

The Old University of Chicago,
1856 — 1886. —

Scrap Book —
— No I —
June 1856 to Sep. 1866. —

Edward Goodman
Chicago June 1856.

"To night, Monday May 5.-1856
at the First Baptist Church, Corner
of Washington and LaSalle Streets
Chicago, a Public Meeting was held
in the Lecture Room, on Educational
Movements, to found a University in
Chicago.- Judge Douglas
has donated ten acres in Cottage
Grove, on condition that the
foundation of the building be laid
within the present year, \$25.000,
be expended in 1857, and the building
to the amount of \$100.000,- be
erected within 1860.

Rev. J. C. Burroughs and
Rev Charles H. Roe made
telling speeches."

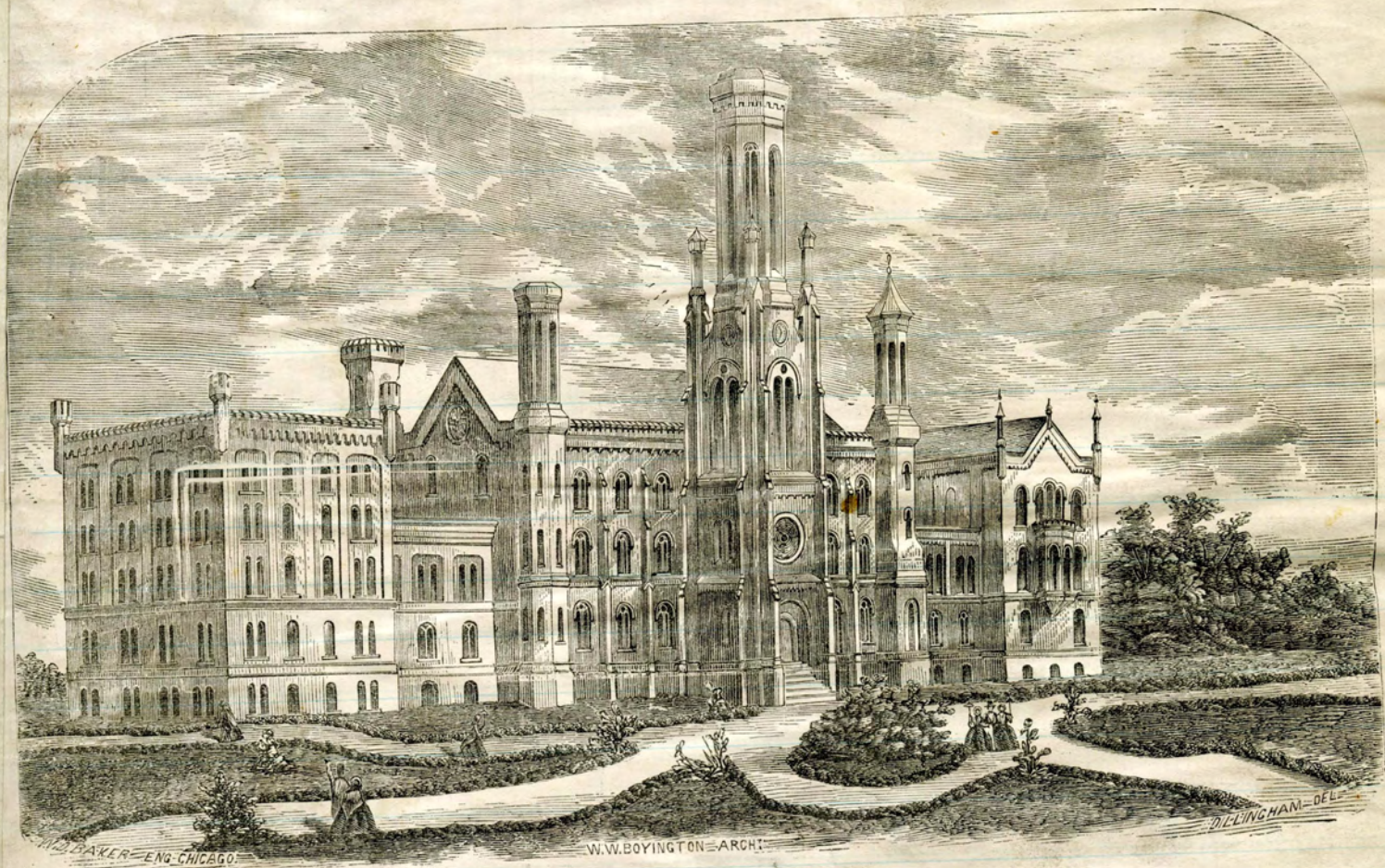
The above is copied from
Edward Goodman's "Daily Pocket
for the year 1856." Diary

Chicago August 23. 1907.

Edw^d Goodman

Chicago

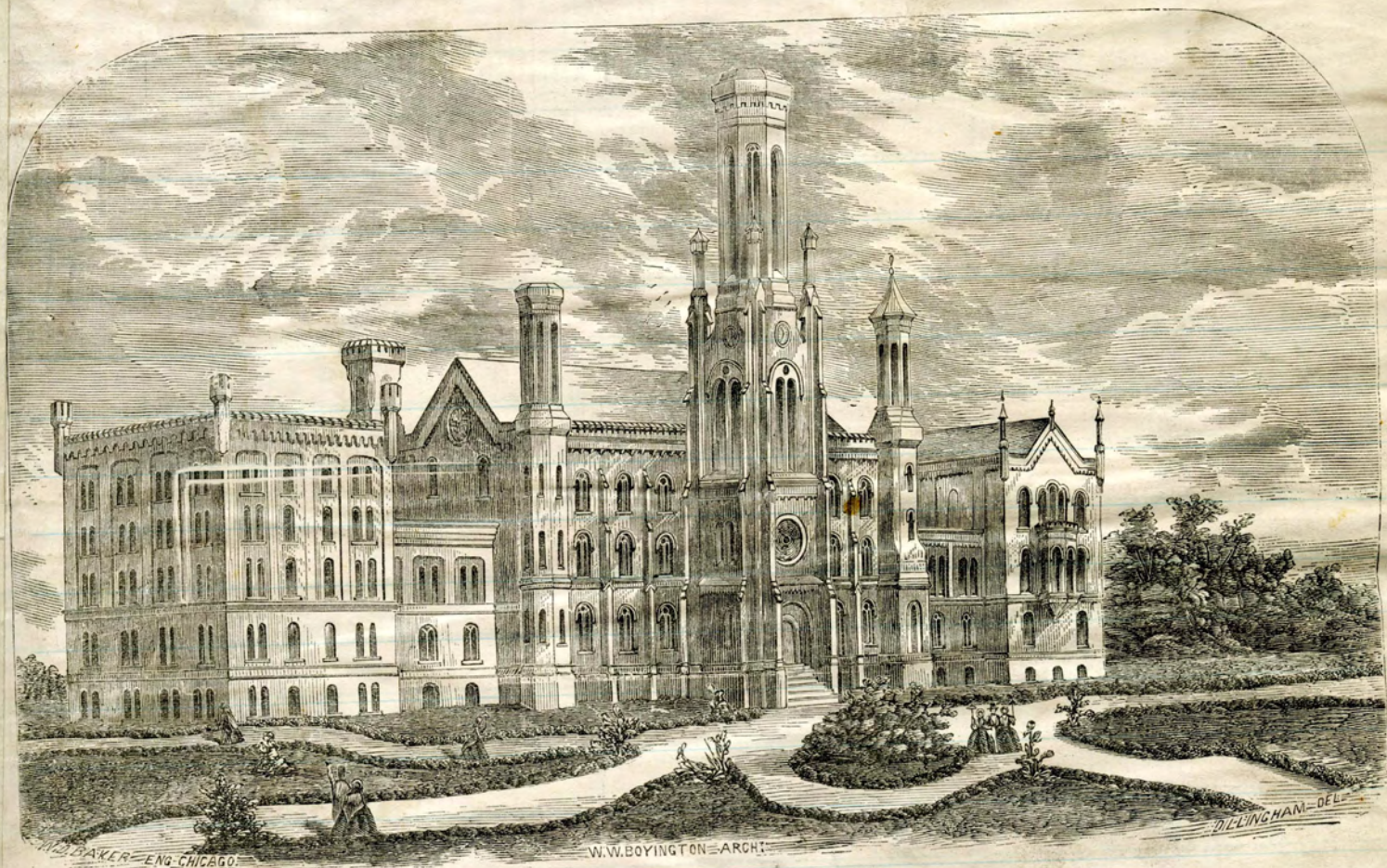
June 1856



Edw^d Goodman

Chicago

June 1856



1074
HE HEAPED MALEDICTIONS ON THE MULE.
Furthermore, his father had a faint suspicion
that the mule was not much respect from
him, and for that reason he was doubly
suspicious about it.
Work on the excavation of the well had con-
tinued to such a depth that a mechanical device
was necessary to raise the loose earth from the
bottom to the surface of the outer world. This
mechanical device consisted of two pulleys, a
pump, a crude tackle block above the well, a
rope and a bucket, the whole operated by mule
power and directed by Bob.
MacTavish was in the well, filling the bucket
and signaling when it was ready to be raised.
Bob, the engineer, pulled the lever, otherwise
sturdy club, and the mule walked away
toward the stump where the rope was fastened.
Now, the mule was obstinate, as other mules
have been. His point of view was limited, and
he saw no merit in the work, failing to realize
that from the well was to come water for his
own refreshing. After a series of aggravating
talks on the part of the motor Bob got angry.
He was standing by the edge of the well, and
his father did not know of the irritating cir-
cumstances.
Bob began to heap maledictions and odious
epithets on the mule. He sought all the titles
in his vocabulary, which was
great and fumed

until lack of breath forced a cessation.
Then from the depths of the well piped up
the plaintive voice of MacTavish, with a sug-
gestion of a sob in his throat at the lack of
consideration paid him by his son.
"Bobbie, wouldn't you just as lief call me
father?"

PERSONAL MENTION.

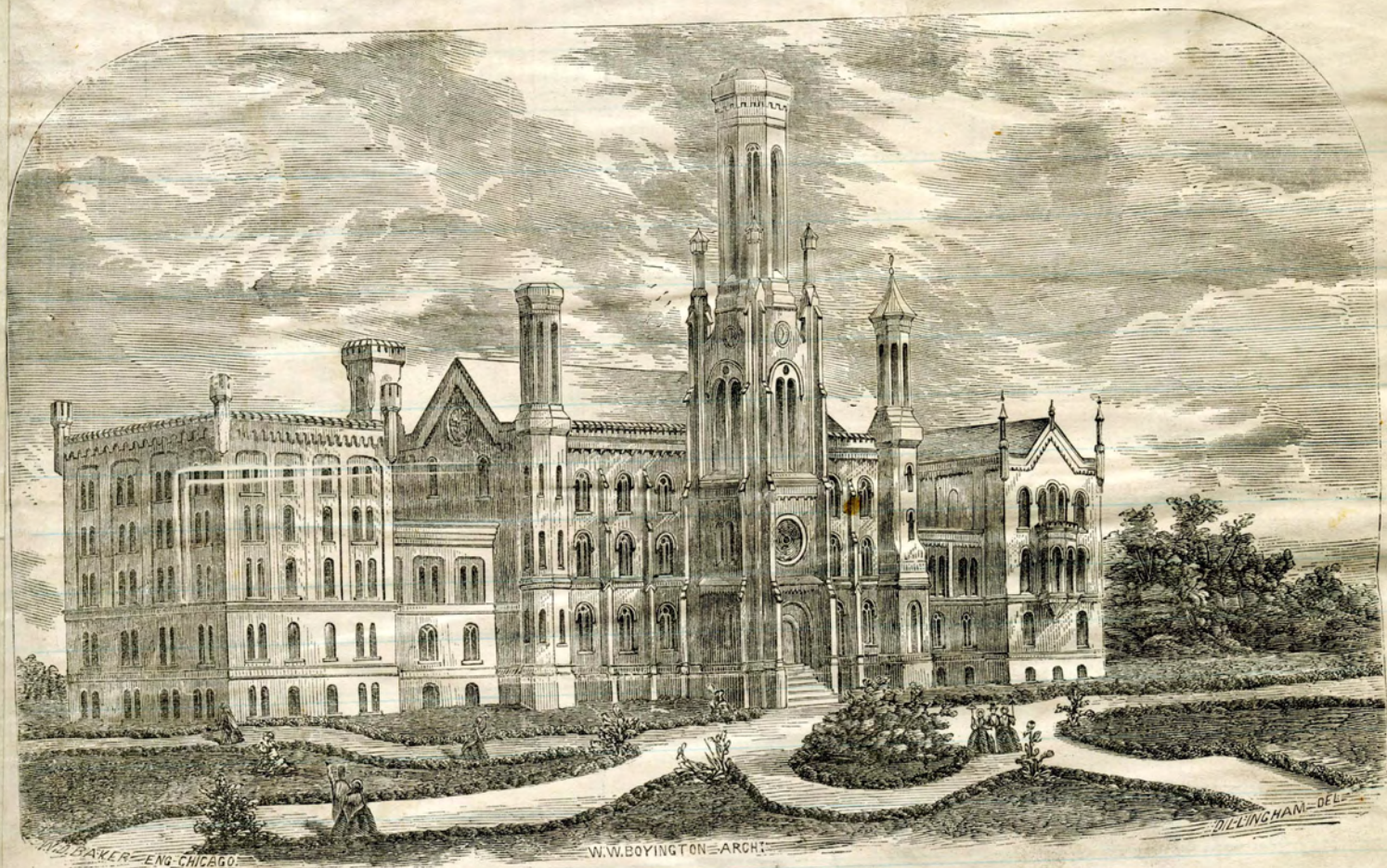
One of the Englishmen wounded in the Jame-
son raid on the Boers was John Arthur Burnand,
the fourth son of the editor of Punch.

Mrs. Phineas M. Barber of Philadelphia is
about to erect and equip at a cost of about \$40,
000 a seminary for girls at Anniston, Ala., and
to the presbyterian board of missions for

Edw^d Goodman

Chicago

June 1856



WELL-KNOWN LINE EXPIRES.

The Rev. Dr. Justin A. Smith, Editor and Preacher, Dies at Morgan Park.

The Rev. Dr. Justin A. Smith, the well-known baptist divine, died at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon at his residence in Morgan Park after an illness of three weeks.

Since coming to Chicago in 1853 Dr. Smith had been editor of the Standard, which was formerly known as the Christian Times. He was in his 77th year. The funeral arrangements will be announced to-day.

Dr. Justin A. Smith was born at Ticonderoga, N. Y., Dec. 29, 1819. When he was 15 he was sent to the New Hampton Literary and Theological Institute, where he remained but a year. In 1839 he entered Union college, Schenectady, N. Y. After graduating in 1843 he served one year as principal at Union academy, Bennington, Vt.

In 1848 he accepted the pastorate of the First Baptist church of Rochester, N. Y., and five years later removed to Chicago. His first work there was with the Rev. Leroy Smith in the editorship of the Christian Times, afterward the Standard. From that time he had the principal editorial control of the paper. He was instrumental in organizing the North Baptist church in 1856, and in 1863 became pastor of the Indiana Avenue church, where he preached for five years. He then took charge of the University Place church for a few months prior to an extensive tour in Europe, where he attended the evan- gelical council at Rome in 1869.

Dr. Smith was the author of "The Moral

Nathaniel Colver," the "Shetland Apostle," the "Spirit in the World" and "Patmos, or the Kingdom and the Patience."

Dr. Smith was one of the trustees and founders of the old Chicago university, and at the time of his death he was a trustee of the divinity school of the University of Chicago. He was a member of the National Baptist Educational society and president of the Morgan Park library.

Secretary Goodspeed, speaking of his old friend and colleague, said:

"He was a noble man, a cultivated scholar, a liberal thinker, a wide and sympathetic observer, and withal genial, generous, high-minded and lovable."

DOUGLAS.

In observing the vast crowd assembled on Thursday last, in honor to the memory of Douglas, and the pomp of procession and ceremony at the laying of the corner-stone of his monument, we could not but recall another scene, witnessed in this same city only some twelve years ago. Mr. Douglas had then returned to Illinois from Washington specially with a view, as announced, to explain to his constituents his reasons for the course he had taken in securing the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Act. Probably no public servant ever appeared with the account of his stewardship in circumstances less auspicious. As he himself has said, even out of all who had been known as his political friends, there were not more than half a dozen who openly declared themselves such at that moment. When he came out in front of North Market Hall, and stepping to the verge of the platform said, "I appear before you to-night for the purpose of vindicating the provisions of the Kansas-Nebraska Act," he saw before him a throng of some ten thousand persons, in every one of whom he seemed to perceive an enemy. The events of that night are well known. The people would not hear him. From eight until half-past twelve he tried by every expedient to force upon their attention even a few sentences. They would not listen to him. Finally he left them and rode back to his room at the Tremont House, taking leave from the balcony of the excited crowd below, which had followed him with shouts, and hoots, and even with threats of personal violence, by saying, "The day will come when you shall hear me; good night."

We think that even those who differed from Mr. Douglas most widely, at that time, could not help admiring the lion-like front with which he faced popular wrath, and the steady confidence in which he waited for the time when the people would hear him. And that time came. There came also a time when those who upon the questions of national policy with which his name is so closely connected still differed from him, heard him most gladly. When the national trial had arrived, Douglas was found true to his obligations as a citizen and a great party-leader. Chicago heard him then with a thrill of joy in every loyal heart; the whole West, the whole land heard him. And when, a few weeks after, they made his grave on the beautiful point of land where his monument is now rising, the city, the State, and the entire nation, save only rebels and traitors, mourned the common loss.

We never counted ourselves among the political followers of Mr. Douglas. Still, we had some opportunity to know him in other relations, while as a public man and a statesman we believe we have ever accorded him a measure of justice. We have never professed to admire his character in all respects; yet for much that we knew in him we did admire him, and more as we knew him better. As the friend and patron of the University of Chicago and the presiding officer of its Board, as a gentleman in his own house, receiving those who came from his own city and state to pay him respect,—in these relations we had the pleasure of especially knowing him. And now, after of late reviewing to some extent those agitating questions in which as a politician and senator he took such a leading

part, and endeavoring to judge both of him and his course fairly and dispassionately, we are constrained to feel that Mr. Douglas had a full title to be remembered by his countrymen among the greatest men and truest patriots America has yet produced, and that the honors lately paid to his memory are a merited tribute.

Mr. Douglas was thought by many to have had interested motives in the donation of the fine tract of ground which he gave near this city for the location of a University. Whoever still retains such an impression must justify it solely upon the general ground that men so often act, unconsciously to themselves sometimes, with mixed impulses. All that Mr. Douglas himself did or said in that connection tends to prove that his motive was the single, worthy wish to see in the city and State he loved so well an institution of learning complete in all the departments of a University, and affording advantages of the highest class. It was by his express desire that the University was named for the city rather than for himself. When he found that through the intense political strife then raging the institution was likely to suffer on his account, he earnestly requested that he might be allowed to vacate not only his office as President of the Board, but his membership as well; a request which the Board unanimously declined to grant. He showed always a most liberal spirit toward the University, and a generous confidence in its managers. In a word, those who were associated with him in that relation have nothing now to recall, in his deportment toward themselves, or in any of his words and acts, but what is most pleasant to remember.

On our own part we believe that Mr. Douglas was a man incapable of acting from interested motives in any bad or unworthy sense. We have seen, in his own language, the relation of an incident which goes to illustrate this view. A certain man came to him at Washington one day, during the session of Congress, with a corrupt proposition, offering a bribe in case he would favor a scheme which this man was endeavoring to execute with reference to a certain Illinois railroad, and which it was hoped might prove abundantly profitable. Mr. Douglas was then confined to his room by an abscess in his thigh which had rendered a surgical operation necessary. As the man made his impudent proposal, Mr. Douglas says, "I jumped for my crutches, he ran from the room, and I gave him a parting blow on the head." The proposition itself was one in which a man willing to turn his senatorial opportunities to pecuniary account might have seen a large inducement. He himself saw only an insult such as an honest man must always feel impelled to resent, if not to chastise. Mr. Douglas had, no doubt, a vast political ambition; yet we believe it was an ambition not inconsistent with the character and duty of a patriot statesman. He was not a perfect man, either in private or in public life; yet he had in the one the instincts of a true gentleman, while his course in the other will, we believe, be more and more honorably estimated as time rolls on.

Whatever there was, however, in any respect to give pain or apprehension to those amongst his countrymen who honored Mr. Douglas for his great talents and eminent virtues, was fully

atoned for, so far as human judgment is concerned, in the course that marked the close of his political career. We presume no one doubts that no other one influence contributed more to the victorious result of the late war, than the stand which Mr. Douglas took when he saw that war had become imminent. His almost boundless influence with his own party was thrown at once on the side of the Government. Though the antagonist in the then recent election of Mr. Lincoln, the new President, he gave him his hand in most hearty fellowship, and rallied all his friends to stand for the Union and the Constitution. It was a noble, magnanimous act, and has surrounded his closing career with the splendor of that same pure and lasting renown which has made the names of Washington and Lincoln famous forevermore.

Christian F. H. Sep 13, 1866

LOCAL ITEMS.

University of Chicago.

The designs and plans for the proposed University of Chicago, which is to be built in Cottage Grove, have been completed.

These plans were designed and presented by Messrs. Boyington & Wheelock, Architects, Nos. 80 and 82 Dearborn street.

An inspection of the plans is sufficient to

Messrs. Boyington & Wheelock have prepared a full set of plans, sections, elevations and perspective view, all of which are most elegantly finished. The perspective view is probably as good a specimen of architectural hand-drawing as can be produced in any city.

The entire walls of the building are designed to be built of stone, laid in regular courses, with bush-hammered surface.

A N A C T

INCORPORATING

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the people of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly, That* Stephen A. Douglas, Wm. B. Ogden, Hiram A. Tucker, Charles A. Walker, Samuel Hoard, James H. Woodworth, Levi D. Boone, E. D. Taylor, John H. Kinzie, Robert H. Clarkson, John C. Burroughs, Mason Brayman, Walter S. Gurnee, James Dunlap, Ichabod Clark, Charles H. Roe, Elijah Gove, Henry G. Weston, Simon G. Miner, Noyes W. Miner, and their associates and successors in office, are hereby constituted a body corporate, by the name of "The University of Chicago;" the object of this incorporation being the promotion of general and professional education, the application of science to agriculture and manufactures, and the cultivation of the fine arts. The said corporation shall have perpetual succession, with power to sue and be sued, contract and be contracted with; to make and use a common seal, and to alter the same at pleasure; to buy and sell, and to take and hold real and personal property.

§ 2. The persons hereinbefore named are hereby appointed trustees of the said corporation. The said trustees, upon the call of any three of their number, issued in writing to each of the others, shall meet for the purpose of organization and the transaction of business; and, within one year from the passage of this act, they, or a quorum of them, in regular meeting, shall choose, by ballot, fifteen other persons, to constitute, with themselves and the president of the university (who shall always be a trustee by virtue of his office), the full board of trustees of thirty-six members. Eleven members present at any regular meeting shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. When the full number of trustees is chosen, the board shall be distributed by lot into five classes, numbered

aspect

There is no embellished ornament about the exterior or interior, nothing superfluous in appearance, but a richness of design, from its proportion and combination of arrangement and strict conformity to the style of architecture, which seems to be admirably fit and appropriate for the location.

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first, second, third, fourth, and fifth; and the term of office
of the first class shall expire at the second annual meeting
thereafter, and that of each of the other classes annually
thereafter in the order of their numbers; when, in each
case, the vacancy thus created shall be filled by a new elec-
tion, by ballot. Vacancies occurring by death, resignation,
or removal from office, shall be filled, by ballot, at the next
meeting of the board; and the members thus elected shall
belong to the class in which the vacancy occurred. If any
member shall fail to attend the annual meeting of the
board for two years in succession, his place shall be de-
clared vacant, and be filled by a new election. The board
shall meet, annually, at or in the vicinity of the university,
on a day which it shall previously designate; and special
meetings shall be called by the president, on the request of
nine members, setting forth, in writing, the objects of such
special meetings.

§ 3. The board shall have power to choose its own offi-
cers and prescribe their duties; to establish such ordinances
and by-laws, for the government of its own proceedings,
as it may deem necessary,—*provided* that the same shall
not be contrary to the constitution of the United States
nor of the State of Illinois. The board is charged with
the superintendence and government of the University;
with power to create different departments in addition to
the usual collegiate department,—as, a department of law,
of medicine, of agriculture, and such others as it may deem
necessary; and to prescribe courses of study, and maintain
discipline and government in each; to elect a president,
and, at its discretion, a vice president, of the university,
and all necessary professors, tutors, and instructors, and to
prescribe the duties and fix the salaries of each; to fix the
rate of tuition and the terms of admission to the univer-
sity,—*provided*, that, otherwise than that the majority of
the trustees and the president of the university shall for-
ever be of the same religious denomination as the majority
of this corporation, no religious test or particular religious
profession shall ever be held as a requisite for admission to
any department of the university or for election to any
professorship or other place of honor or emolument in it,
but the same shall be open alike to persons of any religious
faith or profession. The board may acquire—by gift, grant,
or devise, or purchase—any real or personal property; and
may use, sell, lease, or otherwise dispose of any and all
property belonging to the university, in such manner as

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they may deem most conducive to its interest; *provided*
that real estate shall not be sold without the consent of a
majority of all the trustees. The board may appoint, of
its own number, an executive committee of not less than
five members, to be charged with the interest of the
university in the intervals of the sessions of the board,
and may prescribe the duties of such executive committee,
and delegate to it all or any portion of the powers of the
board.

