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ADDRESSES AND APPEALS

IN BEHALF OF

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO,

AND THE

BAPTIST THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY,

During the Anniversaries at Chicago,

IN MAY, 1867.

PUBLISHED BY THE UNIVERSITY AND SEMINARY BOARDS.

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THE Anniversaries of the Baptist Denomination, held in the city of Chicago, May 22-30, 1867, were an occasion of marked and peculiar interest. Many things conspired to this effect. It is only of late that these grand national gatherings have begun to be held so far to the westward. Amidst the scenes and surroundings of a new country, the noble enterprises of Christian benevolence seem to recover much of their original freshness, while, in the progress of anniversary business, and even in the seasons of devotion, such new and exciting testimonies appear, to the beneficence of the work and the grandeur of the success. In this instance the city itself, where these meetings were held, the very sanctuary within whose ample walls most of them convened, were eloquent in their witness alike to the wonderful ways of Providence in preparing fields for Christian culture, and to the rich blessing that rewards the laborer. The fame of our city, joined with that high religious interest which is never wanting on such occasions, had called from all parts of the land the largest attendance, probably, ever seen at the anniversary of any religious societies in this country, while in the character and standing of those who came were represented to an unusual degree the genius, and wisdom, and wealth of the whole Baptist body. When to these circumstances were added the generous enthusiasm awakened by the interests discussed, and the encouraging proofs of increase, in all departments, afforded by the annual reports, it is not surprising that those who enjoyed the privilege of this great Christian festival should recall it as one that must long remain memorable.

In the presence here of so large a number of those accustomed to plan, and work, and give for the promotion of important enterprises, whether in behalf of religion or of learning, it was natural for those in Chicago and the West who are actively concerned in the educational undertakings that have their centre here, to feel that an opportunity was afforded which ought not to be missed. To a certain extent, Chicago has attained to metropolitan and national consequence. The chief centres of any great country are points in which all parts of the country are alike interested. Especially is this true in a religious or educational point of view. It was but paying due respect to the Christian wisdom, the sagacity, and the large-mindedness of the eminent men who were present on the occasion in question, to take it for granted that they would see in the University, and in the Theological Seminary, interests by no means local, but wide in their scope as the continent itself. With this in view, some special means were used to lay before those in attendance at the anniversaries so much of a presentation as might be possible, of the aims, the present status, the prospects and the needs of these institutions.

Upon the last day of the anniversaries, the friends from abroad were invited to go in a body to visit the University building and grounds. Some two thousand persons accordingly formed into procession, under the direction of Hon. A. D. Tittsworth, and proceeded to the University. Before leaving to return, they were called together in front of the main edifice, and addressed by different gentlemen. It is one purpose of these pages to preserve some of the utterances of that occasion, with the object of presenting thus in the best form a view of the importance and the claims of the University of Chicago that must be of interest not only to the friends of that institution, but to the friends of good learning every where.

The exercises of the occasion were introduced by Rev. Dr. Burroughs, President of the University, who presented

to the assembly the Hon. William B. Ogden, President of the Board of Trustees. Mr. Ogden addressed the friends present in a few words of greeting, as follows:

Address of Mr. Ogden.

GENTLEMEN:—In behalf of the Board of Trustees, the Faculty and the friends of the University of Chicago, it becomes me to welcome you over its threshold. It is fit and proper, on an occasion of the assembling of one of the largest and most respectable religious bodies in the country, that it should have been invited here to witness the largest and best foundation of learning that there is in the Western States in this vicinity. And it is especially proper, when so many, who compose this body, have contributed so liberally to its creation. Its promise, we hope, may be such as to satisfy all those who are its friends. No position can be better selected than this, or in a region more needy, for such an institution of learning; and no people are more intelligent or more able to contribute to make it that proud seat of universal education, which its friends hope it shall become.

It is not my province to make a speech or address, but to give a welcome which this young and growing city has always been ready to give to its friends who come to visit it. We do welcome you; the University welcomes you. We ask an examination of it, and inquiry into its condition, prospects and future usefulness. We ask for your support, and we hope you may see in what has been accomplished a promise of future usefulness which shall be for yourselves and your children. [Applause.]

To this Dr. Hague, of Boston, replied thus happily:

Response of Dr. Hague.

MR. PRESIDENT AND FRIENDS:—I deeply regret that I am put forward in the place of my friend, our late President of the Union, Senator Harris, who was expected to be present and to give a fit response to your kind welcome. But as I always obey orders, I rejoice to say that we greet you [turning to the Chairman] who have been introduced

to us as President of the Board of Trustees of this University, and we are glad to be introduced to you. We have heard of you as the great "railroad king." [Applause.] We greet you here in the capital of Young America. Sir, all around us we see signs of a most wonderful history, and indications of a larger and more wonderful growth. And we of the Baptist denomination, into whose hands the fortunes of this college have in an especial sense been committed, have presented to us, and shall present to the world as we return, far and wide, and spread abroad from the Atlantic to the Pacific, fresh proofs of the progress and triumph of your work; for we have been received and welcomed as guests in the First Baptist church of Chicago, which, in view of its cathedral-like beauty and grandeur, and of its power to welcome these thousands, and to feed many of them, as it has, within its walls, has done a work which no other church in this country could do; and thus it stands forth as the strongest Baptist church in America. So it is at present in this development of its power a guaranty that this institution which it has fostered shall rise and become like it, not only an ornament of Chicago and of Illinois, but the first University of America. [Applause.]

Sir, there is not time to make a speech; all that becomes me now to do is to answer your welcome by expressing our appreciation of the feelings you express, and to pledge to you, and through you to the Faculty of the University, that you have our continued sympathy and coöperation.

Let me venture to say that you have in this audience before you a guaranty of our honesty and sincerity; for when it was announced that an excursion was about to visit your institution and look upon you, and that in order to go they would be obliged to sacrifice their dinners, they all went as you see. [Applause.] You may be sure, Mr. President, that such a church and such a denomination and people that can make such a sacrifice as that, will make any kind of sacrifice for any emergency that may be required.

Hon. Thomas Hoyne, of Chicago, was then introduced. His speech we print entire:

Address of Thomas Hoyne, LL.D.

GENTLEMEN:—The duty has been assigned me, which I very cordially undertake, of tendering you, the designated delegates of the Baptist denomination, a welcome to these college halls and grounds. In such a presence as this, before so many gentlemen eminent in the land for piety, learning and good works, you may feel assured I am not indifferent as to how I shall perform my task. Briefly, then, let me, on behalf of this institution, tender you their acknowledgments for this visit. They are deeply sensible of the honor you do them, and the interest you manifest in the enterprise.

And let me say, that though now the University of Chicago has become identified with the cause and progress of education in the North-west, that though we now may here show you the "Grove and the Academy," yet the scholar will look in vain for the "storied urn or animated bust" to connect him with any tradition of the past. The student of history will look in vain for objects of historic interest, that may kindle the imagination at the memory of some great exploit, or name classes from the voices of an ancient fame. Such associations as these are not to be awakened on the new soil where we to-day stand. They only can be evoked under the precincts of a Yale or Harvard, venerable from age and classic from antiquity.

I look around me, and view among the large body of men in this assembly men distinguished in the possession of all gifts, the talents that have illustrated their careers in that highest of earthly callings. I look in vain to find one great scholar, orator, writer or poet, that to-day devoutly approaches these walls, his heart kindling with desire and gratitude in receiving here the greetings of a fond "Alma Mater," anxious to render homage at some shrine of the past, or bow his head in homage to some venerable teacher before whom he can again recall how his first youthful aspirations were directed in the paths of virtue, duty and ambition.

No, such things are not here! All around us, the very freshness of the scene, this *new* and great foundation itself speaks only of the *present*, the inexorable, the practical, but the ever-living present! And to speak of the *present* in the western sense of that word, is to take in all the promises of

our *great future*. It would seem as if, inspired by circumstances and position, we had indeed anticipated, ten years ago, the truth uttered only a day or two since in your convention by a delegate from Boston. He said "the birth-place of the ideas of the century was shrinking into insignificance on the distant horizon of the East, and the sceptre was about departing from the East to this West of ours."

