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In an age when knowledge of all kinds is so general, when children at our common schools know more than philosophers of old, he who is to occupy the pulpit must be well instructed, or else his heavenly message will be brought into contempt. To enable us to carry out our mission, and aid young men in obtaining such an education, we look to the liberality of the churches. In answer to their prayers God has converted these young men, and put the desire to labor for the conversion of the world into their hearts. The Spirit of God has led them to turn away from the many paths which ambition and love of gain open invitingly to the young man of talent in our country, and to give themselves to a work of great toil and self-denial. And now, shall we refuse to receive the answers to our prayers, and pressing back these young brethren deny them the aid they ask? No; every principle of truth and righteousness forbids it; and every principle dear to the renewed heart asserts our strong obligation to use every exertion to raise up a pious and well-instructed ministry, who shall occupy the high places of our Zion in the future.

These arguments, always important, appeal to us with more than common force just at this time. The blessing of God has already signally rested upon the University planted in our midst; a goodly number of the students now in the University have the ministry in view, and letters are constantly being received from pious young men, asking to be helped to an education preparatory to the work of preaching the gospel. It is heart rending to be compelled to refuse such appeals, and yet, unless the whole body of the faithful in Christ Jesus awake to the necessity of making sacrifices for this work, it must be done. Feeling profoundly the importance of this undertaking, and commending it to the divine blessing, we would respectfully submit our report.

The Report of the Committee of Correspondence speaks first of the special sphere of service that had been devolved upon it; which is, since the Society employs no agent, to bring the object of the Society, with its claims, to the attention of ladies in the North-West, and solicit their co-operation, with such other correspondence as the interests of the Society might make needful. The report states that besides the appeal published in the *Christian Times*, circulars to the number of six hundred have been sent abroad, setting forth the objects of the Society with a form of Constitution for Auxiliaries. Besides these, numerous letters have been written by different members of the Committee. "In the responses received," says the Report, "a deep interest is manifested in our work, and already auxiliaries have been formed in this State, in Indiana, and Wisconsin. Something of the result is seen in the Treasurer's Report, which shows that the

sum of eighty dollars has been received up to the present date. This sum is not large; but it is greater than that with which our brethren in the State of New York commenced the work of ministerial education forty years ago;—which

amounted only to thirteen dollars and fifty cents."

The Report states further that the applications of seven young men had been already communicated to the Board by the Committee, and there was reason to expect that as many as twenty more might be looked for; so that if the income of the Society should reach the sum of \$3000, there would be use for it all. The Report closes with a few suggestions, which we copy entire:

1. We desire that every Baptist lady in the Northwest will at once consent to take this Society and its object to her heart, as one for which she should specially labor and pray; and that we may all feel that this is, in a pre-eminent sense, *our Society*. If this Society shall thus command the full co-operation which the importance and magnitude of its aims require, in a few years it will have its representatives not only in the pulpits of our own land, but also scattered over the wide-spread fields of heathenism, where so many now grope their way into eternity, having never heard of Christ. It may be our privilege to educate another Judson, Wade, or Kincaid; men whom God will delight to honor in greatly extending his kingdom by their instrumentality.

2. Let every lady to whom the knowledge of this organization shall come, resolve at once to give the dime or more each month which will make her a member of the Society, whether paid directly to the Parent Society or to an Auxiliary; and then let her immediately commence the work of collecting and soliciting for that object. All over this field there are Christian mothers who by earnest intertreaties and prayers are giving their sons to God for this service. And he is calling them to engage in winning souls from death. Surely, our appeal for aid in their behalf will not be in vain.

3. It is earnestly to be desired that Auxiliaries be formed wherever it is practicable. And while these, like the Parent Society, will be Ladies' Societies, it should be borne in mind that gentlemen are by no means excluded from co-operation in this good cause; one in which they have a common interest with us. We would remind them that in all the Societies *they* themselves have thought it wise to form, for various objects, they have been accustomed to appeal to us, and we can testify that such appeals have not been made in vain.

4. Lastly, pastors of churches are most respectfully invited to frequently bring this Society and its object to the notice of their congregations, at least once a year to preach directly with reference to it, and see that their churches, each year, contribute in some way to its funds. Many of our pastors have had the advantages of an education, and can speak of its importance from possessing it. Others know its value, as a poor man does that of money,—from the want of it. From whichever of these standpoints the pastors view our object, we earnestly ask them to give us the efficient aid of their influence and co-operation.

On Monday evening took place the prize exhibitions of the Freshmen and Sophomore classes, embracing exercises in declamation by the former and in composition by the latter. The programme of declamations was as follows:

Marmion taking leave of Douglas—Chester Adams.

Claims of Literature upon America—N. J. Aylsworth.

Address before a New England Society—D. V. Culver.

Early English Baptists—T. W. Goodspeed.

The Runseller—J. O. McClellan.

Horatius at the Bridge—Daniel Merriman.

The following were the exercises in composition:

Independence of Thought—Alonzo Abernethy.

All the World's a Stage—James Goodman.

Prospects of Republicanism in Europe—G. W. Thomas.

Silent Influences—J. S. Mabie.

Excellent music was furnished for the occasion by the College choir, under the direction of Prof. Tillinghast, and assisted by Miss Tillinghast at the organ. In the award of prizes, that for declamation was given to J. O. McClellan, of Bristol, Ill., and that for composition to J. S. Mabie, of Rockford, Ill. The exercises altogether afforded gratifying evidence to the friends of the University, of the talent and promise of the students already gathered.

Tuesday afternoon and evening were devoted to addresses before the Societies of the University. In the afternoon the Berean Society was addressed by Rev. Dr. Everts. His subject was "The Voluntary Principle," considered in its operation and influence under four main aspects:

1. As seen in the enterprises of commerce and trade;
2. In the progress of science and the arts;
3. In the political progress of the world;
4. In its direction of religious progress.

It was an able discussion of a subject important to be understood by young men having in view the duties of the Christian ministry. For, as the speaker held, it is of moment to such to understand by what great influences and powers the movement of things in this world is originated and sustained. The address in the evening before the Prytaneum Society, by Rev. Mr. Pratt, of Trinity Church, in this city, was upon the general subject of Education; what it is, and how it is got. We were prevented from being present, but learn that the address was, in every respect, one of the highest excellence.

We think that the patrons and friends of the University are more than satisfied with the results of the year's labor, so far as exhibited in the examinations and other exercises of this anniversary. Those who have been somewhat familiar with the internal affairs of the institution during the year can also testify that a large amount of genuine work has been done, under wise and skillful guidance. The standard of attainment is placed as high as in any university or college with which we are acquainted, the young men are inspired with a worthy ambition, and

their studies so directed as to make them both ready and critical in their scholarship. All the members of the Faculty have shown themselves to possess eminent fitness for their respective places, and

have, in this year's service, "purchased to themselves a good degree."

The attendance from abroad on this occasion, we are sorry to say, was very slender. This was due in part, we presume, to the defective announcements made, and partly to other causes which may not exist hereafter. We must be allowed to say that in our opinion the friends of Western colleges do not estimate duly the importance of letting their faces be seen at the commencements. The flourishing state of similar institutions in the East is unquestionably to some extent promoted by the interest awakened among the crowds that attend their anniversaries. It is inspiring to the young men, themselves, to have such evidence of public appreciation, while patrons return from a right good commencement prepared to lend the institution of their choice that sympathy and support without which no one such can ever live. Will not our friends bear these things in mind against the next year's college anniversaries?

Examinations at the University.

The intelligent assembly who listened, on the evening of the 2d inst., to the prize compositions and declamations of Sophomores and Freshmen from the Chicago University, must have been surprised at the maturity of mind which they indicated. It seemed, however, to those who had attended the examination of classes during the previous week, but the legitimate fruit of the judicious training to which the young gentlemen had been subjected.

The writer of this notice having been invited to be present at the examination, was happy, in doing so, to exchange the heat and din and dust of town for the coolness, and quiet and purity of Oak Grove. How delightful is that site of the University on the shore of our inland sea, whose breezes are doubtless equally refreshing as were those of the Aegean which fanned the original Grove of Academus.

But the occasion now inviting attendance was more attractive than the retreat itself—the anniversary of an Institution, which is a fit exponent of the spirit of enterprise that has given a world-wide fame to the city whose name it bears. The valuable property on which it stands was secured to our denomination by prompt compliance with the conditions on which its transfer depended. Others might have obtained the noble gift, but we were happily favored with men who were adapted to such an exigency, who had the talent to appreciate and the energy to seize the golden opportunity. Subsequent measures have corresponded with the first. An edifice, in keeping with the previous designs of those who originated the enterprise, already adorns the grounds. It is built of materials beautiful, massive and durable; and the architect seems to have known what style was most agreeable to the genius of education. One wing only of the designed building is completed, but so well have the public fostered the Institution that it is quite filled with students, and the remaining parts of the edifice are imperiously demanded.

The examination was conducted by the five resident professors, including the President—all men of practiced skill. It is a matter of congratulation that the old method of placing the lower classes

under the care of incipient teachers fresh from their graduation is not here pursued. The youngest pupils are sometimes taught by the President himself, a fact not a little grateful to fathers, who are justly solicitous that in literature as well as in morals, the "twig" should be rightly "bent."

Professor Sawyer's examination in the higher Algebra, was the first that I witnessed. The subjects included the Binomial Theorem, the discovery of which, at least its application to fractional and negative exponents, was Sir Isaac Newton's, and was deemed of such importance that it was engraven upon his tombstone. As I observed the comprehensive grasp with which these students had mastered it, a formula which is the basis of the modern analysis, and by means of which we have seen a Le Verrier almost creating a world—for he ascertained the existence of one which telescopic tube had never discovered, fixed its place in the heavens, and directed practical astronomers where to look for it—I admired their successful industry, and also the skill of the teacher who had inspired them with his own exalted enthusiasm.

The same gentleman examined a class in the simpler Algebra, and, confident of their attainments, and desirous that each should appear in his true character, placed the book in the hands of the visitors, that problems might be selected from any part of it. The result was creditable to both parties, and produced the conviction that under such wise and earnest instruction there is no possibility of idleness.

President Burroughs examined two Greek classes, one in Ollendorf, the other in Xenophon's Anabasis. The former had made most commendable proficiency in reading so much in so limited a period, and their future attainments will unquestionably prove the President's wisdom in giving to these zealous juniors his special attention. The appearance of the other class was also hopeful.

Professor Mixer examined the Sophomore class in Demosthenes' Oration, De Corona, with admirable skill and success.

The critical minuteness with which these classes have been taught to study that most finished of all the productions of human genius, the Greek language, secures to them a mental discipline not inferior to what the exact science itself imparts. Every faculty developed by the latter is also strengthened by the former while the taste, too, is improved as it, perhaps, cannot be by any other study.

Professor Mixer's class in German and French evidently appreciate the unusual advantages which they enjoy under such an accomplished scholar.

This gentleman passed several years in Europe to perfect his acquaintance with every phrase and accent of these tongues, and he teaches both to read and speak them as they are taught in Paris and Berlin. Without detracting from the just estimation in which the ancient languages are held, it may properly be urged upon a population like ours, in which the foreign element holds so large a place, to avail themselves of so distinguished an opportunity to become familiar with their vernacular dialects. Indeed, in this age of travel a liberal education can hardly be deemed finished without including an ability to visit, with every facility of intercourse, the capitals of transatlantic countries.

It would gratify me to dwell upon the examinations of Professors Johnson and Scylla the former hearing classes well instructed in Virgil, Cicero and Horace, and the latter in Languages and Mathematics, and in Elocution, the happy effects of his training in the last branch having been witnessed at the Exhibition on the 2d inst., and also upon the President's examination in Tacitus and in Rhetoric, the masterly analysis of the latter by the Sophomore class having impressed us very favorably, but I must not weary your readers. Allow me to say, in short, that in the Chicago University we have at our doors the best facilities for the education of our children in Collegiate learning, an Institution which meets the wants of our varied population in the Northwest; and, consequently, in the prosperity of which every one should feel a profound interest. While

it is no sectarian establishment, but receives all who resort to it in the spirit of the Carthaginian queen, "Tros Tyriusque mihi nullo discrimine agitur," yet it is gratifying to see that it is appreciated by the denomination which founded it. How was my heart affected to see there the descendants to the third generation of distinguished Baptists, whom I have known as the promoters of every philanthropic enterprise. The Staughtons and Tuckers of other days are well represented by their posterity, in patronizing an institution, of which, were they still among us, they would be the most effective supporters. In presenting the ample library of Dr. Tucker to the University, his survivors have well illustrated the sentiment of Young:

"They mourn the dead who live as they desired."

The churches are deriving unspeakable benefit from the aid which is here given to candidates for the ministry; and the benefit is mutual, for they constitute a leaven of the most salutary influence among their fellow students. Models of industry and of order, as well as of piety, they have a sphere of usefulness, even within the inclosure of classic halls. May every church have in the University, its representatives of this interesting description. May the ladies, whose characteristic generosity is already showing itself in the sympathy which they extend to the cause of ministerial education, not only meet the public commendation, as did the Priscillas and Phebes, the Tryphenas and the Tryphosas that of inspired Apostles, who gratefully acknowledged them as their "helpers in the Lord," but may they find their desired reward in the universal co-operation of their brethren.

H. K. G.

The Christian Times.

Chicago, Wednesday, July 18, 1860.

The First Catalogue.

We have before us the first Catalogue of the University of Chicago, as just issued. It is a pamphlet of thirty four pages and makes an exhibit exceedingly creditable to the University. The principles upon which the several courses of study are arranged are briefly and clearly stated in connection with the different schedules of studies to be pursued, and the points indicated in which it is proposed, in this institution, to remedy the defects of some others. We will specially mention the provision made for an Agricultural Department. Mr. J. H. McChesney, late State Geologist for Northern Illinois, but who has been elected to the Professorship of Natural Sciences in the University, will have this Department in charge, and will devote to it special attention. Donations of land, to the amount of several hundred acres, have been tendered to the University, and it is designed to have a College Farm, which the Professor may visit with his students for the analysis of soils, and for illustrating various matters relating to the details of practical farming.

The Law School of the University reports forty-eight students who have enjoyed the lectures and instructions of the three Professors, Messrs. Booth, Wilson and Goodrich. In the Collegiate Department two classes have been organized which number eight in the Sophomore, and twelve in the Freshman. The Higher Academics number twenty-one, and the Lower eighty-nine. The whole number, of students is, therefore, 178. This is, certainly, very encouraging. The Catalogue is brought out in substantial style and with good taste.

The Christian Times.

Chicago, Wednesday, Aug. 29, 1860.

Ladies' Baptist Education Society.

The attention of churches and beneficiaries is affectionately invited to the following brief statement:

By the rules of the Board it is made necessary that all persons receiving aid from the Ladies' Baptist Education Society, shall bring testimonials from the churches to which they belong, in the form of a License or something equivalent, in which the churches shall signify their approbation of their pursuing study preparatory to the Ministry. Those beneficiaries who have been received, are accepted by the Board on condition that they present such testimonials, when they come to resume their studies at the beginning of the next term. Up to the present time seven have been conditionally received. The Board, therefore, becomes responsible for the payment of seven hundred dollars in the course of the current year. Other applications are before the Board, which, if granted, would swell the sum to not far from twelve hundred dollars. To raise this during the first year of our operations as a Society, will severely tax all our resources. So far, official information has been received of the formation of only four auxiliary Societies, although we have indirect knowledge of the existence of several others. As the new year of the University is soon to open, the Board take this early opportunity to call the attention of Ladies in the churches, especially those to which the Beneficiaries already received belong, to this important subject. Active measures should at once be adopted for the raising of funds. We hope to hear soon officially from auxiliary Societies which have not yet reported themselves, and from numbers of new ones. The Board feel the pressure of this responsibility and again earnestly solicit a general co-operation of the Ladies.

MRS. J. A. SMITH,

" J. B. OLCOTT,

" L. WILSON,

Committee of Correspondence.

The Christian Times.

Chicago, Wednesday, Sept. 5, 1860.

A Senior Class in the University.

The many friends of the University of Chicago will be glad to learn that the complement of classes, in the third year of the Institution, which opens on the 12th inst., will be full. A Senior Class is to be organized to meet applications which have already been made, and others which are expected. It is, certainly, very gratifying that thus early in its career, the University should attain to full College stature. With a view to supply the demand which under this arrangement will exist for an increase of teaching force, Prof. J. H. McChesney will be called into immediate service. His labors will be devoted to the duties of his Department—that of Natural Sciences—and will there be found, we have no doubt, eminently efficient. The other members of the Faculty remain as last year. The prospect for the new year as regards students is, we, learn very encouraging.

Attention is invited to the announcement of the opening of the University which appears among the advertisements.

University of Chicago.

The full term opens September 12. The Faculty includes a President and eight Professors. The departments are:—1. College—course of study equivalent to the best eastern colleges. 2. Agricultural department. 3. Academy—course of study embraces all that is required to enter any college for a good business education. Open to intelligent boys twelve years old. The State street cars convey students for 2½ cents.

The Christian Times.

Chicago, Wednesday, Sept. 26, 1860.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.—We are gratified to learn that the University opens this year with the most flattering prospects. Considerably over one hundred students are present, and others are expected.

The Christian Times.

Chicago, Wednesday, Nov. 14, 1860.

Lecture at the University.

A lecture was delivered, on Thursday evening of last week, by Rev. Robert Boyd, before the "Berean Society" of the University. This is a Society composed principally of students preparing for the ministry. The lecture was on "The Evidences of Christianity." We were prevented from attending, but learn that this subject was handled with superior ability, and was both a treat and a fund of instruction to the young men.

The Christian Times.

Chicago, Wednesday, Nov. 28, 1860.

Rev. Mr. Pratt's Lecture.

On Thursday evening last, Rev. Mr. Pratt, Rector of Trinity church, in this city, repeated before the Prytaneum Society of the University the lecture delivered by him last summer in connection with the University commencement. The subject was "Education: what it is, and how it is obtained." After speaking at some length upon the general subject of education, its importance in relation to all public interests, and especially the desirableness of adequate provision for the instruction of the poorer classes in order to cut off, thus, some of the most prolific sources of vice, Mr. Pratt went on to consider the subject of moral education. A mere knowledge of letters, he argued, is not education. Man is a moral being, and must have a moral training. Educate only the intellect, and you send out upon the world a scourge, merely. The Bible is the sheet-anchor of our country and of education. It must hold the highest position in the school and family, as well as in the church; else men will not be thoroughly educated. Far more attention has been paid, all over our country, to the education of the head than to that of the heart.

Young men should not launch out upon the world, in these perilous times, without a thorough moral training. They should be men of large and noble souls; for such our country and the present age demand. Washington's greatness was due to that education of the heart which he had; his moral training. Aaron Burr was his superior in genius, and a man of thorough intellectual training, but we despise his character. Something more, then, is needed than books, if we would have the right kind of education.

The speaker then dwelt upon the various moral influences that unite in effecting a right moral training; the influence of men upon each other in acts and words; the influence of the mother in childhood; various silent influences growing out of our associations and pursuits. These unite with more direct ones to effect good for us, when themselves good, evil when they are the opposite.

The Christian Times.

Chicago, Wednesday, Dec. 26, 1860.

University of Chicago.

The first term of the current year in this institution, closed on Wednesday of last week, with an examination of classes. The term has been diligently spent by the teachers and pupils, and the examinations showed that there has been a scholarly enthusiasm, and thorough and efficient drilling. The University is prospering finely, nearly one hundred and fifty students having been in attendance the last term.

On Tuesday evening occurred the second public

meeting of the "Prytaneum," the literary society of the University. In spite of storm and darkness a good audience assembled, and the chapel was nearly filled. Mr. James Goodman, of this city, President of the society, filled the chair. Mr. J. S. Mable, of Rockford, continued his "Chronicles" of the University; a very neat production, with pleasant sparkles of humor. Mr. S. S. Hart, of Janesville, Wis., won much applause in a declamation. It showed natural talent as a speaker, and good instruction. The debate was conducted by Messrs. Coen, of Metamora, Ill., Goodspeed, of Avon, J. O. McClellan, of Bristol, and Abernethy, of Leo, Iowa. The question discussed was the following:

Resolved, That a Monarchical form of government is more favorable for liberal culture than a Republican.

It was, on the whole, well handled. The strong points of argument on each side were stated, although some natural confusion and diffidence in the speakers, prevented them following out those points fully, in every instance. The disputants gave evidence of ability for this kind of speaking, and we are happy to know that they have an ambition to excel. Following this was a dialogue between Messrs. A. W. Bosworth, M. Armstrong, H. P. Bosworth, and J. H. Roe. It was a good piece, with genuine wit, and well performed. Mr. L. F. Raymond, of Peoria, appeared in a declamation, or rather the recitation of a maniac piece. It was remarkably well done, in most respects; yet, if we may speak a word in Mr. Raymond's ear, and ask him to pass it on to other young men preparing for public life, it would be to advise that such exercises be the very rare exception. The theatrical style of oratory is in place only on the theatrical boards. For the most part, the kind of eloquence desirable, is just the ability to say on ordinary occasions, with appropriateness and effect, that which the subject and the occasion demand. We shall be pardoned this criticism, since all know that it is well intended, whether well done or not.

The concluding exercise was an original oration by Mr. J. B. Runnion, of this city: a graduate of Notre Dame College, Indiana, now residing in the University for the purpose of perfecting himself in certain studies. His subject was "American Eloquence," and was exceedingly well presented, style, thought, manner and all, were excellent. After a few remarks by the President of the Society, the audience was then dismissed, having enjoyed a pleasant evening.

Chicago, Wednesday, Jan. 23, 1861

Ladies' Baptist Education Society,

To the Sisters interested with them in the Work.

As the Board in Chicago are acting as agents for their sisters in other places, they feel it their duty to make an occasional report, in order that if there is anything encouraging they may rejoice, and if otherwise their sympathies may flow out to comfort us who have to face the difficulties of the enterprise.

We would premise first that the importance of Ministerial Education grows upon us, as we behold the present attitude of the nations. Does it sound trite to say we live in a wonderful age? If the Savior were here would he not tell us to "lift up our eyes and see the fields ready for the harvest;" and would he not add, "pray ye the Lord of the harvest to raise up laborers?" If you meet with objectors as you pursue your work, say to them, "lift up your eyes and see," and then tell us if we can be faithful to our Lord if we are indifferent to the preparation of laborers for this great harvest field. If they say still further—you are injuring those you mean to serve by aiding them to obtain an education—tell them we only help enough to keep them from despairing, and leave enough to be acquired by their own exertions to tax them all any reasonable man could wish them taxed. If we say to any young brother—leave your shop, your counting-house, your plough, and give yourself up to your Master's call—should we leave him with the com-

forting words, "be ye warmed and clothed and fed," without extending to him aid and sympathy, while we enjoy all the comforts of a bountiful Providence, without making a similar sacrifice? Who has made us to differ so widely in responsibility?

Many young brethren would be glad to avail themselves of the assistance our Society would extend to hundreds, but we have only dared to encourage eight that if they would follow their Lord we would stand by them. To assume this number was a venture of faith. We trusted our beloved Zion, and more than all, our blessed Master; and thus far we have been able to meet our engagements. At our last meeting we looked forward a few weeks when our treasury would be empty, but since then we have been cheered by reports, from two additional places, that our sisters had not forgotten us, and that we might expect from them over ninety dollars. Trust and work, dearly beloved. The cause is the Lord's, the gold and the silver are his, and he will supply the needs of his young servants. We will continue to increase the number of beneficiaries just as fast as you authorize us by additions to our treasury.

Our young brethren are making themselves useful by preaching in destitute places, the Jail, Mission Schools, and other public institutions, by which they are acquiring experience for the future, beside being the means of blessing to many souls. If the sisters who read this have not been working for the cause here presented, we hope they will at once form auxiliaries and let us hear from them. Any communications may be addressed to our Society to the care of Church, Goodman & Kenney, and they will be received and acknowledged.

An Example.

We are permitted to copy a few sentences from a letter written by a lady in Payson, Illinois, to one of the Committee of Correspondence of the Ladies' Baptist Education Society. After speaking of the interest felt in a young brother who is studying for the ministry in the University of Chicago, and the desire felt, especially to aid him in replenishing his wardrobe, the writer says:

"But, oh, such 'hard times!' Some said that they must even discontinue their monthly contribution of ten cents to the treasury of the Society. But, did you ever hear what the result is when women will? Our village is small and our church very

much scattered, but led on and stimulated by our pastor's wife, a few engaged in making up fancy articles to be exhibited for sale at a fair to be given on Christmas evening. We placed the price of admission at twenty-five cents; not thinking it best to go above that sum. Our best hall would hold 150 persons. Christmas day was one continued storm, and about three o'clock the courage of the stoutest was down to zero, at least. Still, sister O. said, 'It is bound to go off. If it had not stormed, we should have had no room for the people.' And the little hall was filled. We have made Bro. — a present of a sufficient sum to purchase a suit of clothes and shall have something left for the society to appropriate to other young men there. We took in \$78. For Payson this is doing well. Our expenses are yet to be paid."

We quote this spirited extract for the sake of the example. Will find a way, almost invariably. We should like to hear of a few more experiments of the same sort.

The Christian Times.

Chicago, Wednesday, Feb. 13, 1861.

The Ladies' Baptist Education Society.

We have before us a letter from the President of an Auxiliary to this society, at Fountain Green, Hancock county, Ill., from which we take the following:

"Some two months since, we organized a society of nine members; three of whom are Baptists, one a Campbellite, and the others members of no church. We have received two dollars, which we send enclosed, and although it is a small sum we pray that the blessing of God may rest upon it. Pray for us that we may hold out faithful, and that although we are a little one, we may become a thousand. We have no Baptist church in the place, and consequently no Baptist preaching. There are a few Baptists here, and we think if we could have a little aid we might, with the blessing of God, be instrumental in building up a church."

In view of the above we beg to suggest that if such circumstances as those described are not insurmountable obstacles to the formation of auxiliaries to the Ladies' Society of the State, there can be no good reason why in every place where Baptists reside who sympathize with the objects of the organization a similar movement should not be made. The ladies at Fountain Green have made a beginning in the face of real discouragements. They will have their reward, we confidently believe,

in the success of their effort, and in the granting of their desire for a Baptist church and Baptist ministry in their community. We commend their zeal and faith to the imitation of others.

The Christian Times.

Chicago, Wednesday, Feb. 13, 1861.

University of Chicago.

We are happy to learn of a change in the Faculty of this institution that confers merited honor on an able man, and fills an important department. Mr. James Sylla, who has formerly held the post of tutor, has been appointed to the Professorship of the English Language and Literature. His duties, heretofore, have been a good deal in the direction of this department, and the manner in which he has discharged them has demonstrated his peculiar fitness for the chair which he now fills. It is a specially important post. There are few things, within the compass of the usual course of study, which some graduates from colleges understand less

than their own language. To read and write and speak are high accomplishments; in which, however, comparatively few men are proficient.

The University enjoys a large city patronage, having already efficiently commended itself to public confidence here at home. Its friends abroad will be happy to learn this; since it is with schools as with men, that you can commonly judge best what they are by finding out what their neighbors say of them. Let it not be forgotten, meantime, that the denomination, to a very great extent, is its banker. We trust that in proportion as the Lord keeps the denominational vaults well supplied, the paper of the University will be always duly honored. That was a good saying of the hearty English farmer with reference to a similar enterprise:

"If we think—or if we know it to be the Lord's work, why then we must encourage them that have the heart to undertake it!"

The Christian Times.

Chicago, Wednesday, March 20, 1861.

Ladies' Baptist Education Society.

To all the Readers of the Christian Times:— At our late Board meeting our Corresponding Committee's reports were decidedly encouraging—stimulating us, if possible, to greater efforts, and urging us to pursue with vigor the labor to which we have put our hands, and in which we have engaged wholehearted. With these encouraging reports came also increasing applications for aid.— We would invite the sympathies of all our sisters to whom the command of our Lord comes, (to pray the Lord of the harvest to raise up more and faithful laborers,) to heed this command. Was it ever more binding upon the Christian church than at the present time? Was ever the field riper for the harvest, while many uncultivated fields are ready to be broken up and receive the seed?

But the faithful laborers are few. Oh, would a true servant of Christ allow his attention to be diverted from the blessed work for the sake of accumulating the worthless treasures of earth, after having years of valuable time and patient labor expended upon them? No: and well did our Savior test the love of Peter: "Lovest thou me?" We see how he was afterwards filled with the Holy Spirit, and with boldness commanded all men everywhere to repent and be baptized. We have known such as have gone to their reward—whose record is on high—who were ever ready to seek out, encourage, and prepare young men of talent for this noble work. Yes, with gratitude we recognize such among the living ministry. May God sustain them in their self-denying and arduous labors.— May they be "as seeing him who is invisible." We are gratified, also, that some of them have such noble helpers, who can lead the way in every good work—ever by their side to comfort and soothe their spirits. Let us, dear friends, whose days are prolonged, yet perhaps are few, be ready to inquire, What can we do? This work is, as has been very justly said, a "work of faith." Surely, those are blessed who die in the Lord, and whose works do follow them.

C.

The Christian Times.

Chicago, Wednesday, May 23, 1861.

—A military company has been formed at the University composed of students, under the captainship of Mr. Tucker, son of Col. Joseph H. Tucker, of this city. They are called the "University Cadets." They drill daily, and were highly praised for their soldierly and gentlemanly bearing, recently, at a flag-raising.

—The Editor of the *New York Chronicle*, in describing his recent visit to Chicago, says some handsome things of the University; among the rest this:

The University has seven professors, at the head of whom is the President, Rev. John C. Burroughs, D. D., to whom the public is chiefly indebted for the commencement and prosecution of the enterprise. Judge Douglas has done a noble deed, one of the most honorable of his life, in donating the ten acres of land on which the institution is located. There are already connected with it 180 students, as many as the building will accommodate, and with suitable accommodations the number might be at once doubled or trebled. And I am happy to learn that the annual income from tuition and board is \$6000 or \$7000, enough to pay all current expenses, or nearly so. There are besides forty students in the Law Department, which is located in the city.

The Christian Times.

Chicago, Wednesday, March 27, 1861.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.—The term examination of the classes in the University commences on Friday of this week and continues through Tuesday of next week. The Summer term commences on Thursday the 11th of April.

The Christian Times.

Chicago, Wednesday, April 3, 1861.

Lecture at the University.

The Prytaneum Society of the University, and their friends, enjoyed a literary treat on Thursday evening last, in a lecture on "Words, their Significance, Uses and Abuses," by Mr. Wm. Mathews, Librarian of the Young Men's Association in this city. The subject afforded scope for the speaker's almost unbounded knowledge of books, and for criticisms upon styles, and habits of speaking and writing. Mr. Mathews is a gentleman of fine literary taste, and his views were just, while they were presented with force and eloquence. He showed no mercy to current affectations in the use of language, whether by speakers or writers, and maintained the cause of our noble tongue against those who would corrupt it with slang or enfeeble it with fopperies. It was an important theme, well-handled.

University of Chicago.

The Spring term opens on Thursday, April 11th.

In the Preparatory Department there will be classes of different grades, in Arithmetic, English Grammar, Composition, Geography, History, &c., also three grades of classes in Latin and Greek, viz.: Beginners' class, Latin Reader and Cicero's Orations. Also a class in Elementary Algebra and Elementary Geology and Botany.

In the College, the Freshman Class will be reciting Homer's Iliad, Horace's Odes, Geometry, Vocal Culture.

The Sophomore Class, in Demosthenes on the

Crown, Tacitus, Conic Sections, and Rhetoric.

The Junior Class in Natural Philosophy, Greek Tragedies, Paley's Evidences and Logic.

Senior Class, Logic, Astronomy, Guizot's History Civilization.

Students may attend upon any of these classes at their option, whether regularly members of the University or not.

It is also proposed to commence a class under the instruction of the President of the University and Baptist Ministers of the city, for those who wish to pursue Theological studies, or such as bear immediately upon a preparation for the ministry, which will be open, free of tuition, for all who may wish to attend it.

The Christian Times.

Chicago, Wednesday, April 10, 1861.

Examination and Exhibition.

The examinations at the University occurred last week according to announcement, and afforded much satisfaction to such friends of the institution as availed themselves of the opportunity to attend. In the evening occurred the exhibition of the Academic Department at the chapel, which was crowded, notwithstanding a somewhat threatening state of the weather. Besides the selected declamations, an original oration was delivered by Mr. Howie, of Elgin, and essays read by Messrs. Rowley, of Louisville, Ky., and Knowles, of Rushville, Ill. These were all highly creditable. The exercises were varied and lively, and gave much pleasure to the friends present.

The Christian Times.

Chicago, Wednesday, June 5, 1861.

The Ladies' Baptist Education Society

We are oppressed with apprehension for the interests of our Ladies' Bap. Education Soc'y, on account of the absorbing political and pecuniary troubles which darken our horizon and even now are bursting with the storm of dread War on our beloved land. Let not these perils so absorb the energies of our women that we shall forget other obligations not less sacred and binding. O, how ready are our hands and hearts to aid our brave sons and brothers who are devoting themselves so nobly to the preservation and honor of our glorious Union. What true woman can idly contemplate these dangers and sacrifices? Let us not cease for them to ply the needle, give constant sympathy, and lift the ardent prayer.

But there is another war upon us, for which troops are to be marshalled and drilled, and during which time they must receive constant supplies.—These are to contend, not with flesh and blood, but with principalities and power with the rulers of the darkness of this world and with spiritual wickedness in high places. A few of these have been aided by the Society whose claims are here urged. Our plan, known to many, many here be repeated; which is that every lady pay ten cents per month (or more) and that in each church there be a Society into whose Treasury this amount shall be paid, which Society shall be auxiliary to the parent Society in Chicago.

Several of these Societies are now formed, from which we have received quarterly remittances, and thus far have been able to do for the students under our patronage what we engaged to do. But some of our auxiliaries are behind in making their quarterly remittances at present, and we fear that the pressure of other claims may lead to forgetfulness of this very important one. These young men whom we are aiding are all preparing for the work

of the ministry, several of them having the foreign field in view. The close of the present quarter will soon be here, and when they come for expected aid shall we give them but an empty hand? Dear sisters, will you help us? Will you all help us? Please remit to Mrs. J. T. Edwards or either of the undersigned Corresponding Committee.

Mrs. J. B. Olcott,

" J. A. Smith,

" M. L. Wilson.

The Christian Times.

Chicago, Wednesday, June 19, 1861.

Ladies' Education Society---Anniversary.

The second anniversary of the Ladies' Baptist Education Society will be held on Tuesday, July 2d, at 4 o'clock p. m., at the First Baptist Church for the election of officers and other business. Sermon and address on the Sabbath previous.

Mrs. I. E. Kenney, Secretary.

Commencement of the University of Chicago.

The exercises connected with the Commencement will be in the following order:

1. Annual Examination of classes Wednesday to Saturday, June 26—29 inclusive.
 2. Berean Society. Annual address by Rev. Prof. Halsey, of the Northwestern Theological Seminary, Sabbath evening, June 30, at the First Baptist church.
 3. Prize declamation and composition of the Freshman and Sophomore classes, Monday evening, July 1.
 4. Tuesday afternoon—Exercises of the Law Department. Debates upon the Constitution of the United States.
 5. Tuesday evening—Prytaneum Society. Annual address by Prof. Mixer. Junior exhibition.
 6. Wednesday afternoon—Law Department. Trial in Moot Court. Breach of Promise case.
 7. Wednesday Evening—Addresses of the Senior class and of the Graduating class of the Law Department.
- Eulogy on the late Stephen A. Douglas, by Hon. Judge Treat, of the United States District Court, Springfield.
- Examination of Law School will take place on the forenoon of Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, July 1, 2 and 3.

The Christian Times.

Chicago, Wednesday, July 3, 1861.

Douglas Hall.

We take from a daily paper, of this city the following:

The trustees of the University of Chicago have decided to erect, as soon as the necessary means can be obtained, the centre building of the University, including the tower, and to give to it the name of "Douglas Hall." The name will be inscribed upon a tablet to be embodied in the tower.

The institution is now firmly established and in a highly prosperous condition. There are nine professors, including the President of the University, and 230 students in the various departments. The south wing of the main building, 90 by 64 and four stories high, containing 89 rooms, is completed and fully occupied.

As a monument to the fame of Stephen A. Douglas, none more enduring or appropriate than the University of Chicago can be reared. In the distant ages, when his fame as a statesman and patriot will be known only in common with others of this, the past, and future generations, his name as associated with the University will be remembered with feelings of gratitude and admiration, by passing generations to the end of time.

Chicago, Wednesday, July 10, 1861.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.— COMMENCEMENT.

This institution has just closed a prosperous and successful year, with the customary public exercises. We observe, by the Catalogue, recently published, that including the Law School there have been, during the year, two hundred and twenty-five students under instruction. The examinations, which began on Thursday, 28th ult., and continued three days, have shown that the year has been industriously employed in well-directed work. Critical scholarship is the aim of the instruction given, and the drill of the class-room is, with this view, made thorough and laborious. The spirit that dictates the discipline and work of the University, would be not inappropriately expressed in an inscription like that which stood over the entrance of old St. Paul's school in London, where John Milton had his early education:—"Aut doce, aut disce, aut discede."—"Either teach, or learn, or depart." One or two additional Professors are much needed, as the present Faculty is entirely overworked.

The more public anniversary exercises began, on the afternoon of Sabbath, 30th ult., in the annual meeting of the Ladies Baptist Education Society, at which addresses were made by Dr. Boyd, Dr. Everts, Rev. C. H. Roe, and others. The Society has given assistance to seven young men, students for the ministry, paying to each an appropriation of one hundred dollars. The amount necessary to this has been raised by the Society and its auxiliaries with a facility which shows that a more general effort would ensure much larger results. We earnestly hope that during the next year the number of co-operating societies will be greatly increased. Several applications for aid have been necessarily declined. Temporary provision for them has, indeed, been made by the Financial Agent of the University; but it is exceedingly desirable that all worthy applicants for such assistance should be enabled to receive it from the treasury of the Society. The number of beneficiaries might be at once doubled, if the needful funds were available.

On the evening of Sabbath, the Berean Society of the University was addressed by Rev. Dr. Halsey, of the Presbyterian Theological Seminary in this city. His theme was "Self-Culture," and was handled judiciously and ably. On Monday evening occurred the Prize Exhibition of the Freshman Class, at the First Baptist Church. A good audience was present on the occasion. The young men all did themselves much credit, and the exhibition, as a whole, gave great satisfaction to the friends of the institution. The first prize for declamation was awarded,

by a Committee of the Regents, to John Rutherford, of this city, and the second to L. F. Raymond, of Peoria.

The Junior Exhibition occurred on Tuesday evening. Five original orations were delivered, as follows: *Claims of our Country upon her Young Men*, Alonzo Abernethy, Leo, Iowa; *Unnoticed Heroes*, James Goodman, Chicago; *The Crusades*, John S. Mabie, Rockford; *Import of the Present Conflict*, Lycurgus Remley, Oxford, Iowa; *Self-Respect an Element of Republican Character*, G. W. Thomas, Chicago. The orations exhibited a good deal of intellectual culture, were well thought out, and well-written, some of them remarkably so. We should have been glad to see more of ease in delivery, and a more thorough mastery of their pieces, by some of the speakers especially. We were impressed, both by what was excellent and what was defective, with the very great importance of the Belles Lettres department of a course of study. Each other branch pursued gives the young man his tools, this teaches him how to use them. Whether he is to become "a workman that needeth not to be ashamed" must depend very greatly upon the zeal and the diligence with which he applies himself to his Rhetoric and his Elocution.

Following the above exercises was an Address before the Prytaneum, by Rev. James Dixon, of this city. His subject was "Literary Societies"; and it is the highest possible compliment to say that, beginning to speak at so late an hour, he still held his audience in close attention and with increasing interest to the end. The address had the rare merit of brevity; yet contained within its moderate compass a rich variety of suggestions and counsels, enlivened by apt and telling anecdotes. It rounded off the evening handsomely, and sent the audience away in excellent humor. The choir of the church added much to the interest of the occasion by their very acceptable service.

On Wednesday was the commencement. At two o'clock p. m., the Trustees, Regents, Faculty, Students, and friends generally of the University, met at the Court House, and marched in procession to Bryan Hall, under the Marshallship of Col. J. H. Tucker, and led by the Light Guard Band. At the Hall, prayer was offered by Rev. Bishop Whitehouse, when orations were delivered as follows: by C. A. Phillips, of Chicago, on *Theodore Parker*; J. T. Kinney, of Adrian, Michigan, on *Origin of English Nationality*; Charles T. Scammon, Chicago, on *The Genius of American Nationality*; James B. Runnion, Chicago, on *The Influence of Great Minds*. These were followed by a Eulogy on the late Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, by James W. Sheahan, Esq., editor of the Chicago Daily Post, and this by the conferring of degrees.

The two first speakers were graduates of the Law School. Mr. Kinney's oration was every way excellent, with the excep-

tion of some stiffness in the delivery. He

has evidently used his advantages to good purpose, and knows both how to think and how to reason. Of Mr. Phillips' effort we could only wonder how it came to be admitted, at all. If sectarianism of any other kind would have been thought out of place, it is difficult to see why an exception should be made in favor of that most offensive form of it which was seen in Mr. Parker and his followers; and of which Mr. Phillips gave his audience ample specimens. One thing which it seems to us important to teach young men is not to offend the proprieties of such occasions, and that pertness and insolence are things always unendurable. Mr. Phillips has a right to his opinion of Mr. Parker and his eccentric theology, but he has no right to avail himself of the anniversary of an Institution founded and supported by evangelical Christians to preach deism from the rostrum, and flippantly denounce all who do not choose to esteem Theodore Parker a saint.

The oration by Mr. Scammon was finely written and delivered with both ease and energy. Its sentiments were admirable, and showed conclusively how real scholarship makes not only a scholar, but a gentleman as well. Mr. Runnion has been at the University during the year as a resident graduate, having taken the Bachelor's degree one year since at the Notre Dame College, South Bend, Ind. He appeared on this occasion in a Master's Oration. We think that we speak but the sentiments of all who were so seated as to hear him distinctly, when we say that it was a production of the highest merit. It showed more than "a passing acquaintance" with the great minds of which it treated. The style was clear, chaste and elegant, without any of that undue ornamentation in which young writers are apt to indulge. We predict for Mr. Runnion no small degree of literary eminence, if life is spared and opportunity serves.

Mr. Sheahan's eulogy won, as it deserved, the warmest applause of his hearers. Without thinking it necessary to say how far we accept all its views, we accord to it the credit of a manly and eloquent vindication of the character and services of Mr. Douglas. We think no man in the West superior to Mr. Sheahan as a writer, and on this occasion his deep interest in the subject gave him the command of all his powers. The Trustees and Regents, by a unanimous vote, requested a copy for publication.

In the conferring of degrees, fifteen young men, graduates of the Law School, received the degree of Bachelor of Laws: ten graduates of the Literary Department, the degree of Bachelor of Arts; and one the degree of Master of Arts, in course. The degree of Master of Arts, Honorary, was conferred upon Rev. James Dixon, of Chicago, and Rev. Thos. Kerr, of

Rockford; that of Doctor of Divinity upon Rev. Chas. Hill Roe, of Belvidere, and Rev. James Pratt, of Trinity Church, in this city. All these honors are appropriately bestowed, and will be worn with credit to the recipients and to the University.

We earnestly hope that when another commencement occasion comes round, the hard times may have so far become mitigated, as that more of our brethren may be able to come in and share in its exercises. The attendance from abroad was slender, although they who came were most heartily welcome. We only wish there were "more such."

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

Examination of the Law School.

FIRST JUNIOR EXHIBITION.

Arrangements for the First Commencement and Eulogy on Douglas To-day.

&c., &c., &c.

THE LAW EXAMINATION.

The first annual public examination of the Law Department of the University of Chicago took place in the Larmon Block yesterday forenoon. The examination was conducted by the Law Faculty, assisted by several members of the Chicago bar. The class consisted of eighteen members, young men from various sections of the country, and who have been in attendance during the term that has now closed. Their examination was exceedingly close and rigid in those branches to which their attention has been directed during the term. In this they acquitted themselves with great credit—scarcely a failure being noted in the course of three hours of severe questioning. The examination was witnessed by a small attendance of visitors only, doubtless the impression prevailing that it would be too dry and uninteresting.

The afternoon proceedings, however, at Metropolitan Hall were more largely attended, a fine audience of ladies being attracted by a desire to witness the trial of a breach of promise case embodying all the interesting features that vivid imagination could cluster together in such a case for their especial edification and entertainment, with none of the heart-burning realities of disappointed love to dampen the enjoyment. The case was tried before a jury composed of the members of the class, the Dean of the Faculty presiding as judge. Two members of the class were assigned as counsel on either side. The case was opened, witnesses called and examined, the closing arguments made, the charge of the court given, and the verdict of the jury returned and recorded with all the solemnity and dignity of a *bona fide* trial at court. It is but justice to the young gentlemen who conducted the case to say, that causes are tried in the courts of our own and other States daily, in which the counsel betray less knowledge of law and practice, a far more deplorable want of familiarity with the simplest rules of evidence, and in which they come to trial with their cases in every way less fully prepared, than was the case in this pretended trial. It speaks volumes in praise of the training received in this rising institution.

Our legal reporter having failed to preserve a report of the trial, we are unable to give the verdict.

JUNIOR EXHIBITION.

The exercises of the Junior Exhibition were attended at the First Baptist Church, opposite the Court-House, last evening. Like junior exhibitions in the general it was an occasion of much interest,

magnified by the growing juniors into one of the greatest importance. The class was small—the institution just beginning to attain the stature of a full-grown minority, this completing the first full year of its existence. But, though small in number, the class was none the less creditable on that account. On the contrary, each member acquitted himself well, seeming to be anxious only to establish the reputation of his young *alma mater*.

The exercises were commenced by a voluntary on the organ, performed in excellent taste by the organist of the church.

The opening prayer was then offered by Rev. Mr. Branch, of Galena, after which the choir sang an opening anthem.

The first oration was by Alonzo Abernethy, of Leo, Iowa. His subject was, "The claims of our country upon our young men." He might have selected a subject better adapted to a display of literary attainment, and even on a subject so hackneyed as patriotism, a better written composition might have been produced. Still, this piece was not devoid of merit. The demand the country makes for patriotism in her young men was well put and strongly urged. The young man labored under the disadvantage of being the first speaker, a fact which he seemed plainly and painfully to realize. His embarrassment was certainly not his fault, but, as it exhibited itself, it added but little to his credit as a speaker. Could he have overcome it, his piece would have appeared infinitely better.

James Goodman, of Chicago, selected "Unnoticed Heroes," as his subject—a subject abounding in material for a most excellent essay. It was handled in a manner that indicated much historical research, and a creditable acquaintance with the men who have lived in the past. The piece also had the advantage of its predecessor, in being pronounced by a much better speaker. Mr. Goodman is one of the easy, natural, familiar style of speakers, whose speeches always sound well. With a scholarly production, in such hands, a hit with the audience is always sure.

"The Crusades," by John S. Mabie, of Rockford, Ill., was one of the better productions of the evening. Mr. Mabie is cut out for a popular lecturer. He studies his subject well; digests it thoroughly; writes carefully, ornamenting liberally, though not too profusely; delivers it easily, understandingly and effectively, with a voice well toned and modulated, gestures perhaps a little stiff and awkward, but generally showing himself a good orator. He may be set down as one of the finest speakers of the class.

Lycurgus Remley, of Oxford, Iowa, descanted on "The Import of the Present Conflict." He, too, preferred a theme of daily, common-place remark to one of a more purely literary character. Probably he was not sufficiently up in his historical studies to render it altogether safe to venture upon such grounds. His speaking was but little better than the taste displayed in his selection. Yet it would be unjust to this young man to withhold all praise from him. His subject, though common-place, was well handled—excellently so in some respects. He is a good writer but an indifferent speaker.

"Self Respect an Element of Republican Character," was a well selected subject, treated with remarkable ability by G. W. Thomas, of Chicago. Mr. Thomas is possessed of a mind already well stored with useful knowledge and admirably adapted to efforts of thought. He is the scholar of the class. A better writer, a better speaker, and a more finished gentleman in his appearance on the stage than any of the others of the class, he is at once and surely marked as the leader. His was the last piece of the evening, which was a fortunate arrangement, as any other would have sounded tame after it. The only fault to be found with it, throughout, was that it was so imperfectly committed, whereby much of its excellence was lost.

The choir then sang the "Star Spangled Banner," after which a lecture was delivered before the Prytneum Society by Rev. James Dick-

son, of the Union Park Baptist Church, of this city. It was a short production, but extremely happy in its general tone.

ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY.

This afternoon at 2 o'clock the commencement exercises proper take place at Bryan Hall. These exercises will be varied by a eulogy on Douglas, to be pronounced by James W. Sheahan, Esq., of the Post, in which exercise the Common Council and other authorities of this city, and also a political association, will participate. The following are the general arrangements.

The Faculty, Trustees and Regents of the University, the Mayor and Common Council of the city, and the members of the Douglas Invincibles, and citizens generally who may wish to unite in the exercises, will meet at the Court House at 2 o'clock P. M., where a procession will be formed and march to Bryan Hall, where the following order of exercises will take place:

1. Prayer.
2. Music by the Light Guard Band.
3. *Theodore Parker*, an oration by C. A. Phillips, Chicago.
4. *Origin of English Nationality*, an oration by J. F. Kinney, Adrian, Mich.
5. Music.
6. *The Genius of American Nationality*, an oration by Chas. T. Scammon, Chicago.
7. *The Influence of Great Minds*, Master's oration by James B. Runkin, Chicago.
8. Music.
9. *Eulogy on the late Hon. Stephen A. Douglas*, by Jas. W. Sheahan, Esq.
10. Music, *Douglas Funeral March*.
11. Conferring of Degrees.
12. Music.
13. Benediction.

The Christian Times.

Chicago, Wednesday, Sept. 4, 1861.

University of Chicago.

It will be seen by the Special Notice in another place, that this institution is to open its next year on the 11th inst. We learn that the prospect for students is highly encouraging, notwithstanding all that may seem to be in the way. We invite particular attention to the fact that an Agricultural Department is to be opened at the beginning of the term. From what we know of the arrangements made with that view we feel warranted in saying that, while a new feature, it will be made a most valuable one, and will meet a want which we know many have felt. The other Departments will have the same efficient teaching force as formerly. We trust the friends of the University will stand manfully by it, in these "pinching times." Now, if ever, we shall show our real interest in such enterprises. It will now be known who are summer friends, and who are friends for every season.

The Christian Times.

Chicago, Wednesday, Oct. 2, 1861.

Education Society Meeting.

We are requested to announce, that in connection with the Anniversary of the Illinois Baptist General Association, to occur at Ottawa, beginning on the 18th inst., a meeting will be held for the benefit of the Ladies' Baptist Education Society. Mrs. Elisha Tucker, and Mrs. Iglehart have been appointed by the Board in this city to attend, as representatives of the Society, and to confer with ladies present at the meetings upon the important interest committed to its care. They will be happy to see a full attendance of ladies, and the Society hopes much from this opportunity for laying before its friends, and the friends of Ministerial Education, the condition and prospects of the work. We invite special attention to this announcement.

The Christian Times.

Chicago, Wednesday, Oct. 16, 1861.

The Theological Union of Chicago.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—A Society with the above title was organized in this city on the 24th ult. Hon. L. D. Boone was elected President, Rev. J. B. Olcott Corresponding Secretary, and R. M. Graves, Esq., Treasurer and Recording Secretary. The constitution provides for twenty-four directors. A sufficient number for the transaction of business were appointed, leaving the remainder to be elected when our brethren from the country can more generally be present to co-operate.

The object of the Union is to provide facilities for the Theological Education of the young men connected with our University. At the first meeting of the Board measures were adopted to carry out the design of the Society, by arranging for courses of lectures on Pastoral, Biblical and Systematic Theology, and upon Ecclesiastical History. The following were appointed lecturers: Rev. N. Colver, D.D., Rev. J. A. Smith, D.D., Rev. James Dixon, A. M., Rev. W. W. Everts, D.D., and Rev. Robert Boyd, D.D. These brethren have already entered upon their appointed work, and will lecture regularly through the year.

By this arrangement provision is made for a most important service; an arrangement which is highly satisfactory to the young men. All will no doubt feel that we ought to recognize the providential hand of God in placing in this city, and making available, brethren who by their ripe scholarship, pastoral experience, and scriptural knowledge are so thoroughly qualified for the position.

The following note is annexed to the Constitution:

"We, the persons subscribing to the foregoing Constitution, hereby disclaim any attempt to prevent or embarrass the measure of building up a Theological Seminary for the North West, in which it is expected the brethren of the several States will unite. But this Union is formed to meet the necessities of young men now congregated at the University of Chicago; and we hold this Union in its plans and aims subject to the ascertained wishes of the Baptist denomination of the North West."

J. B. Olcott, Cor. Sec'y.

The Christian Times.

Chicago, Wednesday, Oct. 23, 1861.

Union Education Meeting.

On Saturday afternoon, a meeting was held jointly by the Ladies Baptist Education Society, and the Illinois Baptist Education Society. The object was to give opportunity for presenting the general cause of Ministerial Education. Effective addresses were made by Brn. Boyd, Dixon, Read, Everts, Burroughs, and C. H. Smith. Some sixty young men are studying for the ministry, in the institutions at Alton and Chicago. Of these, twenty-four—eighteen at the former and six at the latter—are receiving beneficiary aid. More have applied for assistance, especially at Chicago; so that the whole number will doubtless be increased to above thirty. This large number will necessitate the raising of at least \$2500. We invite to this fact the attention of the friends of Shurtleff College and the University of

Chicago. The brethren to whom this help has been pledged, are the choice gifts of the churches. Their piety and talents warrant the highest expectations of their future usefulness. When the Education Societies come to the churches on their behalf, we earnestly hope that those whom God has blessed will, *in proportion as he has so blessed them*, give liberal help, and with their alms, their prayers also.

'Characteristics of Nations.'

A Course of Lectures on the above general topic is to be given at the First Baptist Church, commencing on the second Tuesday in November. The special subjects are assigned as follows: Paris and the French, Dr. Everts; Ireland and the Irish, J. W. Sheahan, Esq.; Switzerland, Prof. F. W. Fisk; Germany and the Germans, Prof. A. H. Mixer; Scotland and the Scotch, Dr. Boyd; England and the English, Rev. James Dixon; Americanisms, Rev. Z. M. Humphrey.

The proceeds of the Lectures are to be given to the Ladies' Baptist Education Society, to aid young men studying for the ministry in the University of Chicago. Tickets, one dollar for the course; twenty-five cents, single lecture.

The Christian Times.

Chicago, Wednesday, Oct. 30, 1861.

Ladies' Baptist Education Society.

A meeting of the ladies attending the General Association at Ottawa, was called Oct. 18th, for the purpose of awakening an interest in the cause of ministerial education. Mrs. S. W. E. Webb, of Amboy, was chosen to preside, and Mrs. H. C. Strawn, of Ottawa, Secretary.

Interesting remarks were made by Mrs. Everts and Mrs. Tucker, concerning the object and progress of the Ladies' Education Society of Chicago. A number of ladies were present from different parts of the State, and expressed an interest in the work, and a determination on returning to their homes to use their influence to aid and sustain the Chicago Society in their noble enterprise, by forming auxiliary societies, &c. The ladies of Illinois, while they appreciate the self-sacrificing labors and heavy responsibilities of their Chicago sisters, cannot consent that they alone shall enjoy the sweet rewards of engaging in this labor of love, but would go with them, heart and hand, in thus assisting to equip our soldiers for the Master's service.

MRS. H. C. STRAWN, Sec'y.

The Christian Times.

Chicago, Wednesday, Nov. 13, 1861.

Lectures on National Characteristics.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Permit me to call the attention of our people in the city to the course of Lectures inaugurated by the Ladies' Education Society, to be delivered in the First Baptist Church. The first is to be on Tuesday evening, the 12th inst; subject, "Paris and the French." The other speakers and subjects are as follows: J. W. Sheahan, Esq., "Ireland and the Irish;" Prof. F. W. Fisk, "Switzerland;" Prof. A. H. Mixer, "Germany and the Germans;" R. Boyd, D. D., "Scotland and the Scotch;" Rev. James Dixon, "England and the English;" Rev. Z. M. Humphrey, "Americanisms." Tickets for the course, one dollar, and for a single lecture twenty-five cents, and may be procured at the bookstores of Wm. B. Keen, S. C. Griggs & Co., and Church, Goodman & Kenney, at Root & Cady's Music Store, and at the principal hotels.

All of the gentlemen have kindly consented to lecture gratuitously, and as they are either natives of the countries of which they treat, or have resided in them, they can speak of their peculiar characteristics from personal observation; while their ability as lecturers is already established. Here, then, is a course of lectures for less than fifteen cents apiece, which, we venture to predict, will be the best which will be given in this city this winter. These, as above stated, are provided by a noble band of Ladies, who, while they tender a rich treat to us, ask in turn that we accept it, in the same generous spirit in which it is offered. They at the same time agree to appropriate all the proceeds to an object alike dear to them and to us—to aid Christian young men who are destitute of means, in procuring an education, preparatory to entering the gospel ministry.

To those who read this, nothing, it is presumed, need be said of the worth and necessity of the Christian ministry. That it is the great leading agency, next to the divine Spirit, to bring men to Christ, is not only sustained by Scripture, but is verified by universal experience. Like all other forces for the conversion of men, it is to be supplied to the world in connection with human agency. Indeed, the work of raising up a Christian ministry sustains a relation so intimate to that of Church Extension, Home and Foreign Missions, that neither could long exist without it. How important then is the work in which these ladies are engaged, in its bearings on all the spiritual interests of the world. Is not their work our work? Do any of us ask to be excused from giving one dollar directly to promote it?

Is there any way we can do this more agreeably to ourselves, than by the purchase of a ticket to these lectures? Then we ask, as an expression of our appreciation of the generosity of the lecturers, and of sympathy with the ladies in their work, but more especially in view of the importance of the object to be attained, that we give them a generous patronage and a full house.

J. B. O.

CHARACTERISTICS OF NATIONS.

A Course of Lectures.

Paris and the French, J. W. SHEAHAN, Esq.
Ireland and the Irish, PROF. F. W. FISK.
Switzerland, PROF. A. H. MIXER.
Germany and the Germans, R. BOYD, D. D.
Scotland and the Scotch, REV. JAS. DIXON.
England and the English, REV. Z. M. HUMPHREY.
Americanisms, REV. Z. M. HUMPHREY.
At the First Baptist Church, Tuesday Evenings,
Beginning second Tuesday in November.
Tickets, \$1 for the Course; 25 cts. Single Lecture.

The Christian Times.

Chicago, Wednesday, Nov. 20, 1861.

Characteristics of Nations---Lecture of Dr. Everts.

The first of the course of lectures initiated by the Ladies Education Society of the University of Chicago, for the benefit of the Theological students of that institution, was delivered on last Tuesday evening in the First Baptist church, by Rev. W. W. Everts, D. D. The general subject of these lectures—the Characteristics of Nations—is an interesting one, and, if rightly handled, one full of instruction, profitable to all. The object, surely, ought to commend itself to all who are interested in having an educated and effective ministry, and who may deem it a privilege to assist those who are striving, under pecuniary difficulties, to prepare themselves for this high calling. And as there are no expenses connected with the course—the lecturers giving their services gratuitously—the entire proceeds are applicable to the objects of the Society.

The speciality assigned to Dr. Everts was "Paris and the French." A visit and a brief sojourn in the French capital, enabled the lecturer to localize many of his references and comments, thus giving additional interest and freshness to his subject. He commenced with a brief historical sketch of the settlement of Paris by a nomadic tribe—its subsequent position, while Gaul was a province of the Roman Empire, and then describing it generally, as it appeared at the time of his visit. His first reference was to its architecture, as exhibiting one feature of the characteristics of the people. The lecturer proceeded upon the hypothesis, generally adopted, we believe, that Paris is France—that its people are, for all practicable purposes, representative of the French nation. The palaces were first described, and the characteristics of those rulers who built and inhabited them, briefly sketched. These presented a great variety of character, extending through many centuries. The martial monuments were next commented upon. These were regarded as representing, in an emphatic manner, the peculiar and distinguishing characteristic of the French people. For ages military glory has been the absorbing passion with France. It is still so, and all its rulers have been and are, under a necessity of ministering to the martial spirit of the people. The first Napoleon is the idol of the French, and the triumphal columns which adorn Paris, covered all over with records of glorious battles—the names of renowned heroes, and of places rendered famous by the victories of the armies of France, are in themselves a history and the representative of a governing feature in the character of the people. The love of martial glory may be regarded as a marked character of the nation. It is everywhere prevalent. It animates all classes. The army and military institutions are the peculiar care of the government. Every man, at some period of his life, is a soldier. In short, it is a nation of soldiers.

The next reference was to the æsthetical feature of the French character. The love of beauty prevails everywhere. It is found, not merely in works of high art—in the institutions, such as the Louvre, and others devoted especially to art, but pervades all departments of life. The French have, more than any other nation, studied the philosophy of life. They have learned to make the most of everything. They live for pleasure. They make it the great business of life. Consequently they excel in the beauty of all their manufactures. The Sevres porcelain—the Gobelins tapestry—are representative specimens of their productive arts. But they do not confine their efforts in this direction to such as these; but carry their love of the beautiful and their æsthetical culture into all they do—

into the common concerns of every day life. It becomes a part of themselves. It manifests itself in their manners. Mark the difference between a Frenchman and an Englishman or an American. The former is all complaisance, and readily commends himself, by the amenity of his manners, to the good will of all. This arises from his education—from his having grown up with the beautiful all around him. The economy of living is peculiarly a French characteristic, of which we in this country know nothing, and in which it would be well for us to take lessons.

The passion of the French people for amusements, was referred to. To minister to this, there are over thirty theatres in Paris, each with its speciality. Like the martial passion, it pervades all ranks—all classes. Men live for no higher aim than to be amused. It absorbs all their thoughts. To be able to attend the theatres regularly is the highest ambition of thousands. This fact accounts, in a great measure, for the volatile and mutable character of so large a portion of the French people. It renders them fickle, vacillating, excitable—a perfect contrast to their insular neighbors, of staid dignity and sobriety of conduct. Their places of amusement were open, and rendered unusually attractive on the Sabbath. This wholesale Sabbath-breaking is not peculiar with Paris, but is practiced everywhere on the continent. It brings with it inevitable demoralization and vice.

The religious characteristic of the French was discussed. The people may be divided into three classes. There are about thirty thousand Protestants. The balance of the population were skeptics or nominal members of the Roman Catholic Church. A majority of the educated class were of the former. The corruptions, abuses and tyranny of the Established Church have driven thousands into infidelity. Paris is well provided with religious instructors, such as they are. There are five thousand priests, besides large numbers of the other ecclesiastical orders, both male and female. The religion, as a general rule, is a mere formality. The feasts and festivals of the Church are magnificent, and largely attended. The churches on the Sabbath are measurably deserted. Under the present Emperor religious toleration has been proclaimed. Still Protestants are subjected to many disabilities and hindrances in their work. The government is apparently fearful of giving offence to the hierarchy on many points. Lamentable as the fact is, the learned men of France, to a large extent, are infidels, or at least skeptics. This is peculiarly the case with the scientific class. The Romish Church is responsible for this state of things. In its blind zeal for Papacy, it has forgotten the great principles of the gospel of Christ. In its efforts to sustain an earthly empire, it has ignored the claims of the Heavenly Kingdom. By its fury, its bigotry, its superstitions, its intolerance and persecution, it has driven thousands into a disbelief of the truths of Christianity; it has made skeptics and infidels all over the continent of Europe in countless numbers.

The literary and educational institutions of Paris were sketched and reviewed. Literature has been a prominent feature of the French capital since the days of the celebrated Sorbonne, which in the height of its splendor exercised an autocratic sway over the literature of Europe. The schools afford educational facilities for the entire population.

The last characteristic feature of Parisian life referred to was its social or domestic state. The home, as understood in England and in the United

States, is almost unknown in Paris. People live in the street and at the cafe. The duties, the responsibilities, the endearments, the ties of conjugal life, are, in a great measure, ignored and disregarded. The effects of this condition of things can not be otherwise than disastrous. Its natural and inevitable consequences are everywhere seen in the low standard of morality which prevails among all

classes. Nearly one-third of the annual births of Paris are out of wedlock. This violation of a great law of nature and of Christianity is carried to such an extent that it may be said to form a sufficiently marked characteristic of Paris to justify a reference to it whenever an attempt is made to describe the distinguishing peculiarities of its people. With all their civilization; with all their boasted refinement; with all their love of the beautiful; with all their artistic development and literary pretension, this great blot stands out in bold relief in all the phases of Parisian society. It is one of the fearful results of abolishing home, in which the virtues of domestic and social life are nurtured.

The lecturer concluded with an appeal to those who are engaged in laying the foundations of this, the great Metropolis of the North West, and which is destined to be one of the largest inland cities of the world, to avoid the faults and to imitate the excellencies of this political capital of France and social capital of the world.

Such is a sketchy outline of this lecture, which was listened to by a full audience, with eminent gratification. The next in the course will be delivered by J. W. Sheahan, of the Chicago Post. Subject: "Ireland and the Irish."

We hope to see an appreciation of this excellent course, and its objects, evidenced by a large attendance.

The Christian Times.

Chicago, Wednesday, Nov. 27, 1861.

Characteristics of Nations---Mr. Sheahan's Lecture.

The second Lecture in the course of the Ladies Education Society was delivered on Tuesday evening last by J. W. Sheahan, of the Chicago Daily Post. His subject was "Ireland and the Irish."—One of the most severe storms of the season prevailed during the evening. Consequently the audience was exceedingly small, and Mr. S. was requested to repeat his lecture on the next Tuesday evening, to which request he acceded.

The lecturer commenced by a reference to the ancient history of Ireland—a history running back twelve hundred years before the Christian era. The social, moral, religious, commercial and martial characteristics of this ancient people were reviewed, and a higher civilization claimed for the Irish at that period than prevailed in contemporaneous nations. A rather mythical account of the conquest of the Island by the Milesians, was given. From these conquerors sprung a long race of kings—the longest lineal descent of sovereigns on record.

The commerce of the Island was extensive, even before the foundation of Rome. She was the only power that successfully resisted the arms of Rome. She vanquished the Danes, while England succumbed to their invasion. She sent assistance to the Carthaginians in their strait, and to various other nations to relieve them from conquest and oppression. Her people excelled in manufactures, and especially in the manufacture of arms. Education generally prevailed. Science was cultivated. Oratory, poetry, history were favorite pursuits. She had a parliament which enacted most benignant laws. Among these were the establishment of trial by jury, which was borrowed by the Great Albion and incorporated into his code, and the law abolishing primogeniture. Her religion, though pagan, druidical, was not demoralizing. It inculcated all the cardinal virtues of life. In short, Ireland—ancient Ireland—as represented by the lecturer, must have been little less than an Arcadia, or perhaps it might have been the original of the Utopia, whose happy institutions were so minutely set forth by Sir Thomas More.

For twenty-four hundred years did the green Isle maintain her independence—unconquered and unconquerable. During that time, Greece had extended her dominions, and fallen. Rome had been founded, and passed away. The Savior had been upon the earth, had performed his mission of redemption of mankind, and again ascended to heaven. The Carthaginians had been blotted out from the earth as a people. France had been brought into being; England, from being the prey of the

Romans and the Northmen, at their will, had become assimilated and strong. All these changes had taken place, and many more, while Ireland continued in the integrity of her nationality. Her people had embraced Christianity. But the hour of her doom was approaching. The storm was gathering which was to burst in fury upon her.

We see two islands, sitting side by side, with a narrow channel dividing them. Both are gifted by nature with the same verdant dress, the same natural resources, the same rich and fertile soil. They are inhabited by nations of different origins and manners. The one had been subjected by different nationalities or adventurers. When the Normans came, the conquered race gradually mingled with the conquerors, until they became one people. From the Norman conquest, may be dated the real commencement of England's greatness. Invited by domestic treachery, attempts are made to subjugate the sister island. A lodgment was made after years of warfare, but the hearts of the people were unconquerable. The invaders, so far from uniting with the natives, labored incessantly to perpetuate the virulence engendered by the struggle. Recruited by bands of pillagers sent from the mother country, they carried everywhere devastation and death. During three centuries they renewed themselves upon the land, disclaiming to establish themselves permanently, and quitting it loaded with spoils. When they did establish themselves, they were not content with claiming all the soil, but raised insurmountable barriers between themselves and the natives, violating their customs and degrading their life. When in the sixteenth century England changed her religion, the colonists changed with her, and were astonished that a people who had nothing but the faith of their fathers, refused to abandon all they had left.

Then commenced upon the native race an atrocious persecution. England sent soldiers, cannon and executioners, as the instruments of conversion. Blood flowed for more than a century, and when at last the invaders were tired of a war which only gave birth to martyrs, persecution resolved itself into a vast system of helotism and legal oppression, which lasted yet another hundred years. The tyranny may have ceased, but its effects still exist. It left Ireland naked, miserable, starved; without commerce, without manufactures, without other resources than the soil it has covered with its sweat, that a selfish and abhorred alien aristocracy may reap the fruits and squander them abroad. Ireland is now politically free, but socially enslaved, execrating the institutions which have never been but murderous weapons in the hands of her oppressors.

The history of the act of union itself, presents such a mass of abomination and atrocity, of which that act was the object and the result, as to exhibit the grasping character of England in most hideous characters. The advantage taken of the exhausted and broken condition of the country, when it lay prostrate after the rebellion as after a fresh conquest,—the reign of terror of that period, with all its massacres, military and judicial, and its fearful decimation of all that was bravest, and best, and most patriotic in Ireland—all these, and other horrors innumerable, mark a later period in the history of the unfortunate island. If there is such a thing as divine retribution in politics, as in every other department of human affairs, by which great wrongs entail their own punishment and redress, by an invincible reaction issuing out of themselves, it would seem impossible—it would seem a violation of all

natural justice and right, that England should not be visited with some dire calamity for her treatment of Ireland and her people.

Passing from the historical and political review of Ireland, the characteristics of her people were dwelt upon. We all know what are the characteristics of the great mass of the Irish emigration to this country, and who take up their abode in our midst. Regarded as representative men and women, they would scarcely sustain the glowing pictures of the lecturer. One of the most peculiar and strongest of their characteristics, he contended was a love of country. In every place on the face of the habitable globe to which an Irishman has wandered, is to be found that same devotion to the Green Island, that glows in the breasts of her people at home. Their love of country is like the sighing of the children of Israel for their lost Jerusalem, when they were compelled to lie down by the rivers of Babylon. It is a part of themselves, from which they cannot be divorced.

The next marked characteristic was their constancy. This was displayed most emphatically in their adherence to the Church within whose pale they were reared. If ever you find that an Irishman has apostatized, you will also find that at the final hour he was reconciled to the Church of his fathers. Bribes have succeeded no better. They have withstood all the efforts of Protestantism—whether of fraud, of cruelty, or of bribery, to detach them from the Catholic Church. The ordeal thro which they have passed for their religion's sake, fully establishes their character for constancy.

The bravery of the Irish was next cited, and instances were given from the days of Carthage to the days of Lexington. It was claimed that in all ages and in all countries Irishmen have shown forth this attribute most strongly. In the defence of their own country, which defied all attempts at subjugation—even those coming from imperial Rome, their bravery was most conspicuous. And since the humiliation of Ireland, her heroes are to be found in the armies of all civilized nations. In our day she has given an O'Donnell to Spain, a McMahon to France, and a Mulligan to this country! The Irish are undoubtedly a brave people. They have shown this on many a hard-fought field. But some of the most conspicuous displays of their bravery have been while fighting the battles of Ireland's oppressor, against France, who has, at divers times, essayed her deliverance. And even now we find them battling as bravely for treason in the ranks of the rebel army, as for the Union, at Lexington, or elsewhere. They fight for the government under which they live; for they are essentially a martial people, wherever they are found.

Generosity, hospitality, chastity, were cited as among the national characteristics of Ireland. These have been marked features from time immemorial. In the humblest cabin the wayfarer was welcomed to the best to be had—and not only welcomed, but a blessing went with it.

The Irish people for the last five or six centuries have been so bruised and peeled by their oppressors, who have passed laws making it punishable with death to open schools and churches, that it is not strange that they have degenerated. But in all the departments of human knowledge, even in our day, she presents a brilliant array of eminent names, of which any nation might well be proud.

The lecture, on the whole, was an interesting and instructive one—highly eulogistic—not sufficiently discriminating, and in parts, rather on the *ad captandum* order. It was to be repeated at the request of the few who heard it, on the evening of the 26th.

The Christian Times.

Chicago, Wednesday, Dec. 11, 1861.

Characteristics of Nations—Prof. Fisk's Lecture.

The third lecture of the Ladies' University course, was delivered on Tuesday last, by Prof. Fisk of the Congregational Theological Seminary. His subject was "Switzerland and the Swiss."

Switzerland and its people have ever been objects of peculiar interest and admiration with all Americans. Around the mountains and valleys and lakes of the country of Tell, history, as well as cotemporaneous literature, has thrown a charm that captivates all who are moved by the romantic, or whose blood is stirred by thrilling deeds and heroic devotion to liberty. For centuries this nation, only about one third the size of the state of Illinois, has maintained its independence, and beat back the assaults of the surrounding despotisms. Reposing in her mountain fastnesses, and amid her smiling valleys, Switzerland has been the home of European liberty, when all other nations were trodden by the heel of the tyrant.

Prof. Fisk remarked that the usual way of writing letters and books descriptive of Switzerland and its unapproachable scenery, was for travelers to pocket their passports and Murray's Guide, then make a run by steam, by rail and the Rhine, and upon the lakes; then return to London, or Paris and there, from facts gathered from the Guide book, give to the world most interesting descriptions of this renowned country. Switzerland had been so often invaded, admired and described by the traveler, that he could hope to offer but little that was novel; but that it was a theme of which the lover of the grand, the beautiful, the sublime, could never tire. No where in the world had nature made grander efforts, and no where is she presented to the eye of man in such rugged beauty, terrible sublimity, and gentle loveliness. The mountains, the lovely valleys, and placid lakes present a combination and a contrast which never wearies—never satiates. They present fresh attractions at every step—new forms of the beautiful of grandeur, or of the sublime—the snow capped mountains blended with the sky, and reproduced in the lake below.

Prof. Fisk and his traveling companion made a foot-journey along the Rhine and through and over Switzerland, and the Lecture was composed of the results of observations made during the tour, and notes of impressions made upon our travelers by the country and its inhabitants. Of course in so small a territory, which for generations has been so much traveled and described—whose characteristics always awaken admiration and enthusiasm in the traveler, nothing very new could be offered. But individual impressions are always interesting, and different stand-points, and different conditions of mind cause travelers to look upon and appreciate different beauties in the same landscape. What may have escaped one is discovered by another. One may be pleased by the calm placidity of a lovely lake. A smiling valley, with its accompanying peasant population, may possess peculiar attractions for another. While still another is moved only by a glimpse at Mont Blanc, the mysterious and mighty glacier, or the thunder of the avalanche. Switzerland presents varieties for the contemplation of all these in alternate profusion. The views and impressions of Prof. Fisk were given in a pleasing style—the descriptions were graphic; at times, inspired by his theme, he rose into the regions of eloquence, and kept his audience in close attention for over an hour.

The next lecture is to be delivered by Rev. ROBERT BOYD, D. D., upon "Scotland and the Scotch." The Doctor being to the "manor born," will undoubtedly give us one of his best efforts, full, graphic, luminous, truthful.

University Law School.

It has occurred to us that we may render a service to some of our readers by calling attention to the Law School connected with the University of Chicago. Students in law-offices, or young men just about to commence the practice of their profession, might find it greatly to their advantage to pass a few months under the instruction of Prof. Booth. Instances are known of persons who, having spent only one year at this school, are now in a successful practice; progress being made, during that time, equivalent to what might require two or three years in an office. To which may be added the advantage always found in devoting the mind without distraction to persistent and systematic study.

We learn that this Department is feeling, somewhat, the effects of the war. A large number who had announced their intention of entering it are now in the army. The number of students at present is about twenty. It ought to be much larger. The advantages are of a superior kind, and the expense moderate. For a single term of lectures the charge is *thirty dollars*; for two terms *fifty-five dollars*; and for the year, of three terms, *seventy-five dollars*. Prof. Booth, the accomplished Professor in this Department, is lecturing also at the University on National and Constitutional Law, much to the gratification of the students there.

While speaking of the University, we may say that its library has recently received various accessions, among which we mention a valuable donation by Wm. Matthews, Esq, Librarian of the Young Men's Association in this city. It is Prof. La Harpe's *Cours de Literature*, in sixteen volumes; a valuable gift, and highly appreciated by the members of the University.

The Christian Times.

Chicago, Wednesday, Dec. 12, 1861.

Characteristics of Nations---Dr. Boyd's Lecture.

The fourth Lecture in the Course of the Ladies' Educational Society of the University of Chicago, was delivered by Dr. Boyd, of the Edina Place Baptist Church, on Tuesday last. His subject was "Scotland and the Scotch."

Dr. Boyd commenced by remarking that to set a Scotchman to deliver a lecture upon Scotland was like requiring of a child a description of a loved parent, or of a mother to talk of her favorite son. Love of country, an attachment to the land of their birth, was almost a passion with every Scotchman. In other lands they had been called clannish. It might be so, but this very clanship arose from their strong affection for the place of their nativity. Its mountains, its glens, its heather-clad hills were all dear to them, and whenever, far away from the scenes of their childhood, they met a fellow countryman, they rushed to his embrace, for it reminded them of Auld Scotia, and all its sacred associations.

Scotland, which has occupied so large a space in the history of the world, is but a small country. It might be taken up, were the thing possible, and set down in any one of our great lakes, without seriously disturbing its waters. But small as was its territory, rugged as was its climate, it stood out in the world's annals as a nation of great achievements, both in war and in peace. Her warrior men of old occupy a most conspicuous place in the temple of fame; and their greatest glory is that they fought for the liberties of their native land. And all down through history, the soldiers of Scotland have displayed that heroic and undaunted courage which may be justly claimed as one of their peculiar characteristics. The natural scenery of Scot-

land, her mountains rising into sublimity, her magnificent glens, conspired to make a brave and hardy people, and inspire them with those lofty virtues for which they are distinguished.

The English are accustomed to speak of the cold, calculating, selfish, logical, metaphysical Scottish mind. It may be that the Scotch are not very demonstrative. It may be that their minds are of a peculiar logical and metaphysical cast. We find this characteristic among all classes. It has descended from father to son through generations. They are a reading, thinking people. From their childhood they are accustomed to hear the most abstract questions in theology and political economy discussed, around the fireside at home, and in all gatherings abroad. As a whole, the Scotch are the best educated people in Europe. The system of parochial schools is equal to the education of every child, and none are so poor but they may enjoy their advantages. And then her Universities are among the best in the world. That of Glasgow has fifteen hundred students, and that of Edinburgh twelve hundred. Go where you will, and if not at his work, you will find a Scotchman

with a book in his hand, not a light, trashy, worthless book, but such as require close attention and deep thought to master them. And in the large factories and workshops, where the nature of the work will admit of it, the men take turns in reading aloud. The great apostle of the Protestant faith, John Knox, gave a bent and direction to Scottish thought, which has lost little of its influence by the lapse of time. But those who speak of the Scotch as a cold, selfish people, know little of their inner life. Frugal they are, from the necessities of their circumstances, stern they may be, from their habits of thought; but there glow within their hearts all the generous emotions and strong sympathies of our nature. The social virtues are cultivated and practiced to an extent not exceeded in any other land. They are strong in their attachments, devoted in their friendships, to which they adhere with a tenacity which is so striking a trait of the national character. They are given to hospitality, and nowhere is the stranger more cordially welcomed than to their homes. The Scotch are a warm hearted, a loving people, though their exterior may often belie them to a superficial observer. Their education and the example of their fathers make them sedate and to appearance stern, like our New England men of a former generation. But it is in appearance only.

The Scotch mind is given to metaphysical studies and investigations. In this department it has produced some of the ablest and most profound works to be found in the civilized world. But it is not confined to these. In history, poetry, literature, it is equally distinguished. It possesses a great versatility, and an adaptedness to all branches of human research. It was Fletcher—a Scotchman—who said, "Give me the making of the ballads of a nation, and I care not who makes the laws." The intent of this is to pay a tribute to the influence of song upon the popular mind. In its songs and ballads for the people, Scotland has ever been peculiarly favored. While many of her sons have soared into the higher regions of poetry, and commanded the admiration of the world, the humble song and ballad have from early ages occupied a prominent place in her homes. Their genial nature—singing of the affections and the social virtues, in the tenderest, and oftentimes in the humblest strains—their influence for good has been most comprehensive, pervading all classes, and giving a tone to thought and feeling such as is nowhere else to be found. The lecturer recited specimens of this description of poetry, full of touching beauty and soul-moving pathos. It is no wonder that there should be inwrought with a Scotchman's nature the feelings and sympathies which these call up, accustomed, as he has been, to their teachings from earliest childhood. They give a peculiar and loving cast to the home affections—they call into play all the holier emotions of the soul. They have a

much stronger influence in moulding the national character than the laws, and in this fully vindicate the saying quoted above.

The lecturer gave descriptions of natural scenery, with which he was familiar. That of Ben Lomond, and a sunrise view from its summit, was one of the most grand and beautiful to which we ever listened. Sterling Castle and the surrounding country; the field of Bannockburn; Dumbarton Castle; Arthur's Seat, and various other scenes and localities of interest, topographically or historically, were graphically set forth, accompanied with local anecdotes and interesting facts. This was by many considered decidedly the best part of the lecture.

The Scotch are emphatically a religious people; not generally, theoretically, indefinitely, but thoroughly and practically religious. Religious instruction enters into and forms a part of their education, not only at school, but at home. Family worship is observed, not in isolated cases, but universally throughout the land. At morning and at evening, the whole family are assembled, including the servants, and join in the devotions. This is true, as regards the castle of the Laird, the homes of the richer classes, and the cottages of the poor. Home government prevailed. The whole family were required to attend church regularly upon the Sabbath. The father in this did not surrender his authority, as in this country, and permit his children to go, or wander away at pleasure. They knew that their place was in the church upon the Sabbath. They had been familiarized to it from their earliest childhood, and to stay away, or to act irreverently in the house of God, was considered a family disgrace. Such a practice of honoring the Sabbath, and the services of the sanctuary, thus universally observed, had a most powerful influence in forming the national character. The schools were not only regularly opened with prayer, but the Bible was read, and it formed a text-book for reading, and thus every Scotchman early became well versed in the sacred word. To read the Word of God, without note or comment, was not, in that country, considered as sectarian, and no one rose up and demanded that it should be excluded from the schools. And no politicians in Scotland dared to accede to such a demand, were it made. The Bible was regularly installed into the system of education, and thus the young mind and heart were early indoctrinated in its great truths. Intellect is more abundant in the world than religious feeling. To train the one without the other, is but increasing its power for evil. This is one great defect of our systems of instruction in this country. The intellect is counted everything—moral and religious training is by far too little regarded. By a kind of hot-house process, we force the one to an exaggerated development, while the moral faculties and the religious affections are neglected and dwarfed. In Scotland, they do things better. While providing for the highest and most comprehensive mental culture, they preserve the "balance of power" in the individual, in the use of the Bible and its teachings. Religious instruction goes hand in hand with intellectual progress. The complete man is developed—prepared for the discharge of his duties to his fellows, his country and his God. It is this which makes the Scotchman noticeable everywhere. It is this double culture, if it may be so termed, that forms a grand distinguishing feature of the national characteristics.

In the above running sketch, an attempt has been made, only, to give some of the leading ideas of the lecture. It abounded in happy thoughts, eloquent passages, graphic descriptions, apt quotations, and no little humor withal. In short, it was a combination of Scotch characteristics.

The lecture on Tuesday evening next will be delivered by Rev. Mr. HUMPHREY, of the First Presbyterian Church, on "Americanisms."

The Christian Times.

Chicago, Wednesday, Dec. 25, 1861.

Characteristics of Nations---Mr. Humphrey's Lecture.

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passed through centuries, having their origin, many of them, during the existence of the Heptarchy—when England was divided into several petty, independent sovereignties. They have been kept alive, heretofore, for the want of facilities of travel and communication between different parts of the Island. But among other changes brought about by the introduction of railroads, we may look to see an assimilation of the English language throughout England—as the people will be brought much more in contact with each other than heretofore. The learned men of England use the language in great

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University of Chicago.

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PER CENT.	PER CENT.
Arithmetic.....	Algebra.....
Eng. Grammar.....	English Analysis.....
Elementary Science.....	Physical Geography.....
Latin.....	Reading and Spelling.....
Greek.....	Composition and Declamation, }
French.....	
German.....	

Average Scholarship.....
Attendance.....
Deportment.....
General Average.....

President.

The quality of each recitation is indicated by numbers, 100 being perfect, and 75 the lowest limit consistent with good standing.

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Latin		Chemistry	
Mathematics		Anatomy and Physiology	
English		Mental Philosophy	
German		Moral Philosophy	
French		Logic	
History		Constitutional and Inter- national Law. }	
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The lecturer commenced by observing that language had been defined to be "fossil epic." We might enlarge upon this conceit and say that language was fossil history, as well—fossil chemistry, fossil astronomy, fossil anything into which it was capable of being interwoven. Language is a medium for the expression of ideas, of intercommunication between man and man. A few words—a most meagre dialect would serve all the actual necessities of speech. The Hebrew language is a simple one. The Greek full and rich and capable of expressing every shade of ideas. The Roman was stately and dignified. The English language is one of the most comprehensive of the modern tongues. Its root is Saxon; but it has been enriched, from time to time, by the nationalities which obtained a foothold upon the Island of Great Britain, and by the adoption of words and phrases from both ancient and modern languages, as well as by additions made in England and America. It had laid the Greek, the Latin, the French, the Spanish, the Scandinavian, and to a lesser extent, many others, under contribution. Let any one at the present day attempt to read Chaucer without a glossary, and he will soon learn what great and radical changes have taken place. For five centuries, what is termed the Anglo-Saxon language experienced little change. The principal accessions which it made were from the Latin, introduced by the Christian missionaries. But even with the then meagre dialect, and with a rude people, literature flourished to a greater extent than is generally supposed. It was cultivated principally by men belonging to the religious orders, and from scraps of biography and contemporaneous history which have come down to us, we readily discern that there were among them men of no mean genius. As early as the eighth century, books were greatly multiplied, and embraced historical, religious and political treatise and narrative poetry. The Saxon language succeeded, to a great extent, in extinguishing the British, and was in its turn superseded by the Norman French, a modification of the Latin. After the conquest, it became the language of the Court, the law, of education, and of the upper classes generally. The Saxon was proscribed, and shared the degradation meted out to the people by their conquerors. But the natives clung to it with great pertinacity, and it could not be extinguished as the language of the common people. But it

underwent a most radical change, and the language which resulted was the commencement of the present English. The change effected in three centuries was so great, that it became even more difficult to understand the Saxon, than it is for us to understand Chaucer and his cotemporaries. It is an interesting study to trace the rise of the language—to note all its changes—from the time Cædmon sang:

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But our subject is "Americanisms." The world has been presented with what many suppose to be genuine specimens of New England speech, by Judge Haliburton, and other pretended delineators of Yankeeisms. But when we search for the reality, we find that our labor is thrown away. So of Southern idiomatics, as we find them in Uncle Tom's Cabin, and kindred works. We may, now and then, come across a word, or a phrase, as therein expressed. But it is among the impossibilities to find an entire community in which such language is used. An Englishman has read Judge Haliburton's book in London. He would see these strange people and hear this strange language. He crosses the ocean and lands at New York. Certainly he must find the nasal twang upon the docks. But no. At the hotels he must surely meet with it. What is his astonishment to hear even the waiters speaking in purer English than he is accustomed to hear at home. But he has heard of Connecticut and of the wooden clogs, and of the fact that the man from whom was derived the title of "Brother Jonathan," was a native of that State. So off he starts; but alas, he finds New Haven classic ground, and Hartford no less under the shadow of literary institutions than his own Oxford or Cambridge. He finds, too, the clock maker of Bristol with Webster Unabridged in his hand, and in his speech he detects none of Haliburton's Yankeeisms. He is told that perhaps in Massachusetts, the center of New England, he may be more successful in his researches. But no sooner has he reached Boston, than Worcester's Dictionary—which is even more thoroughly than Webster itself, imbued with the "pure English, undefiled,"—is thrust in his face. His next thought is, that in Maine, which is nearer the residence of Judge Haliburton, and from whose inhabitants he undoubtedly derived his specimens, his efforts will be crowned with success. But when he reaches Calais, he finds better English spoken than opposite Calais in Europe. In despair, he rushes over to Halifax, and there, sure enough, he finds the object of his search—in Judge Haliburton's portfolio!

But there are "Americanisms" of speech, which have grown out of our institutions and our circumstances. Many of these are strong and expressive, have a vitality which will insure them a permanent place in the language. There are many words rendered necessary in our political relations, that are not found in the English dictionaries. There are many, too, which, after being fought against by British philologists for years, have at length obtained admittance into their standard works. There has been a strong and deep-rooted prejudice—and it is not wholly eradicated yet—in England, against any proposed innovations from this side of the ocean. But the lexicographers of England have yielded so far as to adopt many of the applications of words as proposed in this country, and they are now conceded to be decided improvements of the language. We have many words and word-phrases, which are peculiarly expressive of the national character, and for which we may search the dictionaries in vain. We, too, have many flash and slang words, which are called out by occasions, but which die with the occasions which gave them birth. The lecturer gave many specimens of the words and phrases, in the different departments, which are peculiarly "Americanisms," many of which

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With whatever gratification men trace the course of a mighty river from its humble and obscure beginning among the shadows of the forest and the mists of the mountain, and follow its devious windings through lonely vale and silent field, until, receiving gradual accessions from its tributary streams, it ultimately attains its full depth and magnitude, and conveys on its heaving bosom the treasures of commerce, or the pride of valor—surely all must feel an intense interest in surveying the rise and progress of a nation, which is at once our parent, and foremost in all the world in wealth of commerce, glory of arms, extent of possessions, and above all, in Christian enterprise.

There is no spot which has been so prolific of mighty deeds and glorious achievements, as the cold region of Northern Europe. It presented itself to the ancients, even down to the Christian era, as a blank and sterile realm of desolation—the empire of perennial frost and storm. It was regarded as the dwelling place of rare and meagre savages, and deemed inaccessible to civilized man. What might lie in that sequestered realm of night, what forms of life stern nature might be nursing within that frost land, where life seemed wasting with death and ready to yield the contest—few cared to inquire.

Rome sat on her sunny hills, the whole world within herself, and scorned to waste a thought on what was so utterly out of the world! If now and then there hovered within view of her extreme northern fortresses, a vision of grim, half-clad barbarians, peering from the dark frosts that skirted her borders, they were viewed as rare popular curiosities, and the thought that these or the like of them would ever come to face her glittering legions, had never yet dawned upon the dreams of the Romans. Yet, even then, within that unknown north, hidden in her rugged recesses, and trooping in wild-est freedom over the snowy steppes, there were preparing the agents of mighty changes, not only for Rome herself, but for the world.

After rehearsing, briefly, the historical relations of the ancient conquerors of England, the lecturer remarked that it was not for nothing that Providence mingled together Britons, Saxons, Norsemen, Danes, Flemings, &c., with the leaven of Roman thought, Scottish sentiment and Christian principles. Surely, they were to be “a peculiar people”—and a peculiar people they are. A peculiar people they were in the days of the Plantagenets, when the fame of their valor resounded through Europe and the Holy Land. A peculiar people they were in the days of the Tudors, when Protestantism sprang into birth and maintained its ground against Popery, though not without an agony of blood and sweat. A peculiar people they were in the days of the Stuarts, when, for a while, the mind and the will of England and Wales found their expression in the genius of a Milton and the prowess of a Cromwell. And a peculiar people they have remained. With a large amount of intellectual treasure and of material resources which seem well nigh exhaustless, with a commerce that puts its girdle round about the earth, an empire upon which the sun never sets, Great Britain commands the respect of all the governments of the earth.

Let it not be forgotten that there enters into the civilization of England an element of which Greece, in her days of pride and glory, was destitute—the element of religious truth. Britain holds many precious interests. She has riches in her keeping more rare than the jewels of her nobles, or the treasures of her merchants. England's strength lies in the virtues of her people, and not in material forces. An army of defence is the least part of a nation's protection. The greatest part of it is in having something to defend.

If moral courage and religious faith should die out from the common heart, or shrink into pusillanimous retirement, it can matter but little what displays may be made of material strength. The army of vices within will echo every assault of the enemy without, and the beleaguered citadel will fall at last from mere internal corruption. The ruins

of ancient cities—the ghosts of departed empires, all tell the same tale. They speak of an early history of courage, self-sacrifice, endurance, and of an ignominious decline under the withering influence of falsehood, luxury and lust. The question of England's safety, is far more a question of morals and religion, than of arms, towers and arsenals.—He had no faith in her diplomacy—her aristocracy, her ships and armies of fighting men. But he had strong faith in the sincere and solid virtues to be found in the hearts and the homes of her people.—They fear God, and the fear of God is the strongest stone in the edifice of her national life. He might be in error, but he had always believed that with England and the United States, rested the hope of the world. The talisman that has wrought England's greatness is her undisputed possession of the Bible—at once the charter of her intellectual, spiritual and political liberties.

The lecturer quoted from Kossuth and Beecher, giving their views of the position occupied by England in the great scheme of the world's regeneration.

We hear much, just now, about patriotism. It is, certainly, the highest virtue that can be ascribed to the citizen. What piety is to the church, patriotism is to the state. It dwells in generous and heroic minds. It throws a grandeur around the character of the individual with which nothing beside can invest it. But patriotism does not consist in praising one's own country and pulling down all others. This is but egotism in another form. He was an American, according to the definition of Coleridge, when he said: “I, for one, do not call the sod under my foot my country. But language, religion, laws, government, blood, identity in these makes men of one country.” He owed his allegiance to the United States, and this country shall have it to the death. But he would not cease to love and to pray for dear Old England, with all her failings—and they are neither few nor small—while England is faithful to her God. We hear much, just now, of a war with England. He did not doubt but we have bitter enemies in England. He was

very sure we have millions of friends. And although there may be much bluster on the part of John Bull, who, from time immemorial, has claimed the right to grumble and to growl at every body and every thing, and who may shake his cudgel in the face of our nation now and then, yet he would not fight. His own Christian and enlightened people would not allow it. The two countries are necessary to each other, and their peace with each other is necessary to all the world. Old John may fly into a passion. The British Lion may growl a little and insist upon it that his own example must not always be followed by his American sons. And Brother Jonathan will get his blood up, and growl back again with compound interest—for Jonathan is “a chip of the old block.” But in the end, mark it, peace will be maintained.

To the American people there is no such mine of national wisdom as the study of English history.—Our silver and gold may come to us from other regions, but that which is better than silver or gold, has come to us mainly from Old England. Never surely in the past history of the world, have the great problems of man and his capabilities—of society and its institutions—of religion and its influence, been so fully and satisfactorily worked out as in that little island, which looks so small and counts so great. No where do we find more sterling virtue—more practical good sense, or sounder Christian faith. And no where, out of our own America, certainly, equal industry and skill, with its corresponding wealth and power. What a blank would not the page of modern history become to us, with the name of England blotted out. Blot out the name of Spain, Italy, Germany, and France, even, and we should scarcely miss one moral or political lesson of history. As inheritors of English experience, where did we get our common law, our bill of rights and the habeas corpus? Where else, but as graduates of her school, did the framers of our constitution learn their singular wisdom? What, in truth, is English history but our own history?—

And the English language, literature, poetry and faith, but the living rock out of which our own have been fashioned?

The lecturer commented upon the sneer ascribed to Napoleon that the English were a nation of shopkeepers. This was a compliment instead of a slight as he regarded it. All that we ask of John Bull is that he will stick to his shop and mind his own business. It is absolutely necessary for his own interest that he should not be too exacting, or too meddlesome in our affairs, just now.

The English have a great respect for wealth.—The creation of wealth in the last ninety years is a main fact in modern history. The wealth of London determines prices all over the globe. All things useful or precious are sucked into her commerce and floated to London. Many English private fortunes reach, and some exceed a million per annum. A hundred thousand palaces adorn the land. All that can feed the senses or the passions—all that can aid science or gratify taste, is in the open market—for sale in England's “shop.” Several quotations and anecdotes were recited upon this point.

The homes—the grounds—the lovely landscapes, and the high cultivation of the soil, were described. The change which the hand of “improvement” has wrought during the present century, particularly in Yorkshire, was noticed.

Every where the country in England has a grand appearance—a peculiar beauty and charm. The little kingdom is traversed by so many canals, railroads and highways, that it may be compared to a laurel leaf, with its innumerable veins. Men, ideas, newspapers circulate through it with a rapidity really prodigious.

In England you may be of any religion you please, but you must have a religion. You may go to any place of worship you choose, but to some place or other you must go or you will be expelled from society.

The lecturer dwelt at much length upon this point, drawing a contrast between the state church and the non-conformists, not flattering to the former.

Various other topics were touched upon, but the above sketch will give to the reader an idea of the scope and bearing of this excellent lecture.

The next lecture will be delivered by Prof. Mixer, of the University of Chicago, on “Germany and the Germans.”

The Christian Times.

Chicago, Wednesday, Jan. 22, 1862.

Characteristics of Nations—Prof. Mixer's Lecture.

The seventh and last lecture in the Ladies' University course, was delivered on last Tuesday evening, by Prof. Mixer. His subject—“Germany and the Germans”—was treated from a literary and historical point of view. The lecture was able and elaborate, but one of those to which it is impracticable to do justice in a sketch, without full notes, or a critical acquaintance with the subject, in the phase in which it was treated.

The opening of the lecture touched upon our relations to the great Germanic family. It was claimed that we as a people were mainly descendants of this branch of the human race, although in the case of most of us, it was a descent through several centuries. The blue eyes and flaxen and auburn hair, are unmistakable evidences of this affinity. The English, too, were, as a matter of course, of the same origin; and although all the “first families” among them claimed to be derived from the Normans, yet what were these Normans, but a tribe of nomadic Germans, who came down from the rough north, and having conquered the inhabitants of Normandy, sat down there, and in time became softened by the adoption of the language and manners of the people they had vanquished?

Our language, too, is essentially German. Its base is of the same stock with that of the nations on the continent, which speak the language in its greatest purity. Some entire classes of words can readily be pointed out, which are exclusively German in their derivation. Comparative philology, although among the new sciences in point of time, is one of the most important, especially in deter-

mining the unity of the human family. It is easy, through analogies in speech, to trace the course of any people in their wanderings over the earth.—And it is easy to show the nations which had, in remote ages, a common origin. The Germans are what philologists call a primitive people. They long existed as nomads, and were distinguished by the Greeks by a word which signifies, "living in wagons." Their history runs back through centuries even before the Christian era, and is lost in a mythology, whose principal features are still preserved.

The lecturer had prepared a large map of Europe, showing the different races, and the countries in which they are to be found. He illustrated, philologically, from this, the cognate peoples, as recognized in their language. The Germans occupy the centre, and of the original stock, as shown by their speech, there are about twenty millions—of their descendants, about one hundred millions. This branch of the lecture was interesting and instructive. We can give but little idea of it in a sketch, like that to which we are confined. It exhibited a familiarity with the subject in its various branches and relations, which must be highly valuable to Prof. M. as a teacher of the languages.

The literature—past and present—of Germany, was reviewed at much length. Germany had passed through the several literary periods which distinguish all primitive nations. She had had her songs, her ballads, her epic, which ranks next to the unapproachable one of the "Bard of Scio's Rocky Isle." Throughout the whole period of her history, since her people had become settled and stationary, Germany had been distinguished for her literary character. At the present day, she stands foremost in all departments, with, perhaps, the exception of metaphysics, in which she is excelled by France. Her poetry culminated with Goethe and Schiller; but she presents many other names which stand with scarcely a peer in the world of letters.

The universities of Germany have long been unapproachable. Of these there are twenty-three. Her system of education rises gradually from the lower schools until it reaches the university, of which we have nothing occupying a similar place in this country. Our universities answer merely to the colleges of Germany. As no one can hold a government office without having his doctorate—which is conferred upon all graduates—large numbers resort to these universities. The one at which he spent some time was attended by twenty-three hundred students. Instruction is given in all of them through lectures. The student can attend as many or as few as he pleases; but when the day of examination comes, if he do not come up to the standard—which is pretty high—he fails of his degree.

The common schools of Germany are on a most excellent footing. Those of Prussia have long been pronounced the best in Europe. Massachusetts founded her system upon the Prussian model. There is one feature, however, which is absent from the school systems of this country. In Prussia parents are compelled by law to send their children to school a certain length of time, under severe penalties for a failure. Some attempts have been made to introduce this feature into the United States. But it is generally regarded as interfering too minutely with the rights of individuals, and has therefore never found very extensive favor.

The people of Germany are about equally divided between Protestantism and Catholicism. As a general thing the division goes by states. A large portion of the people are either rationalistic or in-

at the same time that they eschewed her abuses and corruptions, the result has been to carry them to the extreme of unbelief. He was told by Dr. Baird, of the Evangelical Alliance, that his only hope for Germany lay in the Baptists, who are making great progress in different parts. Religious toleration prevails, but in the Roman Catholic States, the influence of the priesthood is still great.

In regard to the personal characteristics of the Germans, time would allow him to say but little. They were a brave and intellectual people, and were distinguished in every branch of human learning and industry.

We have attempted to give only some of the heads of the lecture—some of the topics discussed.

At the close, C. Bently, Esq., read a resolution, which had been adopted at the last meeting of the Ladies' Education Society, voting thanks to the several gentlemen who had participated in the course, for their interesting and instructive lectures.

The course has been a valuable one, as a whole—comparing well with any delivered before our literary societies. The ladies have realized about two hundred dollars in aid of the objects of their society.

Resolution of Thanks.

At the last meeting of the Board of the Ladies' Baptist Education Society, it was unanimously resolved, that the thanks of the Society be tendered to those gentlemen who have rendered such efficient service to their cause, by the delivery of the able and instructive course of Lectures on the "Characteristics of Nations."

The Christian Times.

Chicago, Wednesday, March 19, 1862.

University of Chicago

We have some pleasant things to record of the University. First in order of time was a reunion of the friends of the Institution at the University building on Saturday evening, 8th inst. The tea-table was plentifully "furnished with guests," and the whole occasion a highly agreeable one. Dr. Burroughs and his family found, after the company retired, various substantial and useful tokens of the friendly spirit that had prompted the visit.

Last Saturday evening the Prytaneum held its annual Public Meeting. This is the Literary Society of the University, and is sustained with much spirit, and with decided literary advantage to its members. The exercises, on the occasion referred to, consisted of a continuation of the University "Chronicles," which is now in the Third Book, written by J. S. Mabie; a debate, conducted by L. F. Raymond and J. O. McClellan; an essay, by T. W. Goodspeed, and an oration by James Goodman. All these were exceedingly creditable, affording to those accustomed to be present at the Prytaneum "annuals" many evidences of manifest improvement.

In this connection we may speak of a handsome sheet just issued from the University, as a sort of yearly bulletin. It is styled *Index Universitatis*, and contains, with an engraving of the edifice, the names of the Corporation and Faculty, the class organizations, and the members and officers of the various University societies and clubs. The editors are John S. Mabie, Thomas W. Goodspeed, P. Albert Coen, and Hugh M. Howie, by whom, with the help, perhaps, of contributors, several well-written articles in prose and verse are furnished. We shall be happy to enjoy this yearly exchange with the *Index Universitatis*, for many a year to come.

The Christian Times.

Chicago, Wednesday, April 2, 1862.

University Athenæum.

The Athenæum of the University of Chicago, a Literary Society formed within the last year, held its first public meeting on Friday evening, 28th ult. As a younger society and composed of students at a less advanced stage of their course than the Prytaneum, it could not be expected to show the same degree of maturity and culture in its literary performances. The exercises on the occasion referred to, however, were spirited and entertaining. There were two original orations: True Greatness, by O. C. Parker, of Lisbon, Ill., and The Reformation, by W. O. Hammers, of Metamora. The Declamations were by L. C. Jones, and L. B. Tucker, of Chicago. They were both humorous and both well done. In the debate J. R. Bonfield, of Chicago, took the affirmative and Joshua Pike, of Barry, the negative; the subject being the comparative merits of Monarchy and Democracy. A Dialogue, Lochel's Warning, was spoken by J. H. Burns, of Rockford, and H. T. Thomas, of Virginia, Ill. Mr. Thomas, in particular, won much praise in his personation of Lochiel. The exercises were varied by extracts from the Society Paper, read by the editors Samuel Mendenhall, of Berlin, and J. W. Porter, of Urbana. In these we had a pleasant mixture of wit and wisdom. The music on the occasion, partly instrumental and partly vocal, aided much to make the entertainment an agreeable one.

The Christian Times.

Chicago, Wednesday, April 30, 1862.

Ladies' Education Society.

The Board of the Ladies' Baptist Education Society, at its last regular meeting, thought best, in view of the failure of some of the auxiliary societies in making their remittances, to appeal to them through the CHRISTIAN TIMES, and to all friends of Ministerial Education, in behalf of our Beneficiaries. These peculiar times, so embarrassing to the young men whom we are pledged to aid, cause the Board to feel that more in the future should be done for them.

The few that persevere under difficulties in seeking a suitable preparation to proclaim the blessed Gospel to their fellow-men, certainly have a claim upon our sympathetic co-operation. Are we not commanded to send forth its heralds? Let us gladly help to equip them for their work. War, with its demoralizing influences, will cause our beloved land to cry out for the increase of an efficient Christian Ministry to proclaim the Word that giveth life—that maketh pure.

Ought we not to make especial effort, in consideration of the certainty that many will be cut down in defence of our government that wise would have stood on the walls of Zion? Two of our Beneficiaries have entered the army. Others were immediately received by the Board. New applicants have to be told that we cannot pledge to aid a greater number this year. We will trust that this object is not to be overlooked in the benefactions of the churches, and that every Auxiliary Society will report to the parent Society, this closing quarter of the year—sending their collections, however small, to the Treasurer, Mrs. L. A. WILKINS. Any article of clothing contributed may be freighted at the Society's expense.

Mrs. J. B. OLCOTT, Cor. Sec.

The Christian Times.

Chicago, Wednesday, July 2, 1862.

University of Chicago.

The exercises connected with the Commencement of this institution are now in progress. On last Sabbath evening a sermon was preached in the Tabernacle Church, by Rev. Dr. Colver, before the Berean Society of the University, and in the First Church, by Rev. Dr. Boyd, before the Ladies' Baptist Education Society. The annual report of the last named was read in connection with the services at the First Church. We shall notice these several exercises more at large in our account of all the proceedings, next week.

The Christian Times.

Chicago, Wednesday, July 9, 1862.

Board Meeting.

The Board of the General Association will meet in the Lecture Room of the First Baptist Church in this city, on Wednesday, the 16th inst. at two o'clock, P. M.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO---COMMENCEMENT.

First in order of the anniversary exercises of this institution, may be named those of Sunday evening, 30th inst. These were the sermon before the Berean Society by Rev. Dr. Colver, delivered at the Tabernacle Baptist Church, and that before the Ladies' Baptist Education Society, by Dr. Boyd, at the First Baptist Church. The subject of Dr. Colver's sermon was, "*Moral Courage*,"—its necessity to properly meet and discharge the duties of man. This topic was enforced at length by arguments and illustrations, and its importance in many departments of life set forth.

Moral courage was regarded as one of the most important elements in every character. Without it, man was a weak and impotent being—drifted about by every shifting wind of fortune, and incapable of any great achievement. It was especially necessary in the Christian, whose life was one continual conflict with sin and the alluring and sinful pleasures of the world. Trace back through the pages of history, either sacred or profane, and it will be found that those who are recorded as pre-eminent, were distinguished for this virtue. Physical courage is often the source of fame and lasting renown. But it differs widely from moral courage. While thousands dare meet danger and death upon the battle-field, how few, comparatively, dare do right before God, under all circumstances. It is much the higher virtue of the two, and infinitely rarer. Young men, especially, should cultivate moral courage. They should early learn that to do and to dare for the right—for the truth—is one of the noblest attributes of manhood. Without this, all

your scholarship—all your requirements will be in vain. This should be the foundation upon which the superstructure of character is reared. In the great battle of life it is essentially necessary to success. It gives energy and force to every other virtue. It enables man to rise above the natural and selfish fears of this world, and live and act as if in the presence of God.

"In your capacity as Bereans," said the preacher, "you will find abundant occasion for the exercise of this virtue. Of those from whom you have derived your name, it is said that they were more noble than those around them, for they searched the Scriptures daily to see whether these things were so" or no. Faith in God is the basis of all true moral courage. At the great fountain of his revealed will, therefore, will you find that which will strengthen it, and cause it to grow and bring forth fruit within you." These are only a few of the leading ideas. At the close, the Society, by a unanimous vote, requested a copy of the discourse for publication.

Dr. Boyd's text was in the 126 Psalm the familiar words, "He that goeth forth and weepeth," &c. Some introductory remarks were made upon the spirit of beneficent activity which survives, even amid the depravities and errors of a sinful race, and the great results which often follow the use of means in themselves small. The principal subject was considered under two general heads:

I. The *employment* alluded to in the text, and the *spirit* in which that employment is to be entered upon. The employment is that of a sower—a sower—bearing precious seed. The seed is pre-eminently the Gospel. The words of the text, therefore, refer with special emphasis to those who sow in this world Gospel truth. The spirit in which the sower goes forth is indicated by the term "weeping." Several things were specified which occasion this condition of mind, and render it even necessary; such as the difficulties of the work, want of appreciation and a sense of insufficiency.

II. The *encouragement* which the text holds forth. There is one important principle which always remains for the comfort and help of the evangelical laborer; that no faithful exertion in the cause of God can be utterly useless. The work is in God's hand. Often the seed is not lost when it seems to be. Let no laborer imagine that he toils in vain. He shall "doubtless" return again rejoicing, bringing his sheaves with him.

The sermon closed with an earnest appeal on behalf of the Society. Like all Dr. Boyd's preaching, it was to the point, vigorous and effective.

Previous to the sermon, the Annual Report of the Society was read. We shall not be able to give the whole of this document. It commences with an allusion to the threatening circumstances un-

der which the work of the year was begun, and an expression of thankfulness to God that the result has been better than was feared. "In his providence, he has been to us a cloud by day and a pillar of fire by night, in patient continuance with us lighting the way, strengthening the faltering, and visiting us with marked manifestations of his approval, we believe, and acceptance of our work."

The sum reported as raised and expended is not large, but has been equal to the urgent demands upon the Society. The receipts were, including a balance in the treasury at the beginning of the year, \$508.65; expenditures, \$403.25; leaving a balance of \$105.40. In this connection, the report says:

With great pleasure we again express our heart felt thanks to those gentlemen,

viz.: Drs. Everts, Boyd, Humphrey, Dixon, Profs. Fisk and Mixer, and J. W. Sheahan, Esq., who delivered a course of lectures on the "Characteristics of Nations," for the benefit of this Society, the past winter, the proceeds of which has greatly aided us, coming at a time when the general stringency of the times was severely felt. The lectures were of a high order, and well received, and if they had been given when there were less calls for pecuniary aid, and the people better prepared to meet them, they would have contributed a much larger sum to our treasury.

From the first it has not been deemed advisable to appoint an agent to present the claims of this Society upon the churches. By less expensive means we have endeavored to make known its objects and wants, and the glorious fruits anticipated to the Northwest, by delegating to the Associations, members of the Board, formation of auxiliary societies—appointment of persons to act as solicitors in the churches to which they belong, and last and equally important, the labors of our Corresponding Committee. We hope much from the plan of systematic benevolence recommended by the General Association of this State, as the churches are recommended to contribute to the cause of ministerial education through this Society.

During the past year twelve young men have been aided; some as full beneficiaries and others as partial. Two of them, at our country's first call, and one later, felt in duty bound to enter the army. We hope the time is not far distant when they will be permitted to leave an honorable service for the preparation for a higher.

Our beneficiaries have put forth commendable efforts to help themselves, but, what last year would have compensated during the present has yielded little or no material aid. This was so discouraging, that fears were entertained that the effect would be on young brethren not yet established in faith, to send them into the field without a proper preparation. Realizing as we have the necessity of a thorough preparation for the ministry, we saw it needful that the young men should be well informed upon that subject, and therefore at the request of the Board, Dr. J. A. Smith prepared a series of articles upon "Ministerial Education," and published them in the CHRISTIAN TIMES. How well he fulfilled our wishes and presented the subject you are well

healthy bias to impressions that will tell happily upon the denomination. The unmeasured good accruing to the cause by Dr. Smith's labors, we thankfully accept as a munificent gift.

Our intercourse with the students has been of a very pleasant character, and in most cases such as encourages us to anticipate the work of another year with much hope, while the deportment and standing of the young men as reported to us each term by the Faculty of the University, shows them equal to the best, in their classes. Nearly all under the patronage of our Society are licensed to preach the Gospel, and do so as opportunities offer—with much acceptance.

The report refers at length to the economy practiced by the students, to their faithfulness in study, and their general progress, closing as follows:

The work increases in importance, from whatever point we view it; the effect upon the recipients of aid, their future, and the relations of what we do to our Western churches. The query has already agitated our minds, are we laboring for the West or East? With unwearied hopes and prayerful solicitude, we assist our beneficiaries through the collegiate course, and they are prepared for the theological. Where are they to pursue this? If in eastern seminaries, may they not form relations and associations that will fasten them in the eastern field, where they are not so much needed? This seems to us a serious matter. This Society, of western birth and sustenance, is decidedly western in its sympathy. That some step must be taken in this direction soon, we firmly believe, and if this society has the hearty co-operation of the denomination, may it not be done? Let the inconsiderable sum of ten cents per month from all be thrown into our treasury, and we will see a good work accomplished.

The veiled future is before us; but as we believe it is for the honor and glory of the Father that we should be sustained, by faith in a Living God we see success before us. Our expectation is from him who gave the great Commission, and also said, "Lo, I am with you always unto the end."

The Report is signed by Mrs. H. G. Sutherland, Rec. Sec. *pro tem.*, and by Mrs. L. Wilson and Mrs. E. Goodman, Corresponding Committee.

On Monday evening occurred the Prize Exhibition of the Freshman Class. The Committee of Award were Rev. Dr. Clarkson, Dr. D. S. Smith, W. B. Keen, and G. M. Wheeler. Two prizes were offered, both in books; the first to the value of *fifteen dollars*, the second *ten dollars*. There were fourteen speakers. All acquitted themselves handsomely, and with equal credit to themselves and teachers. The first prize was won by W. L. Pierce, Hyde Park, the second by Lewis C. Jones, Chicago.

The anniversary of the Literary Societies, with the Sophomore Prize Essays, was on Tuesday evening. An oration and poem had been announced. The orator failed to appear. The poem was by Melville W. Fuller, Esq., of this city.—Passages of this production were good, and the concluding portion brought down

the applause of the house. Anniversary poems, however, being generally written to order, can hardly be expected, perhaps, to exhibit much of the "fine frenzy" of true inspiration.

Following this were the essays of the Sophomores. Six were read, by Messrs. Coen, of Metamora, Hoyne, of Chicago, Massy, of Morris, Mets, of Brooklyn, N. Y., Raymond, of Peoria, and Rutherford, of Chicago. The Committee of Award were Rev. E. J. Goodspeed, of Janesville, and Dr. Ludlam and H. M. Smith, of Chicago. The prizes were adjudged as follows: first, to the essay on "The Importance of Trifles," by P. A. Coen, second, to that on "The First and Last Republic," by John Rutherford. Others of the essays commanded high praise. We may mention those of Mr. Raymond on "The Hand of God displayed in the Rise and Fall of Empires," and Mr. Mets, on "The History of Liberty."

Commencement occurred on Wednesday afternoon at Bryan Hall. Only a very moderate audience, we are sorry to say, was in attendance. The interest of the occasion and the character of the exercises would have warranted a much larger one. To say nothing of the general public, we could not but wonder as

we looked over the congregation, why it was that at such a time our own denomination in the city should be so slenderly represented. A few were present from the country. We hope another year to see more, and that the Baptists of both city and country will demonstrate by their presence on the next similar occasion, that they appreciate what is here done in so good a cause as that of general and ministerial education.

The exercises opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. Pratt, of this city. The orations of the college graduates were five in number, as follows: "True Success," by James Goodman, Chicago, "The Crisis of Protestantism," by T. W. Goodspeed, Avon, "Behind the Scenes," by J. S. Mabie, Rockford, "The Patriot Scholar," by J. O. McClellan, Bristol, and "Literary Fashions," by G. W. Thomas, Chicago. Our space will not enable us to notice each of these, as we would be glad to do. We were never more interested in the exercises of a graduating class. Two of the speakers, Mr. Goodman and Mr. Mabie, have been connected with the institution from the first day of its opening; all the class have been diligent and faithful students, and have turned to the best account the excellent training they have had. In their bearing on the stage, the scholarly finish of their productions, and the handsome style of their delivery, they commended themselves to the warm applause of their audience, and each bore away a laurel.

Following these exercises, the Law Department was represented in an oration on "The Importance of thorough Preparation for Professional Life," by John H.

tory Addresses. Prof. Booth then addressed the law graduates, fifteen in number, in a manner exceedingly appropriate and impressive. He exhorted the young men before him to aim, in the profession they were about to enter, at higher things than merely the achievement of popularity, or the acquisition of wealth. He enjoined them to remember that law is the minister of justice. Success, he assured them, if obtained at the expense of integrity in themselves and justice to others, would be too dearly bought. He charged them to stand always for the right, to be ready for their part in every good work, and to remember that a time is coming when every act of theirs which had contributed to alleviate human suffering, or promote the general good, will give them more satisfaction than any possible measure of mere success.

Dr. Burroughs followed in an address to the Graduating Class of the College. In a few well-chosen words, he took leave, for himself and his associates in the Faculty, of the young men with whom they had so long sustained such intimate relations. He asked them when in the world they were about to enter, to give occasionally a look back upon that which they were now leaving. Good counsel was given with reference to the continued cultivation of habits of study, and especially that they should not imagine that they have now no further use for the branches of learning which have occupied them in college. In whatever sphere God should place them, he exhorted them to quit themselves like men. Their instructors sent them forth upon the agitated sea of life with solicitude but with hope;—solicitude, in view of what they know of the dangers to be encountered, yet hope that notwithstanding they would return one day with evidences of having successfully met the storm and achieved the end of the voyage. We give only the substance of an address which moistened the eyes of the young men whom it most concerned, and will be by them no doubt remembered in years to come.

The degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred upon the graduates of the College Department, and that of Bachelor of Laws upon those of the Law Department; the honorary degree of A. M. upon Rev. Wm. Haigh, of Bristol, Rev. J. F. Holt, of Aurora, and Rev. John Jackson, of Milwaukee; of D. D. upon Rev. Ichabod Clark, of Springfield, Rev. Benjamin Watson, of Philadelphia, and Rev. Joseph Parker, of Manchester, England; and that of L. L. D. upon John Russell, Esq., of Bluffdale, and J. Y. Scammon, Esq., of Chicago. With most of these names our readers are familiar, and they will testify to the judiciousness of the selections made. Dr. Clark and Dr. Russell are men whom their brethren will be well pleased to honor; the former as one of the oldest and most successful of Illi-

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his pastor, the latter as a gentleman and scholar whose name has long been embalmed in Western literature. There is no man amongst us of more varied culture, or more attractive qualities as a writer than Dr. Russell.

This third annual commencement of the University was, in some respects, a decided advance upon the former ones. We congratulate its faculty and friends upon the successful year that has been enjoyed. There only needs a liberal rally of those to whom the University looks for funds to place it finally in the eminent position among American Schools to which it aspires. That this will not be denied it we earnestly and confidently hope.

The Christian Times.

Chicago, Wednesday, July 16, 1862.

The Baptist Union for Theological Education.

This Society held its first annual meeting on the 3d inst. at 9, A. M. in the First Baptist church in this city. Rev. G. S. Bailey, of Morris, was called to the chair, J. B. Olcott acting as secretary. Prayer was offered by Dr. Dixon, of Chicago.

Upon reports being called for from those who had been appointed to deliver lectures for the benefit of the students at the University, it was shown that about fifty lectures had been delivered by Drs. Colver, Everts, Boyd and Dixon, on Exegesis, Polemic, Pastoral and Systematic Theology. The classes enjoying these lectures have ranged in numbers from ten to thirty.

Nearly all present availed themselves of the opportunity to become members of the Society by the payment of one dollar each. Voted to proceed to ballot for officers for the ensuing year, which resulted in making choice of the following:

Hon. L. D. Boone, President.
T. S. Dickinson, Esq., Thos. Goodman, Esq., Rev. G. S. Bailey, Rev. N. W. Miner, Vice Presidents.
J. B. Olcott, Recording and Corresponding Secretary.

R. M. Graves, Treasurer.

The following gentlemen were elected a Board of Managers:—C. N. Holden, John Clough, Wm. A. Coots, J. W. Buell, T. Maple, E. Goodman, J. T. Edwards, of Chicago; M. Brayman, Springfield, J. Bulkley, Carrolton, S. P. Crawford, Rockford, P. Bennett, Berlin, J. Dunlap, Jacksonville, A. E. Harmon, Champaign City, J. R. Mudge, Belvidere, O. J. Dearborn, Janesville, Wis., G. W. Keith, Minneapolis, Min., Harry Luntz, La Porte, Ind.

Resolved, That Drs. Everts and Dixon be a committee to insert articles in the CHRISTIAN TIMES, calling the attention of the public to the Society and its importance. Also voted that the Secretary publish the minutes in the CHRISTIAN TIMES.

J. B. OLCOTT, Sec.

Resignation of Rev. J. B. Olcott.

The friends of the University of Chicago will learn with regret that Rev. J. B. Olcott has resigned his post as Financial Agent of that institution. The Board, at its last meeting, adopted in view of the event, the following resolution:

Rev. J. B. Olcott having resigned the Financial

Agency of the University, the duties of which he has faithfully discharged almost from the very incipency of the enterprise, therefore

Resolved, That in consideration of Mr. Olcott's decided wish to retire from the post he has held,

theless, that he has found it necessary to leave the service of the University. The Board takes this opportunity to express its high appreciation of the fidelity and efficiency with which Mr. Olcott has discharged the trust committed to him, and its conviction that the University is in no small degree indebted to him for the success it has so far enjoyed. We give him the assurance of our entire confidence and our best wishes.

University of Chicago.

The Fall Term of the University opens Wednesday, September 10th, 1862.

Departments and Courses of Study.

I. ACADEMY.

Open to Boys of twelve years old and upward, preparing for College or for Business.

Faculty of Instruction and Course of Study:

Principal, A. JONES... Physical Geography, Elementary Science.
Prof. SYLLA..... Reading, Spelling, English Grammar, Linear Drawing.
BRYANT & STRATTON... Writing, Book Keeping.
Prof. MIXER..... Greek Lessons, Keadrick's Greek Ollendorf, Greek Grammar, Xenophon's Anabasis, German.
Prof. SAWYER..... Arithmetic, Algebra.
Prof. JOHNSON..... Latin Lessons, Latin Grammar, Reader, Caesar, Virgil, Cicero.
Prof. MATHEWS..... History, English Composition, French.

II. COLLEGE.

President BURROUGHS, Intellectual Philosophy, Logic, Moral Philosophy, Evidences of Christianity, Lectures on the History of Philosophy.
Prof. MIXER..... Greek, viz: Xenophon, Homer, Herodotus, Thucydides, Demosthenes, Select Tragedies, Grecian History and Antiquities.
Prof. SAWYER..... Mathematics, viz: Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Mensuration, Surveying, Navigation, Civil Engineering, Conic Sections, Analytical Geometry, Mechanics, Astronomy.
Prof. JOHNSON..... Latin, viz: Livy, Horace, Cicero's Philosophical Works, Tacitus, Terence, Plautus.
Prof. MAHLAN..... Science, viz: Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Mineralogy, Geology, Botany, Zoology.
Prof. BOOTH..... International Law, Constitution of the United States.
Prof. MATHEWS..... Belles Lettres, viz: Rhetoric, History, English Composition, Lectures on Style.
Prof. SYLLA..... English, viz: English Synonyms, Trench on Words, English Literature, Elocution.
Prof. MIXER..... Modern Languages—French and German.

Catalogues sent on application.

Rev. J. A. SMITH,

Sec.

WM. B. OGDEN,
Pres. of the Corporation.

The Christian Times.

Chicago, Wednesday, Sept 10, 1862.

Next Year of the University.

The next collegiate year of the University of Chicago opens Sept. 10, 1862. The details of the arrangements may be seen among the Special Notices.

Notwithstanding a large number of the old students have enlisted for the war, we are glad there is a prospect of good classes. The University has a great advantage in its location near a large centre of population from which it can always draw an almost unlimited patronage. It is this, more than anything else, that has sustained it during the trying years since it commenced. The attendance of students and the income from tuition have been large almost beyond precedent, and yet many students have been turned away for want of room. With sufficient accommodations, it is evident that the attendance may be indefinitely increased.

University of Chicago:

We are much pleased to learn that the University enters on its new year with prospects fully as favorable as could be expected. As usual, no doubt, additions to the present number will continue to come in, more or less, through the year.

It gives us pleasure, also, to announce two valuable accessions to the teaching force. Wm. Mathews, Esq., formerly an editor in Boston, more recently librarian of the Young Men's Association in this city, and a graduate of Waterville College, has been elected to the chair of Rhetoric and History. As a Belles Lettres scholar, Prof. Mathews has no

superior in the West. He is perfectly well-read in every department of English literature, and a man of fine critical taste, besides. We are glad that a department so important is now so well filled.

Prof. A. Jones, late of Ohio, takes the Principalship of the Academic Department. He devotes his whole time to this department, and has already demonstrated his peculiar fitness for such a post. Those who have lads whom they wish to put in the way of a right elementary training in the different branches of study, will find Prof. Jones deserving of their entire confidence.

The Christian Times.

Chicago, Wednesday, Dec 3, 1862.

Lecture before the Ladies' Education Society.

The Board of the Ladies' Baptist Education Society have made arrangements for another course of Lectures the present winter, for the benefit of its treasury. The course of last year was a very successful one, and it is hoped that this may not be less so.

The first of the series will be delivered by Prof. Haven, of the Theological Seminary in this city, on Tuesday evening, 11th inst., at the First Baptist Church. Tickets are for sale at the store of Church & Goodman, 51 La Salle Street: \$1.50 for the course; twenty-five cents each lecture.

Prof. Fory's Lecture.

Prof. M. R. Fory, in accordance with previous announcement, delivered a lecture in Bryan Hall, on Monday evening last, on "The Sidereal Worlds." The body of the Hall was filled. The character of the audience, the number present, and the close attention given, were a high compliment to the speaker. At the close of the lecture an informal meeting of gentlemen interested in scientific matters was held, by whom it was determined to proceed with the enterprise of establishing an Astronomical Observatory in this city. The Committee was made up as follows: J. Young Scammon, W. W. Everts, J. H. Woodworth, D. J. Ely, and W. H. Wells.

It is proposed that there shall be six illustrated lectures, at two dollars for the course. Purchasers of fifty course-tickets to have life season tickets for themselves and families, entitling them to the use of the telescope on all evenings set apart for visitors. Purchasers of twenty-five course-tickets entitled to life-season tickets for themselves only; of ten course-tickets, to the same privilege for one year; and of five course-tickets, to the same privilege for six months. The lectures to be illustrated by instruments than which there are none superior in the United States.

Chicago University Observatory.

We would call the attention of our readers to the proposed course of illustrated scientific lectures of Prof. Fory, of New York, for the purpose of establishing an Astronomical Observatory in connection with the University of Chicago. The lectures are to be illustrated with an apparatus far superior to any ever presented to an audience in this city, and the experiments will be on a scale of unprecedented splendor. Indeed, the greatness of the work undertaken renders it absolutely necessary that the apparatus should be of the most perfect and powerful character that the country affords, as no lecturer, however able and popular, could accomplish so great a work as founding an Observatory with a first-class Telescope, by the mere delivery of lectures alone, without the best aids for illustrating

men. The lecturer appreciates this fact, and is therefore determined to secure for the enterprise the most costly instruments that the mechanical skill of the age has furnished, and to make the experiments on a scale never before witnessed in this section of the Union.

In addition to hearing the lectures and witnessing the striking experiments, there will be an extra inducement of no ordinary character to purchase tickets, in the privilege of using the most powerful Refracting Telescope the world has ever seen. Each holder of a ticket for the entire course of lectures, costing only two dollars, will be allowed to use this truly wonderful instrument in examining the most astonishing wonders of the heavens ever seen by the eye of man. We unhesitatingly say that this alone will be worth far more than the price of the ticket.

We hope, therefore, that our friends will avail themselves of this rare privilege, one they may never be permitted to enjoy again, and in doing so they will have the further satisfaction of aiding a most beneficent enterprise.

The tickets admitting to the lectures are transferable, so that if any one desires to attend only a few of them, he may dispose of his ticket for the remainder, and save expense.

C.T. Bur 12. 1862

The Astronomical Observatory.

Despite the hard times and the de-ranked condition of the western half of the financial world, our citizens are certainly manifesting no little anxiety and much promising energy on the subject of establishing an astronomical observatory in Chicago. Those gentlemen who have put their shoulders to the work, happily for the success of the enterprise, are men of respectability, intelligence and wealth. In such keeping, with such requisites, essentials to success, the observatory ought to be considered a fixed fact. It is claimed that the entire cost of the enterprise will not exceed eleven thousand dollars. Look at the names which compose the committee, as given below. Twenty-five of our wealthiest citizens form that committee. A subscription of *four hundred and forty dollars* by each of that committee would furnish the required amount, and it would then be within their power to make it an observatory for the people—a place open to citizens and strangers, under proper restrictions, for all time, without the everlasting test being applied—"Are you a subscriber to the stock?"

Saturday evening the committee met at the office of J. H. Woodbury, Esq., Hon. J. Young Scammon in the chair.

Prof. A. H. Mixer, of the University of Chicago, made the following report, which was adopted:

GENTLEMEN: Your attention is called to an enterprise which needs only to be mentioned, as we believe, to receive your consideration and hearty co-operation. It is the project for the establishment of an astronomical observatory in the city. Chicago seems to be indicated alike by nature and Providence as a most suitable point for this purpose, situated as she is here at the head of this noble lake, with a vast expanse of prairie on her west and south, thus presenting no obstacle to the vision in the whole margin of the horizon. Again, great commercial centres naturally and legitimately become great educational centres. Our city has already won the former of these two distinctions. That she is to be the *metropolitan mart* of the Northwest, and one of the world's great centres of industry and trade, needs no prophet's vision to determine. Shall we, then, gentlemen, do all that we can to give her equal distinction as a centre of literature, science and art? Our public schools already rank with the best in the

are attracting the attention and receiving the patronage of the Northwest. We cannot overlook the fact that this vast section of our country increasingly turns to Chicago for her education. Our schools must inevitably be her standard and type. The young man looks to us, comes to us, to receive his training, and from us he expects to go forth fully armed and equipped for the work of life. Our schools—strictly so called—furnish him the intellectual culture which is made practical and efficient by our other, and in some sense higher, schools of industry, commerce, and the learned professions. Thus we see that commerce and education should grow up hand in hand, as they are reciprocally beneficent. Whatever advances the stock of the one advances in equal manner the interests of the other. Besides, as we are all aware, whatever increases the intellectual revenue and brilliancy of our city, tends to give it more attractions as a place of residence and enhances, of course, its general prosperity and progress. Now, in view of these facts, gentlemen, can we discharge our whole duty without, as far as possible and as soon as soon as possible, making our educational apparatus complete? How else, than by doing this, can we hope to attract or retain the students who would naturally come to us?

Our project contemplates the establishment of an observatory in this city, furnished with the largest refracting telescope in the world. This instrument is now being completed by its manufacturer, Mr. Fitz, of New York, and can be purchased in these times for the remarkably moderate sum of \$8,000. (The Cambridge instrument, with an object glass about an inch less in size, cost \$20,000.) Can we, dare we, gentlemen, let the opportunity pass, as it too soon will, of procuring such an instrument at such a price? It is easy to see that the possession of such a telescope—the largest in the world—would give to our city a celebrity which nothing else could bestow. Thousands would annually visit us for the simple object of seeing this great wonder—this instrument of such marvellous power. Its possession would make Chicago at once not a star, but a *sun* in the galaxy of the world's great scientific centres.

The sisterhood of successful star-gazers would be increased by one, and might we not expect ere long to be sending from this distant prairie land, on the wings of the lightning, tidings of discoveries transcending all others, to startle the ear of the Old World. But it is not only this celebrity abroad which we are thus to acquire, but also the constant pleasure and profit to ourselves and families at home, in being able thus to observe and study the blind phenomena of the heavens. We venture the assertion that the individual who may contribute the sum, say of \$100, for the purchase of this gigantic instrument, would, upon enjoying one view of the starry world through it, pronounce himself fully repaid for his contribution. One plan, it will be seen, contemplates the making of this observatory, as far as possible, the *property of the people*, and giving to each one ample return for his donation to the object.

PLAN FOR RAISING FUNDS FOR THE PURCHASE OF A TELESCOPE.

- 1.—Any individual who shall contribute the sum of \$100 towards this object, shall receive a life observation ticket for himself and family. Not transferable.
- 2.—Any individual who shall pay the sum of \$50 for this object, shall receive a life observation ticket for himself only. Not transferable.
- 3.—Any person who shall pay \$30 to this object, shall receive an observation ticket for himself and family for five years. Transferable only in case the original holder shall remove from the city.
- 4.—Any person who shall pay the sum of \$20, shall receive a life ticket for himself only, for five years. Transferable only in case the original holder shall remove from the city.
- 5.—The payment of \$10 shall entitle the contributor to an observation ticket for one year, for himself only.
- 6.—Any individual who shall contribute any amount less than \$10 shall be entitled to an equal number of observations, under favorable circumstances.
- 7.—All contributors to this object in sums less than \$5 shall be entitled at all times to a free admission to the regular course of lectures in astronomy, in connection with the proposed Observatory.
- 8.—All tickets of observation shall entitle the holder to the use of the instrument only at such times, and under such regulations as shall be deemed best by the Directors of the Observatory.
- 9.—All contributors of \$100 and upward shall constitute an association to be known as the "ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY OF CHICAGO," and from this body shall be chosen the directors of the observatory. Any individual who shall contribute the sum of \$1,000 for this object, shall thereby constitute himself a life director of the same.

On motion of J. H. Woodworth, Esq., the Com-

mittee of Arrangements as enlarged stands thus:
J. Young Scammon, James H. Woodworth, W. W. Evans, D. J. Ely, W. H. Wells, Geo. F. Rumsey, Walter Newberry, E. B. McCagg, Chas. H. Walker, C. G. Wicker, Philip Wadsworth, Thos. Hoynes, Wm. B. Ogden, John M. Wilson, Ambrose Burnam, Wm. E. Doggett, Thos. B. Bryan, A. H. Mixer, Wm. H. Ryder, A. E. Kent, Nathaniel Colver, S. S. Hayes, John C. Haines, P. W. Gates.
The above named Committee (and all others interested in the enterprise) are requested to meet at the office of the Home Mutual Insurance Co., Garrett Block, (corner of State and Randolph) on Tuesday afternoon next at 3 1/2 o'clock.

The Astronomical Observatory.

The committee to whom the subject of establishing an Astronomical Observatory in this city, was referred at the close of Prof. For's lecture, met on Saturday evening last, at the office of Hon. J. H. Woodworth. After some discussion as to the most desirable method of reaching the end proposed, it was decided to raise by contributions specially for this object, the amount necessary for the purchase of a telescope. An interesting paper on the subject was read by Prof. A. H. Mixer, of the Chicago University, which was unanimously adopted by the committee. This, with the details of the plan agreed upon, we shall publish next week. Prof. For, we understand, retains his connection with the enterprise, but will devote his lectures to the purchase of subordinate apparatus. The undertaking, we are glad to learn, commends itself to the warmest interest and approval of our citizens, and we trust will be entertained with equal cordiality by friends of education and science outside of Chicago.

CHICAGO ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY

Subscription Books Opened and \$1,000 Subscribed.

According to adjournment, the Committee of Arrangements to inaugurate an Astronomical Observatory in this city, as enlarged at its last meeting, met at the office of the Home Mutual Insurance Company, last evening—some twenty members being present. After a full and free discussion, as to the best course to be pursued, the plan, as adopted at the last meeting was, upon motion, reconsidered, and amended, as follows:

PLAN FOR RAISING FUNDS FOR THE PURCHASE OF A TELESCOPE.

1. Any individual who shall contribute the sum of \$100 towards this object, shall receive a life observation ticket for himself and family. Not transferable.
2. Any individual who shall pay the sum of \$50 for this object, shall receive a life observation ticket for himself only. Not transferable.
3. Any person who shall pay \$30 to this object, shall receive an observation ticket for himself and family for five years. Transferable only in case the original holder shall remove from the city.
4. Any person who shall pay the sum of \$20, shall receive a life ticket for himself only, for five years. Transferable only in case the original holder shall remove from the city.
5. The payment of \$10 shall entitle the contributor to an observation ticket for one year, for himself only. Transferable only in case the original holder shall remove from the city.
6. Any individual who shall contribute any amount not less than \$10 shall be entitled to an equal number of observations, under favorable circumstances.
7. All contributors to this object in sums not less than \$5 shall be entitled at all times to a free admission to the regular course of lectures on Astronomy, in connection with the proposed Observatory.
8. All tickets of observation shall entitle the holder to the use of the instrument only at such times and under such regulations as shall be deemed best by the Directors of the Observatory.
9. All contributors of \$100 and upwards shall constitute an association to be known as the "ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY OF CHICAGO," and from this body shall be chosen the Directors of the Observatory. Any individual who shall contribute the sum of \$500 for this object shall thereby constitute himself a Life Director of the same.

The above plan was, on motion, unanimously adopted.

Prof. Mixer stated as an explanation to some questions asked by members of the Committee, that the materials for the tower to be erected as a part of the "University of Chicago" building, were already on the ground, and that an arrangement could be effected, by which the plan might be changed, so that it could be erected with special reference to the

experience has shown that, both celestial and terrestrial, a practical and quantity of which for the correction. It is also important to be good, as viewed by the equator, and there are positions which are of stars, when on clear down to the of a sine qua non. A good clear upon many causes, nature of the soil, fortunate for Chicago on which at location should the proposed named features, it all be found that to others which no doubt that the committee will choose the superior addition of this magnitude of an inappro-

ly consists of a and western wing, building lying in al. The central which is placed mounted by a regular opening of ching from the y carried round the motion of wings contain observations are an, the western the transit in out in its roof the telescope's provided with n bad weather, range of tempe- all cases.

bservatory, the ph signals, and speak. If the and erected, all season, as circ or dictate; but ld be, then all no value, and de, not only of may remain in would accrue who have the cago at heart la of the com- that they may, y the founda- may exist on

Observatory; and furthermore, that a gentleman who was deeply interested in the enterprise had voluntarily offered to erect the proper tower for the Observatory, (the estimated cost of which would be probably \$3,000,) hence, the only expense the Society would be called upon to bear, would be the first cost of the telescope and accompanying apparatus, together with the transportation of the same from New York, and putting the same in working position. After a full discussion upon the subject of the permanent location of the Observatory, Prof. Mixer submitted the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved. That the Board of Trustees of the University of Chicago be requested by this committee to found an Observatory, to constitute a part of said University, the property of said University being vested as the other property of the University in the Board of Trustees; the Directors of said Observatory to be chosen by them in accordance with article 9 of our plan.

D. J. Ely, esq., moved that a committee of nine be appointed for the safe keeping of the funds received by subscription and to take charge of them until the whole amount shall be subscribed, when they shall call a meeting of those who have subscribed \$100 and upwards, the present committee having power to purchase the telescope. Carried.

The Chair constituted the committee as follows: J. Young Scammon, James H. Woodworth, D. J. Ely, Thomas Hoyne, C. G. Wicker, Prof. A. H. Mixer, T. B. Bryan, S. S. Hayes and Philip Wadsworth.

It was stated by one of the members of the Committee that the Cambridge instrument cost \$20,000, and was of less power than this. The one at New York could be purchased for from \$8,000 to \$10,000. That no time be lost in taking advantage of this opportunity, immediate action should be taken.

In pursuance of this statement, subscription books were opened upon the spot and the following sums were subscribed:

J. Young Scammon.....\$100	Jas. H. Woodworth.....\$100
D. J. Ely.....100	C. G. Wicker.....100
Thos. Hoyne.....100	Philip Wadsworth.....100
T. B. Bryan.....100	W. Robbins.....100
W. W. Everts.....100	S. S. Hayes.....50

Total.....\$950

Upon motion the meeting adjourned.

It is expected that Prof. Fory, who first started in our midst the idea of this noble project, although his lecture system is temporarily abandoned, will co-operate in the accomplishment of the object.

The Christian Times.

Chicago, Wednesday, Dec. 17, 1862.

Ladies' Education Society Course.

PROF. MAHLA'S LECTURE.

The first lecture of the course under the auspices of the Ladies' Baptist Education Society was delivered on Tuesday evening of last week, by Prof. Mahla, of the University of Chicago. His subject was "VITAL AIR." The lecture was mainly scientific. The speaker commenced by a reference to the passing away of summer and the presence of winter, which rendered it necessary that artificial heat be provided. He sketched the effect and influence upon the social affections of the home fireside around which we are compelled to gather during the cold of winter. Home fires have a peculiar charm, whatever be their nature. Even the weary soldier looks into the blazing campfire and thinks of all that is dear to his heart. The man of business feels the influence of the domestic evening fireside during all his absence from home. It is no wonder that the ancients, in their ignorance, attached divine attributes to fire—erected temples in its honor, and made it the object of worship.

The old mythologists tell us that Prometheus stole a spark of celestial fire from heaven, for which he was severely punished by the gods. We of the present day, are not under the necessity of committing a theft like this. We are not obliged

to erect temples, and to keep upon their altars a perpetual fire in order to preserve it—thanks to the inventor of Lucifer matches; although it was but a few years since that our fathers were under the necessity of resorting to the flint and steel.

We all know how uncomfortable it is to be without fire; yet how few there are who fully understand, or can explain, the philosophy of combustion.

Prof. M. went into an examination and explanation of the nature and properties of oxygen in connection with combustion, animal life and vegetable growth. This portion of the lecture was illustrated by experiments with charcoal, phosphorus, sulphur and steel, all of which, when raised to a certain temperature—except phosphorus, which required no heating—and immersed in a jar of oxygen, burned with a brilliant flame. The combustion of the steel was rapid, and fully exhibited the peculiar properties of the gas.

The Professor next took up the subject of air, and its properties and offices. He first described its chemical composition, and the part oxygen acts in sustaining animal life. Oxygen alone will sustain the respiratory process. This has been shown by numerous experiments made by philosophers and chemists in all countries. The same elements enter into combustion, the respiratory process and the growth of plants. Their combinations may differ, as well as the immediate process, but the general results are the same. Plants breathe, and absorb and eliminate the gasses. Carbonic acid and oxygen are necessary to their growth, or are a product of it. So it is with combustion and the respiratory process. Sunlight is also necessary for healthy action and development in all these. Plants kept in the dark are pale and dwarfed. Men living in basements have a sallow, unhealthy look. Without a proper degree of sunlight food is not assimilated as it should be and fails to perform its offices. Air, once breathed, is unfit for respiration. Hence the unhealthfulness of close and ill-ventilated rooms. The air becomes impure from the consumption of its oxygen, and the throwing out from the lungs of carbonic acid, which is not only not a supporter of combustion or of life, but is almost instantly destructive of both.

The lecture was a brief exposition of an important subject. The importance of a proper use of "Vital Air" cannot be too frequently urged upon the public attention. There is a wonderful lack of appreciation of what a proper regard for the application of true principles in this behalf can accomplish.

Ladies' Education Society Course.

REV. S. M. OSGOOD'S LECTURE.

The second lecture of this course was delivered on Tuesday evening of last week, by Rev. S. M. Osgood, who had for his subject, "Burmah, its People, Manners, Customs, Government, Religion and Literature."

Mr. Osgood remarked, in commencing, that he did not propose to deliver a learned lecture, but merely give a sketch of Burmah as he saw it during seven years' residence as a missionary in that country, that his audience might have their eyes opened upon it and see it as it is. He should not dwell so much upon what generally attracted the most attention, but describe the common people.

Burmah, as connected with our earliest and most successful missionary efforts—as the land wherein Judson and his compeers labored and suffered, is invested with peculiar interest to Baptists. It is located, as you will see upon the map, in southeastern Asia, and lies between about the twentieth and twenty-eight degrees of north latitude, and between ninety-three and one hundred degrees of east longitude. It is, therefore, about 500 miles in length by 400 in width, and embraces an area of not far from 200,000 square miles. Its population is variously estimated at from 3,000,000 to 20,000,000.—From what knowledge he had of the country, he was inclined to set the number at not far from 10,

000,000. The kingdom was formerly much larger, having been one thousand miles in length, by six hundred in breadth. At the close of the war with the English, in 1826, Assam and Arracan were ceded to the latter. In a subsequent war, Burmah underwent another dismemberment by the seizure of Pegu, and the English now hold the entire seacoast.

The climate is, of course, tropical; but the range of the thermometer is much less than with us. At Maulmain, where he had resided for seven years, he never knew the mercury to fall below 60, nor to rise above 100—thus giving a range of 40 deg., while in the country the range is 140. The year is divided into two seasons, the rainy and the dry.—The rainy season commences on the 15th of May, and extends to the middle of October. During this period it rains every day, and for two months almost constantly. As a consequence, a large portion of Southern Burmah is inundated. This is favorable to the production of the great food-staple of the country—rice. Another result is that there are no roads in this part of Burmah—merely foot-paths. Most of our journeyings, therefore, were made by water, in boats propelled with oars. The dry season embraces the remainder of the year, during which no rain falls. The earth becomes arid and parched, and vegetation withered and dried up.

Although the usual range of the thermometer is between eighty and ninety degrees, yet it is very hazardous to be long exposed to the rays of the sun—while in this country labor is performed through the hottest summer with little inconvenience. The umbrella is in as general use in Burmah as the hat with us. It may seem ridiculous to speak of cold in a climate where the thermometer never falls below 60; but nevertheless, during the nights of a part of December and January it is quite chilly, and we suffer some from cold.

The productions of Burmah are comparatively few. The British have seized upon the richest and most fertile provinces; but the remainder is far from being naturally unproductive. But agriculture everywhere is in a backward state. The cultivation of the earth is of the most simple and primitive kind. Rice is the principle article of diet with all classes, and is consequently the main object of cultivation. Wheat is grown in the north. Cotton is raised for domestic use and a limited quantity for export. There is considerable fruit, but it is nearly spontaneous, as are a variety of roots, melons and edible plants. Tobacco is raised and extensively used. With the rude implements of husbandry possessed by the Burmese, but little progress in agriculture can be expected.

In the mechanic arts the Burmese are inferior to their neighbors on the north or on the south. They are somewhat skilled in masonry, which is evidenced in the construction of their religious temples. Their dwellings are made of bamboos interlaced into a frame work and thatched with the broad leaves of the Palmyra palm, held down by a net work of bamboo. Some of these roofs will last three years, others two, and some have to be renewed every year.

There is quite a variety of animals in Burmah.—There are, however, no neat cattle indigenous to the country. What there are have been introduced by the English with a view of supplying their commissariat. There are to be found the buffalo, the East India buffalo, the elephant, the rhinoceros, tigers, leopards, goats, and a few sheep. Horses, of

late, have been introduced. The elephant is used much as we use the horse in this country. They are found wild in the forests in large numbers.—The tigers are bold and ferocious, and many people are annually destroyed by them. Reptiles are in great plenty. The streams abound in crocodiles, which are formidable and dangerous. Centipedes and scorpions are everywhere found; but the bite of neither is fatal, as is generally supposed.

The inhabitants are divided into two great classes, and these into four principal tribes—the Burmese, the Peguans, the Shans and the Tongoos. The Karens are a people evidently not originally of the

Each tribe has its distinct costume. There is, however, a resemblance between the dress of the Burmese and the Peguans, and between that of the Tonghoos and the Shans. The women paint, wear flow-ers and are fond of ornaments.

The Burmese have a written language and books. The books are written on palm leaves, and are principally confined to the monasteries. Most of the males can read, which they learn to do of the priests; but books made by the tedious process of writing on palm leaves are too costly for the people generally. It is evident, therefore, that the liter-ature of a people thus circumstanced must be meager and unimportant. They lay claim to consid-erable scientific attainments, but their science is simply ridiculous. The lecturer gave amusing spec-imens from their "learned books."

The Karen costume is warmer than that of the Burmese, indicating that they were emigrants from a more northern region. Their articles of dress are of domestic manufacture, the cloth being woven by the women with the simplest and rudest imple-ments. The Karens were found by the missiona-ries without any system of science or religion—without a written langu-ge, and consequently with-out books. They knew but little about mechanics, were simple in their habits, had but little furniture, and made use of the bamboo for almost every con-ceivable purpose. But they are tractable, and un-der instruction rapidly developed. They are more trustworthy than the Burmese, and are, therefore, more employed by the government. The suc-cess of the missionaries among the Karens has been much greater than with any other oriental tribe or nation. This is accounted for, in part, at least, by the extraordinary traditions which existed among them, relating to the creation, the fall, the flood, the coming of a mediator, &c.

At this point we are admonished to bring our sketch of this excellent lecture to a close for want of space.

The Observatory.

The Committee having this matter in charge held another meeting on Tuesday afternoon of last week, in which the plan proposed at the former one by Prof. Mixer was reconsidered, by his desire, and some amendments, proposed by him, adopted. Prof. Mixer stated, as an answer to some questions asked by members of the Committee, that the ma-terials for the tower to be erected as a part of the University of Chicago building were already on the ground, and that an arrangement could be effected by which the plan might be changed, so that it would be erected with special reference to the Ob-servatory; and furthermore, that a gentleman who was deeply interested in the enterprise had volun-tarily offered to erect the proper tower for the Ob-servatory, (the estimated cost of which would be probably \$3,000,) hence, the only expense the Society would be called upon to bear would be the first cost of the telescope and accompanying appar-atus, together with the transportation of the same from New York, and putting in working posi-tion. After a full discussion upon the subject of the permanent location of the Observatory, Prof. Mixer submitted the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Board of Trustees of the Uni-versity of Chicago be requested by this committee to found an Observatory, to constitute a part of said University, the property of said Observatory being vested as the other property of the Uni-versity, in the Board of Trustees; the Directors of said Observatory to be chosen by them in accord-ance with article 9 of our plan.

The paper, on the general subject, presented by Prof. Mixer at a former meeting of the Committee, as mentioned by us last week, we copy below, with the details of the plan for raising funds, as now adopted:

GENTLEMEN: Your attention is called to an enter-prise which needs only to be mentioned, as we be-lieve, to receive your consideration and hearty co-operation. It is the project for the establishment of an Astronomical Observatory in the city. Chi-cago seems to be indicated alike by nature and

Providence as a most suitable point for this pur-pose, situated as she is here at the head of this noble lake, with a vast expanse of prairie on her west and south, thus presenting no obstacle to the vision in the whole margin of the horizon. Again, great commercial centers naturally and legitimately become great educational centres. Our city has already won the former of these two distinctions. That she is to be the metropolitan mart of the Northwest and one of the world's great centres of industry and trade, needs no prophet's vision to determine. Shall we, then, gentlemen, do all we can to give her equal distinction as a center of liter-ature, science and art? Our public schools already rank with the best in the land; our Uni-versity and Medical Schools are attracting the attention and receiving the patronage of the Northwest. We cannot overlook the fact that this vast section of our country increasingly turns to Chicago, for her education. Our schools must inevitably be her standard and type. The young man looks to us, comes to us to receive his train-ing, and from us he expects to go forth fully armed and equipped for the work of life. Our schools—strictly so called—furnish him the intellectual cul-ture which is made practical and efficient by our other, and in some sense higher schools of indus-try, commerce and the learned professions. Thus we see that commerce and education should grow up hand in hand, as they are reciprocally beneficent. Whatever advances the stock of the one, advances in equal manner the interests of the other. Be-sides, as we are all aware, whatever increases the intellectual revenue and brilliancy of our city, tends to give it more attractions as a place of resi-dence, and enhances, of course, its general pros-perity and progress. Now, in view of these facts, gentlemen, can we discharge our whole duty with-out as far as possible and as soon as possible, mak-ing our educational apparatus complete? How else, than by doing this, can we hope to attract or retain the students who would naturally come to us?

Our project contemplates the establishment of an Observatory in this city, furnished with the largest refracting telescope in the world. This instrument is now being completed by its manufacturer, Mr. Fitz of New York, and can be purchased in these times for the remarkably moderate sum of \$8,000. (The Cambridge instrument with an object glass about an inch less in size, cost \$20,000.) Can we, dare we, gentlemen, let the opportunity pass, as it soon will, of procuring such an instrument at such a price? It is easy to see that the possession of such a telescope—the largest in the world, would give to our city a celebrity which nothing else could bestow. Thousands would annually visit us for the simple object of seeing this great wonder—this instrument of such marvelous power. Its possession would make Chicago at once not a star, but a sun in the galaxy of the world's great scientific centers.

The sisterhood of successful star-gazers would be increased by one, and might we not expect ere long to be sending from this distant prairie-land, on the wings of the lightning, tidings of discoveries transcending all others to startle the ear of the old world? But it is not only this celebrity abroad which we are thus to acquire, but also the constant pleasure and profit to ourselves and families at home, in being able thus to observe and study the sublime phenomena of the heavens. We venture the assertion that the individual who may contri-bute the sum, say of \$100 for the purchase of this gigantic instrument, would upon enjoying one view of the starry world through it, pronounce himself fully repaid for his contribution. Our plan, it will be seen, contemplates the making of this Observa-tory, as far as possible, the property of the people, and giving for each one ample return for his dona-tion to the object.

PLAN FOR RAISING FUNDS FOR THE PURCHASE OF A TELESCOPE.

1. Any individual who shall contribute the sum of \$100 towards this object, shall receive a life ob-servation ticket for himself and family. Not transferable.
2. Any individual who shall pay the sum of \$50 for this object, shall receive a life observation ticket for himself only. Not transferable.
3. Any person who shall pay \$30 to this object, shall receive an observation ticket for himself and family for five years. Transferable only in case the original owner shall remove from the city.
4. Any person who shall pay the sum of \$20, shall receive a like ticket for himself only, for five years. Transferable only in case the original hold-er shall remove from the city.
5. The payment of \$10 shall entitle the contri-butor to an observation ticket for one year, for himself only. Transferable only in case the original holder shall remove from the city.
6. Any individual who shall contribute any amount less than \$10, shall be entitled to an equal number of observations, under favorable circum-stances.
7. All contributors to this object in sums not

admission to the regular course of lectures on As-tronomy, in connection with the proposed Observa-tory.

8. All tickets of observation shall entitle the holder to the use of the instrument only at such times and under such regulations as shall be deemed best by the Directors of the Observatory.

9. All contributors of \$100 and upwards, shall constitute an association, to be known as the "ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY OF CHICAGO," and from this body shall be chosen the Directors of the Observa-tory. Any individual who shall contribute the sum of \$500 for this object, shall thereby constitute himself a Life Director of the same.

The above plan was, on motion, unanimously adopted.

Ladies' Education Society Course.

PROF. HAVEN'S LECTURE.

The third Lecture in this course was delivered by Prof. Haven, of the Congregational Theological Seminary. His subject was Italy.

He would pass over, he said, Venice, the Queen of the Adriatic, whose streets are canals, whose om-nibuses are boats, and whose palaces rise in mag-nificence from the water. Nor would he linger at Florence, that home of the arts, of refinement and beauty—but would pass on to Rome—the Eternal City, which has a history far reaching into the cen-turies of the past.

Prof. Haven traveled over a well-beaten track, whose surroundings have been made familiar by the descriptions of many a tourist. He gave us modern Rome and the magnificent ruins of the an-cient city, St. Peters, the Vatican and other col-lections of art—Naples, Pompeii, and Vesuvius.—The beauty of the lecture consisted of its striking and original descriptions, personal adventures, &c. which, to be appreciated, should be given entire; but as it was proposed that the lecture be repeated on account of the stormy evening and small audi-ence, we will not extend our sketch.

University of Chicago.

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES.

The commencement exercises of the University of Chicago for the college year ending with the month of June, commenced yesterday. The examination of students in the law department occurred in the rooms of the law school, Larmon Block, at 9 a. m. and 3 p. m. The number of visitors was smaller than usual, owing probably to the fact that but brief notice of the fact was given. The class this year numbers fifteen, which is an increase of one-third over last year's class. The examination was conducted by Professor Booth, and the prompt and correct responses of the students furnished satisfactory evidence of the thoroughness of the course of tuition. The subjects of inquiry at the morning session were constitutional and international law and the law of real estate. At the afternoon session, pleadings, evidence and criminal law.

The sessions to-day will occur at the same hours as yesterday.

EXERCISES OF THE FRESHMAN CLASS.

In the evening an exhibition by members of the freshman class was given in the lecture room of the first Baptist church.

These exercises were attended by a large and highly intelligent audience, and were listened to with marked attention. The first exercise consisted in a brief but appropriate prayer, offered by the Rev. Dr. Dixon. The President of the University, Rev. J. C. Burrows, D. D., announced that the declamations of the evening were to be made in competition for a prize, to be awarded by a committee consisting of Rev. Dr. R. H. Clarkson, Rev. Dr. D. S. Smith, W. B. Keene and G. M. Wheeler.

The declamations were all of them excellent, embracing a variety of topics, and affording a wide scope for the exercise of earnest oratory. The efforts of the students possessed different degrees of merit, yet there was not one which did not do honor both to the declaimer and the flourishing institution with which he is connected. While a few of the speakers became slightly embarrassed in their appearance before the audience, most of them seemed as free from any such constraint as do the most experienced professional orators. There were two prizes offered and competed for; the first consists in books valued at \$15; the second prize is a quantity of books valued at \$10. The committee will make the awards to-morrow. Owing to some misunderstanding, the arrangements for music to enliven the occasion, proved a failure. This part of the programme for to-night, we are assured, will be satisfactorily supplied. The following was the order observed in the declamations of the evening:

ORDER OF EXERCISES

- Obligations of Massachusetts to the Union—E. H. Beebe, Chicago.
- On the Rebellion—J. F. Bonfield, Chicago.
- The Rebellion and Slavery—J. A. Hammers, Metamora.
- The Union—H. M. Howe, Elgin.
- Irish Aliens and English Victories—A. F. Jackson, Farm Ridge.
- On Charges against Roman Catholics—L. C. Jones, Chicago.
- Against Flogging in the Navy—S. Mendenhall, Braid.
- The Raven—W. L. Pierce, Hyde Park.
- Appeal to the Patriotism of South Carolina—J. Pike, Barry.
- Against Employing Indians in Warfare—J. W. Porter, Urbana.
- The Advantages of Education—J. Rowley, Louisville, Ky.
- Justice to the Whole Country—L. Shepard, Newport, Ind.
- Uses of Knowledge—C. A. Van, Chicago.
- The Intelligence of the People the Security of the Nation—E. B. Wight, Kewanee.

The exercises to-night will be at the First Baptist Church, and will consist in prize essays by the sophomore class, to be followed by an address from M. W. Fuller, esq., of this city.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

Anniversary Essays of the Literary Societies Last Evening.

PRIZE ESSAYS OF THE SOPHOMORE CLASS.

The Poem by Melville W. Fuller.

"Ancient precepts in a newer light." We were affirmed to be the height of the poet's ambition in the construction of this poem. He insisted that Solomon was a wise man because he asserted that—

"Under the sun there is nothing new."

This would have established Solomon's reputation for wisdom, had he said nothing wiser or more. A slight sarcasm was observed in his reference to the use of the Puritans in the pulpit and on the former—to the fact claimed that the Puritans gave the whole of character and truth to the country.

His satire upon the modern moral philosophers was good and seemed to match the conscience and the creed of "the cloth" present. An ancient immortalization of the practice of wearing bonnets on the back of the head, pleased the women, as if it were new, and a trite take down of modern practices at the toilet, brought out a chip of applause.

Mr. Fuller's reference to the perils and prospects of our country was well timed and eloquent. The sentiment of the closing portion of his poem was spirited and applauded to the echo.

THE PRIZE ESSAYS OF THE SOPHOMORE CLASS.

The President announced the following gentlemen as the judges of the merit of the poems: Rev. Mr. Goodspeed of Wisconsin, Dr. Ludlam of —, and H. M. Smith, Chicago.

"The Importance of Trifles," by P. A. Coen, Metamora, was simply a stringing together of sundry historical facts and commonplace truisms. There was neither invention nor marked originality about it.

"Organic and inorganic bodies," by T. S. Hoyne, Chicago, as an essay was more nearly model in its arrangement than the first. It was a brief comparison or contrast of these two classes of bodies, and a very clear one.

"College Education," by S. E. Masses, Morris, Ill., was a very one-sided argument in its favor. Destroy colleges, and the essayist claimed it would sap the foundations of our government; there would be a terrible tottering. The college was glorified beyond all reason, much as is due its work and influence—no argument—no critical analysis and comparison of the advantages and disadvantages of college education—of the evil habits too often incident to and growing out of college life—of the enervating effect upon the great majority of the lives of the graduates of colleges. The roseate medium through which the essayist would have all his hearers look at college education was too nearly fictitious.

"The History of Liberty," by J. A. Metta, of Brooklyn, N. Y., was a succinct grouping of the salient points in the different periods of the world's struggle for civil, political and religious liberty. It was very creditable indeed, and was received with repeated applause.

"The hand of God displayed in the rise and fall of empires," by L. F. Raymond, Peoria, was read with spirit and good taste. It was better constructed, better in its rehearsal and analysis of history, better in its conclusions than any of its predecessors. With proper care and culture, Mr. Raymond may make for himself a name as a thinker and reader. There was a breadth and liberality of thought about his productions, that we failed to discover in any of the essays which preceded it. Its tone was elevated and dignified, exhibiting no disposition to cater to the minds who think not, and but applaud.

"The First and Last Republic," by John Rutherford, Chicago, was a critical review of the history of Greece, and a careful analysis of the character of its people; of their political and social sins and vices, and of the causes of its downfall. The history, progress and present condition of our own republic was likewise reviewed. As a composition—as an essay, it was excellent, and we predict will have but one rival in the opinion of the judges.

ORDER OF EXERCISES TO-DAY.

The exercises of the anniversary will be continued to-day at Bryan Hall, commencing at 2 o'clock p. m., in the following order:

SENIOR CLASS.

- Oration, "True Success," by James Goodman, Chicago.
- Oration, "Crisis of Protestantism," by T. W. Goodspeed, Avon.
- Oration, "Behind the Scenes," by J. S. Mabie, Rockford.

Oration, "The Patriot Scholar," by J. O. McClellan, Bristol.

Oration, "Literary Fashions," by G. W. Thomas, Chicago.

LAW DEPARTMENT.

Oration, with valedictory address, "Thorough preparation for a professional life," by John H. Hungate, Blandinville.

Address to the law class, by Prof. Henry Booth.

Address to the corporation of the University, by Hon. J. Y. Scammon.

Address to the graduating class, by the President, Rev. J. C. Burroughs, D. D.

Conferring degrees.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

Fourth Annual Commencement.

Closing Exercises Yesterday.

Yesterday at 2 o'clock p. m., as per announcement, occurred the Commencement proper at Bryan Hall. A large audience was present. The programme as published in yesterday's Post was carried out in detail with the exception of the "Address to the Corporation of the University," by Hon. J. Y. Scammon, which was omitted because of the absence of that gentleman from the city.

ORATIONS BY THE SENIOR CLASS.

Were first in order. Prayer was offered by Dr. Pratt of Trinity church. Music by Vaas & Dean's Light Guard Band.

"True Success," by James Goodman of Chicago, was an oration of considerable merit. It was well delivered, and contained some fine passages. The starting out in life was likened to the sailing of a ship under sealed orders, and the importance of preparation for any work or any duty was enforced. The definition given "True Success" was the true one, and the whole effort was a success.

"Crisis of Protestantism," by T. W. Goodspeed, of Avon. Mr. Goodspeed is a graceful speaker; his voice musical, his inflections correct, his intonations harmonious, his gestures appropriate, his manner deliberate, and his matter and its arrangement excellent; he made a most favorable impression upon the audience; there was abundant evidence of careful culture.

"Behind the Scenes," by J. S. Mabie, of Rockford. The orator was received with applause—whether because of his military coat and its shoulder straps, or because of a foretaste of his mental metal, or not, the reporter could not learn. This oration was a general showing up, in a more or less vivid manner, the "behind the scenes" in the various avocations of life. It was a straight-forward matter-of-fact production, stripping the glitter off life most relentlessly.

"The Patriot Scholar," by J. O. McClellan of Bristol. Mr. McClellan wore the uniform of an officer, and was received with applause. His oration was exceedingly eloquent and well conceived. We should be accused of flattery were we to write all that might be said in commendation of the matter of the oration and the manner of the orator. It was fervid with patriotism and consecration to the cause of our country.

"Literary Fashions," by G. W. Thomas, Chicago. This oration exhibited a degree of familiarity with literature and a critical analysis of the peculiarities of authors which rarely obtains among young men who swallow books whole.

Mr. Thomas made a good impression upon the audience, and bore away laurels worthily won.

It is rare indeed that Commencement orators make, so uniform and good impression as in the case of this senior class, yesterday. Its *Alma Mater* has reason, so far as we could judge from their efforts on the stage yesterday, to be proud of the class of 1862. The bearing of the class, the matter and its combination, manner of the delivery of the orations gave good evidence of careful culture and discipline. We congratulate both the class and its teachers.

LAW DEPARTMENT.

After an oration and valedictory address by John H. Hungate, of Blandinville, the graduating law class was addressed appropriately by Professor Booth. He well remarked at the commencement of his address, that if the teachers of the class had done their duty but little need be said; and if they had not performed their duty, it was then too late to mend the matter. He gave good counsel, urging a high aim in the prosecution of the profession of the law; enjoined them to remember they were the ministers of justice, and cautioned them against the temptations

which would beset them, in their early professional life, to compromise conscience and justice and truth, to win gain and success. "Remember," said he, "gentlemen, nothing can compensate the sacrifice of integrity. I charge you to scorn to accept success upon any other conditions than the preservation of your integrity." In your earlier efforts do not wait indolently for a client. Remember, that the goal is not reached without labor. You will have no time to waste. Be prepared by a vigilant exercise of all your faculties to use them when the opportunity offers. Be courteous and conciliating in your manner and intercourse with other members of the profession. Be bold and fearless in your advocacy of justice and right, regardless of popular clamor. Put your shoulders to the wheel of reform. Act well your part. Remember there is a time, coming when the recollections of every act of yours which goes to alleviate human suffering will go further to give you satisfaction than a popular name and success without the base of pure motive and practice.

ADDRESS OF DR. BURROUGHS TO THE GRADUATING CLASS.

The address of Dr. Burroughs was brief, but appropriate, and gave evidence of the gratifying relations which ought to exist between pupil and teacher.

He said there was much he could and would like to say, but the time would not permit.

"Only one word must I stop to say, in behalf of that world which you leave behind you—your school life—pleasant from its opening. We ask you to-day, while you go from this stage to the stage of life, to give a thought, now and then, to the school days you leave behind you. We trust those days have not been profitless—that they have been both profitable and pleasant.

"One word more. Do not let the day of your graduation close your books—do not lay aside one of the studies you have already pur-

sued—do not formally or practically 'bury Euclid,' or any of the classical studies you may have commenced. I ask you to open the old school books. Review the classics, and tone up both your mind and character by such review. Notwithstanding the much that is said of the importance of practical education, we believe in, and think you have learned the value of classical studies.

"Another world opens before you—your teachers have done what they could to prepare you for it. It is now wanting you—you must not linger here—your country cannot spare you longer—not for the classical shades and studies. The messages that are passing over the wires indicate that your country needs you—you cannot go too soon. Some of you have already dropped the attire of the civilian and assumed the emblems of your country's service. God go with you! Wherever you are, be valiant! be true! And as we commit you to-day to the agitated sea of this world's struggle and strife, where so many barks are wrecked, can you blame us if we are tremulous as we come to say the word before us, the farewell? Will you not respond, when we ask you to come to us, as we trust you will in after years, and show us, then, your selves unstained by dishonor and clean of heart and mind?"

CONFERRING DEGREES.

The degrees of Bachelor of Laws was conferred upon the following gentlemen, graduates of the Law department: Francis H. Bond, Winona, Ill.; Charles F. Chilson, Chicago; Grenville J. Dresser, Chicago; J. Ransom Harding, Terra Haute, Ind.; John H. Hungate, Blandville; A. S. J. Philips, Elmwood, Ill.; Harvey Potter, Somonauk, Ill.; Charles B. Garnsey, Wilmington, Ill.; James M. Cady, Lannon Springs, Wis.

The degree of Bachelor of Arts, was conferred on the following gentlemen—the graduating class of the University: James Goodman, Chicago; T. W. Goodspeed, Avon; J. S. Mable, Rockford; G. O. McClellan, Bristol; Geo. Thomas, Chicago.

The degree of A. M., was conferred on Rev. Wm. Haigh, of Bristol, Ill.; Rev. J. F. Holt, Aurora, Ill.; and Rev. John Jackson, Milwaukee, Wis.

The degree of D. D., was conferred upon Rev. Ichabod Clark, Springfield, Ill.; Rev. Benjamin Watson, Philadelphia, Pa.; Rev. Joseph Parker, Manchester, England.

The degree of LL. D., was conferred upon Hon. J. Y. Scammon of this city, and John Russel, Bluffdale, Ill.

AWARD OF PRIZES.

The prizes for the best declamations by the Freshman class were awarded—the first to W. L. Pierce, Hyde Park. The second to Louis C. Jones, Chicago.

The prizes for the best essays by the Sophomore class were awarded—the first to A. Coen, Metamora, Ill.; the second to J. Rutherford, Chicago.

THE LEVEE LAST NIGHT.

There was a brilliant re-union of the friends of the University at the Tremont House last evening, from eight to eleven o'clock. The parlors were thronged with beauty and grace.

hours.

* Would it not be a good example for pupils, more respectful to an audience, and involve no loss of dignity, if the President of an University were to rise to his feet before making an announcement? The reporter hopes this will not be regarded an impertinent question.

Daily Post, July 1, 2, 3/62

THE ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATORY.

Return of the Architect—Proposed Site and Plan—The Essentials of Such a Structure.

W. W. Boyington, the Architect, who left Chicago a few days ago on a visit to eastern observatories, has returned, after having gathered notes of the requirements of the proposed building from several practical astronomers, and inspected the buildings used for observing purposes in other places. Mr. Boyington has visited the observatories at Cambridge proper, at Harvard, and Albany, and has canvassed the subject with Mr. Clarke, the maker of the telescope. He has not, of course, decided as yet upon the details, but the following are the points that seem to have been developed in the researches:

The proposed building should stand upon the present grounds belonging to the University, as to erect it in another place would require a large lot to be secured for the purpose of giving security to the structure against all outside influence, and obtaining an unobstructed view of the horizon, especially in the plane of the meridian. It is thought that the grounds of the University will afford all the accommodation needed, enabling them to avoid tremors, and the extra expense of purchasing a separate plot of ground for the purpose. The building will probably be placed westward of the one embraced in the original plan, and the base of the revolving dome will be necessarily some sixty feet above the ground, in order to secure unobstructed visions for the great equatorial telescope. This portion will be about thirty-six feet square on the plan, and will have another lower building or wing on its western side, to receive a transit telescope. The ordinary eastern wing will not be added, the usual appurtenances of that section being placed inside the main University building.

Mr. Boyington states, also, that the feeling of regret at losing the telescope is very general and deep among the Boston savans, who never dreamed that the prize would be so suddenly snatched away from them, till it was already secured by Mr. Hoynes for the Chicago Observatory. He represents them as being willing to forego almost anything, if they could but gain the instrument for the use of their own institution, and that it would have been purchased by them long since, but that they felt themselves sure of it, and hence neglected to raise the purchase money.

It may be well in this connection to describe an observatory building, pointing out those features which are essential to accuracy of observation, and freedom from obstruction.

The essentials of a location are a good horizon, especially in the direction of the meridian, a clear atmosphere, and a foundation which will insure perfect immobility, and complete insulation from outside oscillatory influences. A good horizon was formerly secured by erecting a high building, but as the science of observation improved, it was found that a high building is not stable. The effects of wind in shaking the structure, and the alternate swayings produced by the solar rays upon different portions of the surface, are obviated by running up a solid pier of masonry, on which the instrument rests, and making the outer shell completely independent of it. But the earth is always trembling. The motions of the electrical fluid along its surface, the passage of a railway train, even at half a mile distance, the washing of waves on the lake shore, or even the clatter of a horse's hoofs along the adjacent road, produce mimic convulsions and tremblings which, however insignificant they may appear at first sight, are yet of sufficient magnitude to absolutely prevent the accurate observations necessary in deducing or verifying astronomical data. The higher the building the more does it sway to and fro under the influence of these rumblings, and hence astronomers now erect a building as low as possible, and choose the highest point of ground for its foundation. The objection is in some measure obviated too by committing to fill in the earth around the piers, as it is found that these shocks are usually felt but a few feet below the surface. A good horizon is required, and it is important that the view all around is unobstructed, as the most interesting observations are broken in upon at times by the interposition of some high building. A clear avenue is especially needed towards the south, as a meridian mark is required to be placed on the ground at the distance of one or more miles towards which the transit instrument is required to be continually pointed, to ascertain the deviation of its axis from the plane of the meridian. It may be thought that this direction once ascer-

would be necessary; but experience has shown that there are a number of causes, both celestial and terrestrial, which produce a practical and important deviation, the varying quantity of which must be ascertained and applied for the correction of every observation taken. It is also important that the horizon to the westward be good, as a star often requires to be followed by the equatorial till he sinks in the west, and there are questions of correctness of position which are settled by observations taken of stars, when on the prime vertical. A view clear down to the eastern horizon is not so much of a *sine qua non*, although of course a great advantage. A good clear atmosphere depends of course upon many causes, as propinquity to cities, the nature of the soil, and its general elevation. Unfortunately for Chicago, we have no considerable elevation on which to erect the building, but the best location should be chosen in other respects. If the proposed location will present the above-named features, it is well, but, if on inquiry it shall be found that it is inferior in some respects to others which might be selected, there can be no doubt that the gentlemen comprising the committee will choose the best, and not throw away the superior advantages obtained by the possession of this magnificent instrument, by the choice of an inappropriate site.

The modern observatory usually consists of a central tower, with an eastern and western wing, the longitudinal section of the building lying in the plane of the prime vertical. The central tower contains a solid pier, on which is placed the equatorial, and this is surmounted by a revolving dome, which, containing an opening of about eighteen inches wide, reaching from the vertex to the base, can be easily carried round to accommodate the opening to the motion of the telescope upon its axis. The wings contain the instruments with which observations are taken in the plane of the meridian, the western wing being usually occupied by the transit instrument, and having an avenue cut in its roof and down its walls, in the plane of the telescope's motion. All of these openings are provided with sliding shutters for closing them in bad weather, and for preventing a too rapid change of temperature—a most important item in all cases.

Of the appurtenances of an observatory, the clocks, circles, registers, telegraph signals, and other matters it needs not now to speak. If the building be but properly located and erected, all these can be added in their due season, as circumstances may permit, require, or dictate; but if the building be not what it should be, then all subsequent preparations will be of no value, and that wonderful telescope—the pride, not only of this continent, but of the world—may remain in Boston for any practical good that would accrue from its removal to this city. All who have the advancement of science and Chicago at heart will heartily hope that the counsels of the committee will be guided rightly, and that they may, by their action, inaugurate and lay the foundation for the best observatory that may exist on the face of the globe.

The members of "The Athenæum," a Literary Society in the University, gave their friends a very pleasant entertainment at their Second Annual Public Meeting, on Friday evening of last week. An audience was present filling the Chapel handsomely, and all seemed pleased.

There were two original orations on the programme: "Success," by W. L. Pierce, of Hyde Park, and "Influence of Woman," by H. T. Thomas, of Chicago. Mr. Pierce, however, gave instead, a humorous recitation, admirably rendered. Mr. Thomas acquitted himself, also, most creditably. His oration was unusually well-written, and delivered with ease and grace. Besides these exercises, there were Declamations by A. B. Pollock, Griggsville, W. Thompson, Chicago, and F. A. Smith, Chicago—all well done. The Debate was conducted by P. C. Parker, of Lisbon, and J. F. Bonfield, of Chicago; the subject being embraced in the following resolution:

Resolved, That a spirit of compromise on great moral and political questions is detrimental to the interests of society.

Such a subject affords ample scope for historical illustration and for patriotic fervor, and the orators made good use of their opportunity.—The "Athenæum Enterprise," the paper of the Society, was read in two parts, by the Editors, T. R. Adams, Fond du Lac, Wis., and J. W. Porter, Urbana. The "house" was "brought down" repeatedly by the happy hits. The exercises were enlivened by good music; the concluding piece, especially, "Our Country is in Danger," touching a cord that in these days never fails to respond, whether to song or eloquence. The audience was then dismissed with a few words of graceful acknowledgment by L. C. Jones, of Chicago, President of the Society.

The Christian Times.

Chicago, Wednesday, April 8, 1863.

THE ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATORY.

In his Annual Message for 1825, John Quincy Adams, then President of the United States, after recommending the establishment of a national University, proceeded to advocate another object, in the following eloquent words: "Connected with the establishment of a University, or separate from it, might be undertaken the erection of an Astronomical Observatory, with provision for the support of an astronomer, to be in constant attendance of observation upon the phenomena of the heavens; and for the periodical publication of his observations. It is with no feeling of pride, as an American, that the remark may be made that, on the comparatively small territorial surface of Europe, there are existing upwards of one hundred and thirty of these light-houses of the skies; while throughout the whole American hemisphere there is not one. If we reflect a moment upon the discoveries which, in the last four centuries, have been made in the physical constitution of the universe by means of these buildings, and of observers stationed in them, shall we doubt of their usefulness to every nation? And while scarcely a year passes over our heads without bringing some new astronomical discovery to light, which we must fain re-

ceive at second-hand from Europe, are we not cutting ourselves off from the means of returning light for light, while we have neither observatory nor observer upon our half of the globe, and the earth revolves in perpetual darkness to our unsearching eyes?"

Prof. Loomis, in his work on "The Recent Progress of Astronomy," says, after quoting this passage: "This eloquent appeal from the Chief Magistrate of the country on behalf of the cause of science, was received with a general torrent of ridicule; and the proposition to establish a light-house in the skies became a common by-word of reproach which has scarcely yet ceased to be familiar to the lips of men who glory in their own shame." This "ridicule" was no doubt prompted in part by political animosity, yet in part also, we must suppose, by a total lack of appreciation of the subject. Were such a manifestation of public feeling to be now made, after all that astronomical science has demonstrated of its own practical value within the last thirty or forty years, we might blush, indeed, at the backwardness of our people. There is, however, no danger of such demonstrations now.

The erection of Astronomical Observatories in this country seems to have commenced about twenty-seven years ago, with that which was established in 1836 in connection with Williams College in Massachusetts. There are now over twenty. Of these only three are in the West: at Hudson, Ohio, in connection with Western Reserve College, at Cincinnati, and at Ann Arbor connected with the Michigan State University. This is hardly all that the West ought to do for the promotion of a science in which it is, even in a commercial point of view, so largely interested as that of Astronomy. The recent founding of a University in Chicago, at the point surely destined to be in all respects the leading point in the Northwest especially, very naturally raises the question of founding an Observatory here. On being proposed by Prof. Forey last fall, the enterprise was taken up by several principal citizens with great zeal, and is now being pushed with vigor and success. We hope to see the day, and that ere long, when the Chicago Observatory will have an honored name among the "light-houses of the sky," while from this point the news of great discoveries shall be sounded out to all the world.

Of course, to this end, very much must depend upon the character of the instruments used, and especially the telescope. An ordinary glass could not be trusted to develop any new results of importance. But if the new observatory could be so fortunate as to surpass in this respect all others, it might be expected at once to win for itself a name by rendering to the cause of astronomical science corresponding service. We are happy to say that just this is the fact. The largest refracting telescope in the world has been secured, manufactured by Mr. Clark, of Boston. Several preliminary trials have demonstrated its vast powers. Of one of these an account was given at a recent meet-

ing of "The Boston Society of Natural History," as follows:

"The giant telescope, twenty-three feet focal length, with an object-glass of eighteen and a half inches in diameter, was placed in a temporary tube, and by means of ropes

and pulleys attached to the summit of the observatory tower was hoisted into mid-air, when a limited range of the starry heavens was had. This view embraced the glorious constellations of Orion and Canis Major. Mr. Clark at once adjusted the telescope on the celebrated nebula in the sword-handle of Orion. With a far less powerful telescope than this, this most wonderful of all nebulous objects presents a spectacle surpassing all description; but the view which this telescope revealed was gorgeous and striking far beyond any view ever before obtained of it. Stars of every conceivable telescopic magnitude were scattered over the brilliant mottled nebulous mass, and blazed upon the eye with great distinctness and splendor.

* * * The telescope was then directed to the bright star Sirius, the most brilliant star in the whole heavens. All eyes now sought for the minute companion star which Mr. Clark had discovered on the previous Friday evening, on the occasion of his first directing his telescope to that star. It required but little time for those accustomed to look at minute telescopic objects to discern the little stranger hovering close within the rays of the brilliant Sirius."

Thus already an important discovery is made by means of this instrument, and heralded to the world. A letter from Hon. Edward Everett to Hon. Thomas Hoyne, of this city, by whose means, as before stated in our paper, this great prize has been won from numerous eager competitors, unqualifiedly testifies to its superior qualities. The letter was written while the negotiation was still pending, and says: "I have reason to think, that, if you should be so fortunate as to make the proposed purchase of their (Alvan Clark & Sons') great object-glass, Chicago will be in possession of the largest refractor in the world. Its diameter exceeds by three inches that of the great telescope at Cambridge, which is the largest in this country, and that of its companion at Pulkova in Russia, which, as far as I am aware, is the largest Refractor in Europe. * * * I have understood that a subscription was on foot in this quarter, to purchase this magnificent glass, but I am afraid Chicago will beat us. She is somewhat in the habit of outstripping her competitors. She has, however, my best wishes for her success in the noble enterprise of founding an Observatory."

We hope to hear that the honor and pleasure of carrying to completion an undertaking of such universal interest and importance is not left to Chicago to monopolize. There must be many in the North-west, out of this city, who are as well prepared as any others to appreciate such an enterprise. Let them send their names, with such amounts in pledges as they feel warranted in subscribing, to Prof. Mixer, and thus be enrolled with the founders of the best equipped Astronomical Observatory in the world.

University of Chicago—Academical Exhibition.

The Annual Exhibition of the Academical Department in the University took place on Wednesday evening, April 1st. The exercises were decidedly superior in character to any of a similar kind in this institution at which we have been present. It is very rarely, indeed, that Academical students acquit themselves better.—There were three original orations; "The Salutatory," by Franklin C. Ives, Tiskilwa, "Self-Esteem," by E. W. Goodman, of Chicago, and "Light," by C. C. Kohlsaat, of Galena. Young men who write and speak so well as these at the beginning of their course may be expected to become, in due time, favorite sons of *Alma Mater*. Other exercises consisted of ten declamations, by the following: Chas. S. Cleaver, Cleaverville, James Harper, Mokena, Harry R. Tucker, Chicago, James A. Woodworth, Chicago, C. E. Beverley, Elgin, Daniel A. Drake, Delevan, W. W. Everts, jr., Chicago, W. R. Manierre, Chicago, W. Thomson, Chicago, and Philo A. Otis, Chicago; also of a Dialogue, "The Traveling Dictionary," by Arthur Byrne, L. A. Hardy and H. E. Hubbard, and a Colloquy, "The Town-Meeting at Grabtown, on Building a new School House." It is scarcely fair to particularize when all did so well; yet Tucker, Beverly and Everts may be mentioned as earning special approval. Excellent music was furnished by the choir of the First Baptist Church.

The South Mission Chapel.

The dedication of the handsome brick edifice recently erected near Ridgley Place, on Indiana Avenue, is to take place on next Sabbath. The sermon in the morning, at half past ten, will be by Rev. Dr. Everts. Other appointments for the day will be announced in connection with the services.

On the Tuesday evening following, the Chicago Baptist Union will meet at the same place.—This will afford any who may not be able to be present on the Sabbath an opportunity to see in the new building an example of what enterprise and determined perseverance will accomplish. A general turn out is asked for and expected.

By an official notice which appears elsewhere, it will be seen that on the same evening, the Baptist Ministerial Education Society will meet. This is an Association formed some two years since for the purpose of providing theological instruction for young men in the University having the ministry in view. The course of lectures given last year by the city pastors was by

appointment of that Society, and it is now proposed to consider plans for some permanent arrangement to the same end. Brethren interested in this subject are especially requested to be present.

Ministerial Education.

CHICAGO, April 3, 1863.

The Baptist Ministerial Education Society held a meeting on Thursday, the 2nd inst., for the purpose of discussing matters connected with the object of organizing the Society.

After freely discussing the matters brought before the meeting, it was resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed to prepare a plan for a Theological Seminary, and report the same at the next meeting of the Chicago Baptist Union, to be held on the evening of the 14th inst.

The Rev. Drs. Burroughs, Everts and Boyd were made such Committee.

The Society then adjourned to meet with the Union, as above.

L. D. BOONE, Pres.
A. A. KENDRICK, Sec.

was raised, placing the property, now worth at least \$8000, free of debt. The whole sum pledged on this occasion was \$573.

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Chit Times April 15 1863

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Services at the First Baptist Church were suspended on last Sabbath morning, to give the congregation an opportunity to attend the dedication of the South Mission Chapel. The new building was accordingly filled, although accommodating, with ease, not far from five hundred. The choir of the First Church added much to the interest of the exercises, leading the congregation in some of the grand old tunes which live forever, and though old, are "forever new."—The sermon, by Dr. Everts—from the text, "One thing have I desired of the Lord, that will I seek after: that I may dwell in the house of the Lord all the days of my life; to behold the beauty of the Lord and to inquire in his Temple"—was most excellent;—appropriate, impressive, inspiring. Dr. Burroughs, of the University, and Rev. J. B. Rogers, with others, participated in the services.

At the conclusion of the sermon Dr. Everts made a statement of the origin and history of the enterprise. It had its incipency in the conviction felt by Baptists residing in that part of the city that in no long time a place of worship would be needed there. Influenced by this conviction, efforts were made to secure lots. We think it is a matter of simple justice to state that the very first step taken in this direction was by Mrs. Boggs, of the Wabash Avenue Church.—Her application to Dr. L. D. Boone was promptly and liberally met by the donation of a lot, and by his suggestion still another was donated by R. S. Thomas, Esq. Deacon J. T. Edwards owning half of a lot in the same locality offered this freely, but the effort to procure in the same way, or to purchase, the other half, failing, the scheme was temporarily at a stand-still, when Dr. Everts took it up. He, with characteristic energy, has pushed it to a triumphant conclusion, having had the active and efficient coöperation of brethren of his own church,—especially Mr. Warren, who resides in that neighborhood, and of Messrs. Sherman, of the Union Park, and Boggs of the Wabash Avenue churches. Dr. Everts procured of J. K. Burtis, Esq., a third lot, and of Mrs. Thomas a fourth one. All these, by exchanges with Mr. R. L. Thomas, were brought into one location, which gives the Chapel a splendid site, one hundred and ninety feet by one hundred.

The building now finished which fronts North, on Yates Place, is intended to serve as the lecture and Sabbath School room of a main edifice to be hereafter erected, and which will front West, on Indiana Avenue. It is in the Norman style, seventy feet by forty, with stained-glass windows, procured through the agency of Prof. Forey. On each side of the main entrance is a smaller room, one of which will serve admirably for prayer-meeting and Bible class purposes. Over that is the gallery. The architect, Mr. Boyington, has laid the friends of this enterprise under great obligations by his liberality in furnishing the plans free of charge, and the attention and skill he has bestowed upon the work. There is not another such a building for such purposes in the North-West, if in this country. The exterior is highly attractive, especially the front, which is a model. The furniture of the Chapel is almost entirely made up in donations. The stoves were presented by Messrs. Mears, of this city, and Rathbone of Albany, and are estimated at \$125; the lamps and chandelier, costing some \$75, by Mr. Noble, the lamp and oil dealer on Lake street; chairs and table by Messrs. Babcock & Peek, and others; a handsome Bible for the pulpit by W. B. Keen, hymn-book by Church & Goodman. A library, book-case and maps, costing together about one hundred dollars, were given to the school by the Sunday School of the First Church. The whole cost of the building and furniture is \$4704.44. At the dedication what remained of the expense was raised, placing the property, now worth at least \$8000, free of debt. The whole sum pledged on this occasion was \$573.

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Church on the 3d inst. The Trustees, Faculty and Students of the University, and a large concourse of friends accompanied his remains to their resting place in Rose Hill. The following resolutions of the Faculty of the University, passed at a meeting held Tuesday evening last, are expressive not more of their own than of the universal estimate of their lamented associate:

Resolved, That in the death of Prof. Edwin C. Johnson this Faculty has lost an associate whose worth, as a man and a teacher, they will always respect, and whose memory as a friend they will affectionately cherish.

Resolved, That we tender to Mrs. Johnson the assurance of our deep sympathy in her bereavement.

Resolved, That the exercises of the University be adjourned till after the funeral, and that the faculty and students attend in a body, and wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Professor Johnson had, almost from the beginning of his connection with the University, suffered from a painful complaint which finally took the form of an abscess of one of the muscles of the thigh. The lameness, the pain, the sleeplessness, and the general disorder of the system this occasioned, would have wholly unfitted almost any other man for service. He was, however, possessed of singular fortitude and self-control, and during a period of some three years and a half persevered in his work, and with a degree of efficiency in spite of all, that won him the cordial appreciation of his associates and the love of the students. He was a man well endowed for the work which he had chosen; a scholar of rare gifts, and with talents which needed only life and opportunity to ripen into eminence. He died as the above extract indicates, calmly and quietly; resigning his spirit into the hands of God in hope of eternal life through Jesus Christ. May God comfort the bereaved wife and little one! June 10. 1863

Commencement in Chicago.

The friends of the University of Chicago, in city and country, will remember that Commencement occurs next week. Please notice the announcement under "Special Notices." It would be a pleasure to see friends from the country upon the Sabbath. On the evening of that day the Ladies' Education Society is to be represented in each of the Baptist churches, when sermons will be preached on the subject by the pastors. The exercises of the week following will doubtless be interesting. We hope to see a large attendance.

The Christian Times.

Chicago, Wednesday, July 8, 1863.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO—COMMENCEMENT.

The exercises of the Annual Commencement in the University of Chicago were held at Bryan Hall, in this city, on Wednesday afternoon, 1st inst. The examinations which began on Friday of the previous week, were closed on Monday. In spite of many embarrassments a good year's work has been done, and the friends of the institution see many things, as connected with it, to encourage high hopes of future prosperity and usefulness. Like many similar schools it has suffered in numerous ways by the war. The worst in that respect is, however, now past.

On Sunday evening, June 29th, services were held in the several Baptist Churches of the city in behalf of the Ladies' Education Society, and collections taken for that object. At the First Church the audience was addressed by Rev. Drs. Bulkley, Everts and Burroughs, by Rev. Isaac Fargo, of Galesburg, and Chas. Walker, Esq., of this city, in support of resolutions which we publish in another column, in connection with the Annual Report. The receipts of the Society for the past year were \$345.01: expenditures \$391.85.

The Freshmen prize exhibition occurred on Monday evening at the First Church. Nine young men delivered declamations for the two prizes founded in the University by W. B. Keen, Esq., of this city. A very fair audience was present and listened to the several exercises with manifest interest and pleasure. The declamations were uniformly much above the average, some of them equal to the best we ever had the pleasure of hearing on a similar occasion. Great enthusiasm had been felt by the class in preparing for the friendly struggle, and the drill had been unusually thorough. The good effect of this will be felt by them all. Opinions varied, somewhat, as to the result. The merits of several of the speakers were so nearly balanced as to make a decision difficult. The Committee, Messrs, William Bross, W. B. Pearce, and Rev. C. E. Cheney, found it rather a delicate matter to make up a decision. Their verdict, however, seemed to command general approval in awarding the first prize to Edward S. Graham, of Pittsfield, Ill., and the second to Frederick A. Smith, of Jefferson, near Chicago. Mr. Graham's piece was an extract from the celebrated New York speech of Gen. Butler, and was finely delivered. No member of the class, probably, has made more marked improvement than Mr. Graham, a consideration which fairly enters into the question of his title to the honors won. Mr. Smith's piece was entitled "Slavery," a vigorous, racy and eloquent performance, the spirit of which the speaker caught and expressed in a remarkable manner. Everything in the

delivery was excellent, and gave universal pleasure to the audience. The Committee in their award made honorable mention of Mr. H. T. Thomas and Mr. Chas. M. Hull, of Chicago, and Mr. Amos B. Pollock, of Griggsville, Ill.; remarking of the latter that he "exhibited many points worthy of special commendation." We would also make a like "honorable mention" of Mr. Adams, of Fond du Lac, Wis., Mr. P. D. Smith, of Loda, Ill., and Mr. Henry First, of Moline, Ill.

On Tuesday evening the Sophomores contended for the two prizes in Composition founded by S. C. Griggs, Esq. Seven essays were read, all good, some of them very superior. The contest in this case, perhaps, was not quite as close as in that just alluded to; although the essay read by Mr. W. L. Pierce, of this city, on "The Philosophy of Courage," must have seemed to the Committee nearly equal in merit to those which received the prizes. Mr. Porter, of Urbana, also read an excellent piece on "The Bar as a Field for Eloquence." The Committee, however, adjudged the first prize to Mr. E. B. Wight, of Kewanee, and the second to Mr. J. B. Rowley, of Louisville, Ky. In this award those who were present on the occasion would, we presume, unanimously acquiesce. Mr. Wight's subject was "Symbols;" Mr. Rowley's "The Literature of the Bible." Earlier in the evening the Athenæum Literary Society was addressed by E. B. McCagg, Esq., of this city, on "Mental Culture." The speaker failed so entirely to fill the house with his voice that nearly the whole of his address was lost to all save those who sat nearest to him, to which number we did not happen to belong. We cannot, therefore, speak of his effort particularly.

On Wednesday, as we have already said, occurred the Commencement, at Bryan Hall.

The exercises, after music by the Light Guard Band, were introduced with prayer, by Dr. Colver, in a manner unusually appropriate. The Collegiate Department was represented by four speakers: L. F. Raymond, of Peoria, J. Rutherford, of Chicago, N. J. Aylesworth, of Barrington, and Temple S. Hoyne, of Chicago; the two last named being graduates. We do not feel like entering into any analysis of the merits of these performances. It is, perhaps, enough to say that each of them showed fine talent and culture in the speakers, and commanded the warm applause of the hearers. The two first were on "Manhood," and "The Poet's Mission." The subject of Mr. Aylesworth's oration was "Caste," that of Mr. Hoyne's "Civilization."

The Law Department was much better represented the present year than the last. We felt compelled, then, to free our mind somewhat with regard to the flippancies of one of the speakers, in his treatment of "Orthodoxy" and "The Clergy." With the exception of a single allusion by one speaker

there was nothing of that kind on the late occasion. The courtesies of the place and time were duly observed, while the three

proved themselves to be scholars and orators as well as gentlemen. Mr. Horton's subject was "Law and Lawyers;" Mr. Kreamer's "Abuse of Party Organizations;" and that of Mr. Price "Courage." All these gentlemen are residents of this city. Their orations were well thought out, elegantly and forcibly written, and delivered with equal grace and impressiveness. Mr. Kreamer won the frequent applause of his hearers, and when he left the stage was met by Hon. W. B. Ogden, President of the Board, with a warm congratulatory grasp of the hand. Mr. Price won the honors of the occasion. In style and delivery his oration was truly remarkable, and as he retired amidst a torrent of applause Dr. Colver gave him his hand and a word of hearty commendation.

The Law Graduates, ten in number, were then addressed by Prof. Booth, the Principal of that department. Prof. Booth enjoys the warmest affection and respect of his students, and always gives to the young men under his care a like regard in return. His words of parting were eloquent and touching, dwelling chiefly upon the circumstances in which these young lawyers find their country placed as they go forth to begin their professional career. He exhorted them to stand loyally by the land of their birth, and courageously maintain on all fit occasions the cause of law, justice and liberty. He alluded, in affecting terms, to the death of former students in the department who have fallen in the service of the country, mentioning the names of Hardy, Mott, French and Maguire.

The degrees were then conferred by President Burroughs, as follows: Of Bachelor of Laws upon W. H. Avery, D. J. Hogan, D. H. Horton, Elihu Parks, D. T. McIntyre, Robert Doyle, Chas. H. Brown, H. R. Benson, Edward F. Price, Wm. K. Wells, John W. Kreamer; of Bachelor of Science upon Temple S. Hoynes, of Chicago; of Bachelor of Arts upon Nicholas J. Aylesworth, of Barrington; Master of Arts on Rodney A. Welsh, of Chicago, Prof. Hewitt, of the State Normal University, and Dr. S. Hatch, of Chicago. The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon Rev. Justus Bulkley of Carrollton, Greene county, Ill., and Rev. John Aldis, of Redding, England.

It gives us much more than ordinary pleasure to announce the name of Br. Bulkley in connection with this award of merited honors. So far as the degree of Doctor of Divinity is a distinction, it is certain that in this case it has found a fit recipient. No man would be less likely to seek such a distinction; few men deserve it more. Br. Bulkley as a Professor in Shurtleff College had the undivided love of his students and was greatly esteemed by all who knew him as a scholar and a Christian gentleman. In the pastorate he ranks second to no man in the State. We are glad that his retiring habits have not prevented his being found out by those who are looking around for the best men when the season for "honors"

comes again. Dr. Aldis is an eloquent Baptist minister of England. We have been accustomed to see his name often in our British exchanges, and know him otherwise as an able and excellent man.

The prizes were distributed by Mr. Bross on behalf of the Committee on Declamations, and by Rev. Dr. Dixon, Chairman of that on Compositions; each with a few appropriate remarks. The benediction was then pronounced, and the audience dispersed.

LADIES' EDUCATION SOCIETY.

Report of the Board.

During the past year most pleasing and encouraging has been the harmony between our wants and God's providence, and in humble gratitude to the great head of the church, we would accept the past experience as a guaranty for the exigencies of the future.

We have endeavored to attain to some proper appreciation of the work committed to us, and have adapted ourselves to its accomplishment by such means as were deemed practicable, fully realizing that weighty and important were the responsibilities assumed. More so, from the great apathy of the churches upon the subject of ministerial education, and the tendency there has been, since the inauguration of our civil war, to hold lightly, or lose sight of those objects which are of vital importance to the Church of Christ, and of permanent denominational interest. We grant that great and multiplied are the drafts upon the resources of the people, yet ready means were never, perhaps, so abundant. The Northwest has been prosperous, while our wants have been met with prompt and liberal response, and now it ill becomes us to ignore and forget all the imperative claims of the Church. A wide door is opening into vast and promising fields for laborers. Who shall enter into these? None can be spared from the home field without endangering the moral defence of our own homes.—To meet the demand the churches must educate and prepare such as offer themselves.

During the past year eight young men have been under the patronage of the Society. One hundred dollars is the maximum of aid. No one has received more than fifty dollars, with a scholarship. The difficulty of getting remunerative employment, and the limited time they can secure from their studies, leave them only the few weeks of vacation to realize any means to meet their absolute necessities. Their numerous and expensive books have been peculiarly difficult for them to purchase, and in view of this a "Book fund" has been originated, to be controlled by the Society, which fund we especially commend to the sympathies and contributions of young men.

One of the beneficiaries is prepared to enter the Theological Course, and the earnest desire of this Society is, that those aided by Western benevolence, should pursue that course where their labors would be secured to this field. If, in the Eastern seminaries, they may form associations that will fasten them there, or if men of more than ordinary promise they will undoubtedly—judging from past history—be retained by Eastern churches, and this Society deems it exceedingly important that immediate steps be taken by the Theological Union to provide proper professor or professors for a Theological Department in connection with the Chicago University.

The correspondence of the Society has reached nearly every church in the State of sufficient members to warrant an appeal in behalf of its objects, and while many have responded by assurances of interest and moderate contributions of money, others from whom we had expected aid and sympathy in our important work, have not manifested the interest the great subject de-

We would here express our warmest thanks to those gentlemen, Prof. Mahla, Prof. Haven, Rev. S. M. Osgood, Dr. Colver and J. Clement, Esq., who delivered a series of lectures for the benefit of the Society, the past winter. The high character of the lecturers, together with the interest evinced in so readily responding to the request to give time and labor gratuitously, place us under special obligation, and under more propitious circumstances, would have realized a much larger sum for our treasury.

If this Society accomplishes the mission for which it was originated, it must have a full and efficient co-operation. The work is not new—for be it remembered that for the last twenty-five years two-thirds of all who have entered the ministry in our denomination have needed and received aid of this kind. The proportion will not be less in time to come. The history of those who have been aided thus, should excite sympathy in our objects and stimulate to noble effort. Upon the basis of self-sacrifice has ever been reared that pure and symmetrical character which has left an impress upon the age. Native abilities may disappoint, but time, privations, self-denials and persevering application, rarely, if ever. With these, many devoted to the noblest function of consecrated life have given to the church her brightest stars—her most indefatigable laborers.

Respectfully submitted,

Mrs. H. G. SUTHERLAND,

Recording Secretary.

The annual meeting was held in the First Baptist Church, on Sunday evening, June 27th. After the reading of the above report, the following resolutions were read by Dr. Everts, discussed by several friends of Ministerial Education present, and adopted:

Resolved, That in view of the growing importance of the Northwest, the Ladies' Baptist Education Society is entitled to the prayerful co-operation of all our churches.

Resolved, That the crisis has come when the apathy of the churches should cease on the great subject of preparing laborers for the vineyard of the Lord—and when they are called upon by the

Great Head of the Church to pray that men in large numbers may be raised up and sent forth.

Resolved, That in view of the ripening harvest and the few now offering themselves to the work of the Gospel Ministry, it is the duty of pastors and members of our churches to urge young men of piety and promise to listen most devoutly to the call of God to this great and glorious work.

Resolved, That this Society should be so liberally aided by our churches as to enable it to offer to any godly indigent young man called to preach the gospel, such aid as to enable him to put his purpose at once into effect.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Society the time has come when the Chicago Theological Union should furnish a Professor or Professors to educate our young men on the ground that they may be consecrated to the Great West.

C. T. July 8. 1863

University of Chicago.

The friends of this institution will be happy to learn that measures have been entered upon for completing the University buildings, and otherwise giving the whole interest a fresh impulse. The celebrated "Clark Telescope" having been purchased, a tower to accommodate it is at once needed. As this is to be connected with the central building of the University, the erection of that portion, at least, becomes an immediate necessity. Those who have labored so long in this enterprise, and so hard, have lately been re-enforced by accessions of new men, experienced and energetic, with whose aid it is believed the new building will be up in a few months more. The present quarters of the University are being thoroughly put in order, and the work will be resumed at the usual time of opening, with a full corps of teachers.

ANNOUNCEMENT FOR 1863-4.

The Sixth Collegiate Year of the University begins on September 10, 1863.

First Term, from Sept. 10 to Christmas. Vacation one week.

Second Term, from Jan. 3, 1864, to April 2. Vacation one week.

Third Term, from April 9 to July 2.

THE ACADEMY

Commences its next year under new auspices. Prof. A. J. Howe, late of *Rochester University*, who has had several years experience as Principal of Eastern Academies, will enter on his duties as Principal of the Academy of the University, with the commencement of the year. The Trustees are resolved to make the Academy equal to the best in the country for the purpose either of fitting for college or general education.

THE UNIVERSITY PROPER

Will begin the next year with all its chairs of instruction filled, and with many increased facilities. The building is undergoing thorough renovation. The Boarding Department has been placed under efficient management, with a view to securing to students who choose to board in the College a comfortable home.

The great CLARK TELESCOPE, the greatest Refractor in the world, is now mounting in Boston, and is expected to arrive during the year.

EXPENSES.

Tuition \$50.00 per year.
Board 2.00 per week.
Room (furnished, excepting sheets, pillow cases and towels) 15.00 per year.

The whole expenses, including wood, lights, washing and books, are found by economical students not to exceed \$150 per year.

For further particulars apply to the President of the University, Rev. J. C. Burroughs, D.D., or to Rev. M. G. Clarke, Financial Secretary.

WM. B. OGDEN,
President of the Trustees.

J. A. SMITH, Sec.

REV. I. S. MAHAN.—We understand that this brother has engaged for a few months to visit some parts of the State, to secure new subscriptions and collect old ones for the University of Chicago. We wish him the largest success.—His work is worthy of all confidence and co-operation, and our brother is no less worthy.—Will not our brethren aid him by having their money ready, and those who have not subscribed as yet, turn it over in their hearts and do liberally for the Lord in this cause, and all be ready?
C. Times Sep 29, 1863.

University of Chicago. Oct 9 1863

We are pleased to learn that everything seems prosperous with the University. A large number of students are in attendance this year, and a very fine class of young men; several looking forward to the gospel ministry. Every department seems moving forward like clock work. The other day, ground was broken for the foundation of the main building. The Board have contracted to have it all in this Fall ready for Spring. Also, the foundation for the great Observatory is being put in at the same time.

The Board are now in earnest to go forward with this important educational enterprise. The friends in the cities and those in the country must and will unite in this noble work. The collections must be made. It never will be easier to pay up or contribute than now, and now the work must advance or it must go backward to ruin. Hence all will and do say "Go

forward." We trust, therefore, that our friends who have given subscriptions will pay up with as little expense to the University as possible.

A Noble Charity.

It gives us very great pleasure to announce that measures have been entered upon for providing at the University of Chicago a fund for the benefit of the sons of soldiers in the volunteer or regular army of the Union who die in the service of their country. We shall give the details of the plan more in full, next week. At present it is sufficient to say that the proposal, so far as made public, meets with such general acceptance as to warrant the expectation that a fund not less in amount than one hundred thousand dollars will be secured for this purpose. The intention is to provide free tuition and board, for the entire course, academical and theological, for beneficiaries of the class named.

We know of nothing which appeals more directly or powerfully to the patriotic sympathies of loyal people.

Rev. H. J. Eddy, D.D., has accepted an appointment of the Board as agent for this Fund, and enters at once upon the service. The effort will be inaugurated, on Friday evening next, in an address by Hon. D. S. Dickinson, at the First Baptist Church. We hope to see a crowded house, and that the ball will be set rolling with a vigorous push.
See 2, 1863

An Appeal

In behalf of the Ladies' Baptist Education Society of the North-West.

At a convention held in the city of Chicago, April, 10th, 1860, a Ladies' Baptist Education Society was formed for the purpose of aiding young men, studying for the Baptist ministry, in the North West. Its benefactions have hitherto been confined to the students of the University of Chicago, although the constitution provides for the designation of funds by donors to ministerial students in other institutions. Since its organization there have been received fifteen beneficiaries. By the blessing of God, up to the present time, we have been enabled promptly to meet our engagements to them. Since the war has drawn so heavily upon the people, many of our auxiliaries have ceased to remit funds to us, while others have sadly diminished their contributions.

The present low state of the treasury is not our only ground of appeal. We think a matter of such vital importance to the existence of our churches, as the preparation of young men for the ministry, should call forth their warmest sympathy and action. There are, doubtless, many young men in our churches, who, like Samuel, have heard God calling them, and to such we would earnestly say, If ye hear the Lord again, answer, "Speak, Lord; for thy servant heareth." We will aid all such, to the extent of our ability. Should not the pastors and older members of the churches seek out and encourage them?

We saw a young man at the University of Chicago, not long ago, who felt so strongly the desire and duty of preaching the Gospel, "because," to use his own words, "he could not help it," that he commenced laboring for the means to prosecute his studies. Now, at an age which makes him uncertain whether he can spend the time to take a full course, he is able to defray his own expenses.

Can the church wait for her ministers, until they can earn means to educate themselves? Did not Christ bid his followers lift up their eyes and look on the already whitened harvest? Can the perishing in our own and heathen lands wait for the bread of life? The perishing cannot, for ere long they will be beyond the sound of the Gospel, and the door of mercy will be shut.

We appeal to pastors and members of all our churches to let these few earnest words awaken them to the magnitude and importance of this subject, and also ask them to co-operate with the Society whose claims we urge. Send us means, not only to sustain those now under our patronage, but to enable us to extend our work, until our many destitute churches at home are supplied with faithful laborers, and the call for reinforcements for our distant mission stations, now languishing, from our failing missionaries, shall be fully met.

MRS. L. WILSON, }
MRS. S. M. OSGOOD. } Cor. Sec's.

C. Times Jan 14, 1864

It will be seen by the advertisement which we elsewhere publish that the University opens for its next college year on the 10th of September. Two vacancies in the Faculty have been filled by the Board: that of the Professorship of Latin by the appointment to that chair of Prof. Wm. Breck, and that of the Principalship of the Academy by the election to that post of Prof. A. J. Howe, late of the Rochester University.

Prof. Breck is a Hungarian by birth, and until the revolution in that country, whose unsuccessful issue compelled all the patriots to leave it, held a position in the Government. In his official duties he was in the constant use of the Latin language, which is exclusively employed not only in Government service, but in the courts. We have reason to believe that there are few superiors to Prof. Breck in familiar acquaintance with the Latin, while as a teacher of that language he has experience and an established reputation.

It was no small compliment to Prof. Howe that, although a young man, he was called to supply the place of Prof. (now Gen.) Quimby, at Rochester, when that gentleman returned to the military service at the breaking out of the war. His duties as Mathematical Professor were a severe test of his capacity, but were discharged to the eminent satisfaction of all. He takes a very important place in the University, and the Board feel much more than ordinary confidence in committing it to his charge.

Extensive repairs have been made at the University building—the chapel, especially, having been refitted in handsome style. The prospects for the opening are highly encouraging. We hope to see familiar faces and new faces in the next cluster of students, and that the year about to open will prove for all concerned the most prosperous yet on record in the brief annals of the college.
C. Times Sep 22, 1863

University of Chicago.

Prof. A. H. Mixer, of the University, has accepted a special appointment from the Board to raise in this city the funds necessary to erect the central portion of the building as originally planned. It is to this that the Observatory tower is to be attached. Prof. Mixer, in securing so large a portion of the \$20,000 raised for the purchase of the Telescope now being mounted and prepared for this Observatory, has seemed to open a way for himself to do a still further good work. He has been accustomed to have a cordial welcome among the business men of this city, and we have no doubt will enjoy the same when he goes to them on this new errand. Some \$60,000 will be needed for that portion of the building named above. If this sum can be raised to \$100,000, as we hope it may, the whole edifice may be completed. Of course time will be needed for this; yet with the special interest growing out of the Observatory measure, and that general interest which all intelligent men must feel in the prosperity of first class institutions, it can, surely, in Chicago and the Northwest, be ultimately accomplished.

It is unnecessary to commend Prof. Mixer to the citizens of Chicago. He has lived among us many years, and enjoys the highest consideration as a gentleman and scholar. We only announce his engagement in this work, and extend to him and the enterprise he represents our most cordial good wishes.
C. Times Sep 9, 1863

Dr. Colver's Theological Class.

At a meeting of the Theological Union Board, in this city, held on Tuesday evening last, the following resolutions were adopted:

Communications having been laid before this Board from the First Baptist Church of Cincinnati, declining, for the present, to endow a professorship in this city for theological instruction, in consequence of which, Dr. Colver declines the professorship before tendered him: Therefore,

Resolved, That appreciating highly the important service Dr. N. Colver is performing, as also for many years past, in his theological class, we request him to continue his instructions in that form, bringing them into such relations to the University as will enable students there who may so desire, to enjoy them.

Resolved, That as regards more complete and permanent provision for theological instruction in connection with the University, the Board await further indications of divine Providence, feeling it important that such provision should be made at the earliest possible day, yet not so prematurely attempted as to embarrass work already in hand.

The above resolutions will, we think, explain themselves. Those young brethren, in different parts of the West, who have been waiting an opportunity to place themselves under Dr. Colver's instructions, will be happy to learn that his class is to be resumed. He requests us to say that the class will be reorganized on the second Monday in January. Board in the vicinity of his residence can be obtained on reasonable terms. The subject of more permanent provision is still before the Board, and it is earnestly hoped that something efficient, to that end, may ere long be accomplished.

Next Term.

The Winter Term at the University of Chicago commences January 5th. The past term has been a most prosperous and delightful one. The boarding department has been full and pleasant. A noble class of young men have been in attendance, and it has been a home indeed to all. The teachers speak in the highest terms of the pupils, and they in their turn speak well of their teachers. The foundations for the main building are all in and carefully covered up for the winter ready to receive the joist in the early opening of spring. The foundation for the observatory is being put in now and will go forward to completion. The Trustees are contracting for the completion of the entire edifice, and we trust that in the term of a few months at most, the great work will be completed. Changes go on, and there will be, no doubt, some of the boarding-students leaving, so that others who wish to come will find rooms. There is always room enough for day-scholars. Please send up your sons. The age and times demand disciplined minds and hearts.

The Fall Term of the University closed on Wednesday of last week with the usual examinations on that and the preceding day. In the evening occurred the annual Academic exhibition; on Tuesday evening, that of the "Athenaeum," the literary society of the University.

It is believed that the Divine Providence had ordered it otherwise, he was willing to go—entirely so.

Dr. Scammon was elected to the Professorship of Botany in the University about one year since, and was at his death maturing plans for a Botanical Garden in connection with his Professorship. His funeral took place from his late residence on Saturday afternoon of last week, and a funeral sermon was preached on Sabbath morning by the pastor of the Chicago Society of the New Jerusalem, to which he belonged.

society, at the University of Chicago. The ex- on on "The ewanee, Ill.; ttsfield, Ill.; gle," by J.A. between J.H. on the ques- have been an spel"; Read- O. Taylor, of Oration by J. "The Law of med by good the audience.

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Soldiers' University Fund.—Grace Greenwood's Lecture.

Our readers will remember the account we gave, some weeks since, of a lecture by Hon. D. S. Dickinson, on behalf of a fund for the education of the sons of soldiers who die in the military service of the country. A resolution was adopted on that occasion by the large audience, with great enthusiasm, which by request we here republish as a reminder:

Resolved, That this meeting has listened with deep interest to the eloquent appeal of the Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, in behalf of a fund for the free education of the orphan sons of the brave men who are laying down their lives for our country, and we fully endorse his sentiment that "it is one of the noblest and holiest charities of the age," and as such we will give the enterprise our earnest support, and believe it will everywhere appeal to the hearts and command the support of the American people.

On Saturday evening last, "Grace Greenwood"—of whose literary career our readers will find an interesting sketch on the first page of this paper—lectured at Bryan Hall in behalf of the same excellent charity. The subject of the lecture was, "The Men and Women of Twenty Years to Come." These are, of course, the children of the present; and it was therefore appropriate for the lecturer to show how they are to be duly fitted now for the responsibilities that will then be on them. The suggestions of the lecture were rich and profitable, while over all was thrown the inimitable charm of genius. There were passages of exquisite beauty, with telling anecdotes and hits which repeatedly "brought down the house." We had pretty much lost our interest in "popular lectures," but Grace Greenwood has given it a sudden revival, and we shall be pretty likely to be in her audiences whenever we have the opportunity. The hall, on Saturday evening, was full, in spite of the drizzle of a regular Lake Michigan fog.

We understand that the fund for the education of Soldiers' Orphans is making encouraging progress. It will be remembered that the object of the fund is to secure to the class named free instruction at the University of Chicago through the entire course, or so much as may be desired. Rev. H. J. Eddy, D.D., is now acting as Agent of the University Board on behalf of this effort. It ought to be a great success.

University of Chicago.

The next Term opens on the 30th of March. The student whose sickness led to the interruption of the last term has so far recovered as to be about his room. Those who remained during the vacation, thirteen students and the other members of the family—have all continued well, showing that there had been no exposure. The Hospitals which have been thought the source of the exposure are to be removed this week by order of General Orme.

The building is in course of thorough renovation and will be in perfect order.

University of Chicago.

A most gratifying work of grace has been in progress at the University, the fruit of which is some ten or twelve conversions and restorations. Meetings on each evening have been held by the students for some weeks back. They began about the time of the repeated bereavements under which the institution has suffered, and have been maintained in the face of some discouragements, but with occasional evidence that prayer was answered. More recently the work has assumed a most encouraging aspect, and the whole body of students seemed more or less nerved by the revival influence.

In the midst of this pleasing case of variloid manifested itself, in the case of a student newly entered at the University; and as the Faculty have thought it best to anticipate by two weeks the usual time of the Spring vacation, in order to relieve the apprehension of friends, and to avoid a possible danger, the religious meetings are of necessity suspended. We may add that the student thus attacked is now convalescent, and it is believed that when the two weeks of vacation shall have passed, the students may return with perfect safety. Meantime, it is greatly to be desired that the religious interest which had reached such a hopeful stage will not be dissipated by this temporary suspension. Let the friends of the institution continue to remember it in their prayers.

University of Chicago.

We are sure that our readers are anxious to hear of the progress of the University. We will therefore endeavor to keep them well posted.

The half term about closing has been very fully attended by students, and everything in that department has been moving forward with much order and interest. The young men have been of a high order and well disposed in every respect; and things in the recitation rooms and in the family have been marked with order and pleasure.

Patriotism, which has ever marked the University, has seemed to break out afresh, and a large number of the older students are preparing to obey their Governor's call for "one hundred-day men." This movement will vacate some of our rooms, which we trust may be filled by some of the many students who have been seeking for a place and seeking in vain. They can now have room by applying early.

The work upon the buildings has commenced in earnest. Some fifty men are constantly at work on the "Main Building" and the "Dearborn Observatory." It is the design of the Board to complete the Observatory and have the Telescope at its place ready to work by fall, and the main building covered in so as to bring it into use during the next session. To accomplish this great work there must be the most ready and thorough co-operation. The friends in the country and in the cities must make it a common cause. It is a noble work, well worthy of the highest efforts of all. The influence of such an institution of learning, established and properly worked anywhere in our common country, but especially at such a center as Chicago, is a power for good. The age demands men, educated, good men—men of broad views on all questions—men of strength and discipline—men whose powers are hallowed and strengthened for the great questions which must be met. But our space does not permit us to discuss this subject at this time. Every Christian, however, must see and feel the importance of building our University, and of keeping it full of our best talent.

C. Jones May 19. 1864

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in Burmah. Let the
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them till they ask for
Louis, Dec. 14, 1863.

"HOME HEATHEN"

ESSRS. EDITORS:—In your
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be justly called "heathen."
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another which occurred

—The brethren of the Berean Society, at the University, gave their friends a very agreeable entertainment on Friday evening last. The exercises were as follows: An Oration on "The Unattained" by E. B. Wight, of Kewanee, Ill.; a Declamation by E. S. Graham, Pittsfield, Ill.; A Poem, entitled "The Great Struggle," by J. A. Mets, Brooklyn, N. Y.; a Debate, between J. H. Roe, of Belvidere, and Mr. Mets, on the question, "Resolved, that the Fine Arts have been an auxiliary to the spread of the Gospel"; Readings from the Society paper, by E. O. Taylor, of Rushford, N. Y.; and a closing Oration by J. Rowley, Louisville, Ky., entitled "The Law of Life." The exercises were enlivened by good music, and gave much pleasure to the audience.

—G. T. Feb 18 - 54

Death of Prof. Franklin Scammon.

The University of Chicago is again bereaved. Dr. Franklin Scammon, Professor of Botany, died on Wednesday evening last, at his residence in this city. His connection with the University had been brief, yet long enough to win the esteem and confidence of his pupils and associates. We copy the following from the *Tribune*: Prof. Franklin Scammon was the son of Hon. Eliakim Scammon, of East Pittston, Kennebec Co., Maine. He was born in Whitefield, Lincoln Co., Me., Oct. 23, 1810. In early life he was an apothecary and chemist in Hallowell, Me. While thus situated, he devoted considerable attention to the natural sciences, and subsequently studied medicine, completing his medical education in Philadelphia, and practiced his profession with success in Hallowell. About fourteen years since he removed to this city, following the tide of emigration, his younger brother, the Hon. J. Y. Scammon, establishing himself in the drug and medicine business here. After a few years he embarked in the manufacture of linseed oil, which he carried on successively for several years in connection with Luther Haven, Esq., the present worthy U. S. Collector of this port. Subsequently he retired from active business, retaining no regular occupation except such as grew out of his connection with one of the banking institutions of the city, and devoting his spare time to scientific pursuits—especially to his favorite study of botany. He was a very accomplished botanist, the West knowing no superior. His collections in this department of natural history are extensive and valuable.

For the Christian UNEDUCATED PASTOR

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He was a remarkably kind, considerate and just man, and his loss will be greatly felt by his relatives and friends; by the Academy of Science, of which he was an active member, and for a time the President; and at the University, where his place will be hard to fill. His life was one of active usefulness—his death such as be-

comes the true Christian. He leaves no family except a widow, his children having preceded him into the "better land."

We are informed by his brother, Hon. J. Young Scammon, that on being asked, shortly before his death, if he knew he was dying, he replied that he supposed he was, that he was willing to go and had no wish to remain. He said he was going to his heavenly Father, who loved him all love and wisdom. He added that, a year ago, when he was ill, he did not feel ready to go until he had laid out and arranged the Botanical Garden at the University; but now, it seemed the Divine Providence had ordered it otherwise, he was willing to go—entirely so.

Dr. Scammon was elected to the Professorship of Botany in the University about one year since, and was at his death maturing plans for a Botanical Garden in connection with his Professorship. His funeral took place from his late residence on Saturday afternoon of last week, and a funeral sermon was preached on Sabbath morning by the pastor of the Chicago Society of the New Jerusalem, to which he belonged.

—G. T. Feb 18 1864
A. H. R. Remond

Soldiers' University Fund.—Grace Greenwood's Lecture.

Our readers will remember the account we gave, some weeks since, of a lecture by Hon. D. S. Dickinson, on behalf of a fund for the education of the sons of soldiers who die in the military service of the country. A resolution was adopted on that occasion by the large audience, with great enthusiasm, which by request we here republish as a reminder:

Resolved, That this meeting has listened with deep interest to the eloquent appeal of the Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, in behalf of a fund for the free education of the orphan sons of the brave men who are laying down their lives for our country, and we fully endorse his sentiment that "it is one of the noblest and holiest charities of the age," and as such we will give the enterprise our earnest support, and believe it will everywhere appeal to the hearts and command the support of the American people.

On Saturday evening last, "Grace Greenwood"—of whose literary career our readers will find an interesting sketch on the first page of this paper—lectured at Bryan Hall in behalf of the same excellent charity. The subject of the lecture was, "The Men and Women of Twenty Years to Come." These are, of course, the children of the present; and it was therefore appropriate for the lecturer to show how they are to be duly fitted now for the responsibilities that will then be on them. The suggestions of the lecture were rich and profitable, while over all was thrown the inimitable charm of genius. There were passages of exquisite beauty, with telling anecdotes and hits which repeatedly "brought down the house." We had pretty much lost our interest in "popular lectures," but Grace Greenwood has given it a sudden revival, and we shall be pretty likely to be in her audiences whenever we have the opportunity. The hall, on Saturday evening, was full, in spite of the drizzle of a regular Lake Michigan fog.

We understand that the fund for the education of Soldiers' Orphans is making encouraging progress. It will be remembered that the object of the fund is to secure to the class named free instruction at the University of Chicago through the entire course, or so much as may be desired. Rev. H. J. Eddy, D.D., is now acting as Agent of the University Board on behalf of this effort. It ought to be a great success.

—G. T. March 3 - 1864

University of Chicago. 1863

The next Term opens on the 30th of March.

The student whose sickness led to the interruption of the last term has so far recovered as to be about his room. Those who remained during the vacation, thirteen students and the other members of the family—have all continued well, showing that there had been no exposure.

The Hospitals which have been thought the source of the exposure are to be removed this week by order of General Orme.

The building is in course of thorough renovation and will be in perfect order. March 24 64

University of Chicago.

A most gratifying work of grace has been in progress at the University, the fruit of which is some ten or twelve conversions and restorations. Meetings on each evening have been held by the students for some weeks back. They began about the time of the repeated bereavements under which the institution has suffered, and have been maintained in the face of some discouragements, but with occasional evidence that prayer was answered. More recently the work has assumed a most encouraging aspect, and the whole body of students seemed more or less nerved by the revival influence.

In the midst of this pleasing state of things a case of varicella manifested itself, in the case of a student newly entered at the University; and as the Faculty have thought it best to anticipate by two weeks the usual time of the Spring vacation, in order to relieve the apprehension of friends, and to avoid a possible danger, the religious meetings are of necessity suspended. We may add that the student thus attacked is now convalescent, and it is believed that when the two weeks of vacation shall have passed, the students may return with perfect safety. Meantime, it is greatly to be desired that the religious interest which had reached such a hopeful stage will not be dissipated by this temporary suspension. Let the friends of the institution continue to remember it in their prayers.

March 17, 1864 - 551

University of Chicago.

We are sure that our readers are anxious to hear of the progress of the University. We will therefore endeavor to keep them well posted.

The half term about closing has been very fully attended by students, and everything in that department has been moving forward with much order and interest. The young men have been of a high order and well disposed in every respect; and things in the recitation rooms and in the family have been marked with order and pleasure.

Patriotism, which has ever marked the University, has seemed to break out afresh, and a large number of the older students are preparing to obey their Governor's call for "one hundred-day men." This movement will vacate some of our rooms, which we trust may be filled by some of the many students who have been seeking for a place and seeking in vain. They can now have room by applying early.

The work upon the buildings has commenced in earnest. Some fifty men are constantly at work on the "Main Building" and the "Dearborn Observatory." It is the design of the Board to complete the Observatory and have the Telescope at its place ready to work by fall, and the main building covered in so as to bring it into use during the next session. To accomplish this great work there must be the most ready and thorough co-operation. The friends in the country and in the cities must make it a common cause. It is a noble work, well worthy of the highest efforts of all. The influence of such an institution of learning, established and properly worked anywhere in our common country, but especially at such a center as Chicago, is a power for good. The age demands men, educated, good men—men of broad views on all questions—men of strength and discipline—men whose powers are hallowed and strengthened for the great questions which must be met. But our space does not permit us to discuss this subject at this time. Every Christian, however, must see and feel the importance of building our University, and of keeping it full of our best talent.

C. T. Jones May 19, 1864

The Soldiers' University Fund—Speech of Hon. D. S. Dickinson.

The meeting on behalf of the Fund for the benefit of the sons of soldiers who die while in the military service of the country, on last Friday evening, was held at Bryan Hall, instead of the First Baptist Church, as originally arranged. A large audience was present. Hon. J. Y. Scammon was called to the chair; Charles Walker, Esq., Wm. Jones, Esq., Hon. J. H. Woodworth and J. L. Hancock, Esq., chosen Vice Presidents; and Cyrus Bently, Esq., J. W. Sheahan, Esq., and Andrew Shuman, Esq., Secretaries.

Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, of New York, was then announced, and proceeded to address the audience in his own brilliant and effective manner. Mr. Dickinson's name has been a familiar one in the politics of the country for many years. When the war broke out, the decided stand he took in favor of the Government was hailed with much the same satisfaction as greeted the like course of Mr. Douglas in the last days of his life. The record of both these eminent men had previously been with the party opposed to the administration then coming in, and it was ground of rejoicing which the whole country appreciated when each of them announced his purpose to sink all party aims and preferences in the one interest of the Union and Constitution.

Mr. Dickinson, on Friday evening, left nothing to be desired by the most earnest and uncompromising friends of the Government. He justified the course of the administration in the most unqualified terms, declared himself in favor of the complete rooting out of slavery, and denounced, with scathing sarcasm, those men, of all parties, whose patriotism consists in riding each his own special hobby. The audience repeatedly broke out into rounds of applause.—The speech abounded in telling hits and apt anecdotes, put in the orator's peculiarly irresistible style.

In the course of his remarks, Mr. Dickinson alluded in fit words to the "noble charity," as he characterized it, on behalf of which he spoke, giving it his most hearty approval and urging its claims upon all present. At the conclusion

of his remarks, Hon. Thomas Hoynes came forward and, in a brief but admirable speech, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That this meeting has listened with deep interest to the eloquent appeal of the Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, in behalf of a fund for the free education of the orphan sons of the brave men who are laying down their lives for our country, and we fully endorse his sentiment that "it is one of the noblest and holiest charities of the age," and as such we will give the enterprise our earnest support, and believe it will everywhere appeal to the hearts and command the support of the American people.

Mr. Hoynes was followed by Hon. Geo. C. Bates, a most effective speaker, who gave the proposed effort his hearty and eloquent endorsement. The Resolution was then unanimously adopted. We shall publish next week the Circular of the Executive Committee of the University in which the details of the plan are stated. It seems to be felt, on all hands, that the University of Chicago is the proper institution to be put in charge of this patriotic provision, and all its friends will rejoice that the sphere of its usefulness is to be thus enlarged.

We will add, what we know will gratify many, that the Board of the University are putting the entire University edifice under contract, with the design of pushing it to speedy completion. The success of Prof. Mixer in procuring subscriptions for this purpose is such as to warrant the measure. While this is being done, the friends of the University should rally to its support. Old subscriptions should be paid in, and other dues met, so as that there may be an end to financial em-

barassment. The Financial Agent, Rev. M. G. Clarke, is discharging the duties of his difficult post with eminent success; all the departments of the institution are moving prosperously on, and the skies every day get brighter. We hope that those in the country who have given their pledges for pecuniary aid will feel that the time to redeem them has fully come.

University of Chicago.

By the notice in another column, our readers will see that the annual Commencement of the University of Chicago occurs week after next. As many of the students, in obedience to the late call for one hundred day volunteers, have gone to do battle for their country, the exercises will be held under some disadvantages; still, we have reason to believe that the occasion will be one of much interest, and that the literary banquet will be equal to those of former years.

University of Chicago.

The Annual Commencement of the University of Chicago will occur on Thursday, June 30, 1864. The exercises connected with the occasion will be as follows:—

1. Sermon before the Berean Society, by Rev. J. A. Smith, D.D., Editor of the *Christian Times*, on Sunday evening, June 26th, at Bryan Hall.
2. Prize Essays by the Sophomore Class, and Prize Declamations by the Freshman Class, on Tuesday evening, June 28, at 7.45 o'clock, in Metropolitan Hall.
3. Graduating Exercises of the Law Department of the University, on Wednesday evening, June 29th, in Metropolitan Hall.
4. Commencement proper: Orations by the Graduating Class, Conferring of Degrees, etc., on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock P.M., in Bryan Hall.

The Christian Times.

Chicago, Thursday, July 7, 1864.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

Sixth Annual Commencement.

"Commencement Week," in this institution, being over, we proceed to give such a review of it as our space, and the pressure of other claims, will allow. The anniversary exercises began on Sabbath evening, 26th ult. At the Wabash Avenue Baptist Church the annual sermon before the Berean Society was delivered. As it is in process of publication, by request of the Society and others, we may be spared any particular notice of it in this place. At the Tabernacle Church the annual meeting of the Ladies' Baptist Education Society was held, and was a very interesting occasion. We have before us the report presented by the Secretaries, Mrs. H. G. Sutherland and Mrs. M. G. Clarke, in behalf of the Board, and should be most happy, if we had room, to give it entire. We must, however, take space for one passage to which we invite special attention:

The object of the Society is to aid all those who give evidence to their churches that they are called of God to the Gospel ministry, and are unable to pursue a proper course of study without procuring aid. The recipients of its aid are young men who are expected to pursue a thorough course—collegiate and theological—which the Society believe the age, and the growth and power of the Christian Church require. From many indications they are impressed that the Great Head of the Church may add

another class—brethren of mature age, who may be called for the peculiar exigencies of the times: intelligent, spiritual laymen in our churches, of strong mental discipline, who may be fitted for their work by less preparation.

Sixteen beneficiaries have been under the patronage of the Society since its organization, seven of whom are in the army. Most gratifying accounts are received of those in that service. Their letters—sometimes enclosing donations of money—express their firm determination to preach the Gospel if their lives are spared. One hundred dollars, or fifty dollars and a scholarship, is all that each beneficiary receives. The intention of the Board is to give them only that aid which will enable them to help themselves. Their standing in their classes gives evidence of application and native capacity. Their cheerful endurance of privations, and commendable efforts to take every advantage of their limited time to procure means, have given us assurance of their love to their Savior and desire to labor for him.

We have been enabled, therefore, to meet all our engagements with them, and for the future, our trust is in the living God, who can "supply all our need according to the riches of his glory by Christ Jesus." We believe that the faith which "covets earnestly the best gifts" for the churches will be honored. The Board wishes it well understood that we will receive all that desire aid, if they bring recommendations from the churches to which they belong, and from our Examining Committee, which consists of the Baptist pastors of the city and the President of the University.

The Corresponding Secretaries, in view of the actual results already seen, feel that they have accomplished very little. The Society found that the great work upon their hands could not be performed by them alone. They must have the co-operation of Christian friends abroad, both in means to aid and in bringing forward men to be aided. It instructed its Secretaries to correspond directly with the churches, if possible to stir up their minds to the necessity—the duty—of looking out and encouraging forward young men of their own number whom God might call to that high and holy work. They felt that many a David might be watching his father's herd on our own broad prairies, whose shrinking timidity demanded that some Samuel call him personally—many an Elisha might be following his plough who needed the mantle of an Elijah to be cast upon him to assure him that God had need of him. The responses received to the correspondence has made them feel that the work has not been in vain:—not in the amount received the present year, but in the increased number of churches pledged to the work in the future. With Dr. Judson, we believe that ministerial education and the missionary work are the same. In securing your co-operation we give you an opportunity of aiding every department of Christian enterprise and benevolence. By your prayers and sympathies may you give bright lights to the present and coming generations.

By the Treasurer's Report it appears that the receipts for the year have been \$773.75, expenditures, \$655.25: leaving in the treasury a balance of \$118.50. Following the reports addresses were made by Charles Walker, Esq., Drs. Everts and Colver, and by Rev. Messrs. Kendrick and Clarke. Brethren of the churches, "help those women."

On Monday evening, the Literary Societies were addressed by Hon. J. M. Gregory,

of Michigan, and Hon Thomas Hoyne, of this city, at Metropolitan Hall. The subject of Mr. Gregory's address was "Education of the Heart," that of Mr. Hoyne's, "Incentives to Exertion." Both were prac-

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National Adversity, Louis C. Jones, Chicago.
The Palladium of Liberty, Joseph Rowley, Louisville, Ky.

and other reports rendered to the Board at its annual meeting were exceedingly encouraging in their character. The University has assets, including outstanding notes, to the amount of over \$286,000; and conver-

University of Chicago.

Chicago, Ill. 18

This is to Certify That,

of _____ having paid to the University of Chicago, the sum of One Thousand Dollars for the purpose of establishing a perpetual Scholarship for the education of young men preparatory to the Christian Ministry, is entitled to the free tuition of such young men as he may designate; and also of his own sons, whether they shall have the Ministry in view or not, provided, that only one Student shall at the same time attend the University, free of tuition by virtue hereof.

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of Michigan, and Hon Thomas Hoyne, of this city, at Metropolitan Hall. The subject of Mr. Gregory's address was "Education of the Heart," that of Mr. Hoyne's, "Incentives to Exertion." Both were practical, to the point, and well received. On Tuesday evening occurred the Freshmen declamations, for the annual prizes given by W. B. Keen, Esq., of this city. In former years, Mr. Griggs has also given prizes, for essays, to the Sophomores; but so many of that class have entered the "Hundred Days' Service" in the army, as to render the usual competition impossible. The declamations of the Freshmen, eight in number, were ex-

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Closing with an oration on *Experiment*, and Val-
edictory to the Law Class by Benson Wood, of Franklin.

The Faculty have labored under some embarrassment, in their preparation for this Commencement, in consequence of the absence of so many students in the army. We

and other reports rendered to the Board at its annual meeting were exceedingly encouraging in their character. The University has assets, including outstanding notes, to the amount of over \$286,000; and convertible means nearly or quite sufficient to cover all liabilities. The main central building, with the Observatory tower, is going up rapidly, under the energetic direction of Rev. M. G. Clarke and Professor Mixer. Much is due to these gentlemen for the prosperous aspect of University affairs at the present moment. In the estimate of assets, we observed that the endowment notes were set down at what they are worth on their face. We appeal to the subscribers

that they shall be worth their value. Let them be "put out of countenance" by God, it rests quite with Him for this noble institution to say whether it will continue to flourish and realize the most sanguine hopes of its founders. All have been fully realized.

Please pay this Bill at the Office of the University, 82 Washington Street.

Rule of the Trustees, all bills must be paid on the third day from the beginning, and on the third day from the middle of each term. If a student fails to pay, or satisfactorily arrange his bill ten days after those times, he forfeits his privileges in the University.

Chicago,

186

To The University of Chicago, Dr.

For Tuition of

for half of the term ending

" Room Rent for same time,

" Board from , to , weeks, at \$

" Washing pieces, @ cts. per doz.,

" Extras,

" Damages to University Property,

Received Payment,

ships in the University.

of the University Board held in its 5th inst., the following minute was entered in the record:

Resolved, the President of the University having made the proposition to devote a certain amount due to the settlement of certain claims against the University to the endowment of scholarships for the free education of men, therefore,

that the Board accept the proposition, highly appreciating, as it does, the devotion shown by him since the beginning of the enterprise by himself and his services rendered in every relation connected with it, as also the generous motives which prompt the present offer.

Resolved, that the adjustment of details be left to the Finance Committee now under consideration by the Board.

Resolved, that the President not less than \$100,000 of one thousand dollars of endowment in the University, secured by a mortgage, year by year, to that number of men as long as the institution shall associate the name of Dr. Burdette as an enduring link to the flourishing of the University. It was already so largely indebted to God, it owes to him its very existence. It has had from the beginning the best of his powers, and a devotedly whole-hearted and unflagging devotion to have either the opportunity or such a work as it has been his privilege to achieve. C. V. July 7 1864

cious training.

The Commencement proper occurred on Thursday afternoon, the procession forming at two o'clock, and speaking commencing at Bryan Hall at half-past two. The introductory prayer was offered by Rev. A. J. Joslyn, of Elgin. Several speakers named on the programme were entered as excused, on account of having enlisted in the army. The Junior and Senior classes were represented on the occasion. The following was the order:

Mr. Morrison is Rector of Trinity Church, Jacksonville, and a gentleman fully entitled to such distinction as there is in the title now given him. What Rev. D. B. Cheney has been doing in San Francisco our readers have recently learned. He is a thorough man in everything. Of Rev. N. W. Miner we need say no more than that he is a brother honored and beloved by all Illinois Baptists, and one of the most successful preachers and pastors we have. All will agree it is an honor worthily bestowed. We are happy to say that the financial

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Regulus' Return to Carthage, W. W. Everts, of Chicago.

Radicalism, C. C. Kohlsaat, Galena.

Cromwell on the death of Charles I., J. W. Nye, Chicago.

Eulogy on Crittenden, P. A. Otis, Chicago.

The Madman, S. E. Pearce, Centralia.

Mississippi Contested Election, J. H. Shankland, Nashville, Tenn.

The Traitor's Death, G. R. Wendling, Shelbyville.

Vindication from Treason, J. F. Wilson, Chicago.

The selections were well made, and the

renderings were all good. Of course each exercise was open to criticism on some account or other, yet to all must be awarded the credit of careful preparation, distinct and manly utterance, with due appreciation of the sentiments and spirit of the orator, or poet, whose words were recited. It is not always, by any means, that a class on such an occasion exhibits so much of general excellence. The award of the Committee, which we shall give further on, is endorsed, we doubt not, by the audience present.

The Law Graduates appeared on Wednesday evening. The following was their programme:

Orators and Oratory, Daniel Scully.

The Majesty of Law, James McNaught.

Freedom, David J. Lyon.

The Abuse of the Legal Profession, John H. Cowper.

Illinois, Theodore M. Manning.

Expediency vs. Principle, E. B. Sherman.

Patriotism, John T. Harper.

The Lessons of the Rebellion, James B. Welch.

The honors of the evening were, we believe, by common consent awarded to our friend and brother, Mr. Sherman. The entire class, however, won deserved applause, and afforded in the thought and style of their orations evidences of talent and judicious training.

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The Faculty have labored under some embarrassment, in their preparation for this Commencement, in consequence of the absence of so many students in the army. We can congratulate them, however, on the *eclat* and success with which the exercises, notwithstanding, passed off. Each of the speakers was warmly applauded, while on this as on former occasions each received his tribute of bouquets, either in "droppings," or in "showers." We presume the young ladies wished to signalize the fact that this is the University of the "Garden" City. The announcement of the Committee of Award for the Freshmen prizes was made in a few fit words by Dr. Sarles of Brooklyn, N. Y., as follows: first prize to G. R. Wendling, Shelbyville, second prize, J. H. Shankland, Nashville, Tenn.

In the conferring of degrees, twenty-four graduates from the Law School received that of Bachelor of Laws: from the Literary Department, J. F. Bonfield that of Bachelor of Science, and J. A. Mets, that of Bachelor of Arts. The following were also conferred: A. M. in course, C. T. Scammon, T. W. Hyde: A. M. honorary, Rev. W. H. Jones, of Woodstock, C. W.: LL. D., Hon. Thomas Hoyne, of Chicago: D. D., Rev. D. B. Cheeney, of San Francisco, Rev. Z. M. Humphrey, of Chicago, Rev. N. W. Miner, of Springfield, Rev. N. W. Morrison, Jacksonville.

The announcement of Mr. Hoyne's name "brought down the house," from which it is to be inferred that the bestowment of this honor commands the approbation of Chicago. That the same did not follow in other instances is to be interpreted of course as indicating a doubt whether it is quite decorous to "clap" Doctors of Divinity. Editors are allowed to do anything they please, and so we enter up in this form our own "three times three." Mr. Humphrey is an accomplished Christian gentleman and scholar, and one of the most eminent ministers of the Presbyterian denomination in the West. Mr. Morrison is rector of Trinnity Church, Jacksonville, and a gentleman fully entitled to such distinction as there is in the title now given him. What Rev. D. B. Cheeney has been doing in San Francisco our readers have recently learned. He is a *thorough* man in everything. Of Rev. N. W. Miner we need say no more than that he is a brother honored and beloved by all Illinois Baptists, and one of the most successful preachers and pastors we have. All will agree it is an honor worthily bestowed.

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and other reports rendered to the Board at its annual meeting were exceedingly encouraging in their character. The University has assets, including outstanding notes, to the amount of over \$286,000; and convertible means nearly or quite sufficient to cover all liabilities. The main central building, with the Observatory tower, is going up rapidly, under the energetic direction of Rev. M. G. Clarke and Professor Mixer. Much is due to these gentlemen for the prosperous aspect of University affairs at the present moment. In the estimate of assets, we observed that the endowment notes were set down at what they are worth on their face. We appeal to the subscribers to make sure that they shall be *worth* their face: don't let them be "put out of countenance." Under God, it rests quite with the friends of this noble institution to say whether it shall continue to flourish and prosper until the most sanguine hopes of its projectors shall have been fully realized.

Scholarships in the University.

At a meeting of the University Board held in this city on the 5th inst., the following minute was placed upon the record:

Rev. Dr. Burroughs, the President of the University, having made the proposition to devote so much as may remain of the amount due to him, after the settlement of certain claims and subscriptions, to the endowment of scholarships in the University for the free education of indigent young men, therefore,

Resolved, That the Board accept the proposition of Dr. Burroughs, highly appreciating, as well the self-devotion shown by him since the first projection of the enterprise by himself and the important services rendered in every relation he has sustained to it, as also the generous motives which prompt the present offer.

Resolved, That the adjustment of details be referred to the Finance Committee now under appointment by the Board.

By this liberal act of the President not less than five scholarships, of one thousand dollars each, will be endowed in the University, securing free tuition, year by year, to that number of deserving young men as long as the institution stands. It will associate the name of Dr. Burroughs by another enduring link to the flourishing school that was already so largely indebted to him. Under God, it owes to him its very existence, and it has had from the beginning the unstinted service of his best powers, and a devotion singularly whole-hearted and unflagging. It is a grand thing to have either the *opportunity* or the *spirit* for such a work as it has been his privilege to achieve. *C. V. July 7 1864*