§ 4. To enable the trustees to fulfil the trusts hereby
committed to them, and to secure the ends of this corpora-
tion, it is hereby declared unlawful for any person to entice
any student of the said university into the practice of gam-
ing, or to furnish to any student any device or instrument
for gaming, or any intoxicating liquors. And any billiard
room, bowling alley, race course, or other device or instru-
ment for gaming, or any brothel or house of ill-fame, or
place where intoxicating liquors are sold or furnished (ex-
cept for medicinal or mechanical purposes), within one mile
of the site of said university, is hereby declared a nuisance,
and subject to abatement as such.

§ 5. In addition to the board of trustees, there shall be
a board of regents of the university, to consist of the gov-
ernor of the State of Illinois, the lieutenant governor, the
secretary of state, the speaker of the house of representa-
tives, the superintendent of Public Instruction, the judges
of the United States Court for the northern and southern
districts of Illinois, and of the supreme court of the State
of Illinois, and of the circuit court of Cook county, and
of the Cook county court of common pleas, and mayor of
the city of Chicago, by virtue of their offices, and of fifteen
other persons to be appointed by the board of trustees, one-
third of whom shall go out of office annually, and their
places be filled by the board of trustees.

§ 6. The officers of the board of regents shall be a
chancellor and vice chancellor, and a secretary. The gov-
ernor of the State of Illinois shall be, *ex officio*, chancellor
to the university, and the lieutenant governor vice chancel-
lor; and, in case of the absence of both the chancellor and
vice chaneellor from any regular meeting of the regents,
the meeting may appoint a president, *pro tempore*; they
shall also elect the secretary, and establish such ordinances
and by-laws as they may deem necessary for the govern-
ment of their own proceedings. The board shall meet an-
nually; and the chancellor may at his discretion call spe-

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stand which Mr. Douglas took when he saw
that war had become imminent. His almost
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cial meetings,—eleven members at any meeting being ne-
cessary to constitute a quorum.

§ 7. The board of regents, by itself or its committees,
shall annually visit the several departments of the univer-
sity, and examine into the courses of study and the methods
of instruction pursued therein, and the manner in which
the several trusts connected with the university are fulfilled,
and into its general condition and progress; and shall re-
port the results of such examination to the board of trust-
tees, with such advice and counsel respecting all matters
pertaining to the university as they may deem important:
they shall also report to the legislature any violation of this
charter, or other matters which they may deem deserving
of the attention of that body, or on which that body shall
demand information respecting the management of any
officers of the university. At the time of any official vis-
itation of the regents, the books, records and papers, be-
longing to the university shall be freely opened to their
inspection, and all persons connected with it be subject to
their call for information or testimony in relation to the
subjects of their official investigation; and, in the discharge
of their respective trusts, both the regents [and] the trust-
tees shall have power to send for persons and papers, and
to require the verification of testimony under oath, to be
administered by the presiding officer for the time being.

§ 8. No gifts, grants, or devise made to the university
for a particular purpose shall be applied to any other pur-
pose; and every grant, gift, or devise, made with the intent
of benefitting the said university, shall be construed liber-
ally in the courts, according to the intent of the grantor,
donor, deviser.

§ 9. The said university may grant, to students in
either of its departments, diplomas or honorary testimo-
nials, and may confer such literary honors, degrees, and
diplomas as are usually conferred by any university, col-
lege, or seminary of learning in the United States; and
the same shall entitle the possessors to immunities and
privileges allowed by usage or statute to the possessors of
like diplomas from any university, college, and seminary
of learning in this State.

§ 10. The tract of land, not to exceed one hundred and
sixty acres, on which the university is erected, belonging
to the said university, is hereby declared exempt from tax-
ation or assessment for all and any purpose whatever.

§ 11. This act shall be a public act, and shall take effect
immediately.

APPROVED Jan. 30, 1857.

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An inspection of the plans is sufficient to
show that they have been prepared with great
care and much study. There is a precision
about each and every arrangement that shows
the study that has been bestowed upon it in all
its various departments.

The plan of the University building comprises
a central main building 135 by 80 feet, with
projecting tower, wing and carriage porch.
There are attached to either end of the main
building wings 67 by 46, connected with the
main building by corridors 42 by 44. The main
building is three stories above basement; south
wing four stories above basement; north wing
three stories above basement. The corridors
are each two stories above basement. The
basement, or first floor, will be located entirely
above the present surface of the earth, to be
graded up about the building so as to turn all
wash from the walls, and thereby making the
first floor as dry and healthy as any part of the
building.

The basement is arranged for a primary de-
partment, with all necessary recitation rooms,
in the north wing and corridor. A complete
system of ventilation is commenced in the
first story, and continued throughout the entire
building by flues and ejecting ventilators.

There is a steward's department on the first
floor, comprising one large common room,
kitchen, laundry and pantry, together with par-
lor and other family rooms for the accommoda-
tion of the steward and his family and ser-
vants. Also, cellar, store-room, steam-boiler
room, bath-rooms, &c., &c.

The south wing and both corridors above first
floor are divided and arranged expressly for
students' dormitories and students' studios, which
will accommodate one hundred within the build-
ing, exclusive of all other large and commodi-
ous recitation and professors' rooms, daily
chapel, main chapel, library and anti rooms,
picture gallery and designing rooms, society
rooms, museum, cabinet, apparatus room, gym-
nasium, janitor's room, office of registry, large
commodious halls and stairways.

The scale on which the internal arrangements
and conveniences have been united are very
gratifying to the Board of Trustees. There
seems not to have been scarcely any requisite
left out of its proper place, so that it (*tout en-
semble*) is a building exactly applicable to the
purposes for which it is designed.

The exterior presents a harmonious appear-
ance, yet quite irregular in its outline, and is a
superior specimen of Norman architecture.

The main bell-tower, which is to stand 156
feet from the ground, is a bold and impressive
feature; it is strikingly beautiful. There are
several other small towers or turrets on the
different angles and sections of the buildings,
which are used for stairways and closets, and
all varying in design and proportion, thereby
breaking up monotony and preserving harmony.
Every view of the design presents a different
aspect.

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The University.

The Commencement exercises in connection with the University of Chicago have been in progress during the present week. The sermon before the Berean Society was preached on Sabbath evening in the Second Baptist Church, by Rev. E. J. Goodspeed, the pastor. We hear it spoken of as an able effort. On Monday evening occurred the Prize Declamations of the Freshmen Class. On Tuesday evening the Sophomore Class read Prize Essays, and there were Orations by members of the Junior Class. The graduating exercises of the Law Department took place on Wednesday evening. This, Thursday—afternoon, the commencement exercises proper take place, with a graduating class of ten young gentlemen. Of all these things we expect to give a full report in our next.

University of Chicago.

The Annual Commencement of this institution will occur on Thursday afternoon, June 29, at 2 o'clock, in Bryan Hall. On the Monday evening previous there will be Prize Declamations by the Freshmen Class. On Tuesday evening, Prize Essays will be read by members of the Sophomore Class, and Orations will be delivered by the Junior Class. On Wednesday evening will take place the graduating exercises of the Law School. All the evening exercises will commence at 7½ o'clock, in Bryan Hall. Our readers will see that the literary bill of fare embraces a liberal variety. As the graduating class of the University is one of more than ordinary numbers and ability, we shall expect to see the friends of the University trooping to the Hall, "not in single spies, but in battalions."

The Christian Times.

Chicago, Thursday, July 6, 1865.

Associational Meetings, &c.

See Special Notices—Third Page.

- July 18.—Quarterly Meeting Iowa Baptist Ministerial Union at Boonesboro.
- July 19.—Quarterly Meeting of Board of Iowa Bap. State Convention at Boonesboro.
- July 19.—Ill. Gen. Association Board Meeting.
- July 25.—Minn. State Convention Board Meeting at St. Paul.
- Aug. 26.—Keokuk As., Iowa, with First Church in Keokuk.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

Seventh Annual Commencement.

We have once more to record the closing up of the year's study and labor in this institution. It has been a successful year and in some respects a marked one in the history of the University. While the quiet and regular routine of study has been going on, busy work has been in progress outside, the substantial result of which meets the eye of the visitor as he enters the University grounds. It is to be hoped that the end of another year will see the fine buildings now approaching completion wholly finished, and the great telescope, whose place is nearly ready to receive it, elevated to the top of its tower, and reading the heavens with its clear, unwinking eye. The University has graduated, this year, an excellent class, eight in number, and sends them forth with the valuable discipline of a well-directed culture. Of the exercises connected with these graduations, as of the previous ones, we should be glad to speak minutely, but are compelled, by lack of space, to be content with the customary outline.

The sermon before the Berean Society was delivered at the Second Baptist Church, by the pastor of that church, Rev. E. J. Goodspeed, on Sabbath evening. We did not have the pleasure of hearing it, but learn that it gave much satisfaction to the Society and the audience generally. On Monday evening the prize declamations of the Freshman class were delivered at Bryan Hall. The programme was as follows:

- Speech of Webster at Buffalo—D. B. Butler, Chicago.
- Spartacus—E. A. Byrne, Chicago.
- Speech of Ringan Galhaize—H. A. Gardner, Jr., Dwight.
- Extract from Beecher's Oration at Sumter—E. L. Lott, Morris.
- The Burial-Grounds of Earth—H. C. Mabie, Belvidere.
- The Traitor's Death—L. H. O'Connor, Trivoli.
- Eulogy on Lafayette—E. P. Savage, Joliet.
- The Tell-Tale Heart—E. O. Taylor, Rushford N. Y.

The young men had prepared themselves carefully, and all won from the audience decided marks of approbation. In the award of prizes, on Commencement Day, E. P. Savage received the first prize and L. H. O'Connor the second. The prizes consist of books, annually given by Mr. W. B. Keen, of this city.

On Tuesday evening original orations were delivered by the Junior class, followed by the reading of essays by members of the Sophomore class, in competition for the Griggs prize. We give here, also, the programme:

ORATIONS.

- Modern Progress—Alfred Bosworth, Dundee.
- The Spirit of Freedom—Henry Furst, Moline.
- The Man of Destiny—W. O. Hammers, Metamora.
- Independence—C. M. Hull, Chicago.
- History and Romance—F. A. Smith, Jefferson.

ESSAYS.

- Relation of the Past to the Present—J. T. Sunderland, Strawberry Point, Iowa.
- Pleasures of Literature—M. C. Armstrong, Deer Park.

Our own engagements, out of town, prevented attendance on either this or the previous evening. The young gentlemen filling parts, however, won much commendation from judicious critics. We are not prepared to specify the cases of special excellence, even if such discriminations were best.—From our knowledge of most of those taking part, we should be prepared to predict "good success" for each of them. They are conscientious and earnest students, who accept no ultimate standard short of the highest. Of the Sophomore essays, that of Mr. Sunderland received the first prize, that of Mr. Armstrong the second.

The graduates of the Law Department of the University delivered their orations on Wednesday evening, at Bryan Hall, as in the two former instances. The order was as follows:

- 1. Prejudice—Joseph F. Bonfield, Chicago.
- 2. Majesty of Law—W. W. Payne, Somerset, Mich.
- 3. What have we Gained by the War?—W. S. Ford, Carlisle.
- 4. Treason—Alonzo L. Loucks, Bristol Station.
- 5. Thought—Wm. J. McCoy, Fulton.
- 6. The Relation of Individual Freedom to American Civilization—Lauren A. Scott, Chicago.
- 7. The Dominion of Clamor—Isaac N. Stoutemver, St. Louis, Mo.

- 8. Stability of Republican Forms of Government—Geo. W. Gere, Urtana.
- 9. The Reciprocal Influence of Law and National Character—Henry S. Goodspeed, Chicago.
- 10. Half Truths—H. Theo Thomas, Chicago.
- 11. Intelligence the Bulwark of Republics—Luther M. Goddard, Leavenworth, Kansas.

Of these orations, we hear those of Mr. Thomas and Mr. Goodspeed specially commended. The Law Department graduates twenty-two the present year—a noble class. As an expression of the high esteem in which the Professors, Messrs. Booth and Hurd, are held, the graduating class, this year, have presented to the former an elegant set of Benton's "Debates in Congress," and to the latter a beautiful gold-headed cane. These presentations were made in the presence of the class, on Tuesday morning, by Mr. W. H. H. Judson.

On Thursday were held the regular commencement exercises, at Bryan Hall. The procession entered the Hall at three o'clock, and was welcomed by an audience somewhat larger than we have been accustomed to see on these occasions. Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Bailey, of Indiana. The orations of the graduates were listened to with marked interest, several of the speakers being followed to their seats by rounds of applause. We give the names and topics in their order:

- 1. Individuality—Edward H. Beebe, Chicago.
- 2. Progress of Science—C. L. Hostetter, Mount Carroll.
- 3. American Literature—Louis C. Jones, Chicago.
- 4. Duties of our Young Men—Stillman E. Massey, Morris.
- 5. Power of Thought—William L. Pierce, Hyde Park.
- 6. Western Character—Joshua Pike, Barry.
- 7. Genius of Art—James H. Roe, Belvidere.
- 8. Sacred Poetry—J. Rowley, Wheeling, W. Va.

These were followed by an oration on "Conditions of Success," with valedictory to the Law class, by J. H. Rowell, Eureka, and by the Master's oration by John S. Mabie, of Belvidere. All the speakers acquitted themselves thoroughly well. We think the following criticism of the *Times* a very just one: "The orations, except in one or two instances, evinced maturity of thought and correct views of the value and necessity of severe labor for success in any pursuit; and the average style of delivery was easy, distinct and unaffected, with commendable absence of strained attempts at over-wrought theatrical display, such as are sometimes indiscreetly exhibited on similar occasions." We shall be pardoned, we know, an expression of our own personal friendly interest in Messrs. Rowley, Roe, Pike and Massey, with whom our relations have been intimate and most pleasant during their whole course of study, and whom we rejoice to see setting forth on their wider career with such promise of distinguished usefulness. Dr. Burroughs, in conferring the degree of Bachelor of Arts on the eight college graduates, said:

"Gentlemen, Our relations now cease; we part for years, perhaps forever. It has been your lot to have been acquiring your education in one of the most eventful periods the world has ever seen. You have been in the service of your country, and we little thought to greet you

University of Chicago.

Every citizen of Chicago has an interest in rearing educational and religious institutions in our midst. Our physical progress has been unprecedented, and has out-run those other things which are brought about by time, and result from the acquisition of wealth. The period has arrived when the character of our city and the best interests of our people require the building up of literary, educational and religious institutions. All, therefore, who have the real and permanent good of the city at heart, will rejoice in every indication in this direction, and lend a helping hand, as far as practicable, to bring about a consummation so greatly to be desired.

The foundations of several institutions of learning have been laid out in and around this city. We have frequently made commendatory notices of these enterprises, and have been rejoiced at the measure of success, which has already attended them.

On the 4th of July the corner stone of the University of Chicago was laid. But the event has been attended with unfortunate circumstances, growing out of the connection of a prominent and obnoxious politician with the enterprise. The whole matter has been the subject of remark and misrepresentation, and there does not appear to be among the "discussants" a very clear understanding of the matter, while political capital is attempted to be made out of it pro and con.

The history of the transaction is about this: Judge Douglas owns quite a large tract of land at Cottage Grove. In order to improve the value of this property, about two years ago he made a proffer of ten acres to Rev. Dr. Eddy—a former pastor of his at Canandaigua, N. Y.,—for a sight of a College or University. Coupled with this proffer were certain conditions, among which, we understand, was that buildings of a certain cost should be erected—that Judge Douglas should name the institution—and that it should be of a general, and not of a denominational character. Whether Dr. Eddy made any serious effort to comply with the conditions and secure the grant, or not, we are not advised. If he did, he did not succeed. Rev. J. C. Burroughs, learning the probability of Dr. Eddy's failure, took hold of the matter, and drew up a plan, which he submitted to friends in this city. It being approved, he proceeded to Indianapolis last fall, where Mr. Douglas was confined by illness. On inquiry, he found him open to negotiation on the subject, and submitted his propositions. He proposed a building to cost \$100,000, as being merely adequate to the wants of the institution. He next proposed that it should be under the general control of the Baptist denomination. After some demurrage to the last proposition, Judge Douglas consented to make the grant in trust on the conditions named by Mr. Burroughs. The land was conveyed to seventeen trustees, of which Hon. W. B. Ogden was chairman. The University has since been incorporated, and steps taken to consummate the enterprise.

The whole matter was regarded as a mere business transaction. Judge Douglas said, at the time, that his object in making the grant was to enhance the value of his adjoining property. Without such an object, he should not have made it. It was a speculation on his part—such a speculation as many of our real estate owners have made before and since. The friends of the University make a good thing out of it—Judge Douglas makes a better thing. The operation puts money in his pocket—an object which he frankly avowed on entering into it. Judge Douglas has a perfect right to speculate in this manner, and his friends do a silly thing in attempting to make political capital out of it, and puffing him as the benefactor of the institution is merely gratuitous service. The erection of the building is his benefaction, as it will increase four-fold the value of his large property in that vicinity. And it is to be hoped that the attempt of his over-zealous friends to make political capital out of this thing will not seriously prejudice the prospects of an institution which promises to add much to Chicago.—*Chicago Dem.*

ANOTHER UNIVERSITY IN CHICAGO.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun speaking of Senator Douglas' donation of ten acres of land in the city limits of Chicago for a University, says: "We learn that Rev. J. C. Burroughs, lately the pastor of the First Baptist Church in Chicago, returned from Washington City a few days ago, with the necessary papers embracing this liberal grant. We understand that the University is to be under the charge of Trustees or Directors, the first board named by Dr. Burroughs and Judge Douglass jointly; and that those persons have already been designated. Subscriptions have also been made to an amount exceeding \$100,000, for the erection of the building and the endowment of the institution. It is to be called the Douglas University, and Dr. Burroughs is to be its first President. It is to be, we learn, a college embracing all the branches of science, including law and medicine, and will compare in in all things with the most celebrated universities of the country. Attached to it will be a theological school, for the instruction of persons for the Baptist ministry. We understand that there is no doubt that the foundation will be laid before next fall, and that the buildings will be erected with proper dispatch. The site is on the west side of Cottage Grove avenue, opposite Oakenwald, the residence of Judge Douglass."

Douglas University, Chicago.

Very glad were some of us, says a correspondent of the Watchman and Reflector, to see that you dared to lift a note of remonstrance, last week, against this shameless proposition. Not a few will be reminded of the oft-quoted classic line—

"Timeo Danaos, et dona ferentes."

These gift-bearers, under suspicious circumstances, should be carefully scanned, and if we would avoid the calamitous fate of ancient Troy, let not the wooden horse stalk into our enclosures.

Are there not other features of this project, as published by request from the Chicago paper, quite as novel and objectionable as the one you notice? This "Douglas University" is to have a Board of Trustees to be named one-half by the illustrious donor of "the ten acres," and the other by the late pastor of the Baptist church in Chicago. Then in turn this latter is to

be appointed by said Board of Trustees President of the University. This is furnishing a *quid pro quo* with a witness. Surely our amiable and excellent brother can scarcely have been aware of the light in which this arrangement exhibits himself. As the flash phrase is, he is *sold*, whether cheap or dear it may be difficult to say.

Then again, the conditions of this gift by the redoubtable Senator are that \$25,000 a year [for how long, pray?] are to be expended on University buildings near the grove of his residence. It may prove a very dear bargain; and the proffer of it just now, and the ostentatious trumpeting it abroad, will deceive none but the very verdant. At least some of those who loathe humbug, and as cordially desire the promotion of education in the West, would recommend caution.

The Christian Times

CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18, 1856.

"DOUGLASS UNIVERSITY."

The misapprehensions under which our brethren of the Press seem to be laboring with regard to the movement in Chicago to which they have of their own authority, given the above name, is an instance of the small measure of either wit or wisdom there is, in premature publications of such matters. Some of our denominational papers were duly warned that they should rely on that and that only, which came to them with a proper endorsement. They have chosen a different course and are, consequently, in the fog. It was fair to suppose, certainly, that whenever the Baptists of Chicago were ready to speak on this subject, they would speak, and their silence, so far, should have suggested that, all rumors to the contrary notwithstanding, there was nothing as yet, in which the public had occasion to feel any special interest.

As a variety of wrong impressions have gone abroad, we think it proper, in a word to correct them, although, as will be seen, we cannot comply with the wishes of our *Western Watchman* brother, as there is no "progress" to "report." Briefly, then, it is not agreed that if a Baptist University is founded in Chicago it will be called "Douglass University;" it is not arranged that Br. Burroughs shall be the first President; Judge Douglass and Mr. Burroughs do not name the first Board of Trustees. Brethren abroad may, therefore, rest easy on all these points. So much as this has been done, and no more; Judge Douglass has engaged in due form to convey to certain individuals named by himself, a majority of whom are Baptists, ten acres of land for a University in the city of Chicago. The only condition relates to the cost of building, and the time within which the buildings shall be erected. The tender has not been accepted; whether it will be is still uncertain. Three or four other similar offers have been made. Whenever there is any thing to publish on this subject, brethren abroad may expect to see it duly noticed.

DODGING THE POINT.

The *Western Watchman*, some time since, had the following, with reference to the Chicago University:

"The building, we learn, is to be very magnificent and imposing, so much so, that some of its friends think that the entire plan cannot be completed for less than one million of dollars. A large portion of this sum can doubtless be raised in the city of Chicago, and the remainder can be readily made up in other parts of the State of Illinois, if the people are sufficiently liberal.

The *Watchman* in its last number says, "Will the *Times* please tell us what is the 'gigantic absurdity' of this statement?"

The original notice of this matter by the *Watchman*, its editor will claim, was with some qualifications, as in the extract above. But the impression it gave is indicated by what appeared in the *Christian Chronicle*, of Philadelphia, as quoted by us a week or two since. That paper says: "It will cost a million of dollars to carry out the plans." It was this unqualified

announcement of the *Chronicle* that we called a "gigantic absurdity," although we gave the *Watchman* editor the honor of its fatherhood, because he has really and in effect asserted the same. If he had put half a dozen exclamation points after the clause, "very magnificent and imposing," and about the same number at the end of the sentence where he says that this million of dollars can doubtless be raised in Chicago and Illinois, "if the people are sufficiently liberal," italicising the clause last quoted, the real spirit and motive of his article would then have been entirely manifest. But as published, it wore an air of candor and seriousness which has deceived half-a-dozen other papers besides the Philadelphia *Chronicle*.

Now, Dr. Crowell knows perfectly well that the building of the University will never cost the sum named, nor anywhere near it; and that for two good reasons. In the first place, he knows that the limit of expense is fixed at a much less sum; and in the second place, that the idea of raising a million of dollars for such a purpose in Chicago and Illinois is sheer nonsense. If, therefore, he means to treat the matter fairly he will copy into his paper the statement we have twice published as to the limit of cost fixed, and not dodge the question any longer.

"DOUGLAS UNIVERSITY."

We do not quite understand why the New York *Chronicle* should persist in giving the above title to the projected University in this city. It has been already explained several times over that the name of the new institution is "The University of Chicago." If there is anything in a name we think it just the more important that things be called by their right names.

The Christian Times.

CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, JULY 30, 1856.

THE NEW UNIVERSITY IN CHICAGO.

We suppose that many of our readers have been for some time, expecting to see in our paper a caption like the above. It is unnecessary to specify particularly the reasons why we have kept silent so long, as they all resolve themselves into this one—that in the immature and uncertain state of the enterprise alluded to it was both inexpedient and improper to call public attention to it. Much inconvenience to individuals and serious hindrances to the general cause would be avoided if important measures like this, or appointments to particular stations, including calls to the pastorate of churches, were left unchronicled by the press till a proper time arrives for announcing them.

It is, doubtless, now known to most of our readers, that a site for a University in the city of Chicago, embracing two acres of land near the southern limit of the city was, some months since, offered to the Baptist Denomination. The circumstances under which that offer came to be made were such as to induce the persuasion that to allow it to pass without inquiry, or without testing the practicability of accepting it and carrying out its design, would be a serious, not to say culpable, oversight. It has, accordingly, been made a subject of inquiry

and consultation, especially during the last three months, and great pains taken to ascertain the sense of the denomination with reference to it. At the meetings of Associations and on other occasions it has been introduced to the brethren, and a free expression of their opinion asked. In this city similar measures have been pursued, not only among the members of Baptist churches, but also the citizens generally, with a view to learn in how great a degree a local interest in the movement might be relied upon.

The result of all these inquiries has been such as to encourage those into whose hands this work seems to have Providentially fallen in proceeding to take a more decisive step. A meeting has been held of the gentlemen named in the Article of Conveyance as a Board of Corporators, and by them the proffer of Judge Douglas has been formally accepted. In this acceptance, they engage to found in Chicago a first class University, locating it on the lands donated, with buildings to the value of \$100,000, to be erected within five years. Beyond these, there are no conditions, and even these Judge Douglas has pledged himself to change, if the Board so desire. The name of the University, its Faculty organization, its administration and course of study are left without interference on the part of the donor. The work has thus been undertaken, and, we doubt not, with the determination to test its practicability in the fullest manner.

