



Charitable

Irish Society.

FOUNDED 1737.

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# CONSTITUTION

OF THE

## Charitable Irish Society,

AS REVISED AND ADOPTED,

JUNE 21, 1858:

TOGETHER WITH

THE ACT OF INCORPORATION, — JAMES BOYD'S CENTENNIAL  
ANNIVERSARY ADDRESS, MARCH 17, 1837, —  
AND NAMES OF THE MEMBERS.

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BOSTON:

PRESS OF T. R. MARVIN & SON, 42 CONGRESS ST.

1858.

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# Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

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IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND NINE.

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AN ACT to incorporate Shubael Bell and others, into a Society, by the name of the CHARITABLE IRISH SOCIETY.

SEC. 1. *BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same,* That Simon Elliott, Shubael Bell, Andrew Dunlap, John Magner, and John Gillis, and their associates, together with such others as may be admitted members of said association, be and they hereby are incorporated into a Society, by the name of the "CHARITABLE IRISH SOCIETY," with power to have and to use a common seal; to make contracts; to sue and be sued; to establish by-laws and orders for the regulation of said Society and the preservation and application of the funds thereof, provided the same be not repugnant to the constitution and laws of this Commonwealth. And to take, hold and possess any estate, real or personal, by subscription, gift, grant, purchase, devise or otherwise, and the same to improve, lease, exchange, or sell and convey, for the sole benefit of said Institution; *provided* the value of the real and personal estate of said Society shall never in the whole exceed Twenty Thousand Dollars.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That the said Society shall meet annually, on the seventeenth day of March, in Boston, (unless the same should fall upon a Sunday, in which case the annual meeting shall always be holden on the day succeeding,) for the purpose of electing by ballot, from their members, a President, Vice President, Treasurer, and such other officers as may be necessary to manage their concerns, and all which officers shall hold their said offices for one year, and until others shall be

ected to succeed them. Upon any urgent occasion, the President or Vice President, or in their absence, the Treasurer, may appoint a special meeting of said Society, said meeting to be notified in two newspapers in said town, five days at least before holding the same: *provided nevertheless*, that this Act of Incorporation shall be determinable at the pleasure of the Legislature.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, *Feb. 22, 1809.*

This bill having had three several readings, passed to be enacted.

TIMOTHY BIGELOW, *Speaker.*

IN SENATE, *Feb. 23, 1809.*

This bill having had two several readings, passed to be enacted.

H. G. OTIS, *President.*

Approved, Feb. 23, 1809.

LEVI LINCOLN.

# P R E A M B L E .




SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS, founded in that active benevolence which seeks the dwellings of the wretched to cheer despondency and relieve misery, have ever commanded the approbation of the good and virtuous, and we humbly trust, are not unacceptable in the sight of Him who, in the mysterious dispensations of his Providence, "chastens whom he loves." The established laws, while they literally provide for the unfortunate poor, are inadequate to that speedy and efficacious relief which the necessitous situation of the industrious may frequently require. As the sufferer is friendless and unknown, the evil augments, and instead of experiencing the cheering effects of benevolence, he is often unfeelingly repulsed, as if he were an alien to the laws of humanity and an outcast to the statutes of compassion.

The object of our Institution is to administer, in proportion to our social ability or individual liberality, that comfort and consolation which is most suitable for Irish Emigrants, or their descendants, in distress.

It is a "consummation devoutly to be wished," that the members of this Society, however mingled in the various relations of life with their fellow-men, will ever entertain mutually towards one another a spirit of harmony, of charity and brotherly love; that they will never be unmindful of the pre-eminent virtues of their ancestors and countrymen, who have ever been distinguished for magnanimity and generosity; and that an Irishman, or the child of an Irishman sojourning amongst us, will ever experience, if in distress, that brotherly love and kindness from every one of our Institution, which will evince that we have individually "a tear for pity," and "a hand open as day for melting charity."

CONSTITUTION AND LAWS  
OF THE  
Charitable Irish Society.



ARTICLE 1. The style and title of this Society shall be the  
“CHARITABLE IRISH SOCIETY.”

*Meetings of the Society.*

ART. 2. There shall be four regular meetings of the Society in every year, viz:—The anniversary shall be on the 17th of March, the Festival of St. Patrick, (unless it should fall on a Sunday, in which case the meeting shall be holden on the day succeeding.) The other meetings shall be held on the third Mondays in June, September, and December. Thirteen members shall be deemed a quorum for the regular transaction of business.

*The Government.*

Art. 3. The Government of this Society shall consist of a President, Vice President, Treasurer, Keeper of the Silver Key, and Secretary, who shall severally rank as in the order of this recital. They shall be chosen annually at the anniversary meeting, by written ballot, and shall continue in office until their successors are chosen.

*Duty and Power of Government.*

ART. 4. The President may call special meetings of the Government, and by their advice special meetings of the Society. In case of the absence of the President, the Vice President is invested with Presidential power; and in cases for which no pro-



vision has been or can seasonably be made by the Society or Government, the presiding and directing authority shall be in the highest office present.

ART. 5. The Treasurer shall receive all moneys due the Society collected by the Secretary, and shall pass his receipt for the same in the record book of the Society. He shall possess all the funds and property of the Society, and shall keep a record of the same in a book provided specially for the purpose; and he shall invest or appropriate them in such manner as two-thirds of the members present at any meeting of the Society, (specially called for the purpose,) shall think most beneficial. When the funds are loaned or invested, it shall be in the name of the Charitable Irish Society. No officer of the Government shall, whilst in office, be a borrower or a security for the repayment of any loan from the Society. Before entering upon the duties of his office he shall each year give with a bond, two sufficient sureties, approved by the Society, for an amount equal in value to the property in his charge, wherein he shall promise to refund all moneys, or whatever else may be committed to his care, on the expiration of his term of service, or on his resignation or removal from office. He shall keep a correct account of the receipt, investment and disbursement of all funds, which account shall be subject to the inspection of the Committee appointed at the December meeting, or such other Committee as the Society or Government may appoint at their pleasure, and shall make a full annual report of the same at each anniversary meeting.

ART. 6. The Keeper of the Silver Key shall be *ex officio* Chairman of the Committee to inquire into the character of candidates for membership. It shall be his duty, on obtaining information of the arrival in this city or vicinity of any person of Irish lineage and of good character, to notify him of the objects of this institution, and suggest to him to join the Society or contribute to its funds. Said officer shall procure for each donor a proper certificate, signed by the President and countersigned by the Secretary.

ART. 7. The Secretary shall keep a fair record of all the proceedings of the Society and of the Government thereof; shall issue notifications of the regular meetings of the Society, and, by the directions of the President, (see Art. 4.) of special meetings

of the Government and of the Society, and shall deliver to the Keeper of the Silver Key the name of each candidate for admission, together with the name of the member by whom such candidate is proposed. He shall also make an annual report of the number of members, meetings, &c. ; the amount of fees received and due, and of resignations and deaths of members.

ART. 8. A Committee of two members shall be chosen at each Anniversary Meeting, who, with the Keeper of the Silver Key, shall make diligent inquiry into the qualifications of each candidate for membership, and report the result of their investigation to the Society, before the ballot or vote be taken for admission.

#### *Membership.*

ART. 9. Each and every person wishing to join the Society shall be recommended by three members, and, if approved by the Investigating Committee, may be admitted by a vote of three-fourths of the members present at any regular meeting.

ART. 10. No person, not native Irish, or of Irish descent, can be a member of this Society, so as to entitle him to vote, or be an officer of the Government ; but other persons may, by unanimous vote, be admitted honorary members, and their names shall be recorded as such. A donation of \$50, shall entitle any individual otherwise qualified, to life membership.

ART. 11. Each and every person, when admitted into this Society, shall subscribe the Constitution and By-Laws, and pay to the Secretary two dollars, or such larger sum as he shall see fit, otherwise he shall not be considered a member. He shall thenceforward pay, quarterly, fifty cents, for the benefit of the Society.

ART. 12. No member shall be entitled to vote at the Anniversary Meeting until he pay his quarterly contributions and all other assessments that may be levied, unless the same be remitted by a vote of the Society.

#### *Charity, Donations, &c.*

ART. 13. A Committee shall be chosen at each Anniversary Meeting, whose duty it shall be to inquire into the character and condition of applicants for the charity of this Society, and if such

be considered deserving objects, to give them an order on the Treasurer for the amount deemed proper, limited, however, in proportion to the sum voted by the Society to be appropriated for charitable purposes. Those who are or have been members, shall, if in distress, always have a prior and stronger claim.

ART. 14. No money shall be paid for charitable or other purposes, except by vote of two-thirds of the members present, to be communicated to the Treasurer by the Secretary and signed by the President. But the expenses of the room for the meetings of the Society and for meetings of the Government and Committee, may be paid by the Treasurer.

ART. 15. A Committee of three members shall be appointed at the December meeting, who, with the Secretary, shall examine and audit, within one week previous to the succeeding Anniversary Meeting, the Treasurer's accounts.

ART. 16. Each member shall, at the time of his admission, receive and pay for a certificate of his membership, signed by the President, countersigned by the Secretary, and impressed with the seal of the Society.

ART. 17. Any dispute arising in this Society, shall be settled and finally adjusted by the Government, and the parties not submitting to their decision shall be liable to fine or expulsion, at the discretion of the Society.

ART. 18. The Anniversary shall be celebrated in such a way and manner as the Society shall determine at the regular meeting in December.

ART. 19. Any amendment or alteration of the foregoing laws shall be void, and of no effect, unless notice thereof be given at a regular meeting, and it be passed at the next subsequent regular meeting by a vote of two-thirds of the members present.

*Voted, unanimously,* That the foregoing Laws and Regulations be adopted, and that all other Laws, By-Laws, Rules and Regulations of this Society be, and the same are hereby repealed.

## Honorary Members.

MEMBERS' NAMES.	When Admitted.
Edward Gillespie, Esq. . . . .	November 26, 1814.
William Sampson, Esq. . . . .	" "
Robert Hoage, Esq. . . . .	September 20, 1819.
Dr. William Ingalls, . . . . .	March 17, 1826.
Russell Jarvis, Esq. . . . .	" "
Hon. David Henshaw, . . . . .	" "
Daniel D. Brodhead, . . . . .	" "
Charles Hood, . . . . .	" "
John Roberts, . . . . .	" "
B. H. Norton, . . . . .	December 20, 1830.
Hon. Edward Kavanagh, . . . . .	March 18, 1833.
Thomas L. Tiernan, Esq. . . . .	" 23, 1835.
Aaron D. Williams, Esq. . . . .	" 22, 1858.

## Names of Members.

MEMBERS' NAMES.	When Admitted.	Highest Office holden.
Allen, Edward	March 17, 1737	
Alderchurch, Edward	“ “ “	
Austin, Joseph	April, 1739	
Auchmuty, Esq. Robert	“ 8, 1740	President.
Allen, David	“ “	
Arthur, George	1747	
Anderson, Thomas	1756	
Ash, Capt. Thomas	Aug. 10, 1773	
Anderson, John	March 17, 1802	
Anderson, Francis	“ “ “	
Allen, John	Dec. 19, 1825	
Arnett, Patrick	March 17, 1826	
Armour, Thomas F. A.	Sept. 18, 1837	
Boyd, Adam	March 17, 1737	
Bennett, Thomas	“ “ “	
Bourns, Michael	July 11, 1738	
Black, Samuel	Oct. 10, “	
Boulton, George	“ “ “	
Breaden, Philip	“ “ 1739	
Beath, John	Jan. 9, “	
Butler, John	1742	
*Ball, John	1749	Secretary 17 years.
Black, Andrew	1756	Secretary.
Burk, William	1757	
Bucey, George	1760	
Bryant, John	June 10, 1766	Vice President.
Blake, John	April 11, 1769	
Brown, Dr. William	“ “ “	Keeper Silver Key.
Bangs, Samuel	Aug. 8, “	
Butler, Nicholas	Oct. 10, “	

\* “John Ball having served as Secretary seventeen years, desired to be excused, which was granted, and the thanks of the Society given him for his services, he being allowed nothing for it, save what he ought to have paid in common with the other members.”—*Records, March 17, 1784.*

MEMBERS' NAMES.	When Admitted.	Highest Office holden.
*Beane, John	Feb. 11, 1772	Secretary.
Beaty, William	October, "	
Black, Moses	Oct. 26, 1784	President.
Boies, John	April 12, "	Vice President.
Burke, Andrew	Jan. 10, 1797	
Barrett, George	March 17, "	
Bull, John	" " 1802	
Burns, Michael	" " "	
Bell, Shubael	Dec. 17, "	President.
Byrne, John	March 18, 1811	
Brown, Patrick	" " "	
Byrne, 2d. John	Sept. 16, "	
Byrne, Kevin	" " "	
Bryant, John	" " "	
Burns, Michael	Dec. 10, "	
Bruce, Thomas	" 18, 1815	
Bogan, Walter	Sept. 21, 1818	
Bowes, James	March 18, 1822	
Byrne, Mark	Dec. "	Secretary.
Byrne, Patrick	March 17, 1824	
Byrne, George	" " 1826	
Brown, David	" " "	
Barrett, John	" " "	
Byrne, Martin	Dec. 18, "	
Brady, Patrick	March 17, 1827	
Bond, Edward	" " "	
Byrne, Edward	" " "	
Byrne, John	" " "	
Boyd, James	" " "	President.
Butler, James	" " 1829	
Burns, Michael	" " 1831	
Bergen, James	" " "	
Bogue, Thomas	" " "	
Byrne, Rev. Patrick	" " 1832	Treasurer.
Bell, William	Sept. 7, 1833	Secretary.
Boyle, Thomas	Dec. 16, "	

\* John Beane joined the Society February 11, 1772, and was elected Secretary March 17, 1796, which office he held until March 17, 1821. At that meeting, it was "Voted, The thanks of the Society be given the former Secretary, John Beane, and that in future he be considered an Honorary Member."

