SCRAP BOOK.
Scrap Book
of
College Papers.
First Term Freshman Year
Session 1861-62
University of Pennsylvania

Commencement at the Musical Fund Hall

July 3rd, 1861
UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA,
Department of Arts.

SIR,

Your son having been admitted into the University, the Faculty think it proper to communicate to you beforehand certain particulars, in reference to which your cooperation is essential.

It is important, in the first place, that every facility for study should be given to your son at home, by affording him, where it is practicable, a room to study in, by preventing needless interruptions of his hours of study, and by so regulating his amusements, that they will not interfere with his college duties.

He will be required to attend the chapel-exercises every morning at 10 o'clock, and to remain on the ground, until the exercises of his class are over for the day; nor can he leave the college-grounds, during those exercises, without special permission first obtained from the Provost, or (in his absence) from the Professor from whose hour he wishes to absent himself.

He cannot be allowed to absent himself from the University, while in health, under any other authority than that of the University itself. Should you, therefore, find it necessary to keep him from college, for a longer or a shorter period, the Faculty would request you to refer him to the Provost beforehand for leave of absence. In case of any detention at home by sickness, that may appear likely to continue for many days, it would be well, when convenient, to communicate the fact to the Provost.

At the close of each Term, a Circular will be sent to you, containing a statement of the character of your son's standing in each Department, and of all his absences, distinguished as excused, inexcused, or permitted. If you should not receive the Circular at the proper time, you are particularly requested to make the fact known to the Secretary of the Faculty.

There are also two statute-regulations, of which it may be proper that you should be informed, viz. that a student is not considered as entitled to his seat in the class, unless he shall have paid the tuition-fees for each Term (thirty dollars) in advance; and that damage done to the buildings, fixtures, or furniture of the Institution is repaired at the expense of the student by whom the damage is done. The Treasurer will make an appointment, at the University, within a few days after the opening of each Term, for receiving the tuition-fees. Your son will be expected to inform you of the appointment.

There are two Literary Societies, (the Philomathean and Zelosophic,) consisting of students and alumni of the Institution, which are sanctioned by the Board of Trustees and meet in the college-building, being under the general control and supervision of the Faculty. It is important, that you should be made aware of the fact, that other professed literary societies have of late been introduced among the students, the members of which bind themselves to a secrecy so strict, that even their place of meeting is concealed not only from the Faculty, but also from their parents. The Faculty would earnestly suggest to you the propriety of restraining your son from any connexion, with these unauthorized and irresponsible associations.

In case you should see fit to withdraw your son, before the completion of his course, you would oblige the Faculty by giving early information of the fact to the Provost.

If you should at any time desire to consult with the Provost respecting your son's course in college and his studies, he will be happy to see you at his room in the University, between the hours of a quarter past 10 and a quarter past 11; and whenever the Provost may deem it important to confer with you, he will send you a note to that effect.

Your obedient servant,

[Signature]

Secretary of the Faculty of Arts.

To Mr. Wallace,

Secretary of the Faculty of Arts.
UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWELFTH ANNIVERSARY.

THE ANNUAL ORATION

BEFORE

The Society of the Alumni,

WILL BE DELIVERED BY

ALFRED STILLE, M.D.

In the College Hall, Wednesday, November 27th, 1884.

At 4 o'clock, P.M.

SUBJECT: "WAR THE CIVILIZER."

ADMIT THE BEARER AND FRIENDS.
UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FIRST TERM.—1861-62.

FRESHMAN CLASS.

ALGEBRA.—PROFESSOR KENDALL.

1. Define Arithmetical and Geometrical Progression.
2. Find the formula for the sum of a geometrical series.
3. If \( a : b : : c : d \), prove that \( a + b : a - b : : c + d : c - d \).
4. Multiply \( 2 \sqrt{3} - 3 \sqrt{2} \) by \( \sqrt{3} + 5 \sqrt{2} \).
5. \( x + y = a \) and \( xy = b \). Find \( x \) and \( y \).
6. Explain the principle on which the rules for completing the square, in quadratics, are based.
7. Solve the equation \( 3x^2 - 5x = 42 \), by each method.
8. Determine the properties of the roots of a quadratic equation.
9. \( (x + 6)^2 + 2x \frac{3}{2}(x + 6) = x^2 + 138 \). Find the values of \( x \).
10. \( \sqrt{a - \frac{a}{x}} + \sqrt{\frac{x - a}{x}} = x \). Find the values of \( x \).
Livy.—Professor Jackson.

Take either A or B, and either C or D.

Questions marked with an asterisk (*) are only for the Candidates for Distinction.

A.—Translate

Galli quoque, per aliquot dies in tecta modo urbis nequidquam bello gesto, cum, inter incendia ac ruinas captae urbis, nihil superesse praeter armatos hostes viderent, nec quidquam tot cladibus territos nec flexuros ad deditionem animos, ni vis adhiberetur; experiri ultima et impetum facere in arcem statuunt. Prima luce, signo dato, multitudo omnis in foro instruitur; inde, clamore sublato ac testudine facta, subeunt. Adversus quos Romani nihil temere nec trepide, omnes aditus stationibus firmatis, qua signa ferri videbant ea robore virorum opposito, scandere hostem sinunt, quo successerint magis in arduum, eo pelli posse per proclive facilius rati.

1. Explain the meaning of Ruina, Superesse, Deditio, Adhibere, Impetus, Clamor, Sublatus, Trepide, Qua.

2. Construction of Quidquam, Quo, Eo?

3. Force of Quoque? Of the participle Flexuros?

*4. Meaning of the phrase “Stationibus firmatis.”

*5. Difference between Arduum and Proclive; and between the sub in Sublato and the sub in Subeunt?

B.—Translate

Consul, perculsis omnibus, ipse satis, ut in re trepidâ, impavidus, turbatos ordines (vertente se quoque ad dissonos clamores) instruit ut tempus locusque patitur, et, quacunque adire audirique potest, adhortatur ac stare ac pugnare jubet; nec enim inde votis aut imploratione deum sed vi ac virtute evadendum esse; per medias acies ferro viam fieri et, quo timoris minus sit, eo minus ferme
periculi esse. Ceterum, præ strepitu ac tumultu, nec consilium nec imperium accipi poterat, tantumque aberat ut sua signa atque ordinem miles et locum nosceret, ut vix ad arma capienda aptandaque pugnae competereat animus, opprimerenturque quidam, one-rati magis his quam tecti.

1. Explain the meaning of Trepidus, Impavidus, Dissonus, Locus, Evadere, Tumultus.
2. Construction of Stare, Aberat?
3. What is unusual in the use of ut after aberat?
4. Force of the ablative absolute "Vertente quoque"? Of the participle "Onerati"?
5. Force of Ut, line 1?
6. Why the change of tense from Evadendum esse to Fieri?
7. Explain the peculiar use of Prae in such expressions as prae strepitu.
8. Difference between "Ferme" and "Fere"?

C.—Translate—

Aequis iniquisque persuasum erat tantum bello virum neminem usquam eo tempestate esse. Contione dimissâ, corpora curant, intenti quam mox signum daretur. Quo dato, primae silentio noc-tatis, ad portas Camillo præsto fuere.

1. Why not Aequi iniquique persuasi erant?
2. What is the subject of "Persuasum erat"?
3. Force of subjunctive "Daretur"?

D.—Translate—

Nihil sane trepidabant, donec continentete velut ponte agerentur. Primus erat pavor, cum, solutâ ab ceteris rate, in altum raperentur.*****Excidere etiam sevientes quidam in flumen, sed, ponde-re ipso stabiles, dejectis rectoribus, querendis pedetemptim vadis in terram evasere.

1. To what does "Ceteris" refer?
2. Explain the meaning of Rapere, Pedetemptim.
3. Explain the use of Excidere in this place.
4. What seems to have been the fact described by Livy in the words "Stabiles ipso pondere"?
At the end of the present Term, the following report is made of the standing of Mr. Wallace of the Freshman Class, as determined at the Examination.

The recitations are marked, and their merit graduated, according to a scale of numbers, from 0 to 15. Recitations marked 12, or higher, are superior; 8, or higher, standard; and those below 8, inferior. At the close of the Term, the average is taken of all the marks in each Room; and this average, combined with the mark for Examination, determines the standing, which, together with the number of absences, is herein reported.

Absent or late from Chapel Exercises—

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{By permission} & \quad \text{times.} \\
\text{Excused} & \quad 3 \text{ times.} \\
\text{Not excused} & \quad 1 \text{ times.}
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E. O. Kendall,
Assistant Secretary.
University of Pennsylvania.

DECLAMATION
ORIGINAl COMPOSITION,
MEMBERS OF THE SENIOR CLASS,
On Monday Evening, December 23rd, 1861, at 8 o'clock,
IN THE COLLEGE HALL.
Music by the Hasslers.

Order of Exercises.

MUSIC.

PRAYER.

Geo. D. Budd.
Robert Ritchie.

MUSIC.

Gibraltar.
Results of War.

William Pepper, Jr.
Jno. G. McElroy.

MUSIC.

Symbolism.
Exact Scholarship.

Thomas F. Jones
Persifor Frazer, Jr.

MUSIC.

Heroism.
The Esthetic Principle.

Charles C. Harrison
Geo. S. Chambers

MUSIC.

Knowledge is Power.
Innovation.

John Cadwalader, Jr.

MUSIC.

Truth in Fiction.

FINALE.
UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.
SECOND TERM.—1861-62.

FRESHMAN CLASS.

PROFESSOR KENDALL.—ALGEBRA.

1. Find three numbers in Arithmetical Progression, such that the product of the first and second plus the square of the third is 8, and the product of the first and third plus the square of the second is —2.

2. What is meant by the roots of an equation? Into what factors can an equation whose roots are known, be decomposed?

3. Deprive the equation $x^3 - 6x^2 + 8x - 9 = 0$ of its second term.

4. Write the formula for $(a + x)^n$ and develop the cube root of $1 - x$.

5. Find the sum of the series $\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{16} + \&c.$, to infinity, and explain the process.

For Distinction.

1. The sum of five numbers in Geometrical Progression is 62, and the sum of their squares is 1364. Find the numbers.

2. How do surds and imaginary roots enter an equation? Prove it.

3. State the principle of Intermediate Co-efficients and demonstrate it.

4. Develop $\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$ by the Binomial Theorem.

5. Find the formula for the $n$th term of a series, by the method of differences.
Prof. Jackson's Examination

Book IX. Sat 18. 26

Prof. Allen's Examination

Book VIII. 53
University of Pennsylvania,

(DEPARTMENT OF ARTS.)

March 31st, 1862

At the end of the present Term, the following report is made of the standing of Mr. Wallace of the Freshman Class, as determined at the Examination.

The recitations are marked, and their merit graduated, according to a scale of numbers, from 0 to 15. Recitations marked 12 or higher, are superior; 8 or higher, standard; and those below 8, inferior. At the close of the Term, the average is taken of all the marks in each Room; and this average, combined with the mark for Examination, determines the standing, which, together with the number of absences, is herein reported.

Absent or late from Chapel Exercises —

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E. O. Kendall,

ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

THIRD TERM.—1861-62.

FRESHMAN CLASS.

PROFESSOR COPPÉE.—ELEMENTS OF RHETORIC.

1. Explain the meaning of *conviction*; of *persuasion*.

2. How have the *arts* been divided? Illustrate the relation of Rhetoric to *Æsthetics*. Explain the words *objective* and *subjective*.

3. What is *taste*? How derived? How extended in meaning? Is there a standard? Prove it. State the two principal characteristics of taste; illustrate their use.

4. What is *Genius*? How distinguished from *Intellect*; *Talent*; *Taste*? Mention the three sources of the pleasures of taste. Illustrate the second. What is said of *Novelty*?

5. Define *Wit*; *Humour*. Give examples of the *Burlesque*; the *Mock-heroic*.

6. Explain and illustrate what is meant by *Satire*; by *Irony*.

7. Mention the divisions of *Poetry*, and describe *Epic Poetry*; *Lyric*; *Dramatic*.

8. Explain the divisions of *Sacred Oratory*.
1. If two straight lines intersect each other, the opposite or vertical angles are equal.
2. In every triangle the sum of the three angles is equal to two right angles.
3. The radius which is perpendicular to a chord, bisects the chord, and bisects also the subtended arc.
4. Any inscribed angle is measured by half the arc included between its sides.
5. If a triangle and a parallelogram have equal bases and equal altitudes, the triangle is equivalent to half the parallelogram.
6. If two chords intersect each other within a circle, their segments are reciprocally proportional.

For Distinction.

1. If two parallel lines are cut by a third line, the sum of the interior angles on the same side will be equal to two right angles, the alternate angles will be equal, and the opposite interior and exterior angles will be equal.
2. Through three points not in the same straight line, one circumference can always be made to pass, and only one.
3. In the same circle or in equal circles, any two angles at the centre are proportional to the arcs included between their sides.
4. The square on the hypothenuse of a right-angled triangle is equivalent to the sum of the squares on the other two sides.
5. If two triangles have their sides proportional, they are mutually equiangular and similar.
6. If either angle of a triangle be bisected by a straight line terminating in the opposite side, the rectangle of the two sides including the bisected angle is equivalent to the square of the bisecting line plus the rectangle of the segments of the third side.
LECTURES ON
GENERAL NATURAL HISTORY,
Comparative Anatomy, and Physiology,
In the University of Pennsylvania,
BY JOSEPH LEIDY, M. D.

Admit: Mr. J. M. Power Wallace
In the Course of 1862
UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA,
(DEPARTMENT OF ARTS,)

July 1st, 1862

At the close of the Term, Mr. Wallace, having attained a Mean of 12, has been found entitled to the rank of Fourth in the Third Class of the Distinguished Students of the Freshman Class.

Geo. Allen, Secretary.

NOTE.—The Distinguished Students of each Class are such as have attained a final Mean (resulting from the combination of the Mean of Recitations for the Term with the Mean of Examinations) of from 12 to 15, inclusive. Of these, such as have attained a Mean of 14 and above, rank in the First Class—13 and above, in the Second Class—and 12 and above, in the Third Class.
University of Pennsylvania,

(DEPARTMENT OF ARTS.)

July 24, 1862.

At the end of the present Term, the following report is made of the standing of Mr. Wallace of the Freshman Class, as determined at the Examination.

The recitations are marked, and their merit graduated, according to a scale of numbers, from 0 to 15. Recitations marked 12 or higher, are superior; 8 or higher, standard; and those below 8, inferior. At the close of the Term, the average is taken of all the marks in each Room; and this average, combined with the mark for Examination, determines the standing, which, together with the number of absences, is herein reported.

Absent or late from Chapel Exercises—

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E. O. Kendall,

ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT
OF THE
University of Pennsylvania,
JULY 3d, 1862.
The Procession will form and move from the College Hall, Ninth street above Chestnut, at 10 o'clock. A. M.

MUSIC BY HASSELLER'S ORCHESTRA.

Order of Exercises.

MUSIC.

Greek Salutatory, Charles C. Harrison.

MUSIC.

Introduction and salute, by a member of the Class.
Geo. D. Budd, T. Jones,
F. J. Jones, F. C. Harris.

MUSIC.

Arrangement of College songs, by a member of the Class.
Thom. F. Jones, Persifor Prater, Jr.,

MUSIC.

J. G. R. McElroy, \[(excused)\]
Beverly Robinson, \[(excused)\]
Geo. F. Chambers, Radicalism.

MUSIC.

CONFERRING OF DEGREES.
The Degree of BACHELOR of ARTS will then be conferred on the following Members of the Senior Class:
George D. Budd,\[Henry B. Gamble,\]
John M. Hale,\[William W. Hale,\]
Edward S. Harten,\[Edward S. Harten,\]
Geo. M. Clemman,\[John C. Harris,\]
Geo. G. Gilten,\[John J. Jones,\]
J. Belhennam Cox,\[Thomas F. Jones,\]
Charles G. Cox,\[Robert F. Line,\]
Pedder Frazier, Jr.,\[\]

MUSIC.

The Degree of BACHELOR of SCIENCE will be conferred on
Edward Starr.

MUSIC.

The Degree of MASTER of ARTS will be conferred on the following Graduates of Three Years' standing:
A. Charles Barclay, Benjamin W. Frazier, Jr.,
Edwin W. Frazier, Jr., Chandler Hart,
Henry B. Frazier, Thomas Hockley,
Edmond P. Capp, Edward B. Hodge,
Cecil Clay,\[Henry E. H. Hall, U.S.M.,\]
Richard A. Coleman,\[N. Clemens Hunt,\]
Henry A. Converse,\[William H. Hare,\]
William Darrach,\[\]

MUSIC.

The Degree of BACHELOR of LAWS will be conferred on
Monteclair Abbott, Elmer R. Coates,
Thomas Beaufield, Warren Coulson,
Charles E. Beury, Philip H. Law,
J. G. Minis Child, John P. McFadden,
H. Jones Mathias, Albert A. Osterbridge,

MUSIC.

"Farewell." Valedictory Address, by William Pepper, Jr.

MUSIC.
UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

THE ANNUAL ORATION
BEFORE
The Society of the Alumni,
WILL BE DELIVERED BY THE
HON. M. RUSSELL THAYER,
on
Thursday, December 11th, 1862,
At Eight o'clock, P. M.

ADMIT THE BEARER & LADIES.
UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FIRST TERM.—1862-63.

Power Wallace

SOPHOMORE CLASS.

PROFESSOR FRAZER.—SOMATICOLY.

1. What is Science; and how is it divided? Define Physical Science.
2. What are the general ideas about which Physical Science is concerned?
3. What are the methods of Study of Physical Science?
4. What is a hypothesis? How is it verified; and what is it called when proved true?
5. What is matter? What are the properties of matter?
6. How are the properties of matter divided? What is meant by an essential, and a characteristic property?
7. What is a solid? a fluid? a liquid? a gas? a vapor?
8. Enumerate and classify the attractions.
9. What is gravitation? gravity? weight?
10. By what observation was it shown that bodies at the surface of the earth attract each other.

For Distinctions.

†† 1. What are the fundamental ideas of Physical Science? How many of them are peculiar to it?
† 2. By what experiments may the cohesion of water be shown? Which is superior as a means of measuring the cohesion; and why?
†† 3. What reason have we for believing that matter is not infinitely divisible?
† 4. Define Inertia; and show what are its consequences.
† 5. Define Electricity; and state what is meant by perfect Electricity and what bodies possess it.
†† 6. What is Mariotte's law; and how far is it true?
†† 7. Describe Cavendish's Experiment.
UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FIRST TERM.—1862-63.

SOPHOMORE CLASS

GEOMETRY.—PROFESSOR KENDALL.

1. If two parallel planes be cut by a third plane, the lines of intersection will be parallel.

2. If two angles not in the same plane have their sides parallel and lying in the same direction, the angles will be equal and their planes parallel.

3. If a line is perpendicular to two lines at their intersection, it is perpendicular to the plane of those lines.


5. Every triangular prism may be divided into three equivalent triangular pyramids.

6. The surface of a sphere is to that of the circumscribed cylinder as 2 is to 3; and their solidities are in the same ratio.

For Distinction.

1. Explain the method of finding the approximate area of a circle whose radius is unity.

2. The area of a circle is equal to the square of its radius multiplied by the ratio of the diameter to the circumference.

3. If two parallelopipeds have a common lower base, and their upper bases in the same plane and between the same parallels, they are equivalent.

4. The volume of the frustum of a pyramid is equal to that of three pyramids having the same altitude as the frustum, and for their bases the upper and lower bases of the frustum and a mean proportional between them.

5. Determine the volume of the solid generated by the revolution of a triangle about an axis passing through its vertex, in the same plane. If the triangle is isosceles, show that the volume will be \( \frac{2}{3} \pi \) into the square of the perpendicular, into the projection of the base upon the axis.
Seniors

Winslow

Williamson

Juniors

Castle

Wood

Hegle

Grimes

Gregory

Ludlowe

Hayes

Rowland

Reed

Thomas

Schaeffer

Report correctly by

J. M. P. Wallace

14 February 1884
At the end of the present Term, the following report is made of the standing of Mr. Wallace of the Sophomore Class, as determined at the Examination.

The recitations are marked, and their merit graduated, according to a scale of numbers, from 0 to 15. Recitations marked 12 or higher, are superior; 8 or higher, standard; and those below 8, inferior. At the close of the Term, the average is taken of all the marks in each Room, and this average, combined with the mark for Examination, determines the standing, which, together with the number of absences, is herein reported.

By permission — times.

Absent or late from Chapel Exercises —

Excused — times.

Not excused — times.

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E. O. Kendall,

ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
RULES

RELATING TO ABSENCES FROM THE EXERCISES OF THE ACADEMICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

1. A student's absence, in case of illness, may be stricken out, upon his presenting the certificate of a Physician; or, in case of sickness or death in the family, upon his presenting a letter from home.

2. In all other cases of absence—that is to say, except when a Physician's certificate or a letter from home is brought, as above provided—excuses shall be made, at the proper time and place, in a written note to the Provost, either from the student himself or from his parent or guardian, specifying dates and reasons; and if the reasons are satisfactory, the absences may be marked excused.
3. No student, when once in attendance at the daily exercises, shall leave the University before the close of the hours, without permission; and, in all cases when the occasion of an absence may be foreseen, permission must be obtained beforehand. But in cases of absence by previous special permission, written excuses must be afterwards brought, in the same manner as in other cases, stating the time and reasons for which the permission was asked and given.

4. The proper time for presenting certificates, letters, and excuses, for absences, is at the close of the third hour on Friday of each week, when all absences during the week, arising from whatever cause, must be accounted for. If a student is absent at this hour on Friday, he is, upon his next attendance at the University, to come prepared, when called upon by the Provost, (and, if not sooner called upon, then on the next Friday,) to account for his absences in the same manner as before required.
5. If the certificate, letter, or written excuse, is not brought at the proper time, or is unsatisfactory, the absence will remain unexcused.

6. Each absence from recitation or lecture unexcused, will reduce the student’s average standing for the term one-tenth of a unit; two absences from chapel or drill unexcused, will produce the same effect; and, in all cases, five absences marked excused will produce the same effect upon standing as one absence unexcused. Absences stricken out will not affect the standing at all.
FORM OF A NOTE OF EXCUSE FOR ABSENCE.

University of Pennsylvania, [Date.]


Absent [such a day or days, or from such exercise or exercises on such a day or days.]

The excuse is [here state briefly the specific reason or reasons for the absence.]

Respectfully,

[Signed.]

A. B.

To the Provost.
PHILOMATHEAN SOCIETY

"As fur as Astrum."

Rev. Kingston Goddard

WILL DELIVER THE

BIENNIAL ORATION

At the University, Friday, March 13, 1863.

AT 8 P.M.

Admit Gentleman and Ladies.
UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.
SECOND TERM.—1862-63.

SOPHOMORE CLASS.

Professor Frazer.—Chemistry of the Metalloids.

1. State the laws of Chemical Combination, and illustrate each by an example.
2. How many components are there in a compound? How are binary compounds named?
3. What is an element; how many are known, and how are they classified?
4. State the principal properties of Oxygen. Who discovered it?
5. What are the Chloroids? In what respects do they resemble, and in what differ from, each other?
6. What are the uses of Chlorine in the arts? By whom was it first employed?
8. Which are the most important compounds of Carbon? What are their properties?
9. What is the composition and principal character of Phosphoretted Hydrogen Gas; and how is it obtained?

For Distinctions.

1. Give the laws of Chemical Nomenclature.
2. State the Phlogistic Theory and the objections to it. What is combustion?
3. Give the chemical histories of any three of the following substances and of their compounds:
   Hydrogen, Nitrogen, Chlorine, Carbon, Sulphur.
UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.
SECOND TERM,—1862–63.

Sophomore Class.
Prof. Kendall.—Plane and Spherical Trigonometry.

1. Define sine, cosine, and tangent.
2. Prove that \( \tan \alpha = \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} \) and \( \tan \alpha \times \cotan \alpha = 1 \).
3. Find the functions of \( 90^\circ + \alpha \) in terms of functions of \( \alpha \).
4. Find the relations between the sides of a right-angled plane triangle and the functions of one of its acute angles.
5. In a plane triangle, \( a, b, \) and \( C \) are given, to find the other parts. State the formulas, and explain the process of computation.
6. In every spherical triangle, the sines of the sides are proportional to the sines of the opposite angles. Prove it.

For Distinction.