On last Sabbath morning, the subject was brought to the attention of the congregation at the First Baptist church. The pastor preached an eloquent sermon, from the text, "Take heed and beware of covetousness" in which the sin described was analysed and set forth to view in a manner we have never heard equaled, and following this, a most moving appeal to the disciples of Christ present to prove their loyalty to Christ by their deeds. Rev. A. J. Joslyn then addressed the audience, sketching the history of the movement for a University in this city and exhibiting in a strong light the inducements it offers for a liberal outlay of the wealth of the church. His allusions to the history of the Baptist denomination in Chicago were deeply impressive, and he showed that this enterprise has features unequalled in interest, as promising, within the life-time of a single generation to accomplish what is, for the most part, to be expected only in the older communities, and after several generations have prepared the way by their toils and accumulations. He invited those in the audience who had laid the first stones in the foundations of the Baptist cause in Chicago more than twenty years ago, now to avail themselves of the extraordinary privilege afforded them of bearing a chief part in a work whose consummation would show a growth and prosperity hitherto without example.

The enterprise has thus been fairly inaugurated and, as it would appear, under the most promising auspices. Of its relations to our other College in this State, we do not feel called upon, now, to speak. We have aimed above, to recite with candor, simple facts as they have been developed in the Chicago movement thus far. Our readers will draw their own conclusions. We know that those brethren who have been active in this undertaking have been influenced by no feeling of rivalry, but by a sincere desire to ascertain how the indications of divine Providence which had unexpectedly met them were to be interpreted. That Chicago affords great facilities for the

rearing of such an institution as is proposed, is evident. The commercial centre of a broad territory is the most natural educational centre. Resources are available there, not to be found elsewhere; advantages, also, of every kind, which no other locality can furnish. Chicago has no College. Its citizens of every name, will aid in founding and building up such an institution, if assured from the character of the men originating it, and the circumstances, altogether, the guarantees of its superior excellence are sufficient. These with other considerations, have addressed our own minds often since first we became residents of Illinois. We are, therefore prepared to acknowledge in our firmest convictions, the strong reasons by which our brethren have been influenced in this movement.

In our feelings and sympathies, we are no more citizens of Chicago, than of any other place in the North-West, nor of Illinois more than of any other State on our wide field. We feel bound to serve every important educational interest in every part of this field, and in so doing can know no rivalries and no partizanships. While, therefore, our relations to Shurtleff College are unaltered, we claim the privilege of freely expressing our sense of the importance of this new enterprise and giving it, while it continues to deserve confidence, our best wishes.

The Christian Times,

CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1856.

THE NEW BAPTIST UNIVERSITY.

We have received very pleasing and encouraging intelligence from the interior portions of the State, with regard to the interest felt in the new University movement in this city. Brethren in Virden, near Alton, have already made very liberal subscriptions and will, it is expected, do yet more. In Quincy, reliable assurances have been obtained of subscriptions amounting to upwards of \$10,000. In all places, in fact, where the subject has been presented, its great importance is appreciated, and a disposition manifested to respond to the appeals made in a manner becoming the denomination, and somewhat commensurate with the great prosperity God has granted to our State.

The Christian Times.

Chicago, Wednesday, January 14, 1857.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

This important enterprise, although not made, as yet, in any considerable measure, the subject of discussion in the papers, is progressing, we are happy to say, with as much rapidity as is on all accounts desirable. We shall, ere long, we trust, be able to communicate to our readers more full intelligence regarding it, than is now in our power. Meanwhile a few statements on this subject seem demanded. We have heard, occasionally, some surprise expressed that this undertaking has not been presented to the denomination in some Convention called for that purpose, and the details of the plan submitted for general consideration. In reply to this it will be sufficient, we trust, to remind our readers of the great difficulty, amounting almost to an impracticability of securing a Convention of this kind. There is hardly the smallest probability that by all available means such a gathering could be realized as to afford any fair expression of the will of the denomination. In place of this, the agents of the University have adopted a course far more likely to realize the object. The Associations have been addressed at their anniversaries; churches and pastors have been individually visited; the several portions of the State, so far as has been practicable, canvassed; by which means the object in its plan and details has been laid before the denomination more generally and more fully than could have been accomplished in any other way. One thing aimed at in these visits of the agents has been to ascertain the views of brethren in different sections of the State regarding the proper constitution of the Board of Trustees of the University. These views will have their influence in the election ultimately made; so that it will be found a fair and satisfactory expression of the denominational will. It is the earnest desire of those who have the work now in charge to secure to the University the confidence and the full sympathy of the Baptists of Illinois. With this view they will endeavor to have the whole work, in every necessary sense, a work of the denomination.

The endowment subscription is advancing as rapidly as could be expected. Br. Olcott, the agent in the south part of the State, is realizing a measure of success quite beyond his hopes. If the Central and Northern portions show a corresponding liberality, the full amount of endowment proposed will soon be secured. In this city the enterprise is viewed with increasing favor, and already commands the liberal co-operation of several wealthy men not Baptists; while of those connected with the Baptist churches of the city, there are very few whose names are not upon the subscription. We shall be able in a few weeks to communicate further intelligence on this subject.

The Christian Times,

Chicago, Friday, February 20, 1857.

THE UNIVERSITY.

The course which has been pursued by those who are actively interested in this work was indicated in the *Times* a few weeks ago. The aim has been to keep all arrangements of a permanent character, as much in abeyance as possible, until there has been a fair expression of the views of the denomination, not of a particular section only, but of the entire State. No election of a board of managers has yet been had, and of course none of the faculty and no arrangements of departments, courses of study, or general plans. The entire efforts of those interested in the movement thus far have centred upon securing such a financial basis as would warrant a permanent organization, and arrangements for effective operations. Until this result has been gained it would be clearly worse than useless to be at the pains of making up organizations and elaborating machinery, which might in the end be abandoned for want of the means to go forward. We believe there is but one feeling in the denomination as to the importance, if we are to attempt anything in the work of education, of our doing what will be creditable to us and will meet our actual wants. A University which is such only in name is not what the Baptists of Illinois demand or will be satisfied with. With this view those immediately connected with this movement have kept everything, as far as possible, in such a state, that, unless at least two hundred and fifty thousand dollars is on subscription by the first of April, when, if ever, the buildings must be commenced, the whole movement could be abandoned, without our having incurred meantime, embarrassing responsibilities. Had it been possible we should have deferred, till after that time, procuring a charter of the Legislature. As it is that step has been taken after as much consultation among the friends of the enterprise as was practicable, in the light of the experience of our older institutions as to the powers which are necessary to the efficiency of college corporations. As soon as they can be prepared we shall forward copies of the charter to brethren throughout the State. Meantime we may indicate some of its leading provisions.

The Board of Trustees is to consist of thirty-five members to be arranged in five classes, one of which goes out of office annually, leaving room for a new election.—One year from the passage of the act of incorporation, is allowed for making up the full board, a time long enough to permit the fullest consultation with brethren in every part of the State. To this board is entrusted the exclusive control of the property, as well as the internal arrangements and government of the University, and it is especially provided that a majority of the members as well as the President of the University shall always be of our own denomination. A matter so vital, it was not thought safe to trust to chance, as has been done in both our Universities in New York, and we fear in others.

There is to be also another board, known as the board of Regents, to consist of the State officers, ex-officio, and fifteen other persons to be appointed by the board of Trustees. The powers of this board are only advisory, it being their duty to visit the Uni-

versity annually and examine into the condition of its several departments, the courses of study, progress of classes, &c., and report to the Trustees, with such advice and counsel as they may deem important. Similar arrangements it will be remembered exist in our leading Eastern Universities.

Particular care has been taken to guard grants of property made for the benefit of the University, so as to prevent them from being applied for any other purposes than those for which they are given and to prevent real estate from being sold by any local committee or without the consent of a majority of the Trustees.

An important provision has been secured to protect the Students of the University from the evils of liquor-selling gambling houses and places of dissipation in the vicinity, all such places being forever prohibited within the limits of one mile in any direction from the premises.

All property belonging to the University is exempt from taxation.

Our limits forbid us, for the present, to be more explicit. We are happy to report that the work of obtaining subscriptions is going forward encouragingly. With a measure of co-operation such as has been extended to the work thus far, we feel confident of its entire success. B.

The Christian Times,

Chicago, Friday, March 6, 1857.

THE UNIVERSITY.

The work of obtaining subscriptions for the endowment of the University in the Northern part of the State is fairly begun. Br. Olcott recently spent a week in Elgin, assisted by Br. Joslyn, for so many years the esteemed pastor there, and the result is not less than Ten Thousand Dollars—probably considerably more—some six thousand of the amount already secured in negotiable notes, and the balance pledged to be so secured at an early day.

A beginning has also been made at Aurora, and on the first two days of this week three brethren and one sister of that church gave their subscription for one thousand dollars each; Br. Button, the devoted pastor, being a subscriber and aiding most efficiently in the canvass of the church. Br. D. Volintine, late of Washington Co., N. Y., Br. Chas. Gill, and sister M. A. Lawton are the others already on the list. Pledges given by a number of other members of the church and congregation leave no doubt but that at least seven thousand dollars will be reached in this church. Noble instances these of liberality and intelligent appreciation of education in our western churches. Let but the other churches now soon to be visited, come up, in proportion, to the mark of Elgin and Aurora and there shall not be another year of mourning that the Baptists of Illinois have no adequate facilities for the education of their sons and their rising ministry.

We should also add that Br. Roe, of Belvidere, has recently made a tour in the central section of the State and reports a most encouraging and indeed enthusiastic interest in the enterprise and some seven or eight thousand dollars of impromptu pledges. B.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

We have mentioned in another place that the Corner Stone of the new University is to be laid, Providence permitting, on the approaching Fourth of July. It has not been in our power to ascertain exactly what the programme for the occasion is, but in our next shall hope to give a full description.—

great importance of making ample provision for education in all its branches, affecting so nearly all our national interests, and as essential to the perpetuity of our institutions. He then retired and Hon. I. N. Arnold was introduced and delivered the principal address.

Mr. Arnold, is a speaker of great ease of manner, polished in his style, graceful, appropriate and impressive in attitude and gesture. He discussed, for his subject, the Principle that lies at the foundation of our Government. We were slightly disappointed, as he announced his theme, having anticipated, one more suited to the special character of

With the Charter was deposited the history of the University thus far, as prepared and read by Mr. Burroughs, and a copy of the grant of land made by Judge Douglas.

The machinery not being yet in readiness for the placing of the corner stone, the audience was entertained with further address.

Rev. Mr. Boyd, of the Edina Place Baptist church, spoke in his usual felicitous manner to the following sentiment:

"Our intellectual and moral enterprises—may they ever go hand in hand."

He spoke of the deep interest that attaches to the beginning of anything that is to have an important bearing upon human destinies. A man plants an acorn in the earth, it grows up a stately tree, sinks its roots deeper, and defies the rudest blasts of heaven. In after ages those who are sheltered under its cooling shade bless his memory. It goes to help to build a stately ship; but the most important step was the planting of the acorn. So in founding this new Institution, we are, as it were, planting the acorn. How vast the influences that may go forth from this place and branch off into the distant future! How many parental sympathies will yet cluster around this spot! How many who, after their heads have grown grey on their fields of toil, will look back to this spot with deep interest!

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The speaker then went on to show that the state of a community depends more upon the state of public opinion than upon written laws. That though laws may be passed and penalties threatened against any vice, yet if public opinion is not against it it will go on and prosper, and the man who is made to bear the penalty will be looked upon in the light of a martyr rather than a criminal. He showed that education must have the moral and religious element in it to purify public opinion. This part of the address was illustrated at considerable length. We are sorry that our limits permit us to give but a scanty outline of this speech, which seemed to be listened to with deep interest to its close.

CHICAGO, May 15, 1857.

DEAR SIR:

According to the provisions of the Charter of the University of Chicago granted by the Legislature at its last session, the undersigned hereby give notice of a meeting of the Board of Trustees, at the office of Messrs. BOYINGTON & WHEELLOCK, No. 82 Dearborn street, in the city of Chicago, on Thursday, May 21, at 11 o'clock A. M.

The object of this meeting will be the permanent organization of the Board under the Charter, the election of fifteen additional members, final action with regard to the location of the University, the letting of contracts for buildings, and such other business as the Board may deem necessary.

Your attendance is respectfully solicited.

Yours truly,

L. D. BOONE,
H. A. TUCKER,
S. HOARD,
R. H. CLARKSON,
J. C. BURROUGHS,

COMMITTEE.

by the return of the national anniversary, and to the important purpose of the present assembling. A history of the University enterprise thus far, was next read by Rev. J. C. Burroughs, after which Judge Douglas was introduced to the audience. He was warmly greeted as he appeared, but excused himself from any lengthy address on account of his infirm health. He said a few words upon the

16. Photographs, by Hesler, showing the University edifice as now planned, several views of Chicago from different points, Fort Dearborn, the Dean Richmond, the first vessel that has crossed the Atlantic from Chicago, and Cottage Grove as it appeared last year while the Dearborn Encampment was there.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

We have mentioned in another place that the Corner Stone of the new University is to be laid, Providence permitting, on the approaching Fourth of July. It has not been in our power to ascertain exactly what the programme for the occasion is, but in our next shall hope to give a full description.—We understand that Judge Douglas is expected to participate, and that it is hoped Judge Doolittle, of Racine, will deliver the principal address. The Baptist churches of the city have united to prepare a picnic dinner for the occasion, and should weather and other circumstances be favorable there is no doubt that a general "good time" will be enjoyed.

The Christian Times,

Chicago, Friday, July 10, 1857.

LAYING THE CORNER STONE OF THE NEW UNIVERSITY.

The very interesting exercises connected with this ceremony took place at the University grounds in Cottage Grove, on the 4th inst. Thousands of the citizens of Chicago went down by the special trains, on the Illinois Central Railroad, or in their own carriages, and remained to the conclusion of the lengthy services. We can hardly hope to do justice to the occasion in any description we can give. The following is an imperfect chronicle of the proceedings.

Arrived on the grounds, which lie about a quarter of a mile south of the city limits, the company found preparation made for a various entertainment. A Speaker's stand was located at one point under the pleasant shade of the oaks. Tables had been spread in another place, by ladies, offering entertainment of a different sort; while the chief business of the occasion was suggested by the preparations made elsewhere for laying the corner stone. Some delay having occurred in consequence of being obliged to send to a distance for the machinery requisite in placing the stone, the principal part of the speaking preceded the most important ceremony instead of following it as had been intended. The stand was occupied by the Regents and Trustees of the University, with invited guests, and an audience most respectable, both in its number and character assembled to hear the addresses.

After an appropriate prayer by Rev. Mr. Roy, Judge Drummond, the presiding officer of the day, introduced the exercises in a brief speech, alluding in a happy manner to the associations suggested by the return of the national anniversary, and to the important purpose of the present assembling. A history of the University enterprise thus far, was next read by Rev. J. C. Burroughs, after which Judge Douglas was introduced to the audience. He was warmly greeted as he appeared, but excused himself from any lengthy address on account of his infirm health. He said a few words upon the

great importance of making ample provision for education in all its branches, affecting so nearly all our national interests, and as essential to the perpetuity of our institutions. He then retired and Hon. I. N. Arnold was introduced and delivered the principal address.

Mr. Arnold, is a speaker of great ease of manner, polished in his style, graceful, appropriate and impressive in attitude and gesture. He discussed, for his subject, the Principle that lies at the foundation of our Government. We were slightly disappointed, as he announced his theme, having anticipated, one more suited to the special character of the occasion. However, although, dwelling largely upon topics somewhat political in their nature, and slightly affected by a partisan tone, the speaker gave his remarks a bearing near the close that showed the chief purpose of the gathering had not been forgotten. The address was chaste, finished, and eloquent, and was heard with profound attention and the deepest interest. It was a noble appeal in behalf of the rights of man, as man, and a strong and convincing vindication of those principles which have their first expression in the Bible and are repeated in the Declaration of Independence.

After Mr. Arnold had concluded his remarks, Mason Brayman, Esq., read a schedule of the articles to be deposited in the corner stone. We copy as follows:

1. A copy of the University Charter.
2. A volume entitled Wau-Bun, or History of Chicago, by Mrs. John H. Kenzie, with autographs of Mr. and Mrs. Kenzie, and a reference to Deuteronomy VIII, 19:20.
3. Ford's History of Illinois, published by S. C. Griggs & Co.
4. Illinois as it is, published by Keen & Lee.
5. Mr. Scripp's Lecture on the undeveloped Northern portion of the American Continent.
6. Review of the Commerce, Manufactures &c. of Chicago, for 1855 and 1856.
7. Minutes of the Illinois Baptist Anniversaries for 1855 and 1856 and of the Wisconsin and Iowa Anniversaries for 1856.
8. Catalogues of Shurtleff College and Burlington University.
9. History of the Illinois River Baptist Association.
10. Annual Report of the Superintendent of Public Schools in Chicago.
11. First number of the Chicago Magazine.
12. City Dailies as follows: Tribune, Press, Journal, Times, Democrat, Ledger, National Democrat, Staats Zeitung, and Abend Zeitung.
13. City Weeklies as follows: Christian Times, Christian Advocate and Journal, Congregational Herald, Chicago Record, and New Covenant.
14. Seals of Railroad Companies as follows: Chicago, St. Paul and Fond du Lac, Chicago and Galena, Chicago and Milwaukee, Illinois Central, and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy.
15. Maps of Illinois and Chicago, by Rufus Blanchard.
16. Photographs, by Hesler, showing the University edifice as now planned, several views of Chicago from different points, Fort Dearborn, the Dean Richmond, the first vessel that has crossed the Atlantic from Chicago, and Cottage Grove as it appeared last year while the Dearborn Encampment was there.

With the Charter was deposited the history of the University thus far, as prepared and read by Mr. Burroughs, and a copy of the grant of land made by Judge Douglas.

The machinery not being yet in readiness for the placing of the corner stone, the audience was entertained with further addresses. Rev. Mr. Boyd, of the Edina Place Baptist church, spoke in his usual felicitous manner to the following sentiment:

"Our intellectual and moral enterprises—may they ever go hand in hand."

He spoke of the deep interest that attaches to the beginning of anything that is to have an important bearing upon human destinies. A man plants an acorn in the earth, it grows up a stately tree, sinks its roots deeper, and defies the rudest blasts of heaven. In after ages those who are sheltered under its cooling shade bless his memory. It goes to help to build a stately ship; but the most important step was the planting of the acorn. So in founding this new Institution, we are, as it were, planting the acorn. How vast the influences that may go forth from this place and branch off into the distant future! How many parental sympathies will yet cluster around this spot! How many who, after their heads have grown grey on their fields of toil, will look back to this spot with deep interest!

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Rev. A. J. Joslyn followed in a few happy and forcible remarks upon the sentiment subjoined:

Religion, Science and Liberty—a glorious trinity in unity. "What God hath joined together let not man put asunder."

Mr. President, we have met on the 4th day of July to lay the corner stone of a literary Institution, which is under the patronage of a religious denomination. Therefore religion, science and liberty, are here represented. And do they not form a glorious trinity? Religion, the foundation, the corner stone of all institutions we prize so highly this day, needs no commendation from me.

Science is universally prized and its advantages sought. The day when ignorance was considered the mother of devotion is past—past never to return. The great religious denominations of this country are unanimous on the question of ministerial and popular education.

The denomination under whose auspices these ceremonies are conducted, and by whose liberality the University of Chicago is expected to attain gigantic proportions, has within five years contributed more than three millions of dollars to establish literary and theological institutions in the United States.

And Liberty! What poetry in the word? What music in its utterance? How it thrills our hearts this day, and fires our enthusiasm on this occasion!

In this consecrated grove these three divinely united shall forever remain a trinity in unity. Elsewhere the mad experiment has been attempted of separating them. But here, in the halls that are to rise above that corner stone, science shall find a home, and her votaries ample opportunities for the most liberal culture.

Religion shall also be invited here to dwell and to station its angel watchman at every entrance, that the very spirit of evil may be exorcised.

While mid crowning tower and turrets, the proud eagle of liberty shall "find a house for herself where she may lay her young," and teach them the lessons of freedom in the sight of the sons of liberty who shall walk these shaded avenues, inspired by the illimitable stretch of yonder swelling prairie, or listening to the chorus of the proud old inland sea that thunders and surges at his feet.

Rev. Dr. Howard spoke briefly and eloquently on—

The University of Chicago and its munificent Benefactor.

The preparations for laying the corner stone were now complete, and the audience were invited to repair to the spot and witness the ceremony. A large delegation of the Masonic Lodge in this city was present by invitation and the stone was laid with the exercises usual in that order. The principal part in the ceremony was sustained by Dr. J. V. Z. Blaney, who performed the service in a happy manner, preceding it with a brief address to the Board of Trustees of the University. It is usual, we believe, to procure the services of the order on such occasions, and their appropriate ceremony relieves the proceeding of what might otherwise be awkward and insipid. This part of the exercises was concluded with a prayer by Rev. C. Button, of Aurora, and the company then repaired in all haste to the dinner

tables, whose bountiful provision had, by this time, become specially inviting. Several ladies of the city had bestowed much pains and labor upon this part of the preparations. They may comfort themselves with the assurance that once at least they have "fed the hungry," for the hour of two o'clock had now arrived, and the appetites of their numerous guests were well sharpened. Full justice was done to the excellent repast furnished and the "feast of reason" was then resumed.

A portion of one of the tables having been cleared for a speakers stand, Thomas Hoyne, Esq., ascended it in response to the call of the company, and spoke for a few moments in his characteristically energetic style. He was followed by Dr. McVickar, and Rev. H. K. Stimson, from Western New York. Then, after a cordial vote of thanks to Judge Drummond, the President of the Day, and Hon. J. Y. Scammon, the Vice-President, the exercises closed and the company dispersed.

There seemed, however, to be prevailing quite a *cacothes audiendi*, if not *dicendi*; for, arrived at the point where they were to take the return train; the company called out several other speakers and listened to their remarks with, apparently, undiminished relish, Dr. W. B. Egan, Hon. Charles Walker, and Rev. Mr. Boyd were called to the rostrum improvised by taking possession of the piazza of a dwelling house near by. Mr. Egan and Mr. Walker, were particularly happy in their allusions to times gone by, when Chicago was either the gathering place of Indian tribes, or the insignificant village on the lake shore of the mighty Michigan. Their audience sympathized in their enthusiasm as they spoke of the recent great changes seen on the spot, and looking to the future re told what great events must follow from that which is now is progress.

The decisive blow in that University enterprise may now be said to have been struck. With the corner stone of the edifice laid, a pledge is given to the public that what remains of the work shall be done and that in due time a University of the first class shall adorn and animate the beautiful retreat at Cottage Grove. We have reason to know that the Trustees and Regents, are fully in earnest to press the work onward, and it will not be their fault if any unreasonable delay occurs. It is hoped that classes may be organized in the coming autumn.

The effort for endowing the University has met with encouraging success. We trust that no long time will be suffered to elapse before this part of the undertaking shall be completed, and the University be fully equipped for the service it is expected to perform in the highest walks of instruction.

Apology.—We wish to express our regrets to our Baptist friends throughout the country that we could not have given them earlier notice of the laying of the Corner Stone of the University and could not, as we had intended, have made arrangements with the different rail road companies to have brought in all our friends at reduced fare. The truth is it was impossible for our builder to assure us even up to the first of last week that the work could be got ready and up to the very morning of the day we very much feared we had called our friends together to disappoint them. Our desire to connect the

occasion with the "glorious Fourth" induced us to run the risk. At another time, not distant, we hope to see a general rally of the Baptists of Illinois to celebrate the opening of one of the halls of our University. B.

The Christian Times,

Chicago, Friday, July 17, 1857.

DR. HOWARD AND THE DAILY PAPERS.

The pastor of the First Baptist Church in this city seems to have afforded to some of the daily papers a subject for criticism in his speech at the laying of the corner stone on the 4th inst. The *Journal* and the *Tribune* have animadverted upon his remarks with more of severity than either generosity or justice, charging him with a declaration of political opinions identical with those of Judge Douglas and his friends, and with expressing the wish that Mr. Douglas may be the next President. In order that Dr. Howard may have the benefit of a fair and just construction, we give that portion of his speech which has been criticized. He commenced by reciting an anecdote of Publius Scipio, and then proceeded as follows:

My object, Mr. President, in making this historic allusion, is simply to develop its moral. It is the deeds of virtue and beneficence, not of daring on the field, or eloquence in the senate, or diplomacy in the cabinet, which secure the highest and most imperishable renown. The laurels of the soldier, and the statesman, and the orator may wither; those of the benefactor of his race, never.

The gentleman, to whom reference is had in the sentiment I have just recited, and to whom we are indebted for this eligible and beautiful site, by the power of his great mind, by his indomitable will and unwearied perseverance, by his towering and resistless eloquence, has attained almost to the summit of human ambition; and there are, doubtless, many around me to-day, who are looking anxiously for the time when he shall grasp the sceptre, and away the destinies of this great Republic.