"Mr. Beane lived, and was among us till very lately; in 1834 his name is mentioned on our books, thus showing him to have been connected with the Society *sixty-two years*, nearly two-thirds the whole period of its existence. He and the Society were mutually proud of the connection which the Ruler of all things permitted to be continued so long; and as there are many who now hear me who enjoyed a personal intimacy with the good old man, it has been thought that the knowledge of the time of the commencement of his connection with the Institution would be acceptable."—*Boyd's Centennial Address, March 17, 1837.*

MEMBERS' NAMES.	When Admitted.	Highest Office holden.	
Byrne, Dennis P.	March 17, 1837	Keeper Silver Key.	
Brazill, John	“ “ “		
Bowen, Patrick	“ “ “		
Buckley, James	“ “ “		
Boyde, Thomas	June 19, “		
Barry, Richard	Oct. 8, 1838		
Barry, John H.	“ “ “		
Boland, Tobias	Dec. 17, “		
Blake, Peter E.	March “ 1842		
Barnett, Patrick	“ “ “		
Baird, John	“ “ “		
Bree, John	“ “ 1843		
Barry, Richard	Dec. 18, “		
Barrett, Nicholas	March 26, 1844		
Byrne James	“ 17, 1846		
Byrnes, Thomas	“ “ 1847		
Barrett, Nicholas	“ “ 1849		
Bahan, Thomas	April 5, 1852		
Blood, William	“ “ “		
Bonner, Dennis	March 17, 1855		
Byrne, William	“ “ 1857		
Branagan, Rev. F. X.	“ “ “		
Bradley, Henry	June 21, 1858		
Bradley, Thomas D.	“ “ “		
Clark, James	March 17, 1737		Secretary.
Clark, John	“ “ “		
Caldwell, Alexander	April 11, 1738		
Canworthy, Andrew	Oct. 9, 1739		
Cumerford, Thomas	1741		
Connell, Patrick	1743		
Coppinger, John	1757		
Calderwood, Samuel	“		
Carroll, Michael	“		
Cochran, Samuel	1760		
Connor, Charles	1761		
Campbell, James	“		
Clarehue, John	1762		
Campbell, Alexander	“		
Colman, John	1765		
Crawford, James	“		
Cuthberston, Samuel	April 8, 1766		
Cummings, James	Dec. “ 1767		
Condon, Samuel	Oct. 11, 1768		
Carpenter, Richard	“ 10, 1769		
Caldwell, Robert	“ 9, 1770		
Conner, Patrick	“ “ “		
Callahan, Capt. John	“ 8, 1771		

MEMBERS' NAMES.	When Admitted.	Highest Office holden.
Calback, Esq. Philip	October, 1772	
Connor, Edmund	“ 26, 1784	
Campbell, Andrew	Jan. 10, 1797	
Cavenagh, James	March 17, “	
Cottrill, Matthew	“ “ “	
Creamer, Edward	“ “ 1800	
Cavenaugh, James	“ “ “	
Carron, Patrick	“ “ “	Keeper Silver Key.
Cunningham, Robert	“ “ 1802	
Clabley, Richard	“ “ “	
Connor, Michael	“ “ “	
Calhoon, Andrew	“ “ “	
Cusick, William	June 8, “	
Cassin, James	March 17, 1803	
Cottrill, Matthew	Dec. “ 1810	
Cain, Robert	March 18, 1811	
Casson, ———	Dec. 30, “	
Cummings, Andrew	“ “ “	
Connor, ———	“ “ “	
Carroll, Edward	“ “ “	
Calligan, James	“ “ “	
Cardiff, Philip	Sept. 20, 1813	
Cahill, Patrick T.	Dec. 19, 1814	
Cox, Edward L.	“ “ “	
Claffen, ———	“ 15, 1816	
Cook, James	March 17, 1817	
Cavenaugh, John	“ “ “	
Connoly, Michael	“ “ “	
Carney, Edward	Dec. 15, “	
Carrigan, Michael	March 17, 1818	
Carney, Patrick	“ 26, “	
Crampton, Henry R.	“ 17, 1819	
Cummiskey, Hugh	“ “ 1823	
Carroll, William	“ “ 1825	
Carroll, Patrick	“ “ “	
Colligan, James	“ “ “	
Connor, John	Dec. 19, “	
Carney, Andrew	March 17, 1826	
Coyle, Hugh	“ “ “	
Carroll, James	“ “ “	
Carroll, John F.	“ “ “	
Carver Charles	“ “ “	
Crosby, William S.	June 19, “	
Connoly, Patrick	Dec. 18, “	
Clinton, Edward	March 17, 1827	
Connors, Patrick,	“ “ 1828	
Coyle, William	“ “ “	
Cain, James	Dec. 20, 1830	



MEMBERS' NAMES.	When Admitted.	Highest Office holden.
Charleton, Patrick	Dec. 20, 1830	
Collins, Michael	March 17, 1831	
Conway, Edmund	Sept. 19, "	
Clark, John	Dec. " "	
Clark, Alexander	March 17, 1832	
Connoly, Rev. Peter	" " "	
Casey, James	" " "	
Curtin, Rev. John J.	Sept. 7, 1833	
Cunningham, John T.	" " "	Secretary.
Callahan, John	March 17, 1835	
Comerford, Patrick	" " "	
Clinton, James B.	" " 1836	Secretary.
Comerford, Nicholas	" " "	
Christian, Richard	" " 1837	
Casey, Edward	Sept. 18, "	
Crowley, Daniel	March 17, 1838	Treasurer.
Corry, Michael	Dec. " "	
Callahan, William D.	" " "	
Campbell, Daniel W.	" 16, 1839	
Cullinan, John	Sept. 20, 1841	
Cahill, James	March 17, 1842	
Caughlin, David	" " "	
Christie, Alexander	" 18, 1850	Secretary.
Cummisky, Hugh	" 17, 1851	
Crowley, John C.	" " "	President.
Campbell, William	" " 1852	
Cass, Thomas	" " "	
Cleary, Michael	" " "	
Campbell, Tristram	" 29, "	
Cain, Daniel	Sept. 20, "	
Coggins, E. A.	March 17, 1853	
Connelly, James	" " "	
Coyle, Thomas	" " 1855	Keeper Silver Key.
Cleary, Laurence	" " 1856	
Collins, James	" " 1857	
Callaghan, Bernard	" " 1858	
Conlan, John	" 22, "	
Cushman, Jeremiah	June 21, "	
Duncan, Robert	March 17, 1737	
Drummond, William	" " "	
Dunning, James	April 11, "	
Draper, George	" " "	
Douse, Samuel	Oct. 10, 1738	
Dunning, William	Jan. 9, 1739	
Dillon, Peter	April, "	
Dunworth, Henry	" " "	
Dougherty, Walter	Oct. 9, "	

MEMBERS' NAMES.	When Admitted.	Highest Office holden.
Dorus, Hugh	Oct. 9, 1739	
Dalton, James	1740	Vice President.
Davis, William	"	
Derby, Michael	"	
Duncan, George	1761	
Dougherty, James	1762	
Daily, Jeremiah	1765	
Doyle, Peter	Feb. 10, 1767	
Dalton, Capt. John	Oct. 13, "	
Dunn, Capt. David	" 1772	
Dunlap, sen. Andrew	Jan. 10, 1797	President.
Dunlap, jr. Andrew	" " "	Vice President.
Dunlap, James	March 17, 1799	
Daily, William	" " 1802	
Daniels, John	June 8, "	
Doran, Patrick	Dec. 30, 1811	
Delancy, John	" " "	
Dowling, Richard	March 18, 1816	
Dowe, Isaac	" " "	
Driscoll, Cornelius	" 17, 1817	
Day, Richard	" " "	Keeper Silver Key.
Dezell Robert	Sept. 15, "	
Daily, Patrick	March 17, 1818	
Daily, John	" 26, "	
Dunn, Michael	" " "	
Demsey, Michael	June 15, "	
Dennahy, Michael	" " "	
Dalton, William	Dec. 21, "	
Doyle, Martin	March 17, 1819	
Dockrell, Thomas	" " "	
Durant, William	" " "	
Dunlap, Esq. Andrew	Sept. 20, 1820	President.
Dunlap, Francis	March 17, 1823	
Dunn, John	" " 1824	
Dunn, Thomas	" " "	
Doyle, David M.	" " 1825	
Doyle, Patrick	" " "	
Devereux, Thomas	" " "	
Doyle, James	" " 1826	
Denvir, Patrick	" " "	Vice President.
Drohan, Lawrence	" " 1827	
Davis, John	Dec. " "	
Devlin, John	" " "	
Doyle, Lawrence	" " "	
Downey, Timothy	March " 1828	
Dwyer, William	Dec. 15, "	
Dempsey, James	March 17, "	
Duggan, William	" " 1829	

MEMBERS' NAMES.	When Admitted.	Highest Office holden.
Darcey, Daniel	March 17, 1829	
Durkin, Mark	" " 1830	
Duffey, Edward	" " "	
Dillon, John	Dec. 20, "	
Donovan, Jeremiah	March 17, 1831	
Dooley, Patrick	June 20, "	
Dailey, William	" " "	
Dailey, John	Sept. 19, "	
Duffey, Hugh	March 17, 1832	
Doyle, Michael	" " "	
Devinny, John	Sept. 7, 1833	
Dwyer, Thomas O.	March 17, 1834	
Dennahy, John	" " 1836	
Devlin, Patrick	" " 1837	
Donahoe, Patrick	" " 1841	President.
Delany, Michael	" " "	
Doherty, Rev. Manasses	" " 1846	
Devereux, William	" " "	
Daily, James	" 26, 1849	
Devenny, William	" 24, 1851	
Dooley, Henry	Dec. 15, "	
Doherty, Cornelius	March 17, 1852	
Devine, James	" " "	
Dever, Daniel	" " "	
Duffey, Hugh	" " "	Keeper Silver Key.
Dougherty, Patrick	" 29, "	
Dolan, M. F.	" " "	
Doherty, John	" 17, 1854	
Doherty, John	June 18, 1855	
Doherty, Michael	March 17, 1856	
Devine, James	" " 1857	
Driscoll, John	" " "	
Drury, Roger	" " 1858	
Egart, James	March 17, 1737	
Edgar, William	Jan. 9, 1739	
Ervhinc, Robert	1743	
Elliot, Simon	1757	President.
Elcler, Robert	1761	
Elliot, Simon	"	Secretary.
Ellison, Samuel	"	
Elliot, jr. Gen. Simon	April 12, 1791	President.
English, Thomas	" " "	President.
Eaton, William B.	March 17, 1797	
English, William	Dec. " 1810	
Ennis, Gregory	March " 1818	
Eastman, Martin	June 15, "	
Eviston, John	Sept. 20, 1830	

