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ADDRESS

DELIVERED

THE PHILODEMIC SOCIETY,

THE ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT

OF

GEORGETOWN COLLEGE, D. C.

JULY 25, 1848,

BY BENJAMIN E. GREEN, ESQ.,

OF WASHINGTON, D. C.

TO WHICH IS APPENDED

A CATALOGUE OF THE MEMBERS

OF THE

PHILODEMIC SOCIETY.

WASHINGTON.

J. AND G. S. GIBSON, PRINTERS.

1848.



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ADDRESS

BEFORE

THE PHILODEMIC SOCIETY,

AT

THE ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT OF GEORGETOWN COLLEGE, D. C.,

JULY 25, 1848,

BY BENJAMIN E. GREEN, ESQ.,

OF WASHINGTON, D. C.

26-6

TO WHICH IS APPENDED

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PHILODEMIC SOCIETY.



WASHINGTON :

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1842

ANNUAL MEETING, 1848.

At the annual meeting of the Philodemic Society of Georgetown College, D. C., held on the 25th of July, 1848, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted :

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society are due, and hereby tendered, to Benjamin E. Green, esq., no less for the interest he has manifested in its welfare, than for his able and eloquent Address of to-day.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to request a copy of Mr. Green's Address for publication.

The following gentlemen were appointed as the committee of publication, viz :

DR. GRAFTON TYLER,
J. CARROLL BRENT,
DR. FRANCIS M. GUNNELL, } *Com. of Publication.*

WASHINGTON, July 26th, 1848.

SIR: In pursuance of a resolution passed at the annual meeting of the Philodemic Society, appointing us a committee to request a copy of the interesting Address delivered by you at the Annual Commencement of Georgetown College on yesterday for publication, we have great pleasure in communicating their wishes.

We remain, with great respect, your obedient faithful servants,

GRAFTON TYLER,
FRANCIS M. GUNNELL,
JOHN CARROLL BRENT, } *Committee.*

BENJAMIN E. GREEN, esq., *present.*

WASHINGTON, July 28th, 1848.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 26th instant, and send herewith, as requested, a copy of my Address.

In doing so, permit me to express my earnest wishes for the continued prosperity of the Philodemic Society, of which I was so long an active member.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJAMIN E. GREEN.

To MESSRS. GRAFTON TYLER,
F. M. GUNNELL,
JOHN CARROLL BRENT,
Committee of Philodemic Society.

ADDRESS.

GENTLEMEN OF THE PHILODEMIC SOCIETY :

Truly do time and distance lend enchantment to the associations connected with our college life, hallowing the memory of the venerated preceptors, who directed, and loved companions, who shared, our studies. The lapse of years teaching the *man* the value and real kindness of those necessary restraints of discipline, which to the *youth* frequently appear harsh and unreasonable, we look back with filial affection to those, who with patient zeal devoted themselves to our improvement in knowledge and virtue. And the daily experience of after-life, contrasting its sordid struggles with the more noble and generous emulation of a contest for academical distinction, grapples to the soul with hooks of steel the friends of our "dear school-boy days." Blunted unto goodness is his heart that does not swell with tender emotion at every recollection of the tranquil days passed, or companionship enjoyed, in the classic bosom of his "Alma Mater."

Gentlemen, in the discharge of the duty which your partiality has assigned to me this day, I find myself again within this well known hall. A thousand pleasing reminiscences crowd upon me. They carry me back to the hour when last I stood here, with bright and happy anticipations of success in life, tempered into sober sadness at parting from those associates whom youth and youth's affections bound to me, and whose many acts of kindness time has only served to graven deeper on my memory. I would fain dwell upon this theme. I would speak of, and linger over, the past. But, although this scene is, in its general features, to me familiar as a household word, yet—when I look more closely to the upturned faces below me, and scan the row of benches beside me, where in former years was my own accustomed seat—I am reminded that few, if any, remain of those, who made part of the occurrences to which I would allude, or could enter with full sympathy into the feelings which now rise in my own breast. Those, who occupied with me the seats you now fill, are scattered abroad. Many of them, these places which knew them, and bore witness to their budding worth, shall know no more. You, gentlemen, did not know them; and though there is a sympathy, which binds together, like nurselings of the same breast, those who have drawn, even at distant intervals, from the same fountains of learning, yet at this moment I could not expect to carry your attention back with me to the past. You are about to leave this spot: some to enter into the busy strife on the great theatre of the world; some to enjoy for a while the calmer and more secure delights of a reunion with the domestic circle. Your thoughts are turned eagerly forward to the hour

of meeting with the loved ones at home, or to the long career of honorable and successful exertion, which you have marked out for yourselves in the future. I shall find it easier to turn my thoughts into the same onward channel with yours, than to enlist your feelings in the retrospect now forced on my own mind. Contenting myself, therefore, with a brief indulgence of the pleasant souvenirs connected with my own sojourn within the walls of Old Georgetown College, I invite your attention to that outer world, in which the object of your stay here has been to qualify you the better to achieve the honorable distinction that awaits on a life well spent.