But should he reach the goal of his noble ambition—should the glowing wishes of his friends and admirers be finally and fully realized—this alone will not secure for him the loftiest and most enviable position that man can occupy. When all his civic glories are lost in the gathering gloom of the past—when his eloquence and his statesmanship have passed from the memory of man, and even from the musty records of history—this noble deed, and other kindred benefactions, will keep his name fresh and bright to the end of time. This charming grove will never cease to whisper it—the granite structure which will soon be reared will perpetuate it—and the youth who shall come here to drink at the fountains of knowledge, will repeat it with ever increasing delight and admiration.

We think it would be difficult for any one to ascertain Dr. Howard's political sentiment from this speech; it is certain that he expresses for himself no preference in regard to the next occupant of the presidential chair. Dr. Howard, we presume asks for nothing more than to be judged by his actual words.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

Inasmuch as industrious efforts are made in certain quarters, to create unfriendly feelings toward this institution, in consequence of the political relations of the individual whose grant of land has afforded it a financial basis, we have thought it proper to state a few plain facts which to all unprejudiced minds will be a sufficient guide in forming an opinion on the case. We may premise that the writer of this article has no personal interest in that enterprise more than any other member of the Baptist denomination, and is induced to take a part in this discussion by no other motive than his desire that the truth on this subject may be given to the public. If we may judge by a recent letter in the *Tribune* of this city, there are Baptists at the East who are very much concerned lest the denomination in the West will dishonor itself by yielding its support to the University of Chicago. We are struck by the circumstance that this letter writer, whoever he may be, selects a political paper, as his medium in appealing to his brethren this way; when a religious paper largely circulated among those whom he might naturally wish to influence is published in the same city. Nor can we help remarking how he makes use of a *nom de plume* which for a few years past has been employed by the venerable Ex-President of Brown University, perhaps with a view to give the impression that no less a man than Dr. Wayland himself utters the warning. In case, however, it should be some day ascertained that this letter, though dated at Boston was really written in Chicago, these circumstances will be sufficiently explained.

There are two grounds upon which the attacks in the *Tribune*, and one other paper, the *American Baptist*, are based. The one is the fact that a donation of land for a University proffered by Judge Douglas has been accepted by the Baptists of this State; the other is sought in the terms of a brief address by one of the speakers on the occasion of laying the corner stone of the University building, as before noticed in this paper. If we state a few facts regarding each of these, we trust our readers will have reason to acknowledge that there is no just occasion for the censures in which the papers named above have indulged.

In the first place, then, the grant of land by Judge Douglas was made, on his part, without any conditions whatever of a nature to involve the denomination in an endorsement of his political views, or a co-operation in his political plans. He made it as any other citizen of Chicago might have done, who appreciated, on the one hand, the service such an institution might render to important public interests, and on the other the advantage that might accrue to himself, in the improvement and the enhanced price of his remaining property. We suppose that men always do these things with mixed motives. Judge Douglas, at least, claimed no credit and no privileges for himself on this score. He said, to the gentlemen who procured the grant, that he wished it distinctly understood that he did not consider it in the

light of a great sacrifice on his part; he expected a return for it in other forms, and while anxious that certain points important to the highest success of the institution should be understood and secured, he asked nothing for himself. He did not require as a condition that the University should be called by his name; he did not even request any share in the management of the institution. A condition was specified as to the amount to be expended in buildings, and the time within which these should be erected; also, that the University should be of the first class. These conditions were inserted by request of the gentleman who visited him on this business. Beyond this, the grant was wholly unconditional; a grant, we will venture to say, as free and unlogged as has ever been made for a similar purpose.

They who accepted the donation looked at it in the light of these facts. The location was a desirable one; none more so in this vicinity: the grounds being pleasant, healthful, ample, and in every way inviting. It was what they needed, and was proffered on conditions equitable and practicable. They therefore accepted it. What had the donor's political principles to do with the transaction?

Our own views upon the subject of slavery and of all measures that contemplate its extension and permanency are well known to our readers. We trust, therefore, that our words may have some weight with them when we say that, having had opportunity to know the particulars of Judge Douglas' course in this business from first to last, we

have found it frank, open, manly, without the smallest indication of a desire to turn the proceeding to a political account. Nor would it have any tendency that way if those who are opposed to him in politics would hold their peace. We have no idea that his friends would have ever alluded to the matter in such a connection, nor would the affairs of the University have been complicated with current politics at all, if men personally and otherwise unfriendly to Judge Douglas had kept silence.

As for the proceedings at the laying of the corner stone, we think that those who dislike the politics of Judge Douglas have very little to complain of. He himself had nothing to say, beyond a few remarks excusing himself for not making a speech. No political friend of his was named on the programme, and none spoke, save one or two who made brief voluntary addresses at the table. Mr. Arnold the orator of the occasion, is a recognized Republican leader, and, as all who heard him and all who have read his address will agree, he "magnified his office." The other speakers were as decided and as plain in their avowals of similar sentiments as if the occasion had been an ordinary Fourth of July ovation, and intended specially for the proclamation of free opinions. Dr. Howard chose for his own part in the proceedings to make the appropriate allusions to the donation which had given its origin to the enterprise then inaugurated. His aim was to return some suitable acknowledgment for a gift that is unquestionably a valuable one, and which had afforded a starting point for one of the grandest educational enterprises ever undertaken by the Baptists of this country. Dr. Howard never, in his addresses, does things by halves. Some might think him in the remarks referred to,

eulogistic over much. In no other sense is his address open to any fair criticism. There is no avowal of political sentiments in a word he utters.

These are the facts. If any body were to complain of what was said on that occasion, we should have expected the friends of Judge Douglas to do so, rather than they of the other side. In reality, to take up words uttered at such a time and construe them with the rigor of a prejudiced censorship, is neither fair nor manly. Some latitude must be allowed to speakers on occasions where congratulations and appeals and oratorical raptures are the order of the day.

We trust that they who have any right to meddle in this business—and they are the members of the Baptist denomination in the North-west, and the friends generally of the new University—will look at the facts which have thus been dispassionately laid before them. The founding of institutions of learning is a work with which political partizanship has nothing, whatever, to do. It is entitled to accept efficient help from any quarter. It is under no obligation to scrutinize either the political or the religious preferences of those who become its patrons. To saddle it with the errors and misdeeds of the men who aid in its endowment, and make it responsible for all, would be most unfair. With all such matters it has no call to concern itself. Let the University of Chicago have the benefit of this common sense principle. The managers of this enterprise disavow all designs that in the least partake of political distinctions. Their one purpose is to establish an institution of learning that shall be worthy of the city that gives it a home, and the denomination under whose control it is to remain. Why should a work so noble be embarrassed by the intrusion of outside questions with which its friends and directors wish to have, in their relation, no concern? Our hope is that the members of the Baptist denomination, East and West, will dismiss all anxiety in regard to any complication of this good work with political questions or interests, and that all others will be just and fair enough to accept the disclaimer of its managers, and construe their acts in a spirit of, at least, common charity.

THE BAPTISTS AND THE DAILY PRESS OF CHICAGO.

If it had been the fate of the Baptist denomination to suffer hitherto the very last extreme of obscurity, it must have become famous within the last few weeks. The Daily Papers of this city—some of them at least—have found in its affairs their most fruitful theme of discussion. As a consequence, the Baptists may now feel that their place in history is henceforth secure. Among other edifying topics the question has been agitated whether the *Christian Times* or the *Illinois Baptist* is the organ of the denomination for this State. We hope the gentlemen of the Daily Press will not give themselves very great uneasiness on that score. They are quite alone in their anxieties, and as the subject is of very trifling importance, and one that cannot concern them very materially we advise them to let it alone.

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Our brethren of Bloomington, however, are reaping a harvest of honors by the means. Br. Eddy is made a doctor by the *Times* with the acquiescence of the *Tribune*. Dr. Roe is changed from an *M. D.* to a *D.* Br. Bundy alone suffers; for we find him reduced, we are sorry to say, to a plain *Rev.* Apart from this last circumstance, the result is most auspicious to the editors of the *Baptist*, and we tender them our congratulations.

Our own services in this business will be appreciated, we trust—especially by the editors of the *Tribune*—in having afforded them fresh topics of discussion after the thing had begun to grow stale. It would be a pity if a subject so fruitful and so edifying

to the readers of that paper, were to be dropped in any time less than six months, and we claim some credit to ourselves that we have been able to vary the tenor of such monotonous twaddle as it had become even a little.

In its notice of our late article on the subject of the University, the *Tribune* exhibits characteristic candor and fairness. The exceptions we took, in our first notice of Mr. Arnold's address, to the appropriateness of his subject, are carefully concealed, and the praise we gave him for the excellence of his performance in other respects is quoted as inconsistent with what we said lately, in affirming that on the occasion referred to he "magnified his office" as a Republican leader. This remark implies precisely what we expressed in our original mention of this matter: that we do not commend the taste which selects for such an occasion a political instead of a literary or educational topic. The speech itself we liked exceedingly and so said in our notice of it; our only objection being, either then or now, that it did not seem to us well-timed. So much as this, and no more, we have indicated in each of our articles referring to the subject, and no man whose uncandid tendencies were not chronic, and already become a second nature, would ever construe us as the *Tribune* has.

Our amiable neighbor asserts further that it has never attacked the University nor the Baptist denomination, but those only who have eulogized Judge Douglas. It is to us, as it has all along been, a matter of perfect indifference what may be the motive of the *Tribune* editors. Should they be unfriendly to the University and to the Baptists we should not feel very badly. What the tendency of their numerous articles on this subject has been we know, while the spirit that pervaded them no discerning reader could fail to perceive. While unsparing in their attacks upon an eminent minister of our denomination, now occupying one of the first positions among the Baptist pastors of the West, and all this simply for the reason that he does not happen to view the recent donation of Judge Douglas just as they do, they have given their whole influence, be it more or less, to those men, East and West, who, on account of a particular individual, are unfriendly to the University. We do not deny that the editors of the *Tribune* are men of some tact. They knew better than to attack openly either the University, or the denomination by whom principally it is founded. It is sufficiently evident that "willing to wound," they are yet "afraid to strike." Men of sense in reading their articles may give them credit for some measure of that

discretion which is the better part of valor, yet will see with equal plainness, that all they dare say is said to embarrass the whole enterprise and to cast odium upon the Baptists. So much credit as this can bring them they may enjoy without molestation from us.

As to the motives that usually prompt men in granting lands, or making other donations for such objects as this new University, we will add a word. The *Tribune* agrees that "some men always do these things with mixed motives." Judging by the characteristics of that paper we ought, perhaps, to suppose that the associations of its editors have been more elevated than any we have have ever enjoyed. Our own acquaintance thus far has been with men more or less imperfect, and we have never known an instance of what in the judgment of the largest charity could be called disinterested benevolence, save that with which it would be an impiety to class any of the deeds, however noble, of mere humanity. That the editors of the *Tribune* may have known some such we do not deny. Their usual magnanimity and high-minded devotion to the truth for its own sake, may suggest to some that their intercourse hitherto must have been with a class more nearly immaculate than men ordinarily are found to be.

We ought, perhaps, to apologize to our readers for having troubled them at all with these matters. We were anxious that facts should be stated with regard to the University and its relations. After watching for some time the papers which had volunteered to discuss the subject, we concluded that there was little chance that our desire would be realized by their means. Hence what we have said. We have now done with the subject, as we trust. For those important interests we have tried to advocate we only ask that they be estimated as they are, and that they be kept separate, in the minds of all, from those matters about which so much division of sentiment prevails. If we are satisfied that a University of the first class is needed by the Baptists of the North-west, that Chicago is the proper place at which to locate it, and that the lands now given for the purpose are suitable and sufficient, what more need be said? These are the only elements of the question as it must lie in the minds of all who are disposed to treat it fairly.

The Christian Times,

Chicago, Wednesday, Jan. 20, 1858.

THE CHICAGO UNIVERSITY.

We have probably been delinquent in keeping the readers of the *Times* apprized of the condition of this enterprise. We were reminded of this recently, while traveling in the southern section of the State, by a brother telling us that on reading an article on the subject of the University in the *Times*, he was impressed with his duty to aid in the work, and at once determined to give five hundred dollars to it.

Letters have also been reaching us lately, from many pastors and brethren, making inquiries on the subject. We are thankful for such letters, as well as for many verbal expressions which are constantly coming to us through various channels. They evince an interest in the work which, in these dark times, is peculiarly grateful, and show that it has such a hold on the hearts of good and true men throughout the State, that they will not soon let it die.

In answer to these inquiries a word now. More hereafter.

At its July meeting the Board of the University (not yet fully constituted) decided that the condition of the subscription warranted immediate arrangements for the erection of the buildings of the University, and accordingly instructed the Executive Committee at once to proceed to let the contracts for the same. Before the necessary arrangements were completed, however, the financial embarrassments of the country had ensued, and in view of them it was unanimously judged to be inexpedient for the Board to take upon itself at this juncture the liabilities of a heavy contract. At the same time it was resolved to remit no exertion to keep the work in progress, and accordingly the financial agent, Rev. J. B. Olcott, is prosecuting the canvass of the State with all possible energy, and with fully as much success as under the circumstances of the country could be expected. In this work the writer is also rendering such aid as he can. It is now confidently expected that at least one wing of the building will be put under contract at the opening of spring and completed in season for occupancy by September next, when it is hoped that classes will be formed and the work of instruction commenced. All that is necessary to secure this result is the prompt payment of the first two installments of the subscription, only a small part of which has yet been collected. B.

The Christian Times.

Chicago, Wednesday, July 21, 1858.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

The Board of Trustees of the University of Chicago held a very important, and in its results a very encouraging meeting in this city, on the 14th inst. This meeting of the Board has been anticipated with unusual interest, as questions were to be decided which, it was felt, must materially affect the prospects of the enterprise. At the time when the existing financial depression began, this movement was at a stage where such revulsions are apt to be most seriously felt, and that it has not wholly failed

is due, under God, to the determined and energetic persistence of the two brethren who have held the laboring oar, and the substantial and enlightened interest in the object felt by the denomination throughout the State. It is really wonderful, that in the face of such formidable difficulties, the endowment subscription has risen so steadily and rapidly to the encouraging figure at which it now stands.

The subject principally requiring attention at the late Board meeting was the question whether to proceed with the building, so as to open in the fall. It was urged by the Executive Committee in its report that these needful steps could not longer be deferred without periling the whole enterprise. Such, too, seemed the unanimous opinion of all present. While this subject was under discussion, full statements were made by Brn. Burroughs and Olcott of the present state of the endowment subscription. It appears that in this city something over \$115,000 has been subscribed; in the country about \$90,000. For present use in the erection of buildings it had been ascertained that some \$20,000 of the city subscription is available. With this financial basis, it seemed no longer a question what was the true policy of the Board, and it was unanimously resolved that the South Wing and Corridor of the building should be put immediately under contract. This has since been done, and the stone for the work is already, we suppose, being brought on the ground.

In connection with this subject, that of the proposed opening of the University with the necessary faculty organization was considered. Announcement will be made hereafter, we presume, as to the question whether College classes will be formed, or the opening limited to a Preparatory Department; also regarding the appointment of Professors. A Committee was raised, consisting of Rev. Drs. Burroughs, Howard and Wayland, and Revs. C. H. Roe, and A. J. Joslyn, to have this subject under advisement. Rev. Drs. Lynd and Wayland, and Rev. J. A. Smith were also made a Committee to prepare a report on the Course of Instruction. These measures clearly indicate that the Board are determined upon pressing on the work without delay, and that when the time arrives for the usual College year to open, the University of Chicago will have become a fixed fact.

Some incipient steps have been taken toward the collection of a Library and a Cabinet.—Books to the value of at least a thousand dollars have been presented by Hon. J. H. Woodworth, late Member of Congress from this District, also by Hon. J. F. Farnsworth, the present Member, and by Judge Douglas. About one hundred volumes, mostly theological books, and some of them old and rare, have been presented by Rev. H. G. Weston. Rev. C. H. Roe has also donated a very valuable copy of Bagster's Bible, containing the Inspired Books in ten different languages. A Resolution of thanks to these gentlemen, for their donations, was passed by the Board. Collections for a Cabinet are in progress, and promise a rich return.

We are quite sure that the measures adopted by the Board at this meeting will be regarded with peculiar satisfaction by the members of our denomination, both East and West. While a vast amount of severe labor, and the devoted zeal of the friends of this enterprise, are still demanded,—so much so, that a slackening of effort, or a falling off in any direction, might still put the whole work in peril—yet the present evident indications are no less hopeful and gratifying. It is time for all who mean to put

a shoulder to this wheel to rally and come on without delay. A rare thing it is for a Baptist College or University to open with a subscription of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars, mostly in notes drawing interest. Nor is it often that an institution of this kind secures, by a free donation, such a site for its buildings, either in amplitude or pleasantness of location, as that which the University of Chicago has. With so much already achieved, how could the present generation of Illinois Baptists ever answer it to those who must come after them on this field, if this enterprise is allowed to have any other issue than that of a glorious and triumphant accomplishment? God's blessing, already, evidently rests upon the undertaking, and the simple remaining condition of success seems to be the zeal and steadfastness of its friends. For our own part, we believe that in this respect there will be no lack, but that the

determination is general and fixed to work right on till the last stone is laid, and the last blow struck.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

Building Commenced—Arrangements for Cheap Board.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Being in Chicago a short time since, I accepted an invitation from Dr. Burroughs, to visit the site of the above named Institution. Of its general beauty much has already been said to the public, but no more than the visitor will feel is fully justified on visiting the grounds.

Just now it is the center of much noise and bustle. Some thirty or more masons and carpenters are making the grove echo with their tools, in the erection of the south wing of the University building. The part now commenced will cost about \$25,000, and is to be completed and ready for occupancy the first of next January. The Trustees have, however, determined to open school the latter part of September, in other rooms, and move into the building when it is finished. They will not only provide for a preparatory department, but also for students in the first years of a College course, and probably for those even more advanced, should students appear requiring it.

It was with much pleasure that I learned, that the object of the Trustees was not to make a school simply for the rich and aristocratic, but one where young men of the most limited means can attain an education; and have already, by special arrangement, made provision for the gratuitous education of indigent young men having the ministry in view, about forty at a time, forever.

Board, it is well known, is among the heaviest items of expense in a course of study. Care has been taken to make this as cheap as possible, and as cheap as at any other place in the West. In the part of the building now in the process of erection, there are spacious and convenient rooms for boarding, which by the liberal policy of the Trustees will be made to the student rent free, so that he can furnish board to the students at just what it will cost to purchase the food in the gross, and prepare it for the table. In this way it is believed board can be provided at the highest for \$2.00 per week, and some think for even a less sum. It is true that these facilities cannot be enjoyed until the building is prepared, but until that time many of the citizens have resolved to receive students into their families at reduced prices.

Yours truly,

PARIS.

Christ Times Aug 11. 1858

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

The Board of Trustees of this Institution met in this city on Tuesday last, the 7th inst. Owing to the absence of Dr. Burroughs, who had been unavoidably detained at the east, much of the important business for which the Board had been called together was of necessity put over. An adjourned meeting will be held on the 21st inst., at 7 o'clock P. M. The members of the Board are requested to receive this as a notification. A full attendance is much desired, as business of very great moment will come before the meeting.

Notices of the opening of the University and the Grammar School will be found in another place in this paper. We are requested to say that a more complete announcement, as regards various details, will be made very soon.

C. Times Sep 13. 1858

The Christian Times.

Chicago, Wednesday, September 29, 1858.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

The Board of Trustees of this Institution met in this city on the 21st and 22d inst. Important business occupied the time of these lengthy sittings, with results, which will prove, we trust, in the end, satisfactory. As already announced, the University is to open, at least in its preparatory department, on the 24th inst. Mr. Le Roy Satterlee, of Rochester, N. Y., has been called to the charge of this department, in connection with the Professorship of English language and literature. Mr. Mixer, also of Rochester, and for some years professor in the University there, was elected to the chair of Modern Languages. These two gentlemen, who bring with them the reputation of accomplished scholars and capable teachers, will be able, it is presumed, with such assistance as may be afforded, to meet the present demands of the institution. It is intended, however, to provide full facilities of instruction as fast as they are needed.

Professor Mixer graduated from Madison University, and after pursuing a course of theological study, spent two years in Germany, in company with Mr. Oscar Howes, now the accomplished Professor of Greek in Shurtleff College. He is a thorough scholar, a gentleman of fine talents, with the skill of a true teacher.—Mr. Satterlee has been engaged, for some ten years past, as an instructor in the city of Rochester; and we say no more than the truth, when we give him the credit of a rank with the most popular and successful of the teachers in that city, now the literary centre of Western New York. Knowing these gentlemen intimately, we feel warranted in commending them to public confidence, and in predicting that they will amply justify the wisdom of the Board in selecting them for the important posts they are to fill.

The committee on the Course of Instruction presented two reports, recommending to the Board two distinct plans; the one laying out a course similar to that adopted some years since in Brown University, and the other recommending the established system of College study, with a few modifications. These two reports were referred to a joint Committee of the Board

of Trustees and the Board of Regents, for a final arrangement.

The prospects of the new University are regarded as encouraging. The building is proceeding with great rapidity, and will doubtless be ready for occupancy by the time fixed—the first of January next.

In this connexion it gives us great pleasure to mention what all will be glad to hear, that Judge Douglas has recently made to the Trustees an unconditional transfer of the noble property on which the University is located, waiving all the contingencies of the original contract, and giving a clear and unencumbered title.—The proffer was particularly encouraging to those who are struggling forward with this work, under the embarrassments of these times, and whatever views may be entertained of the donor politically, none will refuse him the honor due to an act of such magnanimity. It must ever be a subject of pleasing contemplation to himself, and will live after him.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

We take the following from the *Chicago Daily Journal*. Our readers will perceive from it that this important educational measure of our denomination is appreciated at home. The *Journal* says:

"In a recent article on the literary institutions of Chicago, from a Boston paper, we find that the facts concerning one of them were not correctly stated. The University which was alluded to as having recently come into full possession of a site, by the gift of Judge Douglas, does not, as might be inferred, bear the name of that gentleman, but was chartered by the last Legislature under the name of the 'University of Chicago.'

"The University has already opened its departments of instruction. We are informed that a Faculty has been organized and that a freshman class of some ten members has already entered and is rapidly increasing. A preparatory school, specially designed to fit boys for College, but open also for general English and classical education, is likewise in successful operation. Pending the completion of the noble building, which is nearly enclosed, the University occupies temporary rooms on the first floor of St. Paul's Church, corner of Van Buren street and Wabash avenue.

"We are glad to note these evidences of the progress of this great enterprise. That the trustees are able to carry forward both the building and the work of instruction in such times as these, is the best possible guaranty of their ability as well as purpose to carry out what they have undertaken, that is, to found for our city a first class University, one which shall be to Chicago and the West, what Harvard, Yale, and Union are to the East. The actual opening of such an institution marks an era in the history of our city, which we are glad to chronicle."

Nov 29. 1858

The Christian Times.

Chicago, Wednesday, March 30, 1859.

LIBRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY.

We are glad, while we are from time to time keeping the friends of the University informed of the progress of the "brick and mortar" part of it, to be able also to make note of progress in other and, in some respects, more important directions.

The foundation of the library of the University was laid last year by a donation of books, by the Hon. J. H. Woodworth of this city.—The collection was an exceedingly valuable one, worth not less than \$1,000, and comprising some of the most important historical and statistical works in our literature, such as Gale and Seaton's Reports, a full set, the Madison Papers, &c. Valuable contributions have since been made by Hon. J. F. Farnsworth, Member of Congress from this district.

Our lamented young brother, Wm. Roe, of Belvidere, left to the University some extensive and useful works.

Last week a very liberal donation was received from Rev. H. G. Weston, consisting of about 450 volumes, all of them of worth, and some of them rare and difficult to place. There is among them much of the raw material of libraries, bound volumes of important pamphlets and newspapers, and many of the out-of-the-way sort of books, of which Bro. Weston is well known to have been an industrious collector.—Coming at this time when the University is about to move into its new building, and students are gathering, the gift is specially welcome.

May we not hope that others will follow this example? Many who in these times find it difficult to give money, as they would be glad to, have books in their libraries which they could spare, and which would be far more useful in the hands of our young men than they are on the shelves of the owners. May we not hope within the next month to receive a number of such boxes as Bro. Weston's? Copies of the popular histories, Hume, Macaulay, Rollin, Grote, Bancroft, Prescott, Irving, &c.; books of travels and voyages, such as Stephens, Fremont, Kane, Ledyard, &c.; Reviews, Miscellanies, in short any of the standard works which are most read, would meet a want. A friend who would just now bestow a copy of either of the Encyclopedias, would be a friend indeed. B.

The Christian Times.

Chicago, Wednesday, April 7, 1859.

VISIT TO CHICAGO UNIVERSITY.

Messrs. Editors:—Permit me this spontaneous expression of the impression that today's visit to your Chicago University has made upon my mind. When hearing at a distance of the movement for a University here I could but regard it with decided favor. But now having seen the ground and the building, and learned the *animus* actuating the brethren engaged in the enterprise, I do most heartily say, "God speed." The work doing and to be done is an arduous one, requiring great

faith, great patience, and great love for the Baptist cause. Brethren Burroughs, Olcott, and others certainly merit the praise of the denomination whether they ever receive it or not.