1. Find the formulas for \( \sin (\alpha + \beta) \) and \( \cos (\alpha + \beta) \).
2. Prove that \( \frac{\sin \alpha + \sin \beta}{\sin \alpha - \sin \beta} = \tan \frac{1}{2} (\alpha + \beta) \).
3. Find the formula for computing an angle of a plane triangle, the three sides being given.
4. In a spherical triangle \( \cos a = \cos b \cos c + \sin b \sin c \cos A \). Prove it.
5. In a spherical triangle, right-angled at \( A \), having \( a \) and \( C \) given, find by Napier's method, the formulas for computing \( \beta \) and \( c \).
6. The first set of Napier's Analogies is
   \[ \tan \frac{1}{2} (A + B) = \cotan \frac{1}{2} C, \cos \left( a + b \right) = \cos \left( a + b \right) \]
   Derive the second set.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class</th>
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<td>Hoffman</td>
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</table>
At the close of the Term, Mr. Wallace, having attained a Mean of 12.80, has been found entitled to the rank of Fourth in the Third Class of the Distinguished Students of the Sophomore Class.

Geo. Allen

Secretary.

Note.—The Distinguished Students of each Class are such as have attained a final Mean (resulting from the combination of the Mean of Recitations for the Term with the Mean of Examinations) of from 12 to 15, inclusive. Of these, such as have attained a Mean of 14 and above, rank in the First Class—13 and above, in the Second Class—and 12 and above, in the Third Class.
University of Pennsylvania,
(Department of Arts.)

March 31, 1863.

At the end of the present Term, the following report is made of the standing of Mr. Wallace of the Sophomore Class, as determined at the Examination.

The recitations are marked, and their merit graduated, according to a scale of numbers, from 0 to 15. Recitations marked 12 or higher, are superior; 8 or higher, standard; and those below 8, inferior. At the close of the Term, the average is taken of all the marks in each Room; and this average, combined with the mark for Examination, determines the standing, which, together with the number of absences, is herein reported.

Absent or late from Chapel Exercises:

By permission — times.
Excused 3 times.
Not excused 2 times.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Departments</th>
<th>Standing</th>
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<tr>
<td>Intellectual and Moral Philosophy,</td>
<td>Superior</td>
<td>—</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ancient Languages, { Greek,</td>
<td>Superior</td>
<td>—</td>
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<tr>
<td>Latin,</td>
<td>Standard</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mathematics,</td>
<td>Superior</td>
<td>—</td>
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<tr>
<td>Natural Philosophy and Chemistry,</td>
<td>So.</td>
<td>—</td>
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<tr>
<td>English Literature,</td>
<td>So.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

E. O. Kendall, Assistant Secretary.
UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.
THIRD TERM.—1862-63.

SOPHOMORE CLASS.

Professor Frazer.—Chemistry of the Metals.

1. Explain the classification of the metals; and give an example of each order.

2. State the classification of the metallic ores, and explain the mode of reduction for each class.

3. What are the properties of an alkali? How do they differ from alkaline-earths? What are the properties of an earth?

4. What are the principal varieties of carbonate of lime which occur in nature?

5. What are the principal ores of iron? Give the theory of the smelting furnace.

6. What are the principal alloys of copper, their properties and uses?

7. What use is made of the metal palladium?

For Distinction.

1. Answer the first two questions.

2. Write the chemical history of Iron and of one of the following metals; viz.: Potassium. Calcium. Zinc. Copper. Lead. Arsenic. Silver.
The student may take his choice between II, III, and IV, one of them being sufficient.

I.

Give a complete statement of the classification of the metres of Horace, writing each metre by the marks of quantity. Candidates for distinction giving, also, an example of each metre, divided into its measures, and with the quantity of the syllables marked.

II. Translate—

Auro repensus scilicet acrior
Miles redibit. Flagitio additis
Damnum: quum amissos colores
Lana refert medicata fun,
Nec very virtus, quum semel excidit,
Carat reponi deterioribus.
Si pugnat extricata densis
Cerva plagis, erit ille fortis,
• Qui
Et Marte Poenes proteret altero,
Perfidis se credidit hostibus, —
Et Marte Poenes proteret altero,
Sensit iners timuitque mortem.
Hic, unde vitam sumeret inscius
Pacem, duello miscuit. O pudor!
O magna Carthago, probrosis
Altior Italimem ruinis!

1. What is meant in this place by “Damnum,” “Colores,” “Unde vitam sumeret inscius,” and “Pacem, duello miscuit”?
2. Explain the meaning of “Scilicet” and “Proterere.”
3. Explain the construction of “Deterioribus.”

III. Translate—

Te Jovis impio
Tutela Saturno refulgens
Eripuit volucrisque Fatii
Tardavit alas, quum populus frequens
Laetum theatris ter crepuit sonum:
Me truncus illapsus cerebro
Sustulerat, nisi Faunus ictum
Dextra levasset, Mercurialium
Custos virorum. Reddere victimas
AEdemque votivam memento:
Nos humilem feriemus agnam.

1. Construction of “Saturno”?  
2. Meaning here of “Refulgens” and “Reddere”?  
3. Force of the pluperfect “Sustulerat”?  
4. Reason for the subjunctive “Levasset”?

IV. Translate—

At fides et ingeni
Benigna versa est, pauperemque dives
Me petit: nihil supra
Deos lacesco, nec potentem amicum
Largiora flagitio,
Satis beatas unieis Sabinis.
Traditum dies dio,
Novisque perdunt interire Lanes.
Tu secluda marmor
Locas sub ipsum fuxus, et sepulchri
Immenus struis domos
Marisque Bais obsetpentis urges
Summovere litora.
Parum locuples continent ripa.
Quid, quod usque proximos
Revellis agri terminos et ultra
Limites elaeum
Sulis avarus? Pellitur paternos
In sua ferens Deos
Et uxor et vir sorribosque natos.

1. Explain the meaning of “Lascenses, Obsetpents, Summovere, Revellere.”
2. Why is especial attention called to the statement “Revellis agri terminos et ultra, &c.,” and what is it afterwards contrasted with?

V. Candidates for distinction will also explain the metre of—

1. The passage quoted in III.
2. “ “ “ IV.
3. Illie omne malum vino cantuque levato,
Deformis aegrimoniae dulcisque alloquis.
4. Donec gratis eram tibi,
Nec quisquam potior brachia candidae
Cervici juvenis dabat,
Persarum vigii regis beator.
UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.
THIRD TERM—1862-63.

SOPHOMORE CLASS.

Professor Kendall.—Analytical Geometry.

1. Construct the roots of the equation $x^2 - 2ax = b^2$.
2. Define rectilinear and polar co-ordinates, and explain how they determine the relative positions of points.
3. Find the equation of a straight line referred to rectangular axes.
4. Find the equation of a line passing through a given point and perpendicular to a given line.
5. Construct the line whose equation is $x - 3y = 15$. Explain the process.
6. The equations of two planes are $3x - 2y - z + 6 = 0$ and $x + 2y - 2z + 12 = 0$; find the equations of their intersection.

For Distinction.

1. Construct the line whose equation is $2y + x = 6$, and determine the equation and the length of the perpendicular from the origin to the line.
2. Find the expression for the angle included between two lines in space.
3. Find the equation of a plane, and determine the geometric values of the constants $c, d$, and $g$.
4. Find the formulas for passing from one system of rectilinear co-ordinates to any other system in the same plane.
5. Find the general polar equation of the circle.
Annual Commencement of the University of Pennsylvania.—The annual commencement exercises of the University of Pennsylvania, took place yesterday morning, at Musical Fund Hall. The attendance was not so large as usual, and was mainly of ladies. Hassler's Orchestra discoursed patriotic airs. The proceedings were opened with prayer by the Provost, Rev. Dr. Goodwin. Mr. Frank W. Winslow then spoke the Greek Salutatory, a well-written address. An Essay on "Ancient Oratory," written by Mr. George Strawbridge, was also delivered, the author having gone to defend the State. The other addresses were as follows: "Arbitration," Samuel Young; "Aristocracy," Wm. Lauren; "Historical Emblems," George W. Fauly; "Pride of Scholarship and Pride of Country," Lient. Jas. W. Ashton.

After the "Star Spangled Banner" had been discoursed by the band, Dr. Goodwin conferred upon the following-named gentlemen the degree of Bachelor of Arts—James W. Ashton, Wm. Rawle Brooks, Charles F. Coolidge, Alexis L. Dupont, John Ferguson, Nathan Hadfield, Ezekiel Evans, Jr., Daniel Jacoby, William Larue, William Main, Jr., James L. Newbold, George W. Pauly, Chas. F. Perkins, Enochs L. Smith, Francis G. Smyth, George W. L. Spence, George Strawbridge, William P. Swabaken, Theodore H. Williamson, Frank W. Winslow, Samuel Yonan.


Bachelor of Laws—John G. Johnson, Geo. M. Comarrow.

Doctor of Divinity—Rev. Henry E. Montgometry, A.M.

The graces were then awarded as follows, for studies and exercises over and above the prescribed course:

For the best examination in Democritus on the Crown, to Theodore H. Williamson, of the senior class.

For the best English dissertation on a prescribed subject, to George W. Pauly, of the senior class.

For the best dissertation on a prescribed subject in the Dept. of Lat. and Nor. Phil., to Franklin D. Castle, of the junior class.

For the best examination in a Latin author, read extra, to Francis Heyl, of the junior class.

For the best English essay on a prescribed subject, to Charles Gilpin, Jr., of the junior class.

For the best examination in a Latin author, read extra, to Robert E. Thompson, of the sophomore class.

For superiority in declamation to William W. Newton, of the sophomore class.

The Henry Keed prize was awarded to Frank W. Winslow, of the senior class.

The Provost read the names of several members of the graduating class who had gone to the defense of the State.

The Valedictory address was delivered by Mr. Theo. H. Williamson, after which Dr. Goodwin closed the exercises with prayer.

Among the speakers of the graduating class were several members of the Zelosophic Society, known as the Alpha Chapter of the United States Literary League. The Society is in a very prosperous condition, and many of its members are now defending the State, side by side with their brethren of the colleges at Carlisle, Gettysburg, and Washington county, Maryland.
ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT
OF THE
University of Pennsylvania.
JULY 3d, 1863.

The Procession will form and move from the College Hall, Ninth street above Chestnut, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

MUSIC BY HASSLER'S ORCHESTRA.

ORDER OF EXERCISES:

MUSIC.

PRAYER.

MUSIC.

Greek Salutatory, - - - - Frank W. Winslow.

MUSIC.

Oration—"Ancient Oratory," - - - - George Strawbridge.

(Excused—gone for defence of the State.)

Oration—"Agitation," - - - - Samuel Young.

Oration—"Historiography," - - - - William Laurie.

Oration—"Historical Enigmas," - - - - Geo. W. Pauly.

MUSIC.

Oration.—"Pride of Scholarship and Pride of Country," - - - - Jas. W. Ashton.

(Lieutenant in Service of the United States.)

CONFERRING OF DEGREES.

The Degree of BACHELOR OF ARTS will then be conferred on the following Members of the Senior Class:

James W. Ashton,
Wm. Rawle Brooke,
Charles F. Corson,
Alexis I. du Pont,
John Ferguson,
Nathan Hatfield,
Ezekiel Hunn, Jr.,
Daniel Jacoby,
William Laurie,
William Main, Jr.,
James L. Newbold,
George W. Pauly,
Charles P. Perkins,
Eugene I. Santee,
Francis G. Smyth,
George W. L. Spiese,
George Strawbridge,
William F. Swahlen,
Theodore H. Williamson,
Frank W. Winslow,
Samuel Young.

The Degree of MASTER of ARTS will be conferred on the following Graduates of Three Years' standing.

R. Dale Benson,
Henry B. Coxo,
Caleb W. Cresson,
Robert H. Crosser,
Francis G. Dalton,
Emmanuel J. Deal,
Eugene Devereux,
Archibald H. Eagle,
Woodruff Jones,
John Markoe,
Charles Morris,
C. Stuart Patterson,
George W. Powell,
Theodore H. Reakirt,
John G. Steen,
Robert White,
William W. White,
David B. Wilson,
Francis Wister.

The Degree of BACHELOR of LAWS will be conferred on John G. Johnson and George M. Conarroe.

The Degree of DOCTOR OF DIVINITY will be conferred on the Rev. HENRY E. MONTGOMERY, A. M.

MUSIC.

fare well!!!


MUSIC.

FINALE.
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<tr>
<th>Junior Class</th>
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<td>4. Gregory 13.7</td>
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<td>5. Ludwie 13.28</td>
<td>Magee</td>
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<td>6. Gilpin B.</td>
<td>Reed</td>
<td>Dickeys</td>
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<tr>
<td>7. Grove</td>
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<td>Davis</td>
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<td>8. Montgomery 1st</td>
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<td>Stokes</td>
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<tr>
<td>9. Barker</td>
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Society Record

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

MARCH, 1863.

SECRET FRATERNITIES.

**Delta Phi Fraternity.**

_ALPHA CHAPTER OF PA._

Ellwood Davis, '64.
Edward Lober, Jr., '64.
Jno. H. Lober, '65.
James Markoe, '63.
E. Mitchell, '64.
George W. Wurts, '63.
H. W. Bickley, '65.
John C. Biddle, '65.
Neilson Brown, '65.
Henry C. Chapman, '64.
Howard L. Dean, '64.
George Emlen, '63.
Theodore Fassit, '66.
Frank Headman, '66.
Jno. T. Lewis, Jr., '65.
William F. Lewis, '65.
Henry C. Chapman, '64.
Howard L. Dean, '64.
George Emlen, '63.
Theodore Fassit, '66.
Frank Headman, '66.
Jno. T. Lewis, Jr., '65.
William F. Lewis, '65.
Harry Markoe, '65.
Wm. F. Wharton, '65.

Graduates, 1
Seniors, 3
Juniors, 5
Sophomores, 9
Freshmen, 2

_Total_ 20

**CLASS OF '65.**

| Officers | Union | Graduates, 1
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<tr>
<td>President</td>
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<td>Vice-Presid'nts</td>
<td>(James H. Brown</td>
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<td>Wm. E. Rogers</td>
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<td>Treasurer</td>
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<td>Historian</td>
<td>Richard N. Thomas</td>
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<td>Robert E. Thomson</td>
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<td>George W. Hodge</td>
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**Zeta Psi Fraternity.**

Beauveau Borie, '65
A. D. Campbell, '64
R. Etting, '65
E. Harlan, '62
Alfred C. Harrison, '64
Charles Harrison, '62
John W. Hoffman, '66
James B. Leonard, '64
George Pepper, '62
Henry Pepper, '65
William Pepper, '62
Charles Perkins, '63
Henry Reed, '65
Edward Starr, '62
E. Zantzinger, '62

**UNIVERSITY GLEE CLUB.**

President, Wm. W. Newton.
V. President, Thomas Mitchell.
Sec. & Treas., Jno. C. Sims, Jr.
Pianist, Francis Aghurst.
Instructor, T. B. Bishop.

Francis Ashhurst, '64
Elias Boudinot, '64
James H. Brown, '65
William Coleman, '65
Francis J. C. Headman, '66
Thomas Mitchell, '65
Wm. W. Newton, '65
Wm. E. Rogers, '65
Jno. C. Sims, Jr., '65
Richard N. Thomas, '65
Nicholas H. Thouron, '64.
University Society Record.

Published under the auspices of the CLASS OF '65.

Professors.

REV. DANIEL R. GOODWIN, D. D.,
PROVOST OF THE UNIVERSITY.

JOHN F. FRAZER, LL. D.,
VICE PROVOST.

WILLIAM GIBSON, M. D.,
Emeritus Professor of Surgery.

HENRY VETHAKE, LL. D.,
Emeritus Professor of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy.

GEORGE B. WOOD, M. D., LL. D.,
Emeritus Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine.

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"SIC ITUR AD ASTRA."

ADDRESSES
DELIVERED BEFORE THE
PHILOMATHEAN SOCIETY
OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA,
ON THE OCCASION OF ITS
SEMI-CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION
OCTOBER 6th, 1863.

PHILADELPHIA:
KING & BAIRD, PRINTERS, NO. 607 SANSOM STREET.
1864.
SEMI-CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

The 6th of October, 1863, being the Fiftieth anniversary of the adoption of the constitution of the Philomathean Society, measures were early taken relative to the due celebration of that day. A joint committee of Senior and Junior members was appointed to report to the Society a plan for such a celebration, and make nominations for speakers on the occasion. The report which they presented was adopted, and they were continued as a committee of arrangements.

The Hall of the University, and the Germania Orchestra were secured, and several of the most distinguished graduates of the Society invited to speak. A printed notice was sent to each one of the Senior, Nominal, and Honorary members, whose addresses could be obtained, inviting them to be present and to occupy seats on the stage. Invitations were also issued to those interested in the Society.

On the 5th, the day but one before the appointed time, the Committee received a letter from the Rev. Dr. Muhlenburg,—the second Moderator of the Society,—saying that neither himself nor Dr. Cruzé,—the first Moderator, who had previously consented to preside,—would be able to be present as they had hoped to have been. In their absence, the Committee were so fortunate as to secure the services of Dr. Isaac Hays,—a member of the second graduating class,—who kindly consented to act as presiding officer. In accordance with the invitations the members assembled in the Hall of the Society a few moments before the appointed time, in order that they might proceed in a body to the Hall of the University. The procession, after a short delay to await the arrival of the Board of Trustees, who adjourned their stated meeting,
which happened on that evening, for the purpose of attending the celebration, entered the Hall in the following order:—

**THE PROVOST, AND**

**FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY,**

**TRUSTEES AND HONORARY MEMBERS,**

**PRESIDING OFFICER,**

**SPEAKERS OF THE EVENING,**

**OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY,**

**SENIOR MEMBERS,**

**NOMINAL AND JUNIOR MEMBERS.**

As many as could be accommodated were placed upon the stage, the remainder in seats immediately in front.

The exercises were opened with prayer by the Provost. After an interlude of music, the present Moderator, Mr. Howard Wood, on behalf of the Society, explained to the audience and senior members the purpose for which they had been called together, and bade them welcome. In conclusion, he stated that he had been directed to request Dr. Isaac Hays to preside on this occasion. Dr. Hays then replied in a few words and assumed the chair. After a second interlude of music, the speech prepared by the Rev. Dr. Crusé for the occasion, was read by the Secretary of the Committee, together with several letters from gentlemen who had been invited to speak, but were not able to be present. After another interval the first orator of the evening, Dr. Kingston Goddard was presented, who pronounced an appropriate oration. He was followed by the Rev. Dr. Hall of Trenton. After which the meeting was dismissed with the benediction by the Provost.
ADDRESS OF MR. HOWARD WOOD,
MODERATOR OF THE SOCIETY.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—Fifty years ago a small party of students met within these walls for the purpose of establishing a literary society. They were actuated by no common motives; they were influenced by a wish to promote their intellectual improvement. They felt the need of some other method of culture, besides that pursued in the regular course of study, and were eager to supply that need. Besides these sentiments there was that nobler desire to lay before their successors greater chances of education. How these gentlemen succeeded, the result has shown; who they were, we need hardly say; many of them stand in your presence this evening, and are, no doubt, well known to you. From that small beginning they have continually advanced and are now among the most distinguished citizens of our country. It is not surprising, therefore, that we should look upon such predecessors with feelings of hope and encouragement, and strive to follow the great examples set by them.

And to you, most respected and honored founders of our beloved society, I give heartfelt welcome in behalf of its junior members. Your names are already familiar to us; we have met with them again and again in our archives; they confront us upon every leaf and page of our minutes. But we had hardly hoped to make your personal acquaintance so soon; you were to us only as objects of veneration and awe. But now that we have met you face to face, deeper feelings incite our minds. Your presence among us this evening proves to us that you have not at least, forgotten the days of the student; that the old associations of college life have still their influence. It shows that
you still take some interest in the society founded and fostered
by you. And we thank you most cordially for the kindness
thus shown us. It infuses new life and vigor into us, to see the
men to whom we are already so much indebted, willing to assist
us still further.

And while we thus look back upon you as the source of
what we hold most dear at college, a heavy sense of responsi-
bility weighs upon us—a doubt whether we too have performed
our duty and have done all that could be done to perpetuate
the great work so nobly begun. Our consciences will, I think,
acquit us, upon the fact of wishing to do so; but have we lost
no chance, neglected no opportunity of carrying it out? We
beg you not to judge us too severely. Since you left our halls,
the community of Philomatheans has passed through many
phases. At times, a gloom has settled upon us, but it was
only momentary; it was but to make the subsequent bright-
ness more welcome. But we feel ourselves well rewarded for
whatever trials we have passed through, by being able to cele-
brate our fiftieth anniversary in such good company.

And now we would close by making a final request of you,
ever doubting that, coming as it would from such wise heads
and sincere hearts, it will have a lasting effect upon us. It is
that you bid us, "God speed for the future."

I have been directed to request Dr. Isaac Hays to preside
for us on this occasion.
REPLY OF DR. HAYS.

In accepting the honor which you have conferred on me, Mr. Moderator, I beg you to believe that I have not the vanity to suppose it is bestowed as a personal compliment to myself. I know full well that it is designed as a tribute of respect to the early members of our Society, and as I happen to be the oldest of them present on this occasion, I have been selected as the recipient.

On their behalf, therefore, I thank you for this mark of consideration, and have only to regret that some one of my cotemporaries, more competent to preside, is not present.

Not having been informed that I should be invited to preside until a very late period, I have had no time afforded me for preparation, and being entirely unaccustomed to speak in public, I fear to trust myself to give expression to the emotions and reflections which crowd upon me at this moment.

When I look back for half a century,—recall the pleasant days passed in college, and remember the valuable lessons and high inspirations here received, which through all after-life have been a source of pleasure, of comfort and of advantage to me, I feel that I owe a debt of gratitude to my Alma Mater which can never be repaid.

The joyous scenes of student days rise up before me with the remembrance of the loved companions of that period, but these pleasant recollections are not mingled with sadness, for when I ask where are those valued friends of my youth, those early members of our Society, who laboured so zealously and diligently to promote the objects of our association, the mournful response comes to me, that nearly all of them now repose beneath the cold clod of the valley.
ADDRESS OF THE REV. DR. CRUSE.

READ BY THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMITTEE.

Gentlemen:—Assembled as we are for the purpose of commemorating the day from which we date the existence of this Society, I must ask myself upon your indulgence, in opening the subject, for the remarks that I may offer. We are now entering upon the fiftieth year since the organization in 1813, so that our Society, thought not fifty years old, has reached its fiftieth year, and will be at its close just half a century in being. Thus, though not as venerable for age as many similar societies, its duration has evinced a principle of vitality, which we trust and believe will be as perpetual as the honored Alma Mater which gave it birth, and wish that the maturer child may live with its mother until the consummation of all things, supplying the material for the nurture of literature, virtue and religion until the end.

It is not the least among the reasons for mutual congratulation on the present occasion, that besides the many distinguished, respected and esteemed names that appear on your catalogue, or that are here with us now, there are so many of the few that participated in the formation yet living, and of these again what is still more worthy of note, that of those who were elected to sit under the canopy, the first three are still among us, (and present with us.) How it came to pass that your present chairman was made first Moderator, or that the second Moderator, the Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg, was not the first, I do not explain, unless it was the accidental difference of seniority that influenced the choice, but for which, you and I would have the pleasure now of listening to the opening address of my reverend friend and brother, the second Moderator with much more satisfaction I am
sure than I can give. I could equally wish to yield the chair to our common friend Dr. George B. Wood whose merit and well-known eminence in his profession have long since justified the election of the third Moderator. Your present chairman is happy to say that if it were a case of any competition at all he would not only on the score of esteem and friendship, but of solid merit in their favor respectfully decline it.