In that connection, I may congratulate you, gentlemen, on the training you have here received, and the advantages you have enjoyed for the acquisition of knowledge. The quiet seclusion of these walls has afforded you the opportunity, free from interruption by the world's exciting pleasures, to store your minds with all the treasures of learning; and whatever question might arise on particular articles of religious faith, there can be none as to the value of that moral instruction, which makes a prominent feature of the discipline of this institution.

I may also congratulate you on the æra of the world's history, at which you enter upon life. You come upon its stage in an age of improvement; at a time when science, unexhausted by the achievements, which have annihilated time and space and made the lightning of heaven the servant and messenger of man, is each day adding by new discoveries to his comfort and well-being, and to the honor of his Creator. You go forth from your seclusion here at a time, when great advances have been, and are still being, made in every species of improvement, moral, scientific, social, and political; yet at a moment, pregnant with great revolutions abroad and with events of scarce less importance at home. In the direction of the latter, in controlling their results, for good or evil, you will be called on to take your part; and, in so doing, will have occasion for the exercise of the talents you have here cultivated, guided to their fitting and proper aim by the precepts of morality and virtue, which have formed part of your education.

More especially, gentlemen, may I congratulate you that this is the land of your birth and the theatre of your future exertions. Here nature with bounteous hand has lavished her choicest blessings. Here has she brought together, in rich profusion, her most inexhaustible sources of individual wealth and national grandeur. Here has she spread out her widest and most fertile fields, and here channeled her broadest and deepest rivers. Here has she hidden in the full bowels of the earth, but easily accessible, endless stores of mineral wealth. And here, while thousands of the over-crowded population of other countries are fainting for want of the necessaries of life, the teeming and abundant soil freely supplies the

wants of all. Here the ground would seem to have escaped the curse pronounced upon it, because of the transgression of our first parents; for, instead of thorns and thistles, we have a land flowing with milk and honey. Verily, "the lines are fallen unto us in pleasant places; yea, we have a goodly heritage."

Likewise may I congratulate you in respect to those, who are the partners of this inheritance. The intelligence and character of your countrymen may well arouse an honorable pride. The many schools and colleges scattered throughout the land—at once the instruments and the monuments of your rapid improvement—bear witness to the former; while the latter is made known, at home and abroad, in the busy enterprise, the dauntless energy, the untiring perseverance, that command the admiration of the world and have already placed us in the front rank of nations. It would seem that the hand of God had, with special providence, raised up on this land a people, peculiarly fitted by such qualities, united to great inventive genius, for the development of all the hidden and visible stores of wealth, with which He has filled it. In the accomplishment of that providence, mountains have been levelled and the valleys filled up. The mysteries of earth and air, of fire and water, have been made known. The secrets of the underground have been explored. Your countrymen have descended, without fear, into the dark regions under the earth, and risen with bold hand, but with no impious thought, to seize and wield the thunderbolts of the skies. Nations have witnessed, with admiration and awe, the profound researches of Franklin, Fulton, Morse, and others, whose discoveries have placed them among the greatest benefactors of their country and of mankind, and whose labors, following the genius of their countrymen, are not more remarkable for important results than for their practical and useful aim.

But while we acknowledge with grateful hearts the rich bounties of indulgent heaven to us, its so favored people; while we indulge in a not unbecoming display of patriotic pride, in contemplating the character of our countrymen, let not our fair countrywomen be forgotten. They are distinguished by a like superiority of mental, moral and personal charms. Where, in the broad expanse of the universe, can be found any to compare with the peerless beauty, the gentle but brilliant virtues, that adorn the daughters of America? Without them, this garden of the earth would seem

"A barren path, a wildness and a dream."

Without them, those qualities, of which we boast, would be valueless and void of results.

"Without the home that plighted love endears,
Without the smile from partial beauty won,
Oh! what were man? A world without a sun."

But, more than all, gentlemen, I would congratulate you that your lot has been cast where, by the blessing of heaven, a fortunate combination of

circumstances has enabled us to realize the nearest and happiest approach to the perfection of free government that the world has ever seen. Here our forefathers achieved what the free and patriot hearts of other lands have sighed for and attempted in vain. Here the intelligence and virtue of their descendants have so far maintained, in successful and harmonious operation, the grand and still rising structure, which they established on a foundation cemented by their truth, wisdom, patriotism, and piety. It is unnecessary for me to point out to you the difficulties they encountered, or the privations and dangers they had to undergo, in the times that tried men's souls. These are all familiar to you. Neither is it necessary, nor does time permit me, to dwell long on the happy concurrence of causes that guided their experience to the fortunate result, when our present form of government was established. Amongst the most important I may mention, besides the advantages of a new country and sparse population, that fortunate jealousy of the *Home* aristocracy, which, by restraining the issue of patents of nobility, based on colonial possessions, had prevented the growth of a privileged class amongst us. But in nothing were we so favored as in this, that, though united by the war of independence in a common struggle, the British American colonies were, previous to that event, separate and independent of each other.

When I last spoke from this place, I chose these themes for a discourse on ancient and modern republics. Subsequent reflection and a close study of the political history of those people, who, on our own continent and in Europe, have sought to imitate our example, have but served to convince me more firmly of the great and important bearing which these causes have had on our destiny. The difficulty of introducing such a government as ours into an over crowded country is shown in the recent unhappy events in the fair capital of France. There, in the 19th century, we have heard the shout of "liberty, equality, and brotherhood," swell on the tainted air, as it recoiled from fratricidal carnage. There, within the last few days, have we witnessed scenes to fill the soul with horror, and arouse sad forebodings of the future. A second time may it now be sung of the land of Lafayette, that the saturnalia of freedom has left her "drunk with blood." Alas, poor France! She was our early friend, our support in time of need. God bless her! My heart, as the heart of every American must, yearns towards her, and I would fain hope that her aspirations may yet be fulfilled. Though, by an early storm, her tree of liberty has again

"Lost its blossoms, and the rind,
Chopped by the axe, looks rough and little worth;"

yet do I hope to see

"Another spring less bitter fruit bring forth."

But her past experience warns us not to indulge any very sanguine confidence. Her progress in the knowledge of the true principles of free gov-

ernment has been slow indeed. She has advanced but a few steps beyond where she was three centuries ago, when Claude de Seyssel, in his work on the French monarchy, printed in 1519, placed parliament, the representatives of the people, before the King. And now, in her projet of a constitution just presented, there is much to excite alarm. The 7th article of her declaration of rights states in specious language this false proposition :

Art. 7. "The right of labor is that which every man has of living by his work. Society is bound, by the productive and general means at its disposal, and which will hereafter be organized, to furnish labor to every man who cannot procure it otherwise."

From any attempt to put this into practice the worst results must ensue. Its effect must be to engender vice and indolence; to raise up and pamper a class of men who, having no capital and too indolent to work, will seek to live on the capital and labor of others. It is opposed to every principle of just and free government, the object of which is simply to protect each alike in the enjoyment of the fruits of his own labor, without favor to, or restriction upon, any. And the introduction of such a proposition into the fundamental bases of government, caused as it has been by the wants of a crowded population, can result no otherwise than in increasing the evil it would remove, and in a perversion of the true principles of liberty.

In the events that have recently occurred in Paris, we likewise discover an evidence of the difficulty of introducing a republican government into a country where the principle of consolidation, long established, has resulted in drawing every thing to the centre. This it is, that, by giving an undue preponderance to the capital, until it is truly said that Paris is France, has raised the greatest obstacles to the establishment of Republicanism. The natural tendency of all government is to centralism and consolidation. These necessarily lead to an increase and abuse of executive power, and to despotism in various forms. If there be any one political proposition, the truth of which has been fully tested by experience, it is this: that in a country of any large extent, a free republican government can only be maintained under the Federative system, which guards the rights and provides for the wants of all portions of the country by local governments, and presents, in their jealous watchfulness, an antagonist principle, counteracting the natural tendency to centralism. I was surprised when my attention was first arrested by the remarks of Mr. Ward, the first British minister to Mexico, in his book on that country. His reflections on this subject are so full of political wisdom, that I may be excused for quoting them at some length. He says:

"It is difficult to conceive any country less prepared than Mexico was in 1824 for the transition from despotism to democracy. The principles on which the present (Federal) government is formed, were, at first, neither duly appreciated, nor generally understood; yet, from the mere force of circumstances, they have taken root, and already have struck too deeply into the soil to be easily shaken. Their hold upon the country is founded neither in a general diffusion of knowledge, nor in what might be termed theoretical patriotism. It rests on a still surer basis, the passions and interests of the most influential classes of the inhabitants.

“ In each State a field is opened to every citizen, upon which few think themselves too obscure to venture, although they might not have aspired to political honors beyond the limits of their own provinces. In a small circle every thing is a source of distinction; and thus the multiplicity of petty offices, created by the State legislatures, though disadvantageous in one sense, by increasing the expenses of the country, is of use in another, by bringing home to all classes the advantages of a change, which places employment and a sort of rank in the world within the reach of the humblest individual.

“ Another advantage, with which the subdivision of authority has been attended, is the neutralization of rival interests. The revolution left behind a number of turbulent yet influential officers, who, under any central form of government, must have proved dangerous candidates for power; but who have now found, in their respective States, that employment which the supreme government could not have given to all. Many have become, under these circumstances, useful and efficient servants of the public, whose restless spirits, if not provided with a proper vent, would have involved them in enterprises fatal to the tranquillity of their fellow citizens.

“ It is likewise favorable to the gradual development of the resources of the country, by removing those checks upon the activity of individuals which the preponderance of any one man is generally found to create. In a territory so vast, and as yet so little explored, no central government, whatever its energy, or however beneficent its intentions, could possess sufficient local knowledge to do the good which it might desire to effect. Under the present system, the internal arrangements of the States are left to their own care; and, with some few restrictions with regard to foreign trade, they are at liberty to adopt, without restraint, any plans of improvement that may suit the peculiarities of their respective territories.

“ Their ability to support this system, I have had frequent occasion to investigate. To a certain extent, it has been already demonstrated; and the journals of my visit to the interior will prove that, wherever a man of activity has been placed at the head of affairs, a good use has been made by the provinces of the free agency with which they are entrusted. In Guanajuato, San Luis, Durango, Jalisco, La Puebla, and Vera Cruz, as well as in some others of the Central and Northern States, important changes have taken place, and much has been done towards that gradual introduction of a better order of things, from which alone permanent improvement can be expected.”

Such is the willing tribute of a British statesman to the excellencies of the Federative system. Such the testimony which he bears to the rapid improvement of Mexico during the few years that she continued under that system. Had she been able to maintain it; had she rightly appreciated its value; had the other Departments seconded, as they should have done, the gallant struggle of the people of Zacatecas, in its defence against the usurpations of Santa Anna, then these anticipations of her success would have been realized, and she would have risen far above and beyond the position she now occupies.

Our own career has been so brilliantly prosperous, that we are apt to think too slightingly of those who have failed in what we have been successful. But Mexico has had greater difficulties to encounter than we had. Her Republic possessed but few of the elements of success that distinguished our own; and, in the outset of her career, there were working in her bosom agencies of failure and decay, from which we were happily free. Her people were utterly ignorant of those principles of rational liberty which had been growing familiar to our forefathers, and to those from whom they sprung, since the days of Magna Charta. Hers was indeed a *revolution*, uprooting the whole internal organization of society. Ours, properly speaking, can scarce be called a revolution. It was a release from foreign dominion, unaccompanied by any great or violent domestic changes. Her

revolution left behind a standing army and an influential class of men, dissatisfied with the new order of things, by which they had lost their aristocratic power and privileges. We had no fallen aristocracy to disturb our peace, or intrigue against our liberties; and the men of our war of independence saw too much of the hardships of active, and too few of the allurements of idle, military life, to lose the character of the citizen in that of the soldier.

But these were not the greatest obstacles to the introduction of free government in Mexico. Other and more important influences arose from the long-established principle of consolidation. Mexico had been long subject to a consolidated government, under which all authority emanated from the vice-regal centre, embracing her whole immense territory under one undivided jurisdiction. The introduction of the Federative principle was the more difficult, because it required that political society, as then constituted, should be first broken into fragments. The newly formed States required time to lay aside the character of provinces and to assume that of independencies. With the British North American colonies this was not the case. Each was wholly independent of the other. Each had its separate government. Each was a State in itself. Coming together thus, the adoption of the Federative system was fraught with less danger of consolidation, because they were not recent subdivisions of what had been one jurisdiction, but an union of sovereign States, previously independent, delegating by compact to a central government specially defined powers for special objects. Firmly established, and jealous of all encroachment upon their rights by the central government, they were better able to guard and maintain the Federative principle, which, I repeat, is, in every country of large extent, the best protection, not only of the rights and interests of the different sections, but of individual liberty. Without it, the intelligence of the people and the liberty of the press would scarce be sufficient. The first may be misled. The people, confiding in rulers of their own choice, naturally look to the Government press for information. But power will find in that press a tool subservient to its wishes; and the time may arrive when the people, looking to such sources of information, may be misled to their own prejudice, until undeceived only by finding their dearest rights assailed and in danger. If, then, the power and patronage of the State governments should be superadded to that of the Federal Executive, the alarm might come too late to avert a fearful struggle.

Besides the favorable testimony of the British Minister, whose words I have quoted, I might point you to other proofs of the value of the federative feature of our Government, in the cotemporary accounts of the first years of Victoria's administration, when that system prevailed in Mexico. In Niles' Register, of the 22d October, 1825, I find it stated that—

“The government of Mexico appeared to be steadily pursuing its course, and the proceedings of the Congress were interesting and honorable to the members and people. The police was good, and the laws respected—much more than formerly—and the whole country was tranquil.”

In the same paper, of the 7th of January, 1826, is the following :

“The people were flocking from Alvarado and other places to Vera Cruz, which will immediately become the seat of a mighty commerce. The road to the capital is to be improved, and good inns provided for the accommodation of travellers. No country in the world, perhaps, has improved more rapidly than Mexico since her emancipation. Even the bands of robbers, that infested the mountains, have left their haunts and applied themselves to honest professions.”

Such are the tendencies of a federative form of government. Such were its happy effects in Mexico. Such the fair blooms of promise that were blighted by its overthrow and the substitution, by Santa Anna, of the principle of centralism, which arrested her onward progress.

Gentlemen, my time is short, and I will not detain you by narrating what this federative union of sovereign States has done for us. It is seen in our vast annual amount of agricultural and other produce ; in our roads and canals ; in the villages, towns, and cities, that have risen as if by magic ; in our schools, colleges, and churches ; in the rapid increase and spread of our population ; in their happy and prosperous condition at home, and in the respect paid to them abroad. It only remains for me to remind you, that with us a federative government is only another name for Union ; that these two are not twain, but one—widely different from consolidation—and, having pointed your attention to the happy fruits of such a marriage of State and general jurisdictions, to utter the prayer, which finds an echo in your own hearts, *Esto perpetua !*

For the fulfilment of this hope, you, gentlemen of the Philodemic Society, bear a portion of responsibility. For the maintenance of her institutions, our country relies on the intelligence and virtue of her children, and on yours, in common with all your fellow citizens. As to the manner in which you shall discharge your duty in this respect, I leave it to your own good judgment, as occasion may arise. Nor could aught that I might say add weight to the lessons of public and private virtue, which you have here learned, and which will bring forth good fruit long after I, and the words I now speak, shall have passed from your recollection. For you have been here taught by those, whose kindness you can never forget, to let all the ends you aim at be your country's, your whole country's, God's, and Truth's.

Gentlemen, I thank you for your attention, and for the honor conferred by calling on me to address you on this occasion.

LIST OF THE MEMBERS
OF THE
PHILODEMIC SOCIETY
OF
GEORGETOWN COLLEGE, D. C.

“This Society commenced in the year of our Lord 1830 and the 54th of the Independence of the United States, and is essentially a Debating Society, having for its objects the cultivation of eloquence, the promotion of knowledge, and the preservation of our country’s liberty. It consists of *resident*, *non-resident*, and *honorary* members. Its meetings are of two kinds, viz., the ordinary, to be held at such times as may be prescribed by the by-laws; and the Grand Annual, to be held on or after the day of the Annual Commencement of Georgetown College.”

RESIDENT MEMBERS.

Edmund L. Smith, Pennsylvania, Edmond Deslonde, Louisiana, Pierre D. D. de la Croix, Louisiana, Alfred J. Higgins, Virginia,	William Mouton, Louisiana, Alphonso Semmes, Georgia, Adrian B. Lapretre, Louisiana.—7.
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NON-RESIDENT MEMBERS.

GRADUATES.

Edmond Reuel Smith, New York, Henry J. Forstall, Louisiana, Alexander A. Allemong, South Carolina, John C. Riley, District of Columbia, Bernard G. Caulfield, Dist. of Columbia, Louis Valery Landry, Louisiana, Casimir G. Dessaulles, Lower Canada, Rev. Samuel A. Mulledy, Virginia, Eugene A. Lynch, Maryland, John C. Brent, District of Columbia, George Brent, Maryland, Rev. William F. Clarke, Dist. Columbia, Reuben Cleary, Louisiana, Daniel C. Digges, Maryland, Rev. George Fenwick, Dist. of Columbia, Edward Fitzgerald, Virginia, Benjamin R. Floyd, Virginia, E. M. Millard, Maryland, Rev. Charles H. Stonestreet, Maryland,	James McSherry, Virginia, Thomas H. Kennedy, Louisiana, Daniel J. Desmond, Pennsylvania, Lewis W. Jenkins, Maryland, William Gwynn, Maryland, S. H. Gough, Maryland, Edward A. Lynch, Maryland, W. R. Green, District of Columbia, Alexander Dimitry, Louisiana, Charles J. Faulkner, Virginia, Hon. Solomon Hillen, Maryland, Rev. C. Constantine Pise, Maryland, Dr. Elcon A. Jones, District of Columbia, R. D. Cutts, District of Columbia, Rev. Edward A. Hastings, Georgetown College, D. C. Edward Doyle, New York, P. Hamilton, Maryland, William R. Harding, Maryland,
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GRADUATES—Continued.

Nicholas Stonestreet, Maryland,
 Thomas Preston, Virginia,
 P. Pemberton Morris, Pennsylvania,
 Rev. Thomas M. Jenkins, Maryland,
 Rev. John M. Aiken, Tennessee,
 Laurent J. Segur, Louisiana,
 Peter E. Bonford, Virginia,
 Henry H. Strawbridge, Louisiana,
 John T. Doyle, New York,
 Dr. Joshua A. Ritchie, Dist. of Columbia,
 Dr. James T. Laphen, Dist. of Columbia,
 Lieut. Julius Garesche, Delaware,
 George Cuyler, Georgia,
 J. H. French, Virginia,
 Robert Ford, Maryland,
 Benjamin E. Green, District of Columbia,
 Oliver A. Luckett, Georgia,
 Joshua Nichols, District of Columbia,
 Hugh Caperton, District of Columbia,
 Andrew V. Vanel, Louisiana,
 William H. Lewis, Tennessee,
 William S. Walker, Mississippi,
 Thomas R. Jenkins, Maryland,
 John H. O'Neill, Maryland,
 John M. Heard, Maryland,
 Henry J. Lang, Georgia,
 George B. Clarke, District of Columbia,
 Joseph Johnson, Mississippi,
 Thomas J. Semmes, District of Columbia,

James H. Bevans, Maryland,
 William M. Bradford, Georgia,
 Rev. Samuel L. Lilly, Pennsylvania,
 John C. Thompson, Georgia,
 Rev. W. D. McSherry, Virginia,
 John L. Kirkpatrick, Georgia,
 Eugene Cummskey, District of Columbia,
 Edward C. Donnelly, New York,
 Richard H. Clarke, District of Columbia,
 James A. Iglehart, Maryland,
 William E. Bird, Georgia,
 Walter S. Cox, District of Columbia,
 Francis H. Dykers, New York,
 John W. Archer, Virginia,
 Robert E. Doyle, New York,
 John E. Wilson, Maryland,
 Prosper R. Landry, Louisiana,
 Eliel S. Wilson, Maryland,
 L. T. Brien, Maryland,
 Hon. William P. Brooke, Maryland,
 Nicholas Knighton, Maryland,
 George Marshall, Tennessee,
 Waldemar de Bodisco, Russia,
 Oleveira Andrews, Virginia,
 John C. Longstreth, Pennsylvania,
 James H. Donegan, Alabama,
 Charles De Blanc, Louisiana,
 James P. Edmonson, Virginia.—94.

SUB-GRADUATES.*

John H. Hunter, Maryland,
 John H. Digges, Maryland,
 John R. Brooke, Maryland,
 John D. K. Cashen, Florida,
 George A. Digges, Maryland,
 Thomas T. Gantt, Maryland,
 T. S. Lee Horsey, Delaware,
 Henry Hunter, Maryland,
 John S. Hurst, Virginia,
 Joseph Jenkins, Maryland,
 R. H. Livingston, New York,
 Edward C. Preston, Virginia,
 Andrew K. Sanders, Virginia,
 Benjamin Smith, Louisiana,
 Charles Smith, Louisiana,
 Richard N. Snowden, Maryland,
 James Stewart, Virginia,
 F. W. Thornton, Virginia,
 W. R. Turner, District of Columbia,
 Thomas Matthews, Maryland,
 Rev. Jos. J. Balfe, Pennsylvania,
 James Hollahan, Pennsylvania,
 Franklin K. Beck, Alabama,
 Richard B. Lloyd, District of Columbia,
 William H. Dunkinson, Maryland,
 J. Aristide Landry, Louisiana,
 William A. Lenox, District of Columbia,
 Wm. Matthews Merrick, Maryland,
 Lewis F. Bundy, Louisiana,

Adam Wever, Virginia,
 Edmond Menard, Illinois,
 William D. Digges, Maryland,
 James Faye, District of Columbia,
 Geo. R. C. Floyd, Virginia,
 Benjamin J. Borden, Upper Canada,
 William D. Willis, Virginia,
 Joseph Hoban, District of Columbia,
 Rev. Henry Hoban, District of Columbia,
 Henry Queen, District of Columbia,
 Walter Meade Thompson, Maryland,
 Edmund J. Plowden, Maryland,
 Nicholas Dimitry, Louisiana,
 Michael F. Roddy, South Carolina,
 William J. Berry, District of Columbia,
 Dr. John Jackson, Virginia,
 Col. Thos. A. Maguire, Pennsylvania,
 Rev. John A. McGuigan, Pennsylvania,
 C. B. Kiernan, Alabama,
 Onesime Guidry, Louisiana,
 Thomas B. Mullen, Pennsylvania,
 Jonathan Butcher, District of Columbia,
 Thomas Ritchie, Virginia,
 James O'Reilly, District of Columbia,
 Joseph R. Pearson, Upper Canada,
 W. H. Ward, District of Columbia,
 Peter A. Lamothe, Lower Canada,
 Dr. James A. Higgins, Maryland,
 Thomas J. Hungerford, Virginia,

* The Sub-graduates are those who left the College before graduation.

SUB-GRADUATES—Continued.

Fleming Gardner, Virginia,
 George T. Andrews, East Florida,
 Adonis Petit, Louisiana,
 Col. Wm. W. Loring, U. S. A., Florida,
 Thomas J. Callahan, Ireland,
 Robert M. Lusher, South Carolina,
 Lycurgus C. Valdenar, Maryland,
 William D. Wynn, Georgia,
 Henry B. Thompson, Georgia,
 Joseph L. Brent, Louisiana,
 John B. Brooke, jr., Maryland,
 G. De Lanaudière, Canada,
 Martin Kennedy, Louisiana,
 Alonzo B. Dufour, Georgia,
 Benjamin E. Whelan, Alabama,
 P. Francis Drain, District of Columbia,
 Lieut. A. J. Semmes, U. S. N., Dist. Col.,
 Henry D. Power, District of Columbia,
 Virginius Newton, Virginia,
 D. Brent, Maryland,
 Constantine Doyle, Nova Scotia,
 Francis Kernan, New York,
 R. U. Hyatt, District of Columbia,
 George C. Morgan, Maryland,
 Benjamin Gwynn, Maryland,
 Benjamin Young, Maryland,
 Peregrine S. Buckingham, Virginia,
 James Fitton, Virginia,
 Alexander Campau, Michigan,
 Sheridan Miles, Maryland,
 John Kenny, Virginia,
 Alcide P. Buard, Louisiana,
 Henry Williamson, Georgia,
 ——— Kuiton, Canada,
 Felix Metoyer, Louisiana,
 James Masicot, Louisiana,
 Francis H. Hall, Maryland,
 Nicholas Snowden, Maryland,
 John Sims, Georgia,

Richardson Davis, Virginia,
 ——— Poindexter, Virginia,
 Albert Erskine, Alabama,
 Polycarpe Fortier, Louisiana,
 Richard H. Hagner, District of Columbia,
 John G. Peyton, Virginia,
 Geo. R. C. Price, Virginia,
 Joseph G. Chevalie, Virginia,
 David Wade, Virginia,
 William H. Fitzhugh, Virginia,
 R. B. Gooch, Virginia,
 Henry A. Edmonson, Virginia,
 William Mitchell, Maryland,
 Nicholas E. Cleary, Virginia,
 Dr. William J. Digges, Maryland,
 Dr. Edward A. Pye, Maryland,
 Tobias T. Durney, Pennsylvania,
 John H. C. Mudd, Maryland,
 Michael Wallace, Virginia,
 Joseph W. Kent, Virginia,
 Ignacius A. Lancaster, Maryland,
 O. A. Renthrop, Louisiana,
 Lindsey C. Warren, Georgia,
 William C. Taylor, Missouri,
 Dr. Alexis C. Guidry, Louisiana,
 Robert P. Kenny, Virginia,
 Winfield S. Gibson, Mississippi,
 H. Carrington Watkins, Virginia,
 John W. Tongue, District of Columbia,
 Daniel W. Adams, Mississippi,
 W. H. Campbell, Georgia,
 Zenon Ledoux, Louisiana,
 Samuel B. Graham, South Carolina,
 Henry A. Wade, Pennsylvania,
 George Loyall, Virginia,
 William H. Byrd, Virginia,
 Julien Cummin, Georgia,
 Clement Cox, District of Columbia,
 Joseph Young, Dist. of Columbia.—136.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

Rev. Thomas F. Mulledy, Virginia, President of Georgetown College,
 Rev. James Ryder, President of College of the Holy Cross, Massachusetts,
 Dr. Maurice A. Power, New York,
 Dr. Robert A. Durkee, Maryland,
 Robert Barry, District of Columbia,
 Dr. Peregrine Warfield, Dist. of Columbia,
 Hon. Torlade D'Azambuja, Portugal,
 McClintock Young, District of Columbia,
 Hugh McLaughlin, Maryland,
 Hon. William Gaston, South Carolina,
 John O'Sullivan, District of Columbia,
 Rev. Philip A. Sacchi, Georgetown College, District of Columbia,
 William Leggett, New York,
 U. C. Young, Maryland,
 John Sullivan, District of Columbia,
 Theodore Jenkins, Maryland,
 James Hoban, District of Columbia,

Z. Collins Lee, Maryland,
 Rev. Oliver Jenkins, Maryland,
 Rev. P. Corry, Maryland,
 Donald McLeod, District of Columbia,
 John E. Devlin, New York,
 Hon. John M. S. Causin, Maryland,
 Hon. J. Leeds Kerr, Maryland,
 William A. Stokes, Pennsylvania,
 Col. W. J. Blakiston, Maryland,
 Hon. R. J. Walker, Secretary of the Treasury, Mississippi,
 H. G. S. Key, Maryland,
 J. M. Gillis, U. S. N., Dist. of Columbia,
 Hon. Wm. Cost Johnson, Maryland,
 Hon. J. P. Kennedy, Maryland,
 O. H. Brownson, Massachusetts,
 John Addison, District of Columbia,
 George W. Parke Custis, Virginia,
 Joseph H. Clarke, Maryland,
 William George Read, Maryland,

HONORARY MEMBERS.—*Continued.*

W. W. Seaton, Mayor of Washington,
 District of Columbia,
 Jules Derille, Guadaloupe,
 William McDermott, District of Columbia,
 Right Rev. John Hughes, Bishop of New
 York, New York,
 Rev. John McCaffrey, President of Mount
 St. Mary's College, Maryland,
 Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., Dist. Columbia,
 Dr. Grafton Tyler, District of Columbia,
 Dr. Wm. A. Aiken, Maryland,
 Gen. Duff Green, District of Columbia,
 Col. Charles A. May, U. S. Army,
 Dr. J. F. May, District of Columbia,
 Hon. Morris Longstreth, Pennsylvania,

John F. Ennis, District of Columbia,
 S. Humes Porter, District of Columbia,
 Perry E. Brocchus, Alabama,
 Richard Crawford, District of Columbia,
 Dr. Henry A. Ford, Maryland,
 Dr. James Morgan, District of Columbia,
 Dr. Joshua Riley, District of Columbia,
 Peter C. Howle, District of Columbia,
 Eusebius Jones, District of Columbia,
 Alphonse Barbot, U. S. N., Dist. of Col ,
 Robert Ould, District of Columbia,
 Richard Lay, District of Columbia,
 Rev. Mr. Foley, District of Columbia,
 Enoch L. Low, Maryland.—62.

The election of the Annual Orator for next year then came up, and, on the first ballot,
 Mr. J. SEGUR, of Louisiana, was elected.

On the first ballot for substitute, Mr. ENOCH L. Low, of Maryland, was elected.



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