I had large expectations with regard to the desirableness of the location for a University, nor was I disappointed. It is, as has often been said, a fine spot; and the building, so far as completed, I do not hesitate to say is surpassed by none in this country, for beauty or convenience. I have been through Harvard, and Brown, and Union, and Transylvania, and almost a score of others, and can think of none in which the arrangements for student's rooms, halls, &c., are as complete as in this.

The writer's visit was made in company with sixty or more ladies from Rockford, Peoria, and other prominent points in the state, together with some from this city, who had assembled to devise means for furnishing the student's rooms, &c. They are engaged in a good work, and, of course, must succeed—for when did the ladies ever fail? W. W. S.

Chicago, March 31, 1859.

The Christian Times.

Chicago, Wednesday, April 14, 1859.

LAW SCHOOL IN THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

The Executive Committee of the University of Chicago have taken steps towards the organization of a Law School in connection with that institution. This is a very important measure, and will, we have no doubt, be a fact of interest to all the numerous friends of the University. For the information of our readers as to the details, we copy the following, which we find in the *Daily Times*, of this city:

The object of the law school it is declared shall be "to furnish the students of the University and others a thorough and complete education, preparing gentlemen intended for the practice of the law for the intelligent discharge of those responsible duties devolved upon the legal counsellor and advocate under our free systems of constitutional government." The course of instruction is to embrace the various branches of the common law, equity, admiralty, commercial, international and constitutional law, and the jurisprudence of the United States, as well as a less extensive course of commercial jurisprudence for those intending to devote themselves to mercantile pursuits. Two professors are to be selected as instructors, who are for the present to constitute the faculty, with others to be hereafter appointed. Three terms, of twelve weeks each, are to constitute a course of instruction, and entitle the student, upon the certificate of the law faculty, that he is properly qualified to practice, to receive the degree of "Bachelor of Laws." The following gentleman constitute the Board, viz: Hon. Thomas Drummond, Hon. Mark Skinner, Hon. John M. Wilson, Hon. H. T. Dickey, Hon. George Manniere, Hon. Isaac N. Arnold, Hon. Van H. Higgins, Hon. S. B. Morris, Hon. Grant Goodrich, Hon. N. B. Judd, E. B. McCagg, esq., and Henry G. Miller.

We understand the design is to establish a first class school, and for this purpose correspondence has been opened with Hon. David D. Field, Judge Redfield of Vermont, Judges Ischam, Parker, Parsons and others, with a

view to obtain the highest talent of the country as professors. The college buildings being now complete, and so convenient to all the courts and offices, the law student will have the benefit of all lectures, while at the same time he can attend the courts and pursue his studies in some law office. The establishment of this department is a part of the original design of the University, and a provision of its charter. The steady energy with which the other departments of this great enterprise have been carried on, insures the success of this.

Any person who has been admitted to the bar after one year's study, any one who shall have pursued his law studies for one year in some reputable law office, or any one who shall have pursued his studies for one year in any similar school, may, on subsequently pursuing his studies for one year in this institution, be also entitled to become a candidate for admission to a degree, upon being found properly qualified as aforesaid. Law students are to be on the same footing generally, and have access to all lectures and libraries of the college the same as the other students. The course of instruction is to consist of lectures, oral expositions, recitations, examinations, and mock courts, and such other exercises as may be prescribed by the law faculty.

For the purpose of organizing said law school, power is delegated to Thomas Hoynes, counsellor and trustee, to make all preliminary arrangements for opening the school in October, and a "consulting board" of the legal profession in Chicago has been appointed to nominate suitable professors, and adopt such rules, means and by-laws as may best promote the success and usefulness of the law school as a permanent institution.

The Christian Times.

Chicago, Wednesday, May 11, 1859.

LIBRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY.—We are again happy to report progress in the work of gathering a library by contributions of books. And again we are indebted to the same source as before. Br. Weston sends us, as he leaves the State, a second box of books, about 200 volumes, equal in value to the one before acknowledged. In the collection are complete sets of the Baptist Magazine and the Quarterly Christian Spectator, both now difficult to make up and invaluable; a fine copy of Bolingbroke's works, works of D'Israeli, &c. Br. Weston has done a noble thing for the Library, something to offset the loss of the University in losing himself. Nevertheless, let our Oliver street friends N. B. they need not think to be let off so!

Br. J. N. Tolman has also left behind him a substantial token of his good will to the University; books, globes, &c., including some 40 volumes of bound periodicals; just what a library needs. Also books of travels, Stephens, Yucatan, &c.; a welcome donation altogether.

B.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.—The friends of this institution, who indeed may be said to comprise the friends of education in our city, are just now with reason rejoicing over the present favorable prospects and past wonderful results in and of this enterprise.

Within a few days past, in the course of a ride in our southern suburbs, we admired from the carriage, without the leisure for a more thorough examination, the beautiful stone structure which, despite the depression that has weighed heavily on all branches of industry and enterprise for the past year, has grown steadily to its present state of forwardness. The building, to which we shall devote a more detailed description hereafter, is now enclosed, and will be pushed to completion throughout this winter season. It is to be an elegant structure, and cost, as it will stand when finished, about \$30,000.

The circular of the Board of Trustees has been laid upon our table. It presents, in brief, the promise and prospects of the Institution.

In the interim of the completion of the main building, the several departments of instruction have been organized under competent professors, meeting for the present in the large and commodious basement apartments in the St. Paul Church, corner of Wabash avenue and Van Buren street.

The Second Term commences on Wednesday, January 5th.—*Press & Tribune.*

University of Chicago.

The Academical Department of the University will be opened in the spacious rooms recently occupied by the Chicago Young Ladies' Institute, on the first floor of St. Paul's Church, corner of Wabash Avenue and Van Buren street, on Wednesday next, the 29th inst.

Professor Le Roy Satterlee, late of the Collegiate Institute, Rochester, will have the immediate superintendence of the Department. Prof. A. A. H. Mixer, and other Professors in the University, will give instruction in the several studies.

The object of this School is to furnish the means of a thorough English and Classical Education, both to those who propose to enter the University and others.

Special provision has been made for instruction in the German and French languages, under the charge of Professor Mixer, late Professor of Modern Languages in the University of Rochester, and a graduate of the University of Berlin, in Germany.

For admission to this department, considerable proficiency in the studies usually pursued in the public schools, will be required.

Applications for admission may be made to the subscriber at the Christian Times office No. 63 La Salle street, the Rev. J. C. Burroughs, No. 68 Edina Place, or to the Principal at the Rooms.

UNIVERSITY CLASSES.

A Freshman and Sophomore Class will be organized in the University, and the first term of the Collegiate Year will commence also on the 29th inst.

Applications for admission the same as above.

J. A. SMITH, Secretary.

University of Chicago.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO will be opened on Wednesday, the 29th inst. Arrangements will be made for a complete College organization, should the applications for admission be such as to require it. A competent Faculty will be in attendance—eminent instructors having been secured, whose names, and other details, relating to prices of tuition &c., will appear in due time. The South Wing and Corridor of the University Building is in rapid process of erection, and will be ready for occupancy by the 1st of January next. In the meantime, provision will be made for the accommodation of the classes. Good board, on reasonable terms, can be obtained in respectable families. Applicants for admission may address Rev. Dr. Burroughs, Rev. J. B. Olcott, at Springfield, or the undersigned.

J. A. SMITH, Secretary of the Board.

University Grammar School.

The Grammar School of the University of Chicago will commence its first term on Wednesday, the 29th inst., under a competent Principal. This School, while intended primarily to prepare students for the University, will also be open to lads and young men not intending to take a full College course. It is designed to afford the advantages of a first class Academic School. Further information may be obtained by addressing as above.

J. A. SMITH, Secretary of the Board.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

We had the pleasure recently, for the first time in some months, of a visit to the new edifice now in process of erection by the Board of this University, at Cottage Grove. We found the South Wing and Corridor finished externally, and the work on the interior pushing forward as rapidly as the season will permit. It is one of the admirable features of the architectural design of these University Buildings, as furnished by W. W. Boyington, Esq., of this city, that while, in their finished state, they will compose a perfectly harmonious whole, the principal sections are so far complete in themselves as to not only answer all the purposes of the institution, but present an attractive appearance to the observer. Even as it now stands, the University edifice would be regarded as an uncommonly excellent one.

The internal arrangements are as nearly

perfect as it seems possible to imagine. On the first floor are ample accommodations for the Steward and his family, with a spacious dining hall:—not a basement, damp and unhealthy, but composing the first story of the building and every way inviting. The remaining four stories are occupied with recitation rooms, students' rooms, chapel, library, &c., furnishing all needful facilities for a University of one hundred students. The students' rooms surpass, we will venture to say, anything of the kind that can be found, elsewhere. They are arranged in suites:—each suite being a study room with two sleeping rooms opening out of it. The study room is large and airy, with arrangements for ventilation that will, if properly used, keep the atmosphere perfectly pure. Gas pipes are carried through the whole building; and a reservoir at the top holding a hundred barrels will well distribute water to every part. For convenience, comfort, and adaptedness in all respects to the purposes of a College building, we think this must bear the palm. Rev. Dr. Lynd, who was of the party, and a most competent judge as all will agree, gave it as his opinion that in its style and arrangement it is unequalled among buildings raised for literary purposes; an opinion to which Dr. Everts, also present, set his own hand and seal.

A circular has been recently issued by the University explaining, in a measure, its plans for the future. "The institution is designed," says this document, "to be what its name imports, a University, and the Managers are resolved to give it a character suitable to its position as a University for the city of Chicago and the North-West. The Library, now numbering about one thousand volumes, will soon be increased by purchases made by the Librarian, Hon. J. Y. Scammon, now in Europe. Collections of Geological and Mineralogical specimens have been begun." Three Departments of Instruction have been organized: an Academy, or Higher English and Classical School, "designed primarily for the preparation of students for College, but adapted also to those who seek only a thorough English, or business education;" a University or Collegiate course, in which a Freshman class has been already organized; and a Scientific course, "differing from the Collegiate, in the omission in whole or in part, of the Ancient Languages, and the substitution of Modern Languages, the Higher Mathematics, and the Sciences and their Applications."

The work of instruction is now in the hands of Professors Mixer and Satterlee. We were

present at some of their recitations a few days since, and were pleased to see in confirmation of what we have invariably heard expressed by the pupils under their care, that the business of their teaching is to make thorough scholars. Patient and steady drilling in *first principles* is a chief aim; a necessary result from which is more rapid advancement and more valuable acquisition in all the advanced stages of the course.

It gives us pleasure to see these signs of substantial prosperity in this new institution, affording evidence of the energy with which, in spite of the unfavorable times, the enterprise is moving forward.

The Christian Times.

Chicago, Wednesday, June 29, 1859.

OPENING OF THE UNIVERSITY CHAPEL.

The handsome new Chapel of the University of Chicago was opened for public worship on Sabbath afternoon, last. A good congregation was present, and the services very interesting. The sermon was by Rev. H. K. Green, pastor of the Tabernacle Baptist Church in this city, from the words, "There is forgiveness with thee, that thou may'st be feared," (Ps. 130. 4.) It was an unusually clear, able and thorough exhibition of the grand saving truths of the Gospel; showing how great a fact it is that God forgives sins, on what principles of the divine administration this act of favor proceeds, and how it affects the positions and relations of both men and angels. The sermon was delivered without notes, with much impressiveness of manner, and holding the unwearied attention of the hearers to the close. It was an admirable sermon, and gave great satisfaction. Mr. Green was assisted in the service by Rev. Mr. Nichols, a Congregationalist minister at Cleaverville, and Rev. A. J. Joslyn.

The chapel is a pleasant room, commodiously arranged, and every way suited to its purpose. It is not intended for the principal, one which will be in the main edifice, but is sufficiently large to answer all present demands. It will seat, we suppose, about two hundred persons. A regular service will be held there, hereafter, on Sabbath afternoons commencing, until further notice, at four o'clock. The Faculty of the University and their families, with one exception, together with Rev. J. B. Olcott and his family, now make their home at the University building. Several of the young men also have rooms there. They find their accommodations most pleasant, and in visiting the rooms one is tempted to wish that college days for himself might come back again. The contrast between the arrangements here, and those we found some years ago at an eastern college is most striking. Instead of a single room, in which bed, book-case, woodpile, and all the other paraphernalia of a student's house-keeping are huddled together, we find here study rooms neat and pleasant as parlors, nicely carpeted and otherwise furnished without expense to the students, and sleeping-rooms adjoining. The only occasion for criticism which we observe is the fact that the beautiful prospect from the windows—on one side the lake, on the other the glorious prairie,—may tempt the scholar's eyes away from his books. And still, this is not a feature about which we should be inclined to be very censorious.

For their present agreeable quarters the students are greatly indebted to ladies of the city, especially of the Baptist churches here. In raising the means to provide necessary furniture, in procuring and arranging the several articles, in fitting and sewing carpets, they have been lavish of time, strength, and zeal. We are happy to say, also, that the most gratifying interest to the same end has been manifested by ladies in the country, and continues to be. The present prospect is that the University building will be furnished throughout without expense to the Board, or to the students, and that arrangements will be made to keep it always in order, without any further tax upon the young men than the usual term bill for room-rent. This furnishing will be uniform, and in that respect a great advance upon the pie-bald garniture of most college edifices.

It is cause for great thankfulness, that amid all the embarrassments of the times, this great undertaking has progressed so far. Accommodations are now provided for about one hundred students. The building, as far as commenced, is finished. An able Faculty is in service to which additions will be made as needed. We trust that the two noble brethren who have borne the chief burden, at times with a pressure almost overwhelming, will feel that they have now a point of great advantage from which to work, and that they will continue to realize that co-operation which has been to them, thus far, such a source of encouragement and strength. Above all, let there be many prayers offered for this new University, that it may be a school for the heart as well as the mind; a school of the prophets, as well as for other classes, and be made blessing and a praise to many generations.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

Public exercises, we learn, are to be held in connection with the close of the present term in this institution, on the 23d of July next. Of the character of these exercises we are not able as yet to speak definitely. Dr. Wayland has been invited to be present and deliver an address, and it is hoped that he will consent to do so. He has always felt a special interest in this new University, and has given encouragement that he will be present on the occasion referred to. Friends of the University in the country are invited to attend.

The Christian Times.

Chicago, Wednesday, July 13, 1859.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO—ANNIVERSARY EXERCISES.

Exercises connected with the closing of the first year in this Institution, and opening of the new building, will be held next week, commencing on Wednesday the 20th, inst. An address may then be expected from Rev. W. W. Everts, D.D., pastor elect of the First Baptist church in this city. On Thursday, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, there will be a gathering at the University building at which time an address is expected from Rev. H. G. Weston, of New York, to be followed by a collation, when opportunity will be afforded for an interchange of sentiments and speeches on the part of friends of the University. On Thursday even-

ing will occur the exercises of dedication of the new building, at which Rev. A. C. Kendrick, D.D., of the University of Rochester, will deliver the address.

A general attendance of brethren and friends from city and country, at all these exercises, is cordially invited by the Board. Friends from the country will find provision made for their entertainment, and are requested to report themselves at the First Baptist church, where a committee will be in attendance from nine to eleven in the forenoon, and from six to eight in the evening of Wednesday, and thereafter as announcement shall be made.

In addition to the above, we may say that Rev. Dr. Wayland, of Providence, and Hon. J. R. Doolittle, of Racine, have been invited to be present on this occasion, but it is not possible, now, to say definitely whether they will be so. A season of interest is anticipated, and we trust that friends abroad will liberally represent themselves.

The Christian Times.

Chicago, Wednesday, July 20, 1859.

LIBRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY.

We are behind in acknowledgements to a number of friends who have liberally responded to the call for contributions to the Library.

To the editor of the *Christian Times*, Rev. J. A. Smith, the University is indebted, and has been from the first, for earnest and effective co-operation. We are glad of the opportunity, when what we write will not pass under his supervision, to make even this imperfect expression of our sense of obligation to him.

What work connected with the building up of our denomination is not under like indebtedness. The new American Encyclopedia, a most welcome donation, comes to us from the house of the Appleton's through Bro. Smith. Allibone's Dictionary of Authors, invaluable every way, from the same. Payson's Life and writings and other smaller works, also.

Bro. J. H. Rheese of this city has contributed several valuable books among them the complete works of William Penn.

Bro. J. S. Lawrence of this city, and Mrs. J. O. Brayman have together sent us over one hundred volumes, several of them large quartos, Gill's Commentaries, the Congressional Globe, &c. A few such contributions would make a good library of themselves.

The publishers of the *Christian Times*, Brn. Church & Goodinan have also placed us under obligation by several contribution. B.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO—ANNIVERSARY ADDRESSES.

New institutions of learning have all varieties of experience in commencing their career.

To the Ladies of Illinois.

You are already aware that, during the last two years, a work has been in progress, designed to supply a want which has long been felt by many in the Northwest,—the establishment of a University equal in all its facilities to the best in the country, where our young men may enjoy the educational advantages of the best Eastern Institutions, without the attendant disadvantages of long separation from home, increased expense, and receiving an education not always best adapted to the state of Western Society.

That work is now so far advanced that one section of the spacious building is nearly completed, and the Faculty and students of the University are about to occupy it.

Agreeably to the suggestion of ladies in different parts of the State, the Board of Trustees invited a meeting of Ladies to consult with reference to the method of furnishing the building, on the 31st of last month. A numerous company accordingly assembled in the chapel of the University, in which there were representatives from Peoria, Rockford, Belvidere, Ottawa, Elgin, and Chicago, while others in Springfield, Quincy, Virden, Aurora, &c., represented themselves by letter.

It was unanimously resolved to undertake the furnishing of the entire building, and a general Committee of Arrangements was chosen and organized, with appropriate officers.

The rooms to be furnished are, thirty-five study rooms, with twice the number of single bed-rooms, a dining-hall, kitchen, laundry, reception room, halls, &c. The estimated expense of furnishing a suit of students' rooms is fifty dollars. The aggregate expense will be about \$3000.

The Committee would suggest that generally the best way for the ladies in the several towns to cooperate in the undertaking, will be by contributions of money. When, however, donations of goods are more convenient, the following articles may be furnished:—

1. White spreads of suitable size for bedsteads, six feet long and three feet wide.
2. Blankets for the same.
3. Comfortables, heavy ones for winter use, and light ones or quilts for summer.

own country, although we might at first be thought to be an exception to the rule. The founding of Colleges and other institutions of learning has been mostly the work of ministers or of religious men in some sphere. He proposed to consider the question whether this relation, which thus evidently exists, is a proper one. Shall we distrust it and discourage it, or shall we esteem it an order of Providence, and avail ourselves of it accordingly? He held that it is a Providential, and therefore desirable, arrangement, and should be improved to the utmost. This he showed from several considera-

1. The importance of religion as an auxiliary in the development and culture of the mind. The truths of religion are, in their own nature, adapted to inspire and nurture intellectual development. No other truth can compare with it in this respect, or has more manifested its influence in the fruits of intellectual effort. The great poets of past ages were cited as examples. Painters and sculptors have, in like manner, gathered their inspiration from the Bible. The

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other institutions. And while its charter provides that a majority of its Board of Control shall be Baptists, it will be always intended that friends of learning in other denominations shall be represented there, and the object for ever remain the opening of a wide door for students of all religious views and connections. At the same time, its denominational relations are with the Baptists, who, on these liberal principles, and with the co-operation of excellent men not holding the some ecclesiastical relations, have here founded a seat of general learning for all who may wish to enjoy its advantages; with a guarantee that sectarian efforts or influences will never be found within its walls.

The speaker closed with a few happy and well-placed remarks touching the institution whose anniversary was being celebrated. He said, "You have here founded a great and influential commercial city. It was a wise thought and a timely one, to connect with it an institution such as you propose to make this." He admired its grand proportions, and congratulated its friends upon the measure of success thus far achieved. The audience separated much pleased with the exercises of the evening. Devotional services, in connection with the address, were conducted by Rev. I. Clark, of Rockford, and Rev. H. K. Green, of this city.

DEDICATORY SERVICES AT THE UNIVERSITY.

On Thursday forenoon, there was a large gathering of friends from city and country in the new building at Cottage Grove. The chapel and contiguous rooms were filled at eleven o'clock, the hour fixed for the services. Prayer was offered by Rev. W. H. Spencer, of the Westminster Presbyterian Church, in this city, after which Wm. Jones, Esq., Chairman of the Executive Committee, gave to the meeting a history of the enterprise to the present point, with some appropriate allusions to the means by which the work has thus far been prosecuted. We regret that it is not in our power to copy entire his interesting remarks. We make room for the following extract:

In March of 1857, Hon. S. A. Douglas made to the Rev. J. C. Burroughs a grant of the ten acres of ground on which the college is located, on condition that Mr. Burroughs should procure the organization of a board of trustees and the charter for a University, and in due time transfer and grant to them. In May following, a meeting of gentlemen was assembled in this city, and after some time spent in deliberation, proceeded to visit the grounds together, accompanied by Judge Douglas, who had the ground surveyed and staked out in their presence. All were deeply impressed with the beauty and eligibility of the site, and on returning to the city voted unanimously, and with hearty appreciation of the liberality of Judge Douglas, to accept the grant and undertake to carry out its provisions. That meeting it was my privilege to attend, by the invitation of Mr. Burroughs, though with little thought at that time that I should ever come to feel the interest in this enterprise that I have since taken. Perhaps, if I should state the views by which I was led into co-operation with this work, I should do as much as I could by any other means to accomplish what I wish to accomplish by these remarks, that is, to enlist you, my fellow-citizens, in it. Then I was deeply impressed with the beauty of this site. It is a common expression that Chicago is wanting in beauty of scenery. Let any one take his position on the roof of this building on any fine morning, and I venture that he will think differently. Those who have seen a large part of the scenery of the world have assured me that there are very few such landscapes as that which is seen from that point. I will not attempt to describe it, but I invite you all to go up and see it. But not only for the beauty of its situation, but for its more substantial advantages, did this point commend itself to me.

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their present agreeable quarters the students are greatly indebted to ladies of the city, especially of the Baptist churches here. In procuring the means to provide necessary furniture, in procuring and arranging the several rooms, in fitting and sewing carpets, they have been lavish of time, strength, and zeal. We are happy to say, also, that the most gratifying interest to the same end has been manifested.

4. Pillows, of the best quality of ticking, the width of the cloth (generally about thirty inches) making the length of the pillows, and forty-two inches the other dimension, with three pounds of feathers.

5. Mattress ticks for straw, six feet three inches in length, three feet two inches in width, with side and end strips, five inches in width. It is judged best that the ticks be filled in Chicago.

6. Boxes of the size of an ordinary candle box, the lid attached by butts, the whole covered with carpeting or moreen, and furnished with a cushion of the same. These are for the double purpose of sittings (ottomans) in the bed rooms, and depositories of boots, shoes, brushes, &c.

7. Miscellaneous articles, as door mats of husks or other material, coarse towels, brooms, brushes, &c.

8. It is not intended generally to furnish sheets, pillow-cases, or towels; but a few pairs for indigent students to whom the small expense of furnishing them is often inconvenient, will be thankfully received.

It is deemed best that the carpets, bedsteads, wooden furniture such as tables, chairs, washstands, stoves, crockery, and cutlery be bought in bulk, and for these, contributions of money are solicited.

All goods will be appraised and credited as cash to the ladies of the place from which they are sent, in a book to be kept in the Library of the University, containing the names of the "Founders of the University of Chicago."

Furniture sufficient for a number of the rooms will be needed on the opening of the building, about the first of May, while a part may be furnished at any time before the opening of the next collegiate year, in September next.

The Committees in the several towns are earnestly requested at the earliest possible moment to inform the Treasurer, Mrs. C. S. HORSMAN, Rockford, or either of the receiving Committee, Mrs. M. O. Walker, Mrs. L. D. Boone or Mrs. Henry Fuller, Chicago, what amount they will undertake to supply in money and goods, and how soon the whole or any part of it may be expected.

Packages of goods should be marked with the name of either of the receiving Committee and "University of Chicago," and the freight paid at the place of shipment.

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The Christian Times.

Chicago, Wednesday, July 27, 1859.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO---ANNIVERSARY ADDRESSES.

New institutions of learning have all varieties of experience in commencing their career.

1. The importance of religion as an auxiliary in the development and culture of the mind. The truths of religion are, in their own nature, adapted to inspire and nurture intellectual development. No other truth can compare with it in this respect, or has more manifested its influence in the fruits of intellectual effort. The great poets of past ages were cited as examples. Painters and sculptors have, in like manner, gathered their inspiration from the Bible. The

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COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

Mrs. M. O. WALKER, Chairman.

" L. WILSON, Secretary, Peoria.

" C. S. HORSMAN, Treas., Rockford.

" E. W. BRAYMAN, Rec. Sec.

Mrs. J. H. WOODWORTH.
" L. D. BOONE.
" S. HOARD.
" J. C. BURROUGHS.
" C. WALKER.
" S. C. GRIGGS.
" THOS. HOYNE.
" P. F. W. PECK.
" S. JOHNSON.
" JAS. LARMON.
" H. WARREN.
" E. E. GRIGGS.
" P. WADSWORTH.
" J. M. VAN OSDEL.
" E. S. SMITH.
" W. W. BOYINGTON.
" MURPHY.
" C. N. HOLDEN.
" PILLSBURY.
" J. A. SMITH.
" COOK.
" DR. HUMESTON.
" L. A. WILLARD.
" E. RICHARDS.
" W. MARTIN.
" H. R. PHILLIPS.