In looking back upon the long series of years that have passed away since the first measures were taken to give a permanent form to this retiring literary arena, we have a long line of those from year to year enlisted in the career of literary attainments, which shows, that the Society has not been without contributing its quota to the general mind, and though it must, in the nature of things, expect to share in the great law of universal change, yet it will, and must, as long as it endures, continue to furnish its periodic corps of those who by this voluntary discipline of scholastic life within these walls, will be ready to enter upon that more trying discipline which awaits us all in practiced life. And there, indeed, we need all the discipline we can gather in the schools to keep our lamps unextinguished whilst brevi spatio mutantur secla animantium et quasi cursorce vitai lampada tradunt. It is now just half a century since the then senior class of this University entertained the proposition and carried it through to form a Society, the objects of which should be congenial with, and promotive of the studies prosecuted in the classes. It was to be for mental, what the old gymnasium was for bodily strength, an arena for mutual improvement, where the precaution of secrecy was rather a shield for the diffident, and the encouragement of retiring merit, too often unconscious of its capacity (by its tendency to isolation.) After some informal meetings, and conferences the subject was submitted to the Provost for approval, and the organization and constitution completed under the title of The Philomathean Society of the University of Pennsylvania. This was not indeed the first attempt of the kind in the collegiate department of the University, others had been made before, but none of them survived the class
that formed it. Of one of these the anecdote is told, known to most of us, that it became more noted for its noisy sessions or adjournments than its improvement. The Provost being requested to suggest a name having the three labials πι, βητα, φι, is said to have hinted whether they might not be called the Polyphliusbean κοπρεπήσισιον Society. History does not say whether they accepted the name or not, but its subsequent silence seems to imply they either profited by the pleasantry to solicit no characteristic name at least, or else they allowed the class to pass on without further effort to revive a society. It was after several such attempts to establish a literary association among the students had failed, that the Philomathean Society was formed; it was at a time also when a new period was ushered in by a complete change in the faculty of the collegiate department, and when the then senior class that formed the Society had passed from one Provost to another, with the disadvantage of an interregnum before the new faculty was settled. It is not our purpose to enter into particulars, but in order to understand the better the relative position of the then senior class and the bearing upon the formation of the Society it seems enough to state that whether it was advantage or disadvantage the class had passed through the regime of three Provosts successively at the time of its commencement.

The Rev. Dr. Andrews, Provost at the time of our entrance into college, was at the head of the University, but did not survive the first year of our collegiate course. His decease was followed by an interval of some months under the Rev. Dr. McDowell, who once held the Provostship, and during whose temporary superintendence to supply the place of Dr. Andrews, the Rev. Dr. Beasly was called to fill the station. Dr. Robert Patterson was at the same time appointed Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, and Mr. James Thompson Professor of Languages, forming thus a new faculty. It was about the time of these changes and the concomitant organization that the proposal was made, and carried into effect to form a Society of Students of the University with a view to literary and scientific scholarship.
At this time, there was yet standing in unimpaired finish that once admired structure reared by Pennsylvania as a residence for the President of the United States, and intended especially for the first President, General Washington. Most of us well remember, it was on the present square, midway between Market and Chestnut streets, and for a long time even after its destination was changed, was known as the President's House. The President we know never occupied it, and declined it as a present, and it was then conveyed to the trustees of the University.

In the south-east corner of this edifice, on the third floor, overlooking a then large extent of vacant grounds, there was, as many of us will recollect, a fine, spacious room some twenty-five feet square, which, together with two smaller rooms adjoining, was assigned to us as Philomathean Hall. There it was that we began the Society now entered upon its fiftieth year. It was of course a time of much interest to the class, and we could wish the old building were still in existence as a monument of interesting facts now fading from memory.

In this rapid glance at the Society's origin, we are reminded by the retrospect, of the interesting period of history that fills up the interval and makes it altogether unsurpassed by any other period since the beginning of the Christian era. The world may be said to be almost entirely revolutionized within this half century, not by arms but by the arts of peace. It was a great change, a marked revolution when Christianity first triumphed over political paganism—a great change when, in after ages, the art of printing made the thoughts of one man, the thoughts and views of thousands and tens of thousands almost as soon as he could commit them to the pen,—a great change initiated by the discovery of Columbus, and still more important changes at the period of the Reformation. But all these appear to us at this day only preparatory, tributary movements towards the rapid, wondrous developments of the nineteenth century. The world has unraveled more of its own resources for the benefit of man than in any period here tofore.
A terrible and dark cloud has indeed come over us, in the fair and flattering calculations for the future of the age, and here at least in our country we have been compelled to pause in our conclusions, by the long-dreaded calamities of a civil war—

The hand-breath cloud the sages feared,
Its bloody rain is dropping,
The poisonous plant the fathers spared,
All else is overtopping.

Yet as we mourn the sad necessity which for a time at least seems to arrest the progress of civilization and to defeat the hopes of a republic like ours—a republic in theory at least, only consistent with principles of universal emancipation—I say as we lament this seeming interruption to the progressive march of light, right and truth, I believe that after all, when the storm is over, we shall have more reason to rejoice in its results, than we now have or shall have to mourn over its sorrows. The wheel of time cannot go back. The law of God's universe is onward! and seeming retrocessions are only seeming. They are like signals to the halting traveler to a near and better road where he may find more safety, more certainty to reach his destination. And though, as in our national crisis now, the halting progress is fraught with pain, anxiety and blood, and great the sacrifices to cast out the evil spirit that has brought about this national calamity, yet a due acknowledgment of this may help us, under God, to a perfect cure of the evil. And though we may be called to a yet severer trial than that now is, yet we may meet it with God on our side.

"For who that leans on His right arm
Was ever yet forsaken?
What righteous can suffer harm,
If He its part has taken."

We naturally turn from the past to the future, that future which to us all is expected, canvassed, scanned, and almost measured by our hopes and fears, and to which we look for-
ward for the solution of the past. We hail the anniversary with mutual congratulations, and best wishes, and prayers for times to come—an interesting time undoubtedly to all, to none more so than to those few of us who were instrumental in giving the society an existence which has thus far stood the test, and which by all the indications of the present gives an earnest of perpetuated vitality. To none can it be a time of deeper interest in its reminiscences, than to your first presiding officers, who, at the end of so long a series of years, are yet in the land of the living, and though not all present may send their gratulations to the assembled members in Philomathean Hall. And as we cast our eye into that mysterious future, not knowing what even a day may bring forth, how many earnest questions press upon us which we should be glad to resolve or see resolved into a happy issue.

Fifty years ago, with all the party ferments that have come and gone we still had peace within our borders. We all settled down in the belief that the United States was our country and whether born North or South—in Maine or Georgia, in Boston or Charleston, the one was as much our country as the other. Sectional differences might, as they always will, create partialities, but the great interests were one. But since those days alas, how changed! *quantum mutatus ab illo!* The young giant had grown strong and mighty—but a reptile had been fed and nurtured at his side, until outgrowing all control of law and right, it has dealt the virus of its poison against the hand that fostered it, and now a gigantic struggle, more fearful that that of the fabled Titans, is the present war.

Whatever be the result of this our national struggle, although we cannot but believe it will terminate in favor of justice and humanity; whoever among the senior members of the society, may live to see the end, there are none that can expect to see another fiftieth. If any of the classes survive the present so long, then indeed they will have something like a parallel with the day we have reached.

In the comparison we are reminded of the sacred rites of the fabled Prometheus, where the torch race from the grove of
Academus to the city, stimulated the Grecian youth to a contest of speed in which we see an expressive symbol of the career of life. The race itself started from the altar of Prometheus. The racers, with lighted torches kindled at the altar, were to vie with each other, in bearing the torch unextinguished to the goal. Whoever gave out handed his torch to the nearest racer. One of great authority, in allusion to these races, has said, “So run that ye may obtain.” There is a race of life where, like the prizes in the games, there is something to be obtained. Cicero, in reference to these Promethean sacred rites, observes, as it does not imply that he who receives the torch has been swifter of foot than the one who has delivered it, so in life, the one that yields is not always the inferior, and so we are not to judge the merits of the race by one feature alone. Yet he alone was crowned who brought his burning lamp to the goal. And thus also with peculiar fitness the analogy applies to every generous emulation. In the symbolic device, of the society, the burning lamp, supplied by human hand, seems only like a part or preliminary of the Promethean race. The nurturings of diligent care and study cherishing the lamp of mind, as the only ground of solid excellence, becomes a torch race at the altar of Prometheus. For though there may be other ways of ascending to the skies, besides a course of study, yet it is as true now as it was of old. “Nihil sine labore vita mortalibus dedit.” What the old Roman (Lucretius) has made the picture of life in the Lampedromia is as applicable to every institution aspiring to excellence. So the participants of Philomathean Hall have no objects in view but the great concerns of life. The association is a Promethean torch-race where, class after class, a portion retire handing over the unextinguished light to others. So the lamp of mind is kept burning, from one, through years of succession where every generation is expected to preserve what has been transmitted, whilst these again deliver up the trust undiminished, unimpaired to the next—

_Sic, quasi cursores vitæ lampada tradunt._
Among the good effects resulting from the Society, there has been the formation of another, with similar or the same objects in view; under the same auspices of the College, its very name, indicative of zeal, combined with wisdom, is an indirect tribute to the Philomethean Hall, which it proposes to rival. May it be to both a generous competition, an emulation in which each society will find its advantage only in honoring each others merits and following what is good.

After all, it reminds us of the great lesson that underlies all others, life is the career for us all, and it has its cares, its duties, its responsibilities. Grave considerations these, and that we may finish our course with the humble hope that we have not lived in vain. As the race must be run, so the lamp must be kept burning. It is the lamp of mind that needs all nurturing care, it is the oil of truth that must feed the flame, it is the hand of virtue, humanity and righteousness, that must hold it up in the race and make it available for all that is good and great. A noble problem, a noble strife! an emulation that lives only in the desire of doing good, and which like angels in heaven, will rejoice over one sinner that repenteth. It is an emulation which, descending from heaven, is planted as a ladder on earth for us to ascend, and is thus to be the moving power of every onward step in the torch-race of life. For the Grecian youth the altar of Prometheus was erected in the groves of the Academy, and the race was thence to the city of Minerva. The altar itself was the symbol of forecast, ingenuity, invention, and the rival racers symbolized the candidates in science, literature and the arts.

In this Promethean age in which we live, this age of artistic invention and scientific application, we may well find a parallel to the ancient fables, with perhaps the great difference, that our facts are stranger than their fictions. We have no Promethean altar indeed, at which to kindle the lamp of mind, and our onward strides to the goal of approval, have no sympathy with those that sped their course to the walls of Athens. But we have our light taken, not from the structure made with hands, but from that light which, coming from on high, is only
another name for eternal truth. Nurtured from that fountain it can never die away, but advancing, ascending, rising high as its source, must grow and spread and rule from age to age and the consummation of ages.

With such difference in our favor, we have also a nobler race to run, a nobler prize to win. It may not be glory, it may not be fame, it may not be wealth, or power, or even health, but it will be above all the approval of our own hearts, and the approval of Him who is greater than our heart. What more than this we need shall be dealt out largely—for that is the Almighty verdict—they shall be added. We shall all have sufficient in the struggle here to gain the prize there, and when the torch-race of life is run we shall resign the lamp of mind, unextinguished here only to revive in the immortal splendor of that hereafter which knows no extinction or decay.

Allow me, gentlemen, in conclusion, to thank you for this attention by which I have been honored, and as it is the last occasion in which I can expect to share in your transactions, so I may at this stage, at least, and as one of the racers hand the lamp to another. Gentlemen, as we have met now, we shall never meet again, our present forms an epoch which can only be realized once in a lifetime, and before another semi-centennial celebration, we shall not any of us have occasion, call, or even interest in the race. A sober, solemn thought, but no dream.

Happy, if then, in obedience to the behests of Sovereign Goodness, we must retire from the arena, we may, with cheerfulness, give place to those that follow, with the consciousness that whilst we may not have done always what we would, we have done at least in the direction of right, what we could.

Failures here, indeed, may again create a pause, but as in the career of life, so in its termination, the universal remedy is only there, where we find the universal good.

Et sic faveantibus vobis lampada trado.
REPORT FROM MEMORY

OF THE

ADDRESS OF REV. DR. GODDARD.

Upon being introduced to the audience by the Chairman, the Rev. Dr. Goddard prefaced his remarks by expressing the deep regret which he felt from the absence of the principal speakers. In these feelings he doubted not that the audience fully sympathised with him. Among the list of its members the Philomathean Society was proud to enroll the names of some of the wisest and greatest men of a present generation. From them your Committee had selected a few, whose names had doubtless been influential in gathering together so large and intelligent an audience as that which was assembled in this renowned Hall this evening. From them we had a right to expect those words of eloquence and wisdom which like "apples of gold in baskets of silver," would have at once benefitted and delighted. To himself, however, the speaker remarked this disappointment was the keener, since his duty that evening was to have been rather of a secondary nature. Having already been honored by being selected as the orator at the late Biennial celebration of this Society—his place upon the stage was more to show his continued interest in an association of which he had formerly been Moderator, than to add any thing to the entertainment of the audience or the attractions of the evening. The most that he had anticipated doing was after the inspiring influence of the eloquent men whose presence had been anticipated to-night, had been felt, to have dropped a few warm and earnest words in addition to their more labored efforts; just as clouds reflect in hues of
purple, and silver, and gold, and crimson, the brilliant rays of
the departing sun, not rendering them more luminous, but
giving them some new hue of beauty. With these few words
of apology the Rev. Doctor proceeded:

The celebration of the semi-centennial anniversary of the
Society necessarily awakens in the heart mixed emotions.
The mind impressed with the present, still is insensibly led
back among the scenes of the past, and busies itself too
with the anticipations of the future. With a reviving power
it peoples this Hall with forms that have long since been laid
beneath the sod, and once again fills it with tones that in
times past eloquently breathed the instructions of wisdom and
virtue. Such anniversaries have a resurrection power. By
the influence of this mysterious truth the dead live once more.
Voices are heard around us to-night in the halls of memory
that have long been hushed in death. Eyes sparkle with the
brilliant flashes of genius and intellect that have long since
closed upon earthly scenes. And forms rise up before us from
the buried past who once moved amidst these familiar scenes,
and were associated with all that is around about us. The
past of this Society—the recorded history of this University
—what a noble monument they become to the learning and
virtue of Philadelphia! Her dead are like costly jewels in
caskets, not lost, but only put aside; on such occasions as
this to shine and flash in the golden setting of memory like
crown jewels around the brow of this Institution.

Upon these walls hang the portraits of some of these
worthies of a past generation. Pleasant and profitable will it
be for us to recall some of their excellencies. Upon my right
there hangs the embodiment which the genius of the painter
has left of the late Professor of Ancient Languages. With a
frame as ponderous as his great learning, how well he filled his
chair! Born like many others of the eloquent and erudite in
Ireland, he brought to these shores all his native enthusiasm
for the classics. Hundreds now occupying enviable positions
in the world of literature owe all their thirst for learning to
him. Rough but ardent in character, he awakened the enthu-
siasm of his scholars. Never did there beat a warmer and truer heart than that which ever palpitated in sympathy with the difficulties and trials of his pupils, in the broad bosom of the late Samuel B. Wylie, D.D. His industry and zeal stored his mind with classic lore; whilst his pure Christianity consecrated it as Moses did the ornaments of the Israelitish maidens: to the service of God! Quietly he sleeps in an honored grave. Literature and Religion followed hand in hand as mourners to his burial. But long in the memory of the living—and forever in the affections of the just in glory will the name of Samuel B. Wylie live.

There upon that wall hangs the portrait of one more youthful in face and form. He too lent the powers of his cultivated mind to the promotion of the interests of this Institution. Amidst other embodiments of genius and acquirement he stood like some exquisitely cut statue of the purest marble—the representative of purity and learning. Many men of intellect and erudition have occupied the chair of Mental and Moral Philosophy in this and kindred Institutions, whose names have been interwoven with the subjects of which they treated, but for discriminating judgment, severe taste, elegance of expression, beauty of thought, and the loftiest dignity of a refined manner, the late Professor Henry Reed stands unrivalled. In grateful remembrance of his devotion to her interests, history has inscribed his name among those who have won immortality. And nature's light, in remembrance of the worshipper who bowed at her shrine, writes upon the crests of the rolling billows in letters of golden lustre the epitaph of him who sleeps amidst the corals and the pearls beneath.

The older members of this Society will not fail to recall the person and name of him who occupied the same chair immediately before the lamented Reed. Edward Rutledge, of all men with whom it has been my fortune to be associated, possessed in the fullest degree the mental and moral qualifications necessary for a successful teacher. Born in the South, he seems to have drunk in warmth of heart and fascination of
manner with the flower-scented gales that fanned him. He lived happily at a time when men knew no North and no South, but when we were all the children of one great family. Here in these rooms to northern youth, and side by side with northern men in perfect harmony he devoted those faculties that amidst southern influences had been so happily matured. Here he lived, here he was loved, and here he died. Nor do I believe that it would have been possible, with such blood flowing in his veins, for Edward Rutledge to have contemplated, save with horror, the dismemberment of this great Republic. Nor were the tears less precious, nor did they sparkle with a less pure lustre as they dropped upon his coffin, because they fell from the eyes of northern youth. These were days when even the dark form of a present rebellion did not cast its shadow over the land. When the seed even of a present treason had not germinated.

Though not among the dead, there is one whose name must ever be mentioned in these Halls with honor. With the blood of Franklin flowing in his veins, Alexander Dallas Bache has proved himself worthy of his high ancestry. His former pupils can never forget him. A nation will ever remember him. For whilst his wise progenitor wrote his name upon the clouds in letters of flashing light, it has been to the honor of his son that the memorial of his labors are recorded upon every shore and inlet of our vast coast. Sounding the depths of the ocean! he has written his name among that immortal list of human benefactors whose honor is as wide and vast as the great sea itself. All honor to Alexander Dallas Bache!

But we cannot, continued the speaker, close our address without some allusions to those sad events that are now occurring. When he who addresses you sat with others a Student in these Halls, our classes were filled with representative scholars from nearly every State in the Union. They came, attracted by the high reputation of our teachers, from the frozen fields of the distant North, from the industrious villages of the Middle and Eastern States, from the shores of the broad Atlantic, and from the warm regions of the South,
where the gales from the Gulf become perfumed with the odors of the blossoms of the orange. A band of brothers we were. Whose only contest was that of honorable strife for learning and place. We knew no divisions, and were but children of the Republic. Before us the wide extent of the whole country offered itself as the field of our enterprise. As the stars that shoot from the falling rocket scatter to the four quarters of the heaven, tracing their pathway in lines of light, so emancipated from the Halls of Instruction to every quarter of the land we went on honorable missions to our fellow men—the northern man often to the South, and the southern not unfrequently to the North.

How changed the scenes to-day. Godless rebellion has broken the golden links of a common brotherhood. Treason has arrayed against the best and freest Government on earth, her benefitted children. And those once students in these Halls by every sentiment of justice and principle of loyalty arc bound to contend, until treason be laid low and rebellion be crushed. And that end will and must be accomplished. The edifice of freedom will once more rise again in more than its pristine extent and magnificence, the stronger because its mighty stones will have been cemented by the blood of patriots. Our land shall once more stand before the world, the great High Priest of Freedom. As too before the altar of liberty the offering of a world's gratitude is presented, upon the breast plate will be found the lustrous hue of precious stones, each State having its own peculiar device and color—not one wanting—all there—all there—united too in their setting of gold—united once again and forever!!

As the remarks of the Reverend speaker were entirely extemporaneous and unpremeditated, we have only given a meagre outline of them.
ADDRESS OF THE REV. DR. HALL.

There is a time of life when any term of years long enough to be expressed by even the fractions of a century, seems to denote a great longevity. And, doubtless, the junior Philomatheans of this evening celebrate our "semi-centenary" with a very reverential apprehension of the antiquity of the Society. I must confess to having given way to this illusion upon first hearing of the projected celebration, and until I recollected that my own membership fell within the first decade of the half century. Then, of course, I concluded that the Society was not so old after all. And when some of us were addressed, in the opening of this meeting, as "venerable" gentlemen, we trust that the audience observed it was not to us as the founders of 1818, but as accidentally occupying the seats where they were expected to appear, that the compliment was directed.

Yet, a representative of the graduating class of 1823, coming here to-night, cannot but acknowledge that it takes less than half a century to change the face of his associations. The lofty rooms where we recited—the "Prayer Hall" where we worshipped—the third-story corner where we hid the Philomathean mysteries—the sublime Rotunda which echoed every slam of the double doors, and in so doing shocked every nerve of Professor Thomson—that entire old Washington palace has been swept away; and all the consolation that remains is that which has just been administered by my predecessor on this rostrum—the old bricks were worked into the new walls, though plastered on both sides out of sight.

Beasley, Thomson and Patterson, who so long constituted the full academical faculty, have each in turn had to say,
like the dying schoolmaster, "boys, it grows dark; the school
is dismissed." And as we recall the Board of Trustees of
1823, such names as I am sure must still be heard with honor
in this community—as of White, Wilson, Tilghman, Rawle,
Duponceau, Chauncey, Sergeant, Meredith, Hopkinson and
Cadwalader, we have to say of each "abiit ad plures"—he
has gone to our majority—the contemporaries of their eminent
days. Of that venerated body, which so fitly represented the
professional, social, moral and literary character of Philadel-
phia, only two survive; but they are such, that the honor of the
past, as well as the present, is fully sustained in their names,
for they are Horace Binney and Joseph R. Ingersoll.

In College and Society reminiscences nothing is more
striking than the contrast of the relative position in which we
then stood as boys, and now stand as men. We look through
the old rolls of our fellows in the class-room and in Philo-
mathean Hall; we remember the familiarity of first names and
nicknames with which all mingled in the common arena of
study and of sport; but we look at the same names now, and it
is in the Honorable Judge, the gallant Major-General, the
Reverend Doctor, the Right Reverend Father, the Modera-
tor of the General Assembly, that we recognize the breadth
of the transition from the school-times; and in many instances
also the height of the transition—not simply to titles and
dignities, but to character and influence not unworthy of this
venerable school.

The Societies of a College deserve to be ranked among the
most useful auxiliaries of its training; and if they fail in this,
it is because they are not improved by their young members
according to the design of their institution, and the means
they furnish. If, because disconnected from compulsory
studies, their exercises are treated as idle amusements, their
character, which is essentially literary, becomes degraded to
that of a jovial club. Philomath is the synonyme of scholar—
a lover of learning, and one who loves to learn. And while
the rigors of the recitation-room and its text-books are not
expected to be reproduced in the Hall, nor the Friday even-
ings to be only a prolonged session of the class, it is to be expected that the course of the Society will accord with the general objects of education, and be observed by its members as such. All learning is not profound; all knowledge does not demand severe study. The curriculum of the school affords material for the more elaborate application; there is room elsewhere to cultivate the lighter, the more graceful accomplishments of the scholar. Elegant literature is to be pursued as well as the dead languages and mathematics. Facility and force of expression, whether by pen or tongue, in conversation, debate or declamation; criticism; practical rhetoric; acquaintance with books and the art of using a library; even certain social refinements, worthy of the early attention of students who are, or are to be, gentlemen as well as scholars—these important objects may find a scope and a stimulus in a society true to its Philomathean name, which cannot be found so well in the more strictly didactic form of lessons, or the more formal intercourse of students under the discipline of teachers. The Society may be made the exercise, the practice, to realize the principles of the lecture and the book. The Master retires—the pupils try themselves in their own way. The emulation may be all the more free and generous for having its excitement in the voluntary contests of the Society, where there is no reward beyond the vote of the evening, rather than in the protracted competition for grades, with an eye to the salutatories and the valedictory.

The Philomathean student will aim at something more than the Honors, or his Bachelor's diploma. These are good things to aim at, when viewed as the reward of scholarship and good conduct; but the laurels may be won by the superficial from the thorough. Examinations are not always the fair test of merit. It is related in the life of Lord Eldon, that when, as plain John Scott, he came to be examined for his first degree at Oxford, and was put on trial for Hebrew and History, the first question was "what is the Hebrew for 'the place of a skull?" The future Lord Chancellor was not so forgetful of his English New Testament as to hesitate in answering
"Golgotha." The next test was, "who founded University College?" The candidate promptly replied, "King Alfred." "Very well," said the examiner, "you are competent for your degree." The exposure of the state of both the great Universities of England, which Sir William Hamilton once made in the Edinburgh Review, and the Report of a Royal Commission appointed as late as 1850, to investigate the condition of Oxford, give a view of the discipline in those boasted foundations which make it credible that Scott's examination has its parallels annually. And so it may happen in our best institutions that a student, both at his admission and departure, may pass an examination; but it is not his Diploma any more than his matriculation, that proves his love of knowledge, or his success in learning. His own exertions, in the regular improvement of all his opportunities, are to make him what he ought to be. Academic titles no more attest intrinsic worth, than (according to the familiar figure of Burns) the mere lettering and stamping of the coin makes it a guinea.