In this view of the situation, gentlemen, you see how we have been engaged in providing, by the erection of these halls, for the reign of the new intellectual supremacy that is to hereafter wield the sceptre of the greatest of empires at this newer seat of civilization and power. So, if we can not speak to you of past achievements, these magnificent and stately piles of building, free of the cobwebs and dust of centuries, of intolerance and bigotry, do speak of that spirit which is moving in all directions to meet the highest demands of our civilization.

Gentlemen, if this is your first visit to Chicago, I venture the assertion that your attention has been called here, on every side, to our mammoth grain-houses, our stately and elegant shops and stores, our palatial residences and gorgeous houses of worship. If your admiration has not been challenged on these points, it must be because of the modesty of your Chicago friends. I know very well, however, that the world charges us with vain-glory and boasting. The world makes no allowances for the extravagance of truth in this region. It is forgotten of Chicago that in such a marvel of growth the truth itself is strange, much stranger even than fiction.

But among all the marvels of our growth to which your attention has been called, nothing can be more interesting than the history of the ground you stand on. And yet, among the hundreds of thousands of our population, conjured as it were by some spell from the earth, you will find that very few of all the many who can talk glibly enough of Chicago as a great metropolitan centre of trade and commerce, can tell you any thing of the University, the Observatory, and the Telescope, which constitute its greatest ornaments, the greatest triumphs that have been here achieved, the monuments of the genius of the age in which we live, and a crowning glory of the indomitable will and intelligence which leads in the course of empire to the West.

I said but *few* could speak of the work done here; and *still fewer* the number of those to whose munificence and public spirit those stately piles of stone and marble owe their existence. Let the fact be remembered to their imperishable credit, that of all this work done in tower, observatory and building, not a single dollar has been contributed from any public source—voluntary contribution alone has placed here a property for educational purposes now estimated at some \$400,000, in the short space of ten years! The State, the City, or the Nation, however liberal in other places, has not aided us by a single endowment. In some cases we have deemed ourselves fortunate in even escaping the notice of bitter rivalry or hatred. Its very trials, however, have only advanced its final triumphs; and to-day it challenges the attention of teachers and colleges throughout the entire country.

Gentlemen of the Baptist Denomination:—Here is the point in my discourse where, if I could ever rise with the orator to command language "in thoughts that breathe and words that burn," I would pay the most eloquent of tributes to your organization. The great founder of this institution placed its fortunes under your care as a great University School in trust for posterity. For the broad catholic spirit in which the trust has been executed you are entitled to the thanks and gratitude of the city, the State, and the country. In avoiding even the imputation of seeking any narrow sectarian advantage, the ablest men of all the denominations have been invited to coöperate, and are filling, according to the original design of the founders, the highest places and offices of trust in its boards of management and instruction. As a result, a full university education is now here accessible to the children of all classes in the West, without respect to religious differences or sectarian prejudices. This independence of creed, so consonant with the free spirit of our western habits, has, in so short a period as a single decade, secured its position, as that now recognized, of being the metropolitan university of the North-west.

If this were the proper occasion, I could detail to you some facts of interest in this progress. As one intimately associated, at one time, with its founder, I might relate a fact or two now of a rather mixed political as well as religious significance, giving *direction* to the grant of the land.

It is well known that the late Judge Douglas, whose

mortal remains lie beneath the rising monument to be seen through these trees, proposed, in 1854, to give ten acres of this beautiful grove, of which he was then an owner, to any responsible gentlemen who would guarantee the erection of suitable buildings, to cost not less than \$100,000, within two years, and maintain and properly endow a great university of learning, entirely independent of any peculiar theological or sectarian teachings.

At the time that offer was made, Judge Douglas had excited throughout the country a great deal of popular clamor and opposition, on account specially of his agency in the passage of the Nebraska Bill. To use his own language—he could travel by the light of his own burning effigies from Washington to Chicago. Certain portions of the clergy, drifting into the political hurricane against Douglas, convened a meeting long known as the “*meeting of the twenty-five clergymen in Chicago*,” to denounce the author of the Nebraska iniquity. Among the number called together happened to be one Baptist, the then pastor of the First Church in Chicago. Inheriting, very naturally, that hatred of intolerance that gave courage to the ancient colonial disciple of your church—ROGER WILLIAMS—when driven out of Massachusetts Bay to Rhode Island, he *protested* against this assumption of power over the oracles of divine vengeance in matters of merely secular concern. He indeed suggested to the reverend gentlemen that it might be the “right divine” of the Douglas to interpret the oracles of the Constitution, and that it was no less sacred than the *right* claimed by them of so interpreting the oracles of the Word of God. The argument did not prevail, but the courage and spirit of the protestant were never forgotten.*

A short time previously the offer of the land had been specifically made to another religious denomination, through another excellent gentleman, but the prejudices of his people delayed, if it did not finally reject, the beneficence. The rejection was looked upon as the fruit of the same spirit which rejected the Kingdom of Heaven, because its great author had come out of Nazareth. But Dr. Burroughs appre-

* Justice to all concerned requires it to be stated, that the dissenting action of Mr. Burroughs on the occasion alluded to was solely on the ground of the impropriety of ministers of the gospel separating themselves from other citizens, and as a class claiming to be heard in Congress or elsewhere on political questions.

ciated the opportunity, and in him was found *the man and the occasion*. Though personally unacquainted with Judge Douglas, he was remembered as the man who cast the “one dissenting vote” which figured in the newspapers of the day—for his courage in vindicating his own denomination against the imputation of engaging God himself, in a partisan contest, and the vigorous proscription of all partisan opponents. With letters from the associates of Judge Douglas in this city, Dr. Burroughs visited Washington in 1855, and came back with the *first contract* for a grant of the land upon which the college now stands.

On the 4th of July, 1857, the corner stone of the central building was laid, in presence of Judge Douglas and a large concourse of people from the city. For it must be remarked, in this place of changes, that though the city now stretches up to our college grounds, then we had here the primeval solitudes of nature and the city in the far distance. Judge Douglas became the first President of the Board of Trustees, which office he held until, at the time of his death, he was succeeded by our present head of the Board, Hon. Wm. B. Ogden. In 1858 our south wing of the building was first occupied by the school; and in 1866, the last year, the magnificent central pile was completed and occupied, with all its lecture rooms, chapel and halls.

I could speak of financial and educational struggles, but time is not allowed to repeat here all its history. The period of its greatest struggles, that of infancy, has passed, and a vigorous constitution has been secured for its career in the more useful manhood upon which it is entering.

But, gentlemen, let me not forget a branch or connection of the institution to which the eyes of the world are directed as to a central sun of the intellectual universe. When, during the years from 1825 to 1830, the President of the United States, John Quincy Adams, was ridiculed by his opponents for sending messages to Congress representing that there was then no observatory in the United States to record astronomical observations; that we were dependent upon Europe for all calculations as to tides, latitudes and time; that no scientific advancement could be hoped for, until Congress made appropriations or took some steps to establish a national observatory, *that* statesman little dreamed that in a little more than thirty years a far-off frontier military post, would hold, as the site of one of the greatest

cities on the continent, the finest and largest refracting telescope on the globe. Yet such is one of the startling and significant facts of our march in western civilization. Mr. Adams, had he lived, would be also greatly surprised to find that the great refractor, made within the shadows of Cambridge, and taking the great La Lande prize from the French Academy of Sciences, was taken by Chicago from the very "Hub" of the universe;* that Boston, the Athens of letters and of art, was to be outdone by what a few days ago was an Indian village.† This last great acquisition is the evidence we offer you that our intellectual and moral education is keeping step with our more material commercial prosperity.

A few words specially for your ears. We in the West have large hearts but small means. If we could only *receive* as we *give*—and they say it is more blessed to do the latter than the former—we should have much encouragement from your presence here to-day. Happily you are from all quarters of this great nation, and you know this institution is one of your foster children as a denomination. Now, if some of your capitalists, looking out western investments, will put some of their *idle means* into these grand halls, endow some chairs of the University, we will inscribe their names among the lofty turrets of our structure as a perpetual memorial of their generosity and beneficence. We will put their names among the stars of our telescope and tower, and our boys will be taught to list their names as benefactors of the race.

I point you here on one side to Hon. J. Young Scammon, whose munificence gave us "Dearborn Tower" at an expense to him of \$30,000—and he is to the Baptists an outsider. I point you here the widely-known Hon. William

* Dr. Burroughs here interrupted the speaker by calling out: "And men of Boston, behold the man who did the deed;" alluding to the fact that Mr. Hoyne purchased the telescope of Mr. Clark in Boston, and that the acquisition of it, against the competition of Harvard University, was due, in no small measure, to his sagacity and energy. The announcement was received by the crowd with hearty cheers.

† It is worth remembering, in connection with the allusion of the speaker, that though he is yet a young man, his family were once gathered, *with all the white inhabitants of Chicago*, into a single block house, which composed Fort Dearborn, for protection against the Indians.

B. Ogden, whose subscriptions have amounted to other thousands. But I will further say of him, that amid all his great projects, ramifying the whole North-west, and opening the markets of the world to every farm-house door, there is one which will bear down his name to a later posterity. The north wing of this building is still to be erected. When it is so, "Ogden Hall" will be the noblest monument of the man of whom I am speaking.

It is not known, and I tell it to you now as a secret (laughter), that two years ago, if we could have raised from you \$100,000 to place this great University on a proper financial basis, Ogden Hall would have been completed to-day. Come, gentlemen, shall we renew the proposition, and will you raise the \$100,000? I put this to the vote; all in favor of raising \$100,000 to pay off our indebtedness, and that "Ogden Hall" be erected on that condition, say aye! And the vote taken is unanimous!

I thank you.

In one part of Mr. Hoyne's address there is an allusion to which a few words may be added. Among the motives which Judge Douglas avowed as chiefly prompting him to the noble donation of which mention is made, was the desire to comply with a request of his deceased wife. She was an earnest Christian, and a Baptist. It was her wish that at some time her husband, for her sake, and for his own, should make some donation that should be a lasting service to the denomination she loved, and in whose faith she died. Judge Douglas, in his conversations with Dr. Burroughs, spoke of this, and named it as a main reason why he felt a special interest in committing this trust, first of all and chiefly, to Baptist hands. We may here add, that in the grounds and buildings, as they now stand, there are *two* distinct and noble tributes paid to the memory of deceased Christian women. We have spoken of Mrs. Douglas. It should be added that the Observatory, erected by Hon. J. Y. Scammon, has been, by his desire, styled "Dearborn Observatory," after the family name of his wife, whose interest in every good cause, and whose Christian virtues, equally as

the cherishing love of her husband, are thus appropriately commemorated. "Being dead," she also "yet speaketh." When the full history of this enterprise shall be written, the names of numerous other ladies in Chicago and elsewhere will appear there, as among its truest, most zealous and most active friends.

Upon the conclusion of Mr. Hoyne's speech, Mr. Ogden introduced to the audience William Jones, Esq., who sat in a carriage just on the skirts of the crowd. He said that Mr. Jones had shown himself one of the University's best friends; that he was among the largest contributors to its funds; that his credit in this community had held it up in the dark days through which it had passed, and that, in his belief, only for him not one stone of the building before them would ever have been laid upon another. Mr. Jones' age and infirmities prevented him from making any response, but the assembly greeted him with a rousing three cheers. The chairman then introduced Hon. J. H. Duncan, of Worcester, Mass.

Hon. J. H. Duncan's Address.

BRETHREN AND FRIENDS:—We are assembled here in a place, and surrounded by associations, well fitted to awaken most interesting thoughts. We meet in a great and growing city, the wonderful creation of industry and enterprise, which within the memory of most who hear me was a remote military post, but now the home of a busy, active population of more than two hundred thousand persons. We meet in this magnificent structure, the finest college edifice in our land, which the wise forecast and noble liberality of friends of learning have dedicated as the seat of the Chicago University. All honor to the men who have thus early provided for the intellectual wants of this great city, and their still greater Commonwealth! Our Pilgrim Fathers had scarce landed on the shores of Massachusetts before their minds were turned to providing the means of education; and they had scarce cleared away the forest, before they had founded a college, consecrated to "Christ and the

Church." And although in later years, Harvard University has swerved from the faith of its founders, who can overestimate the benign influence it has exerted, and the blessings it has conferred, not on Massachusetts, nor on New England only, but upon our whole country? By the learned divines it has given to the sacred desk, the able advocates to our judicial tribunals, the wise statesmen to our deliberative assemblies, it has exercised a molding and controlling influence on public sentiment and national institutions.

The same enlightened forecast and just appreciation of the wants of posterity, have prompted the liberal donors and founders of Chicago University to provide for a broad and liberal education, while a love of science has erected here a "light-house of the skies," and furnished it with a telescope, in its class no where surpassed in power to read the starry universe. Acting on the conviction that mind—cultivated, educated mind—is the power which sways the purposes of men and controls the forces of nature, they have laid a foundation for large and generous culture, and thus have done honor to the city of their residence, and erected a memorial to their own honor more enduring than the possession of untold wealth. May many possessors of wealth in this rich and prosperous community be stimulated by their example to similar benefactions. And may the denomination to whose guardian care this University (although wholly unsectarian in character) has been generously confided, feel the special obligation resting on them to cherish and sustain it. Thus may it soon, by its ample and comprehensive provisions for instruction, vie with the older institutions of our land, and become a power and a blessing to this western world!

Mr. Ogden next introduced Rev. G. S. Bailey, D. D., Superintendent of the Illinois State Missions, complimenting him, not inappropriately, as "Embodied Illinois." Dr. Bailey spoke as follows:

Speech of Rev. Dr. Bailey.

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—I rejoice to greet you here upon the borders of Illinois, and in the shadow of this seat of learning. You come to us as the

representatives of many States to visit this young University, founded where the red man of the forest and prairie so recently dwelt. Though this goodly structure rises before you, and the brief history of the University cheers our hearts, yet we trust that its present prosperity is only an index of a grand and glorious future. It has a noble field for operation; one full of hope and promise. The single State of Illinois is larger in extent than New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Maryland and Delaware combined; and almost every square mile of it is tillable ground. Its present products furnish food for six millions of people, while only a third of its tillable ground is under cultivation, and that very imperfect. With careful and thorough culture, our State can well sustain a population of twenty-five millions of people.

Its rapid growth in wealth and population has been one of the marvels of the age. Eight hundred and sixty thousand were added to our population in ten years. In the last fifteen years about one million three hundred thousand people were added to our new towns, villages and settlements. Yet Illinois is only one in the grand group of States constituting the North-west.

This University, we believe, is to be a centre of light and literature in this great field of the North-west. Here, we trust, will be trained for noble achievements and extensive usefulness, a multitude who shall go forth to bless our own country and to bless the world.

When both we and you have passed away from earth, your children and ours will gather here to recount, with grateful hearts, the benefits and blessings to the world which have flowed from the University of Chicago.

Besides the foregoing, speeches were made by Hon. J. Young Scammon, of Chicago, and Dr. Jeffrey, of Philadelphia, which we have not been able to procure for insertion without too much delay. Hon. Charles Thurber, of Brooklyn, N. Y., read the following poem, which concluded the exercises, and the large company present, having been photographed in a fine picture by S. M. Fassett, Esq., of Chicago, returned to the city much pleased with their entertainment:

"Tis said, in science and in art,
The Baptist is not famous;
He may be very good at heart,
But he's an ignoramus.

"His minister a good deal gleans
From straws that others scatter,
But as to what *Baptizo* means —
Ah! that is what's the matter.

"They shall not tell us, from this day,
That we've a lack of knowledge,
For we are able now to say
Our priests have been to college.

"And all our honest laymen, too,
And ladies, those sweet dreamers,
Have, arm-in-arm, been passing through
The groves of Academurs,

"Until each Baptist girl and boy
Knows all about immersion,
And goes, with heart brim full of joy,
For that new Bible version.

"And now, God bless the President
And College of Chicago;
May hundreds here be yearly sent,
And learn to think and argue."

It was felt at the time, and has since been ascertained by sure tokens, that the incidents of the gathering above described had given to the University work, in some of its departments, at least, a much-needed impulse. Rev. Dr. Burroughs, engaged since about the middle of last winter in an effort to raise means for discharging the existing indebtedness, has found his own hands greatly strengthened, and has been encouraged by evidences of increased interest not only among old friends of the institution, but in the community generally. Since the occasion named, he has received from William Jones, Esq., a subscription for

\$10,000. This makes the whole amount of Mr. Jones' donations to the University, since its founding, \$30,000. Such a noble benefaction fully justifies the Board in placing his name in an enduring connection with the institution, which is to be done by styling the south wing of the edifice "Jones Hall." Three other gentlemen of the city have given their subscriptions, each for \$5,000. The whole amount received since the occasion we have been describing is \$26,000; while several gentlemen, in addition to those just alluded to, are considering favorably the question of recording their names for like amounts. The aim of this effort is two-fold; *first*, to discharge the debt of \$100,000, which has accumulated in the course of years since the institution opened; *second*, to meet the proposal of Hon. William B. Ogden, in case the sum of \$100,000 shall be raised, to himself erect the north wing of the University building, the estimated cost of which is \$50,000. The addition of this wing will complete the edifice according to the plans drawn by the architect, W. W. Boyington, Esq., and will render it, beyond all possibility of question, what already it has been styled — the most attractive, imposing and commodious college building in the United States.

The value of what is now owned by the University, including endowments, has already been stated, in Mr. Hoyne's speech, at \$400,000. The amount named above as now to be raised will place this splendid property clear of all incumbrance. It would gratify us to speak more at large than our failing space will permit, of those who have been chiefly instrumental in securing it. The original subscription of \$225,000 was obtained by Rev. Dr. Burroughs and Rev. J. B. Olcott; and although the financial reverses of 1857-58, which followed almost immediately, made numbers of the subscribers unable to pay the full amounts of their pledges, and otherwise embarrassed the collection, yet in this noble subscription the foundations of the enterprise were laid. In the raising of funds for erecting the central edifice, which

has cost \$122,000, and also funds for the purchase of the telescope, Prof. A. H. Mixer was a chief instrument; while the difficult and onerous service of superintending the erection of the building itself, and of guiding the University finances meanwhile, was performed by Rev. M. G. Clarke. The endowment of the Greek Professorship was chiefly obtained in New York by Rev. Dr. Everts, and the endowment of another chair has been nearly completed by Dr. Burroughs, assisted by Rev. Drs. Miner and Roe. The Observatory, as stated in another place, was erected, at a cost of \$30,000, by Hon. J. Y. Scammon. During the last year, the finances of the institution have been ably managed by Hon. J. H. Woodworth.

The internal condition of the University is every way gratifying and encouraging. The several departments of instruction are filled by an able faculty; the course of study is as complete and thorough as in any college in this country, and develops a grade of scholarship which need not fear comparison with that found even in our oldest institutions; the discipline has been for the year past almost without a jar, and indeed from the beginning has been in remarkable contrast with what is too often found in colleges. The catalogue for the year just closed contains the names of nearly three hundred students, of whom ten graduate at the present Commencement. We think that these, with all other facts presented in the foregoing pages, are reasons why the friends of the institution should "thank God and take courage."

The Seminary.

It is now nearly four years since the Baptist Theological Union was first organized in this city. Its charter of incorporation, however, bears date February 16th, 1865. This charter was procured by the late Hon. Richard S. Thomas, and was drawn by him with singular care to adapt it to its purpose, and to secure to the organization, in express form, all needful privileges. It is every way an excellent instrument. The Union was formed specially for the founding of a Theological Seminary, to be placed in working relations with the University of Chicago, while yet organically distinct, having its separate faculty and board of control. It was well understood at the beginning, that in prosecuting this as its principal aim, it must in some measure bide its time. The University was in the field before it; was still in circumstances to need the most sollicitous and liberal care, and it was felt that to crowd these enterprises upon public attention in such a way as that, while really one interest, they should even appear to be competitors and rivals, would be most injudicious.

At the same time it was evident that not only must the scheme of education contemplated in the founding of the University be sooner or later completed by what should answer the ends of a Theological Department, but that those to whom the responsibility of making such a provision naturally belonged should be in readiness to avail themselves of all openings of Providence favoring the enterprise. Acting upon these views, the Union and its Board have not attempted until recently, in any direction, the active prosecution of their plans, and yet have kept in view the end of

their organization, and so much as in the circumstances has been found practicable have aimed to do. Dr. Colver's connection with the Seminary in its incipient organization enlisted the interest of many friends, both East and West, who especially felt the need of infusing the proposed course of theological study with a decided evangelical element, and liberal subscriptions toward the endowment of his chair were obtained in each section of the country. Dr. Colver gave instruction during the greater part of the last year in Biblical Theology, to a class of from eight to ten young brethren, partly students in the University, with marked acceptance. Prof. J. C. C. Clarke rendered a like valuable service for a similar period in Hebrew and Exegesis. The names and services of these brethren are inseparably linked with the history of the Seminary, and in that history, by whomsoever written, should always have honorable mention. Both have recently resigned their chairs and entered other spheres of labor.

About the middle of last winter the attention of the Board was directed to G. W. Northrup, D.D., Professor of Ecclesiastical History in the Rochester Theological Seminary, as an eminently fit person to fill the chair of Systematic Theology. Correspondence was opened with him, and resulted in his acceptance of the Professorship. At the same time Rev. J. B. Jackson, pastor of the Baptist Church in Albion, N. Y., was invited to the Professorship of Ecclesiastical History, and also accepted. The accession of these brethren—both known to be admirably fitted for their respective chairs, and Dr. Northrup, especially, with a reputation already established as an instructor of marked ability—inspired the Board with fresh confidence, and also impressed them with the conviction that the time had fully come when not "the patience of hope" but "the work of faith" was demanded. The raising of money for endowments was at once entered upon afresh, Prof. Jackson being assigned to

that service. The result, with the general financial aspects of the enterprise, will be given further on.

The late anniversaries occurring just at this juncture, the brethren in Chicago were anxious that the subject of the founding of such an institution should come before the brethren met here in such numbers from all the land, and in a way to present it as fairly as possible upon its merits. The Committee of Arrangements kindly allowed the forenoon of Saturday, in anniversary week, for this purpose. The occasion was one of marked interest; was frequently alluded to, in fact, by intelligent brethren, as in no respect inferior in this particular to any of the whole series of meetings held. We insert here abstracts of the addresses made upon the occasion. Wm. Phelps, Esq., of New York, President of the Publication Society, much to the gratification of all, consented to preside, and introduced the several speakers in order. The first of the addresses was by Prof. Northrup:

Dr. Northrup's Address.

He said that he wished to present two or three principles which, he felt, ought to be regarded as axioms:

1. That the Christian Ministry is the chief instrumentality for promoting, in this world, the Kingdom of Christ and the salvation of men.

2. That the success of a minister, other things being equal, will be in measure always as his intellectual resources.

3. That Theological Seminaries are the most efficient means available for securing the necessary equipment.

The ministry is made the principal instrumentality in all christian labor, by Divine appointment. This arrangement we can never change, and should never desire to do so. Then it is suggestive to the same effect that the Christian Church has always been, in its efficiency, its practical power, as the practical efficiency of its ministry has been. No agency can take the place of this, and religion prospers or declines as the ministry are, or are not, faithful and competent men. There are two ways of increasing the power of the ministry: by increasing its numbers, and by increasing

the individual efficiency of those who enter it. He had learned from Dr. Cutting, President of the New York State Convention, that there are in that State at least one hundred Baptist houses of worship closed for the want of pastors. Evidently, if we would bring the ministry up to the demands of the work, we must make it in its numbers adequate and sufficient. Parents and Sunday School teachers have a much needed work to do in impressing these claims upon the minds of the young.

Another mode of increasing the power of the ministry, to which he had alluded, is by increasing the individual efficiency of those who enter it. There is just as much difference in this regard in the ministry, as in any of the other professions. It is at this point that we see the usefulness of Theological Seminaries. They are a means to an end; not an end in themselves. We very much mistake their intention if we ever so suppose. They must be vindicated, if at all, on this ground. We may hold it as an axiom that those who have been most useful have been such as combined the largest zeal with the most complete intellectual development. The men who, in their connection with the Kingdom of God, have left the deepest impression upon their own age and upon the world were characterized by both these elements of power. Moses was learned in all the wisdom of the Egyptians. Along with his zeal for God and his people there went the largest intellectual development and culture of which the opportunities of that age admitted. God made use of all these gifts, and in their combination Moses was a power whose effect the world still feels. He, in his character and mission, marked an epoch in the religious history of mankind.

After fifteen hundred years we come to a second epoch. Men will never be at a loss to whom to assign the first place among the Apostles, alike as a theologian and as a preacher. It was to a great extent the intellectual development and culture of Paul that made him the man he was. At the end of fifteen hundred years more we come to the third great epoch, and there we find a man remarkably resembling the Apostle Paul; and Martin Luther was not only one who knew the Bible, but he knew men, and he was familiar with all the learning of his times; had been intellectually equipped by a complete scholastic training. In the case of these three representative men we observe a law, which is

illustrated in every age of the church. In proof of this, reference was made to such men as Origen, Athanasius, Augustine, Ambrose, Luther, and those who in this country and England have been most eminent and useful as religious teachers—all of these were men hardly less remarkable for their grasp of thought and their intellectual power, than for their burning zeal. He would not, certainly, speak any word in disparagement of the noble men who without such advantages as he was alluding to, have still attained to conceded eminence. Yet the law and the rule hold good all the same.

The third point he had designed to mention was that Theological Seminaries are the best means for securing to young men this preparation for their work. We are as much bound to use the best means as to use any means. We are bound to take these young men and see that they are put in possession of the largest measure of theological knowledge, and the best possible preparation for their work in all respects. Every young man, too, is bound to make the most of himself; and we to help him in doing this. Dr. Northrup avowed his faith in theological seminaries. Who can measure the influence in this country of Andover, Princeton, Newton, Hamilton? He was present, not long since, at a Commencement in Andover, and saw there at least a thousand men, trained in that school, who had come thither from all parts of the land. He felt then, as he had never felt before, the power of such an agency. Too few, indeed, are coming to avail themselves of these offered advantages, and to prepare for this work. Let us make the most of those who do come.

The next speaker was Rev. J. G. Warren, D. D., Foreign Secretary of the Missionary Union.

Address of Dr. J. G. Warren.

Dr. Warren said that, being invited some days since to make a few remarks on this occasion, he had consented to do so, lest his refusal should be misconstrued. He had been so invited on account of the position to which his brethren have called him, as Secretary of the Missionary Union. Considered from that point of view, the object of this meeting interested him much. He said that he often has occasion to examine candidates for missionary service, and

so has frequent opportunity to remark the importance and value of a right training. The whole country contributes to this service, and so the plans for the education of the ministry, in every part of the land, interested him alike. Men are contributed from Illinois, Ohio, Michigan, and one is soon to come from Indiana. The whole field is to be our field, in that view, including Canada. It takes in also Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, and all the States to the Pacific; some day, he believed it would be to the Gulf. He cherished the hope that in the furnishing forth of men from so wide a field, a time would come when the word of life would no longer be given to the heathen only in dribblets.

They might like to know how this particular movement, represented in the meeting now assembled, looked to him from his stand-point. It looks well, and will look better, and better, and better, as the institution shall enlarge and send forth more and more. In New England we have, as all know, a theological seminary under Baptist direction, at Newton. Our New York brethren have thought it best to have two such seminaries. In the region of Philadelphia, another great centre, agencies are on foot for the founding of a seminary of the largest proportions. It will soon be presented to the public in its complete form. In Ohio, at Cincinnati, is another great centre. Brethren there have hitherto been thwarted in their efforts in this direction. But there must arise amongst them, in time, Crozers and Bucknells, who will furnish the means for resuming and finishing what was a few years ago begun, but afterwards suspended. Passing on we reach St. Louis. Its seminary is at Alton. You must do your best for all these. And yet you have, lying west and north-west, a vast territory unreached by any of them. The head-quarters of this mighty region must be here at Chicago.

In 1856 he visited this city, at the time when Dr. Burroughs was just commencing the subscription for the University endowment. He saw then the importance of the enterprise; but he saw also that there must in time be theology here also. This element must be mingled with all these other educational elements. This must be, and will be. It is coming—coming. Sometimes he thinks what it is to die; not what many are apt to suppose—but a mere incident to an endless being. Yet it seems to him that if heaven be an ultimate state, where are no origins, no incep-

tions, no great works to be begun and done, he would wish to remain here a little longer, where we can lay the foundations of great institutions, and attempt and do these great things for God and for souls. This work for God, he said, I want still to do; this I want you to do; this I want to help you do.

Rev. Dr. Hague, of Boston, Chairman of a Committee on Resolutions, appointed at the beginning of the meeting, here reported a series of resolutions, which we shall give in another place.

Dr. Hague's Address.

Dr. Hague proceeded to remark that in submitting these resolutions he would say that he believed every word of them. Some time ago, when present in New York in behalf of the Rochester Seminary, he had said that if it were in his power he would remove Rochester and Hamilton both to New York. He believed that theological schools should be planted, just as we plant those for law and medicine, in the great centres of population. Newton, indeed, does not suggest even a suburban place. By Newton we mean Boston. And the brethren studying in Newton find in Boston, its churches and mission schools, that opportunity of practical toil which is one of the essentials of a complete theological training. His own colleague in the mission chapel of his church is a student from Newton, who emphatically preaches the gospel to the poor. If theological students isolate themselves they will be always isolated. If he could he would place all the theological seminaries in the West at Chicago, short of St. Louis or San Francisco.

Did you ever read the seventeenth chapter of Acts—the sermon there? What a sermon! No other man then on earth could have preached it. How adapted to the congregation met on Mars Hill! Paul there spoke not as a Jew, but as man to man, meeting his Greek hearers on their own ground. How does this come about? Paul was born in Tarsus, where was a university next in eminence to that at Athens. There he learned his Greek. Thence he went to Jerusalem, and at the feet of Gamaliel learned his Hebrew. Then when these and other elements of culture had been matured in fine combination, Jesus converted him and

claimed him for himself. The highest style of man is always made by such combinations of efficient elements.

God has made Chicago to be a great centre of trade. It is destined also to be the great Baptist head-quarters, a fountain of life and influence to the West. This it must be, in spite of every thing. Had he the wealth of Peabody, he would put a million of dollars here in Chicago. He would make the University so attractive that it should distance every other. He would put beside it a Seminary equal to it in all respects. Here you may raise up other Pauls. When he listened to the young colored brother who spoke the evening before, he had felt the conviction that unless we take care, this long down-trodden race will pass us by in the race. If we are to hold our own we must heed such calls as this, promptly and liberally.

The next speaker was Rev. Geo. B. Ide, D.D., of Springfield, Mass.

Address of Dr. Ide.

Dr. Ide said, on being introduced, that while Dr. Warren had been invited to speak on this occasion, he had himself, he thought, been *drafted*. He liked it well, he said, and wished our men who had been drafted during the war had liked it as well. When one stands by the shore of this lake and looks out upon the surface, tossed up in billows like a sea, and like the sea, white with the sails of commerce, how seldom he thinks of the rivers and brooks that flow into and supply it, or the innumerable springs that bubble up away down in the bottom of its basin. And yet if you dry up the brooks and rivers, if you cut off the sources of these springs, would not the great lake feel the loss? Much the same may be said of ministerial power. He had looked, since these anniversaries began, with the deepest interest upon that great sea of mind collected here from the great North-west. How little we have thought of the process by which these men were prepared for their work! And yet how important to the result these processes all are.

We were accustomed to say, in the earlier stages of the late war, that "Generals are born," and there was a disposition to scoff at the idea of "made generals." After a few defeats we found out that generals are much better for

being made after they are born. Ministers are better for being made after they are born. They must, indeed, first be born. If you take up a man whom God has not marked "Preacher," you can never make him a preacher. But when you have such a one, give him the appropriate training and you make him a man. Here, in the North-west, properly-trained ministers, and enough of them, are a great want. How mighty are the interests that rise before us here! How immensely important that these masses of immortal minds shall be acted upon by other immortal minds, so as that souls may be saved. It is, too, important that the North-west should educate its own ministry. You must have for your ministers men born upon your soil; men who have breathed the same atmosphere, been moulded by the same influences, who know you and whom you know. How many seminaries, then, shall you have for this work? He would say, just as few as possible. The East has made a great mistake on this point.

Let it be remembered that there are things essential to a theological seminary which money can not buy. There is something going to the training of a scholar, the development of a man, which endowments can not procure. It is the scholarly atmosphere; it is the surroundings and associations tending to develop the whole man. A man trained in seclusion always shows that he has been so trained. It would take all the praying men of the church ten years to pray such a man alive sometimes. You must put a minister, for his education, where men are the thickest; of course that is Chicago. Dr. Ide said that he contemplated this whole subject with great interest. His own work would soon be done, and his heart had been full, as he had looked upon the great congregation here, mostly ministers of the Gospel laboring in the North-west. One day he hoped to look down from heaven upon the consummation of those things which we are now planning, and which we see yet in their beginnings.

Dr. Ide was followed by Rev. J. S. Backus, D.D., Secretary of the American Baptist Home Mission Society.

Address by Dr. Backus.

In coming forward, Dr. Backus remarked, in a pleasant way, that he had been requested to say that he was in favor of the Baptist Theological Seminary in Chicago. He said he was in favor of it; in favor, too, of Shurtleff, of Rochester, of Hamilton, of Newton, of all the Theological schools, of every name and place, and race and color, that hold to the one Lord, one faith, one baptism. He was especially in favor of such a school in Chicago. He thought, indeed, that our plans of education should embrace all professions. Hamilton was originally commenced as a school for Baptist ministers exclusively. This method had its advantages; but its serious faults also. In favor of it, it used to be said that in that way young men are kept from temptation. For his own part, he had early said that if a man intended for the ministry is to fall, let him fall before he comes to be a minister. In the beginning of his own ministry, and while this principle was still being acted upon at Hamilton, he found that in every little town and village, where a physician or lawyer was wanted, the Presbyterian minister would be sure to remember somebody educated at the same college with himself who was just the man. He himself never knew of any such one; and so the Presbyterian minister would have it all his own way. There was a time, too, when a charter was wanted for a Baptist organization. It seemed, then, as if every member of Congress had been educated a Pædo-baptist. When he saw these things, he determined that the door should be opened in our schools for the men who do not intend to preach. In 1845, at an anniversary in Hamilton, he had proposed this. The measure finally carried, and since that time we have had here and there a Baptist lawyer, physician, or other professional man. He deemed it important that this theological school should be placed side by side with the University, and make its influence felt there.

He was interested in the movement not less, because it will be located near the Home Mission field. He compared it to the grindstone which the farmer keeps not only to grind his own axes and scythes, but also to accommodate his neighbors in that regard. The tools to be used in Home Mission work are here to be sharpened. It is true that the tool must have good stuff in it; but scarcely less important

that it should be well ground. All over this western field good men, and able men, and prepared men, are needed.

The limitations of our remaining space compel us to be content with only a brief reference to other addresses made. Dr. Armitage, of New York, opened with very amusing allusions to the speakers who had preceded him, showing how their idiosyncracies had been shown in the way, which each had presented the subject; Dr. Ide insisting on concentration of power; Dr. Backus, as always, with an axe to grind; Dr. Warren doubting if he could be happy, even in heaven, without the Missionary Union;—but ended in a serious and earnest argument for holding, with our utmost strength, for all educational and denominational purposes, such a point as this of Chicago. Hon. J. M. Hoyt, being called for, declined to speak, as having had full opportunity to make himself heard on former occasions, but declared his deep sympathy with the work represented on the occasion. Dr. Eaton, in response to a call from the audience, addressed them in a strong and eloquent appeal to attend more earnestly to the Saviour's injunction to pray for laborers, and that with such prayer effort to the same end must be united. The final speech was by Rev. C. E. Hewett, of Michigan, who desired to have it distinctly understood, that in consenting to act upon the committee on resolutions, he had not withdrawn either interest, sympathy or support from the school at Kalamazoo. While anxious for the prosperity of that institution, he felt that the claims of this at Chicago must be recognized, and that all should wish it well.

The Committee on Resolutions was made up of the following gentlemen: Dr. Hague, of Boston; Dr. Everts, of Chicago; Dr. E. E. L. Taylor, of New York; Hon. J. M. Hoyt, of Cleveland; J. R. Osgood, Esq., of Indianapolis; Rev. C. E. Hewett, of Michigan; Rev. J. F. Childs, of Iowa; Rev. A. Gale, of Minnesota, and Rev. M. G. Hodge, of

Wisconsin. By this committee the following resolutions were reported, and unanimously adopted by the meeting:

Your Committee appointed to consider and report upon the claims of the Chicago Baptist Theological Seminary upon the sympathy and support of the Baptist denomination, submit the following resolutions:

First—That the Christian ministry must ever occupy the central position among the instrumentalities employed by the Great Head of the Church for the salvation of the world.

Second—That the demand in every age for a thoroughly educated, as well as a deeply pious ministry, is more than ever deeply imperative in our day—a day of peculiar enlightenment and mental activity among all classes of people.

Third—That Theological Seminaries have proven themselves the very best means for training those whom God has called into the ministry, for the efficient discharge of the duties of their vocation.

Fourth—That since the benefit of Theological Seminaries is not local, the responsibility for their support is not confined to a particular locality, but rests upon the churches at large, participating in their advantages.

Fifth—That the central position of Chicago, amid a vast and rapidly increasing population, and the fact that it is already the seat of a University, prospectively one of the most important connected with our body, clearly point it out as the fittest location for the Theological Seminary of the North-west.

Sixth—That as older communities have always and justly regarded it as a solemn duty to assist those that are younger in founding institutions of learning, and especially of sacred learning, the appeal of the Chicago Theological Seminary to the older communities of the East, should be met with a hearty and liberal response.

Seventh—That the intelligent liberality shown by the founders of the Chicago University and the Theological Seminary, affords guarantees of fidelity and efficiency in the execution of the great denominational trust, and should provoke prompt and generous co-operation in the work of completing what has been so nobly begun.

Eighth—That as the ministry must remain the primary means of missionary enlargement, as well as church extension, the endowment of the Seminary should be regarded as a great measure of home and foreign missions.

Ninth—That as population and material resources and political power increase with unprecedented rapidity in the region represented by Chicago, corresponding rapidity of educational and religious development must be attained for the safety of the country and ascendancy of Christianity, and foundations laid in the East in a half century must be laid here in a decade, or disastrous and irreparable losses will ensue.

Tenth—That the wise forecast of Romanists, and of Protestant churches other than our own, in hastening the endowment of such institutions in the centres of population and influence, should admonish us to lose no time in carrying out the great educational trust confided to us as a denomination in this city, abandoning it neither to defeat nor the perils of delay.

The Board of the Theological Union will very soon be enabled to announce definitely their plans for the opening of the Seminary, probably in the coming autumn. The prospects of the institution have been much brightening, of late, and while new friends are rallying to it, old ones are devoting themselves to its interests with fresh ardor. Resources, mainly for the endowment of Professorships, are now in a condition to be relied upon, amounting to about \$45,000. Among the donors we take pleasure in naming Messrs. Cook, of Whitehall, New York, and Davis and Barnes, of Burlington, Vermont, who have subscribed, jointly, the handsome sum of \$7,500; Messrs. Tyler and Goodyear, of Chicago, each having given his name for \$5,000; C. N. Holden, Esq., also of this city, \$3,000, and J. M. Van Osdel, Esq., \$2,000; Charles H. Reed, Esq., and D. Henry Sheldon, Esq., both of Chicago, each \$1,000; Mr. Pierce, of Lafayette, Ind., conditionally, \$5,000, and Mr. Colgate of New York, the same. Brethren in the Evanston Church have subscribed to the amount of \$3,500, and others still, not named, in the Second and Indiana Avenue Churches, for smaller amounts. It is of the utmost importance that an available fund of at least \$60,000, endowing two professorships, shall be at once made up, and then, with all practicable speed, an additional \$30,000, to endow a third chair.

The provision at present made for instruction is, Rev. G. W. Northrup, D. D., for the Professorship of Systematic Theology, and Rev. J. B. Jackson, for that of Ecclesiastical History. Negotiations are now pending with a brother who has been invited to the chair of Biblical Literature and Exegesis, and whose acceptance would delight all the friends of the institution, both East and West. His final answer has not yet been received. It is believed that the time is near when the Seminary will have passed the season of weakness and the vicissitudes of its beginning, and stand before the world and the denomination in the proportions of a fully-equipped school of the prophets. To that end, an

earnest appeal is made to the friends of sound theological learning, especially to all of the Baptist faith, for liberal aid in the effort now made to place beneath it the foundations of an adequate endowment. Grounds for the use of the Seminary have been secured, and in time the brethren must be called upon to furnish means for the erection of suitable buildings. For the present, what is needed is provision for the chairs of instruction. The testimony of some of the most eminent men in the denomination, given in previous pages, justifies the Board in urging that at no point can a portion of the wealth of the denomination be expended to better purpose than here. Let us then have a Seminary, standing side by side with the University, equal to it in all the elements of greatness and efficiency, and worthy to represent over the whole North-west the honored Baptist name.

Faculty of the Seminary.

REV. G. W. NORTHRUP, D.D.,
PROFESSOR OF SYSTEMATIC THEOLOGY.

PROFESSOR OF BIBLICAL LITERATURE AND EXEGESIS.

REV. J. B. JACKSON, A.B.,
PROFESSOR OF ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

PROFESSOR OF HOMILETICS AND PASTORAL THEOLOGY.

Faculty of the University.

REV. JOHN C. BURROUGHS, D.D., PRESIDENT.

Collegiate Department.

REV. JOHN C. BURROUGHS, D.D., PRESIDENT,
AND PROFESSOR OF MORAL AND INTELLECTUAL PHILOSOPHY.

ALBERT H. MIXER, A.M.,
PROFESSOR OF THE GREEK LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.
The duties of this Chair are now performed by Tutor Gardner.

ALONZO J. SAWYER, A.M.,
PROFESSOR OF MATHEMATICS.

J. H. McCHESNEY, A.M.,
PROFESSOR OF CHEMISTRY, GEOLOGY, AND MINERALOGY.
This Chair is filled for the present by Prof. Hudnutt.

WILLIAM MATHEWS, A.M.,
PROFESSOR OF RHETORIC AND ENGLISH LITERATURE.

ALONZO J. HOWE, A.M.,
PROFESSOR AND PRINCIPAL OF THE PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.

J. WILLIAM STEARNS, A.M.,
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SCAMMON PROFESSOR OF BOTANY.

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HOYNE PROFESSOR OF INTERNATIONAL AND CONSTITUTIONAL LAW.

CHARLES GARDNER, A.B.,
TUTOR IN GREEK.

PROFESSOR OF MODERN LANGUAGES AND LITERATURE.

JONATHAN BROOKS, M.D.,
LECTURER ON ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY, AND HYGIENE, FOR THE CURRENT YEAR.

REV. DE FORREST SAFFORD,
TUTOR IN THE PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.

Law Department.

HON. HENRY BOOTH, DEAN OF THE FACULTY,
REAL ESTATE, PERSONAL PROPERTY, CONTRACTS, COMMERCIAL LAW.

HON. JOHN A. JAMESON,
CRIMINAL LAW, PERSONAL RIGHTS, DOMESTIC RELATIONS.

HARVEY B. HURD, Esq.,
EVIDENCE, COMMON LAW PLEADINGS, PRACTICE.

University Calendar.

1867.

June 23, Anniversary of Religious and Missionary Societies, Sunday Eve.

" 24, 25, 26, Term Examination, Mon., Tues., and Wed.

" 24, 25, 26, Examination of Law Class for Degrees, Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday.

" 24, Freshman Declamations for Keen Prizes, Monday Evening.

" 25, Junior Exhibition for the Myers and Chandler Prizes, Tuesday Evening.

" 26, Sophomore Prize Essays, Wednesday, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

" 26, Graduating Exercises of the Law Department, Wednesday Eve.

" 27, Commencement, Thursday, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

SUMMER VACATION.

Sept. 10, First Term begins Tuesday.

" 10, Examination of Candidates for Admission, Tuesday.

Dec. 18, 19, 20, Term Examination, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday.

" 20, Close of First Term.

CHRISTMAS VACATION.

1868.

Jan. 3, Second Term begins Friday.

March 24, 25, 26, Term Examination, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thurs.

" 24, Anniversary of Literary Societies, Tuesday Evening.

" 26, Close of Second Term, Thursday.

April 3, Third Term begins, Friday.

June 25, Commencement, Thursday.

TRUSTEES OF THE UNIVERSITY.

HON. WM. B. OGDEN, PRESIDENT.

" CHARLES WALKER, 1ST VICE-PRESIDENT.

" J. Y. SCAMMON, LL.D., 2D VICE-PRESIDENT.

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E. B. McCAGG, Esq. - - - - - "

REV. J. A. SMITH, D.D. - - - - - "

REV. CHAS. HILL ROE, D.D. - - - Belvidere.

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REV. W. W. EVERTS, D.D. - - - - - "

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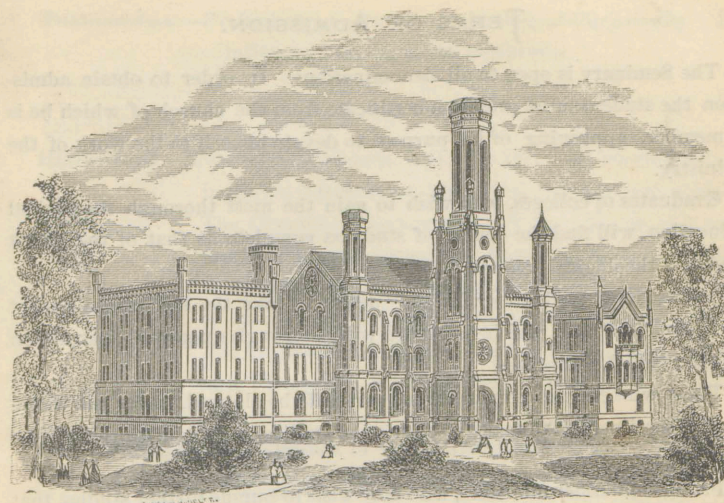
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MINISTERIAL EDUCATION AT CHICAGO.

THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

The Theological Seminary, founded and conducted by the Baptist Theological Union, while sustaining harmonious practical relations to the University of Chicago, is an independent institution, having no organic connection with the University, either in government or instruction.

The Seminary commenced a full course of instruction, October 2, 1867, with a Junior Class of eleven, and a Middle Class of nine.

FACULTY.

REV. G. W. NORTHUP, D.D.,
Professor of Christian Theology.
REV. J. B. JACKSON, A.M.,
Professor of Ecclesiastical History.
REV. G. W. WARREN, A.M.,
Professor of Biblical Literature and Exegesis.

Professor of Sacred Rhetoric and Pastoral Duties.

[Instruction is now given in this department by the Professor of Theology.]

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

The Seminary is open to all denominations. In order to obtain admission the student must present a certificate from the church of which he is a member, approving of his purpose to devote himself to the work of the ministry.

Graduates of colleges, who wish to gain the most thorough theological education, will find the course of study as complete as that of the oldest and best theological schools.

Students not graduates, who may desire to take the full course, except Hebrew and Greek, will be provided with thorough exegetical instruction in the English Scriptures.

Those who can not remain three years will be allowed, under the direction of the Faculty, to make a selection of studies, reciting with the regular classes.

Pastors and other ministers, who may wish to pursue further studies, that they may be better fitted for their work, will be welcomed to the Seminary, and every possible facility for improvement will be afforded them.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

JUNIOR YEAR.

EXEGETICAL.—*Hebrew.* Grammar and Extracts from the Pentateuch and Psalms.

Greek. One of the Four Gospels, or Robinson's Harmony.

English. Study of the Life, Mind and Character of Christ.

HISTORICAL.—*Ancient Christianity*, A.D. 1-590. Nature, Divisions, Sources, Uses and Literature of Church History. Preparation for Christianity. Founding and Growth of the Church. Relations to the Civil Power. Literary Conflicts. The Apostolic and Patristic Theology in conflict with Heresy. Constitution and Government of the Apostolic Churches. Rise and Development of the Hierarchy. Resistance to Hierarchical Encroachments. The Christian Life. Asceticism, Montanism, Monasticism. Worship and Ordinances. Changes introduced after the death of the Apostles. Infant Baptism.

THEOLOGICAL.—Preliminary Lectures. Evidences of Christianity. Inspiration and Canon of the Scriptures.

MIDDLE CLASS.

HISTORICAL.—*Medieval Christianity*, A.D. 590-1517. Prominent Features in the Civil History of this Period: Feudalism. Chivalry. The Crusades. Enlargement of the Church, and its Repression by the spread of Mohammedanism. Development of the Papacy, and Resistance thereto. Alienation of the Greek and Latin Churches. Dissenting Bodies. The Scholastic Theology. Corruptions in Life and Worship. Preparation for the Reformation.

THEOLOGICAL.—The Existence of God. The Divine Nature and Divine Attributes. Classification of the Attributes. Doctrine of the Trinity. Purposes of God. Creation, Preservation and Providential Government of the World. Man: his Creation; the Essential Elements of his Nature; his Original Moral Condition. The Fall and its Consequences. Sin: its Essence and Universality; Origin of Depravity as found in the race.

EXEGETICAL.—*Hebrew.* The Prophetic Psalms.

Greek. One or more of the Epistles.

English. Interpretation of the Epistles.

HOMILETICAL.—Lectures on the Composition and Delivery of sermons, with the use of standard treatises. Sermons and Plans of Sermons by the Class, criticised in the class-room and in private. Examination of the Discourses of eminent Preachers.

SENIOR CLASS.

THEOLOGICAL.—Preparation of the World for the Coming of Christ. Design of the Law. The Person of Christ. Union of the Divine and Human in Christ. The two Estates of Christ. The Atonement: its Nature, Necessity and Extent. Election. Effectual Calling. Regeneration. Repentance and Faith. Justification. Sanctification.

Perseverance of the Saints. Death and the State after Death. Resurrection. General Judgment. Final Estates of the Righteous and the Wicked.

Positive Institutions: The Church and the Ministry. Baptism: its Nature, Design and Subjects. The Lord's Supper.

HOMILETICAL.—Homiletical Course continued. Lectures on Pastoral Duties.

EXEGETICAL.—*Hebrew.* The Prophets.

Greek and English. Interpretation of theological Proof Texts.

HISTORICAL.—*Modern Christianity*, A.D. 1517. State of Religious Parties at the Opening of the Sixteenth Century. Essential Ideas underlying the Reformation. Leaders of the Movement, and the Churches and Creeds which grew out of it. Relation of the Baptists to the Reformation. Modern Romanism: Council of Trent, Jesuits, Jansenists. Modern Infidelity: English Deism, French Atheism, German Rationalism. Revivals of Evangelical Religion: German Pietism, English Methodism.

ALL THE CLASSES.

Essays are required from all the students on subjects assigned or chosen from the course of study in each department.

On one evening in each alternate week there is a meeting of all the classes, at which one of the Faculty presents some topic of general interest connected with the course of study.

At the close of each term the classes are publicly examined by their respective instructors, before a committee of examiners, on the studies of the term.

TERMS AND VACATIONS.

The academic year is divided into two terms. The first term commences September 10, and closes January 27. The second term commences February 23, and continues until the anniversary, June 29.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

This institution has been in successful operation ten years, and now has three hundred students.

The University is, by its charter, placed under the control of Baptists.

It has the best college building in the United States, extensive collections in Mineralogy, Geology, and other departments of Natural History, a fair library, an Astronomical Observatory, with the largest refracting Telescope in the world, and a good Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus.

The University includes a Preparatory Department, a College proper, with Classical and Scientific Courses, and a Law Department.

The University has a most delightful situation in Cottage Grove, in the south part of Chicago, and near the Lake Shore. It is easily accessible from all parts of the city by the State Street and Cottage Grove Horse Cars, and by the Hyde Park Accommodation Train.

EXPENSES.

The contract has been let and work begun on the Seminary building, (214 feet long, 48 wide, and four stories high,) which will be pushed to completion at an early day. Rooms will be furnished in this building to students in the Theological Seminary free of rent, and they can board at the actual cost of provision and the labor of preparing it, or board them-

selves if they wish. Many are now boarding themselves very cheaply. The Seminary, meanwhile, has excellent accommodations for recitations and lectures in the University building. The theological students occupy rooms in private houses free of rent, the rent being paid by churches or by the Theological Union.

In the University the regular tuition fee is fifty dollars per year. But there are scholarships which can be made available to give free tuition in the University to students for the ministry who are not able to pay tuition. Room rent is fifteen dollars per year.

Board is furnished at cost. The other expenses are for fuel, lights, books, washing and clothing.

BENEFICIARY AID.

Students while studying for the ministry, either in the University or Theological Seminary, may receive aid from the Ladies' Education Society and the Theological Union, to the amount of one hundred dollars per year, when necessary, besides free tuition.

Quite a number of students pay their expenses by manual labor of some kind, and others by supplying churches on the Sabbath, or in missionary work.

ADVANTAGES.

Both the Seminary and University have the retirement and healthfulness of a country location, and yet all the advantages of a large city. There are fourteen Baptist churches in Chicago, with twenty or more Baptist places of worship.

Besides a Sabbath School in every church, we have ten or twelve Baptist Mission Sunday Schools in the city. Some of them number nearly a thousand pupils.

The churches here have been, for several years, and still are favored with almost constant additions by conversion and baptism; and students have every desirable facility for earnest Christian labor in a great variety of fields. They are brought into frequent association with many of the most effective and successful workers, both laymen and ministers, in Sabbath schools, in Churches, and in missionary enterprises.

They can thus learn much from practical life and experience which they can never learn from books alone. To one who is preparing for the ministry, such opportunities must be of very great value.

C. B. GOODYEAR,
President Theol. Union.

G. S. BAILEY,
Secretary.

NOTE.—For further information in regard to the University, address the President, Rev. J. C. Burroughs, D.D.

Inquiries concerning the Theological Seminary may be addressed to the Faculty, or to Rev. G. S. Bailey, D.D., Secretary.

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C. B. GOODYEAR

President, Theological Seminary

C. B. HARRIS

President, Theological Seminary

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