Mrs. JOHN WEST.
" A. J. JOSLYN.
" SHERMAN.
" DEAN.
" H. J. EDDY, Bloomington.
" A. C. HOVEY.
" H. G. WESTON, Peoria.
" S. P. CRAWFORD, Rockford.
" R. S. MOLONY, Belvidere.
" W. P. BURGESS.
" PARMLEE, Elgin.
" BARKER.
" KIMBALL.
" WM. RETTICK, Ottawa.
" C. M. VAN DORN.
" J. W. MILLS.
" J. R. MANTON, Quincy.
" E. GOVE.
" N. W. MINER, Springfield.
" M. BRAYMAN.
" COL. DUNLAP, Jacksonville.
" J. B. JACKSON, Virden.
" DR. HEATON.
" C. BUTTON, Aurora.
" D. VOLENTINE.
" A. C. THOMAS.

Chicago, April 20th, 1859.

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The Christian Times.

Chicago, Wednesday, July 27, 1859.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO--ANNIVERSARY ADDRESSES.

New institutions of learning have all varieties of experience in commencing their career. It occasionally happens, as was the case with the University of Rochester, that the circumstances are such as to give the school a complete organization and equipment at once. Rochester brought from Hamilton a faculty, a full complement of classes, and nearly all the *matériel* of a perfect organization. It stood up, accordingly, in mature development, at the very outset. But this can happen only in rare instances;—never, in fact, except where the circumstances are the same, or very similar. The University of Chicago starts under quite different auspices. And still, if the peculiarly favorable accompaniments which Rochester enjoyed are wanting, there are others which must not be lightly esteemed; and if the beginning is not, in all respects, as remarkable, the career of usefulness and the eminent position ultimately reached, may prove no ways inferior. Nor do we admit, on any grounds, that the beginnings of this institution are to be accounted "small things." It will open its second year with two college classes, at least, fully organized. It has made its mark and attained a position, even in one short year of effort, under the most discouraging circumstances. It has in hopeful prospect a larger endowment than any other Baptist institution in this country. It has to control its affairs men of heart, purpose and energy. And what crowns all, is that divine blessing which its founders have dared to believe, and not without reason, has consecrated the whole. In view of all, we think that there was good occasion for the interest and enthusiasm exhibited in connection with the recent anniversary occasion.

ADDRESS OF DR. EVERTS.

The public exercises opened on Wednesday evening, the 20th inst., with an address from Rev. Dr. Everts, at the First Baptist church. A good audience was present, and listened with close attention to the end. We are able to present only a very imperfect abstract of the truly excellent address delivered.

The speaker commenced by saying that as we were met in a place consecrated to religious worship, and on the anniversary of an institution founded under religious auspices, these circumstances naturally suggested his theme: *The true Relations of Religion to Intellectual Culture—of the Church to Institutions of Learning.* A review of the world's history, he said, shows that education has always been under the control of the religious orders. It was so in the days of the Jewish theocracy, so under the Papacy, and remains so under the reign of Protestant influences. The same is true in our own country, although we might at first be thought to be an exception to the rule. The founding of Colleges and other institutions of learning has been mostly the work of ministers or of religious men in some sphere. He proposed to consider the question whether this relation, which thus evidently exists, is a proper one. Shall we distrust it and discourage it, or shall we esteem it an order of Providence, and avail ourselves of it accordingly? He held that it is a Providential, and therefore desirable, arrangement, and should be improved to the utmost. This he showed from several considera-

1. The importance of religion as an auxiliary in the development and culture of the mind. The truths of religion are, in their own nature, adapted to inspire and nurture intellectual development. No other truth can compare with it in this respect, or has more manifested its influence in the fruits of intellectual effort. The great poets of past ages were cited as examples. Painters and sculptors have, in like manner, gathered their inspiration from the Bible. The greatest musicians have done the same. So, likewise, the whole range of higher education depends for its best inspiration upon religious truths. The effect of withdrawing this agency was compared to that of removing from the heavens the glorious luminaries that now shed not only light upon the earth, but reviving, quickening and ripening influences as well. Just in such a desert condition as the material world must then present, would the human mind lie, if it were to feel no more the inspiration that comes from the contemplation of spiritual things.

2. Religion alone supplies that conservative influence which will make education and intellectual culture really valuable. Knowledge, by itself, is dangerous. The race fell by knowledge, and knowledge can never be a blessing except as it is accompanied and guided by enlightened conscience. Good men in churches are apt to think that the founding and managing of institutions of learning is a work apart from their proper sphere. This is a mistake. What would our institutions of learning become if the directing hand of the churches were withdrawn?

3. The relation of this control of institutions of learning by religious men to the propagation of a true theology. The policy of the Catholics is instructive on this point. They propagate their sentiments in many countries, and too much in this, by securing the privilege of educating the children and youth. Those who have the truth must learn wisdom from their example, and must make use of popular and higher education as the efficient auxiliary for promoting their own work. The pupil will always be moulded by the teacher. The control of educational institutions must not, therefore, be given up to the advocates of false systems.

Education must lie upon the heart of the churches. We must regard it as our co-ordinate work.

The intended scope of the speaker's remarks, at this point, have been misapprehended, we think, by some of his hearers. Their principal bearing would be to show that *all* evangelical Christians should feel that the promotion of sound learning, in all its degrees, is their proper work, on the ground that true intelligence and true piety have intimate relations; and on the ground, too, that young minds should be given for training only into right hands. At the same time as he was addressing members of the Baptist denomination chiefly, and wished to impress upon them a sense of their own duty, he made his appeal more directly to them. It would have been better if he had guarded the point by showing that while the University of Chicago, in its Collegiate department, is regarded as in connection with the Baptist denomination in the same sense that most similar institutions have a relation to some one Christian sect, it is not designed to teach theology, nor the views of any one body of Christians; but to educate young men of all religious views in the branches of general learning, leaving them to seek their preparation for the pursuit in life they may choose in other departments, or, perhaps, in

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The speaker closed with a few happy and well-placed remarks touching the institution whose anniversary was being celebrated. He said, "You have here founded a great and influential commercial city. It was a wise thought and a timely one, to connect with it an institution such as you propose to make this." He admired its grand proportions, and congratulated its friends upon the measure of success thus far achieved. The audience separated much pleased with the exercises of the evening. Devotional services, in connection with the address, were conducted by Rev. I. Clark, of Rockford, and Rev. H. K. Green, of this city.

DEDICATORY SERVICES AT THE UNIVERSITY.

On Thursday forenoon, there was a large gathering of friends from city and country in the new building at Cottage Grove. The chapel and contiguous rooms were filled at eleven o'clock, the hour fixed for the services. Prayer was offered by Rev. W. H. Spencer, of the Westminster Presbyterian Church, in this city, after which Wm. Jones, Esq., Chairman of the Executive Committee, gave to the meeting a history of the enterprise to the present point, with some appropriate allusions to the means by which the work has thus far been prosecuted. We regret that it is not in our power to copy entire his interesting remarks. We make room for the following extract:

In March of 1857, Hon. S. A. Douglas made to the Rev. J. C. Burroughs a grant of the ten acres of ground on which the college is located, on condition that Mr. Burroughs should procure the organization of a board of trustees and the charter for a University, and in due time transfer and grant to them. In May following, a meeting of gentlemen was assembled in this city, and after some time spent in deliberation, proceeded to visit the grounds together, accompanied by Judge Douglass, who had the ground surveyed and staked out in their presence. All were deeply impressed with the beauty and eligibility of the site, and on returning to the city voted unanimously, and with hearty appreciation of the liberality of Judge Douglas, to accept the grant and undertake to carry out its provisions. That meeting it was my privilege to attend, by the invitation of Mr. Burroughs, though with little thought at that time that I should ever come to feel the interest in this enterprise that I have since taken. Perhaps, if I should state the views by which I was led into co-operation with this work, I should do as much as I could by any other means to accomplish what I wish to accomplish by these remarks, that is, to enlist you, my fellow-citizens, in it. Then I was deeply impressed with the beauty of this site. It is a common expression that Chicago is wanting in beauty of scenery. Let any one take his position on the roof of this building on any fine morning, and I venture that he will think differently. Those who have seen a large part of the scenery of the world have assured me that there are very few such landscapes as that which is seen from that point. I will not attempt to describe it, but I invite you all to go up and see it. But not only for the beauty of its situation, but for its more substantial advantages, did this point commend itself to me.

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The chief reliance of colleges for support must be their tuition fees. Here I think we see the reason why so many of our colleges in out of the way places have dragged, the attendance of students has been necessarily small, and the income consequently insufficient. Now, my theory is, place your colleges near cities of great population, where they will be easily accessible to a large number of youth, who may enjoy their advantages and at the same time be under the influence of home. It was this feature in the location of the institution which from the first, commended it to my judgment. In the next place, I was pleased with the liberal basis as respects its religious sects, on which it was proposed to place this institution. It is true that the originators of this enterprise, in its present form, were members of the Baptist denomination, that members of that denomination have been the chief contributors to it.—Still, I wish it understood that this is in no sense a theological school, but one purely for the popular education, and its charter especially provides that its professorships, its trusteeships, and all places of honor or trust, shall be always open alike to persons, without respect to religious faith. Accordingly, the first professor elected to this University was an Episcopalian. So, also, in the boards of management there are found persons of almost all the different denominations, and of no denomination, and I here invite my fellow citizens of whatever name, who feel an interest in this course of education, and believe this University competent to promote it, to unite with me, building it up as trustees, regents, or in any capacity in which they choose to work.

Another thing which from the first interested me in this enterprise was that I believed the city of Chicago needed just such an institution. You all know my interest in this city, having been identified with it from almost its beginning; and I need not tell you that I am a decided believer in Chicago. In all the natural resources of a great city, I believe Chicago is surpassed by no city in the Union. But, fellow citizens, if we mean to make it really great, we must study something besides its commercial greatness, and more than all we must provide for the education of its youth—liberally and permanently. In these views I have felt a lively interest in our schools, and if there is anything in our city of which I feel proud it is our public school system. For the same reason also I have felt from the commencement a deep interest in this University, and if there is one thing more than another which I wish to live to see accomplished, it is the completion of this noble building, the foundation of which is now so well laid, and the permanent establishment and endowment of this institution.

We have made a good beginning towards this end. The first few months after the work was commenced, one hundred thousand dollars was subscribed in this city. This was done nobly. But in looking over the list and seeing how large an amount of those subscriptions remain unpaid, I am reminded of the words of the

Apostle: "Ye did run well who hath hindered you." The answer would doubtless be "hard times."

We have made a good beginning, and I am not disposed to dispute the reasonableness of that answer; now, however, when prosperity to the country is returning, I cannot but hope that we shall have this here no longer, and that all will come up to the work, and see, too, that these stones which lie scattered about the grounds shall at once be built into one grand building.

Of one department of the work I cannot refrain from speaking, in closing these remarks. No small credit for the fine appearance of this building is due to the ladies of this city and the State of Illinois. A few months since the Board of Trustees invited the aid of the ladies of this city and State in furnishing the building. The call was responded to most nobly, and every article of furniture in the building was provided by the ladies; the work is still in progress, and bids fair to be, in every particular, complete. We venture to say that in the erection of colleges, no similar instance of the co-operation by the ladies can be found, and if the University succeeds in reaching a permanent future, I am sure that the ladies who have come up so nobly to its aid at this point will always be remembered.

By the time Mr. Jones had concluded his address, the chapel and its vicinity had become uncomfortably crowded, and as "the cry" was, "still they come," it was decided to adjourn for the remaining exercises to the Grove. Fortunately, the grounds of the University are so liberally adorned with their noble growth of oaks, as to provide the most pleasant accommodations in this respect, and the audience were soon comfortably seated and in readiness for the entertainment that further awaited them.

ADDRESS OF JUDGE DOOLITTLE.

The dedicatory address was delivered by Hon. J. R. Doolittle, U. S. Senator from Wisconsin. He took his position upon a stand that had been improvised for the occasion, and in a free, extemporaneous style, but with admirable arrangement of ideas, and with singular beauty of elocution, proceeded with his address. He expressed himself much gratified by the honor conferred upon him in being called to the service expected of him; an honor which he felt might permanently connect his name with a noble enterprise, and preserve it in remembrance when otherwise it might be forgotten. He had listened with peculiar interest to the communication just made by the Chairman of the Executive Committee, and felt that the Board and friends of the University were to be congratulated in view of the accomplishment of so much, in a time of such great financial embarrassment. He next proceeded to speak of the signs of progress apparent in the growth of great centres such as the city where this institution is planted, and the uprising of seats of learning and liberal culture. In this progress there has been a development of true civilization. Especially had Christianity entered more and more into civilization as its prevailing element. With this noblest element, he contrasted those which have characterized the forms of civilization existing in other nations and ages; with the Jewish, whose basis was the unrelated idea of the one true and living God; with the Grecian which had polish and culture abundant, but no recognition of the rights of men as men; with the Roman which was, in its own way, a system of absolutism. American civilization, he held, rested upon the great Christian law, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." The speaker then said, that if he were called upon to dedicate this new University, it should be to the spirit of American civilization, as, thus based and characterized. In that spirit of Christian civilization, he would have young men here educated.

He proceeded next to speak of physical education, and gave it as his opinion that in this respect American systems of training are very deficient. He thought that those who have literary institutions in charge should insist upon habits of physical exercise on the part of the students; that Providence may not continue to be unjustly charged with the premature cutting off of promising young lives, that really were sacrificed upon the altar of a mistaken method of intellectual training.

He spoke next of other purposes to which this institution will be devoted; to science, to literature, to the cultivation of the moral faculties, and to the inculcation of Christian truth, although not in any sectarian sense. In no sense was it a Theological Institution; should such a department be ever here established, it will be with a distinct organization, and with aims peculiar to itself.

The speaker then passed on to notice the bearings of his subject upon current events, and the relations which our country, with all its institutions and resources, must sustain to

the rest of the world. He believed that the time would come when America would be the great Pacificator of the world. Neutrality, amid the mighty movements going forward, could not continue possible; nor did he think it desirable. Our country has her mission; a mission foreshadowed in prophecy. The Man Child of Revelation he believed to be the American Nation, and in that prophecy of the woman in the wilderness and her offspring, he believed that we have a prediction of our own origin and future destiny.

The address gave universal satisfaction. It had passages of commanding eloquence, and was throughout characterized by those qualities of mind and heart for which Judge Doolittle is justly eminent. The dedicatory prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Lynd, of the North Baptist church, in this city.

COLLATION, SENTIMENTS AND ADDRESSES.

After the address of Judge Doolittle, a procession was formed and returned to the building, where a collation had been prepared in the dining hall. A blessing was asked by Rev. Mr. Adams, Episcopal clergyman, of this city, and the bountiful provision made was enjoyed with good appetites and much appreciation, when the company were recalled to the grove for the volunteer addresses which were expected, the dining hall not being sufficiently spacious to accommodate all present. At the grove, Rev. Dr. Burroughs, President of the University, presided in a happy manner, and the occasion passed off with an interest which, we heard some experienced gentlemen present say, surpassed anything of the kind they had ever before enjoyed. We would be glad to give reports of the addresses, but our limited space forbids. The sentiments offered were as follows:

The Occasion which assembles us—No monument erected by the wisdom, skill and resources of man can equal in power and permanency well endowed and efficient institutions of education.

Responded to by Rev. Lynd.

The Free Schools and Normal University.—The staple to which the chain of all the other universities is linked;

Mr. C. E. Hovey, Principal of the State Normal Schools at Bloomington.

The uneducated in the collegiate sense—all

The uneducated in the collegiate sense—All honor to them for their improvement and success with all their disadvantages;

Rev. L. Raymond.

The Clergy—When colleges and education are in question, they can never be forgotten;

Rev. W. H. Spencer.

Dr. J. C. Burroughs and J. B. Olcott—May the same unconquerable energy which begun and has thus far carried on the University of

Chicago, remain until every department is complete and richly endowed;

Rev. H. J. Eddy.

The Press—Intimately associated with modern progress, the medium of intelligence, the native air of learning as of liberty;

Mr. Smith, of the *Press and Tribune*.

The Ladies who have furnished the University of Chicago—The Marthas that serve and the Marys that pray for us;

Rev. L. Parmly.

Our Common Schools and our Universities are parts of one homogeneous system of progressive education;

Wm. H. Wells, Superintendent of Public Schools in Chicago.

Chicago—A miracle of commercial development, to become still more distinguished for her educational and religious institutions;

Wm. Bross, of the *Press and Tribune*.

The Law Department of the University of Chicago;

Hon. J. R. Doolittle.

The Hon. Stephen A. Douglas—The distinguished donor of these beautiful grounds—may his illustrious name ever be gratefully associated with the prosperity of this University;

Mr. McAllister.

These exercises concluded, the audience were dismissed and returned to the city.

ADDRESS BY DR. KENDRICK.

On Thursday evening, the First Baptist Church was again occupied by a fine congregation, assembled to hear the address before the Faculty and Students of the University by Rev. A. C. Kendrick, D.D. After referring to the surprise he had felt, on arriving in Chicago, at the magical growth of the city, and the evidences of prosperity that surrounded him, as well as to the pleasure he experienced in having a part to bear in exercises so interesting as those then in progress, Dr. Kendrick said that in selecting his theme, he had been less desirous of the new than of the useful. There is, he said, more or less prevalent amongst us, a tendency to radicalism in education. It would sweep away the old systems, and rear upon their ruins one more suited, as some think, to the genius of the age. Classical study has been the mark mainly aimed at by this spirit of so-called reform. In view of this tendency he thought it would be profitable to direct the attention of his hearers to *The Claims of Literature in the Educational Systems of the Age*.

By Literature was intended that wide range of study to which the rigorous methods of Science are not applicable; where opportunity is given for the cultivation of the aesthetic and emotional nature;—such as poetry, history, eloquence, philology. This branch of study has to do with the very highest and noblest productions of the mind, and tends to develop our best faculties. He did not esteem it necessary to disparage the claims of Science, in maintaining the cause of Literature. Each has its independent sphere, position and rights. The claims of Science are not likely to be undervalued. Its connections with practical life and all the aims of human enterprise, rather suggested the fear that its pursuit may become too absorbing, and that Literature, and the more elegant and refining culture it gives, may be too little esteemed in consequence. Literature does not so much give a man power over nature as over himself. It may not teach him to build a ship, or a factory; but it teaches him how to build up himself, in all the elements of true nobleness.

This train of thought was pursued at some length, and the relations of Science and Literature analyzed with much skill, and with great elegance of style and expression. The branches of literary study most useful were also largely dwelt upon, and the way in which each promotes a liberal culture explained. Among these a chief place was given to the study of Language. The discipline which this study furnishes is peculiarly thorough and complete. It is in effect a study of the laws of the mind itself, and brings into exercise the student's best powers. The language of a nation is, besides, a perfect picture of national character. In the language of any people, we have the process of their intellectual and moral development, and learn to know them as otherwise we might never be able to do.

Knowing Dr. Kendrick to be an enthusiastic Grecian, his audience were prepared to hear him extol the Ancient Classics. He paid a merited tribute to the German and English tongues, but thought that the languages best

of all calculated to promote the aims of philological study are the Grecian and Roman. Both these languages have the advantage, for us, of being widely removed in structure from our own. They are, too, the connecting link between the Ancient and Modern world. We must not object to them, because they are ancient. Just for this reason, they open to us the past, and show us how men have thought and felt and acted in all the circumstances in which God has placed them.

While thus storing the mind with ideas, the study of languages aids in their expression. To learn how to put sound thoughts in appropriate language is one of the highest aims of intellectual training, and requires severe study and a wide range of knowledge. Those who have this power have attained it as the fruit of industrious effort in many departments of intellectual exercise, and especially in the study of the laws of language, and acquiring familiarity with the great masters of it in all ages.

The address was finished, and classical; such as only an elegant scholar, like the orator himself, could produce. It was a noble plea for those branches of higher learning which, in a utilitarian age, are so apt to be undervalued and neglected. Prayer was offered before the address, by Rev. Dr. Wood, and after it by Rev. Dr. Patterson, of this city.

THE LAW SCHOOL.

At the University Board meeting held on Friday, Hon. Thomas Hoynes, from a Committee appointed for the purpose, made a most interesting Report upon the subject of a Law School in connection with the University. We hope to have the pleasure of giving this Report in full to our readers, and shall, therefore, only say now that it communicates the gratifying intelligence that arrangements have been made to open the Law Department in September next. An eminent legal gentleman, Henry Booth, Esq., for some years Professor in the Law School at Poughkeepsie, New York, has been engaged; provision is made for the salary of himself and two other Professors without expense to the University, and it is believed that facilities will thus be afforded for a legal training, not second to any in the country. The Board, in accepting the Report, appointed for Professors, in addition to Mr. Booth, Hon. John M. Wilson and Grant Goodrich, Esq., of this city.

Provision for instruction in the Collegiate department will also be made as complete as the wants of the University shall require. Professors Mixer and Satterlee will, it is hoped and believed, remain at the posts they have filled so well the last year. Dr. Wayland, having declined the Presidency of the University tendered him last fall, the Board elected Rev. Dr. Burroughs to that office. He has accepted the place, and will continue to supervise the important interests that have been for the last two years in his care, and which have been so well managed. Rev. J. B. Olcott continues as Financial Agent of the University. Both these brethren receive well-merited honor for their devotion, self-sacrifice, and well-directed endeavors. A better reward they have in the consciousness of being instruments of Providence to accomplish a work out of which must grow the happiest influences for many, many years to come.

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AID FOR YOUNG MEN STUDYING FOR THE MINISTRY.

After the adjournment of the University Board, on Friday afternoon last, a meeting of brethren was held to consider the subject of making some provisional arrangement for aiding indigent young men, approved of the churches, in pursuing a course of instruction in the University of Chicago. Rev. G. W. Pendleton was called to the chair, and Rev. Wm. M. Haigh appointed Secretary. On motion of Rev. A. J. Joslyn it was

Resolved, That a Provisional Committee be appointed to take charge of the education of young men approved of the churches, who may wish to pursue their literary studies in connection with the University of Chicago.

The committee appointed were as follows: A. J. Joslyn, Chairman, S. W. Lynd, D.D., N. W. Miner, C. H. Roe, W. W. Everts, D.D., J. A. Smith, J. H. Hazen, Benj. Thomas, and H. J. Eddy.

This committee held their first meeting in the evening, at the office of the *Christian Times*. It was voted to appoint Rev. J. B. Olcott the agent of the committee for the collection of funds; also that each applicant for aid shall be expected to comply with the following conditions: that he shall furnish a certificate from the church to which he belongs, commending him on the ground of his qualifications, call to aid, and an

at least two in the State; committee on his Christian experience, the Ministry, and Views of Christian Truth.

Young men wishing to receive aid, under this arrangement, are requested to apply as speedily as possible to Rev. A. J. Joslyn, of this city, Chairman of the Committee, that arrangements may be made before the opening of the next University year, about the middle of September. Applications will be entertained from other States as well as Illinois. They will, however, be more sure of being granted if sent immediately; as the Committee will need to provide means and must be guided in their plans by the number and nature of the calls for aid.

The amount of appropriation for each student has not yet been definitely fixed. It will be sufficient to say that provision as liberal, in this respect, will be made, as is afforded by other similar organizations.

THE DAILY TIMES.

Chicago, Friday, July 22, 1859.

Dedication and First Anniversary of the University of Chicago.

In accordance with arrangements previously made, the exercises connected with the dedication of the buildings of the University of Chicago took place yesterday on the University grounds in Cottage Grove.

It was the original design that the exercises should take place in the open air, beneath the plentiful shade of the grove; but indications of rain caused the plan to be changed, and the large multitude of ladies and gentlemen who assembled to witness the proceedings were shown into the large recitation room in the University building. At half-past 11 o'clock the room was entirely filled, and many who were unable to gain admission were compelled to remain in the corridors.

16 The exercises were commenced with a prayer by the Rev. Mr. Spencer, of the North Presbyterian church, at the conclusion of which the Rev. Dr. Burroughs, in some brief remarks, introduced William Jones, esq., President of the Executive Committee, who proceeded to read the following:

It has been suggested, ladies and gentlemen, that as the President of the Executive Board of the Trustees who have had charge especially of this building, I should make some general statements respecting the character and condition of this enterprise. I am very glad to see so goodly a company of my fellow citizens here, that they may see for themselves the character of the work in which we are engaged. We believe that the work will bear inspection, and if we wished to enlist the co-operation of our fellow citizens of the city generally, we are sure we could use no more likely means than to bring them to the beautiful grounds and let them see what we have already done, and what we propose to do. What we have done is before you. We believe you will all concede that the building we are in is a beautiful and imposing structure. I believe all judges who have seen it have admitted that the mechanical execution of it is the best specimen of stone work of its kind that has ever been done in Chicago, and that the carpenter and joiner work is in no respect inferior. I believe also, that good judges of what colleges ought to be, consent that in the convenience of its internal arrangement, so far as the building has progressed, it surpasses any college building in the United States. What we propose to do may be seen by this drawing. I am sorry to say that it is only a picture instead of a real structure of massive stone wall, like this one now in. I cannot but think that many of my fellow citizens who are here to-day, the old residents and business men of Chicago, when they look upon this beautiful structure and see how noble an ornament of the city it would be, will resolve with me that no long time will elapse before it shall be something more than a picture.

