbou will resume giving his lessons in anatomy at the beginning of the second session. The class will be taught from ten to twelve, A.M.

In addition to the drama of "Dawn and Night," the Theosophy Association will, on the 22nd of February, play the farce entitled "The Irish Tutor."

We are glad to hear that quite a number of old friends are returning to Notre Dame for the second session. For the earnest student there is not a better place than old Notre Dame.

The programming for the occasion. The orchestra, of the 31st inst. "We expect a great treat. We hope to have the pleasure of listening to several others of his lectures on the same subject."

The class will be taught from ten to twelve, A.M.

A CONTENT will be given by the instrumental and vocal departments of music on the evening of the 21st inst. We expect a great treat. We understand that the vocal class has quite a select programme for the occasion. The orchestra, of course, and our brass band will enliven the exhibition with their beautiful strains. The programme of the evening will be made known in due time.

The second session promises to open under very favorable auspices; among others, a right good opera will be introduced in May, which is worthy of the genius of its author. If not, we are disposed to reconstruct it with new members should the present ones be unwilling to continue their membership. They have read these words as if they conveyed the idea that we did not care for the present members. Now, we protest against this interpretation, and positively declare that we wrote thus rather to encourage them and warn them not to credit the reports then circulating to the effect that the Society was about to be abolished; for we were determined to maintain the St. Gregory's Society at any cost, and we meant that, if necessary, we would bring in members of the Community willing and able to sustain us, and thus continue with them the Society. But we had no reason to apprehend that the present members would desert us, as their constant fidelity in the past is a sufficient guarantee of perseverance for the future.

But to remove every shadow of misunderstanding in this matter, we beg our young readers to peruse attentively the following lines.

A Choir is essentially an ecclesiastical institution. Its members may be laymen, as is frequently the case; but the respective pastor or the ecclesiastical Superior is responsible before God for the proceedings and conduct of the Choir. His duty is to see that both the chaste and the exterior behavior of the singers be always according to the spirit of the Church. Now, the better to secure this important object, the pastor may select a certain number of persons animated with the same spirit, and form them with Society, the object of which is to foster and secure the observance of the laws of the Church respecting Church music and the duties of singers. Such Societies exist in Europe, and particularly in Rome, where we find the celebrated Society of St. Cecilia, under the presidency of a Cardinal. In our modest efforts we have established here a Society of this kind by making an Association of the members of the Choir, in the hope of being the better able to instill our own spirit in their minds, and thus make them all our faithful coadjutors in the great work we have in view.

There is another item which also needs some explanation. Our choristers are requested to wear the clerical dress. Why not? Are not our Acolytes requested to do the same? Is there such a great difference between Acolytes and Choralists? Both fulfill in the Church the office of clergyman, whose associates they are in the most important functions of the sacred liturgy. Hence, in Italy, in France, and, I suppose, in every Catholic country, regular singers in the church wear the clerical dress. Owing to the present organization of Choirs in this country, this is not the common practice; but it seems to us that nothing could prevent it from being introduced in Colleges when the members of the Choir are exclusively the Students themselves. We are well aware of the objection raised against this practice; but we do not consider it worthy of an answer. We are simply surprised to find young men objecting to the clerical dress in the church, its proper place, whilst the same would willingly put on a habit if the nature of the drama seemed to require it.

In the eyes of faith it is an honor truly enviable, which our forefathers duly appreciated. Hence, in the ages of faith, illustrious personages coveted this honor. Powerful monarchs, laying aside the royal apparel, were seen clad in the modest garb of clerics singing in the choir the praise of God. Our age, we know well, is not an age of faith, but as truth never changes, our sublime mysteries, ever sacred, ever holy, must be surrounded by all possible marks of honor. We maintain, therefore, the rule we have made after mature consideration.

But, for reasons of which we are the best judge, we make an exception in favor of the few honorary members of the choir, desiring, at the same time, that they also would conform to the common regulation.

Oral Examination.

January 26, 27, 29, 30.

REV. W. CORBY, S.S.C, President and General Supervisor.

CLASSICAL BOARD.

Rev. A. Lemonnier, S.S.C, presiding.

Prof. F. Conlon, S.S.C.

Rev. John Lauth, S.S.C.

Rev. J. O'Connell, S.S.C.

Prof. J. A. Lyons, A. M.

Prof. Ma. A. J. Basan, A. M., Secretary.

Mr. D. Tigue, S.S.C.

SCIENTIFIC BOARD.

Rev. J. G. Carrel, S.S.C.

Rev. T. Vagner, S.S.C.

Prof. T. E. Howard, A. M.

Prof. W. Ivers, A. M.

Prof. D. A. Clarke, B. S., Secretary.

Bro. Gabriel, S.S.C.

BOARD OF LANGUAGES.

Rev. A. Lemonnier, S.S.C.

Rev. J. Lauth, S.S.C.

Prof. M. A. J. Basan, A. M., Secretary.

Prof. Debuline.

Bro. Maurice, S.S.C.

COMMERCIAL BOARD.


Prof. L. G. Tong, A. M.

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Prof. W. Ivers, A. M., Secretary.

Rev. J. O'Bourke.

Bro. Calibuso, S.S.C.

Prof. D. A. Clarke, B. S.

ENGLISH BOARD.


Rev. J. O'Bourke.

Bro. Benjamin, S.S.C.

Prof. M. C. Bigelow, S.S.C, Secretary.

Prof. J. Bigelow, S.S.C.

Prof. B. E minimalus, S.S.C.

Prof. Maurice, S.S.C.

MINISTRY BOARD.

Prof. M. C. Bigelow, S.S.C, president.

Prof. E minimalus, S.S.C.

Prof. Albert, S.S.C.

Prof. Maurice, S.S.C.

Honorable Mention.

CLASSICAL COURSE.

Fourth Year—M. Carr, T. Ireland, M. Kocely.

J. Shanahan, M. Mahony, M. McHugh.

Third Year—M. Forre, D. Hogan.

Second Year—P. J. White.
NOTRE DAME SCHOLASTIC.

First Year—W. Clarke, F. Chamberlain, C. Dodge, J. Waldorf, W. Hayes, D. Molony.

Scientific Course.

Fourth Year—N. S. Mitchell, T. F. O'Mahony.

First Year—P. F. Leffingwell, P. J. Murphy.

Commercial Course.


First Preparatory.


First Year (First Division)—J. Devine, J. Graves, T. Keshaw, O. Wirthlin, H. Beckman, F. Devine, J. Donnelly, H. Beckford, J. Hoff, L. O'Mahony, B. Hughes.

First Year (First Division)—J. Devine, J. Graves, T. Keshaw, O. Wirthlin, H. Beckman, F. Devine, J. Donnelly, H. Beckford, J. Hoff, L. O'Mahony, B. Hughes.

First Year (Second Division)—J. Comer, P. Smith, W. Smith, E. C. Smith.

First Year (Second Division)—J. Comer, P. Smith, W. Smith, E. C. Smith.

Table of Honor.

Senior Department.


Junior Department.


Literary Entertainment.

Seniors, Editors Scholastic—Genuine labor ever begots a relish for true relaxation, which is enjoyed only by him who is conscious of having merited it by exertions intensely tending to the purpose whose attainment is desired. This proposition is true, and founded upon facts undeniable, not only in the physical life and toil incident to business, but also in the intellectual superstructure reared by repeated efforts and labors. Acknowledging these stubborn facts of past ages, the Students of the University long ago understood that only those entitled to enjoy the various and several seasons of relaxation and short interruptions of their studies, but mindful of their friends and instructors whose incessant labors have prompted them also to the time devoted thought from the monotonous channel characteristic of a Professor's life—have sought to amuse and entertain them also, by giving, from time to time, historic exhibitions, musical services, etc., in all of which they have entertained and pleased their friends and given proof of mental powers of an order by no means insignificant.

We question, however, if any exhibition has been given of late that gave more pleasure to the happy inmates of the college and its environs, than it was more creditable to the participants than the Literary Soiree given by the members of the Student's Literary Association in the Grand Parlor of the University of the 16th.

The programme was as follows:

Oratorio, T. F. O'Mahony.
Orchestra, W. J. Clarke.

Debate—Subject: Resolved, That the hope of reward is a greater incentive to exertion than the fear of punishment.

Negative—W. J. Clarke.

First Year—Mr. Keeley.

First Year—Mr. Mitchell.

Like on all such occasions, nothing but praise can be claimed relative to the excellent music rendered by the renowned Orchesters of Notre Dame, and on this occasion it fully sustained its well-earned and envied reputation.

The essay, on the "Beauty of the Christian Religion," by Mr. Markey, was well composed, and exhibited in fine, chaste periods, the beauty, the refining nature, the ennobling virtues, and the elevating influence of Our Holy Religion. It was creditable alike to the spiritual author and the scholar.

The declamations, "The Downfall of Poland," and "The Fire Worrshippers," by Mr. Thomas Murphy and Mr. Thomas O'Mahony, were well chosen, their arguments pointed, and yet, satisfactory it to say that it was a gem of the kind. Consequently, criticism by feeble would only tend to mar and obscure the beauties, the soul-stirring pathos, chaste expressions and depths of the power of eloquence divine as used by the declaimers, and exhibiting their truly excellent power of adapting the intonation of voice and gesture to the sublime sentiments expressed by their lips.

The essay, "Wonders of the Telescope," by Mr. J. Smart, was good and pleasing, which was evi
denced by the continued laughing approbation of the audience whilst Mr. Smart recounted, in a humorous strain, his fanciful trip to the regions of the Queen of Night.

The event of the evening's entertainment was the debate,—we said advisedly the event, not that the other parts of the programme were not good, as well as their preparation, as they were all that the most fastidious could desire, reflecting credit on the declaimers, and exhibiting their truly excellent power of adapting the intonation of voice and gesture to the sublime sentiments expressed by their lips.

At the close, the Very Rev. President happily observed, it was a task from which the audience prudently abstained. Both gentlemen retired amidst the plaudits, delight and encomiums of their auditors. We predict a brilliant future for these young men.

Messrs. Clarke and Mitchell followed their respective champions in speeches in behalf of their position on the question, which reflected to their honor. Their language was good, excellent and beautiful, their reasoning was pointed and effective. It must be borne in mind that they were much the younger, and that they had to glean a Add already acquired by their elder and more fortunate leaders. We have said that their language was good and well chosen, their arguments pointed, and yet, it had not the effect upon their audience which the same words would have had, had they been uttered by Mr. Keeley or Mr. O'Mahony.

From this, the young gentlemen may learn that oratory does not consist solely in words; also that the defect was not in the language used nor in the arguments chosen, but arose from themselves. This defect was in delivery, want of earnestness, spirit, animation which the orator sways and influences the minds and hearts of millions. Mr. O'Mahony is a natural orator; in his case at least, it can be truly said, orator non fit sed nascitur; he is a ready, powerful debater, his language is most excellent and pertinent, his reasoning decisive, and he has the happy faculty of perceiving every thought with a veil of wit and humor, which always has a charming telling effect on an opponent. If need were, in scathing, withering sarcasm, he would be a peerless orator; yet, his talented and unflinching opponent who had entrenched himself in a formidable stronghold, to remove him from which required all the sagacious skill, experience and power of Mr. O'Mahony. It would be a very difficult matter to say who was the victor, for both contestants fought, bled and— we were about saying died; so violently that discomfiture became a death from which the audience prudently abstained. Both gentlemen retired amidst the plaudits, delight and encomiums of their auditors. We predict a brilliant future for these young men.

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From this, the young gentlemen may learn that oratory does not consist solely in words; also that the defect was not in the language used nor in the arguments chosen, but arose from themselves. This defect was in delivery, want of earnestness, spirit, animation and gesture. However, they will overcome these defects by experience, age and confidence. They already have abundance of language and a depth of thought; all they need is earnestness and spirit. We trust that these last remarks will be received with the same kindly spirit in which they are given; nothing but charity and the desire to benefit are our intentions. When you wish to convince, boys, you must have fire in your eyes; fire, however, is not wise and bombast. It was a pleasing and noticeable feature of the evening that all the young gentlemen were each to a man truly well-versed, a manner that became so infectious as that the Very Rev. President
The order of exercises, as usual, was introduced by roll-call, etc., and the transaction of an unusual amount of miscellaneous business, and closed by the essayists of the evening. The essayists have come before the notice of the public recently and, therefore refrain from bestowing any remarks upon their productions. Our reverend President filled the chair with that grace and dignity so peculiarly his own, giving lessons of usefulness, as well as moral and spiritual things which are ever acceptable to the boys of the St Ed's. Not wishing to disturb the spell which breathed its influence upon and held enchanied all who passed through the ways, we adjourned a little earlier than is our wont.

M. KERLEY, Cor. Sec.

Thespian Cadets.

The second regular meeting of the Thespian Cadets was held on Tuesday evening, Jan. 24th. At this meeting the following young gentlemen distinguished themselves by the manner in which they delivered their papers on "The Crusades." He eloquently introduced the lecturer of this evening, Rev. J. O’Kourke, who was introduced to the many respected visitors who attended, as well as to the actual members of the Society. The subject the Rev. Father had selected was one which had been eloquently introduced by a most cursory glance at the origin and object of Mahometanism. Continuing, he stated the ultimate aim of the Crusades to have been the recovery of the Holy Land, which had been stolen into the hands of the Mahomets, who were incessantly committing outrages upon the Christians residing there and visiting Jerusalem. Then, before concluding, principal men who had been moved in these Crusades, he mentioned the most important battles fought by the Crusaders on their march to Jerusalem. He concluded by showing that the reason why the Crusaders had failed in attaining their object, was the want of union between the armies collected from the different parts of Europe. He also, in conclusion, proved the opinion of many to be erroneous in supposing the idea that the St. Edward’s have not of themselves anything to do with the Crusades. "We are content to pursue their humble path as formerly, and leave the field of their success, they are content to pursue it as formerly, and leave the field of their success, for the sake of having the boys of the St. Ed’s. Not wishing to have any other business to transact, the meeting was adjourned.

T. NELSON,
Cor. Sec.

Astronomy.—No. 13.

A STUPOR OF ITS IMPORT.

[CONCLUDED.]

The erection of this observatory formed an epoch in the history of American astronomy, in consequence of the introduction of instruments superior to any which had hitherto been imported. In the hands of Mears, Walker and Kendall, this observatory became famous both in America and Europe. The observatory at West Point was erected about the same time as that in Philadelphia; in 1840 Professor Bartlett visited the principal observatories in Europe, and procured a telescope from Luneburg, of Paris, mounted by Mr. Thomas Grubb, of Dublin. It is a refractor of eight feet focal length and six in aperture. There is also a transit telescope by Eitel and son, of Munich, and a mural circle, by Simms, of London. A refracting telescope by Mr. H. Fitz, of New York, fourteen feet focal length, and nine and three-fourth inches aperture has replaced the former one; it has a maximum power up to 1,000. This instrument cost $5,000.

When in, 1838, Captain Wilkes took the command of the exploring expedition, he recommended that a series of observations should be made during his absence. This was entrusted to Mr. Bond, at Dorchester, and Lieutenant Gilliss. In 1840 Professor Bartlett made a report to the engineer department at Washington on the modern improvements of instruments and construction of observatories. In 1842 Congress voted twenty-five thousand dollars for the erection of a depot of charts and instruments for the navy. Lieutenant Gilliss was instructed to furnish the plans and estimates which were afterwards approved by the most eminent astronomers of Europe. The great reflecting telescope was made by Mears and Mahler, of Munich. It has a focal length of fifteen feet, and an aperture of nine and one half inches. It is equatorially mounted and furnished with clockwork; the object glass has a clear aperture of five inches and a focal length of fifty-eight inches. It weighs 1000 pounds, and cost $1,750. The refracting circle is by Eitel and son, from drawings forwarded by Lieutenant Maury. The telescope is eight and one half feet in length, and has an aperture of seven inches. The comet seeker is by Merz and Mahler; it has an object glass of four inches diameter, with a focal length of thirty-two inches; this instrument cost $200.

In the fall of 1843, Lieutenant Maury was put in charge of the new "Depot of Charts and Instruments." He commenced a systematic series of observations on the sun, moon and planets and a list of fundamental stars comprising those of the first magnitude to be used as standard stars. In 1849 the electric clock was introduced into this observatory. This institution occupies a high rank in the astronomical world.

In 1841 Rev. P. M. Jenkins offered a donation to found an observatory in Georgetown, D. C., and Rev. C. H. Beeston offered to supply an instrument for its use. The buildings were finished in 1844. Through the centre of the building rises a pier of masonry work forty-one feet high, on which stands the equatorial, made by Simms of London, which was received in 1846. It has a focal length of eighty inches, and an object glass of five inches, with powers up to 668. It is supplied with clockwork, and cost $2,000. The clock is by Milneaux, of London.

The Cincinnati observatory owes its origin to the exertions of Prof. Mitchell. To it $11,000 were subscribed in shares of $25 each, Nicholas Longworth donating four acres of ground for a site.

In June, 1842, Prof. Mitchell visited Europe to purchase instruments. At Munich he obtained an object glass of twelve-inch aperture, said to be the best ever made, which was purchased for $9,457, and ordered to be mounted. It arrived in 1845. In November the venerable John Quincy Adams laid the first stone of the observatory, it being electrified. The telescope has a focal length of 17 feet, with a power of from 100 to 1,400. The hour circle is five feet in diameter, and the declination circle 20 inches. Dr. Beebe, of the Coast Survey, presented a five feet transit instrument. Prof. Mitchell has devoted much time to the observation of double stars, and has made many important discoveries with this splendid telescope.

The citizens of Boston, about this time, began to be conscious of being left in the rear by such Western villages as Hudson and Cincinnati, and therefore resolved to carry out the favorite plan of John Quincy Adams, Nathaniel Bowditch and others formed an association to erect and furnish an observatory at Cambridge, Massachusetts. Mr. David Sears subscribed $1,000 to the observatory, and $500 towards the telescope. Another gentleman gave $1,000, eight others gave $500 each, eighteen gave $250 each, and thirty gave $100 each; besides, many gave smaller sums. The Academy of Arts gave $5,000; another Society, $1,000, and several others gave $100 each. The Academy of Arts gave $5,000; another Society, $1,000, and several others gave $100 each down to $250.

Six and one half acres upon Summerhouse Hill were secured, an admirable location upon which

* The reader will please recollect the act of Congress of 1833.
was erected a splendid edifice. The "Grand Refractor" was made by Merz and Mahler. They bound themselves to make this telescope of fifteen inches aperture, and equal to the noble instrument in the Russian observatory at Pulkova. The object glasses were selected by Mr. Simms and Mr. Crouch, from those made by various manufacturers in different parts of the world, ranging from 12 to 18 inches in diameter. In December, 1846, and the great tube and mountings, in June, 1847. The telescope has eighteen different powers, from 180 to 1,000, and the hour circle is eighteen inches, and the declination circle is twenty-six inches in diameter. The movement is regulated by clock-work. The focal length is two-feet six inches, and the cost of the instrument was $19,000.

The performance of this great telescope gives the fullest satisfaction. It even exceeds that of the Pulkova glass. It was with this glass Mr. Bond discovered the eighth satellite of Saturn. Mr. E. B. Phillips, a graduate of the class of 1835, died in 1848, leaving $100,000 to be invested, the interest to be applied annually towards paying the salaries of the observers, or for the purchase of instruments. We must content ourselves with only naming the other observatory.

Sharon observatory is the private property of Mr. J. A. Jackson. Its equatorial, by Messrs and Son of Munich, cost $1,800.
The Tuscaloosa observatory was founded in 1845. Its equatorial was made by Simms, of London, and received in 1849. Its object glass is an eight-inch aperture, and focal length of twelve feet, with powers from 44 to 1,640. It cost $800,000, or $3,880. Mr. Trotter's observatory, in New York, is a private establishment. Its refractor was made by Gregg and Rupp, of New York, with a power of 600. The price, when fully mounted, was $2,200.

The Friendly observatory, in Poughkeepsie, is also a private one, but Mr. M. F. Longstreth has lately distinguished himself by publishing a set of lunar tables.

Ambrose observatory, erected in 1817, has a very good telescope, made by Mr. Alvan Clark, of Cambridge. Its focal length is eight and a half feet; aperture seven and a quarter inches. It was presented by H. H. Bache, of N. Y., and cost $1,000.
The Dartmouth College observatory was chiefly erected through the munificence of the late Mr. G. C. Stattke, M.D., LL.D., of Boston, who furnished the necessary means. Its equatorial is by Merz and Son, with aperture of six inches and focal length of eight and a half feet, and a power of 400 times. Its expense was: lot and buildings, $4,000; the telescope $2,000; not including a $1,000 meridian circle, in London, $235 sterling. The observatory at Chicago has one of the finest telescopes in the world. It is the prize glass of Mr. Clark, of that city. The object glass is 20 inches; the cost was $20,000. It is now engaged in conjunction with many others, in various parts of the world, in forming a chart and catalogue of every star in the heavens, even to the most remote one that can be reached by the most powerful instruments ever constructed; each astronomer observes a belt of given width round the starry heavens, a labor so vast that it will require ten years to finish that part of the work.

The observatory here at the University of Notre Dame, Indiana, occupies a small but very convenient location, in the vicinity of the present front garden. The telescope, a fine refractor, the noble gift of the Emperor Napoleon the III, to this University, is mounted on a portable stand which rests on a frame of masonry pacing from the ground up clear through the floor. There is a revolving roof eighteen feet in diameter. The telescope is of seven feet six inches focal length, and six inches aperture, with a finder on the top. It has a power of 400. It is placed in the care of Professor T. E. Howard.

There is also a very fine telescope in the great Parlor of the University, mounted on a tripod stand, made by M. Somonos, Nassau St., Dublin. It has a focal length of four feet, four inches, with an object glass of four inches, and one terrestrial and two astronomical eye pieces. Saturn's belt and Jupiter's moons are well shown, and the hour on a clock from 3 to 4 miles distant easily read.

We have now, with great labor and research, reviewed the history of astronomy from the most remote periods of antiquity. Josephus, the Jewish historian, who lived shortly before the Christian era, tells us that the ancients believed that the stars were placed round the earth like a belt of given width. It is worthy of remark that only a very few have shown the least disposition to avoid the test of examination on these points. It now is destined to be known to the other observatories.

Doubtless this knowledge passed out of the ark with Noah and his family, and that it extended with the increase of the human race.

M. Bailey, in his history of Astronomy, endeavors to show that this science was known in ancient Egypt and Chaldes 2,000 years B.C. In Persia, 3,200, in India, 3,101, in China, 2,032 years before our era, or about 5,000 years ago. We have shown that greater discoveries have been made within the last one hundred and fifty years than had been in all previous time, and that future discoveries are limited only by the powers of the telescope, about which we hope to say something at a future time. We have endeavored to produce the work in a modest manner. Although, to be given merit, and consideration of all former knowledge upon the subject. We write for the student and those who are anxious to learn. The mere novel or story reader will pass this by without giving it a thought; if we can induce the latter to turn from the evil of his ways and reflect upon the wonders Creator every eight places before his eyes in the starry heavens, we shall have received our reward.

Brother Purcell, M.J.F.

Anecdotes Typographical Blunders.—The amusement afforded by ludicrous typographical errors will be incalculable, when printers are faithful in their service. Even with the most scrupulous care, it requires a great deal of experience and vigilance to avoid all blunders. One of the most astonishing blunders of the kind committed some years ago, appeared in the editoral in the Bulletin. The writer, who had cautioned his readers against "casting their pearls before swine," was even more indignant than the stock-jobber when he saw in his paper the statement that the entire column contained "sixty fixed windows." And then there was the poet, in Muncy, who sought to soothe the wounded feelings of a beaver family by publishing in the local paper a poetical tribute to the deceased daughter, Emily, in which he declared that "we will howl her with our tears." He was pursued next morning by Emily's exasperated brother, because the printers insisted that "we will howl with our tears."—Exchange.

More often than not the care of the editor is the last thought of the printer. A certain Jenkyns, also, was the victim positively compelled him to "kick her under the ceiling by Emily's exasperated brother, because the compositor had warned the public against "casting their pearls before swine."—Exchange.

The poets suffer most deeply. Nothing could be worse, for instance, than the misery of the bard who attempted, in his copy of the "Lancaster Chronicle," to separate "two hundred Students" from "his hundred uncles"—Exchange.

"Mr. Smith could hardly bear such a boss engaged in fighting during the whole morning." Mr. Smith, however, was heard to say that he could not bear the indignation of the candidate and the horror of his neighbors, as "Mr. Smith could hardly bear his neighbors prowling around in a naked state."—Exchange.

"Nothing remained but that preponderous swell which signalizes with such majesty the end of a trumpet."—Exchange.

All that the most indignant, whether the storekeeper or the editor, could do, was to legibility. One of the most astonishing blunders of this kind was committed some years ago in an Ohio school book. The neatness of the printing did not affect the absurdity of the blunder. The books were delivered to the pupils with the following inscription: "The AVE MARIA, for 500, in advance." To this the printer could not bear to submit, for one year, eleven copies of the AVE MARIA for $500, in advance. He seized on the frontispiece of the book, a large portrait of a bride and bridegroom, and without changing the size of the type or the matter in the type, he made it appear that the portrait of the bride and bridegroom were "The AVE MARIA, for 500, in advance."—Exchange.

The AVE MARIA, under the direction of the Sisters of the Holy Cross, is situated on the St. Joseph River, sixty miles east of Chicago, via Michigan Southern Railroad, and two miles from the flouring town of South Bend.

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The printers make many blunders, but they are usually indignant rather than miserable. A certain Jenkyns, also, was the victim positively compelled him to "kick her under the ceiling by Emily's exasperated brother, because the compositor had warned the public against "casting their pearls before swine."—Exchange.