The mention of the Oxford Commission reminds me that its Secretary, and probably the compiler of the seven hundred folio pages of its Report, was the biographer of Dr. Arnold—Arnold of Laleham, Rugby and Oxford. It would be hard for either teacher or pupil of our day and country, who have, or desire to have, any enthusiasm in their work, to find a more healthful and suggestive embodiment of the true spirit of education, than is to be found in that noble character and that noble career. He knew both boys and men. He looked both at soul and mind. The object of his devout aspiration, whether tutor, head master, or professor, was to inspire the youth with ambition to live worthy of their immortality, and to keep this before them in the whole culture of the intellect. It was supremely in this light that Arnold contemplated his charge, and not as if the duty of either master or scholar were exhausted in the routine of tasks. Speaking in this place, of course, without reference to any peculiarities of his religious or political opinions, or scholastic methods, I should be happy
if any expressions of mine may induce Philomatheans to read Arnold's "Life and Correspondence," and his "School-Chapel Sermons," if it were only with a view to the evidence they furnish how consistent is the spirit of true Manliness with Scholarship and Religion; and that the sentiment is as true to day as when the King of Israel uttered it to his son, that only he who "walks in the ways of the Lord God," is "strong," and "shows himself a Man."

There is no need of adding to what has been so well said this evening, and so well received, with reference to the duties of national loyalty. Let me, however, take advantage of the word and the enthusiasm, to remind our young friends that the true loyalist, like the true man, is he who is faithful not to one or some only, but to all the relations of his place. This principle holds the scholar to loyalty to his literary and religious trainings, as part of enlightened patriotism. Such, at least, has been the doctrine in this University from its foundation. The Philosophy—mental, moral and political—taught here from the days of Dr. Smith to those of the present honored Provost, has always presented this connection as indissoluble. Let us learn from the new and fearful chapter of American history which we are now reading, how large a place belongs to sound learning and practical religion, in the science of American loyalty. We no more want a new religion, or a new learning, than we want a new Constitution or a new flag. Superficialness in the principles, and looseness in the practice of what we have been taught from these Chairs, has been the origin of much of our political confusion. What we need is a more thorough scholarship, and a pietist, less belligerent and more intelligent—a character resting on knowledge and principles, rather than on forms and pretensions. They who reach this degree are the true Philomatheans.
UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA,
Philadelphia, June, 1863.

Dear Sir,

The following is an Extract from the Minutes of the Board of Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania:

Resolved, That on and after the 8th day of September, 1863, the Fees for the Tuition of Students in the Department of Arts, shall be for each term Thirty-five Dollars, in lieu of Thirty Dollars as now established.

By order of the Board.

CADWALADER BIDDLE,
Secretary.

THE FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY
OF THE
Philomathean Society
WILL BE HELD IN
THE HALL OF THE UNIVERSITY.
On Tuesday, Oct. 6, 1863, at 3 P.M.

GENTLEMEN AND LADIES.
Zelosophic Hall,

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadelphia, 1863.

You are respectfully invited to be present at the BIENNIAL ORATION of the Zelosophic Society, to be delivered on Monday Evening, December 7th, 1863, at eight o'clock, P. M., by the Rev. E. A. Washburne, D. D.

Very respectfully,

JAMES HUTCHINGS BROWN,
ELLIS D. WILLIAMS,
GEORGE H. BATES,

Committee of Arrangement.
SIXTY SIX.

BY IOTA.

Ox, warrior, gain the laurel wreath,
And bind it round thy valiant front;
Then sink thy good sword in its sheath,
In peace let its sharp edge grow blunt;
On! ye who seek for hasty wealth,
Tho' the glittering toy you ne'er may find
By toil or labor, cheat or stealth,
With aching limbs, and weary mind.
Go! ye who seek some fleeting joy,
In pleasure's deep red bowl;
On bodies all your strength employ,
Nor heed your living soul.
Press onward, further, higher,
Be happy, rich, or brave:
And when you have got each heart's desire,
You'll sink in the dark, cold grave.
But hither, ye whose thoughts attend,
On wisdom's pleasant ways;
Come, let mirth and learning blend,
While chanting our classic lays;
For better far than other men
Whose mind at wisdom picks;
A wondrous set of gentlemen
Is the class of Sixty Six.

THE MAN WITH THE IRON MASK.

ONE of the most remarkable mysteries on record is undoubtedly that of the "Iron Mask"; the secret has been most wonderfully kept, nothing having ever been revealed that might lead to its elucidation.

It is known that in the year 1662, or thereabouts, this person was carried to the castle of Pignerolles de la Force, of which Monsieur de Saint-Mars was Governor; twenty-four years later, the prisoner was taken, under the charge of his keeper, to the Isle of Marguerite. On the journey he was carried in a litter, and he also wore a black velvet mask, with steel springs, so that he could eat without taking it off. Soon after his arrival, the Marquis de Louvois came to see him, and treated him with marked respect. Saint Mars always placed the dishes on his table, and stood in his presence while eating; and such deference was paid to the mask by him, as was customary to be shown to personages of high rank. Every indulgence was allowed that it was possible for him to have, and it was also noticed that he was fond of lace, and of playing on the guitar. He is said to have made two attempts to disclose the secret; once he scratched something on a plate, which he threw out of the window into a fisherman's boat, that was lying near the room in which he was confined; the fisherman, coming to his boat shortly after, picked it up and took it to Saint-Mars, who told him that it was fortunate for him that he could not read. At another time, he wrote something with his own blood on a white shirt, and threw it, also, out of the window; it was picked up by a young man, who, although he protested that he had not read it, was found, the next day, dead in his bed.

In 1698, he was removed to the Bastile, where he died in 1703. After his death, everything which
he had used that could be, was burned, the window frames were broken, the floor of his room taken up, and in short, everything was destroyed that might, by any possibility, lead to disclosure. He was buried the day after his death, in the cemetery of St. Paul's, and it is said that his body was dug up, and instead of his head, a stone was found. It is most probable that he was about sixty years old at the time of his death, but according to the record of his death, he was only forty-five. This, however, is probably a mistake; because, if he was forty-five at the time of his death, he must have been about four years old when he first came into notice, which cannot be true. In 1789, a card was found, on which was written "64,389,000," an unintelligible cipher, and, "Fouquet arriving from the Isle of Marguerite, with an iron mask." Afterwards "X...X...X...X..." and below, "Kersadwin." It is extremely likely, however, that this was put there simply to mislead.

It is generally believed that he was an illegitimate son of Anne of Austria and the Duke of Buckingham, or perhaps a twin brother of Louis XIV. Lately some persons have asserted positively that he was Count Mattheoli, or Girolami Magno, a minister of the Duke of Mantua, who was bribed by a Spanish ambassador to reveal some of Louis XIV's plans; but this seems to me impossible, because, if he had been sixty years old at the time of his death, he must have been only eighteen or nineteen when he revealed the secret; if he had been forty-five at the time of his death, he must have been about four years old. One of these is an utter impossibility; the other, the next thing to it. On the other hand, the statement that he was the son of Anne of Austria, and the Duke of Buckingham, (Count de Vermandois,) is subject to many difficulties, as this personage did not disappear until 1633, when he is said to have been killed. Saint Soix thinks that it was the Duke of Monmouth, who was not really hung, instead of his head, a stone was found. It is most probable that he was about sixty years old at the time of his death, he must have been only fourteen or fifteen when he revealed the secret; if he had been forty-five at the time of his death, he must have been about four years old. One of these is an utter impossibility; the other, the next thing to it. On the other hand, the statement that he was the son of Anne of Austria, and the Duke of Buckingham, (Count de Vermandois,) is subject to many difficulties, as this personage did not disappear until 1633, when he is said to have been killed. Saint Soix thinks that it was the Duke of Monmouth, who was not really hung, instead of his head, a stone was found.

It is virtue that makes the mind invincible, and places us out of the reach of fortune, although not out of the malice of it. When Zeno was told that all his goods were lost, "Why, then," said he, "Fortune hath a mind to make me a philosopher; nothing can be above him that is above fortune; no infelicity can make a wise man quit his grounds."

THE MASQUERADE.

BY SIGMA.

HAD, for a long time, wished to go to a masquerade ball; but my ambition had never been gratified, till an opportunity was offered me during my last visit to my uncle. My cousin Lizzie had just been invited to a masquerade when I arrived; and owing to the inability of her brother George to escort her, (he had been lately wounded,) I was appointed by her father to that duty. The few days that intervened were employed in choosing and arranging our costumes, and also, by me, at least, in speculating as to what would occur at a scene of unbounded hilarity and gayety.

The long-wished-for night at length arrived, and, on being ushered into the ball-room, my brain was at first bewildered at the bustle and confusion which prevailed around. But my fair companion, having been before to entertainments of this kind, was accustomed to the scene, and, there being no lack of partners, was soon lost in the mazes of the dance. I occupied myself in observing the various costumes which presented themselves most strikingly to my view. Here, I saw Queen Elizabeth, waltzing with an American officer of the Revolution, whilst her unfortunate rival, Mary, Queen of Scots, was procuring with a Roman patrician. On the other side, Henry VIII. was holding familiar conversation with Alexander the Great. I was also struck with the various mistakes in costume, as I perceived a Crusader with a pair of pistols in his belt, a Sultana without trousers, a number of sailors who had never been to sea, and jockeys who knew as much of horse-flesh as the man in the moon. After engaging in several dances, leaving my companion to the care of an Italian bandit, I sauntered leisurely through the rooms, when my attention was attracted by sounds of mirth in a neighboring chamber, and, on proceeding thither, I found His Holiness, the Pope, and a British grenadier, pledging themselves in repeated bumpers of punch, a large bowl of which stood on the table beside them. In an adjoining room was a merry card-party, composed of a hussar, Rob Roy, a Quaker, and a fisherman, all betting freely, if the large pile of money on the table could be taken as a criterion. I now returned to seek my cousin, who was dividing her attentions between a Turk and the afore-mentioned Crusader, and found her longing to get a little fresh air during the interval between the dances.

The crowd was now engaged in watching the graceful movements of a youthful pair who were dancing the Spanish fandango, and, as we were leaving to take a walk on the terrace, we perceived, in
a corner of the room almost deserted, (if the term can at all be applied to a spot from which the crowd had only receded for a few steps,) two figures, one a male, habited as a courtier, the other a female, dressed as a Swiss peasant girl. These two were engaged in an earnest conversation, and the tremulous heavings of the lady's bosom proved that she, at least, was interested. On our return, as we passed them, a sob burst forth from the lady, which, although unnoticed by the crowd, caught my ear, and that of Lizzie, who was leaning on my arm.

"The lady must be ill," she said; and, with the promptness of humanity, she was instantly at her side. "Pardon me, madam!" she exclaimed, addressing the incognita, "but you appear faint; probably the room is too hot; can I assist you in any way?"

"The heat is, indeed, oppressive,—would I were away!" replied the lady. But—

"Tenez-vous," sharply said her companion to her; then, turning to me, "The lady needs no assistance,—quiet is the best remedy."

Thus repulsed, ungraciously enough, we had nothing left but to proceed; but I observed, through the rest of the entertainment, that the circumstance had made a deep impression on my cousin's mind,—nor was my own wholly free from conjectures as to who the lady was whom we had so strangely met.

(To be continued.)

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THE DREAMS OF YOUTH.

BY G. R. A.

There is, perhaps, no period in the life of man, when the future glows with such fair promises, and with such visions of happiness, as that which borders upon manhood. Then the human form has reached its full development, and the mind, fresh and vigorous, is ready to struggle resolutely through every difficulty. To evil omens little or no attention is paid, while the slightest favorable prospects are cherished, until they assume prodigious proportions. Life is expected to be a never-ending beam of sunshine. Do clouds now overhang the horizon? the youth firmly believes they will all be wafted away,—that the storm which is now gathering over his head will not burst in fury upon him, but that its fleecy clouds will scatter, and he sail on over a smooth sea. What if he does meet with disappointments now? Is not the fairy-land, which his fertile imagination has created, to be for ever free from all that would wring the soul with anguish? What if he does toil on now, his aching brain or wearied limbs only enjoying the short respite which sleep gives? Is he not, in after-life, to enjoy the comfort and happiness which he so longs for? Yes,—he sees, on the verge of the horizon, a silver lining to the cloud. Thither his steps are bound; and hope bears him onward through all his trials.

Thus it was with Washington; and the bright clouds which he foresaw loomed up until they spread their forms over our whole land,—their brightness only dimmed by the present unhappy war.

The student looks forward with pleasure to the time when he shall have completed his studies, and when, as a man, he expects to enter upon the arena of life. Then his hopes are to be realized,—the objects of his ambition will be attained. Surrounded by a circle of admiring friends, laurels of honor are to be wreathed about his head. In fact, everything that can make life desirable will be his; and when life is ended, he expects that a community will mourn his loss, and his memory be held sacred in the hearts of his friends.

That these hopes are always realized, we are far from admitting; but the young man, just launching his bark upon life's stream, will not believe that he is not to sail on smooth waters. He looks into the future, but cannot see the gathering storm. He carefully lays his plans, and thinks, as time rolls on, he shall have nothing to do but gather the rich harvest which is in store for him.

Our readers need not be informed that he is often disappointed. Shall our courage fail, then, because we may not win the goal for which we are striving? No. We will make our aims in life high, taking care first that they are aims worthy of immortal beings. We will then put forth every energy, and be ready to encounter the storms of life; and, in declining years, we will have the satisfaction of knowing that we have not lived in vain.
forth in the peculiar and often fantastic trimmings of nature. But what we most wonder at is their adroitness and skill, how they mount and perform wondrous antics with their horses at full run. So do geniuses mount fleeting ideas, and even catch lightning from the clouds. But geniuses are unequal; they have peculiar orbits for themselves and satellites. Theodosius, Alaric, Alexander, Napoleon in the field, Demosthenes and Cicero in the forum, Homer and Virgil in poetic strains, Phidias, Praxiteles, Scopas with the mill and chisel, Parhassius, Apelles, Raphael at the easel, stand like measuring-posts, while others strain tip-toes to reach their manly stature.

Great minds have peculiar tracks. Demosthenes was the most formidable enemy of Philip in the Grecian Assembly; yet after all his eloquence in arousing the Athenians to meet him at Cheronaea, he was the first to throw down his arms and run. In every nation, the names and deeds of great men stand like the everlasting hills; some, like the Himalayas, near the sacred Ganges, thrust themselves boldly towards Heaven; some, like Mount Blanc, stand alone with their Creator; while others, like Athos, keep their rugged front unmoved amid the angry commotions around, while mighty fleets are wrecked on them. I would conclude with a couplet from Schiller.

"But only thine, O Genius, is the charge,
In nature's kingdom, nature so enlarge."
Have quick foreknowledge of the coming pain,
Even as the prisoner silver, dead and dumb,
Shrinks at cold Winter's footfall ere he come?

Hath no hope sweeter than the hope of death,—
Then the best counsel and the last relief,
To cheer the spirit or to cheat the grief,—
The only calm, the only comfort here;
Comes in the music of a woman's word.

Like beacon-bell, on some wild island-shore,
Silverly ringing in the tempest's roar,
Whose sound, borne shipward through the midnight gloom,
Tells of the path, and turns her from her doom,—
So, in the silence of that awful hour,
When baffled magic owned its parted power,
Whom kings were pale, and satraps shook with fear,
A woman speakest, and the wisest hear:
She, the high daughter of a thousand thrones,
Who reads the visions,—him whose wondrous lot
Sends him to lighten doubt and lessen gloom,
And gaze undazzled on the days to come,—
Daniel the Hebrew (such his name and race),
Held by a monarch highest. In his grace,
He may declare! Oh! bid them quickly send,—
So may the mystery have happy end!

Calmly, and silent as the fair full moon
Comes sailing upward in the sky of June,—
Fearfully as the troubled clouds of night
Shrink from before the coming of its light,—
So, through the hall the prophet passed along,
So, from before him fell the festal throng;
By broken wassail-cup and wine o'erthrown,
Pressed he still onward for the monarch's throne.

His spirit failed him not,—his quiet eye
Lest not its look for earthly majesty;
His lip was steady, and his accent clear,—
"The King hath needed me, and I am here."

Art thou the prophet? read me yonder scroll,
Whose undeciphered horror daunts my soul.
There shall be guerdon for the grateful task,
Pitted for me to give, for thee to ask,—
A chain to deck thee, and a robe to grace,
Thine the third throne, and thou the third in place."

He heard, and turned him where the lighted wall
Dimmed the red torches of the festival,—
Gazed on the sign with steady gaze and set;
Bent the true knee, and bowed the silver hair,
For that he knew the King of Kings was there;—
Then nerved his soul the sentence to unfold,
While his tongue trembled at the tale it told:
And never tongue shall echo tale as strange
Till that change cometh which must never change.

"Keep for thyself the guerdon and the gold;
What God hath graven, God's prophet must unfold.
Could not thy father's crime, thy father's fate,
Teach thee the terror thou hast learnt too late?
Hast thou not read the lesson of his life,—
Who wars with God shall strive a losing strife?
His was a kingdom mighty as thine own,
The sword his sceptre, and the earth his throne;
The nations trembled when his awful eye
Gave to them leave to live, or doom to die;
The Lord of life, the keeper of the grave,
His frown could wither, and his smile could save.
Yet when his heart was hard, his spirit high,
God drave him from his kingly majesty,
Far from the brotherhood of fellow men,
To seek for dwelling in the desert den.
Where the wild asses feed, and oxen roam,
He sought his pasture, and he made his home;
And bitter-biting frost, and dews of night,
Schooled him in sorrow till he knew the right.
That God is ruler of the rulers still,
And seteth up the sovereign that he will.
Oh! hadst thou treasurest in repentant breast
His pride and fall, his penitence and rest,—
And bowed submissive to Jehovah's will,
Then had thy sceptre been a sceptre still.
But thou hast mocked the majesty of heaven,
And shamed the vessels to its service given ;
And thou hast fashioned idols of thine own,—
Idols of gold, of silver, and of stone,—
To them thou hast bowed the knee and breathed the breath,
And they must keep thee in the hour of death.
Woe for the sign unseen, the sin forgot;
God was among you, and ye know it not!
Hear what he sayeth now.—" Thy race is run;
Thy years are numbered, and thy days are done;
Thy soul hath mounted in the scale of fate,
The Lord hath weighed thee, and thou lackest weight.
Now in thy palace-porch the spoilers stand,
To seize thy sceptre,—to divide the land."
He ended, and his passing foot was heard ;
But none made answer,—not a lip was stirred.
Mute the free tongue, and bent the fearless brow,—
The mystic letters had their meaning now !
Soon came there other sounds,—the clash of steel,
The heavy ringing of the iron heel,
The curse in dying, and the cry for life,
The bloody voices of the battle strife.
That night they slew him on his father's throne,
The deed unnoticed, and the hand unknown.
Crownless and sceptreless Belshazzar lay,
A robe of purple round a form of clay.

THE UNIVERSITY LIGHT ARTILLERY.

While the stout ship of our Republican Government is rocked and tossed on the billows of a dreadful civil war, a military spirit is developing itself, and gradually converting the United States into a nation of war; while fathers are avenging the wrongs of the Red White and Blue, their sons are making themselves skillful in the drill and arts of war.
The youths of Sparta and Athens in the Palaestra and games developed their strength and skill; the only wall of Sparta was her valiant sons. No less proudly can Philadelphia mention her sons as a living wall between their homes and foe, as when, during last summer at Gettysburg, they formed, as it were, a grand breakwater against the tide of rebel invasion. Among our institutions of learning, the idea is gaining ground, that not only is America to be made illustrious in her orators, statesmen, poets, historians or merchants, but that the exploits of her warriors and generals will fill the brightest page in the chronicle of the world's heroes. This has induced the Honorable Board of Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania, at considerable expense, to establish a Military Department with a corps of students, all under the direction of Prof. Henry Coppee, whose acquaintance with "grim-visaged war," besides his high reputation as a learned soldier, added to the uniform politeness, happily united with military discipline, make him eminently well fitted for this position.

Through the kindness of Major Ladely, the corps was invited to inspect Bridesburg Arsenal. Accordingly, on Wednesday, the 25th ultimo, the valiant cannoniers fell in at the City Arsenal, and took up the line of march for Bridesburg via cars from Exchange. The young gentlemen who drill are a fine looking body; while their intelligent faces show mental culture, their well-proportioned frames indicate physical training, joined with a military pride, the essential of a soldier.

Their movements are prompt and accurate, their march is with steady and well marked cadence; Sotto the happy poet expresses himself thus:—"War stamps his foot, and nations feel the shock." Not to imply anything of a shocking character to the University Light Artillery, certain it is, that the brick pavement feels a shock under their firm footfall.

Passing down Arch street, and thence down Third to the Exchange, they halted and rested some fifteen minutes under military necessity, "because there were no cars ready; however, they finally took the cars for Richmond," amidst the cheers of the assembled host of Ledger boys and boot-blacks. "Three cheers for the bummens," were the last sounds as they moved off. The first hour's ride was passed in pleasant conversation; but when, however, the green fields and blue sky increased their youthful spirits, they found utterance in jokes and puns, and soon they set up a concert, every man chief manager and leader, each performer with a tune of his own,—the conductor alone for the audience. The gentle notes of old "John Brown," "Gaudeamus," "Mary had a Little Lamb," "Ba, Be, Bi, Bo," "Auld Lang Syne," besides the "Red White and Blue" and the "Star Spangled Banner," reverberated on the ear.

After changing cars and riding some distance, the corps left the cars, and took up their immediate march for the Arsenal, where they were kindly received by the Major, who took great pains in explaining the powder test method, a more scientific and nice apparatus than I can hope to describe. It is adjusted for calculating the strength of powder, by the time of the passage of the ball between two targets sixty feet apart; he then showed the workshops, in which friction primers, caps, fuses, minie balls, and ounce balls are made. He afterward showed the packing process. After thanking the Major, through Prof. Coppee, they marched back to the cars. Of course there was a delay, which the Artillers employed in victualing. They succeeded in buying the cake store almost out; indeed, the best served of the students were the Sophomores. The well known gravity of all Sophs plus their classic and well chosen name, seem to have a good influence upon the old women, not to mention the affinity of the young ones.
Finally they got started, and after a good time generally, reached their Arsenal and broke ranks at half-past seven. The officers and men enjoyed the trip, and from their exercise, and the general verdict for something substantial, I am inclined to think they enjoyed Thanksgiving dinner.

OUR PAPER.
To those who read our little paper, And think it but a foolish caper, To vanish as the thin blue vapor, Of an extinguished lamp, I would like to say a word or two, To tell them that we will carry it through, In spite of all that man can do, To impede us in our progress. We have the needful all paid down, We have the best printer in the town; And now we've begun it, we will do it up brown, In spite of opposition. We will not sing our paper's praise; We'll leave it to the public gaze, And if they like it, and think it pays, We will give them another number. * * *

IS THE NEGRO CAPABLE OF CIVILIZATION?

BY ALPHA.

THIS is a question asked by many persons who are opposed to that down-trodden race gaining their freedom and a place of respect among men. They say that a black man cannot be taught anything which would tend to bring his intellectual powers on a par with those of white men; that he is not capable of refinement; that he is cowardly, and that he has not spirit enough to proclaim his right to equality; that he is deceitful, and will often commit theft. Now I deny that the black race is naturally inferior to the white. I believe that they are advanced in the scale of civilization and education fully as far as our Saxon ancestors were, when they immigrated into England about the year 450—now undeniably the superior race. To prove that the black man is capable of education and refinement, I shall turn to Java, where, a short time ago, an Austrian exploring expedition, under Novara, discovered a black man named Aquo-sie Boachi, the son of an African Prince of Coomassie, who, when a mere boy, went to Germany, where he received an education, of which men of our race might well be proud. When he left school, he was the master of four languages, the German, English, Dutch, and French, and so expert in mathematics, that he immediately became chief engineer of one of the large German Mining Companies; but his health failing, he was forced to betake himself to a warmer climate, and thus he became an inhabitant of Java, where he spread his learning among the natives with great success. He was so much respected by the government of Holland, that on his departure for Java, it ordered that four hundred pounds a year should be sent to him, for his support during life. Here, at least, is an example of an educated and a refined man of that color, hitherto so despised, and even now looked down upon with disdain by so many; but, thank God, they are now showing the world that they are much capable of freedom.

In the revolt of the negroes at St. Domingo, in 1791, there was no show of the white feather. They fought with heroic valor, and although they were, at first, greatly in want of a competent leader, he soon turned up, as is always the case when a people rise to secure their freedom; in this case, he arose from the most degraded stage of society. He was a slave, and had been a coachman of one of the wealthy French planters; at the outbreak of the revolt, he was found among the insurgents acting as captain; and possessing the qualities of a soldier, he assumed command of those brave men who were fighting for the greatest of all aims, freedom. And with what skill and success he led them, is known all over the world, from the number of French soldiers that were sent against him, and routed in endeavoring to suppress the revolt. He repulsed attack after attack of those splendidly disciplined troops, under most competent generals, until at length the French resorted to a device, by which they were able to capture that great soldier and patriot who had caused them so much vexation. They sent him word that they would deliberate with him on terms of peace. This brave, true-hearted man, suspecting nothing, left his mountain fastnesses, and went down to the appointed place. Instead of making terms of peace, they seized him, and sent him secretly to France, where he was thrown into a dungeon twelve feet square, and in that miserable prison he suffered a death not fit for a dog, namely, "starvation." The name of this hero is Toussaint L'Ouverture. He died, but the blacks of St. Domingo remained free men. The conduct of Toussaint L'Ouverture and that of his followers proves that the word "coward" is a false epithet, when applied to this race; and if you want other proof, turn to Port Hudson and Fort Wagner, where the bones of the black American citizens whitened the very ramparts of the forts which were taken through their bravery. Now, henceforth, and forever, let no man call the negro a coward.

THE SIXTY SIX.

A Literary Monthly, supported by the class of 1866, in the Academical Department of the University of Pennsylvania. It is designed in this effort to furnish to subscribers a Periodical of College Literature, uniting the philosophy of College duties with the pleasantry of daily life.

TERMS.
One dollar a year in advance. Single copy ten cents. All Communications must be addressed to "THE SIXTY SIX," University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.
THE SIXTY SIX.

"Dulique animas novitate tenebo."—Ovid.
With sweet novelty your taste I'll please.

THE sun shone brightly, and the air was soft and fresh on the eighth of September '62; when, with hearts filled half with novelty, and half with awe, a number of aspiring youths occupied the Freshman benches in the University Chapel, uncushioned, but not uninstructive, so long as the visages, names, and sentiments of illustrious predecessors remain wrought in the seats and backs by the skilful "Fresh," while prayers are going on for their temporal and eternal welfare. The chapel door creaked welcome as it closed on those exuberant youths; then open flew the golden gate of knowledge. We entered, and soon, charmed by college life, plunged deep in the wonders of ancient lore. We have followed that old soldier Xenophon as he led us through the Hellenic wars with their exploits, and showed the hallowed scene when the magnanimous Epaminondas breathed forth his soul at Mantinea. Thucydides has displayed to our mind's eye the magic scenes of the Peloponnesian war. The easy conversational style of Herodotus has given us the account of Xerxes' defeat at Salamis, and with peculiar beauty sketched the meeting of the Greeks, and the "varied-toned battle-cry at Thermodon, and grassy-couched Asopus." Livy has drawn sketches of Hannibal at Saguntum, through the bogs, over the Alps, and then, at Thrasymenus and Cannae, overwhelming Italy like an avalanche. The witty, sarcastic, indulgent Horace, has shown the folly of wealth and pleasure, and given a bowlful of wisdom, advice, mirth and other things, which a Sophomore ought to realize to his soul's content. While Tacitus, in his Annals, Lives and Essays, has furnished at once surpassing beauties of style, and worthy instances of moral and physical valor.

Nor have we been idle in other matters; some of the wonders of the exact sciences have been scrutinized. At one time we have watched the heroes, teachings, or enigmas of history; at another, delved into the treasures of our own good Saxon tongue, while the common-sense, every-day matter of chemistry has caught our admiring, but unintelligent gaze. But it is usual for divers in the ocean to keep communication with the outer world; now, while we are shielded from billows of life by our Alma Mater's classic walls, mayhap sometimes you hear the Orphean strain:

"Gaudemus igitur, Juvenes dum sumus!
Vivant omnes virgines Faciles, formosae!"

But now comes, in accents firm and sweet, "The Sixty Six."

The members of the class of 1866 offer this humble sheet to their kind friends and the indulgent public, with sincere consciousness of their slight practice in literary labors, but with the confident hope to merit their esteem and encouragement. We propose to publish a monthly periodical of literature, and light and amusing reading; in our next, we expect to double our size and issue, and so continue until "The Sixty Six" can favorably compare with others of its class. In this attempt, we appear as brothers in humility without "society" or personal jealousies.

Notwithstanding our beardless faces, yet in the spirit of our class motto "Θέωθοραμία ἐπαγαμήθη," "We will find a road, or make it," we send forth this print in honor of the University of Pennsylvania, and in memory of the class of '66. The paper will be edited, and the matter supplied by members of the class; and though their Muses have already smiled on Sixty Six, we crave the kind emotions of the fair maids who may chance to meet this unprepossessing sheet, while we are poring over books by midnight gas, or meeting the trials of the recitation.

We anticipate enemies, but we find our comfort and their answer in the words of Martial.

"Risum inepto res ineptum mulla est."
Nothing more foolish than the laugh of fools.

Therefore, good luck to "The Sixty Six," and as Horace has it, "Occupet extremum scabies." "The devil may take the hindmost."

In publishing "The Sixty Six," the Editors beg the indulgence of the good people who may meet it. We have had but two weeks to collect funds and matter, besides maneuvering with the printer, reading proofs, appeasing the devil, and other equal pleasures of the Editors' easy chair.

ATTENTION! 66!!

A Class Meeting will be held in the Law Room at the close of College duties, on Thursday, Dec. 10th, 1863, for important business.
University of Pennsylvania,
(Department of Arts.)

December 12th, 1863.

Sir:—The Examination of the College Classes, at the close of the First Term, will be held in the following order. You are respectfully invited to be present.

Monday, Dec. 14th. From 9 to 11, Juniors, by Prof. Kendall, (Analytical Geometry,) and Sophomores, by Prof. Frazer, (Somaticology,) written. From 11 to 1, Seniors, by Prof. Frazer, (Spherical Astronomy,) oral.

Tuesday, 15th. From 9 to 11, Seniors, (Integral Calculus,) and Freshmen, (Algebra,) by Prof. Kendall, written. From 11 to 1, Juniors, by the Provost, (Intellectual Philosophy,) oral.

Wednesday, 16th. From 9 to 11, Seniors, by Prof. Jackson, (Horace’s Ars Poetica and Juvenal,) and Sophomores, by Prof. Kendall, (Geometry,) written. From 11 to 1, Juniors, by Prof. Frazer, (Statics,) oral.

Thursday, 17th. From 9 to 11, Juniors, by Prof. Allen, (Theocritus,) and Sophomores, by Prof. Coppée, (Clark’s English Language,) written. From 11 to 1, Seniors, by the Provost, (Moral Philosophy,) oral.

Friday, 18th. From 9 to 11, Seniors, by Prof. Coppée, (Mahan’s Field Fortification,) oral. From 11 to 1, Juniors, by Prof. Jackson, (Cicero’s Tusculan Disputations,) oral.

Monday, 21st. From 9 to 11, Sophomores, by Prof. Jackson, (Tacitus’s Agricola,) oral. From 11 to 1, Freshmen, by Prof. Allen, (Xenophon’s Hellenica,) oral.

Tuesday, 22d. From 9 to 11, Freshmen, by Prof. Coppée, (History,) oral. From 11 to 1, Sophomores, by Prof. Allen, (Thucydides,) oral.

Wednesday, 23d. From 9 to 11, Freshmen, by Prof. Jackson, (Livy,) oral.

Your obedient servant,

George Allen,
Secretary of the Faculty of Arts.
1. What curves are formed by the intersection of the surface of a cone by a plane? How?

2. Find the Equations of the tangent and normal to the parabola, and determine the subtangent and subnormal.

3. Prove that the tangent to the parabola makes equal angles with the axis and with the line drawn from the point of contact to the focus.

4. Find the polar equation of the parabola, the pole being at the focus.

5. Determine the foci of the ellipse.

6. Prove that the sum of two lines drawn from any point of the ellipse to the foci is equal to the transverse axis.

7. Find the equation of condition for supplementary chords of the hyperbola.

For Distinction.

1. From the equation \( y^2 = r^2 x^2 + 2 px \) derive the equations of the ellipse and hyperbola referred to the centre and axes.

2. What is a diameter of the parabola? How is this proved?

3. What is a focus of a conic section, and how is it found?

4. The tangent to the hyperbola makes equal angles with the lines drawn from the point of contact to the foci. Prove it.

5. The supplementary chords of the ellipse or hyperbola are respectively parallel to a pair of conjugate diameters. Prove it.

6. Find the polar equation of the ellipse, the pole being at the positive focus.

7. Find the equation of the hyperbola referred to its asymptotes.
Professor Allen.—Theocritus.

Candidates for Distinction will do the whole of the paper; others, only the third selection.

I.
Translate Idyl I., vv. 27–38, and add Notes.

II.
Translate Idyl I., vv. 55–58. Explain particularly, in the Notes, what is meant to be described in v. 55, and (in v. 58) the occupation of the Calydonian, from whom the Goatherd bought the cup.

III.
Translate, with Notes, Idyl II., vv. 64–74.

Ask no questions: none will be answered.
University of Pennsylvania,  
DEPARTMENT OF ARTS,  

Dec. 24, 1863.

At the end of the present Term, the following report is made of the standing of Mr. Wallace of the Senior Class, as determined at the Examination.

The recitations are marked, and their merit graduated, according to a scale of numbers, from 0 to 15. Recitations marked 12, or higher, are superior; 8, or higher, standard; and those below 8, inferior. At the close of the Term, the average is taken of all the marks in each room; and this average, combined with the mark for examination, determines the standing, which, together with the number of absences, is herein reported.

Absent or late from Chapel Exercises—Excused 1 times.  
Not excused 1 times.

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  Greek                                | Superior     |          |              |         |             |
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| Mathematics                          | Superior     |          |              |         |             |
| Natural Philosophy & Chemistry,     | D.O.         |          |              |         |             |
| English Literature                   |              |          |              |         |             |

E. O. Kendall,  
Assistant Secretary.
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THE DYING SOLDIER.

BY VOLUNTEER.

Brother soldiers! come up nearer,
For my limbs are growing cold;
And your presence seemeth dearer,
When your arms around me fold.

I am dying, soldiers! dying;
Soon you'll miss me from your camp,
For my form will soon be lying
'Neath the earth, so cold and damp.

Listen! brother soldiers, listen!
I have something I would say,
Ere my eyes are closed for ever
To the lovely light of day;

I am going—surely going
But my faith in God is strong;
I die happy—willing—knowing
That He doeth nothing wrong.

Tell my father when you greet him,
That in death I prayed for him;
And I hope that I shall meet him
In the world that's free from sin!

Dearest mother!—God assist her,
Now that she is growing old
Say her boy would glad have kissed her,
When his lips grew pale and cold!

Brother soldiers! catch each whisper;
'Tis my wife I'd speak of now;
Tell, oh! tell her how I missed her
When the fever burned my brow:
Tell her she must kiss my baby—
Like the kiss I last impressed—
Hold her as when last I held her,
Closely folded to my breast.

Tell my dear wife—may God bless her!
She was very dear to me—
Would I could once more caress her
And her loved face could see!
Tell my dear ones, I remember
Every kindly parting word!
And my heart has been kept tender
By the thoughts their memory stirred.

Brother soldiers, let me see you,
Press each hand before I die;
My good, kind friends, I'm loth to leave you,
Receive my fond, my last "good-by."

Hark! I hear my Saviour calling!
'Tis his voice—I know it well;
When I'm gone—Oh! don't be weeping,
Soldiers, here's my last farewell!

WILLIAM PITT, EARL OF CHATHAM.

WILLIAM PITT, the first Earl of Chatham, was born at Westminster, November 15th, 1708. He was sent to Eton at an early age, and was admitted as a gentleman-commoner of Trinity College in January, 1726. His father, Robert Pitt, Esq., of Boscnoock, in Cornwall, died in the following year, and left him but a scanty inheritance. He quitted Oxford without taking his degree; spent some time in travelling, and then entered the army, but in February, 1735, obtained a seat in Parliament as one of the representatives of Old Sarum.

His maiden speech was delivered in 1736, on the occasion of Mr. Pulteney making a motion for an address of congratulation to His Majesty on the recent marriage of the Prince of Wales. His speech was received with applause, and obtained for him the notice of the Prince, who was then at the head of the opposition, with which Pitt always sided; so that, even thus early, he incurred the displeasure of Sir Robert Walpole, the minister, who obtained his revenge by depriving him of his commission of cornet.

The senatorial qualifications of the young statesman were of a very superior order, while a manly figure, graceful manner, keen eye, and melodious voice, gave lustre and effect to a copious elocution. In 1745, Pitt was first proposed to the King as Secretary, but so obnoxious was even the name of Pitt to him, on account of his continued opposition to every Hanoverian policy, that he would not listen to the proposal, and a general resignation of the Pelham party followed; necessity soon reinstated them, however, and on the 22d of February, 1746, Pitt was appointed one of the vice-treasurers for Ireland, and on the 6th of May following, was appointed to the lucrative office of the Paymaster of the forces. After each of these appointments he was re-elected for Old Sarum. On the death of his brother, Henry Pelham, the Duke of Newcastle, came to be the first Lord of the Treasury. Pitt's wishes evidently pointed towards Secretary of
State, but he received no appointment. This was excused on the ground of the King's personal dislike to Pitt. He, however, felt himself aggrieved; and having no respect for the Prime Minister, he gradually placed himself in opposition to the government. He retained the position of Paymaster until November 20th, 1755, on which day he with his friends Legge and George Grenville, were dismissed. Pitt was now a warm oppositonist, and spoke against the favorite measure of introducing foreign troops for the defence of the Kingdom. The disasters with which the war commenced occasioned great dissatisfaction, and caused the people to look eagerly forward for a change of men and measures. After the minister had in vain tried to engage Pitt to form one of the new ministry, he and Henry Fox resigned, and a new administration was formed, in which Pitt held the position of Secretary of State. The vigor infused into the war under the new administration was soon apparent. The new Secretary of State was still hostile to the war in Germany, and by this means incurred the royal displeasure to such a degree that he was dismissed.

For upwards of two years the country remained without government; but at last, on the 25th of June, Pitt was reinstated in his office of Secretary, and formed a ministry according to his conception of public service. A change in the crown took place soon after this, and George III. ascended the throne, bringing with him new confidential servants and a contemplation of new measures.

The ascendency of Pitt was regarded with jealousy, and his warlike spirit was considered adverse to peace, which was then the general wish. Under these circumstances, a treaty was begun with France, which was rendered abortive by the intermixture of the concerns of Spain with those of that country.

Pitt resented this intermixture in strong language, as he was at that time furnished with certain intelligence of the treaty of alliance between the branches of the house of Bourbon, called the Family Contract, and urged warmly in the cabinet the immediate commencement of hostilities against Spain. He was overruled in this, however, and making use of the expression, "that he would be no longer responsible for measures he could not guide," he resigned his post October 5th, 1761.

In the new Parliament, which assembled in 1761, Pitt again took his seat, from Bath. He took but little part in the affairs, but occasionally spoke in favor of the Administration. When, however, in 1762, the proposals for peace came to be discussed in Parliament, he severely criticised them in a long speech, though he was suffering from a severe attack of gout. Another attempt was made the next year to form a new ministry, with Pitt as Secretary, but it failed. The distractions of the public council caused him to be again placed at the head of the administration in 1766. He took to himself the office of Lord Privy-Seal, and was raised to the peerage under the title of Viscount Pitt and the Earl of Chatham. It was the quarrel with America, commencing in 1774, that called forth all his remaining efforts. He proposed measure after measure for closing up the breach, and foretold with always prophetic accuracy the final result. He died at his residence at Hayes in Kent, May 11, 1778, his death being partly hastened by his rising from a sick bed to the debate which was caused by the Duke of Richmond proposing to recognize the independence of America. He rose to answer the Duke at the debate, but fell back senseless, and died a few days afterwards.

**THE WHORTLEBERRY PARTY.**

*BY OMEGA.*

HE summer vacation! Ah! what visions of happiness the student pictures to himself, as he looks forward to the time when, for a short season, he is to be free from study, and from all the anxieties and the constant strain upon his mind to which he has been so long subjected. As the hot air of June blows upon his forehead, in vain trying to check the moisture that has gathered there, and the sun pours its rays, almost from the zenith, upon his devoted head, we all know how little inclined he is to study. And when the last day at school has arrived, how willingly does he bid good-by to lessons and class-rooms (and teachers too), and as he wends his way homeward he is like a relaxed bow that has been long strained.

Now the college student is no exception to this rule; and our readers have but to draw upon their own experience, and they will understand us.

The third day of July, 1863 (never to be forgotten), arrived at last. We had been long waiting for its approach.

Old Father Time would not hasten his step, but passed along with slow and measured tread. A number of students assembled in one of the halls of our city, to say farewell to Professors and classmates. And then the vacation of nine weeks and more began.

We have lingered on the threshold; let us enter. Away with the crowded city, with its fetid air. Let us go into the country, where we can see the green fields, the trees, the brooks, and the rising and setting of the sun, on level ground. Come with me.

On a bright morning of last August, a party filling five wagons, started out from neighboring farms in New Jersey to gather whortleberries. After a pleasant interim of an hour, passed in singing and in pleasant conversation, we reached the edge of a dense woods. What! We don't have to turn into
that narrow path, do we? Why the trees will tear off the tops of our wagons, says one. However, we drive our horses into it. And now for fun. Tap, tap, tap, go the branches on the wagon tops. "Here, young man, you will have to go on the back seat, or else stop talking so much to Miss——!" "I'm glad the wagon got that knock instead of my head!" "Say, Joe, does your concern still hold together?" is thought or said by the merry party. After some time, we come to a little clearing, where a fence obstructs our farther progress. It is the work of a moment to spring out of the foremost wagon and take down the bars. "Don't forget to put up the bars, or you will have the man after you." Again the woods become dense for a short time. "Now we are almost there." "Here's the place at last." The party alights from the wagons; and the horses, being unharnessed, are fastened by straps to the trees. A few rods farther on the whortleberries grow. The party are soon busily engaged. Some build fires to prepare dinner by, for it is now eleven o'clock.

Country folks don't have to wait till three or four o'clock in the afternoon before they are hungry, and I can assure you that after running around for an hour, we ate our dinner with a relish at noon. We have come to a swamp whortleberry party. Soon some of the party appear clad in suits which the aforesaid are too much interested to heed its splendor. They have developed a delight in the woods after the berries? Doubtless the fine sensibilities of many a city-bred individual would be shocked at the very idea. But we had laid aside our city education, and prepared for a day of country life. With baskets by our sides, ranging in size from a quart measure to a bushel, the gatherers of the fruit made their way through the woods and swamps.

We went down to the edge of the swamp to see them off. You may imagine the merriment and laughter, and the splashing of the water, as the party went into the swamp. Soon they are lost to our sight, but the echo of their voices, and the ringing laughter is still heard.

How good the coffee tastes! there never was better coffee and tea, and spread half slices of bread, three hours later.

But in the midst of our feast, the angry clouds gathered over our heads, and, as though envying us, poured down upon us as a torrent of rain. Such a scattering had rarely been seen before; boys and girls picked up the dishes and ran for the wagons. Under the wheels or inside made no difference; the bottoms of the wagons were good coverings from the rain as well as the tops.

The rain proved more effective than the horns, for in a short time we heard a scampering in the woods as the rest of the party drew near; and in such a plight it was hard to tell how deep they had gone into the swamp, for they were wet from head to foot. Soon, however, the sun again smiled upon us, when dinner was re-prepared. The whole party now sat down, and made an attack upon the edibles, after which we prepared for an afternoon's ramble through the woods. At four o'clock, we packed up and started for home, feeling that we had spent a pleasant day; and as we looked at the beauties of Nature, gazed upon the trees, which reared there tops far above our heads, and admired the landscape spread out before us, we remembered what we had so often heard, that "God made the country, man made the town." And that night, soon after we had stretched our tired limbs upon our beds, a gentle sleep stole over our eyelids and wrapped us in slumber.

HOW I WENT FISHING.

However has been five miles out to sea in a small boat, and that on his first trip, can appreciate the miseries I am about to relate. At Long Branch there are quite a number of fishermen, who supply in part the Philadelphia market. These men start at sunrise, and return about noon, with their boats loaded with two or three hundred weight of fish.

Allured by the quantity of the catch, and the reported excitement of the sport, I determined to try my hand. Having with some trouble got the consent of my parents, I started from the hotel at five o'clock on the morning of the glorious Fourth of July, with a stern determination to do or die, and a paper of ham sandwiches. Five minutes' walk brought me to the beach, where the fishermen were launching their boats. Two or three of them took hold of the gunwale on each side, and waiting for a wave to break, would push the boat forward with the receding water. As soon as the boat cleared the sand, the owner jumped in, and with a few strong and long strokes of the oars, pulled beyond the breakers. My part of the work was to sit still in the stern, and be splashed by the waves which came rushing and foaming around the boat as the men pushed it forward, drenching them completely, and almost carrying them away.

My feelings at first starting out I cannot describe. The boat, which was a small one, rocked so fearfully that it seemed every moment as if it would capsize; and I, in anticipation of such a calamity, began to unlace my shoes, and make other preparations for swimming ashore. When about a mile out, we cast...
anchor on a reef, and began to fish. Not having success, we up anchor and rowed farther out to sea. Now for the first time I felt a little queer; the wind was dead ahead, which caused the boat to rock quite enough for comfort. About ten minutes later, I felt decidedly queer, and began to ask the fisherman what sort of a sensation sea sickness was. He comforted me with the assurance that the day before he was dead ahead, which caused the boat to rock quite success, we up anchor and rowed farther out to sea. Not having anchor on a reef, and began to fish. Not having condition of mind or body. When we had rowed about four miles from shore, we cast anchor and again tried our luck, this time with more success. Peter pulled up fish after fish, some of them three or four pounds in weight, while poor I would pull up my line time and again with nothing on it, not even the bait. Having amused ourselves in this manner for about two hours, we started on our homeward voyage; and I assure you I felt relieved when we reached dry land once more. Thus ended my first and last day's experience of sea fishing.

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A NOCTURNAL SKETCH.
BY THOMAS HOOD.

* * *

Even is come; and from the dark Park, hark,
The signal of the setting sun—one gun! And six is sounding from the chime, prime time
To go and see the Drury-Lane Dane slain—
Or hear Othello's jealous doubt spout out—
Or Macbeth raving at that shade-made blade,
Denying to his frantic clutch much touch;—
Or else to see Ducrow with wide strides ride
Four horses as no other man can span;
Or in the small Olympic pit, sit split
Laughing at Liston, while you quiz his phiz.

Anon Night comes, and with her wings brings things
Such as, with his poetic tongue, Young sung;
The gas up-blazes with its bright white light,
Such as, with his poetic tongue, Young sung;
But frightened by Policeman B. 3, flee,
Past drowsy Charley, in a deep sleep, creep,
Who is writing on a scroll. The Greeks called the

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DEATH.

EUThANASIA, Euthanasia! "An easy death!" exclaimed Augustus, when he found his dissolution drawing near.

The ancients contemplated death without fear, they met it with indifference. Though they raised altars to fever, misfortune, and all the evils of life, since they might averted, to Death, with his stroke, they never sacrificed.

The simplicity and beauty of the ancients surrounded death with ideas of tranquillity; they allegorically styled it the daughter of night, the sister of sleep, and the friend of the unhappy. They dedicated their sepulchral monuments to eternal sleep, "Eternali somno." The unaided fancies of reason pictured some of the most beautiful representations of death. A butterfly on the extremity of an extinguished lamp held up by Mercury gazings intently towards heaven, implied the dedication of a soul; love in melancholy mood, his legs crossed, leaning upon an inverted torch, which was thus extinguishing itself, elegantly pictured the peaceful end of life; a rose sculptured on a sarcophagus, or the emblems of the epicurean life traced on it, in a skull wreathed by a chaplet of flowers, such as they were at their convivial meetings, a flask of wine, a patera, and the small bones used as dice,—all of these symbols veiled the pain of separating mind and body and parting with friends.

The artists of old so rarely attempted to personify death, and when they did, it was so finely executed as to present none of those violent gaspings or spasms always connected with our ideas of death. In art, as in rhetoric, the ancients avoided all unpleasant words or ideas. In the most horrible death which Laocoon and his sons suffered from two mammoth snakes, the mouth is partially opened as in laughter.

In general, however, the representations of death were beautiful virgins with winged heads, one of whom is writing on a scroll. The Greeks called the burial place by the term of Caemeterion, or the "sleeping ground." The Jews called the grave God's field; the sublimity of the Scriptures mentions the "Angel of Death." When the great Maximilian of Germany came to a certain monastery, he noticed a certain painting of the charnel of a man which the monks called Death. He ordered his painter to blot out the image of the skeleton, and paint in its place the picture of a fool, since one was more of a reality than the other.

He who would excel in arts must excel in industry.
KITTY'S CHOICE.

A wealthy old farmer was Absalom Lee,
He had but one daughter, the mischievous Kitty;
So fair and so good and so gentle was she,
That lovers came wooing from country and city.
The first and the boldest to ask for her hand
Was a trimly-dressed dandy, who worshipped her—"tin;"
She replied with a smile he could well understand,
"That she'd marry no Ape for the sake of his skin!"
The next was a merchant from business retired,
Rich, gouty and gruff, a presuming old sinner—
Young Kitty's fair form and sweet face he admired,
And thought to himself, "I can easily win her."
So he showed her his palace, and made a bluff bow,
And said she might live there; but wickedly then
Kitty told him she long ago made a rash vow,
"I must marry the farm for the sake of the man!"
A miser came next; he was fearless and bold
In claiming his right to Miss Kitty's affection;
He said she'd not want for a home while his gold
Could pay for a cabin to give her protection!
To marry a hog for the sake of his pen!
A WEALTHY old farmer was Absalom Lee,
And said she might live there; but wickedly then
Was a trimly-dressed dandy, who worshipped her—"tin;"
He had but one daughter, the mischievous Kitty;
And soon kindled a flame in the bosom of Kitty.
"My life will be one of hard labor" he said;
"Not to marry a hog for the sake of his pen!
"But, darling, come share it with me if you can."
"I must marry the farm for the sake of the man!
THE MYSTERY OF KINGSTON.

BY ALPHA.

The village of Kingston, Pennsylvania, there is a large and stately mansion, formerly inhabited by a man whom we shall call Henry Bonar, possessing untold wealth, which, rumor tells us, he acquired through the diabolical traffic in human beings so long carried on with impunity between the coast of Africa and the Slave States of America; Bonar, on settling at Kingston, immediately fitted up his house in a palatial manner, and surrounded himself with every convenience; yet, notwithstanding these many blessings, he soon became moody and sad, and at times so lost in his reverie that he could scarcely be recalled sufficiently to take enough food to sustain life, growing more and more and more peevish, and remaining in his room most of the time, for there, and there only, could he give vent to his feelings. About two weeks before his death, he became almost a maniac; until, at length, he was found one day dead, sitting in an old arm-chair before the smouldering fire, with his large black eyes wide open, glaring like the eyes of a hungry hyena, at the bed of coals, which were making great efforts to maintain their brightness; but their endeavors were all in vain, for they too, must soon die, and grow as cold as the corpse of Bonar.

After Bonar's death, his place at Kingston was sold by his heirs to a Mr. Phipps, who did not move to his new purchase, but rented it to a farmer by the name of Jones, who occupied only a part of the house, the rest being closed. One day about dusk, Jones's daughter went up to the library to put away a book. Upon opening the door, she saw a man, as black as ebony, sitting on a pile of books, in every clime, from Lapland to Japan; To fix one spark of beauty's heavenly ray, The proper study of mankind is man.
The feast of reason, and the flow of soul; In maiden meditation, fancy free.
And waft a sigh from Indus to the pole.
Man never is, but always to be blest.
But to yon mountain, turns the pensive eye.
I joy to meet thee thus alone, Syphax! I must take the breath away.
JavaScript: curfew tolls the knell of parting day
Put on this poet, and let it be heard.
And waft a sigh from Indus to the pole.
Ascriveted to various authors.

A TOUCHING POEM,

Ah! who can tell how hard it is to climb
Far as the solar walk or milky way?
Preceded, to the number of the days,
Let Hercules himself do what he may.
His education forms the common mind,
The feast of reason, and the flower of soul:
I must be cruel only to be kind,
And waft a sigh from Indus to the pole.
Syphax! I joy to meet thee thus alone,
Where'er I roam—whatever lands I see,
A youth to fortune and to fame unknown,
In maiden meditation, fancy free.
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some one coming up the stairs was heard. At the very first sound he halted; and in a moment more turned, and with a slow and measured tread approached the door which led into the next room, the one formerly occupied by Bonar. Just after he had disappeared in the next room, the girl's mother, (for it was her football that had been heard,) entered the library, with the exclamation, "Good gracious, Mary! why have you been so long? The tea is as cold as a stone waiting for you." "Oh! mother, but I am delighted to see you," said the frightened girl; "for since I came up stairs, I have seen strange sights, such as I never want to see again." "Be not so frightened at shadows, Mary, but let me hear all about your fright; for you seem to be much agitated, and by hearing I might be able to comfort you." Thus spake the loving mother. "Well, you know I came up to put away a book, and upon opening the door, I saw a black man, or the ghost of one, I know not which, sitting on that pile of books, reading. I tried to scream, but could not; then tried to run down to you, but found myself as stationary as a rock; and if it had not been for your approach, I don't know what would have become of me, for he was coming over towards me." Mrs. Jones now called her husband, who came up immediately; and as soon as he heard from his daughter where the man had gone, went into Bonar's room, and searched it from one end to the other, but found no man, nor any trace of one.

Father, mother and daughter, then went down stairs to take their evening meal; and after they had finished, Jones said to his daughter: "Mary, you must not read so many foolish novels in future, for they have filled your head with nonsense; you must have been reading some ghost story or other lately, to mistake your own shadow for a ghost." Mary made no reply. All went on smoothly for the following two weeks, so that the neighboring people, although very superstitious, began to think that Mary had been frightened by nothing; but on the last day of the two weeks, Mary was sent down to the spring-house by her mother, to get some milk, and when she entered the spring-house she saw, for a second time, the "black ghost" as he was called about the country. She fell to the ground in a swoon; and when she came to, found herself in bed, but could not take her mind away from thoughts concerning the ghost. Mr. Phipps, Jr., who, by the way, was a Captain in the United States Army, came out to spend a few days on his father's place. Bonar's room was given to him on his arrival, as it was the most comfortable one in the house. The first evening of his sojourn at Kingston was spent in the large library, which his father had fitted up in a very handsome manner. About half past twelve o'clock, when in the depths of Plato, he heard something coming along the passage,—tramp, tramp, tramp. He turned his eyes towards the door, that he might see who dared to trouble him at that time of the night. As the personage came nearer, in addition to the heavy tramp, there could be heard the clank of chains. Captain Phipps unintentionally laid his hand on his revolver, which was upon the table beside him. The door did not open, but there in the room with him stood a gigantic negro, bound hand and foot with chains; his back was covered with scars, and upon his forehead was branded the name "Bonar."

What a terrible sight was this! This poor creature had undoubtedly fallen a victim to the cruelty of Henry Bonar. The thought passed through the mind of Phipps whether or not he should speak to the spirit. He decided that he would; so he spoke thus: "Who art thou, and whence comest thou?" The ghost seemed very desirous to speak, but the spell was not yet broken, so Phipps continued: "I pray thee, spirit, whether of the upper or lower world, speak! I be not afraid to confide thy troubles to me, for I have read a great part of thy history since thy advent. Wast thou one of the unfortunate men whom Bonar stole from your native country, and carried to the slave markets of America? If this is the truth, speak." The ghost answered, "Thou hast read my history most correctly. I was one of those most unfortunate men, whom that villain, Henry Bonar, stole from our homes on the coast of Africa. I haunted him during his life, and since his death, I have endeavored to rest in peace. The cock will crow in a minute, and then I shall return to my grave, never more to leave it, leaving with thee, to whom I have entrusted my history, the sacred charge of enlightening the world as to the cruelties and barbarities of the wholesale traffic in human beings. I go hence."

"IMMORTAL NAMES THAT WERE NOT BORN TO DIE."

BY JACK SONSBUT.

Come help me, gentle muse, to-day,
To exceed old Homer's lay,
When he undertook to ring,
Heroes' names, a weary string.
All his straws I must surmise,
For I sing our Sophomore class.
Barker heads the famous roll,
Beasley, Biddle—gentle soul—
Bregy, Bucknell, never slow,
Caldwell, Campbell, so we go;
Dickie, Davis, next is sung,—
Of that Jeff, who shall be hung,
Aloft upon sour apple tree,
No shamefaced relative is he.
Whose hard name into rhyme is got,
I should have paused and said a word,
So I proceed to Lippincott,
Whose hard name into rhyme is got,
Meigs, Mitchell, Morgan too, Pauly,
Reddles, Rodney, Romig, scrawl I
These great names as best I may;
Roser, Sharkey, Stokes—away!
Immortal pen, away!
Bindar is excelled to-day.
THE MIND OF MAN.

MAN, unlike any other creature on the face of the earth, has been endowed by his Creator with a mind, making him infinitely superior to the beasts of the field, and fitting him for the companionship of angels. How mysterious, how wonderful, is the mind! and yet how indispensable to his welfare, who, when he is born into the world, is the most helpless of all beings; but as he increases in years and in the powers of his mind, the distance between him and brute creation becomes more marked, and when he is fully developed, these are all brought under his control.

It is the jewel hid within the casket, and can never be seen; it has no weight or form, no substance whatever; we only know of its seat, which is within the brain.

It possesses the faculty of reasoning; with its aid man can scan some of the mysteries of creation, annihilate space, become familiar with the character of the stars, calculate their size, weight, and distance from this world of ours,—bring dimly to view some of the history of the past, lost even to tradition. This faculty enables us to arrive at the causes of effects, to investigate and derive conclusions, to plan and carry out the purpose. Robert Fulton when a boy, looking at a kettle of boiling water, was impressed with the power of steam, and we owe the comforts and conveniences resulting from its propelling powers, to the success of the ideas originated in his mind by the force of reasoning. The saving of time by the conveyance of messages by means of telegraph wires has been secured, by this same power applied to the investigations of Benjamin Franklin. With its assistance, the laws of gravitation, which prevent our earth from flying off into the regions of space while revolving round the sun, were discovered by Sir Isaac Newton, on beholding an apple falling from a tree.

It possesses the power of recollection, and what a flood of past events does memory recall; scenes of by gone days, days of childhood with all its innocence, joyousness, and freedom from care, are vividly brought to mind; the pleasant intercourse with former friends (now no more) is dwelt upon; events long forgotten, burst upon the mind, and pass along in close array; the mind, absorbed in contemplation, surrounding objects are for the time disregarded, emotions indescribable are awakened, feelings of joy and sorrow, pleasure and pain, thankfulness and self-reproach are its attendants, and we may apply to our advantage the recollection of our experience of the past. This power of the mind, like all the others, may be strengthened by exercise or weakened by neglect or abuse. In some, it is possessed to such an extent as to be regarded as a gift; in others to a more limited extent, and needs to be more assiduously applied for accomplishing its purposes.

It possesses the power of reflection, which produces pleasure or pain, or both combined. The performance of duty, the denying of self for the sake of others, the gathering up of the fragments of time, the proper improvement of all our privileges, will each produce their own reward through this medium; or remorse from the recollection of crimes committed, of time wasted, of opportunities for self improvement or usefulness lost, will be heightened by it. Upon the nature of our reflections our happiness or misery in the future will depend in a great measure.

It possesses the quality of anticipation. We build much of our present enjoyment upon our hopes for the future. Hope is our ever-present friend; and although our anticipations may never be realized, it serves very materially to lessen the cares of life, and to avert that dread of the future which we would otherwise feel. The anticipations of the young are as a bright cloud, which they expect, when they enter, will afford them varying scenes of enjoyment. Without these, despondency would assume its sway, and energy and perseverance in the battles of life would be destroyed. No man will engage in any undertaking without some prospect of success. The racer will not enter the course unless he has some hopes of success, neither will the student be diligent unless he believes that the goal he aims at will be reached.

It possesses the power of understanding.—All our mental enjoyments are derived from knowledge. It opens a field for our searchings, which will afford us ample scope for pleasure in constantly diversifying forms. The astronomer patiently sits, hour after hour, viewing the heavens
through his telescope; and when he makes a new discovery, feels a degree of satisfaction which others could not share with him. Numerous instances are at once recalled of the satisfaction obtained from acquiring knowledge. And yet the mind with all its powers of reasoning, reflecting, recollecting, anticipating and knowing, cannot remove many of the mysteries connected with its own formation; how it can hold its seat within the human frame, and yet filling up no defined position, is a mystery we cannot fathom. Whatever has no solu substance which can be seen or felt, cannot be comprehended by the mind. It is limited in its powers; there are many things which it can but dimly discern, others far beyond its reach; many which, for a time, seem to be growing less unfathomable, but fade away, the mind being unable to penetrate the veil. It is only in a future life, that the mind of man will be developed to its full capacity, and then our condition will be as different from our present one, as our present is from the brute creation.

SCIENTIFIC INSTRUCTION.

To the Editors of "The Sixty Six."

Sirs,—Among the different Departments of learning connected with the University of Pennsylvania, there is one which, though organized last, is by no means the least in importance. This has been styled the "Military Department." The instruction consists in stated lectures, delivered by Professor Coppee, upon the arts of war, as now employed. To this is attached a regularly organized company of Cadets, consisting of the students of the different Classes, who drill in all the arms of the service.

The commissioned officers of the Senior Class are first, the much esteemed Captain Hayes, a truly self-possessed officer upon trying occasions; next, First Lieut. Oakman and Second Lieut. Gilpin,—besides the necessary number of Sergeants and well-drilled Corporals.

The knowledge to be gained in this Department of the University is of the greatest importance to all. For whether in after life they become professional men or merchants, or, more particularly, if they are called to defend their country, they will need this knowledge, which is gained with so little labour or personal expense.

Nothing can equal the knowledge acquired from lectures, and from practical drill while young.

The generous efforts, on the part of the Trustees of the University, and also those of Professor Coppee, should be promptly seconded and earnestly supported by the cheerful attendance of all the students.

Respectfully, &c.,

D.

MATRIMONIAL.

Two Freshmen would like to form the acquaintance of two young ladies of from two to four years of age, of a lively and amiable disposition, and possessing other qualifications necessary to make a home happy.

N. B. Fondness for singing and a good voice are indispensable.

A modest Junior (they are all modest,) takes this opportunity of advertising for a wife, through the columns of the Sixty Six. Being of a very retiring disposition, and having great faith in the good taste of the Editors, he has delegated to them the power of selection. Candidates for the office will present themselves for examination before the editors, on Monday next, at ten A. M. None should present themselves but those who are prepared to pass an examination in washing, ironing, making beds, and other domestic accomplishments.

Several members of the Senior Class, who are about finishing their career in the University, would like to open correspondence with the same number of young ladies with an ultimate view to matrimony. Certificates for faithful service in the University Light Infantry can be shown if necessary.

THE SIXTY SIX.

A Literary Monthly, supported by the class of 1866, in the Academical Department of the University of Pennsylvania. It is designed in this effort to furnish to subscribers a Periodical of College Literature, uniting the philosophy of Collegiate duties with the pleasantry of daily life.

George THOS. Graham, 
Wharton Barker, 
G. Albert Redles, 
Editors.

TERMS.

One dollar a year in advance. Single copy, ten cents. All Communications must be addressed to "THE SIXTY SIX," University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

DEPARTMENT OF ARTS.

"Litterae sine moribus vanae."

FACULTY.

Rev. Daniel R. Goodwin, D.D., Provost of the University, and Professor of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy.

John F. Frazer, L.L.D., Vice Provost, and Professor of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry in the Department of Arts; and in the Department of Mines, Arts, and Manufactures.

George Allen, A. M., Professor of the Greek and Latin Languages.

Henry Coppee, A. M., Professor of Belles Lettres, and of the English Language and Literature.

E. Otis Kendall, A. M., Professor of Mathematics in the Department of Arts, and of Pure Mathematics in the Department of Mines, Arts and Manufactures.

Francis A. Jackson, A. M., Adjunct Professor of the Greek and Latin Languages, and Literature.
University of Pennsylvania,

(Department of Arts,)

March 19th, 1864.

Sir,—The Examination of the Junior, Sophomore, and Freshman Classes, at the close of the Second Term, will be held in the following order. You are respectfully invited to be present.

Monday, March 21st. From 9 to 11, Juniors, by Professor Kendall, (Differential Calculus,) and Sophomores, by Professor Frazer, (Chemistry of the Metalloids,) written. From 11 to 1, Freshmen, by Professor Allen, (Herodotus,) oral.

Tuesday, 22d. From 9 to 11, Sophomores, (Trigonometry,) and Freshmen, (Algebra,) by Professor Kendall, written. From 11 to 1, Juniors, by the Provost, (Intellectual Philosophy,) oral.

Wednesday, 23d. From 9 to 11, Juniors, (Juvenal,) and Sophomores, (Cicero de Senectute,) by Professor Jackson, written. From 11 to 1, Freshmen, by Professor Coppée, (History,) oral.

Thursday, 24th. From 9 to 11, Juniors, by Professor Frazer, (Dynamics,) oral. From 11 to 1, Sophomores, by Professor Allen, (Thucydides,) oral.

Tuesday, 29th. From 9 to 11, Juniors, by Professor Allen, (Demosthenes,) oral. From 11 to 1, Sophomores, by Professor Coppée, (Logic,) oral.

Wednesday, 30th. From 9 to 11, Freshmen, by Professor Jackson, (Horace’s Satires,) oral.

Your obedient servant,

George Allen,

Secretary of the Faculty of Arts.
UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.
SECOND TERM.—1863–64.
JUNIOR CLASS.

DIFFERENTIAL CALCULUS.—PROFESSOR KENDALL.

1. Explain what is meant by the new state of a function.
2. What is the differential co-efficient of a function? Illustrate by an example.
3. Give the formula for the new state of a function, and show that the co-efficient of the first power of $h$ is the differential co-efficient.
4. Find the rule for differentiating the product of several functions.
5. Find the rule for differentiating a power of a function.
6. Find the rule for differentiating a fraction.
7. Differentiate $u=(1-x^2)^5$, $u=\frac{(b+x)^2}{x}$, $u=\frac{2}{\sqrt{a-x^2}}$.
8. Differentiate $u=\frac{x}{x-x^2}$.
9. Demonstrate Maclaurin’s Theorem.
10. Demonstrate Taylor’s Theorem.
11. Develop $u=\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$ into a series of powers of $x$.
12. Develop $u=(x+y)^n$ into a series of ascending powers of $y$.
13. Derive the rule for differentiating the logarithm of a function.
14. Differentiate $u=l(\frac{a-x}{x})^2$, $u=l(1-x^2)^\sqrt{x}$.
15. Differentiate $u=a^{x}$, and derive the rule for differentiating a constant with a variable exponent.
16. Develop $e^x$ into a series of powers of $x$.
17. Find the rule for differentiating the sine of an arc.
18. Find the differential co-efficients of $u=\sin x$, $x=\sin^{-1} u$, $u=\tan x$, $x=\tan^{-1} u$.
19. Develop $u=\sin x$ into a series of powers of $x$.
20. Develop $x=\tan^{-1} u$ into a series of powers of $u$.
21. State the process of determining the value of a vanishing fraction.
22. Find the value of $\frac{x-\sin x}{x^3}$, when $x=0$.
23. Investigate the process of determining the maxima and minima of functions.
24. Find the minimum cone circumscribing a given sphere.
25. Find the maximum rectangle that can be inscribed in a given ellipse.
26. Required the maximum parabola that can be cut from a given right cone.
27. Find the minimum value of $y$ in $y=x^2$. 
J. M. Power, Wallace
dear sir,

Since the day, the
memorable day, upon which we
met at the skating park, I have
seen several members of our class,
and there is as I learn from them
a regularly organized effort with
respect to the matter of coming out
in beavers on the first day of
next term. And as almost every
one in the class from Armstrong,
Bartlett, Bore, Brown to W. H.
Harton, Williams, is coming to
attire, do not be a delinquent.

Yours very truly,

J. C. Sims Jr.
J. C. Sims Jr. Committee
Translate—

Ex quo Deucalion, nimbis tollentibus aequor,
Navigio montem ascendit sortesque poposcit,
Paulatimque anima caluerunt mollia saxa,
Et maribus nudas ostendit Pyrrha puellas,
Quidquid agunt homines, votum, timor, ira, voluptas,
Gaudia, discursus, nostri est farrago libelli.
Et quando uberior vitiorum copia? quando
Major avaritiae patuit sinus? alea quando
Hos animos? Neque enim, loculis comitantibus, itur
Ad casum tabulae, posita sed luditur arca.
Proelia quanta illic dispensatore videbis
Armigero! Simplesne furor sestertia centum
Perdore et horrenti tunciam non reddere servo?
Qvis totidem erexit villas, quis fercula septem
Secreto coenavit avus? Nunc sportula primo
Limine parva sedet, turbae rapienda togatae.
Ille tamen faciem prius inspicit et trepidat, ne
Suppositus venias ac falsa nomine poscas.

1. Explain the meaning of Aequor, Discursus, Dispensator, Secretus, Trepidare, Suppositus.
2. Explain the constructions of "Quo" (l. 1) and "Hos animos" (l. 9).
3. Explain the meaning of the expression "Sortes poposcit."
4. What figure used in the expression "Mollia saxa"?
5. Force of the diminutive "Libelli"?
6. What are the meanings of Sinus, and what the two interpretations of the sentence "Quando major avaritiae," &c.?
7. What is the contrast pointed out in the passage beginning "Alea quando," &c.? and show, by other passages, that it is a favourite one with the author.
8. How does the true meaning of the word Comes bear upon this interpretation?
9. State exactly (if not already in your translation) the meaning of the question "Simplexne furor," &c.
10. Also the exact force of "Reddere."
11. Explain the connexion between the passage "Nunc sportula," &c., and the preceding one.
12. What is to be noted in the position of the word "Parva"?
UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA,
(DEPARTMENT OF ARTS)

March 30th, 1864,

At the close of the Term, Mr. Wallace having attained a Mean of 12.9, has been found entitled to the rank of First in the Third Class of the Distinguished Students of the Junior Class.

Geo. Allen,
Secretary.

Note.—The Distinguished Students of each Class are such as have attained a final Mean (resulting from the combination of the Mean of Recitations for the Term with the Mean of Examinations) of from 12 to 15, inclusive. Of these, such as have attained a Mean of 14 and above, rank in the First Class—13 and above, in the Second Class—and 12 and above, in the Third Class.
University of Pennsylvania,

DEPARTMENT OF ARTS,

March 31st, 1864.

At the end of the present Term, the following report is made of the standing of Mr. Wallace of the Junior Class, as determined at the Examination.

The recitations are marked, and their merit graduated, according to a scale of numbers, from 0 to 15. Recitations marked 12, or higher, are superior; 8, or higher, standard; and those below 8, inferior. At the close of the Term, the average is taken of all the marks in each room; and this average, combined with the mark for examination, determines the standing, which, together with the number of absences, is herein reported.

Absence or late from Chapel Exercises—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stricken out</th>
<th>Excused</th>
<th>Not excused</th>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Departments</th>
<th>Standing</th>
<th>Absent.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Intellectual and Moral Philosophy</td>
<td>Superior</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Ancient Languages</td>
<td>Greek</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mathematics</td>
<td>Latin</td>
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<td>Natural Philosophy &amp; Chemistry</td>
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<td>English Literature</td>
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E. O. Kendall, Assistant Secretary.
List of honors for 2nd term--63-64

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Juniors</th>
<th>Sophomores</th>
<th>Freshmen</th>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sophomores (2nd class)</th>
<th>Freshmen (3rd class)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11. Evans 12</td>
<td>15. Berglas 12</td>
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## Distinguished

**Third Term—1863-64.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Seniors</th>
<th>Juniors</th>
<th>Sophomores</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Castle,</td>
<td>Thomas,</td>
<td>Kendall,</td>
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<td>Wood,</td>
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<td>Heyl,</td>
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<td>Gregory,</td>
<td>Stichter,</td>
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<td>Ludwig,</td>
<td>Ritchie 1st,</td>
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<td>Hayes,</td>
<td>Montgomery 1st,</td>
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<td>Oakman,</td>
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<td>Gilpin 2d,</td>
<td>Wallace.</td>
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<td>Gilpin 1st.</td>
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**FRESHMEN.**

PROGRAMME.

Introductory Music, Varied.
Cverture, Night in Granada, Kreutzer.
Waltz, Almacks, Lanner.

Oration, By WILLIAM H. TAGGART, M. D.

Potpourri, Faust, Gounod.
Mazourka Russe, Les Grelots, Ascher.
Selections, Ernani, Verdi.

Poem, By Hon. E. DELAFIELD SMITH,

Cverture, Lampa, Herald.
Salle, William Tell, Rossini.

Music by Hassler.

Thursday Evening, April 28, 1864.
University Gay Club,

A BLOW FOR THE BENEFIT
OF THE
U.S. SATANARY COMMISSION.

PROGRAMME.

PART FIRST.

1. **Solo.**—The Captain with (out) his Whiskers
   **MR. T. MITCHELL.**

2. **Chorus.**—Gaudemus igitur juvenes Dumb sumus.
   **GAY CLUB.**

3. **Solo.**—Was ist des Deutschen Vaterland?
   (The singer expects to be encored, and if so, will sing John Brown’s Body.
   **MR. STICHTER.**

4. **Solo.**—Lannigan’s Ball (in the original.)
   **PROF. KENDALL.**

5. **Solo.**—Is it cold up there?
   **MR. SIMES.**

6. **Duet.**—The Ham Fat Man.
   **MESSRS. ASHURST AND EMLEN.**

7. **Solo.**—Hark from the Tombs a Doleful Sound?
   **MR. REDDLES.**

8. **Solo.**—Let me kiss him for his Mother,
   He’s the broth of a boy;
   When this cruel war is over,
   No Irish need apply.
   **MR. EASBY.**

9. **Solo.**—The American Doodle, an adaptation for the occasion.
   **PROF. C.**

INTERMISSION OF FIVE MINUTES,
(During which MISSES MEIGS of the Sophomore Class, will be drilled for the Benefit of the audience.

PART SECOND.

1. **Solo.**—(Per Nasum)—I would I were a Bishop, and Folks that put on airs.
   **MR. HODGE.**

2. **Lieut. Montgomery 1st,** will next amuse the company by holding his tongue. N. B.—Encore.

3. **Quartette.**—The Girl I left behind me, (with double Brazilian accompaniments.)
   **MR. NEWTON.**

4. **Prof. Jackson** will here repeat his Grand Feet of Dancing an Asclepiadic Choriambus with Lydia Dic (k.)

5. **Duet.**—The Siamese Twins.
   **MESSRS. J. MITCHELL AND SIMES.**

6. The Editor of the United States Service Magazine, to secure a good nights rest for the audience, will here read his last Editorial (without gestures.)

7. **The Examination Doxology,** will close the performance
   N. B.—The Members not being able to get through, expect the Ladies to join in.

8. **Benediction,** by PROF. FRAZIER, (without notes.)
CONCERT
OF THE
Glee Club of the University of Penna.
IN AID OF THE
GREAT CENTRAL FAIR.

At the Hall of the University,
MONDAY, MAY 23d, 1864.

CONCERT
OF THE
Glee Club of the University of Penna.,
IN AID OF THE
CENTRAL FAIR
AT THE
HALL OF THE UNIVERSITY,
ON
Monday Evening,
May 23d, 1864.

PROGRAMME.
Part First.
Gaudeamus Igitur, Tipton, Flute.
Sleep Well, Boulard, Chorus.
Let every young Sophomore, J. H. Biddulph, Solo and Chorus.
We think it is no Sin, Sir, J. H. Biddulph, Solo and Chorus.
Co-ca-che-lunc, (with Examination Doxology,) J. H. Biddulph, Solo and Chorus.

Part Second.
The last Cigar, J. H. Biddulph, Clarinet, Flute. Quartet.
There’s Music in the Air, J. H. Biddulph, Solo and Chorus.
Tears, J. H. Biddulph, Solo.
Upidee, J. H. Biddulph, Solo and Chorus.
Landlord fill the Flowing Bowl, J. H. Biddulph, Quartet.
Rally Round the Flag, J. H. Biddulph, Chorus.

The Piano used on the occasion (BRADBURY & CO.) is kindly loaned by ANDRE & CO.

TICKETS, FIFTY CENTS.
Doors open at 7½ o’clock. Commence at 8 o’clock.

COLLEGE, Second.—A concert of college songs will be given this evening at the hall of the University by the Glee Club, composed of students of the Institution. The proceeds are for the Salutary Fair. The price of admission is fifty cents, and they can be obtained of J. E. Ehlert, Ashmead & Evans, and at the Hall tonight.

This is the first concert of college music ever given in this city, and there is no more music in the world of music and of the kind, and with as much humor as students of our University can well put into the box of success and fame that is exhibited. The fun was just a little solemn, and the music was a step or two of the aristocratical, and the orchestra of the by-and-by. The student version, with many other elements, will be sung to-night.

PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENTS.

The University Concert.—The musical entertainment given last evening by the Students of the Pennsylvania University must have answered its purpose, and netted a very clever sum for the Salutary Fair. As a musical affair, it deserves a note or two. It was a college concert throughout, with the unmitigated Freshman and Sophomore twang, and with as much humor as students of our University could well put into the box of success and fame that is exhibited. The fun was just a little solemn, and the music was a step or two of the aristocratical, and the orchestra of the by-and-by. The student version, with many other elements, will be sung to-night.

Two programmes were handed to us by some enterprising Sophomores, one of which was neither said nor sung. It had such an irreverent title as this: "University Guy Club—A Blow for the Benefit of the U. S. Salutary Commission," and among its specialities were such personal works as these: The Editor of the "Little States Service Magazine", to secure a good night's rest for the nation; will hero read his last editorial (without gestures), & Beswick, by Fred Frasier (without notes). Now, this is decidedly inexcusable.

We wish the young men of the University all the success possible in the pursuit of music and mathematics. Every college should boast a large and good chorus, full of that well-contended student spirit of which every one is fond, and with many voices and intelligent ears. At the next concert we hope our University friends will do as well, and better.
University of Pennsylvania,
(DEPARTMENT OF ARTS.)

June 20th, 1864.

Sir:—The examination of the Junior, Sophomore, and Freshman Classes, at the close of the Third Term, will be held in the following order. You are respectfully invited to be present.

Tuesday, 21st. From 9 to 11, Sophomores, by Professor Coppée, (Arnold’s Lectures on Modern History,) and Freshmen, by Professor Kendall, (Geometry,) written. From 11 to 1, Juniors, by the Provost, (Intellectual Philosophy,) oral.

Wednesday, 22d. From 9 to 11, Juniors, by Professor Kendall, (Differential Calculus,) and Sophomores, by Professor Frazer, (Chemistry of the Metals,) written. From 11 to 1, Freshmen, by Professor Allen, (Greek Minor Poets,) oral.

Thursday, 23d. From 9 to 11, Sophomores, by Professor Kendall, (Analytical Geometry,) written. From 11 to 1, Juniors, by Professor Frazer, (Heat and the Steam-Engine,) oral.

Friday, 24th. From 9 to 11, Juniors, by Professor Jackson, (Cicero’s Tusculana,) oral. From 11 to 1, Sophomores, by Professor Allen, (Clouds of Aristophanes,) oral.

Monday, 27th. From 9 to 11, Juniors, by Professor Allen, (The Prometheus of Aeschylus,) oral. From 11 to 1, Freshmen, by Professor Coppée, (History,) oral.

Tuesday, 28th. From 9 to 11, Sophomores, by Professor Jackson, (Horace’s Odes,) oral.

Wednesday 29th. From 9 to 11, Freshmen, by Professor Jackson, (Livy,) oral.

Your obedient servant,

George Allen,
Secretary of the Faculty of Arts.
1. The equation of a plane curve being $y = f(x)$, prove that $Dy$ equals the tangent of the angle which a tangent line makes with the axis of $x$.
2. Find the expressions for the subtangent and subnormal of a plane curve.
3. Find the subtangent and subnormal of the ellipse.
4. Explain the method of determining an asymptote of a plane curve.
5. Find the asymptote of the curve $(x^3 - 3axy + y^3 = 0)$.
6. Find the differential of the arc of a plane curve.
7. Find the differential of a surface of revolution.
8. Investigate the question of the tendency of curves to coincide. What is an osculatory curve?
9. Find the following equations of condition for the osculating circle:
   
   $$(x - a)^2 + (y - \beta)^2 = R^2,$$
   
   $$y - \beta = \frac{1 + Dy^2}{Dy},$$
   
   $$x - a = Dy(y - \beta);$$
   
   and find the formula for the radius of curvature.
10. Find the equation of the circle osculatory to the curve $(4y - x^2 + 1 = 0)$, at the point $(x'' = 0, y'' = -1)$.
11. Find the radius of curvature of the common parabola; using the formula,
   
   $$\rho = \pm \frac{1 + by'^3}{D^2y},$$
12. What is the evolute of a curve? The radius of curvature is normal to the involute, and tangent to the evolute. Prove it.
13. What is a point of inflexion, and how is it determined?
14. Discuss the equation $y = b + c(x - a)^\frac{3}{2}$.
15. Discuss the equation $y = b - c(x - a)^\frac{3}{2}$.
16. Discuss the equation $(y - x^3)^\frac{3}{2} = x^2$.
17. Discuss the equation $y = b \pm (x - a) \sqrt{(x - c)}$.
18. Discuss the equation $ay^2 - x^3 + (b - c)x^2 + bex = 0$.
19. Discuss the equation $y = e^{x^2}$.
20. Find the equation of the cycloid.
21. Find the equation of the evolute of the cycloid.
22. Find the expression for the polar subtangent.
23. Explain the construction and properties of the spiral of Archimedes.
24. Explain the construction and properties of the hyperbolic spiral.
UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA,
(DEPARTMENT OF ARTS)

June 29th, 1864.

At the close of the Term, Mr. Wallace, having attained a Mean of 12.81, has been found entitled to the rank of 5th in the Third Class of the Distinguished Students of the Junior Class.

Geo. Allen,
Secretary.

Note.—The Distinguished Students of each Class are such as have attained a final Mean (resulting from the combination of the Mean of Recitations for the Term with the Mean of Examinations) of from 12 to 15, inclusive. Of these, such as have attained a Mean of 14 and above, rank in the First Class—13 and above, in the Second Class—and 12 and above, in the Third Class.
University of Pennsylvania,

DEPARTMENT OF ARTS,

June 30, 1864.

At the end of the present Term, the following report is made of the standing of Mr. Wallace of the junior Class, as determined at the Examination.

The recitations are marked, and their merit graduated, according to a scale of numbers, from 0 to 15. Recitations marked 12, or higher, are superior; 8, or higher, standard; and those below 8, inferior. At the close of the Term, the average is taken of all the marks in each room; and this average, combined with the mark for examination, determines the standing, which, together with the number of absences, is herein reported.

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<td>Intellectual and Moral Philosophy</td>
<td>Superior</td>
<td>Stricken out</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ancient Languages</td>
<td></td>
<td>Excused</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mathematics</td>
<td></td>
<td>Not excused</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural Philosophy &amp; Chemistry</td>
<td>Standard</td>
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<tr>
<td>English Literature</td>
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</table>

E. O. Kendall, Assistant Secretary.
The annual commencement of the Department of Arts of the University of Pennsylvania took place yesterday morning at Musical Fund Hall. The audience was quite large. The proceedings were enlivened by the discoursing of some excellent music by Hassler's orchestra. The platform was occupied by the trustees, faculty, and graduating class. Rev. Dr. Chalmers, the provost, opened the platform, and the proceedings with prayer. The following is the order of exercises, together with a list of the graduates, and the names of those upon whom the prizes were conferred:

**ORDER OF EXERCISES**

1. **PRAYER BY DR. GOODWIN**
   - Music by Hassler's Orchestra

2. Oration—"Portuguese Navigation"—Geo. Oakman
3. Oration—"Ancient Classics"—Francis Heyl
4. Oration—"Time"—R. Jonas; R. Jonas
5. Oration—"Cromwell vs. Neposville"—C. Rene Gregory
6. Oration—"Theology of Homer"—He Bemisville K. Ludwig
7. Oration—"Science and Religion"—Chas. E. Morgan, Jr.

**CONFERRING OF DEGREES**

The Degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on the following members of the Senior class:
- James Bayard
- Alexander D. Campbell
- Franklin D. Castle
- Henry C. Chapman
- Charles R. Davids
- Wm. J. Faires
- Washington H. Gilpin
- Chauncey Gilpin, Jr.
- C. Rene Gregory
- Wm. J. Faires

The Degree of Bachelor of Science was conferred on William P. Coleman.

The Degree of Master of Arts was conferred on the following members of three years' standing:
- William M. Bayard
- John G. Carpenter
- William W. Craig
- Levi Hookham, Jr.
- Richard H. Douglass
- Eugene Du Pont
- John Porter
- Charles W. Guinn, Jr.
- Chester D. Hestrafi
- Edward J. Heyl
- Martin P. Jones
- O. Beilby Kenyon

The degree of Bachelor of Laws was conferred on John Bellanger Cox, James M. Paul, Robert H. Sin, Jr., and Wm. J. Faires.

The degree of Bachelor of Arts ad eundem was conferred on Rev. Asael Cook, Jr.

**VALENTINE ORATION**

**ANNOUNCEMENT OF PRIZES**

1. For the best essay in the Department of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy, to Edward T. Bartlett, Junior Class. Subject—"Philosophy of Materialism."
2. For the best examination in Demosiphen on the Crown, read essay, to Franklin D. Castle, Senior Class.
3. For the best English Essay—Subject—"Scholarship Progressive "—to Franklin D. Castle, of the Senior Class, and Robert H. Thompson, of the Junior Class. Subject—"Ultima Thule."
4. For superiority in declamation, to Clement C. Hickey, Sophomore, and William A. Lambertson, freshman.
5. The Henry Reed prize was awarded to Franklin D. Castle. Subject—"Incentives to Literary Labor."

The benediction was then pronounced by Dr. Goodwin.
JULY 1st, 1864.

The Procession will form and move from the College Hall, Ninth Street above Chestnut, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

MUSIC BY HASSLER'S ORCHESTRA.

ORDER OF EXERCISES:

MUSIC.

PRAYER.

Greek Salutatory, - - - - Franklin D. Castle.

MUSIC.


MUSIC.

CONFERRING OF DEGREES

The Degree of BACHELOR of ARTS will then be conferred on the following Members of the Senior Class:

James Bayard,
Alexander D. Campbell,
Franklin D. Castle,
Henry C. Chapman,
Charles R. Colwell,
William J. Faires,
Washington H. Gilpin,
Charles Gilpin, Jr.,
G. Rene Gregory,
A. Haller Gross,
Alfred L. Harrison,
R. Somers Hayes,

The Degree of BACHELOR of SCIENCE will be conferred on

William P. Coleman,

The Degree of MASTER of ARTS will be conferred on the following Graduates of Three Years' standing:

William M. Bayard,
John Q. Carpenter,
William W. Craig,
Levi Dickson, Jr.,
Richard H. Douglass,
Eugene Du Pont,
John Forbes,
Charles W. Gumbes,
Chester D. Hartranft,
Edward J. Heyl,
Martin P. Jones,
G. Bedell Keen,
Charles J. Little,
John A. McArthur,
Henry Moffet,

The Degree of BACHELOR of LAWS will be conferred on

John Bellanger Cox,
Treadwell Cleveland,
Chester D. Hartranft,
Edward J. Heyl,
Martin P. Jones,
G. Bedell Keen,
Charles J. Little,
John A. McArthur,
Henry Moffet,

Announcement of Prizes.

MUSIC.

Valedictory Oration, - - - - Howard Wood.

BENEDICTION.

MUSIC.

FINALE.
The Annual Oration before The Society of the Alumni, will be delivered at the Hall of the University, by Hon. John Cadwalader, Friday, December 2nd, 1864, at Eight o'clock P.M.

The Biennial Oration before The Philomathean Society will be delivered by Morton P. Henry, Esq., Thursday, December 8, 1864, at Eight o'clock P.M.

Admit the bearer and ladies.

Cricket Match. An interesting match at cricket was played on Saturday, between the second eleven of the Young America Club and eleven selected from the students of the University of Pennsylvania. The play on both sides was very good, although owing to the small score made by the University eleven, the interest flagged until their spirited batting in their second innings gave them a chance for victory. The bowling on both sides was very good as well as the batting with a few exceptions. The weakest point of both sides seemed to be their fielding, many overthrows being made. These were doubtless owing to excitement, but a cricket player should always be cool and collected. By the score which we append, it will be seen that the Young America Club were winners, with five crickets to go down.

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<td>c. &amp; b. Leavitt</td>
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<td>Simons, b. Wright</td>
<td>c. &amp; Morgan b. Wright</td>
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<td>Beasley, b. Wright</td>
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<td>Hoffman, c. Newhall</td>
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<td>Morrow, b. Wright</td>
<td>c. &amp; Burns b. Wright</td>
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<td>Wayner, c. Hamilton, b. Wright</td>
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<td>J. Morgan, not out</td>
<td>c. &amp; Morgan</td>
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<td>Upchurch, c. Morris, b. Wright</td>
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<td>Monahan, b. &amp; Morgan</td>
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<td>Maxon, b. Wright</td>
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<td>Burns, b. Morgan</td>
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<td>McGuffey, b. Morgan</td>
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<td>Burns, run out</td>
<td>b. Hoffman, b. Magee</td>
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<td>Leavitt, b. Hoffman</td>
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<td>Maxon, run out</td>
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<td>Piers, c. Hoffman, b. Hoffman</td>
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<td>Hoffman</td>
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<td>J. Morgan, b. Hoffman</td>
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<td>Davis, b. Hoffman</td>
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<td>Maxon, b. Piers</td>
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Young America

Armstrong, b. Morgan | b. Hoffman |     1    |          |          |
| McGuffey, b. Morgan |          |          |          |          |
| Burns, run out | c. Hoffman, b. Magee |     5    |          |          |
| Leavitt, b. Hoffman |          |          |          |          |
| Maxon, run out | Magee |     3    |          |          |
| Piers, c. Hoffman, b. Hoffman |          |          |          |          |
| Hoffman |          |          |          |          |
| J. Morgan, b. Hoffman |          |          |          |          |
| Davis, b. Hoffman |          |          |          |          |
| Maxon, b. Piers |          |          |          |          |
| Grace, not out |          |          |          |          |
| Total |          |          |          |          |

Bye, leg bye 1 & wide Run: 6
University of Pennsylvania,
(Department of Arts.)
December 10th, 1864.

Sir:—The examination of the College Classes, at the close of the First Term, will be held in the following order. You are respectfully invited to be present.

Monday, 12th. From 9 to 11, Juniors, by Professor Kendall, (Analytical Geometry,) written. From 11 to 1, Seniors, by Professor Frazer, (Astronomy,) oral.

Tuesday, 13th. From 9 to 11, Seniors, by Professor Kendall, (Integral Calculus,) and Sophomores, by Professor Coppée, (Clark's Elements of the English Language,) written. From 11 to 1, Juniors, by Professor Frazer, (Mechanics,) oral.

Wednesday, 14th. From 9 to 11, Seniors, by Professor Jackson, (Horace's Epistles,) and Sophomores, by Professor Frazer, (Hydrology,) written. From 11 to 1, Juniors, by Provost, (Intellectual Philosophy,) oral.

Thursday, 15th. From 9 to 11, Juniors, by Professor Allen, (Antigone of Sophocles,) and Freshmen, by Professor Kendall, (Algebra,) written. From 11 to 1, Seniors, by the Provost, (Moral Philosophy,) oral.

Friday, 16th. From 9 to 11, Sophomores, by Professor Kendall, (Geometry,) written. From 11 to 1, Seniors, by Professor Coppée, (Mahan's Field Fortification,) oral.

Monday, 19th. From 9 to 11, Freshmen, by Professor Allen, (Xenophon's Hellenica,) oral. From 11 to 1, Juniors, by Professor Jackson, Cicero de Amicitia,) oral.

Tuesday, 20th. From 9 to 11, Sophomores, by Professor Allen, (Thucydides, Sicilian Expedition,) oral. From 11 to 1, Freshmen, by Professor Coppée, (Weber's Universal History,) oral.

Wednesday, 21st. From 9 to 11, Sophomores, by Professor Jackson, (Tacitus's History,) oral.

Thursday, 22d. From 9 to 11, Freshmen, by Professor Jackson, (Livy,) oral.

Your obedient servant,

GEORGE ALLEN,
Secretary of the Faculty of Arts.
1. Give the rule for integrating a monomial differential, and show how it is derived.

2. Integrate \( \frac{a x^2}{b} \, dx \), \( d u = x^{-\frac{m}{n}} \, dx \), \( d y = \frac{a \, dy}{\sqrt{y}} \).

3. What other forms of differentials may be integrated by the same rule?

4. Give the expression whose integral is \( \sin^{-1} x \).

5. Integrate \( d u = \frac{a \, dx}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} \)

6. Integrate \( d u = x \, dx \, (1 - x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \), \( d y = \frac{a x^2 \, dx}{\sqrt{a^2 - b \, x^2}} \).

7. How are rational fractions classified?

8. Explain the method of integrating a rational fraction of the third class.

9. Integrate \( d u = \frac{x^3 + x - 1}{(x - 1)(x^3 + 1)} \, dx \).

10. Explain the method of integration by parts.

11. Integrate \( d y = \frac{x^3 \, dx}{(1 - x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \).

12. Explain the method of rectifying a curve.

13. Rectify the cubic parabola.

14. Find the volume of the prolate spheroid.

15. Find the area of the hyperbola.

\[ \int x^{m-1} \, dx \, X^p = \frac{x^{m-1} \, X^{p+1} - a \, (m-n) \, \int x^{m-1} \, dx \, X^p}{b \, (p \, n + m)} \] \( (X = a + b \, x^m) \). \( \text{A.} \)

\[ \int x^{m-1} \, dx \, X^p = \frac{x^n \, X^p + p \, n \, a \, \int x^{m-1} \, dx \, X^{p-1}}{p \, n + m} \] \( \text{B.} \)

16. Derive formula \( \text{A.} \)

17. Integrate \( x^3 \, dx \, \sqrt{1 - x^2} \).

18. Integrate \( x^3 \, dx \, \sqrt{1 - x^2} \).
Questions marked with an asterisk (*) are for the Candidates for Distinction only.

Ask for no explanations.

I. Translate—

Si fortunatum species et gratia praestat,
Mercemur servum, qui dictet nomina, laevum
Qui fodicet latus et cogat trans pondera dextram
Porrigere. "Hic multum in Fabia valet ille Velina;
Cui libet hic fasces dabit eripiet que curule
Cui volet importunus ebur." 'Frater,' 'Pater,' adde;
Ut cuique est aetas ita quemque facetus adopta.
Si, bene qui coenat, bene vivit, lucet eamus
Quo ducit gula; pissemur, venemur, ut olim
Gargilius, qui mane plagas, venabula, servos,
Differtum transire forum populunque jubebat
Unus ut e multis, populo spectante, referret
Emptum multus aprum.

1. Explain the meaning of the words—Species, Praestare,
   Porrigere, Importunus, Spectare.

2. Explain the subjunctives—'Dictet,' 'Venemur,' 'Referret.'

3. What is the subject of 'vivit,' (1. 8,) and what would be its
   subject if we had coenet instead of coenat?

4. What is meant by 'venemur ut olim Gargilius?'

5. What custom is referred to in the second line?
II. Translate—

Note—Be careful to make the meaning of the first sentence perfectly clear, and to establish the connexion between it and the following one.

Virtus est vitium fugere et sapientia prima
Stultitia caruisse. Vides, quae maxima credis
Esse mala, exiguum censum turpemque repulsam
Quanto devites animi capitisque labore.
Impiger extremos curris mercator ad Indos,
Per mare pauperiem fugiens, per saxa, per ignes:
Ne cures ea, quae stulte miraris et optas,
Discere, et audire, et meliori eredere, non vis?
Quis circum pagos et circum compita pugnax
Magna coronari contemnat Olympia, cui spes
Cui sit condicio dulcis sine pulvere palmae?

1. Explain the subjunctives—‘Devites,’ ‘Contemnat,’ ‘Sit.’
2. Explain (the more fully the better) the construction of ‘Olympia.’

III. Translate—

Si vulnus tibi monstrata radice vel herba
Non fieret levius, fugeres radice vel herba,
Proficiente nihil, curarier. Audieras, cui
Rem di donarent, illi decedere pravam
Stultitiam; et, cum sis nihil sapientior ex quo
Plenior es, tamen uteris monitoribus isdem
At, si divitiae prudentem reddere possent,
Si cupidum timidumque minus te, nempe ruberes
Viveret in terris te si quis avarior uno.

1. Is ‘Tibi’ (l. 1) to be taken with vulnus or monstrata, and why?
2. Construction of ‘Nihil’ (l. 3)?
3. Explain the subjunctive ‘Donarent,’ (l. 4.)
4. Explain the conditional proposition beginning with ‘Si pos-

sent,’ (l. 7.)
5. Force and Gr. equivalent of ‘Nempe.’
At the close of the Term, Mr. Wallace, having attained a Mean of 12.79, has been found entitled to the rank of First in the Third Class of the Distinguished Students of the Senior Class.

Geo. Allen, Secretary.

Note.—The Distinguished Students of each Class are such as have attained a final Mean (resulting from the combination of the Mean of Recitations for the Term with the Mean of Examinations) of from 12 to 15, inclusive. Of these, such as have attained a Mean of 14 and above, rank in the First Class—13 and above, in the Second Class—and 12 and above, in the Third Class.
At the end of the present Term, the following report is made of the standing of Mr. Wallace of the Senior Class, as determined at the Examination.

The recitations are marked, and their merit graduated, according to a scale of numbers, from 0 to 15. Recitations marked 12, or higher, are superior; 8, or higher, standard; and those below 8, inferior. At the close of the Term, the average is taken of all the marks in each room; and this average, combined with the mark for examination, determines the standing, which, together with the number of absences, is herein reported.

Absence or late from Chapel Exercises

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<tr>
<th>Departments</th>
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<tr>
<td>Intellectual and Moral Philosophy,</td>
<td>Superior</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ancient Languages, { Greek, Latin,</td>
<td>Standard</td>
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<td>Mathematics, Natural Philosophy &amp;</td>
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<td>Chemistry, English Literature</td>
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E. O. Kendall,
Assistant Secretary.
Lectures

On the

Anglo-Saxon Literature,

by

Rev. Chester D. Hartranft, A.M.

AT THE

HALL OF THE UNIVERSITY.

The Course will consist of SIX LECTURES, to be delivered Weekly. The first on January 2d, 1895.

This Ticket will admit to the Course.

SONGS

OF THE

UNIVERSITY PENNA.

THE COLLEGE HYMN

BY W. W. N.

(Air:—Russian Hymn.)

1 Here friends with friends together stand,
Prepar ing for the work of life;
And side by side and hand to hand,
We gird us for the coming strife.

2 Soon in the conflict we shall be,
And midst its billows struggle on:
Riding upon life’s angry sea,
Until the haven’s rest be won.

3 And this is life—the calm—the storm—
The Zephyr and the Tempest’s blast;
While Truth stands like an Angel’s form,
To guide us safely home at last.

4 Soon as a class we meet no more,
We part as grain before the wind;
Oh! Brothers when this life is o’er,
A heavenly union may we find!

5 There Creation’s works shall know,
The wonders shall be plain and even;
Rise! when the Angel’s trump shall blow,
From the high battlements of heaven.
There once was a Provost called Dan,
A talkative sort of a man;
But they said, "Let him chatter,
It makes no great matter,
For nobody listens to Dan."

There was a Vice Provost called John,
If you looked at the coat he had on,
You would say, "Oh, my eye!
What a regular Guy;"
Yet he was a right jovial John.

The amiable K———ll 's my hero,
Now pray all you students give ear, O,
So wise was his pate,
He 'd prove crooked lines straight,
Or make a fifteen of a zero.

George A———'s great name I exalt,
Too fond of Greek roots was his fault;
As I am a sinner,
He 'd eat one for his dinner,
Instead of a radish with salt.

There was a Professor C———ee,
Who filled two spitoons every day;
"By expectoration
I am saving the nation,"
Said long bearded Henry C———ee.

There was a Professor called Franky,
Whose conduct was curious and cranky;
He read Horace and Tully,
And said they were bully,
So strange was the taste of this Franky.

Dick's work is to ring the bell,
And once I have heard graduates tell,
That he fell down,
Alarming the town,
For he shook the whole earth as he fell.

Alfred Pompey 's the knight of the broom,
With what grace he can sweep out a room;
Or deliver a letter,
No man can do it better
Than Alfred the knight of the broom.
University of Pennsylvania,

(Department of Arts,)

March 21st, 1865.

Sir:—The examination of the Junior, Sophomore, and Freshman Classes, at the close of the Second Term, will be held in the following order. You are respectfully invited to be present.

Wednesday, 22d. From 10 to 12, Sophomores, by Prof. Frazer, (Chemistry of the Metalloids,) and Freshmen, by Prof. Kendall, (Algebra,) written. From 12 to 2, Juniors, by Prof. Jackson, (Horace's Epistles,) oral.

Thursday, 23d. From 10 to 12, Sophomores, by Prof. Kendall, (Trigonometry,) written. From 12 to 2, Juniors, by Prof. Frazer, (Hydrodynamics,) oral.

Friday 24th. From 10 to 12, Juniors, by the Provost, (Intellectual Philosophy,) oral. From 12 to 2, Sophomores, by Prof. Coppée, (Logic,) oral.

Monday, 27th. From 10 to 12, Sophomores, Prof. Allen, (Thucydides—Sicilian Expedition completed,) oral. From 12 to 2, Juniors, by Prof. Kendall, (Differential Calculus,) written.

Tuesday, 28th. From 10 to 12, Juniors, by Prof. Allen, (Demosthenes—First Olynthiac and First Philippic,) oral. From 12 to 2, Freshmen, by Prof. Coppée, (History,) oral.

Wednesday, 29th. From 10 to 12, Freshmen, by Prof. Allen, Xenophon's Hellenica, continued,) oral. From 12 to 2, Sophomores, Prof. Jackson, (Cicero de Senectute,) oral.

Thursday, 30th. From 10 to 12, Freshmen, by Prof. Jackson, (Livy,) oral.

Your obedient servant,

George Allen,

Secretary of the Faculty of Arts.
THE CLASS OF "67,"
DISSECTED AND SERVED UP,
BY ONE OF THE CLASS OF "62."
—"A chiel amang ye takin notes."

GEORGE H. GALL (Lanigan’s.)
The harmless, innocent little Georgie! The idol of his fond parents, and the idle of his class. Mr. B. is a would-be protege of the Professors. A peculiarly intellectual appearance, (i. e., of the bull-dog order,) and brilliant scholastic attainments mark this heavily-moustached youth.

BARLES W. CHEALE.
We should have been delighted to have praised, in high terms, this truly handsome man, but the young gent was kicked out of College, we believe, last term, so rapidly that we only got a photograph of his vanishing coat-tail.

N. B.—He has twenty-one coat-tails.

B. CARROLL FREWSTER, Jr.
Quite a man for so quiet a man. There may be something in this frizzled youth; but it is well known the class has yet to see it. This gentleman was to have taken first honor, but he changed his mind. We understand that the proprietor of the Market Street Museum is endeavoring to engage Mr. B. for a third "Broomino," in the Cannibal Children.

FARRY K. HOX
"The Bowry Boy." Patron of Firemen’s Balls, soirees, &c. An exceedingly limited stock of wit. Great Buffoon. Mr. F. will make a second-class clown in a one-horse circus.

DERALD F. GALE.
If "Gerry" doesn’t take care, he’ll have an exceedingly fine opinion of himself. We hear that he is about to engage as an actor at the Walnut Street Theatre. The scenery is rather limited. Vest., the Magnif., wishes to leap over him, and then exclaim—

"Over hill, over Dale," &c.

Is he?

ALONZO D. POUGLASS.
This graceful youth abounds plenteously. A reward of ten dollars will be given by the class if Alonzo P. will walk straight ten consecutive feet, and not give people an idea he is—cross-eyed. We hear that he was found in Independence Square, at 2, A. M., on Tuesday, with a bottle of Drake’s S.—T.—1860.—X. in his pocket, singing—

"Alonzo, the brave, and his fair Imogene."

DERMAN C. HUNCAN.
"The humble." A fine Latin and Greek scholar, particularly Latin. Very tall, handsome, resembles a half-ripe banana. Swelling in his importance. His feelings were very much hurt in Chestnut Street a few days since. Herman was returning from college with his books under his arm, and meeting a lady whom he recognised, bowed his best. He was much chagrined to hear the fair maiden thus to him reply: "Away, boy, I wish no Evening Telegraph."

LILLIAM H. WAMBERTON.
This red-cheeked little boy will make a fine missionary to Timbuctoo.

MILLIAM WARIS.
This gentleman is universally conceded to be the graceful hyacinth of the class. Will he forget his experience as a Freshman?

AMUEL N. SEWING.
"The would-be exquisite." A great student! His next speech in chapel is to be—

"When little Samuel woke," &c.

Samuel only makes a very short Petit Maître.

FROBERT RAZER
closely resembles Signor Blitz’s "Bobby," mouth and all. Owing to some affair at the "Chestnut," there is some talk of his being hung in Effigy. One of the heavy men of the college.

ARRY HEMLEN.
We have been unable to obtain Mr. E’s full name, owing to its non-appearance in the catalogue. We know him by his “ aliases,” however. "Fattie," "Delta Phi Ornamental," &c. We learn that this small baby is an expert at "cheating" (?) the professors. He is a great logician. His arguments are all "a posteriori." His studies, no doubt, make him lean—on ponies.

LILLIAM H. WEX.
This gentleman can be seen any opera-night in the negro gallery. Can any one tell why he invariably walks home via Eleventh Street?

LHOMAS H. TYMAN.

EDWARD M. SILES.
The sympathy of the class is asked for this mute young gentleman—the Captain’s Brother. Talk with him. Cheer him up, even if he answers in monosyllables. We understand a movement is on foot to present Mr. M. a handkerchief. To give sublimity to the affair, it is suggested that the same costume be worn as on the former occasion.

"Thereby hangs a tale."

A. GONTMOMERY.
The sympathy of the class is asked for this mute young gentleman—the Captain’s Brother. Talk with him. Cheer him up, even if he answers in monosyllables. We understand a movement is on foot to present Mr. M. a handsomely-bound Greek work, entitled, "The Clouds of Archibald." This has reference to the wonderfully clear state of his intellect in the Greek department. Subscriptions for this book will be received by his Brother, in the Law Room immediately after Chapel.

B. HERBERT FRENER.
"The Dancing Giraffe," of the class of "67," is the husband of that

"Lady from the South, Whose hair curled so tight, She couldn’t shut her mouth."

We shall take occasion to "filter" Mr. N.—rr—s, the Snipe Fancier, Mr. V—— P.—It, the O!—and others in a future circular.

BARRY.
CONCERT
OF THE
GLEE CLUB,
On Monday Evening, May 15th, 1865,
AT EIGHT O'CLOCK,
CONCERT
OF THE
GLEE CLUB,
On Monday Evening, May 15th, 1865,
AT EIGHT O'CLOCK.

Proceeds to be devoted to the publication of a University Glee Book.

Lon Pr. -

CONCERT
OF THE
Glee Club of the University of Penna.

ON MONDAY EVENING, MAY 15, 1865,
AT THE
HALL OF THE UNIVERSITY.

Programme:

PART I.

Gaudeamus—(German Student Song,)
Upidee—(University Song,)
Music in the air,
BALLAD,
Examination Pie—(University Song,)
Landlord, fill the flowing bowl,
BALLAD,
Awake the song of merry greeting—(German Student Song,)
Babylon is fallen,

PART II.

Edite, Bibite, Collegiales—(German Student Song,)
BALLAD,
Lauriger Horatius,
The Black Brigade,
It's the way we have at Old Penn, Sir,
Let every merry Sophomore—(University Song,)
BALLAD,
There's a sound among the forest trees,

THE PIANO used on the occasion is a CHICKERING, from the New Rooms, No. 944 Chestnut Street.

THE PROCEEDS of this Concert are to be devoted to the publication of a UNIVERSITY GLEE BOOK.

TICKETS, - FIFTY CENTS

Doors open at 7½ o'clock. Concert to commence at 8 o'clock.

McLaughlin Brothers, Printers, Philada.
CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Cricket—University vs. Young America.

A match game between the second eleven of the Young America club and the eleven of the University of Pennsylvania came off on Saturday last, at Germantown, resulting in a victory for the University boys by seventy runs. These elevens have often met before, and as often have the boys gone back to college defeated; but, now that the ice is broken, we hope they may have a bright career. We understand they intend playing the Jefferson club of Hestonville very soon. Ashbridge's wicket keeping was very fine indeed. He also batted handsomely, scoring twenty-five runs for one out. Evans' fielding, as usual, was very fine, and his batting good. Magee batted well, and made a fine catch, as also did Headman. Beasley and Hoffman bowled well. For the Young America, Burns batted very prettily and Thompson very steadily. Gibson bowled a very good and effective under-hand ball, and we were very glad to see that the old style was not disgraced, as has been done lately by under-hand bowlers rolling their balls along the ground as they would in a bowling alley. Annexed is the score:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Young America</th>
<th>University of Pennsylvania</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Burns, run out</td>
<td>Hoffman c. and b. Davis</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thompson c. Magee b. Hoffman</td>
<td>Horner b. Davis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McKim b. Hoffman</td>
<td>J. Morgan b. Davis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fisher b. Hoffman</td>
<td>Beasley, run out</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meyer c. Headman b. Beasley</td>
<td>Hoffman, not out</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stokes b. Hoffman</td>
<td>Davis, not out</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Morgan b. Beasley</td>
<td>Gibson c. J. Morgan b. Beasley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Davis, not out</td>
<td>Mayo b. C. Morgan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grammar b. C. Morgan</td>
<td>Montgomery, run out</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evans c. Newhall b. Davis</td>
<td>Wide</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wide</td>
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<td>Wide</td>
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SIR:

The final examination of the Senior Class will be held in the following order, beginning each day at 4 o'clock, P.M. You are respectfully invited to attend.

Tuesday 23d. By Prof. Frazer, (Physical Geography.)
Wednesday 24th. By Prof. Allen, (Plato's Gorgias.)
Thursday 25th. By Prof. Coppée, (International Law.)
Friday 26th. By Prof. Jackson, (Tacitus's Life of Agricola.)
Monday 29th. By the Provost, (Butler's Analogy.)
Tuesday 30th. By the Provost, (Social Science (Carey) and Constitution of the United States.)

Your obedient servant,

GEORGE ALLEN,
Secretary of the Faculty of Arts.

University of Pennsylvania,

(Department of Arts.)

May 22d, 1865.
Prof. Allen's Examination

Origins of Plato

(No. 3.)

Page 54 (Chap. XXXVII.)

Prof. Jackson's Examination

Tacitus' Life of Agrippa

Ch. XXXIII.
University of Pennsylvania,

(DEPARTMENT OF ARTS,)

May 30th, 1865.

At the close of the EXAMINATION FOR DEGREES,

Mr. Wallace, having attained a mean of 12.97, has been found entitled to the rank of Third in the Third Class of the Distinguished Students of the Senior Class.

Geo Allen Secretary.

NOTE.—The Distinguished Students of each Class are such as have attained a final Mean (resulting from the combination of the Mean of Recitations for the Term with the Mean of Examinations) of from 12 to 15, inclusive. Of these, such as have attained a Mean of 14 and above, rank in the First Class—13 and above, in the Second Class—and 12 and above, in the Third Class.
University of Pennsylvania,

(Department of Arts.)

May 31st, 1865.

The following report is made of the standing of Mr. Wallace as determined at the Examination for Degrees.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Departments</th>
<th>Standing</th>
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<tr>
<td>Intellectual and Moral Philosophy</td>
<td>Standard</td>
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<tr>
<td>Greek</td>
<td>Superior</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latin</td>
<td>D. O.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ancient Languages</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mathematics</td>
<td>Standard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural Philosophy and Chemistry</td>
<td>Superior</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English Literature</td>
<td>D. O.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

E. Otis Kendall

Assistant Secretary.
UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

Dear Sir:

On receipt of ten dollars, your subscription towards defraying the expenses of The Class Day Celebration and Dinner, (exclusive of wine,) a ticket entitling you to participate in the same will be sent to your address.

Respectfully,

Beauveau Borie,
1008 Spruce St.
Treasurer of Committee.

A positive answer is required one week from date.

Class of Sixty-Five.

Class Day Dinner,
1105 Walnut Street,
June 3, 1865.

Received of J. M. Power, Wallace, ten dollars.

Beauveau Borie, Treasurer.
CARPE VIAM.
The Class of Sixty-five request the pleasure of your company, on Friday, June 2d, at 5 P. M., at the Hall of the University, to witness their Class Day Celebration.
UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

LITERÆ SINE MORIBUS VANÆ.

CLASS OF SIXTY-FIVE.

CLASS OFFICERS.

PRESIDENT,
JAMES HUTCHINS BROWN.

VICE PRESIDENTS,
HENRY REED,
ELLIS DAVID WILLIAMS.

SECRETARY,
JOHN CLARK SIMS, Jr.

TREASURER,
RICHARD NEWTON THOMAS.
CLASS OF SIXTY-FIVE.

CLASS DAY EXERCISES.

MUSIC.

CLASS HISTORY.

ROBERT EMMET McDONALD.

MUSIC.

ORATION.

GEORGE WOOLSEY HODGE.

MUSIC.

POEM.

WILLIAM WILBERFORCE NEWTON.

MUSIC.

PRESENTATION OF THE WOODEN SPOON.

MUSIC.

FAREWELL SONG BY THE CLASS.

FINALE.
COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

BEAUVEAU BORIE, Chairman.

GEORGE WOOLSEY BORIE.

JOHN CLARK SIMS, JR.

WILLIAM FISHBURNE WHARTON.

ELLIS DAVID WILLIAMS.

DEAUVILLE BORIE, Chairman.

GEORGE WOOLSEY HODGE.

WILLIAM FISHBURNE WHARTON.

ELLIS DAVID WILLIAMS.
UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.
JUNE 2d, '65.

CLASS OF SIXTY-FIVE.

CLASS DAY EXERCISES.

President.
JAMES HUTCHINS BROWN.

Vice Presidents.
HENRY REED, ELLIS DAVID WILLIAMS.

MUSIC.
Class History, - - - ROBERT EMMET MCDONALD.

MUSIC.
Oration, - - - GEORGE WOOLSEY HODGE.

MUSIC.
Poem, - - - WILLIAM WILBERFORCE NEWTON.

MUSIC.
PRESENTATION OF WOODEN SPOON.

MUSIC.
FAREWELL SONG, BY THE CLASS.

FINALE.
Farewell Song of the Class of "65"  Friday June 2/65.

We are gathered now my classmates to join our parting song,
To bless some memories wathet the bude which once so sweetly throve
To gage our lifes broad rammed sea to which we quickly go.
But ere we start we'll drink the health of Alma Mater O.

Chorus.

Oh, Alma Mater O. Oh, Alma Mater O.
But ere we start we'll drink the health of Alma Mater O.

No more for us sponeteful bell, shall ring for morning prayers.
No more to examinations we will climb these dirty stairs.
Our recitations all are o'er, Alumnuses you know,
We'll swell the praises long and loud of Alma Mater O.

II.

Neither we come with hearts of joy, with joy we know must part.
And give to each the parting grasp which speaks a brothers heart.
United firm in pleasing words which can no breaking know.
For Sons of Penn can never forget their Alma Mater O.
CLASS DAY SUPPER.

CLASS OF '65.
1105 Walnut Street, June 2, 1865.

BILL OF FARE.

Spring Chickens, a la Tartare. Croquetes.

Sweet Breads.

VEGETABLES.

À la Mode Dry.

Lobster Salad.

Soft Shell Crab.

Chicken Salad.

Tongue, Jellied.

DESSERT.

Ice Cream.

Strawberries.

Charlotte Reuse.

Meringues.

Curacao.

COFFEE.

Chartreuse.

WINES.

CHAMPAIGNE, DRY VERZENET, $5.00

SILLERY, 4.00

HOC, 4.00

SHERRY, 4.00

CLARET, CHATEAU MARGEUX, 4.00

PORT, 3.50

MADEIRA, 4.00

WHISKEY, 2.00

BRANDY, 4.00
The pleasure of your Company is requested by the CLASS OF "SIXTY-EIGHT,"
to witness their "Freshman Vale," on Friday, June 30th, at 5 P.M., at the Hall of the University.

PLEASE PRESENT AT THE DOOR.

FRESHMAN VALE,
CLASS OF '68.
"Fortiter et Feliciter."

Programme:

MUSIC.

Note.—Entrance of the Class: the flunkies riding on ponies. N. particularly B. Mr. H———skins,
the BOHN-less man.

Essay, [Horse] "Rose."

By a Smart Pony

MUSIC.

ORATION. "Fortiter et Feliciter."

By Mr. Cook

MUSIC.

Presentation of the Stilts and Brick,

By the lubber (lumber) of "68"

MUSIC.

DISSERTATION, "Allere Flamman"; (with Coal-Oil),

By Mr. Long-fellow

MUSIC.

POEM. "An Elegy (L. E. G.)"

By Mr. Legacy (leg I see)

MUSIC.

Presentation of the Wooden Spoon.

By Mr. Lark

MUSIC.

Burial of Weber,

By Mr. Gobble-gobble

FINALE, Adoption of the "American Doodle," [Chaw-Sir, (Chaucer)]

By Disband-etc.

MUSIC.

OBITUARY.

Nascent.

I regret that it is my duty to announce to you the death of our cherished friend Weber.

(Has not yet been fairly ascertained; but there is a report to the effect, that a maker (Baker) used him to make a boiler (Boller) simmer, (Simms;) but this is not as authentic as the following:—On Wednesday the 28th inst., he was seen chased by a bull (Bull) through a hazel-wood, (Hazel-wood) where, after being speared, (Spencer) caught, burned, (Burned) and cut-in-the-lip, (Lippincott;) he was tossed to the other side of Jordan, (Jordan.) He was dressed in his usual coat (Coats) of peppered (Pepper) hogskins, (Hoskins;) —may the flowers bud (Budd) over his grave.

To whom it may concern. This is right, (Wright) as we have it from the clerk (Finkly)
of '83.

The funeral will take place at 5 o'clock, P.M. on the 30th of June, (Fashionably Punctual.)

To the Provost.

FRIDAY, JUNE 30, 1865. 5 O'CLOCK, P. M.

Hall of the University.
UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

Commencement

AT THE

MUSICAL FUND HALL.

July 3rd, 1865.
ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT
OF THE
University of Pennsylvania,
JULY 3d, 1865.

The Procession will form and move from the College Hall, Ninth street, above Chestnut, at 10 o'clock, A.M.

MUSIC BY HASSLER'S ORCHESTRA.

Order of Exercises.

MUSIC.

PRAYER.

MUSIC.

Greek Salutatory, ................................................. Robert E. Thompson.

Henry Reed, .................................................. The Gaps in English Literary History.

Richard N. Thomas, ........................................... True Monuments.

MUSIC.

Arrangement of College Songs.

Thomas D. Hetcher, ........................................... Unwritten Music.

William W. Montgomery, .................................... Nelson's last Signal.

Ellis D. Williams, ............................................. (excused.)

J. Hutchings Brown, .......................................... Voice of Character.

MUSIC.

MASTER'S ORATION.

Jesse Y. Runkle, ..................................................
ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT
OF THE
University of Pennsylvania.

JULY 3d, 1865.

The Procession will form and move from the College Hall, Ninth street, above Chestnut, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

MUSIC BY HASSLER'S ORCHESTRA.

Order of Exercises.

MUSIC.

PRAYER.

MUSIC.

Greek Salutatory, - - - Robert E. Thompson.

MUSIC.

Henry Reed, . The Arts in English Literary History.

Richard N. Thomas, . Blue Monuments.

MUSIC.

Arrangement of College Songs.

Thomas D. Stichter, . Unwritten Music.


Ellis D. Williams, . (excused.)


MUSIC.

MASTER'S ORATION.

Jesse Y. Burk, - - - Academic Degrees.

MUSIC.

CONFERRING OF DEGREES.

The Degree of BACHELOR of ARTS will then be conferred on the following Members of the Senior Class:


The Degree of MASTER of ARTS will be conferred on the following Graduates of Three Years' standing:


The Degree of BACHELOR of LAWS will be conferred on


The Degree of DOCTOR of MEDICINE will be conferred on

John H. Palethorp, Jr., J. Howard Gendell, Joseph Hanson, Edward S. Harlan, Charles T. Drinker, Francis P. Cravell.

The Degree of DOCTOR of DIVINITY will be conferred on


Announcement of Prizes.

MUSIC.

"Farewell."

Valedictory Address, - by William T. Bartlett.

BENEDICTION.

MUSIC.
Prizes announced on Commencement day, July 3, 1865.

Newnag Reed Prize: Henry Reed Prize for Junior Class Copper's Room, ordered George T. Graham, honorable mention of Frederick W. Beasley and Senior Class at Coppee's Room.

Junior Class: Lewis H. Pauly, with honorable mention of George T. Graham and Harry H. Weigts.

Proctors Room: Senior Class, George T. Graham and Harry H. Weigts.

Senior Class: Sophomore Speaking, William H. Harris, with honorable mention of F. A. Nevin and William A. Lambertson.