The history of this enterprise most of you are already familiar with.

In March, of 1857, Hon. S. A. Douglas made to the Rev. J. C. Burroughs a grant of the ten acres of ground on which the college is located, on condition that Mr. Burroughs should procure the organization of a board of trustees and the charter for a University, and in due time transfer and grant to them. In May following, a meeting of gentlemen was assembled in this city, and after some time spent in deliberation, proceeded to visit the grounds together, accompanied by Judge Douglas, who had the ground surveyed and staked out in their presence. All were deeply impressed with the beauty and eligibility of the site, and on returning to the city voted unanimously, and with hearty appreciation of the liberality of Judge Douglas, to accept the grant and undertake to carry out its provisions. That meeting it was my privilege to attend, by the invitation of Mr. Burroughs, though with little thought at that time that I should ever come to feel the interest in this enterprise that I have since taken. Perhaps, if I should state the views by which I was led into co-operation with this work, I should do as much as I could by any other means to accomplish what I wish to accomplish by these remarks, that is, to enlist you, my fellow-citizens, in it. Then I was deeply impressed with the beauty of this site. It is a common impression that Chicago is wanting in beauty of scenery. Let any one take his position on the roof of this building on any fine morning, and I venture that he will think differently. Those who have seen a large part of the scenery of the world have assured me that there are very few such landscapes as that which is seen from that point. I will not attempt to describe it, but I invite you all to go up and see it. But not only for the beauty of its situation, but for its more substantial advantages, did this point commend itself to me.

The chief reliance of colleges for support must be their tuition fees. Here I think we see the reason why so many of our colleges in out of the way places have dragged, the attendance of students has been necessarily small, and the income consequently insufficient. Now, my theory is, place your colleges near cities of great population, where they will be easily accessible to a large number of youth, who may enjoy their advantages and at the same time be under the influence of home. It was this feature in the location of the institution which, from the first, commended it to my judgment. In the next place, I was pleased with the liberal basis as respects

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Of one department of the work I cannot refrain from speaking, in closing these remarks. No small credit for the fine appearance of this building is due to the ladies of this city and the State of Illinois. A few months since, the Board of Trustees invited the aid of the ladies of this city and State in furnishing the building, the call was responded to most nobly, and every article of furniture in the building was provided by the ladies; the work is still in progress, and bids fair to be, in every particular, complete. We venture to say that in the erection of colleges, no similar instance of the co-operation by the ladies can be found, and if the University succeeds in reaching a permanent future, I am sure that the ladies who have come up so nobly to its aid at this point will always be remembered.

Upon the conclusion of Mr. Jones' address, or report, Dr. Burroughs announced that several additional carloads of people had arrived and were outside the building, being unable to get in. In this dilemma he would suggest that perhaps the audience, although themselves comfortably seated, would consent to adjourn to the grove, in order to give the new-comers an opportunity to hear the dedicatory speech of Senator Doolittle. He proposed that the audience should decide for themselves, and accordingly moved the adjournment. Everybody voted in its favor, and the assembled crowd accordingly moved to the grove a short distance south of the building, to which place the chairs and settees from the recitation room were quickly conveyed. With a couple of planks and three stools a stage for the speaker was quickly improvised, around which the audience gathered to the number of about five hundred. Senator Doolittle, of Wisconsin, one of the Trustees of the University, was then introduced by Dr. Burroughs.

Mr. Doolittle commenced by saying that he had come as one of the Board of Directors of the University, to congratulate those by whose aid and co-operation the institution has been brought into existence, upon the success which had thus far attended their efforts. He had listened with great pleasure to the report of the President of the Executive Committee, which set forth what had been done. All this had been accomplished during a period of great financial embarrassment, for which reason it spoke loudly in praise of the energy and progressive spirit of those whose hands, as well as hearts, were engaged in this work.

Chicago might, in a certain degree, be regarded as a representative of the progressive spirit of the age in which we live. This spirit extended itself to every vocation in life. It was everywhere visible. Action, action, in every quarter of the globe, was making the elements our subservient ministers. The primary cause of all this—the life-giving element which was coming to be felt in all parts of the world—was the spirit of Christianity.

Progress, it was true, had not been confined to our day. For more than three thousand years the march of civilization had been westward, and the vital element of that civilization had been the spirit of Christianity. But this element never existed in the old civilizations as it existed in our day. The Oriental civilization did not possess it. That which came nearest to it was found among the Jews, who earliest possessed correct religious knowledge.

The basis of their civilization was the idea of the one true and only living God. But in that civilization no such thing as respect for the individual rights of man existed. Their government was an hierarchy wherein there was no toleration of individual action or sentiment. The crucifixion of Jesus Christ spoke volumes in proof of this. What had he been guilty of? He had only exercised that individual freedom which is enjoyed by every one under our modern systems.

The speaker next referred to the civilization of the Greeks. In poetry, painting, sculpture, all the fine arts, their progress was greatly beyond anything that we yet had attained. In these, the productions of pupils in the Athenian schools were still our teachers. But in that civilization, no such thing as individual rights was recognized or tolerated. The sentence passed upon Socrates was instanced in illustration of this. The submission with which he met his fate showed to what extent even that great mind regarded the decision of the city as paramount to and binding upon his own conscience.

The great idea of the Roman civilization was the establishment of human law. The individual was a mere fraction of the state, with no rights of his own. The state was the supreme arbiter, whether empire or commonwealth, before whose absolute mandate all individual opinion must give way.

No such thing prevailed in our civilization, which already was beginning to pervade the civilization of Europe. It was based upon the inalienable rights of man; rights which governments could not take away. Its vital essence was that divine principle which forms the very basis of Christianity, "love thy neighbor as thyself."

This grand idea of our civilization found no room for its development on the continent of Europe, and in the providence of God it seemed that the western hemisphere had been reserved for its growth and expansion. We had given to the world a new civilization which in the history of the future would be recorded as the American.

The speaker said if he were called upon to dedicate this institution he would dedicate it to the development of the spirit of American civilization. But he would also dedicate it to the education of the youth of the Northwest, and have it so arranged as to embrace the development of every power of the body and every faculty of the soul. This was education in its broadest sense.

In physical education our American institutions were woefully deficient. It was left to accident, and those endowed with the greatest intellect were those who most neglected it. Two of his own brothers had gone to the grave in consequence of this defect in our educational system. He would urge it upon every trustee and every instructor in the land to compel every pupil to take at least two hours of physical exertion every day. Without the development of the body the education of the mind would be in vain. Who did not recall the tribute of Lord Byron to the memory of the ill-fated Henry Kirke White, whose brilliant intellect went out from an enfeebled body while life and usefulness were in their spring:

Unhappy White! when life was in its spring,
And thy young muse just waved her joyous wing,
The spoiler swept that soaring life away,
Which else had sounded an immortal lay.
Oh, what a noble heart was here undone!
When Science's self destroyed her favorite son:
Ye, who too much indulged thy fond pursuit,
Sow the seeds, but death has reaped the fruit.
'Twas thine own genius gave the fatal blow
And helped to plant the wound that laid thee low:
So the struck eagle, stretch'd upon the plain,
No more through roiling clouds to soar again
Viewed his own feather on the fatal dart
And wing'd the shaft that quivered in his heart:
Keen were his pangs, but keener far to feel
He nursed the plinon which impelled the steel.
While the same plume that had warmed his nest
Drank the last life-drop of his bleeding breast.

He spoke upon this subject with great interest and earnestness, and hoped that the trustees of this institution would require the instructors of the youth committed to their charge to make physical exercise a part of their educational system.

It was not necessary that upon the other branches of education he should speak at length. The higher mathematics, classic literature, etc., were necessary to give power and gracefulness to the human mind. He would, therefore, also dedicate the institution to this object. He would, likewise, dedicate it to the cultivation of the moral faculties, and to Christianity, but not in a sectarian sense. It was to be devoted to popular literature, and, in no sense whatever, to be a theological institution. If the Board of Trustees should hereafter decide to erect a theological seminary, it would be entirely separate from

the University. This latter was to be a literary institution embracing every department of human knowledge.

To the faculty he would say that his desire, as one of the trustees, was that the views he had expressed should control them in their instructions to youth. Teach them the principles and character of all the civilizations of the world. Go with them back to remote Judea and unfold to them the dispensations of Abraham and Moses. Lead them to the fountain of the polite learning in Greece; let them learn all there is in its classic monuments of poetry and art. Teach them all there was in Roman civilization; lead them among its mighty ruins; let them study its laws, and impress them with its majesty and power. And learn them to blend the whole in the love of Christ and his principles. Thus will they be prepared to go forth from this institution to do good service in the great battle of the world, and to hasten the time when universal humanity shall exclaim "Peace on earth," as well as "Glory to God in the highest."

He would also teach them their responsibility as members of this great American republic. The heart of man had not yet conceived the greatness to which this nation was destined. He believed the time would come and was not very distant when America would be the great Pacificator of the World.

To show the probability of this, he spoke of the present war in Europe, and the dangers which menace from the probable designs of Louis Napoleon. European minds were fast receiving the idea that the time is coming when the last great war shall take place which is to precede the coming on of universal peace. In that war where would America stand? In the days of Washington, neutrality was the policy of this nation. It was so still; but the time might come when neutrality would no longer be possible. The ocean which surrounds us might be the means of bringing invasion to our shores. The old despots hate us. Our principles are at war with theirs, and gradually but surely are undermining their thrones. The time is coming when we may be called to take part in the final great struggle of the world. It may be that the battle-field will be Europe, and it may be our own soil.

There was no doubt, he thought, that Louis Napoleon and the Emperor of Russia had entered into an alliance. They threatened England, because she was approximating us. If France and Russia should join to annihilate England, and she should appeal to us for aid in her extremity, it might become necessary for us in our own defense to aid her. If England should be crushed by them, we might foresee our own struggle, and it might be for us to join her from interest as well as necessity, and forget what we have suffered at her hands. Then what a spectacle would be presented for an American artist: the mother leaning upon her son and asking him to join with her for the freedom of the world!

He hoped that such a contingency might be averted. Give us but another half century of growth, and not a gun could be fired in the world without our permission. America would be the Man Child referred to in the prophecy—the Great Pacificator.

He desired to call the attention of the clergy to this subject. They had commonly supposed Christ to be the Man Child the prophecy referred to. But how could that be when the Man Child was to be the offspring of the Church. America was most truly the offspring of the Church. But too many of the writers on theology had lived in the old world, and he hoped new ones would arise, who should give expression to American ideas.

Thanking the audience for their kind attention, the honorable Senator left the stand.

The dedication prayer was then offered by the Rev. Dr. Lynn, of the North Baptist Church.

Upon the conclusion of the prayer and at the announcement of Dr. Burroughs, the audience formed in procession and marched back to the University building, where ample refreshments had been provided by the ladies in the spacious dining hall. To these the company addressed themselves with a keen relish.

The demands of appetite satisfied, a large number returned to the city, leaving, however, a part of the company, who returned to the grove, where

some impromptu sentiments were proposed and speeches made.

Every one expressed great pleasure in the appearance and arrangements of that portion of the University buildings which has been completed, together with the agreeable surroundings. We have on a previous occasion given a description of the buildings, which it is unnecessary to repeat. Suffice it to say that when the plan has been carried forward to completion, no educational institution in the country will possess finer or better buildings and accessories than the University of Chicago.

To the gentlemen who have taken upon themselves the burden of this enterprise, and particularly to the Rev. Dr. J. C. Burroughs, who has been the most active and efficient agent in the work from its commencement, not only Chicago but the entire Northwest rests under an obligation of lasting gratitude.

The exercises attending the dedication were concluded last evening with an address to the faculty and students, at the First Baptist Church, by the Rev. Dr. Kendrick, of the Rochester University. We regret having been unable to attend.

The Christian Times.

Chicago, Wednesday, August 10, 1859.

DENOMINATIONAL RELATIONS OF THE NEW UNIVERSITY.

We have received a communication from one of the pastors of Illinois, making some inquiries upon the subject referred to in the heading to this article. We can answer these inquiries, to his satisfaction, we think, without inserting his article which, in its misapprehension of some of the facts, uses more severe language than its author, probably, will believe called for when he reads what we have to say. The point in question is mainly presented in the following, which we quote:

"If the policy of the Institution is correctly stated by Mr. Jones, may not the time come when not a Baptist shall be found among its professors or trustees; yes, when even its President may be an infidel; when the only Baptist feature about the Institution will be 'a majority in its Board of Control?'"

In answer to this inquiry we quote from the Charter of the University the following *Proviso*, "That, otherwise than that the majority of the Trustees and the President of the University, shall forever be of the same religious denomination as the majority of this Corporation, no religious test, or particular religious profession shall ever be held as requisite for admission to any department of the University, or for election to any professorship, or other place of honor emolument in it; but the same shall be open alike to persons of any religious faith or profession." Of the twenty gentlemen named in the Charter as composing the Corporation, fourteen are Baptists. The Charter, therefore, provides that a majority of the Board of Trustees, and the President of the University, shall forever be members of the Baptist denomination.

This provision is regarded as guaranteeing the denominational character of the University for all time; its denominational character, that is in the only sense that such institutions are or can be denominational. It secures the University in all its organization and in all its interests to the control of the Baptist denomination. It is simply out of the question that with the majority of the Trustees and the President of the University, Baptists, any of those consequences should ever be realized which our correspondent seems to dread. It is not possi-

ble that "a Mormon, or an Infidel," should ever be found on the faculty. Neither is it likely that any man would be retained in any Professorship who should go aside from his proper duties as a teacher of general learning to inculcate, either openly or covertly, views hostile to those held by the denomination that has founded the University. The whole business of organization, and the whole direction of the institution being secured forever to the Baptists, it has been rightly judged that its denominational character is effectually guaranteed, and the agents and friends of the University have been justified in making their appeal to the denomination to cherish and build it up, as an interest of their own.

It is to be kept in mind that Colleges and Universities are never denominational in the same sense that Theological Seminaries are. The latter always must have in their faculties men holding the views of the Christian organization by whom they are founded. The former, established for other purposes, can vary from this rule with perfect propriety and safety. The Professors of a College are not expected to teach theology. A religious influence they are of course expected to exert, and to have a care

for the moral and spiritual interests of all their pupils. But a College is never a Theological Seminary in any sense. For this reason the University of Rochester has Professors who are not Baptists. Yet no one considers its denominational soundness affected in consequence. The University of Chicago, so far, has none but Baptists on its Faculty. An eminent Episcopal clergyman was elected to one of the Professorships, some two years since, on condition that his chair should be endowed by his own personal and denominational friends. He has since accepted the Presidency of a College, and is no longer eligible. It was to this gentleman that Mr. Jones alluded in saying that the first Professor elected was an Episcopalian. With this exception, no man, not a Baptist, has ever been elected to a chair in this University. How it may be in the future we cannot say. But should such a thing take place, we see no reason why, on that account, the University will be any less under the control of the Baptists than Rochester University is by having Dr. Dewey in its chair of Natural Sciences, Professor Quinby in that of Mathematics, and Professor Fowler in that of Political Economy.

We submit these explanations and suggestions to our esteemed correspondent, and shall be happy to hear from him again. He must pardon us for not inserting a communication which lays at the door of some of our best brethren such heavy charges as those he has made; nor think it strange that we dislike, always, to see an imputation of the motives of good men put in remorseless and inexorable type.

AID FOR YOUNG MEN.

The Provisional Committee continue to receive applications from young men who wish to commence their studies preparatory to entering the ministry. The Committee is but just organized, is hardly in working order, yet there is a great work to be done, and it cannot be delayed. To meet the emergency we ask two things.

THE FIRST THING.

We want homes for the young men in Christian families in this city. One excellent brother has offered to take one of our students into his family and give him a home and receive in return what assistance can be rendered in the brother's spare moments. We want twenty-four more such offers. Who will make them? Whose doors shall be opened? This done and the principal burden is lifted from the hands of the Committee and the hearts of the young men. The blessing of the Lord shall rest upon those families which "take these strangers in."

THE SECOND THING.

When we have provided homes for those who shall be deemed worthy of receiving aid, we wish to have the *Lady's Society* in each of our larger churches adopt a beneficiary and provide for his tuition and clothing as far as is necessary. Will the President of each Society lay this matter before the ladies at their next meeting? The expenses for Tuition Books, &c., may amount to seventy-five dollars per annum.

This work for the present, and perhaps for the future, must devolve mainly upon the sisters of our churches, and it is time they had some higher object before them than the carpeting of their pews, or the frescoing of the walls of their church. Let this great work fall into their hands. We will keep a list of Societies making the offer of support and will give each the privilege of choosing the object of its benefactions as far as practicable. These two things we want. Brethren and sisters let us hear from you. Young men are waiting to know whether we can aid them.

A. J. J.

The Christian Times.

Chicago, Wednesday, August 31, 1859.

FURNISHING OF THE UNIVERSITY.

Allusion has several times been made in this paper to the noble part which the ladies of this State have acted in furnishing the University building. After the organization of committees last spring, the work was prosecuted with great vigor, the ladies of Chicago taking the lead. In about six weeks the building was put into a condition to be occupied, and a sufficient number of rooms for the students in attendance during the summer term fitted up. The carpet committee, consisting of Mrs. P. F. W. Peck, and Mrs. Thomas Hoyne, of this city, completed their work, having carpeted every room in the building, at an expense of more than \$700. Other committees have made good progress, but as yet a number of articles are wanting. As was intimated, it was not expected that ladies in most of the places out of Chicago would have their contributions in readiness before about the first of September. A number of places, however, have anticipated that time:

Rockford, in cash, \$100, and valuable boxes of goods from each church.

Tabernacle church, Peoria, cash, \$25, and a box of goods.

Belvidere, cash, \$50.

Bristol, box of goods.

Mrs. Allen, Decatur, \$5.

Several other places have been heard from as having their contributions nearly ready.

The near approach of the opening of the next

year, (September 19th,) when every room in the building will be needed, renders it necessary that the work of furnishing should at once be completed. Comfortables, blankets, pillows, and most of all money, for the purchase of stoves, bedsteads, &c., are now the articles of first necessity.

Articles of clothing, and sheets and pillow cases, suitable for students who are pursuing their studies with limited means, will be thankfully received and distributed under the direction of the receiving committee.

The committees in the several places which have not yet reported, Ladies' Societies, and all who feel an interest in this work, are requested at once to communicate to the Recording Secretary, Mrs. E. W. Brayman, Chicago, what may be expected from them.

The Christian Times.

Chicago, Wednesday, Sept. 7, 1859.

OPENING OF THE UNIVERSITY.—The second year of the University opens on the 19th inst. The Freshman, Sophomore, and Junior classes have already been organized with a good prospect of attendance in each. A large number have also entered the preparatory department. A meeting of the Faculty for the examination of students will be held on the 15th inst., and also each subsequent day of the week.

The Christian Times.

Chicago, Wednesday, Sept. 14, 1859.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

We learn that Mr. A. J. Sawyer, for many years a teacher in this city, and highly esteemed as such, has been elected Professor of Mathematics and Principal of the Preparatory Department in the University of Chicago, and has accepted. Judge D. V. Bell, of Bryant, Bell & Stratton's Commercial College, has been elected Professor of Commercial Science. He is to deliver lectures at the University on commercial subjects, and students when they desire are to have access to the Commercial College on terms specially favorable, as arranged between the proprietors of that institution and the Executive Committee of the University. The Law Department opens on the 21st inst., under the direction of Henry Booth, Esq., late Professor in the New York State Law School, assisted by Hon. John M. Wilson, and Grant Goodrich, Esq., of this city.

The Christian Times.

Chicago, Wednesday, Oct. 19, 1859.

THE UNIVERSITY—ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO FRIENDS.

Furnishing.—Good progress has been made since our last report in supplying the necessary furniture for the students' rooms.

The several Committees in this city have raised in cash a very considerable amount, which has been expended for tables, wash stands, &c. There has been received from Newark a box of goods; value \$25. The pillows were specially acceptable. Ottawa, box of goods, (not yet opened.) Mrs. Dr. Tucker, of this city, a large quantity of comfortables, sheets, pillow cases, &c. Mrs. Wythe of this city, the venerable sister of the late Dr. Staughton, now considerably past her four score years, has wrought by her own hands a beautiful quilt which will long be preserved in the University, and will ever possess a value above more costly gifts. Mrs. E. Moore of this city, whose liberality to the Library is acknowledged in another place, has also laid us under obligations by a handsome donation of furniture.

A number of other ladies, in all sections of the State, have apprized us of their intention to forward contribution soon. The Committee here, request us to say that the articles of first necessity are now pillows, comfortables, or blankets and money. An expenditure of more than \$400 in cash has recently been needed for stoves, bedsteads, tables &c. No form of contribution would now be as acceptable as money. It is earnestly desired that this work shall be completed entirely by the ladies of Illinois. We wish to assure our friends who are sending forward these contributions, that what they do and especially their kind words of sympathy and interest are appreciated; are indeed, next to the promise of God, our chief encouragement and hope in these dark times.

Library and Cabinet. A number of friends have remembered liberally both these important departments of the University. Rev. C. H. Roe, of Belvidere, has donated a copy of Bagster's Polyglott, a noble accession to our Library. Mrs. E. Moore of this city has contributed many volumes of miscellaneous books, all of a character to be daily in the hands of our students; also an old and very rare edition of the Bible in folio, and a large and very fine engraving of our Savior bearing his cross, after Raphael. Mrs. Moore's donation is one of the most valuable we have received.

Samuel Rowley, Esq., of Whiting, Vermont, through Rev. J. M. Cochran, of Batavia, a copy of Gill's Body of Divinity, two quarto vols.

Mrs. L. A. Willard, and Mrs. N. P. Iglehart of this city, each volumes of permanent value.

In connection with the Library we should not fail to notice the invaluable services of Bro. E. C. Mitchell of Rockford, who is gratuitously superintending the preparation of a catalogue of the Library on the plan originated by Prof. Jewett, Librarian of the Smithsonian Institute, unquestionably the most perfect system ever invented and which the leading libraries of the country are rapidly adopting. By commencing with it, thus early in the history of our Library, we hope to save the inextricable confusion in which many of our large Libraries are involved, and to keep our books always accessible and easy of reference.

Our cabinet has received some interesting additions. Hon. Judge Manierre, of this city, has

contributed specimens of copper ore, a splendid group of quartz, crystals, &c.

From G. F. Brott, Esq., of St. Cloud, Minn., we received on our recent visit there a splendid pair of antlers of the elk, brought by him from the Red River of the North, which took the premium at the late United States Fair.

From other friends in Minnesota, Rev. J. C. Hyde, of St. Anthony, C. F. Stearnes, Esq., of the Stearnes House, St. Cloud, J. E. Putnam, Esq., of Big Lake, the proprietors of the Winslow House, St. Anthony, various specimens, agates, cornelians, petrified moss, &c., Dr. J. M. Woodworth who has lately been appointed naturalist to the University, and curator of the Museum, has recently been on a collecting tour to the valley of the Cedar River, Iowa, and has returned laden with collections in the different departments of natural history, shells, minerals, birds, reptiles, and most valuable of all, a fragment of meteoric stone, which fell in the vicinity of Rogersville, Iowa, about twelve years ago. It was a large mass, and fell in day light in full view of a number of people, with a fearful explosion and a roar as of an earthquake. But for the unsettled state of the country it would doubtless have figured in the scientific journals as one of the most interesting of this class of phenomena.

Dr. Woodworth is throwing all his enthusiasm into the work of collecting. Under his labors the cabinet is destined to give aid in the beautiful and wonderful objects of nature.

B.

The Christian Times.

Chicago, Wednesday, Oct. 19, 1859.

A PROSPEROUS OPENING.

The new year of the University of Chicago has opened with great promise. More than seventy students are now in attendance, and new arrivals are constantly taking place. Of these, enough have entered the College classes to fully organize the Freshman and Sophomore. The best of feeling animates all, and while the Faculty are crowded with work, they find evidence that it is work to a good purpose. One of the Professors has assured us that the University already numbers on its roll of students young men of the best promise. This is especially true of such as are studying with the Christian Ministry in view. The members of the Faculty are over-worked, and we are glad to learn that a new Professor is expected soon. Mr. A. C. Johnson, late Professor in New York City, has been elected to the chair of the Latin Language and Literature, and has accepted the post. He is expected to arrive in a few days. This will make four teachers in the Faculty, including the President of the University; all men of first rate qualifications for their place.

The Christian Times.

Chicago, Wednesday, Dec. 28, 1859.

University of Chicago.

The first term of the second year in this institution closed on Friday last. There was not a general examination. We had the pleasure, however, of being present at one in the Geometry Class, by Prof. Sawyer, who is at the head of the Mathematical Department. It struck us as an unusually fair examination, while it was entirely successful. No member of the class had the means of knowing upon what part he would be questioned, and each was put to the test in regard to his actual acquaintance with the principles and details of the science. The examination was upon the first five Books of Legendre, and showed thorough drilling on the part of the teacher, and diligent and successful study on that of the students.