MEMBERS' NAMES.	When Admitted.	Highest Office holden.
Eagan, James	March 17, 1848	President.
End, William	Dec. 15, 1851	
Eagan, John	March 29, 1852	
Freeland, William	March 17, 1737	
French, William	Jan. 9, 1739	
Ferguson, George	" " "	
Fitzgibbon, Patrick	April, "	
Fergus, Owen ( <i>Donor</i> )	Oct. 9, "	
Farrell, John	" " 1740	
Fullington, John	1761	
French, Nicholas	1763	
Fitzgerald, Lewis	April 8, 1766	
Freeman, Robert	Aug. 12, "	
Freeland, James	April 10, 1770	Keeper Silver Key.
Forrest, James	Feb. 11, 1772	Keeper Silver Key.
Field, John	" " "	
Feran, Mark	June 9, "	
Foley, John	Dec. 11, 1792	
Fletcher, Capt. P.	Jan. 10, 1797	
Farrell, Patrick	March 17, 1802	
Fitzpatrick, Peter	" " "	
Faracy, Andrew	Dec. 17, 1810	
Fitzpatrick, Bernard	Sept. 16, 1811	President.
Flahavan, James	" " "	
Fitzsimmons, Peter	Dec. 20, "	
Finnegan, Peter	March 17, 1812	Treasurer.
Fitzroy, James	June 20, 1814	
Flinn, David	March 17, 1817	
Fagan, Peter	" " "	
Furey, Matthew	" " 1818	
Furey, Edward	Sept. 21, "	
Foley, Matthew	Dec. " "	
Fitzsimmons, James	" " "	
Farrell, Patrick	" " "	
Flahaven, Robert	March 17, 1824	
Farrell, Patrick	" " 1825	
Fitzpatrick, Thomas	" " 1827	
Fitzpatrick, John	" " "	
Farrell, John	Dec. " "	
Flynn, Thomas	" " "	
Farrell, James	March " 1831	
Farrall, Ambrose	Sept. 7, 1833	Chief Marshal at the Society's Cen. cel.
Farrell, John	March 17, 1834	
Flynn, Patrick	" " 1835	Treasurer.
Fitzpatrick, Bernard	" " 1836	
Flemming, John	June 20, "	
Flynn, Michael	March 17, 1840	

MEMBERS' NAMES.	When Admitted.	Highest Office holden.
Farrall, Thomas	Dec. 15, 1845	
Flood, Rev. Patrick	March 17, 1846	
Farren, James	" " 1848	
Fitzgibbon, Patrick	" " 1849	
Flemming, Patrick	Dec. " "	
Foote, John	March 17, 1851	
Farron, Daniel	Sept. 20, 1852	
Fay, Christopher	March 17, 1857	
Gibbs, Daniel	March 17, 1737	
Glen, George	" " "	
Gardner, James	April 11, "	
Geoghegan, Michael	" " "	
Griffin, John	Oct. 10, 1738	
Gilmore Joseph	Jan. 9, 1739	
Gradon, John	" " "	
Glen, Robert ( <i>Donor</i> )	1741	
Gormon, John	June 13, 1769	
Gerry, John	Aug. 8, "	
Gillespie, Archibald	June 12, 1770	
Gardner, Robert	Feb. 11, 1772	Treasurer.
Grant, Thomas	April 12, 1785	
Gardner, Robert	Oct. 18, 1791	
Getty, Robert	Jan. 8, 1793	
Gorman, Patrick	March 17, 1802	
Gillis, John	" " "	
Grant, Lawrence	Dec. 30, 1811	
Griffin, Michael	March 17, 1819	
Griffin, Patrick	" " 1824	
Gleeson, William	" " 1825	Vice President.
Gordon, Esq. William	" " 1826	
Grady, Daniel J.	June 19, "	
Gault, John	March 17, 1827	
Gibbs, James	June 18, "	
Gibson, Andrew	" 16, 1828	
Gallagher, Edward	" " "	
Gorman, Hugh	" " "	
Glascott, George W.	Sept. 15, "	
Garland, John	March 17, 1829	
Gallagher, William	" " "	
Gleeson, Daniel	" " "	
Graham, Daniel	Dec. 21, "	
Guilty, Patrick	Sept. 19, 1836	
Gavan, Thomas	March 17, 1837	
Greene, Hugh	" " "	
Grattan, Esq. Thos. Colley	Dec. 16, 1839	
Grattan, Esq. Edm. Arnault	" " "	
Greehy, Patrick	March 17, 1840	

MEMBERS' NAMES.	When Admitted.	Highest Office holden.
Gleason, Thomas D.	March 17, 1843	Secretary.
Gallaher, Michael	" " 1848	
Griffin, Martin	" 18, 1850	
Gordon, Joseph	" 17, 1854	
Grace, Thomas	" 24, 1856	
Grady, David	" 22, 1858	
Hall, William	April 11, 1737	President.
Hoog, John	July " 1738	
Hutchinson, John	April, 1739	
Holmes, Andrew	" "	
Harper, John	Oct. 9, "	
Hamilton, Frederick	1740	
Hughes, James	April 8, "	
Holmes, William ( <i>Donor</i> )	" "	
Hill, Robert	1743	
Howard, Capt. Samuel	Dec. 12, 1769	
Hutchins, Matthew	April 14, 1772	
Hill, Charles	Oct. 12, 1773	
Hunter, Henry	" 26, 1784	
Hunt, Timothy	March 17, 1806	
Hamilton, William	" 24, 1810	
Heffernan, Edward	Dec. 17, "	
Halpin, Patrick	" 30, 1811	
Huddleston, Thomas	March 17, 1820	
Huddleston, Samuel	" " "	
Harper, William	" " "	
Hand, Peter	" " 1826	
Hearn, William	" " "	
Haddock, ———	" " "	
Halliday, John	Dec. 18, "	
Halliday, James	" " "	
Hagerty, Michael	March 17, 1827	
Herring, Michael	" " "	
Huddleston, Samuel	June 10, 1828	
Higgins, Michael	Sept. 15, "	
Hanna, William	March 17, 1829	
Hammil, Patrick	" 15, 1830	
Hayes, John	" 17, "	
Hughes, William	" " "	
Hogan, William	" " 1831	
Hohey, Patrick	Sept. 19, 1836	
Harvey, Constantine	March 17, 1837	
Higgins, Peter	" " "	
Havilin, James	" 18, 1839	
Holley, Patrick	" 17, 1841	Treasurer.
Harvey, Thomas	" " 1842	
Hammond, Henry	" 26, 1844	

MEMBERS' NAMES.	When Admitted.	Highest Office holden.
Hall, Oliver,	Dec. 15, 1845	
Hurley, John	March 17, 1846	
Harney, David	“ “ 1848	
Hennessy, William	“ 20, “	
Herring, Roger	“ 26, 1849	
Harvey, John B.	“ 18, 1850	Keeper Silver Key.
Hyde, James	“ “ “	
Harkins, Patrick	“ “ “	Keeper Silver Key.
Harrigan, Jeremiah	“ 17, 1851	
Hennessy, John	“ “ “	
Hastings, B. A.	“ “ “	
Hughes, John	“ “ “	
Hennessy, Richard	“ “ 1852	
Healy, James	“ “ “	
Houghton, Michael	“ “ “	
Houghton, Edward	“ 29, “	
Hooton, Richard	“ “ “	
Hatch, Nicholas	“ “ “	
Hughes, John	“ 17, 1853	
Hughes, Thomas	“ “ “	
Hanlon, Owen H.	“ “ 1854	
Harvey, John	“ “ 1855	
Hill, George	“ “ 1857	
Healey, Bryan	Dec. 21, “	
Irvine, Thomas	March 17, 1812	
Johnson, William	1765	
Johnson, Thomas	April 12, 1785	
Joice, John M.	Dec. 30, 1811	
Jordan, Thomas	March 17, 1823	
Jamieson, Daniel	Dec. 19, 1826	
Jamieson, Hugh	March 17, 1831	
Johnson, James	“ 18, 1833	
Johnston, Edward	“ 17, 1837	
Joice, James T.	“ 29, 1852	
Knox, Andrew	March 17, 1737	
Kennedy, David	April 11, “	
Knox, Adam	“ “ “	
Knox, William	1756	
Knox, Andrew	“	
Kelly, John	1759	
Kennedy, Robert	1765	
Knox, Robert	Dec. 12, 1769	
Kelly, Timothy	“ “ “	
Knox, Henry	April 14, 1772	
Kennedy, John	March 17, 1797	

MEMBERS' NAMES.	When Admitted.	Highest Office holden.
Keating, William	Dec. 30, 1811	
Knox, Henry J.	Nov. 26, 1814	
Kehoe, Edward	March 17, 1817	
Kelly, John	" " 1819	
Knapp, Samuel L.	" " 1820	President.
Kitts, Edward	" " 1823	Keeper Silver Key.
Kirk, Edmund	" " 1824	
Kearney, Michael	" " "	Keeper Silver Key.
Keating, George	" " 1825	
Kennedy, Thomas	" " "	Keeper Silver Key.
Kelly, Thomas	" " 1826	
King, James	" " 1827	
Keyes, Michael	Dec. " "	
Kelly, William R.	March " 1829	
Kitts, James	" " "	
King, Michael	" 15, 1830	
Kearney, Bernard	" " "	
Kelly, James	" 17, "	
Keogh, William	June. 20, 1831	
Kavanagh, Isaac	Sept. 19, "	
Keating, William	March 18, 1833	
Kearney, Dr. Patrick	Dec. 17, 1835	
Kenny, Thomas	" " "	
Kelly, John	" 21, "	President.
Keogh, Daniel	March 17, 1837	
Kelly, Patrick	" 18, 1839	
Kelly, Edward	" 20, 1848	Keeper Silver Key.
Kelly, William F. A.	" " "	
Kemp, Henry	" 18, 1850	
Kelly, Ignatius A.	" 17, 1852	
Keany, John	" " "	
Kelly, Michael	" 29, "	
Kane, Malachi	Dec. 17, 1855	
Kelly, Dennis	March " 1856	
Kearney, Michael	" " 1857	
Kelly, Hugh	" " 1858	
Little, John	March 17, 1737	
Lewis, Joseph ( <i>Donor</i> )	Oct. 10, 1738	
Lawler, Thomas	April, 1739	
Lee, Stephen	1761	
Ladley, John	1762	
Logan, Patrick	"	
Leahy, Henry	"	
Little, Alexander	1765	
Linn, James	April 9, 1771	
Leslie, Capt. Samuel	October, 1772	
Leslie, Peter	" "	



MEMBERS' NAMES.	When Admitted.	Highest Office holden.
Lee, Michael	Oct. 12, 1773	
Lee, Matthew	March 17, 1803	
Lemon, William	“ “ 1806	Vice President.
Ledwith, Peter	Dec. 15, 1817	
Lane, Patrick	March 26, 1818	
Landers, William	June 15, “	
Lariscey, Rev. Philip	March 17, 1819	
Leary, John	Sept. 19, 1825	
Ledwith, Michael	March 17, 1826	
Lone, Patrick	Dec. 18, “	Keeper Silver Key.
Little, James	March 17, 1827	
Lynch, John	Dec. 15, 1828	
Laughlin, William	March 17, 1829	
Lynch, John	“ “ “	
Lane, John	“ 15, 1830	
Larracy, John	Dec. 20, “	
Lafferty, Francis	March 17, 1832	
Lemmon, Charles	“ “ “	
Lawler, Andrew	Dec. 19, 1836	
Lemmon, John	March 17, 1837	
Lynch, Rev. Thomas	“ “ “	
Lavan, Patrick	“ “ 1842	
Lowry, William	“ 18, 1844	
Lawler, Andrew	“ 17, 1846	
Lennon, Martin	“ 29, 1852	
Lovett, Patrick	“ 17, 1853	
Long, John	“ “ 1855	
Lyons, Jeremiah	“ “ 1857	
Leary, Michael	“ 22, 1858	
McFfall, Daniel	March 17, 1737	
Mayes, James	“ “ “	
Moore, Samuel	“ “ “	
Mortimer, Philip	“ “ “	
Motley, Patrick	April 11, “	
Molony, Thomas	“ “ “	
Moore, David	“ “ “	
Macmurphy, John ( <i>Donor</i> )	“ “ 1738	
McNeil, Adam	“ “ “	
McCrillis, James	July “ “	
McDaniel, Thomas	“ “ “	
McFaden, James	Oct. 10, “	
McGowing, Lodowic	Jan. 9, 1739	
Malcolm, Michael	“ “ “	
McCleary, John	“ “ “	
Moony, John	“ “ “	
Moorhead, Rev. John	April “ “	
McDaniel, Hugh	“ “ “	

MEMBERS' NAMES.	When Admitted.	Highest Office holden.
Miller, David	Oct. 9, 1739	
Miller, Samuel	April 8, 1740	
McHord, James	" " "	
McClennehan, Rev. Wm.	1741	
Mackey, John	1743	
McNeil, Archibald	"	
Moore, William	"	
McIntire, Neill	"	President.
Mortimer, James	1747	
Miller, William	1749	
McCarroll, Murtough	1756	
Malcon, John	"	
McNeill, John	1757	
McIntyre, Andrew	1759	
Mayers, Alexander	1760	
Morton, William	1761	
Morton, Thomas	"	
Murray, Matthew	1762	
Murdock, Benjamin	1765	Keeper Silver Key.
Mackay, William	April 8, 1766	
Malcolm, Capt. Daniel	Oct. 14, "	Vice President.
Moorhead, Alexander	Feb. 9, 1768	
McLane, John	" " "	Secretary.
Maroney, William	June 14, "	
McClure, Capt. William	Dec. 13, "	
McCordey, Capt. Robert	April 11, 1769	
McNeill, Daniel	Oct. 10, "	
Magner, John	June 12, 1770	Vice President.
Molloney, John	Oct. 9, "	
McPhilliney, Hugh	Dec. 11, "	
McNeill, William	Feb. " 1772	Treasurer.
Mansfield, John	Aug. " "	
McNeil, Capt. John	October, "	
McIntire, William	Feb. 9, 1773	
McNeil, Robert	Oct. 26, 1784	Vice President.
Mackay, jr. William	April 12, 1791	Keeper Silver Key.
M'Donogh, Esq. Thomas	" " "	
Magee, Capt. James	" " "	
Montgomery, John	" " "	
Mackay, Capt. John	" " "	
Murray, Rev. John	Jan. 10, 1797	
Menchin, Edward	" " "	
McMann, ———	" " "	
McNeil, Archibald	March 17, "	
McGee, Capt. Bernard	" " 1798	
McCormick, Patrick	" " 1802	
McCreighty, Thomas	" " "	
McNeil, William Henry	" " "	

MEMBERS' NAMES.	When Admitted.	Highest Office holden.
Moriarty, John	March 17, 1802	
Martin, John	“ “ “	
McGuire, Francis	“ “ “	
McGuire, James	“ “ “	
McGee, Capt. James	Dec. “ 1810	President.
McNerney, Patrick	March 18, 1811	
Mooney, William	Sept. 16, “	
Martin, Dennis	“ “ “	
Martin, Patrick	“ “ “	
Madden, Matthew	“ “ “	
McNamara, John	Dec. 30, “	Vice President.
Minns, James	“ “ “	
McFarling Francis	“ 19, 1813	
Martin, Patrick	March 17, 1814	
Malone, Richard	“ “ “	
Morean, John	Dec. 19, “	
McCage, Clotworthy	March 17, 1815	
McDonald, Patrick	“ 18, 1816	
McGuire, John	“ “ “	
Murphy, Thomas	“ 17, 1817	President.
Matthews, James	“ “ “	
Maher, Edward	Sept. 15, “	
McDonald, Thomas	Dec. 15, “	
Moloy, Patrick	March 17, 1818	
McKenna, Francis	Dec. 21, “	President.
Meron, Thomas	March 17, 1819	
McCarty, Miles	“ “ “	
Meally, John	“ “ “	
McGuire, William	“ “ “	
McAlier, John	“ “ “	
McLaughlin, Patrick	“ “ 1820	
McKnight, James	“ “ “	
McCarty, Edward	“ “ “	
McQuade, Rev. Paul	June 19, “	
Montague, Patrick R.	“ “ “	
Madigan, William	March 17, 1823	
Magner, Daniel	“ “ “	
Moore, Esq. Abram	“ “ 1824	President.
McKenna, 2d. Francis	“ “ “	
Mahoney, Patrick	“ “ “	
McGirr, John	“ “ “	
Means, Isaac	“ “ “	Treasurer.
Madigan, William	“ “ “	
Murphy, Peter	“ “ 1825	
McStraffick, William	“ “ “	
Murphy, Hugh	“ “ “	
McGee, Charles	“ “ “	
McGuire, Patrick	Sept. 19, “	

MEMBERS' NAMES.	When Admitted.	Highest Office holden.
McClure, John	Sept. 19, 1825	
McGowan, Daniel	" " "	
Murray, Samuel	Dec. " "	
Murphy, Michael	March 17, 1826	
Murphy, James	" " "	
Morrissey, Michael	" " "	
McKenna, James	Dec. 18, "	
McGuire, Patrick	" " "	
Mahoney, Cornelius	March 17, 1827	
Magill, John	" " "	
Myers, John	" " "	
Madigan, Walter	June 18, "	Secretary.
McGlue, John	Dec. 17, "	
McNulty, Thomas	" " "	
McKenna, Bernard	" " "	
McElroy, William	" " "	
McNulty, Thomas	" " "	
McCaffrey, James	March " 1828	
Mellen, Henry	June 16, "	
McGuire, Peter	Sept. 15, "	
Murphy, Hugh	" " "	
Moran, Thomas	March 17, 1829	
McGirr, Owen	" " "	
Murray, Robert	" " "	
Marley, Patrick	" " "	
McCafferty, Patrick	" " "	
McDermott, John	" " "	
McArdle, Patrick	" " "	
Matthews, Michael	" " "	
McLaughlin, Daniel	" " "	
McGirr, Charles	Dec. 21, "	
Mason, Henry	March 15, 1830	
Mooney, Patrick	" " "	
McCroarkin, John	" 17, "	
McElroy, Edward	" " "	
McNeill, Gen. John	Sept. 20, "	
McKenna, 3d, Francis	" " "	
Murphy, Patrick	" " "	
McAvoy, Arthur	" " "	Treasurer.
McGowan, John	Dec. " "	
Mahoney, Rev. John	March 17, 1831	
McDonnell, Henry	" " "	
Mahoney, Cornelius	June 20, "	
McGaw, John A.	March 17, 1832	
Montgomery, Edward	Dec. " "	
Morrissey, John	March 18, 1833	
McKeague, Thomas	" " "	
McCann, Thomas	" " "	

MEMBERS' NAMES.	When Admitted.	Highest Office holden.
McGuire, Edward	March 18, 1833	President.
McKay, William P.	“ “ “	
McGrath, James	Sept. 7, “	Secretary.
Mackey, John	Dec. 16, “	
McDonald, Alexander	March 17, 1834	
McQuade, John	“ “ 1835	
McCool, Rev. Edw. Jerome	“ “ “	
McHenry, Dr. Bernard	Dec. 21, “	
McClelland, John	“ “ “	
McDonough, James	March 17, 1836	
Murphy, Thomas	“ “ “	
McCusker, Francis	“ “ “	
McGirr, Francis S.	“ “ “	
Murphy, Dennis	“ “ 1837	
McGuire, Patrick	“ “ “	
McCroarkin, John	“ “ “	
McBurney, Rev. Samuel	June 19, “	
McBurney, Charles	“ “ “	
McHugh, Terence	Sept. 18, “	President.
Maguire, Philip	March “ 1839	
McWilliams, Charles	“ 17, 1841	
McElroy, Esq. Daniel	“ “ 1842	
Meany, John	“ “ “	
Moore, James	“ “ “	
Maher, Terence	“ “ 1843	
Morrison, John	Dec. 18, “	
McGinley, Francis	March “ 1844	
Mahony, John J.	“ “ “	
McNally, James	“ 17, 1845	
McGee, Esq. Thomas D'Arcy	“ “ “	
McGowan, Dennis	“ “ “	
McGuire, Andrew	“ “ “	President.
Mooney, Thomas	“ “ “	
McKeon, Dennis	“ “ 1846	
McElroy, Charles	“ “ “	
McElroy, Hugh	“ “ “	
McMahan, Edward	“ “ 1848	
Meade, Thomas	“ “ “	
Murphy, James	“ 20, “	
McGinley, John	“ 17, 1849	
Madigan, William	“ 18, 1850	
Murphy, John	“ “ “	
McMahan, James	“ “ “	
McDonald, Hugh	Dec. 16, “	
McConologue, Michael	March 17, 1852	
Murphy, Cornelius	“ “ “	
Murray, William	“ “ “	
McGuire, Hugh	“ “ “	

MEMBERS' NAMES.	When Admitted.	Highest Office holden.
Murray, Patrick	March 17, 1852	
McConologue, Daniel	" 29, "	
McLernan, David	" " "	
McGinnisken, Bernard	April 5, "	
Murphy, James	Sept. 20, "	
Martin, James	March 17, 1853	
McCann, Michael	" " "	
McCarthy, Charles J.	" " 1854	
McDavitt, John D.	" " 1855	
McGill, John D.	" 24, 1856	
McDonnell, Jackson	Sept. 17, "	
McDonnell, Moore	" " "	
Murphy, George E.	" " "	
Manning, James	March " 1857	
McGowan, William S.	" " "	
Matthews, Thomas A.	" " "	
Moore, Dennis	" " "	
McGrath, Phillip	" 22, 1858	
Maguire, John M.	Sept. 20, "	
Noble, John	March 17, 1737	
Neal, Daniel	" " "	
Nelson, James	Oct. 10, 1738	
Noble, Arthur	1740	
Nugent, John	1757	
Nash, James	April 14, 1772	
Noonan, James	" 13, 1773	
Neil, Thomas	Jan. 8, 1793	
Neagle, David	Sept. 20, 1824	
Newport, Matthew	Dec. 17, 1827	
Nicholson, Henry	Sept. 20, 1830	
Nugent, John	March 17, 1832	
Neagle, William	" 23, 1846	
Noonan, Cornelius	" " "	
Norris, Maurice	" 17, 1847	
Orr, Isaac	April 11, 1737	
O'Brien, Thomas	Dec. 30, 1811	
O'Rourke, Patrick B.	March 17, 1813	
O'Brien, Daniel	Dec. 15, 1816	
O'Sullivan, Timothy	March 17, 1818	
O'Neil, Henry	" " 1820	
O'Connor, Maurice	" 18, 1822	
O'Meara, Thomas	" 17, 1824	
O'Brien, Malachy	" " "	
O'Neill, Michael	" " 1825	
O'Brien, Peter	" " "	
O'Brien, Edward	Dec. 18, 1826	

MEMBERS' NAMES.	When Admitted.	Highest Office holden.
Otis, jr. Esq. George A.	March 17, 1827	
O'Leary, Jeremiah	June 18, "	
O'Neil, James	Dec. 17, "	
O'Callahan, Daniel	March " 1828	President.
O'Brien, Dennis W.	" 15, 1830	President.
O'Flaherty, Rev. Thomas J.	Sept. 20, "	President.
O'Brien, John	Dec. 19, 1831	
O'Rourke, Thomas	March 17, 1835	
O'Donnell, James	Sept. 19, 1836	
O'Neill, Patrick A.	March 17, 1837	
O'Mahony, Richard	" " "	Keeper Silver Key.
O'Neil, Patrick	Dec. " 1838	
O'Brien, Owen	March 18, 1839	
O'Brien, Esq. John M.	" 17, 1842	
O'Keefe, Thomas F.	" " "	
O'Sullivan, Capt. Eugene	" " "	
O'Donnell, Michael	" " 1843	
O'Reilley, Rev. James	" " 1845	
O'Reilley, Gilbert H.	" " 1847	
O'Brien, Dennis,	" " 1849	
O'Connor, Timothy	" 26, "	
O'Rourke, Daniel	Dec. 17, "	
O'Brien, Rev. N. J.	March 18, 1850	
O'Brien, James	" 17, 1851	
O'Brien, Hugh	Dec. 15, "	Treasurer.
O'Brien, James	March 29, 1852	
O'Brien, William H.	Sept. 21, 1857	
Pelham, Peter	March 17, 1737	
Poyntz, John	April 11, "	
Powers, John	Jan. 8, 1739	
Patton, William	April, "	
Powers, Edmund	1747	
Pihoe, John	1759	
Pelham, Henry	Feb. 18, 1774	
Powers, Peter	Dec. 30, 1811	
Powers, John	" " "	
Powers, Jeffrey	March 17, 1823	
Patten, Maurice	Dec. 19, 1825	
Powers, Esq. Thomas	March 17, 1827	
Power, James	" " 1828	
Phelan, Charles	Dec. 15, "	
Picket, Maurice	March 17, 1829	
Powell, John	" " "	
Power, Patrick	" " "	
Powers, Nicholas	" " "	
Power, 2d. Patrick	" " "	
Payne, Thomas	Sept. 20, 1830	Secretary.

MEMBERS' NAMES.	When Admitted.	Highest Office holden.
Powell, Michael	Sept. 19, 1831	
Park, Esq. John C.	" " "	President.
Phillips, Patrick	Dec. 21, 1835	Vice President.
Phillips, John	March 17, 1837	
Powell, Michael	" 18, 1839	
Palmer, Edwin A.	Dec. 16, "	Vice President.
Phillips, John	March 17, 1840	
Pettigrew, Thomas	Dec. " 1849	
Powers, James T.	Sept. 16, 1850	
Pelletier, William S.	March 17, 1853	Secretary.
Powers, Thomas	" " 1855	
Quig, John	July 11, 1738	
Quailes, Charles	Feb. " 1769	
Quinn, Michael	Dec. 30, 1811	
Quigley, Edward	March 17, 1817	
Quin, Nicholas	Dec. 15, "	
Quigley, James	March 17, 1827	Treasurer.
Quigley, James	June 20, 1836	
Quinlan, Daniel, Jr.	March 18, 1850	
Richey, Francis	April 11, 1737	Vice President.
Ryan, Kennedy	Jan. 9, 1739	
Richardson, Joseph	1746	
Raney, John	1757	
Reid, Andrew	1765	
Rotch, Moses	"	
Roach, Moses	Dec. 8, 1767	
Rowe, Matthew	April 12, 1768	
Ross, James	Aug. 8, 1769	
Reardon, Patrick	Jan. 31, 1786	
Ryan, Michael	March 17, 1812	
Russell, John	June 20, 1814	
Redmond, Thomas	March 18, 1816	
Reynolds, John	" 17, 1817	
Riley, Thomas	Dec. 15, "	
Riley, Michael	Sept. 21, 1818	Vice President.
Ryan, Dennis	March 17, 1819	
Reid, William	" " 1820	
Ryan, James	" 18, 1822	Keeper Silver Key.
Ryan, Michael	Sept. 19, 1825	Secretary.
Ryan, James	Dec. " " "	
Reed, Henry	" " " "	
Ryan, Patrick	March 17, 1826	
Roche, Richard W.	" " 1827	President.
Roach, Matthew	Dec. " "	
Ryan, Nicholas W.	June 16, 1828	
Riley, James	March 17, 1831	Treasurer.
Robinson, Thomas	Dec. " 1832	



MEMBERS' NAMES.	When Admitted.	Highest Office holden.
Ryan, John	March 17, 1835	
Ryan, James	“ “ “	
Riley, Esq. Patrick	“ “ “	
Rafferty, Bartholomew	“ “ 1837	
Riley, James	“ “ “	
Riley, jr. Michael	“ “ 1838	
Rogers, Stephen J.	Dec. “ “	
Regan, Charles B.	March 18, 1839	
Rafferty, Patrick	“ 17, 1845	
Riley, James	“ “ 1846	
Ryan, Michael	Dec. 16, 1850	
Ryan, Edward	March 17, 1856	
St. Lawrence, Joseph	March 17, 1737	
Stewart, William	“ “ “	
Sloane, Samuel	July 11, 1738	
Sloane, Robert	Oct. 10, “	
Sherrard, William	Jan. 9, 1739	
Stet, James	April “	
Savage, Isaac	Oct. 9, “	
Stanley, David	1741	
Shilera, James	1743	
Savage, Robert	1746	
Shortwell, Valentine	1761	
Smith, Joseph	“	
Smith, Peter	1762	
Sloan, Robert	“	
Stone, Edward	Feb. 10, 1767	
Scott, Matthew	Aug. 11, “	
Sloane, Samuel	“ 8, 1769	
Sherlock, William	June 12, 1770	
Sullivan, Bartholomew	Aug. 9, 1772	
Scott, John	Feb. “ 1773	
Stinson, Esq. John	Oct. 26, 1784	
Smith, Capt. James	Dec. 9, 1795	Keeper Silver Key.
Spannow, Samuel	March 17, 1802	
Selfridge, Thomas O.	“ “ “	Vice President.
Stoughton, Esq. John	“ “ “	
Strong, Abraham	Dec. “ 1810	Treasurer.
Swancy, John	“ 19, 1814	
Shea, Peter	March 18, 1816	
Shea, Philip	“ “ “	
Shea, Thomas	“ “ “	
Shea, Richard	Dec. 15, “	
Sinnot, John	Sept. 21, 1818	
Smith, Esq. Henry B.	March 17, 1825	Keeper Silver Key.
Sullivan, Hon. William	Sept. 19, “	
Sullivan, Roger	Dec. 18, 1826	Secretary.

MEMBERS' NAMES.	When Admitted.	Highest Office holden.
Sharp, Richard	March 17, 1827	
Sullivan, James	“ “ “	
Sonney, James	“ “ 1828	
Sweeney, Patrick	June 16, “	
Smith, Patrick	“ “ “	
Short, Thomas W.	March 17, 1829	
Smith, William	“ “ “	
Sharkey, Patrick	“ “ “	President.
Smith, Patrick	Dec. 21, “	
Smith, John G.	“ “ “	
Smith, Dr. Samuel H.	“ 20, 1830	Keeper Silver Key.
Sheridan, William	March 17, 1831	
Short, Patrick	Sept. 19, “	
Swords, John	Dec. “ “	
Strong, Michael	“ 17, 1832	
Smith, John	March 18, 1833	
Sullivan, Sylvester L.	“ 17, 1836	
Sharkey, Felix	“ “ “	
Salmon, John	“ “ “	
Smith, John	“ “ 1837	
Sullivan, John	“ “ “	
Scully, John	“ 18, 1839	
Smith, John T.	“ 17, 1840	
Spring, Edward	“ “ 1841	
Sullivan, Florence	Dec. 20, “	
Spring, John	“ 15, 1845	
Spring, Arthur	“ “ “	
Stevens, John	March 17, 1846	
Shaw, John M.	“ 25, 1850	
Stafford, James	“ 17, 1851	
Smith, Charles A.	“ “ “	
Sproul, Andrew	“ 29, 1852	
Sinnott, Peter	“ 17, 1855	
Sullivan, James	“ “ “	
Stanton, Patrick	“ “ “	
Thomas, Archibald	March 17, 1737	
Tracy, Patrick	April 11, “	
Toler, William	“ “ 1738	
Tabb, James	“ 1739	
Thompson, John	1740	
Temple, Esq. Robert	“	
Tanner, John	1741	
Thompson, John	1745	
Tabb, Nicholas	1756	Treasurer.
Thompson, Benjamin	1757	
Thompson, John	“	
Tufts, John	Oct. 12, 1773	Keeper Silver Key.

MEMBERS' NAMES.	When Admitted.	Highest Office holden.
Timoney, Dennis	March 17, 1823	Vice President.
Thompson, John	“ “ 1825	
Timoney, John	Dec. 18, 1826	
Toohey, Roderick	“ 15, 1828	
Talbot, James	March 17, 1829	
Torpy, Timothy	“ “ “	
Tucker, John C.	Sept. 19, 1831	President.
Tuohey, Edward	March 17, 1835	
Taggart, John C.	“ “ 1837	
Tallas, Michael	“ “ 1840	
Tent, James	June 15, “	
Tobin, John	March 17, 1841	
Taylor, Daniel	Dec. 20, “	
Timmins, William	March 18, 1850	
Trainer, B. S.	June 19, 1854	
Tully, Dennis H.	Dec. 21, 1857	
Vincent, William	1744	
Walsh, Nathaniel	March 17, 1737	
Walker, Patrick	“ “ “	
Whitley, John	July 11, 1738	
Williams, Peter	Oct. 10, “	
Wood, Roger	1742	
Willis, Charles	1760	
Wier, Robert	Oct. 14, 1766	Keeper Silver Key.
Wilson, Capt. Alexander	Dec. 13, 1768	
Wier, David	“ 8, 1776	
Wright, Francis	Oct. 26, 1784	Vice President.
Wier, jr. Robert	Dec. 11, 1792	Vice President.
Woods, William	March 17, 1794	
Whitman, B.	“ “ 1797	
Wyer, David	“ “ 1802	
Ward, John	December, 1806	
Walsh, William	“ 30, 1811	
Welch, Walter	Sept. 20, 1813	
Wright, James M.	“ 19, 1814	
Wilson, James	Dec. “ “	
Wilson, James	“ 18, 1815	
Wade, Francis	March “ 1816	
Whelan, Philip	“ 17, 1817	
Walsh, William	June 15, 1818	
Walsh, Richard	Dec. 21, “	
Walsh, John	March 17, 1820	Secretary.
Whinning, Alexander	“ 18, 1822	
Weir, Samuel	“ 17, 1824	
Walker, Samuel	Sept. 19, 1825	
Williamson, James F.	March 17, 1826	

MEMBERS' NAMES.	When Admitted.	Highest Office holden.
Watson, John	March 17, 1827	
Williams, Michael	" " "	
Wheeler, John	" " 1829	
Whelan, Martin	Dec. 19, 1831	
Woods, John	March 18, 1833	
Ward, Thomas	" 17, 1834	
Wallace, Thomas	Dec. 21, 1835	
White, John	March 17, 1837	
Ward, Michael	" " "	
Wise, John	" " "	
Winn, Farrall	" " 1839	
White, William	" " 1840	
Walsh, Walter J.	" " "	
Wilson, Alexander	" " "	
Walsh, Richard	" " 1841	
Whelan, John	Sept. 20, "	
Wright, Hon. Isaac H.	" 18, 1843	
Walsh, Richard	March 20, 1848	
Wilson, William A.	Sept. 17, 1849	Secretary.
Warner, Richard	March 18, 1850	
Whelan, James	" 29, 1852	
White, John	" " "	
Ward, Michael J.	Sept. 20, "	
Young, Thomas	March 17, 1819	
Young, John	" " 1820	
Young, Matthew	" " "	
Young, Edward	Sept. 18, 1843	

A D D R E S S

AT THE

CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY,

MARCH 17, 1837.

B Y J A M E S B O Y D ,

PRESIDENT OF THE SOCIETY.



## A D D R E S S .

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*Gentlemen of the Charitable Irish Society, and Friends :*

THE world has long established the custom, and experience has shown it to be a useful one, to mark, by certain points or data, the progress of mankind through it. The traveler, by noting the mile-stone, hastens or slackens his pace, as his time may hurry or permit;—the mariner, in taking his daily meridian observation, shifts his helm so as to counteract the wandering occasioned by a lee-way or under-current tendency;—man, in noticing the change of the moon, or the annual return of the sun to a new year's starting point, indicates to all that another portion of time has passed our reach, and silently admonishes to a prudent use of that which may yet remain with us.

Celebrations of anniversaries are events of common occurrence: we mingle in them frequently, and it is hoped and believed that such observances are beneficial to the community. This Society has, through a great portion of its existence, set one day of the year apart, as a day to be kept holy—a day consecrated to recollections of the land of the birth of its members, and to free social intercourse with each other. On every other day of the year we are, and ought to be, citizens of our adopted country;—on *this* day, we are, and ought to be Irishmen: and this we can be—this latter character we can with great propriety resume—for one day out of the three hundred and sixty-five, without derogating from our fidelity to the former. Nay, the doing so, makes us more fit to sustain the character of freemen.

Though the Seventeenth of March has long been observed, and kept as the Annual Festival of this Society, yet it never before came to us under the same circumstances as at the present time. The day which closes the first century and commences the second of its existence, is one which has been thought deserving of a little more than ordinary notice; hence, we are met here on this

occasion, and the time we may now spend in this place, will be occupied by noticing, and bringing before you, such subjects as are supposed to be interesting and appropriate.

The first of these may be a brief historical sketch of the Society; and if this should prove to be a dry and dull narrative, an apology must in part be sought in the fact, that the Records, though believed to be entire—no part apparently lost or missing—are so meagre in detail, so destitute of the “news of the day,” that it would require an imaginative, if not a creative talent, to produce from them an “interesting tale.” Facts, however, as far as they are furnished by our predecessors, will be laid before you, and those at this time cannot be uninteresting.

The records of our institution show that its original organization was in the year 1737; a number of Irishmen having then associated under the name of *The Irish Society*, and laid the foundation of the fraternal charity, the care of which has descended into our hands. It is pleasant and gratifying to see that the important designs of the founders are still recognized by the practice of their successors at the present day. An extract from the preamble to their rules and orders, will give some insight to the motives which induced the movement we are met to celebrate.

The preamble runs thus:—

“Whereas several gentlemen, merchants and others of the Irish nation, residing in Boston, in New England, from an affectionate and compassionate concern for their countrymen in these parts, who may be reduced by sickness, shipwreck, old age, and other infirmities and unforeseen accidents, have thought fit to form themselves into a charitable society, for the relief of such of their poor and indigent countrymen, without any design of not contributing towards the provision of the town poor in general, as usual.”

This shows, in the clearest manner, that our worthy predecessors possessed the right kind of spirit. The language of this preamble is as broad as the mantle of charity itself; wide enough to cover and bring within the pale of relief, the unfortunate subject of distress, under any of the “ills that flesh is heir to,” provided he be one of their countrymen; and it will be noticed, that though *this* charity is only for Irishmen, its promoters declare explicitly that they have not “any design of not contributing towards the provision of the town poor, in general, as usual.”



The first article of the rules and orders is a recapitulation, in substance, of part of the preamble, declaring to whom it is intended this charity shall be appropriated. The next article is of another character; it points out those to whom this charity shall *not* be extended. First,—amongst the exemptions are placed “all persons of evil fame or repute;” next, “all persons reduced in other countries, and having suffered no misfortune in their passage hither;” then, “all Irishmen or of Irish extraction, being capable, and invited to joyne in this charitable undertaking, and refusing the same.” Here, my friends, is a clause the spirit of which it would be no harm to have operate on some of the Irishmen of the present day. Our founders evidently considered it a disgrace for an Irishman, who possessed the ability to contribute, to keep himself back from assisting in this most laudable undertaking, and took this means of showing their feelings, rendering such unfit subjects of the attention or charity of the Society. I am no advocate for prescriptive rules or laws, nor is it likely that any such will ever be proposed or adopted amongst us; but, were it possible that every Irishman in this vicinity, “being capable,” (as expressed one hundred years ago,) would feel for himself that he had not performed all the duties incumbent on him, so long as he permitted himself to be a stranger to our Society, a result would be produced of a gratifying character.

The remainder of these rules and orders are devoted entirely to the internal police of the Society; providing, among other things, for the election of officers, the management of funds, and the distribution of charity. There is nothing in all this that would recompense you for sitting to hear it read over. One provision, however, in the eighth article, I may recur to hereafter.

The next thing, found on our record book, is a list of the names of the members present and paying, at the first, and various succeeding meetings, showing nothing more than the name and the sum paid for admission on those occasions. There seem to have been at the first meeting (one hundred years ago this day) twenty-six members, who contributed £17: 10s., towards the funds. It will not take long to read over these names, a compliment certainly not too great to their memory. Many of them, I think, are names that are now extinct in this city; some of them may be inherited by those of the present day, who do not know, or who might be unwilling to acknowledge, or whom *we* might not be desirous to have establish the fact, that they are of Irish

extraction. Such is the mutability of human affairs, and the changes produced in a century.

The names of the twenty-six original members of this Society are as follows :—Robert Duncan, Andrew Knox, Nathaniel Walsh, Joseph St. Lawrence, Daniel McFall, Edward Allen, William Drummond, William Freeland, Daniel Gibbs, John Noble, Adam Boyd, William Stewart, Daniel Neal, James Mayes, Samuel Moor, Philip Mortimer, James Egart, George Glen, Peter Pelham, John Little, Archibald Thomas, Edward Alderchurch, James Clark, John Clark, Thomas Bennett, and Patrick Walker.

So far as an inheritance in any of these names can be established by honorable men of the present day, we should be most happy in receiving them into fellowship. The descendants of those men whom the Society must honor and revere, so long as it remains *out* of the “receptacle of things lost upon earth,” have a claim on our kind feelings, the validity of which will never be questioned or dishonored, by those who succeed to the privilege of dispensing the charity established by their fathers.

The list of names of the new members, present at the different meetings, is continued, from time to time, till October 14th, 1741, during which time something over £100 was contributed as admission fees. There seems, then, to be a break-off till 14th July, 1761, nearly twenty years. This would seem to imply that the Society was almost extinct, during that period; but a sheet, in another part of the book, accounts for part of this time. There, under date of July, 1741, an order is passed, imposing a fine on the managers for absence from the quarterly meetings; and under date of April, 1744, the managers are permitted, by an order, to offer a “reasonable excuse,” instead of their money, for non-attendance. Under the same date, 1744, is another order or law passed, all of which shows that a regular meeting had been held at that time.

From 1761 to —75, regular entries are made of the meetings and doings of the Society, but from the latter date till October, —84, it does not appear that any meetings were held. This is good evidence that our countrymen of that day were not idle spectators of the great and successful effort made by America for its independence. Irishmen took their part in the noble struggle, and embarked in it with their whole soul. Social enjoyments were not permitted to interfere with the great work, to the

accomplishing of which they had joined in pledging "their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor." When heart and hand and blood were required in the cause of liberty, they contributed their share most cheerfully; and when the cause had triumphed, and they rested from their labor, one of the first acts of the Society, in resuming its meetings and intercourse, was to congratulate each other on the success which had attended their efforts.

On the night of the first meeting after the war, the President, Mr. William Mackay, delivered a short address, in which he congratulates his brethren on the "joyful occasion" (as he expresses it) "of meeting again after nearly ten years' absence, occasioned by a dreadful and ruinous war—on having conquered one of the greatest nations on the globe, so far as to have peace and independence;" and concludes in these words: "May our friends, countrymen in Ireland, behave like the brave Americans, till they recover their liberties." Such were the feelings under which the members of this Society resumed their meetings on the close of the war of the Revolution.

It would be a most grateful task to lay before you, the particular part taken by Irishmen in this country, in the great drama performed on freedom's stage, in those days in which every man, who had a soul worth saving, was an actor. The part taken by any of the members of this Society, is not matter of record on our books; nor indeed should we expect that it would be. True merit is never its own trumpeter, and as they fought for the common cause, and received the reward of their valor in common with native citizens, they would not be disposed to make any particular note of how *much* they contributed to the promotion of liberty.

Some things, however, we do know, which are worth noticing. We do know that the leading spirits of those days, who were deputed to set the machinery of the new government in motion, knew of their own knowledge, and saw with their own eyes, that Irishmen were entitled to be constitutionally adopted as free citizens. They were so adopted; and thus their merits and services were honorably acknowledged and rewarded. We know also that the prayer of President Mackay's address, "May our friends, countrymen in Ireland, behave like the brave Americans, till they recover their liberties," was not unheard. The spark elicited from the first flint and steel, that came in collision on

Bunker Hill, kindled a fire that beamed across the Atlantic. It gleamed on Ireland, and by its light her patriots saw clearly, that their tyrant rulers were not invincible; that which at first was but a *light*, became a warmth—a heat—and found fuel of the right kind so abundant in the breasts of Irishmen, that ignition was the natural consequence. The fire became a flame, which for a time threatened the destruction of English rule in that country, as well as this; but, by the explosion of 1798, hopes that had been raised high, were for a time prostrated.

My friends, I have somewhat accidentally carried myself and your attention across the Atlantic; let us remain there for a moment. Let us invoke the aid of memory, to waft us over the dim path of by-gone years, to the home of our forefathers, and the scenes in which we ourselves first inhaled the breath of heaven. Let her place us once more amongst the green hills that delighted the first visions of our infancy, and amongst the joyful playmates with whom we first caroled on the lawn. Let her bring before us the time when we were as light-hearted and free, as the lark that soared over our heads, or the thrush and the linnet that joined our song from the neighboring hedge. Let her place us at the parental hearth, where, *seemingly*, we may be passing the long winter night in thoughtless indolence, but where, in reality, we were unconsciously inhaling the very spirit of Liberty. Let her bring up the time when stories of the American war were told round by the seniors; or tear-stirring songs, founded on incidents in the rebellion of 1798, were sung by the juniors of the family. Let us there remain, and refresh ourselves with recollections of the days of our youth.

With the mind filled with such recollections, we can easily realize that the prayer of President Mackay, in 1784, was not uttered in vain. What—can you tell me—tended more to promote the organization of the Society of United Irishmen, than the success which attended the revolt in America? That success, and the rational use which was made of it, kindled hopes in the bosoms of Irishmen, which to have realized, they were willing to do as Americans had done,—risk their lives, their fortunes, and their honor on the cast. They did so. By the aid of memory, we can even now see them quit the labor of the spring half completed, and, reversing the order of the times foretold of in the sacred book, turn their pruning-hooks into spears, and the hay-fork and scythe into weapons of war. Thus

armed, and their hat adorned with a cockade of nature's own green and white, supplied from the hawthorn hedge, we can see them muster in tens, in twenties, in fifties, in hundreds, and in thousands ; and, with the same spirit which actuated those who took possession of the heights of Bunker, on the 16th of June, march to meet, in open fight, the mercenary soldiers of their oppressors. To some of us, memory can show the very conflict, and the field made gory by the blood of some of the noblest sons of Ireland, and the boldest of England. To others of us, then too young to take a part, she can renew the distant roar of the cannon—the breathless anxiety of women and old men, for the news from the battle—the exciting hopes of victory—the trembling dread of defeat—the whisper on the wings of the wind that defeat has ensued—the appalling annunciation that there is jealousy, if not treason in the camp—the flight of the discomfited—the approach of the victor, with a torch in one hand, and a rope in the other. We can even see the patriot's dwelling in flames, and reduced to ashes, and his wife and little ones, if spared, sent adrift on the world—the patriot himself, if haply escaped from the field of battle, suspended like a dog, at the corner of the street ; and, as if that was not enough, the next hour, his head stuck upon a halbert, and lashed up for exhibition, on a lamp post. All this we can see, and much more ; much to weep over, and much that, as Irishmen, we might exult in ; but, alas ! too much, over which we will permit the veil of time to remain undisturbed.

As freemen ourselves, we must regret the failure of the struggle then made, in the trust, that, had it been successful, a rational use would have been made of the liberty sought for ; but, let us now hope, that the already fertile fields of our native country may never again be fattened with the blood of her sons, shed in an intestine war. Let the strife hereafter be a mental one. Let knowledge and intelligence be disseminated universally. Let the school-master be the drill-sergeant, under whose training *all* shall be instructed in the duties, the privileges, and the rights of freemen ; and then we may expect to see ranks of "United Irishmen" that would be invincible—before whom no despot could stand, and over whom political demagogues could exercise no influence. Ireland, with the possession of general intelligence spread amongst all classes, (as we hope is now in progress of attainment,) would be a spot as ungenial to tyrants, as her soil

is said to be to toads and reptiles. Let us imitate President Mackay, in uttering a prayer for our native country, and let it be, in *part*, in his words: "May our countrymen in Ireland behave like the wise citizens of our adopted city and commonwealth, in procuring education for all her children, and thus make sure of *obtaining* the liberties, which Americans make sure of perpetuating."

I will now leave this digression, and ask you to return with me, for a few minutes, to the Society's records. Before we made the trip to the other side of the water, I had got as far as 1784, and now, to reach the subject next to be noticed, must, in military phrase, countermarch to 1772. In that year, on the 11th of February, I find, that amongst others, John Beane was admitted a member of this Society, and from that time forward, there are but few meetings on record, in which his name does not stand, as being present, and paying his regular contribution. On the 17th of March, 1796, he was elected Secretary, and from that time, till 1821, was annually re-elected, without any intermission. During this period, (twenty-six years,) the books have an appearance of neatness and good taste, much superior to any thing of a prior date. In 1819, an assistant secretary was chosen, but Mr. Beane was still relied on as the principal. In 1821, he declined re-election, received a vote of thanks for his excellent services, and was afterwards held and considered an honorary member. Mr. Beane lived, and was amongst us till very lately; in 1834, his name is mentioned on our books, thus showing him to have been connected with the Society *sixty-two years*, nearly two-thirds the whole period of its existence. He and the Society were mutually proud of the connection which the Ruler of all things permitted to be continued so long; and as there are many who now hear me, who enjoyed a personal intimacy with the good old man, it has been thought that the knowledge of the time of the commencement of his connection with the institution would be acceptable.

In 1809, an act of incorporation was granted by the Legislature to this Society; a circumstance which gave the most solemn sanction to all the past doings of the institution, and rendered to its financial matters afterwards a degree of solidity and permanence not otherwise attainable. From that time the number of members seem to have increased more rapidly than at any former period; a fact very gratifying, so long as our meetings

are for the legitimate purposes for which the institution was founded.

After this time, there is little on the books that would be worth your notice now. One hundred years hence, something may be gathered out of this portion of the records that will interest those who then fill our places ; but, things in which any of us have acted a part, cannot be called matters of antiquity, nor could I hope to make their repetition here interesting. I will therefore not follow our records any farther, but will return to a subject noticed in the early part of this Address.

You may recollect, that in noticing the first rules and orders of this Society, as adopted in 1737, I said the eighth article thereof might be again referred to in the course of these remarks ; and I rejoice that the subject of it can be noticed here, and now, under circumstances so much improved since the time that article was written.

The founders of this Society were Protestants ; and though we find them to have been fully imbued with the spirit of active charity and benevolence, yet the bigotry and intolerance of the age had its tyrant hold upon them. Under these blighting influences, they make it one of the original rules and orders (Art. 8) that all the officers must be Protestants ; showing that the unhappy spirit left in Ireland at the end of the wars of King James and his son-in-law, in the preceding century, had found its way to this side of the Atlantic, and intruded itself into the most holy of the works of Irishmen. We must have charity enough, however, to charge this to the spirit of the times, and not to the individuals who commenced an institution that we take pride in helping to perpetuate. I cannot find any formal revocation of this order ; but, under date of 1764, a revised copy of the rules and orders is on record, and in the article which corresponds with this reprehensible one, no such qualification is required, though all others mentioned in the first are copied, verbatim, in the last. They must, therefore, at this time, have seen the impropriety of that stipulation in the article in question.

If a Catholic stood now in the place I have the honor of occupying, it is most likely he would not be disposed to follow this subject any farther. Having stated the fact as found on record, he might conclude that he had done his duty, and leave those acquainted with the conduct of the Society for the last quarter of a century, to draw their own inferences. He might be disposed

to think that from his mouth "comparisons might be odious." I feel no such delicacy; I feel proud, as all of you must do, at the spirit of toleration which pervades the present age, and that acts of intolerance and sectarian tyranny are becoming matters of history much more than of daily practice.

The human mind is prone to justify itself in acts of retaliation. It comes much more natural to some to return evil for evil, than to adopt the Christian maxim and return "good for evil." When men have had their rights invaded, they sometimes think it an apology for themselves, in committing a like transgression. Whether the founders of this Society were under any such influence when they adopted the eighth article, I know not; but there *are* inquiries which may be made, and to which an answer can be obtained.

Of late years, Catholics have been largely in the majority in this Society, and of course have had the control of the management of its affairs. How have they conducted under this change of circumstances? Have they proposed or passed any laws that none but themselves should have the direction of its affairs, or be eligible to office therein? No; no such thing. Have they in any way withheld the sympathy or assistance of the Society from a Protestant applicant, because he was such? No such instance is known of. Have they in *practice* excluded their Protestant brethren from honor and office amongst them, though no rule or order is made to that effect? Let the history of the Society for the last twenty-five years answer the question. In the persons who have had the honor to preside over you during the last twenty-five years, ten have been Protestants, and five have been Catholics. The ten Protestants filled the chair twenty years, and the five Catholics five years. Yet, during all this time, it is believed that a majority at all meetings have been of the Catholic persuasion.

The time has been, when we almost supposed it dangerous to speak of Catholic and Protestant at the same time; but, thank God, those days are gone by. A better era has arrived. A difference in religious opinion amongst the *intelligent* of our countrymen, is now no barrier to private or social intercourse; nor is confidence withheld, though we do not worship at the same altar. We all profess to be Christians; we all follow, at however humble a distance, the same great Leader, whose first great principle is Charity. We belong to a Society organized



and perpetuated for purposes of charity; and he must be an unprofitable member, either of our Society or of a Church, under any name you please, Catholic or Protestant, who presumes to hold his brother inferior to himself, because he sees fit to worship his God in a manner the other has never been taught to—I say *taught* to; for if you make an examination, you will not find one in a hundred of us who has chosen even a form of religion for himself. We follow that of our fathers, and we are right in doing so in the first place. If our own mind undergoes a conviction that the creed we have been taught to believe in is *not* the best, then let us, like men and freemen, change to any that we may conscientiously think better. Till then, let each be honored in following the creed of his father, and the religion which he nursed, as it were, from the breasts of his mother.

Having thus imperfectly disposed of such subjects as seemed to present themselves from the records and history of our Society, I hope to be indulged, whilst your time is further occupied, in noticing some which are interesting to us as Irishmen.

We will now take a glance at the situation the members of this Society find themselves in, on their first arrival in this country; and this may lead us to notice the duties they owe to themselves, and to the community in which they take up a residence, and of which they become a part.

There are some situations in life, which, I believe, cannot be described. They must be felt and experienced, to be understood. Such is that of a stranger, landing on a foreign shore, friendless, and nearly penniless. What thoughts fill the mind; what hopes, what anxieties! None can tell so truly, that those who never felt could understand; but, those who have experienced, can well recollect their own feelings. Many of us, by memory's eye, can see the picture distinctly, and, as a subject set strongly in contrast with succeeding times, can contemplate it now, with pleasure and with pride.

I think it will not be denied, that many foreigners, on their first arrival in this country, feel very much disappointed; various causes having combined to make them sketch out, at home, a picture of America in their "mind's eye," which they find to be any thing but a correct likeness, when things are compared face to face. Rich as this country is in resources, and all-bountiful as she is in remunerating the working-man, such riches and bounty are comparatively nothing to what they are said to be, in the

exaggerated and wicked statements that are sometimes circulated on the other side of the water. The anecdote of the stranger, who, on landing, refused to *stoop* for a single dollar which lay in his way, because, he said, there were handfuls of them a little further along, is too truly illustrative of the feeling with which many arrive on these shores. Many, however, come with other views; they come with habits inured to the closest industry, and with their minds made up to use those habits to the best advantage. These are the very salt of the earth; they are a blessing to themselves, and a rich acquisition to the land of their adoption. They are content if they get employment, and only complain of one thing.

A complaint is somewhat general, on the part of Irishmen, that they are met with an appearance of suspicion and jealousy, which they did not expect; a circumstance which must disturb the peace of sensitive and honorable minds; but which would not annoy them so much if they could only see a good reason by which to account for it. For part of this dry reception, good reasons can be given, but some of it must be placed under the head of prejudice.

Part of the cause of this complaint on the one hand, and of the shyness and jealousy on the other, is to be found in the nature of man all over the world. In all states, from the most civilized to the least so, a feeling of self-importance exists, which does for each very well at home, but is rather an unprofitable article of exportation. When this feeling is brought into contact or collision, as is the case when the natives of any country are visited by foreign emigrants, that state of things is produced which is annoying and vexatious to both, but which is, and always must be, most troublesome to the weaker party. This fact is not known to our countrymen when they leave home. They have always looked upon our "own dear country" as the very pearl of perfection; and all its sons—and daughters too, I had almost said—as the very best fellows in the world. Nothing wrong but the government.

Now this is all very well, and I will be one of the last who would try to *argue* my countrymen into any other belief: but here is the mischief; when we come here, we meet with a people who entertain very similar views of themselves, and with this addition, they find no fault with their form of government, whatever they may say of its administration. Hence, the very

same feeling which makes foreigners complain of a prejudice, existing against them, is a fair apology, in part, for that shyness and apparent suspicious manner, with which they think they are met on their first arrival.

Though the encountering of this prejudice, which seems sometimes, to be leveled more against Irishmen than any other class of foreigners, is a great annoyance to many; yet, on mature reflection, we cannot say, that there is not good ground for it, *besides* the natural one just mentioned. Amongst the countless number, who arrive yearly on these shores, there are too many to whom the language of the poet may be truly applied; they are patriots for once, because

“They left their country, for their country's good.”

Too many there are, who were the very scum of society at home, and who will be a dead weight, if not a nuisance, in any place in which they may make their abode.

Such visitants coming year after year into any civilized community, are sufficient to make all strangers be watched, till their individual character is found out; and though this “searching operation” is very annoying to the sensitive, yet it is as necessary as that by which the farmer winnows the chaff from the wheat. It must be done; and the worthy amongst us may rejoice, that acquaintance and knowledge of individual character, is all that is necessary to place such on an equal footing with the natives amongst whom we dwell and associate.

For this generous and just treatment on the part of America, after acquaintance is formed, Ireland, through her sons, makes ample payment by their industry, enterprise, and talents.

We are all willing to work, and some of us at a species of labor with which a lazy man will avoid cultivating any acquaintance. Wherever the spirit of improvement is found laying its plans, there the head and the hand of the Irishman are found executing them. If the forest is to be cleared, his arm wields the axe. If hills are to be reduced, valleys elevated, mountains or rivers tunneled, whose hands are depended on to perform the laborious toil? If, in the quaint language of one of these laborers, the “globe is to be new modeled,” that portion of it at least known as the western hemisphere, will it be done by the native, or by the foreign inhabitant? But, though a condition of

labor is that of Irishmen generally in New England, and though it is one they are neither ashamed or afraid of, yet, such is not the condition of all our brethren, who reside in, and become citizens of these United States. In other States, we find them in professions and employments where *intellect* is the material, (if I may so express it,) to work upon—in the merchant's counting-room—at the bar—in the pulpit—in the practice of the healing art—on the bench—in Congress, even at the Senate board of the United States. In all these different situations and places do we find Irishmen, and in all, doing themselves credit, and conferring the highest possible benefits on their adopted country.

One of the first *duties* we owe to ourselves and to the public, is to live upon our own resources; to be, like the country of our adoption, INDEPENDENT, and to feel and to live, as if we knew we were so, as far as reason and the nature of things permit. Absolute independence, I do not of course mean; such a state is neither attainable nor desirable. The millionaire, with his untold gold, depends as much on the baker for his daily loaf, as that baker does on his customer for the shilling that pays for it; we must live by and for each other. Still, there is a degree of comparative independence so necessary in the present organization of society, that he who does not possess it, can never be a free man in any country.

Now, I hold that this state of comparative independence, is within the reach of every Irishman who comes amongst us, who is of sound body and mind. That circumstance or state of things, which enables us to give something valuable to others in exchange for that which we receive from them, and which is valuable to us, is the state of comparative independence; and, to qualify us for admission into this state, Nature has made ample provision. She has given us strength to labor, and freedom of limb and person. Exercising these natural gifts, every man can do something that is valuable to some other man; and by judiciously using the compensation thus earned, we can put ourselves in possession of all the necessaries of life to begin with; and a prudent economy and living *within* our means, will enable us in time to command the comforts and elegancies with which this country abounds. Possessing and enjoying rationally this comparative independence, we have a natural wealth, which, so long as we have health, no vicissitude can remove or take away.

But, this "natural wealth," like that which is more tangible,

may be squandered—it may be spent for a useless, or to a bad purpose. And whether we labor to the extent of nature's ability at "sawing the wind," or, at a useful and profitable employment, and then dissipate our earnings, makes no difference in the end; a man will become independent, or rather absolutely *dependent*, as soon by the latter as by the former course. The first may be called idiotcy; the last is wickedness.

The very worst form of this species of wickedness, is intemperance. In making a few remarks on this subject, I would beg to assure you that it is not my purpose to read you a "temperance lecture;" but, knowing the fatal effects of intemperance, on the degree of necessary independence I have been speaking of, I cannot permit the occasion to pass, without saying a few words upon it. Probably few of us practice or profess *total* abstinence, though I have no doubt, if we did so, we should be the gainers; but, if each and all of us would give our countenance and aid to the praiseworthy attempt recently commenced, and now in successful operation in this city, amongst our countrymen, by cutting off the use of "spirituous liquors," we should do more real good to Erin's sons here, particularly new comers, than could possibly be done in any other way.

I have called intemperance the worst form in which our natural wealth can be squandered. The worst, because it not only swallows up the coin produced at nature's own mint, but it ruins the machinery that might produce more, and mixes the pure metal with an alloy that entirely changes its character. The pure gold is converted into the most filthy dross, and the die copied in God's own image, is bruised, defaced, deformed, and ruined.

Though I hope I do not speak to any such in this assembly, yet, certain it is, there have been many, too many intemperate Irishmen in this community; and as certain is it, that nothing so much retards their advance to independence in this country. Beginning as we all do, on moderate earnings, a small sum taken off for whiskey, leaves little to procure the necessaries of life. The consequence is, that a system of low, penurious living, has to be adopted, alike discreditable and debasing. Habitations, having neither comfort nor convenience, are taken up with; and the whole habits of the man settle him into a quagmire, from which nothing short of a miracle can extricate him. No man can stand still. All must advance or retrograde. The natural

motion of one caught in the slough of intemperance, only sinks him deeper and deeper in the mire. To-day he may feel safe, though he has indulged but little ; to-morrow he may feel equally safe, under the same circumstances ; the next day, and the next, and the next again, produce nothing very alarming ; yet each is adding its mite towards the weight destined to crush the unhappy individual to the earth—to sink him in a gulf, from which there is no escape.

If men would permit themselves for a moment to reflect, and compare the results arising from the labor of those who do, and those who do not indulge in the use of spirituous drink, they would not hesitate long on which of the sides to rank themselves. They only need to compare—they only need to place the picture before their own eyes, with their own hands, and it will hardly require a second look, to convince a man of sound mind, which he should select as a model for his own life.

The man who earns his dollar, or his two dollars a day, and spends regularly a fourpence or a ninepence therefrom, for spirituous drink, makes an inroad on his income, which he would resist most strenuously, were it attempted by his employer. It may be he can spare it—it may be he has enough left, to procure the necessaries of life without it. Grant that he has ; but, how much better would it be, if he laid away this ninepence in an accumulating fund till the end of the year. Trifling and insignificant as it is, one year's collection of this kind, might be the foundation stone on which he could erect his independence for life. Forty or fifty dollars to a man who has no more, is an important sum ; it is a sum which, if well invested, will assist the owner's industry not a little. I could point out to you individuals, who, many years ago, commenced business for themselves, on sums no larger, and to whom that capital has been like the widow's cruise of oil ; it has never been exhausted ; and large and creditable business has grown out of it. Had that sum been spent daily for grog, the owners might, to this day, have been dependent on others, and old age found them candidates for charity, if, indeed, as daily spirit drinkers, they could ever have reached an old age.

The waste of money occasioned by daily tipping, is to be deplored in every light we view it in. It is tapping the vine in the stock ; drawing to waste the sap and nourishment, which, if permitted to rise and spread through the branches, would pro-

duce a foliage, a fruit, delightful to contemplate, a harvest rich and bountiful, an *independence* to the owner, and a blessing to society. Let the stock of the vine be guarded—let the roots be nourished—the fruit will come abundantly, and the tree will attain a strength which the blasts of winter cannot injure or affect. By tapping the trunk, you not only kill the fruit, and destroy the foliage, but the naked, wasting branches, are seen to crumble, and fall to the ground one after another. The breeze of heaven which fanned and invigorated, when the stock was sound, is now the messenger of destruction; and, after demolishing branch after branch, and limb after limb, finally prostrates the whole tree, a mingled heap of ruins. The lord of the forest falls—is prostrate—is an incumbrance, a nuisance on the grounds that he formerly adorned.

What are the POLITICAL duties that Irishmen owe to themselves, and to this community? They are few, plain, easily understood, yet very important. I will, in as brief a manner as possible, submit my own views on the subject, after having noticed some opinions which prevail amongst certain citizens.

It is very erroneously held by some would-be politicians here, that Irishmen are a kind of political intruders, wherever they present themselves, at the ballot-box, under any circumstances; that being born and brought up under a monarchical government, they never can feel interested in, or be good supporters of a republican one; that, as this is not the land of their birth, it cannot be that of their affections; that, though they are very convenient and necessary, as “hewers of wood, and drawers of water,” yet it is the madness of folly, to ever permit one of them to become a free man. Some legislators amongst ourselves have exposed their own limited capacity, and the natural tendency that small minds have towards tyrannical measures, by obtaining leave to report on the expediency of altering the naturalization laws, so as to prevent Irishmen from becoming free citizens. Such attempts, however, have as yet met with their merited fate, and will never fare better in the halls of American legislation, until such puny minds are much more numerous than they are at present. The delusion, too, has lately been carried so far, in a neighboring city, that a party or association was got up, called, I think, “The Native American Democrats,” the very object and wish of all its members, whether as individuals, or as a party, being, to disfranchise all foreigners,

and render them incompetent hereafter to exercise any of the rights or privileges of freemen in this country. To such legislators and "native democrats" it is not necessary to say much; their numbers are small—their views are small—and their success will be small. There is no need of foreigners by birth to take any trouble, or feel any uneasiness about it. The proposition is so preposterous, and the object is so unworthy of a free country, that there is no great danger that liberal minded, or enlightened men, will take any part in promoting it.

Were it necessary to answer these our enemies, (for I cannot call the man by a milder term, who would rob me of the use of my natural political rights,) I would premise by saying, that I am not—have never been—and will never be, the eulogist or flatterer of Irishmen, or the champion to break a lance with any, and every body, who should say that we were any thing else than immaculate. I know we have our faults; I believe we have some faults that are, in a measure, peculiar to us as a nation; but I believe, also, we have some little virtues, that may pass under the same denomination. I believe we are no better as a nation, taken all in all, than the inhabitants of many other countries in the civilized world; but I believe there are *none* under *similar circumstances*, much better. Believing and confessing so much generally, I would then point to some charges against us, that are not true—which have not facts to support them. I would say, that though we were born, and brought up under a monarchical government, our *love* for that government is not so great as to be proverbial; therefore, that circumstance does not prove, as a foregone conclusion, that we cannot feel interested in, or ever be supporters of a good republican government. I would say, that though this is not the land of our birth, and though Irishmen would not if they could, and could not if they would, cease to love, and recollect the land in which they first gazed on the light of heaven; yet it does not follow, that they cannot love this. Here we are, by our own choice, by a choice made by most of us at years of discretion, and after due deliberation—a choice never repented of by any of us who remain; for the discontented can generally find some means of getting back: moreover, the most tender ties of humanity bind us to America. It is the native country of our children, as well as the adopted one of ourselves. Shall *we* be suspected of being capable of turning our hand against a land towards which such are our



relations ! The very idea must come from a source as impure, as it is blind and ignorant. Shall the father of a family of native Americans be told, that there is reason to fear he may betray the interests of the country which his children claim as theirs, and in which he hopes to see them assist in perpetuating institutions, sacred to the cause of liberty ! The imputation is foul, and betrays a want of knowledge of human nature, unpardonable in any man who undertakes to dictate to, or legislate for the public. I would say, further, that though many of us are "hewers of wood, and drawers of water," and though we are willing to be so, under certain conditions, yet we, in a measure, coincide with the views of the ancient lawgiver, who forbade that the "ox should be muzzled, which treadeth out the corn;" and, in a community like this, where *every* man has, in some way or other, to hew his own wood, and to draw his own water, we think it comes with an ill grace, to tell a fellow-laborer, who assists by *choice* in tilling this field, that he ought to have fewer privileges than he who dropped into it by chance. Much more might be said, but I will not take up your time further.

But, though foreigners have nothing to apprehend, it is not the less imperative on them as a duty, to use great moderation and discretion in whatever part they may take in the politics of the country.

When qualified according to the laws of the land, let each use his right, both of opinion and of action, with all firmness and independence; but, whilst he avoids the slime-pit of the truckling slave, who votes as his patron or assumed political master may dictate, let him also shun the course of the noisy, partisan demagogue, who, when having formed an opinion as he thinks of the "true blue" kind, attacks all he meets, in season or out of season, to convert them into a belief of his own political creed.

That Irishmen should ever be considered as intruders, when exercising their right of suffrage after being duly naturalized, is a proposition never to be entertained for a moment. Our right is perfect; not only legal, but just, and in accordance with the true principles of the rights of man and republican government. And, if ever, in this country, the naturalization laws should be abrogated or so altered, as to impose a much longer preliminary residence, as a necessary qualification, such abrogation or alteration will be at the expense of the removal of an important underpinning, from the corner-stone on which rests liberty's

temple, and with a prospect close in view, that republican government is more a thing in name than in practice.

There are some good republicans, however, who talk with honest patriotism on this subject, and whose opinions are to be respected. Circumstances have happened, which have created a fear in the minds of such, that the time might come, when the purity of election might be contaminated by foreigners, and that nothing but more restrictive laws would prevent disastrous consequences to the institutions of the country. I agree with such, that, in some places, alarming circumstances have happened, and may happen again; but, I by no means agree with such, as to the cause, or as to the usefulness of the remedy which they point out.

They say, that hosts of very ignorant Irishmen have become voters, and thereby been placed on the same elevation, at elections, with the most enlightened free-born citizens. True—there is no doubt of it. They say, a very ignorant man can never be a good freeman, nor exercise the elective franchise by his own judgment; that he will always be the tool of some other! True—that is granted also. They say that as if he is so, he is also apathetic on political subjects, if left to himself. Any man must of necessity be in a measure intelligent, before he takes interest in, or troubles himself much about politics. I hold that any foreigner who will, of his own volition—free, unadvised and unrestrained—take all the preliminary trouble and expense *now* required by law to obtain naturalization, shows, by the very act, that he is sufficiently intelligent to be a brother in the family of freemen.

A man, ignorant as some Irishmen are said to be, cares not a straw who rules, or what principle governs; and, if left to himself, would never take the necessary trouble to qualify him to give a vote; but the native partisan, who starts on the principle that “all is fair in politics,” sees that *he* can use the stranger to his own advantage. He ingratiates himself into his favor, sometimes, by appeals to the lowest passions of the lowest of his race; sometimes, by appeals to feelings, which, when properly exercised, are an honor to the highest of mankind. Having secured the ear of his victim, he soon convinces him that it is a wonderful great thing to be a free man,—that he must take measures instantly to become such,—that the laws are altogether too strict,—that it is a shame to require such a fine fellow to live five

years in any country, particularly a *free* country, before he can vote; and that he, kind friend as he is, will assist him to jump through the whole of it. The bargain is closed, the assistance is accepted, and the only condition required is, "*just vote as I tell you.*" The thing is done, the laws of the country are trampled on, the resident of a few months is sworn by his new acquaintance to be one of five years, the money is advanced to pay the court-fee with, and thus a man who would never, of his own will and desire, have taken the trouble, or, on any account, been at the expense required to obtain naturalization, is made a tool, a most vile instrument, and for a most wicked purpose. Thus, the purity of election is violated. The case supposed as that of one, may be that of thousands; and thereby the election returns may be converted into a list of names that could not be read or written by the persons who brought about the result. This is a great, a frightful evil; a state of things deeply to be deplored by every freeman; and a state of things which, I will venture to assert, is as much lamented by intelligent Irishmen in the United States, as it can be by any class of native citizens. But the fault of all this, I say, is *not* with the ignorant tool who knows no better than to permit himself to be so used; it is with the corrupt, mean, wicked partisan, who violates, and procures to be violated, the best laws of his country,—breaks down the very fence that surrounds and protects the garden of her constitution,—and, for some mercenary purpose, pollutes the very temple of liberty:

Gentlemen say, to cure this evil, alter or abrogate your naturalization laws. I say, if law will cure, alter the *criminal* law. Make it felony—punish, as you would for high treason, the man, whether originally a native or a foreigner, who lends his aid, or who gives his money or his advice to assist or induce any stranger to vote at our elections, until he has fulfilled, to the last letter, all the requirements of the law. Let the preventive laws begin here, and if they catch any, they will only be the guilty; but, if you abrogate the naturalization laws, you wrong the innocent, punish those who never offended, and inflict a wound upon the reputation of republican government, that never can be closed or healed up. Instead of a government founded upon the rights of man, and supported by men who know their own, and respect the rights of others, you have a government tyrannizing over those rights, and trampling under foot the dearest privilege of freemen.

But, as I have already said, we have nothing to fear. Let foreigners do their duty in political matters—and *nothing more* than their duty—and the laws of the country will not very soon be altered to their prejudice. Let each, who of himself desires to possess and exercise the privileges of a freeman, take, without delay, the necessary measures to qualify himself as such; and, once having the right, let him use it like a freeman—use it as owing no accountability to any power on earth. And, whilst you would spurn political dictation from others, avoid imposing such dictation on any one. Those who do not desire to possess or exercise the right of voting for their rulers, ought never to be advised to trouble themselves about it; they should be left to themselves. In this case, the desire to possess and the fitness to use, generally go together. Let no outward influence be practiced to induce to the possession, when the ability or desire to use, does not previously exist. Of those who would make a *tool* of the individual who cannot of necessity judge for himself, nothing more need be said.

The situation of a man quitting his native country and assuming the obligations of a citizen in another, may not inaptly be compared to that of one leaving the parental fireside, and assuming the bonds and responsibilities of matrimony. Though the latter must be considered the stronger, as well as the more endearing tie; yet the claims of the former to our love and gratitude, are nothing diminished. They only yield in importance, when compared with the latter. In every other view, they remain unimpaired. So with Irishmen here; let them never forget the love due to their parent land, but let that to the land of their choice stand paramount. It is a goodly land, and its institutions are the pole-star and the hope of Republicans all over the world. Long may it deserve and elicit such prayer and encomiums as that contained in the journal of one of our talented countrymen, who exclaims: "Honor to the country which offers to the stranger, on equal terms, free participation in all she holds dearest. Hallowed be the institutions that open to talent a free field, and where honest ambition knows no bound except that of equal laws."

My friends, love of country is a virtue—it is almost a religious principle. In reading the fifth commandment of the decalogue, I believe an alteration may be made without any impiety. "Honor

thy father and thy mother, and *the land of thy birth*; that thy days may be long and happy in the land of thy choice."

Let us hope—let us pray—that peace and amity may remain forever between the governments of our native and our adopted country. But if, in the vicissitudes of human affairs, other relations should grow up, let us be ready, with our lives, our fortunes, and our honor, to protect and defend the land we live in. To the Eagle of America, let us verify the motto of our Society: "*Fostered under thy wings, we will die in thy defence.*"

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