In the evening the Literary Society of the University held a special meeting, to which their friends were invited. The exercises consisted of declamations, an essay, an original oration and a debate. The former were by Messrs. McClellan of Bristol, and Raymond of Peoria; both were well done. The Essay was by Mr. Mabie, of Rockford, and was entitled "Chronicles of the University of Chicago." It was a very ingenious affair, well written, and much appreciated by the audience. Mr. James Goodman, of this city, delivered the original oration. His subject was "Gold." We hear a universal expression of satisfaction with Mr. Goodman's effort. The style of the composition, the scope of the treatment, and the delivery were such as to reflect much credit on the orator. The debate was conducted by Messrs. Goodspeed, Merriman, Moore and Davis. The disputants handled for their subject the question: "Is modern patriotism superior to ancient?" The two first named gentlemen, advocating the affirmative, won the debate, although their opponents made it no easy victory.

The audience which was a very fair one, for such a bitterly cold evening, were much pleased with the entertainment afforded them; and if any part lacked perfection, it was remembered that this was the first occasion of the kind in this University, and not intended as a regular exhibition.

The Christian Times.

Chicago, Wednesday, Jan. 4, 1860.

An Accession.

The teaching force of the University of Chicago has recently received an important accession in the election of Prof. E. C. Johnson to the chair of the Latin Language and Literature. The election took place in September last, but circumstances have prevented Professor Johnson from entering upon his duties, until within the last month.

In the choice of this gentleman, the Board have, as in previous instances, been governed by the principle that the great desideratum in College Professors is practical skill in the instruction and discipline of youth. It is one thing to be a scholar—quite another to be a good teacher. Not all of our American Colleges, particularly where they have imported foreigners, learned, but utterly unskilled in the practical work of teaching, have understood this distinction.

Prof. Johnson has been for several years connected with the Public Schools of New England, the place where there has been, within the last fifteen years, more substantial advancement in the true science of teaching and school management,

than in all the rest of the world. Subsequently he filled the same chair as that which he now fills, in New York city. Within the last few months, while waiting for the termination of the correspondence with the Board of the University, which was begun more than a year since, he was engaged in introducing the Boston system of graded schools, in the city of Fond du Lac, Wisconsin.

It is not too much to say, that wherever he has been known, no man has stood higher as a gentleman and a teacher.

Dr. Leland Howard, of Rutland, Vt., through whom his name was first introduced to the Board of the University, says of him: "It would be hard to say how he could be more thought of as a man or teacher." The accession of such a teacher adds to our confidence in the success of the University.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

It is hereby Agreed, Between the Trustees of the UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
and that the said Trustees lease to the said
..... Room No. in the University building, subject
to the annexed Regulations, and to the observance by said of all
the Laws of the University.

1. Members of the Faculty, and officers and regents of the University and their families, may be furnished with rooms and board in the building. The charge for board, with unfurnished suit of rooms, is eight dollars per week for gentleman and lady, two dollars each for children and servants; for furnished rooms, fifty cents per week additional; for additional rooms the same charge as to students.

Single gentlemen with furnished room, four and-a-half dollars per week.

2. Washing will be done in the laundry at the rate of 50 cents per dozen for families and 40 cents per dozen for students. Families will be admitted to the laundry for washing and ironing, but subject to the convenience of the Stewardess.

3. Meals or articles of food will not be furnished out of the fixed hours, and will not be taken to rooms, except in case of sickness, when application must be made to the stewardess, and what is needed, served under her direction, subject to extra charge, if the case is protracted or of frequent occurrence.

4. All persons living at the University will be charged for whatever company they entertain, at the rate of the cost of board.

5. All damage done to rooms or furniture will be charged to the occupants, according to the cost of repairing.

6. Nails or screws shall not be driven into any wall or casing in the building, except under direction of the steward.

7. Burning-fluid, spirit gas, or camphene shall not be used or carried into the building.

8. Smoking, either by boarders in the building, students, members of the Boards of Trustees and Regents, or visitors, is strictly prohibited.

9. Students may take additional furniture to their rooms *only under the inspection and by permission of the Steward.*

10. The price of rooms to students will be fifteen dollars per year to each student. Corner rooms will be charged double price.

11. Two students shall occupy a suit of rooms together, and arrangements among students for rooming together shall be subject to the approval of the Faculty.

12. The charge for board to students will be two dollars per week.

13. Bills for board and rooms for a college term of ten weeks, shall be paid one-half at the commencement of the term, or at the time of entrance, the remainder at the middle of the term.

CHICAGO, 18

The Christian Times.

Chicago, Wednesday, Jan. 25, 1860.

LADIES' EDUCATION SOCIETY.

We understand that it has been proposed to organize an Illinois Ladies' Education Society, with a view to provide assistance for young men studying for the Baptist ministry in the University of Chicago. It is suggested that the Ladies' Societies connected with Baptist churches in the State, shall unite in such an organization, the several societies, themselves, sustaining to it the relation of auxiliaries. No steps, we believe, have been taken, beyond a limited correspondence, entered upon with a view to ascertain how far such a measure would meet with favor and support. It is known that the Illinois Baptist Education Society has now before it a proposition to so change the Constitution as to allow appropriations of its funds for the benefit of students in any Baptist College of the State. This question will, perhaps, be decided at the next meeting of the Society. In the meanwhile, however, it is absolutely necessary that some provision be made for the students now in the University. This provision, it is thought, may be realized through the Society referred to, and should the change above-mentioned be made, some adjustment of the relations of the two societies may be found practicable, that will satisfy all. We mention the subject that it may be discussed in our columns, should any desire it, and that it may thus be brought to the notice of the churches generally.

Among the letters which have been received by Mrs. J. B. Olcott, of this city, who has conducted the correspondence, is a very encouraging one from Mrs. Sarah Clark, of Le Claire. We copy a few sentences:—"I think it would be the true way to form one parent society, and auxiliaries all over the State, that we may concentrate our forces; and then, *by the blessing of God*, we can accomplish something. I do not mean, however, to assume the right of giving advice, but would rather ask it. I would also inquire if anything is wanted but money; whether shirts, stockings, &c., would be desired. I suspect that such articles can be bought much lower there than here, and that it would not be good economy to buy cloth here for the sake of having a sewing circle make them up. Please inform me on this subject. I enclose five dollars as a donation, and as an evidence that *I mean to do what I can*."

We are not authorized to answer Mrs. Clark's inquiries, but presume that in whatever way the Ladies' Societies find it most convenient to make their donations, they will be equally acceptable. The plan of organization suggested is undoubtedly the true one. Have any of our friends a word to say on the subject?

The Christian Times.

Chicago, Wednesday, Feb. 22, 1860.

University of Chicago.

This institution, we learn, continues to receive accessions to its number of students. Scarcely a week passes that more or less of such do not come in. The University, we are happy also to learn, is gaining a fine city patronage. Some of the best families of Chicago have sent their sons, availing themselves thus of an institution practically within their city bounds, and which has already commended itself fully to public confidence. We mention these facts, knowing that they will be pleasing to the numerous friends of the University abroad. The next term commences on the 22d inst.

The Christian Times.

Chicago, Wednesday, March 14, 1860.

University of Chicago.

A correspondent of the *Press and Tribune* of this city says:

Upon a recent visit to this rising Institution we were gratified with the orderly appearance of the public halls and student's rooms and the scholarly manner of the teachers; the ready recitations and intellectual promise of the classes. We were specially pleased to find a well ordered Gymnasium. A sound mind must dwell in a sound body. Intellectual progress is often arrested and scholarly attainments limited by failure of health. To attain the highest national character, we must return to the wisdom of the ancient Greeks in public provision for manly exercises of the young. This recognition of a too commonly neglected want of the times, increases our confidence in the practical wisdom of the management of the Chicago University, and furnishes additional reason for commending its claims to those of our city, State, or the North-west seeking a place for the education of their sons. CITIZEN.

March 4th, 1860.

We may add to the above that the faculty of the University has recently been strengthened by the accession of James Sylla, A. M., late Principal of Elgin Academy. We are happy to find him devoting special attention to exercises in Elocution; a most useful drill for College students and too often neglected.

The Christian Times.

Chicago, Wednesday, March 28, 1860.

Lecture at the University.

Rev. Dr. Everts delivered a lecture on Thursday evening last before the "Prytaneum," Literary Society, of the University of Chicago. His subject was "the Character and Comparative Claims of the Several Industrial Callings of Life." These callings were classified as Husbandry, the Mechanic Arts, Commerce, and the Learned professions of Medicine, Law and Divinity. It was shown that while each of these pursuits has its claims and its advantages, each has also its trials and temptations. The relation of each to the several stages of social development, and the history of each as running parallel with the history of human progress, were discussed at large. Husbandry was the first form of industry, and agriculture has been distinguished by the devotion of patriarchs and kings. Mechanic Arts came next, and were a result of the multiplying needs of social and intellectual life; while Commerce belongs to a still higher condition, and a more advanced stage. It uses the products of Husbandry and Mechanism for purposes of exchange, and in the process not only extends and equalizes the benefits of industry in other departments, but brings the men of different countries

into an acquaintance with each other; thus hastening the time when "mountains interposed" shall not "make enemies of nations." The pursuits now embraced in the several Learned Professions have more or less existed, and in one form or another, in every age. In the more simple forms of society they may all be found in one person. As civilization advances, along with a division of labor in other respects, there results a separation in the professional pursuits, and physicians, lawyers and ministers enter into separate classifications. The peculiar tendencies that characterize the different professions were skilfully and powerfully delineated; the opportunities for usefulness which each affords, and its special liabilities to evil. The lecture closed with an earnest appeal to the young men present to make the most of their present advantages in preparation for active life, and to aim at the highest excellence in their chosen calling, whatever that might be. It abounded in valuable information and useful suggestions, ably presented and illustrated. The President of the Society, Mr. J. S. Mabie, of Rockford, announced that another lecture is expected soon, from Rev. H. K. Green, of the Tabernacle Baptist Church of this city.

The Christian Times.

Chicago, Wednesday, March 28, 1860.

To the Ladies of Illinois.

One year ago, the ladies of the State were assembled at the University of Chicago for the purpose of furnishing the University building then just completed. A committee was at that time appointed to carry out the object. They are happy to report that it was carried through with complete success. At the time of the meeting it was proposed that the organization then made should be perpetuated in connection with the work of education, and the committee were instructed to call a general meeting of Ladies whenever it should be deemed expedient. Within the last year the University has gone into full and very successful operation, and it is believed that the Ladies may be important auxiliaries in the great work of education. It is proposed that a Ladies' Education Society be formed, with the special object of supplying what may from time to time be wanting in the furnishing of the building, and of aiding students who may be pursuing their education without adequate means.

You are therefore requested to meet at the First Baptist Church on Tuesday, April 10, 1860, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

Ladies arriving by the trains the evening before, or on the morning of the day, will find a committee at the church to assign them places of entertainment.

For the Committee. MRS. M. O. WALKER,
Mrs. E. W. BRAYMAN, Chairman.
Rec. Secretary.

The Christian Times.

Chicago, Wednesday, April 18, 1860.

Ladies' Baptist Education Society.

The Convention called for the organization of a Ladies' Baptist Education Society met at the First Baptist Church in this city on the 10th inst., Mrs. M. O. Walker presiding, Mrs. I. E. Kenney Secretary. After the object of the proposed organization had been explained, a Committee was appointed to prepare and present a Constitution. This Committee, after consultation, submitted a Constitution which was adopted and the officers provided for in it appointed as follows: Mrs. M. O. Walker, President; Mrs. W. W. Everts, Vice President; Mrs. I. E. Kenney, Secretary; Mrs. J. A. Smith, Mrs. J. B. Olcott and Mrs. L. Wilson, Committee of Correspondence; and Mrs. L. A. Willard, Treasurer. An executive Board of nine ladies was also chosen. The Constitution provides that the officers of the Society and all the Presidents of Auxiliary Societies shall be members *ex-officio* of the Board. The pastors of the city are made a Committee for the examination of young men applying for beneficiary aid, and none will receive appropriations but those who bring the recommendation of this Committee. Ladies in country churches, throughout the North West, are invited to form Auxiliary Societies which may represent themselves by delegates at the annual meetings: each Auxiliary being allowed to send three such delegates.

This is a new method to raise funds for assisting young men in studies preparatory to the ministry. It has various advantages, and will command, there is reason to believe, extensive support and co-operation. The Committee of Correspondence are about to issue a Circular in which the plans of the organization will be explained more at large, and the ladies of Baptist churches and congregations invited to form co-ordinate Societies. We commend the object to the earnest consideration of those who love to work for God and for the salvation of men.

A Beautiful and Useful Art.

Prof. B. F. Roe, an accomplished elocutionist, has recently spent a few days in Chicago, giving lessons in the city and at the University. We had the pleasure of hearing him in a few recitations at the University chapel, on Monday evening of last week. Two of the poems of Edgar A. Poe, "the Bells" and "the Raven," were rendered with excellent taste and effect. No other compositions, perhaps, afford a better test of elocutionary skill, and the audience present were, in this case, delighted with the result. Other pieces were given, in which the Professor's power of imitation were displayed: one a stump speech, the other a passage from "Handy Andy." Mr. Roe showed himself equally at home, whether as a Western orator, or an Irish priest. In all these recitations there was none of the straining for effect which one too often observes in professional elocutionists; but an easy and natural rendering of the sentiment, whether "grave," "gay," "lively" or "severe," exhibiting a keen appreciation of the author's thought and a just idea of the proper way to express it. We think it may be truly said that Professor Roe has mastered the art of elocution, and we are happy to add that judging by the enthusiastic testimony of his pupils here he knows how to teach it also. He has, we understand, a permanent connection with different first class institutions at the east; but should he feel ever inclined to make another trip westward, he will find friends in Chicago happy to see him again.

The Christian Times.

Chicago, Wednesday, April 18, 1860.

Lecture of Rev. H. K. Green.

The Literary Society connected with the University of Chicago was addressed, on Thursday evening last, in a lecture on *Oliver Cromwell*, by Rev. H. K. Green, pastor of the Tabernacle Baptist Church in this city. Mr. Green commenced by introducing his audience to a session of the English Parliament in 1840, and proposing the question which of the men of mark then present was he whom the Lord was about to call as the deliverer of the nation in those stormy times. Hampden, Pym and Vane were pointed out, and the character and deeds of each briefly sketched. The great man of the assembly and the born champion of English rights, however, was found in the person of an individual there at that time comparatively obscure, but whose name was yet to be enrolled on the brief but noble list of the world's true warriors—Moses, Tell, Cromwell, Washington. It was claimed, by the lecturer, that until recently, no writer had done justice to the character of Cromwell. His historians had always been in the interest of those principles and powers against which he had fought all his life long; his enemies were his biographers. In truth the Roundheads generally had always been for the same reason studiously defamed and caricatured. A better sentiment now prevails, and Cromwell is now justly accounted one of the world's great men. The chief incidents in his career were sketched, with the leading points developed in his character; his Christian humbleness and faith, his perfect conviction that the cause he had espoused was the cause of God, his unflinching firmness and noble hardihood amid the vicissitudes and conflicts of his stormy life, and his peaceful death. In these attributes of character he was recommended as an example worthy of imitation. The lecturer was obliged, for want of time, to omit considerable portions of what he had written, but he still succeeded in placing his subject in an exceedingly interesting light, and in commending to high admiration the character he had undertaken to sketch, as that of a hero, a patriot and a Christian.

The Christian Times.

Chicago, Wednesday, May 9, 1860.

LADIES' EDUCATION SOCIETY.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—You have already notified your readers of a call for a Ladies' Convention for the purpose of forming a Ladies' Baptist Education Society, and also that such Society was formed, on the 10th of last month. Nevertheless, fearing it may not have met the eye of all who ought to be interested in its important object, will you permit a committee appointed for the purpose to again call attention to the subject.

This we would do kindly and earnestly in view of the fact that six young men are already at the University of Chicago, pursuing a course of study preparatory to preaching the gospel, who have not the means of prosecuting the same without aid; while many others who feel that God has called them to this work, have been seeking admission for months. Hith-

erto no other organization, as in other sections of our country, has held out to such its protecting and sheltering arms, and as the arms accustomed to shelter and protect are already filled with other burdens, owing to present pecuniary embarrassments, we have felt that the Master was calling on us, the mothers, sisters and friends of those who would preach the glorious gospel, to do what we can to help them.

We enter upon this work with trembling in view of its magnitude and our weakness, but with confidence because we feel God calls us to do it for the advancement of his cause.

The amount required by each member of the Society is ten cents a month (or more.) Articles of clothing for indigent students, or furniture for rooms, will at all times be gratefully received, and may be forwarded to the University, care of Mrs. J. B. Olcott.

And now, dear sisters, do not pass this appeal thoughtlessly by, or say we have already as much as we can do. The world is one vast whitening field, inviting the sickle and the harvest such as angels would gladly gather—a harvest of immortal souls perishing for want of laborers. If we pray, according to Christ's command, the Lord of the harvest to send forth laborers into his harvest, should we neglect to use the means in our power to promote the object? Let us remember the work must fail unless each one of us engage in it; while to go forward in it, with the blessing of God, will insure success.

Who of us, as women who love the Savior, would not find a way were he on earth to save ten cents a month for him, if he needed it and could not fulfill his mission without it? "Inasmuch as ye did it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye did it unto me."

MRS. L. WILSON, } Committee.
MRS. J. B. OLCOTT. }

The Christian Times.

Chicago, Wednesday, May 16, 1860.

Donation to the University Library.

The following letter from Rev. John Winter, of Knoxville, Ill., has been received by Rev. J. B. Olcott, Financial Agent of the University of Chicago:

MY DEAR BROTHER:—I herewith hand you an invoice of Books which I have this day sent to the Railroad for the University Library, amounting to one hundred and twenty-eight volumes. Some of them are old, and not easily to be obtained. They are the gatherings of forty years, and many of them have been to me teacher and comforter in my chequered pilgrimage. I hope they may do good to others, and in placing them in your noble Institution I expect they will. I present them with a sincere prayer that they may. At present this is all I can do for the Institution. At some future time, I hope to do more.

Yours in the hope of eternal life,

JOHN WINTER.

The Christian Times.

Chicago, Wednesday, May 16, 1860.

Beneficiaries in the University.

A Report has been handed us, presented to the Board of the Ladies' Baptist Education Society at its last meeting, in this city, on the subject of Beneficiaries, and signed by Mrs. W. W. Everts, Mrs. Dr. Tucker, and Mrs. J. A. Smith. The Committee say "that having considered the subject, they feel that they cannot do better than to adopt a portion of a Report made by a judicious and experienced Committee of the New York Baptist Education Society on the same subject." The extract is as follows:

1. Each beneficiary, during his entire course, will be expected to present to the Board a written report at the close of each term, of his progress in study, accompanied by a testimonial from his instructors, stating his standing in his class, and that he has sustained the character required by the Board; to be forwarded to the Recording Secretary, one week before the term closes.
2. Every beneficiary of this Society shall regard it an object of the highest importance to cultivate a spirit of enlightened devotion and enlightened piety.
3. The appropriations are made at the close of each term. No obligation is taken from any beneficiary, except to provide for the contingency of his leaving the ministry for secular purposes, or abandoning his course of study without adequate reason. In such case, the whole amount is to be refunded to the Treasurer of the Society.
4. No beneficiary shall receive an appropriation who shall not make the required report to the Board.
5. Any young man receiving aid from this Society who shall be absent from the Institution more than two weeks, in term time, except in case of sickness, or unless excused by the Board, or Executive Committee, shall forfeit his appropriation for the term.
6. Any individual enjoying the patronage of this Society, who may desire to close his connection with it, should communicate his wishes to the Recording Secretary, and provided he has maintained the requisite character, he shall receive the testimony of an honorable dismissal.

The above report was adopted; also the following Form of Pledge required of each Beneficiary:

I hereby agree to refund to the Treasurer of the Ladies' Baptist Education Society, the entire amount of the appropriations made me while a beneficiary of said Society; provided I do not enter the ministry at the close of my studies, or should leave it for any secular purpose, or provided I shall leave my course of study before it is completed, for reasons not satisfactory to the Board, my teachers and patrons.

A recommendation of the Committee that the amount of appropriation to each beneficiary be fixed at one hundred dollars, was also adopted.

The Christian Times.

Chicago, Wednesday, June 20, 1860.

The Tucker Library.

The Library of the late Dr. Elisha Tucker has been presented by the family to the University of Chicago. It embraces over eight hundred volumes; being especially rich, as might be expected, in theological works, and embracing, also, various standard productions in general literature. Among the former are some that are now rarely seen in libraries; for example Goodwin's Works, in five volumes, valued at one hundred dollars. Goodwin was one of the leading spirits in the great religious movements that signalized the times of Charles I. and Oliver Cromwell. He was an Independent, and his writings were esteemed among the most powerful and influential of his times. They are now very scarce. Of other theological writers whose works are in the library, we may mention Owen, Pool, Leighton, Howe, Knapp, Butler, Fuller, Charnock, Chalmers, &c. We noticed besides, a volume of

Christmas Evans' Sermons: also the English Hexapla, the Encyclopedia Americana, with bound volumes of various serial publications, including a nearly full set of the Christian Review. The library is to occupy a handsome case, the design of which we have seen, as drawn by Mr. Boyington of this city. On the top, let into the scroll-work that forms the crown, will be a portrait of Dr. Tucker. This gift is a truly noble one, of great value to the University; and while perpetuating amid associations peculiarly appropriate the memory of a good and eminent man, it will be a most honorable testimonial for the generous donors.

The Christian Times.

Chicago, Wednesday, June 27, 1860.

Anniversary Exercises of the University.

By reference to "Special Notices" it will be seen that the closing exercises of the year of the University commence the present week. A full attendance of friends and a good time generally is expected. We understand the exercises will probably close on the 3d instead of the 4th of July.

University of Chicago.

The Anniversary exercises of the University will commence on Wednesday, the 27th inst., and terminate on the 4th of July. From Wednesday, the 27th, till Saturday, the 30th, inst., inclusive, will occur the Annual Examination of classes, under the supervision of the Board of Regents. On Sabbath evening, July 1st, Sermon before the Ladies' Education Society by Rev. S. G. Miner, of Can. On Monday, Prize Declamations and Compositions by the Freshman and Sophomore Classes. Tuesday, Addresses before the Prytaneum and Borean Societies. Wednesday, July 4, Anniversary of the Law School, with Orations, &c.

The Christian Times.

Chicago, Wednesday, June 27, 1860.

Ladies' Baptist Education Society.

The Committee of Correspondence of the Ladies' Baptist Education Society have sent out their circulars quite extensively, but have not received responses in the manner that was hoped. In several instances they have learned indirectly of the formation of Societies with very encouraging results. These cases led them to believe, that in others similar organizations have been made, of which they have as yet no intelligence. The responses so far sent in, afford evidence of a very gratifying interest in the object and a disposition heartily to co-operate. It is very earnestly desired that the auxiliaries formed will report themselves to the Committee as speedily as possible. The Committee would besides, again call the attention of ladies in those churches where no such auxiliaries as yet exist, to the pressing nature of those wants for which it is the purpose of this movement to provide.

The number of young men needing aid is constantly increasing, and there is reason to believe that there will be a call for the very utmost that can be done in a joint exertion of all our ability. We hope to hear very soon from the churches to which circulars have been addressed, and especially from the auxiliary Societies already formed.

MRS. J. A. SMITH, }
MRS. J. B. OLCOTT, } Committee.
MRS. L. WILSON, }

Chicago, June 20, 1860.

The Christian Times.

Chicago, Wednesday, July 11, 1860.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

The second year of study at this institution has just closed, the occasion being celebrated by appropriate exercises. The examination of classes began on the 27th ult., and closed on the 2d inst. We give in another place an official Report which leaves it unnecessary for us to speak particularly on the subject. We have had some opportunity, however, of judging for ourselves, and take pleasure in adding our own hearty commendation. We were present at an examination in Greek, by Prof. Mixer, Mathematics by Prof. Sawyer, and Latin by Prof. Johnson. These classes were all reviewed in a way to test fairly their familiarity with the studies pursued, and exhibited a proficiency highly creditable. We were specially gratified to see evidence that the method of instruction adopted is critical and thorough. The mathematical class examined was in Geometry. Propositions were named by the visitors present, selected at random, and including the most difficult in the book; and the class, relying entirely upon memory, furnished the demonstrations with scarcely a single material error. No books are used in Prof. Sawyer's Geometry recitations, by either teacher or student. The other members of the faculty are equally thorough in their respective methods of instruction.

The anniversary exercises connected with the University commenced on Sabbath evening, July 1st, with the annual meeting of the Ladies' Baptist Education Society. We have scarcely ever attended a more interesting educational meeting. Reports were read from the Board, and from the Committee of Correspondence; the former written by Mrs. I. E. Kenney, the latter by Mrs. J. B. Olcott. These were followed by addresses, peculiarly appropriate and effective, by Rev. H. K. Green, Rev. Dr. Lynd, Rev. Robert Boyd, and Cyrus Bentley, Esq. At the conclusion a collection was taken, amounting to between seventy and eighty dollars.

We have not space to insert the reports entire, but an abstract of each will, we think, interest our readers. The Report of the Board commences with an account of the organization of the Society, on the 10th of April last, and a brief recital of the transactions of the Board since that time. Steps had been taken for the organization of Auxiliary Societies, and in the city measures adopted toward an efficient canvassing of the churches by means of solicitors. The Report then proceeded to discuss, in a general way, the objects and claims of the Society. We copy the following:

