

exercises. He was liberally rewarded with applause at the close of his oration.

"Experiment" with valedictory to the Law Class, by Benson Wood, of Franklin, was the last in the series. This was a very fair and common sense glance at the struggles of the inventor in mechanics and abstract science, and the benefits which have accrued to their race through their labors and sufferings. Historically, the sketch left little to be desired, and his composition of cause and effect was admirable. The orator is evidently an earnest, truth-seeking student, one free from the mania of castle building of theories, or futile researches into the unfathomable. The disquisition was highly practical, and as a logical essay it was irresistible. He is no casuist, but a sober, earnest reasoner, whose words carry weight with them—"apples of gold in pictures of silver." Our present National struggle—an experiment in the art of self-government—was beautifully treated; hopefully without being enthusiastic, and looking to successful results only through hearty laborings conscientious, prayerful work. His valedictory was of the same class of effort—a practical summary of the difficulties surrounding their future path, and an assurance that success was attendant only on a careful, judicious, active, persistent career. There was no bombast in his parting words, but they sank deep into the hearts of his hearers and will not soon be forgotten.

Music by the band followed, after which Rev. Dr. Sable of Brooklyn reported the award of the committee appointed to award the Keen Prize. First prize to G. R. Wendling of Shelbyville; second prize to J. H. Shankland of Nashville, Tennessee. The committee reported that the essays had all been so excellently well delivered that considerable difficulty had been experienced in making the selection.

The graduates of the Law School then advanced in sections, and received their diplomas at the hands of the President: their names will be found in the report of the proceedings of the Board of Trustees, given above.

Messrs. Bonfield and Mets were next called forward and received their diplomas as Bachelor of Science and B. A.

The President briefly thanked the audience for their attendance, and the interest they had taken

in the exercises, and invited them to attend the solace.

The President announced the following degrees as conferred:

A. M.—C. T. Scammon, and T. W. Hyde, of class of 1861.

A. M. (honorary)—W. H. Jones, of Woodstock, Canada West.

L. L. D.—Hon. Thos. Hoynes, Chicago.

D. D.—Rev. D. B. Cheney, San Francisco; Rev. Z. M. Humphrey, Chicago; Rev. N. W. Miner, Springfield; Rev. N. W. Morrison, of Trinity Church, Jacksonville.

Music followed, after which the Assembly adjourned, with the benediction pronounced by Rev. Dr. Colver, of Tabernacle Baptist Church in this city.

THANKS.

At a special meeting of the Phi Kappa Society of the Chicago University, a vote of thanks was tendered to Thomas Hoynes, Esq., for his address delivered in Metropolitan Hall on Monday evening last.

PRESIDENT'S LEVEE.

The annual reception levee was given last evening at the Tremont House. There was a large number of the "bright and shining lights" of our State's literature present, while the presence of a brilliant galaxy of ladies enhanced it not wholly created the pleasures of the evening. Altogether there were fully five hundred of the "learned and fair" visitors promenade the spacious parlor of the hotel, or listening to the "soul inspiring" strains discoursed by our excellent Light Guard Band.

During the evening, J. T. Scammon, in a short but appropriate speech, urged the claims the Chicago University has upon the aid of our citizens. Formerly, colleges had been founded in the country, away from cities, but that was not their proper situation, for only large cities can be, properly speaking, the seats of learning, as in them lies all the wealth and influence. So we find all the most successful European colleges in large towns, except, perhaps, in England, and there they are in close proximity, and great as is the power of Oxford or Cambridge, London University promises to eclipse them.

The truth of the maxim that "Knowledge is Power," is no where more apparent than in the case of educational institutions. If large cities are the proper position for seats of learning, those Universities in turn greatly increase the might of the towns themselves. It was her Universities that made New England—that little corner of the country, such a world of might. She has ever been politically in a minority, but when her founders founded her, they placed in her midst such seats of knowledge as her Hartford University. Consequently all the best books, or men of education, or intellectual power, emanate either directly or indirectly from those six small States.

It devolves now with the Northwest to dispute this intellectual supremacy. We have already proven ourselves to be her political leader and greatly her mercantile superior. It lies now with such institutions as our young University to send to the world a deeper, wider and purer stream of knowledge than can emanate even from New England springs.

The speaker concluded by giving some quotations from a letter, from Capt. Gillis, U. S. N., addressed to himself, stating that now Chicago, in the purchase of the largest telescope in the world, has become possessed of the finest astronomical instrument possessed by man, the civilized world will look to her to properly use it. He hoped they would use every means in their power to increase the funds of the young college, and thus enlarge its power, until the fame of the Chicago University shall be as universal as the Lord's Prayer is gracious. [Loud applause.]

At the close of Mr. Scammon's address the doors of the supper hall were thrown open, and the assemblage adjourned for refreshments. The repast—a very seasonable one, of strawberries and cream—was gotten up in the style for which "mine host" Drake is so justly celebrated. Though over five hundred visitors were being seated almost simultaneously there was no confusion,

and by a happy method of making the gentlemen wait on the ladies, the refreshments were served with great celerity.

The assembly again repaired to the parlors, and after a long and very pleasant, sociable evening the visitors dispersed, highly delighted with the "feast of reason and the flow of soul" provided on the sixth anniversary of the Chicago University.

THE UNIVERSITY.

The University building is this year being built on the original plan; the business of teachers being carried on in one wing. A portion of the building will be devoted to the use of an astronomical observatory, the telescope for which is nearly completed. The institution is in a most flourishing state, and is rapidly rising in public estimation by the fullness of the courses pursued, and the high reputation for scholarly attainments gained by many of its past graduates. The following is the present Faculty:

Rev. John C. Burroughs, D. D.—President, and Professor of Moral and Intellectual Philosophy.

Albert H. Mixer, A. M.—Professor of the Greek Language and Literature.

Alonso J. Sawyer, A. M.—Professor of Mathematics.

J. H. McChesney, A. M.—Professor of Chemistry, Geology, Mineralogy and Agriculture. At present absent in Europe.

William Mathews, A. M.—Professor of History and Rhetoric.

Joseph C. Breck—Professor of Latin Language and Literature.

Alonso J. Howe, A. M.—Principal of the Academy.

George W. Thomas, A. B.—Tutor in Greek and Latin.

Professor of Modern Languages and Literature

—The duties of this Chair are discharged by Prof. Breck.

Henry Booth, A. M.—Hoyne Professor of International and Constitutional Law.

F. Mable, A. M., Ph. D.—Acting Professor of Chemistry.

H. B. Bryant and H. D. Stratton—Commercial Science.

Professor of Vocal Music—Vacant.

Scammon Professor of Botany—Vacant.

(Daily Tribune July 1, 1864)

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

Board of Trustees—Report of the President—Minister's Institute.

The adjourned session of the Board of Trustees of the University of Chicago, was held at the Tremont House yesterday forenoon, at 10 o'clock. The minutes of the preceding session were read and approved.

The committee to whom was referred the nomination of Trustees to fill vacancies, reported as follows:

"We recommend the re-election of Messrs. Charles Walker, J. W. Sheahan, Thomas H. Beebe, W. W. Everts, James E. Tyler, and the election of S. Hoard, A. H. Mixer, and W. H. Brown, in place of Mason Brayman, A. J. Joslyn, and J. Buckley."

The report was accepted, and the persons named elected by ballot.

The time for the annual meeting was fixed, by vote, on the morning of the annual commencement day. It was decided also to hold a semi-annual session on the second Tuesday of January of each year.

The Executive Committee, through Rev. Mr. Clark, the Financial Secretary, reported the assets and liabilities of the institution as follows:

ASSETS.	
Uncollected notes.....	\$55,000
Real estate.....	68,800
University property.....	30,000
New buildings and Observatory.....	25,000
New subscriptions.....	46,000
Cash on hand and Telescope.....	23,000
Endorsements.....	50,000

LIABILITIES.	
Loans at 10 per cent.....	\$24,000
Due individuals.....	19,637
	\$43,637

Means convertible for paying indebtedness, \$62,800

Rev. J. C. Burroughs, D. D., the President of the University, then presented a report, in substance, as follows:

The year which closes with the exercises of this anniversary, has been distinguished by events of marked interest in the history of the University. As in former years, we are called upon to remember the inroads of death among those connected in different relations with the University. Of the Trustees, none, so far as known, have died. Of the Faculty, Prof. F. Scammon, of the chair of Botany, was taken in February last, after having filled that chair only about one year. A man of most estimable character, and of high enthusiasm in the department of his choice, his death when he was just beginning to organize the department of Botany, and to develop resources for its illustrations and supports, and when his instructions were beginning to awaken enthusiasm among the students in the beautiful study of natural history, his loss falls very heavy on the University. The following memento was prepared by the Faculty of the University at the time of his death, and was ordered by the Executive Committee to be entered on its minutes. This Board will also doubtless put on record some suitable expression.

Mention must also be made of the death of the wife of the Professor of Rhetoric, Mrs. Isabella Mathews, who died in October last. Residing at the University and in daily intercourse with the students, all who knew her, felt that the passing away of so much beautiful example, and pure and beneficent influence was no common loss.

During the winter term, about January 1, an extraordinary succession of afflictions fell upon the students of the University. Mr. G. A. Spring, of the Sophomore class, came to a sudden death

by an accident. Almost simultaneously Mr. Wm. Goodman, of the Freshman class, fell a prey to the ravages of consumption. Both of them were young men of fine abilities, and of much influence among their associates. In less than a week after Mr. C. Beverly, also of the Freshman class, was stricken down in less than twenty-nine hours after he was on the play ground with his fellow students in perfect health.

The excitement naturally following these circumstances, in a community composed exclusively of the young, had scarcely subsided when a new cause of alarm appeared in a case of small-pox among the students. The case was so far advanced before it was discovered, that it was found impossible to remove the patient from the building, and it was accordingly deemed expedient to temporarily suspend instruction at the University.

The classes were resumed after a vacation of two weeks, with little diminution in numbers, but were very soon again interrupted by a second case of the same disease, and while, by a prompt removal of the patient, suspension was avoided, a number of the students withdrew in the excitement of the hour. These cases were doubtless due to the contiguity of the hospitals of Camp Douglas. The danger to the University and to the neighborhood, by these hospitals has been at different times urged upon the officers in command, and upon the Government at Washington, and their removal has been promised.

The Doctor called the attention of the Board to the matter. He also recommended the employment of a physician by the Board, charging the expenses of the same in the students' bills. He referred to the distracted condition of the country, and stated that nearly one hundred of the students of the University were in the army, and that twenty-five were in the one hundred day service. Notwithstanding these drawbacks, the attendance has been an average one. He suggested the appointment of a Board of Visitors, composed of members of the Board of Trustees and Regents, to be present at all examinations of classes, and report at the next meeting of the Board. He referred in terms of especial commendation to the efficient management of the Academic Department under Professor Howe. He congratulated the Board that the financial prosperity of the country gave abundant promise that the plans and hopes of the founders of the University would be realized. The importance of speedy measures to endow professorships, and to extricate such of the county subscriptions absorbed, and permanently to invest them for the purposes for which they were subscribed, was briefly presented.

The report of the Faculty was accepted and referred to the Executive Committee.

The Board then went into an election of officers for the coming year with the following result: Wm. B. Ogden, President; Wm. Jones, President of the Executive Committee; Charles Walker, 1st Vice President; J. Y. Scammon, 2nd Vice President; J. H. Woodworth, Treasurer; J. A. Smith, Secretary.

The following were elected members of the Executive Board: Wm. Jones, President; Rev. J. C. Burroughs, Secretary; J. H. Woodworth, J. K. Burtis, L. D. Boone, R. S. Thomas, Samuel Hoard, D. J. Ely, J. A. Smith, T. S. Dickerson, J. K. Pollard, M. G. Clark was continued as Financial Secretary, Prof. Wm. Mathews as Librarian and John M. Woodworth as Curator of the Museum.

The Board then adjourned to meet again on Tuesday morning next at 10 o'clock.

MINISTERS' INSTITUTE.

An annual session of the Baptist Ministers' Institute, was commenced yesterday morning, at the Chicago University, with about forty members present. Rev. Dr. G. S. Bailey, of Morris, Ill., was chosen Chairman for the session; Rev. W. C. Pratt, of Tonika, Ill., Secretary; and Rev. C. D. Merit, of Minok, Ill., Treasurer pro tem.

After the exercise of prayer by one of the ministers, the Chairman rose to say a few words regarding the causes which had called them together.

He said that at the last meeting of the Pastors' in October, 1863, many brethren felt that some efforts must be made to meet the requirements of pastors by means of supplying them with temporary instruction. They had in their Baptist ministry of the West, very fervent men, who earnestly threw their whole being into the work before them, but, though many of them were possessed of brilliant talents and a good education, a large number were taken from the workshop or the farm and were not as thoroughly acquainted with the theological doctrines of their faith as their positions demanded. These servants needed education, but could not spare the time or expense to attend for an extended period any theological seminary. It was therefore proposed to form an institute or society where the brethren could every year meet, for a few weeks' mutual instruction and hear from the lectures of some of the most eminent theologians, the more important doctrines of their faith. The Baptist Theological Union had heartily approved of their plan, and immediately appointed an executive committee to effect the arrangements for meetings, and obtain the necessary lecturers. As chairman of that committee he had written to several eminent professors and theologians, and had been agreeably surprised at the manner in which they had all entered into the work, and several veterans in the army of the Lord had promised to be present to aid them this year in the pursuit of their studies. The enterprise was a new one—almost an experiment—but he trusted and believed that it would be eminently successful. At the conclusion of his remarks, Dr. Bailey stated that the session would last for two weeks. The exercises would consist of a prayer meeting each morning, commencing at 6 o'clock, and lectures in the forenoon and afternoon.

No arrangements had been made for the occupation of the evening, though as their time was short he suggested that these closing hours of the day should not be lost.

On motion, Reverends J. Bulkley, D. D., I. Fargo and N. Colver, D. D., were appointed a Committee to make arrangements for nightly exercises.

The Chairman stated that the gentlemen who were expected to guide the members by their lectures, were four: Rev. N. Colver, D. D., of Chicago; Rev. Dr. Reed, President of Sheridan College, Alton; Rev. W. Everts, D. D., of Chicago, and Rev. Silas Bailey, of Lafayette, Indiana. Of these brethren Dr. Colver alone was present, the other gentlemen being unavoidably detained. Dr.

Evarts was confined to his home by a sad family bereavement, in the death of his brother on Thursday night. Prof. Reed was detained for a day or so by important business, while recent sickness prevented the presence of Dr. Bailey, though each gentleman is expected to arrive early in next week.

The hymn "How beautiful are their feet," was then sung by the members, after which the Chairman introduced the lecturer of the morning, Rev. Dr. Colver.

The Reverend lecturer commenced by stating that he proposed to deliver before his hearers, twelve lectures on the Doctrinal Theology of Redemption. In that course he would speak of Man the objective party in the work, of the Trinity the subjective party, of the work of the Son, and that of the Father and Spirit. He would also address them on the Doctrine of Election, of Regeneration, Justification by Faith and Sanctification, concluding by a Closing Review of the subject.

The sermon yesterday morning was on Man—the objective party in the work of Redemption, and was taken from the opening verses of the first general epistle of St. John. The theme of the speaker was occupied by the consideration of man, first in his primitive and secondly in his fallen condition. The subject was treated in the manner for which Dr. Colver is so justly celebrated. His propositions were placed in such a clear, logical and earnest manner that they carried conviction in the minds of every hearer. Man in his primitive condition was beautifully described as the highest creation of his Maker, being even superior to the angels, while in glowing terms the speaker alluded to the degradation into which man descended.

At the conclusion of the address, the meeting adjourned till 5 o'clock in the afternoon, in order that the brethren might be present at the funeral from Dr. Evarts' residence.

In the afternoon, Dr. Colver concluded the subject of Man's Position in the Work of Redemption, by discussing, with the work itself, Man in his restored state. This portion of the theme was the longest and most interesting of all. It was treated in a masterly manner, and listened to with great attention by the assembled ministers.

The course of sermons delivered by this gentleman promises to be of unusual interest. There are already at the University pastors from various cities and villages in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan and Wisconsin, and many others are daily expected.

Sunday Tribune July 2, 1864

Sunday Tribune June 30, 1864
Shakespeare Lecture next to Sunday

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

Examination of Students in the Different Departments—Law School Exercises—To-Day.

The examination of students in the literary and legal departments of the University of Chicago was continued yesterday and closed last evening. The literary exercises were conducted in the University building, and were largely attended by parents, guardians, and other friends. An unusual degree of interest was manifested by those present, and the pupils acquitted themselves admirably.

LAW SCHOOL.

The students of the Law Department acquitted themselves, yesterday, most admirably. They were examined upon Pleadings and Evidence, and somewhat astonished, in their answers to the knotty questions propounded to them, many of the spectators, who mustered more numerous than on any previous day of the sessions. Among the audience who took more than an ordinary interest in the proceedings, were Major General Huribut, and several clerical and legal celebrities of the city.

LAW SCHOOL COMMENCEMENT.

The fifth annual commencement exercises of the Law Department of the University of Chicago were held last evening at the Metropolitan Hall. The audience was not a large one, and was composed principally of ladies.

The exercises were opened with music by Vass' Light Guard Band, after which Daniel Scully pronounced an oration, selecting as his theme "Orators and Oratory." Mr. Scully is a not un- pleasing speaker, and handled his subject in a satisfactory manner. He described the essential requisites of a good orator in vigorous and forcible language, but himself scarcely reached the ideal he described. His manner was somewhat pedantic, and his gestures lacking elegance and appropriateness. It was a very creditable literary effort, however, and at its conclusion he was considerably applauded.

Following the oration of Mr. Scully, came that of James McNaught, who selected for his theme, "The Majesty of Law." This gentleman is but a youth, which, in the minds of intelligent critics would excuse many short comings. Mr. McNaught's style of delivery is affected and repulsive, faults which a half dozen years will tend largely to correct. The matter of his oration was sadly marred by his faulty delivery. In itself considered it had defects. His discussion of the theme was extremely superficial. He was the recipient of bouquets and applause when he had concluded.

David J. Lyon was announced as the next orator—theme, "Freedom." Sometime previous to the commencement of the exercises, some graceless scamp had caused the distribution among the audience of a burlesque programme entitled the "Sixth Annual Fizzle of the Law School," and Mr. Lyon, with execrable taste, alluded to it. It was entirely out of place and altogether uncalled for. Mr. Lyon was a vast improvement upon his predecessors, both in manner and matter. He has the elements of a successful speaker. He was loudly applauded and largely bouquetted.

After music, John H. Cowper was introduced, and his theme announced as "The Abuse of the Legal Profession." Mr. Cowper evidently had

friends in the audience, for he was applauded as he reached the stage; he is an interesting speaker, and handled his subject in a plain, sensible manner, just as if he were addressing a court and jury. He had less of moonbeams, sunshine, rainbows, and last year's birds' nests than some of his predecessors, but he was more sensible, and everybody in the hall knew just what he was talking about. The audience evinced their appreciation of his good sense, and his appropriate use of plain, honest Saxon, by giving him rounds of applause. The next speaker was Theodore M. Manning, and his theme "Illinois." The subject was a fruitful one. He spoke in glowing terms of the glorious achievements of the sons of Illinois, in the war for the suppression of the rebellion, and adverted admiringly to their peaceful conquests. The delivery of this gentleman was exceedingly faulty, and rendered doubly so from his at times forgetfulness of the text of his oration. He was compelled to consult his manuscript repeatedly. His allusions to Gen. Grant, Abraham Lincoln, Stephen A. Douglas and others were loudly applauded.

E. B. Sherman was the next orator—theme, "Expediency vs. Principle." Mr. Sherman is a plain speaker, but a pleasant one. He lacks energy, perhaps, but the excellence of his matter atoned for any shortcomings in his manner. His address abounded in life at men and parties,—his allusion to the purchase of the Mayor with North Division Railway stock, brought down the house, and secured for the speaker repeated rounds of applause. He referred, also, in terms of commendation, to the action of the Sanitary Commission, to the Ladies' Covenant Association, and to those who have devoted their time to the relief of the sick and wounded on the battle-field. An allusion to Abraham Lincoln and General Grant was received with applause.

After music, John T. Harper was introduced and announced the theme, "Patriotism." He considered his subject in the light of the tremendous struggle in which the nation is now engaged for national existence. His treatment was altogether superficial and unsatisfactory, but he was the recipient of the usual honors. This was the result not so much of the excellence of the oration, as of the opportunity his allusions gave the audience to express their loyal and patriotic sentiments.

The closing oration was pronounced by James B. Welch, on the theme, "The Lessons of the Rebellion." Mr. Welch's style of delivery is unexceptionable. He has an excellent voice, and uses it skillfully. In argument, in excellence of delivery, and in intelligent treatment of his subject, Mr. Welch was far in advance of his fellows. His oration was the effort of the evening. The exercises were terminated by music by the band.

COMMENCEMENT TO-DAY.

The exercises of commencement will occur in Bryan Hall this afternoon, at half-past two o'clock.

A procession will be formed at the Court House at 2 o'clock, under charge of Col. J. H. Tucker, in the following order:

President and Faculty of the University of Chicago, and members of the Boards of Trustees and Regents.

Mayor and Common Council of Chicago.

Judges of the Courts.

Senators and Representatives in Congress; officers of the army and navy of the U. S.; Professors, Teachers of other Colleges and Seminaries; the Clergy; Medical Faculty; Members of the Bar; Members of the Press.

Superintendent of Public Institutions and Board of Education; Teachers in the Public Schools.

Graduates of the University and other Colleges. Horticultural Society, Academy of Sciences, and other Literary and Scientific Associations.

Board of Trade & Mercantile Association; Students of the University.

The following is the order of exercises in Bryan Hall:

Music. Prayer. Music.

Junior Orations.

"Originality of Thought," E. H. Bebee, Chicago.

"National Adversity," Louis C. Jones, Chicago.

Music.

Stillman E. Massey, Morris.

Joshua Pike, Barry.

Jas. H. Roe, Belvidere.

"The Palladium of Liberty," J. Rowley, Louisville.

Music.

Senior Orations.

"What is true Eloquence," J. F. Bonfield, Chicago.

John Rutherford, Chicago.

"Art in Worship," Jas. A. Mets, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Music.

"Experiment," with Valedictory to the Law Class, Benson Wood, Franklin.

Music.

Address to the Graduating Class, by the President.

Music.

Conferring Degrees.

Benediction.

Those gentlemen whose subjects are not announced, are excused, having entered the army.

The regular annual meeting of the Board of Trustees of the University will be held in Parlor No. 1, Tremont House. The session will commence at ten o'clock precisely. A punctual attendance is desired, as there is much business to be transacted.

Sunday Tribune June 30/64

THE CITY.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

Sixth Annual Commencement at Bryan Hall.

Exercises of the Graduating Class—The Senior and Junior Orations—Valedictory to the Law Class—Award of the Keen Prizes.

Conferring of Degrees.

Annual Business Meeting of the Board of Trustees.

Report of the Financial Agent.

The President's Levee at the Tremont House Last Evening.

2c., 2c., 2c.

The sixth annual commencement of the University of Chicago was held in Bryan Hall yesterday afternoon, and was well attended.

Shortly before 3 o'clock the Board of Trustees, Professors, students and friends of the University, assembled in Court-House square, where they were marshaled into order of procession by Col. J. H. Tucker. The procession, headed by the Great Western Band, then marched through the Court-House square to Randolph street, and thence to Bryan Hall, where the commencement exercises were to take place. When the head of the procession reached the entrance to the hall the students formed open column, while the Board of Trustees and Professors marched up the centre and into the hall, the band meanwhile playing a lively air.

The Board of Trustees, Professors, and friends of the University occupied seats on the platform. The President, Rev. John C. Burroughs, D. D., occupied the chair.

After the band had played a popular piece of instrumental music, the proceedings were opened by Rev. A. J. Joslyn, of Elgin, who offered up an impressive prayer.

THE JUNIOR ORATION.

The chairman then announced that the Junior orations would now be in order.

Mr. Edward H. Bebee, of Chicago, a modest-looking young man, about seventeen years of age, mounted the platform and commenced an oration on the "Originality of Thought." The essay had evidently cost the young man much research. It had evidently been carefully prepared and well committed to memory, but was delivered in an awkward unimpressive manner. The young gentleman did not appear to have ever before faced an audience, and it must have been for him somewhat of an ordeal to deliver his oration with so many bright eyes fixed upon him and watching his every movement. He handled the writers and poets without gloves, and declared that even Homer and Shakspeare could be charged with plagiarism. He evidently did not believe that there was an original thinker in the whole world. At the termination of the address, a young lady in the gallery threw a bouquet at the speaker's feet, but it fell unheeded, and he was walking off without picking it up when one of the Board of Trustees stepped forward and presented it amid the applause of the audience.

Mr. Louis C. Jones, of Chicago, next came forward. The chairman had announced as his theme "National Adversity," and Mr. Jones entered upon his subject after bestowing bows on the President, Board of Trustees and the audience. His essay was composed after the most improved inflated style, and was delivered in a pompous manner. The speaker's gestures were of an extraordinary description, and his arms were flung about after the fashion of the sails of a patent windmill. He commenced his oration in the manner of a cheap actor essaying Othello's speech before the Venetian Senators. The matter of the address was entirely

was delivered. The speaker administered a caustic rebuke to the shoddy contractors and the legislators at Washington who are doing their best to ruin the country, and evoked for himself in so doing a round of hearty applause. He sighed for a Webster or a Clay with their clarion tones to sound the death knell of those who are hurrying the country to destruction. He concluded by quoting Longfellow's well known lines beginning "Sail on, oh ship of state," and, as he retired, was greeted with a perfect shower of bouquets.

Mr. Joseph Rowley, of Louisville, Kentucky, delivered the next oration, having chosen for his subject "The Palladium of Liberty." Mr. Rowley is a quiet, gentlemanly looking young man with fair hair and blue eyes. He is a fair speaker, but without any claims to brilliancy. He said what he had to say in a manly tone, and without any fierce declamation, which would have been very unsuitable to the subject. More animation, however, would but have been out of place. He showed that the Bible was the true palladium of liberty, and referred to those unhappy lands which did not possess the Bible. He argued that Englishmen had entirely gained their political and social rights by means of the Bible. He then diverged into the subject of the war, touched a little on the abolition of slavery, and expressed a hope that the day would soon come when all the inhabitants of this country would be able to exclaim "We are free." He received two or three bouquets from his lady friends as he resumed his seat.

THE SENIOR ORATIONS.

The Chairman having announced that the Senior orations would be in order,

Mr. J. F. Bonfield, of Chicago, came forward to deliver an oration on "What is True Eloquence." He struck boldly into his subject by telling his audience that the world is full of fallacies. His voice is not pleasant and his gestures were violent and uncouth. It was quite apparent that he had studied what he knew about eloquence. He would do well to carefully study Hamlet's "speech to the players" before he attempts a second public appearance. The speaker gave a good idea of what an oration should be and of what true eloquence consisted. He ought to take some of his own lessons to heart, remembering that example is at all times preferable to precept. With careful study this young gentleman may yet become a good public speaker. His lady friends manifested their appreciation of his abilities by throwing him several bouquets, which he acknowledged by a series of bows.

Mr. James A. Mets, of Brooklyn, N. Y., next came forward and gave his ideas of "Art in Worship." They were somewhat crudely collected. His ideas wanted connection, and his style is more suited to the pulpit than the platform. He referred to St. John's Revelations while in the Isle of Patmos, and then passed on to speak of the use of pictures in the worship of the Roman Catholic Church. He showed that he had not a very high appreciation of works of art, and styled Raphael's paintings clear and tasteless. His address was long and wordy, with few new ideas, and some in reference to the Catholic Church that better might have been left unsaid. A single bouquet was bestowed on the speaker as he walked away to resume his seat.

VALEDICTORY TO THE LAW CLASS.

Mr. Benson Wood, a graduate from the Law Department, next proceeded to give his ideas on "Experiment," coupled with a valedictory to the law class. Mr. Wood lays no claims to be an orator. His address chiefly referred to the many inventions of the present day, all of which he said had been discovered by making experiments. Having exhausted this branch of the subject, he went on to refer to the war and the heroism of the colored soldiers at Fort Pillow and other places. His valedictory was in the usual stereotyped style. He complimented the President and professors of the University, thanked them for their kindness, on behalf of the graduating class, and then took an affectionate farewell of his brother students.

THE KEEN PRIZES.

Rev. Dr. Sarle, of Brooklyn, then announced that the Keen prizes for excellence in declamation, competed for on Tuesday evening by members of the Freshman class, had been awarded as follows:

First prize to George R. Wendling, Shelbyville;

Second prize to James H. Shankland, Nashville, Tennessee.

When the young gentlemen came forward to receive the prizes, they were greeted with loud applause.

CONFERRING OF DEGREES.

The President then conferred the degree of Bachelor of Laws and presented the diplomas to the following gentlemen who had passed a successful examination in the Law School:

George R. Archer, George J. Barker, Wm. H. Brazier, Joseph J. Cassell, Wm. T. Collins, John H. Cowper, John T. Harper, John H. Griffith, David W. Griffith, John H. Loucks, David J. Lyon, Theodore M. Manning, Henry Merrill, James M. McNaught, Asa A. Piper, Alex. H. Rowene, Elijah B. Sherman, John C. Small, Daniel Scully, Wm. F. Whitehouse, Benson Wood, James B. Walsh, Jefferson Orr, and Daniel Clayton Young.

The President next conferred the degree of Bachelor of Science on Joseph F. Bonfield, and

the degree of Bachelor of Arts on James A. Mets.

The President also announced that the faculty had in addition conferred the degree of Master of Arts on Mr. C. T. Scammon, and Mr. J. W. Hyde, of the class of 1861.

The President also announced that the following honorary degrees had been conferred on the undermentioned gentlemen:

Master of Arts—W. H. Jones, of Woodstock, Canada West.

Doctor of Laws—Hon. Thomas Hoynes, Chicago.

Doctor of Divinity—Rev. Z. M. Humphrey, Chicago; Rev. N. W. Miner, Springfield; Rev. R. D. B. Cheney, San Francisco; Rev. N. W. Morrison, Trinity Church, Jacksonville.

The commencement was then brought to a close with the pronouncing of the benediction.

The Great Western Band played selections of popular music at intervals during the exercises.

The President's Levee.

The President's levee, which came off last evening at the Tremont House, was a very brilliant affair and was numerously attended. All the ladies and gentlemen were in full evening costume. The company began to assemble in the parlors between 8 and 9 o'clock, and passed a couple of hours very pleasantly in social conversation and in listening to the fine music discoursed by Vass and Dean's excellent Quadrille Band. The spacious hall formed a delightful place in which to promenade, and full advantage was taken of it by the younger portion of the company.

Mr. J. Y. Scammon delivered a short address, in which he urged the claims of the University upon the support of the community. He argued that it was necessary that they should have one great University in this rapidly increasing city, and adverted to the success of Harvard University, at Cambridge. He then read a letter from Dr. Gillies, to the effect that the telescope to be erected in the Dearborn Observatory, adjoining the University, will be the finest in the world.

About half past 10 o'clock the company adjourned to the large dining room and ladies' ordinary to partake of a most recherche repast. The several tables were laid out in the most elegant manner, and reflected the highest credit on the taste of the proprietors of the Tremont. Handsome stands were placed at intervals on the tables, adorned with most beautifully arranged bouquets. The supply of luscious strawberries and rich cream was very bountiful, and partaken of with evident relish by all the company. After the fullest justice had been done to the good things provided, the party adjourned to the parlors, where an hour was spent pleasantly, and the company separated.

Meeting of the Trustees.

The seventh annual meeting of the Board of Trustees of the University of Chicago was held yesterday in the gentlemen's parlor of the Tremont House. The President, Hon. W. B. Ogden, occupied the chair.

The following members of the Board were present:

William Jones, Chicago, President of the Executive Committee; Hon. J. Y. Scammon, L. L. D., Chicago, Vice President; Hon. J. H. Woodworth, Chicago, Treasurer; Rev. J. A. Smith, D. D., Chicago, Secretary; Rev. J. C. Burroughs, D. D., President of the University; and Hon. L. D. Boone, Waukegan, Thomas H. Beebe, Chicago, Rev. C. H. Roe, D. D., Belvidere; Rev. W. W. Everts, D. D., Chicago; Rev. J. Bulkley, Carrollton; Hon. R. S. Thomas, Waukegan; Rev. A. J. Joslyn, Elgin; J. K. Pollard, Chicago; J. K. Burris, Chicago; Thomas S. Dickerson, Chicago; C. N. Holden, Chicago; E. B. McCagg, Chicago; James E. Tyler, Chicago, Trustees.

The proceedings were opened with prayer by Rev. J. Bulkley, of Carrollton.

COMMITTEES.

The Secretary said the first business was the appointment of committees to fill vacancies and on nominations.

Rev. W. W. Everts moved that a committee be appointed to fill vacancies in the Board and to consider the necessity of making such changes in the Board of Trustees as they may deem advisable. Carried, and

The Chair appointed Messrs. Everts, Woodworth, Roe, Holden, and Thomas as such committee.

Mr. Boone moved that a committee of five be appointed to nominate an Executive Committee and officers for the current year. Carried; and

The Chair appointed Messrs. Boone, Walker, Jones, McCagg, and Scammon as such committee.

DEGREES.

The President of the University, Rev. Dr. Burroughs, reported that the Faculties of the College and Law Departments recommended the following candidates for degrees:

Doctor of Laws—Thomas Hoynes, Chicago.
Doctors of Divinity—D. B. Cheney, Zephaniah M. Humphrey, Chicago; N. M. Miner.

Master of Arts—C. T. Scammon, Chicago.
Bachelor of Arts—James A. Mets, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Bachelor of Science—Joseph F. Bonfield, Chicago.

Bachelors of Laws—George R. Archer, Terre Haute, Ind.; James M. McNaught, Lexington; George J. Barker, Clinton, Wis.; Asa A. Piper, Lincoln; William H. Brazier, Salem; Alexander B. Rowene, Shawneetown; Joseph J. Cassell, Metamora; Elijah B. Sherman, Chicago; William T. Collins, Pekin; John C. Small, Kankakee; John H. Cowper, Chicago; Daniel Scully, Harland; John T. Harper, El Paso; William F. Whitehouse, Chicago; John H. Griffith, Montezuma, Iowa; Benson Wood, Franklin; David W. Griffith, Marshall; James B. Welch, Newport; John H. Loucks, Bristol Station; Theodore M. Manning, Warrensville; Henry Merrill, Kendall; Jefferson Orr, South Prairie; and Daniel Clayton Young, Le Clair.

The recommendations were concurred in and the several degrees ordered to be conferred.

REPORT OF THE FINANCIAL SECRETARY.

Mr. M. G. Clark, Financial Secretary, read the following report:

According to the instructions of the Board at its last meeting, the Executive Board directed that special attention should be given to collecting the notes and dues of the University. Early after entering upon my duties, I commenced the work, and, by the efficient aid of Prof. Furey and others, much has been done. Nearly every part of the State has been visited with the following results:

Many who gave their notes years ago are unable to pay them. Others who have been reduced in circumstances are now recovering, and able and willing to pay in part, and will in time pay all; while there is another class who ignore their obligations, but the greater number who have means are disposed to pay, and pay as fast as possible.

The effort to collect has been attended with much good, aside from the amount of money obtained. First, it has renewed the sense of obligations to the University, which seemed to have died out largely in some minds at least; Second, it has brought several students into the University, and others have their attention directed this way; Third, Arrangements have been made for the definite payment of much which might, and doubtless would, have been lost without this effort.

In view, therefore, of past experience, and the present and prospective condition of our country, we would submit whether this department of our work should not be pressed forward with all diligence and energy.

At an early meeting of the Executive Board it was thought expedient to attempt to go forward in putting in the foundation of the main building of the University. Estimates were appointed, and finally contracts were entered into between Mr. Mortimer, a stone-mason, and the Executive Board. Collections were made from the country more than equal to meet payments as they came due, so that the whole was paid for when completed and accepted. This result inspired confidence, as well as the liberal responses made by our citizens for a new subscription for the erection of new buildings. The obtaining of new subscriptions was committed especially to the able hands of Prof. Mixer, who has devoted himself with a consecration worthy of the noble object. At times his progress has been rapid and encouraging; at others the numerous and pressing claims of philanthropic, scientific, and religious objects have been so great and so constantly urged that the work has lingered, yet on the whole we think there is no occasion for despair, but of encouragement, perhaps strong encouragement.

The new subscriptions for building purposes amount at the present time to more than \$55,000, exclusive of the Dearborn Tower which is being erected by the munificence of one of our noble citizens.

If we commence with Mr. Mixer's efforts to raise funds for the Telescope (which was proposed mainly by his efforts), we shall see that during the past twelve months, or a little more, nearly \$150,000 have been added to the various funds of the University of Chicago. Besides, many persons have given encouragement of liberal subscriptions to the same object, so that those who best understood the workings of all the plans and efforts feel a degree of confidence that, in the course of a few months, at least \$25,000 more will be obtained for this great work.

We do not believe that the city, indeed that the Northwest, has commenced so good and so great a work to stop short of its consummation.

But one of the more encouraging indications is the disposition of some of our best friends to endow two, and perhaps more, of our chairs of instruction. In two instances the promise of such endowments has been given, and the details, no doubt, will soon be arranged, while we trust others will be encouraged by their example. We may be permitted to suggest that in our view the importance of pressing this work cannot be over-estimated. At least, four chairs, besides the President's in such a University, should be endowed. Tuition must be kept low, and the best talent must be employed as instructors. The position of the University is such that it must be made the Cambridge of the Northwest. One only hope of meeting the high expectations already awakened and, above all, the demands of our country and our age, we can see, no other way of having realized than as follows: To finish the entire buildings of the University, place the telescope upon the tower, put the library and philosophical apparatus in as complete order as possible, and pay for them as we go, and also endow liberally at least four chairs of instruction. This, we are clear, is the lowest point we should aim at, or expect, and to this one glorious end we should all press, and in the attainment of which we can hardly fail.

The receipts and disbursements from all sources and for all purposes since July 25th, 1863, are as follows: Receipts, \$32,149 95; disbursements, \$33,256 41.

Rev. Mr. Joslyn moved that the report be referred back to the Financial Secretary and the committee appointed last year to audit the accounts, for the purpose of making a full statement of all the liabilities of the institution. Carried.

The Board then adjourned till this morning at 10 o'clock.

Chicago Sunday Tribune Report July 1, 1864

The Ministers' Institute.

The Ministers' Institute opened its session at the University, Friday morning at 10 o'clock. The meeting organized by appointing Br. G. S. Bailey, of Morris, Ill., Chairman, Wm. C. Pratt, of Tonica, Ill., Secretary, and C. D. Merit, of Minonk, Treasurer *pro tem*. Br. Bailey reviewed the origin of this movement at the meeting of the Pastoral Union, held at Amboy in October last, spoke of the objects designed to be secured by it, and presented the suggestions of the Executive Committee and Board of Instructors for the conducting of the meetings. The following were adopted:

1. Every one attending the lectures accepts for the time the position of pupil, and the lecturer the position of teacher. Each lecturer will conduct his exercises in his own way during the time assigned him; and while the lecturer may permit questions and remarks from his pupils if he choose, yet all should guard against mere loose or idle discussion.

2. We desire above all other things to have these exercises full of the spirit of Christ, and that we all may seek to learn how most successfully to win souls to the Savior, and build up saints in the faith of the gospel.

3. In our intercourse with all we meet here, we desire to avoid levity and frivolity, and to seek to make this Institute the means of spiritual as well as of mental culture.

4. We recommend that a prayer meeting be held every morning in the chapel from 6 to 7 o'clock, that every lecture be preceded by prayer, and that a standing committee of three arrange for such exercises each evening as may be deemed advisable.

Brn. J. Bulkley, Upper Alton, I. Fargo, Galesburg, and C. K. Colver, Elgin, Ill., were appointed said committee.

The Board of Instruction consists of Dr. N. Colver, Chicago, on Doctrinal Theology; Dr. Silas Bailey, Franklin, Ind., on Pastoral Theology; Dr. D. Read, Upper Alton, on the Evidences of Christianity; and Dr. W. W. Everts, on Practical, Polemical and Pastoral Theology.

Besides the above mentioned brethren the following are in attendance, and the number daily increases:—Prentice H. Evans, Washington, Ind.; J. H. Parmelee, Kenosha, Wis.; S. F. Gleason, Decatur, Ill.; D. Matlock, St. Charles, Ill.; Fred. G. Thearle, Tafton, Wis.; A. Carpenter, Milledgeville, Ill.; J. Sunderland and J. E. Clough, Strawberry Point, Iowa; E. L. Hunt, Kaneville, Ill.; G. W. Griffin, Vinton, Iowa; Roscoe G. Hall, Granville, Ill.; Charles Oldfield, Downer's Grove, Ill.; B. S. Williams, De Kalb, Ill.; John Young, Sycamore, Ill.; W. F. Parrish, Rockford, Ill.; C. B. Phillips, Chicago; Edwin Eaton, Coldwater, Mich.; L. B. Fish, Smyrna, Mich.; O. T. Conger, Edgington, Ill.; Ira A. Cain, Earlville, Ill.; G. A. Bishop, Bloomington, Ill.; E. L. Schofield, Whitewater, Wis.; E. J. Lockwood, Prairie City, Ill.; J. W. Warwick, Antioch, Ill.; G. I. Yeager, Morris, H. M. Day, Como, Ill.; Sumner Robinson, Jr., Washburn, Ill.; J. P. Lawton, Camp Point, Ill.; Wm. T. Hill, Bristol, Ill.; E. Smelt, Woosung, Ill.; J. B. Thomas, Waukegan, Ill.; T. W. Barrett, St. Joseph, Mo.; D. B. Gunn, Hannibal, Mo.; James Veness, Rockton, Ill.; A. H. Starkweather, Lyons, Iowa; Louis Auger, St. Anne, Ill.; John Higby, Mokenca, Ill.; I. Cauch, Batavia, Ill.; Gibbon Williams, Terre Haute, Ind.; L. A. Willard, Chicago; R. Gilbert, Hainesville; J. Smith, Chicago.

The first lecture of the course was delivered immediately after the organization, by Dr. Colver. Subject—"Man the Objective Party in the Work of Redemption." The session has opened very auspiciously, and the prospects are that this experiment will be a decided success this year, however it may be in succeeding years.

We have entered, not upon two weeks of recreation, but of toil, and expect much intellectual and spiritual benefit, not only from the lectures, but also from our interchange of thought and experience in our evening sessions. An hour was spent very profitably Saturday evening on the question, "How may we become more efficient in our pastoral visiting?"

The churches which have so kindly released their pastors for two weeks, will certainly have hereafter no occasion to regret it.

W. C. PRATT, Sec.

University of Chicago, July 4th.

P. S. Prof. A. A. Griffith delivers two lectures on elocution.

The Ministers' Institute.

The following brethren in addition to the names before reported were in attendance: H. B. Foskett, Morris, S. H. D. Vaun, Lacon, J. A. Mets, Chicago, C. E. Bailey, Sandwich, Isaac B. Branch, Lena, F. B. Ives, Tiskilwa, D. N. Kinne, Somanauk, B. S. McLafferty, Warrenville, Geo. W. Benton, Hale, Richard DeBaptiste, Chicago, Geo. E. Prunk, Tiskilwa, H. D. Dix, Evanston, W. S. Goodno, Dixon, J. Woodward, Dundee, Z. Coleman, Ottawa, H. M. Howie, Barrington, Jira D. Cole, Galva, F. R. Freeman, Chicago, S. R. Dole, Crotty, A. A. Kendrick, Chicago, and G. L. Wrenn, Chicago, Ill.; L. H. Trowbridge, Three Rivers, and A. M. Buck, Schoolcraft, Mich.; J. M. Maxwell, Valparaiso, J. M. Whitehead, Westville, and J. G. Kerr, Royal Centre, Ind.; Levi Fosdick, Lamartine, Wis.; J. F. Childs, Oskaloosa, Iowa.

The following Resolutions were adopted by the body at the close of the session:

1st. That we unitedly record the most profound gratitude of our hearts to God, for the rich spiritual and intellectual feast we have enjoyed during the sittings of this body. Our sessions have been harmonious, spiritual, heavenly and profitable, beyond our most sanguine expectations, and the Institute, though an experiment, has been attended by about seventy-five ministers as pupils, and has been a complete success.

2d. That the growing importance and prospective greatness of the Northwest, the gigantic efforts of errorists in the professed church of Christ and of infidels out of it, the great influx of foreign population, the multiplied and imminent dangers of our youth, the propagation and support of the truth, the edification of the church, the salvation of the lost, the stupendous march of God's providence, and our fealty to Christ—all combine to urge our ministry to more determined efforts to secure greater breadth of intellectual culture, a more accurate, thorough and extensive acquaintance with the doctrines of the gospel, and the best methods of propagating and defending them, united with more ardent piety, greater spirituality and more perfect devotion to the single work of preaching Christ to a lost world. And we do most earnestly recommend that the Illinois Baptist Pastoral Union make ample arrangements to have delivered annually, at the University of Chicago and at Shurtleff College in Upper Alton, a similar course of lectures from our best and most competent instructors.

3d. That we have learned with pleasure that many of our churches have given their pastors not only the time necessary, but also the funds requisite to attend the meetings of this body, and that we recommend that all our churches copy their example in future, believing as we do that an abundant reward will be received in the deeper, wider and more spiritual subsequent ministrations of their pastors.

4th. That our thanks are due in a special manner to all our instructors, whose fidelity to the doctrines of revelation, and their fearless exposition and defence of those doctrines, command our admiration as they shall by Divine grace secure our imitation. Their kindness and self-denial we can never repay. But as they have won our confidence and love, they shall be enshrined in our memories, and our prayers shall ascend that their lives may be useful and happy, the evening of their days peaceful and serene, and their immortality blessed and glorious.

5th. That we hereby extend our grateful thanks to the Executive Committee for the good judgment exercised and labor performed in

carrying out the design of the Institute in its incipient stages, and the Christian courtesy which has characterized them in the discharge of their arduous duties, and which under God, we believe, have tended greatly to the success of the enterprise.

6th. That we return our thanks to the officers of the University of Chicago, through whose kindness and liberality we have had lodging and board in the buildings of the University at a rate so reasonable.

7th. That, committing ourselves to the faithfulness of a covenant keeping, triune God, we give to our teachers and to each other the parting hand, in the most blessed assurance of a final reunion, through Christ, in heaven, where our Redeemer shall be our immediate teacher, God's universe our text-book, angels our fellow-pupils and eternity our term of study.

8th. That these resolutions be sent for publication to the CHRISTIAN TIMES, Chicago, Ill., the Michigan Christian Herald, Kalamazoo, The Witness, Indianapolis, The Examiner, New York, The Chronicle, New York, and Watchman and Reflector, Boston.

Respectfully submitted.

JUSTUS BULKLEY, Upper Alton, Ill.,
PRENTICE H. EVANS, Washington, Ind.,
L. B. FISH, Smyrna, Mich.,
D. BRAINARD GUNN, Hannibal, Mo.,
FRED. G. THEARLE, Tafton, Wis.,
A. H. STARKWEATHER, Lyons, Iowa,
Committee.

The body also passed a vote of thanks to the ladies of the several Baptist churches of Chicago for their generous liberality, exhibited in the entertainment provided for the Institute on the evening of the 12th inst.

The session was closed Wednesday afternoon, by singing a parting hymn and by a general shaking of hands. The many moistened eyes were more expressive than words could be of the warm attachments formed during the two weeks we had been together, and all went to their homes thanking God for the privileges enjoyed.

WM. C. PRATT, Sec.

The Christian Times.

Chicago, Thursday, July 21, 1864.

A SUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENT.

We feel like giving considerable prominence, this week, to the subject of the Institute which met at the University in this city recently, and which closed its sessions on Wednesday last. It is something so entirely new, and affords, in the result of this trial of it, the promise of so much good, that we cannot think it right to give it, in any sense, a merely subordinate consideration. The idea of it, we believe, is original with the efficient Superintendent of Missions in this State, Rev. G. S. Bailey, who, we must be allowed to say, in connection with this enterprise, as in his stated official duties, has proved himself an executive man of the first class. When a Minister's Institute on this plan was proposed, at the meeting of the Pastoral Union in Amboy, last fall, "some doubted." But as the months passed, and brethren gave the subject more thorough consideration these doubts lessened, while from the start there were not a few, both East and West, some of them leading men, who expressed confidence in the measure as one promising great good. The experiment has now been tried, and has proved a success.

The attendance during the recent sessions was most encouraging. Over eighty names

stand on the roll of members; over seventy were in regular attendance at all the lectures. The brethren who, at so much personal sacrifice, as a labor of love purely, gave the lectures, are to be congratulated, almost to be envied. It was a rare privilege for those gifted brethren, to have the opportunity of addressing, face to face, so large a number of the ministers of Jesus, gathered from so many different States—from Missouri, from Iowa, from Wisconsin, from Illinois, from Michigan, Indiana and Ohio—on the great topics of the Gospel and how to teach it. And the earnest, hearty interest with which these lectures were received, the studious, patient, laborious spirit in which the duties of the Institute were entered upon as *work* not as *recreation*, the warm appreciation with which the instruction given was welcomed, and the ties of mutual brotherly love that grew between teacher and pupil even during those few days, and which will never be broken—these things will be pleasant memories in time to come should all these brethren never meet again. In consequence of the Institute closing one day earlier than was at first expected, we missed the pleasure of being present at the breaking up. We have learned, however, that it was one of those melting seasons when it is felt how truly “blest” is “the tie that binds.” On the evening previous, a reunion of the Baptists of the city was held at the University, when brethren and sisters of Chicago gave to the members of the Institute their hand of fellowship. Following the entertainment which the ladies had prepared, prayer being offered by Rev. Dr. Bailey, addresses were made by Drs. Read and Colver, much to the point, and moving their hearers alternately to laughter and to tears. Prayer being then again offered by Rev. G. S. Bailey, the evening closed with a general shaking of hands in the true Western and Southwestern style.

If in any respect the results of this experiment suggest a change, as likely to be for the better, it is perhaps in the amount of work undertaken. There were four lectures each day. The leading points of these were taken down by the class, with the intention, we trust, to carefully copy and revise. This made a fortnight of severe service for the members of the Institute, and was, perhaps, undertaking more than could be done with the highest profit. It is a question worth considering whether, hereafter, it will not be better to have one session instead of two, held at some central point and lasting four weeks. Two, or at most, three lectures a day are quite sufficient, and yet a good deal of ground needs to be covered. We make these suggestions for others to follow up if they please. At all events, the churches whose pastors were here during the late meeting of the Institute must not look upon this as a vacation. They have had no harder two weeks’ labor within the year, we are persuaded, and have gone home needing rest more, even, than when they came. But they have gone with fresh stimulus for the intel-

lect, with much fruit gathered ripe from the tree of living Truth, and with new and broader views of both the work and its instruments. It has been time and strength well spent.

We anticipate that this Institute is the beginning of a movement likely to be general and to have important results. Other States, will, we presume, copy the example of Illinois, and thus opportunities of improvement be put within the reach of many. Ministers’ Institutes will not take the place of Theological Schools; but they will supplement them—“supply their lack of service,” and extend outwardly and widely the benefits such schools so richly render. May God give his own blessing to both instrumentalities, and to all right means for extending on earth the kingdom of our Lord Jesus Christ.

THE DEARBORN OBSERVATORY—PROGRESS OF THE WORK.—Most of our readers are aware that by the liberality of J. Young Scammon, Esq., an octagonal stone tower, thirty-five feet in diameter and one hundred feet high to the hemispherical top, as well as an additional tower for the meridian circle, is being erected in connection with the University of Chicago for the reception of one of the best and largest equatorial telescopes in the world, and for all other purposes of an astronomical observatory. The work on this tower is progressing favorably, the structure, which is solid masonry, having reached an elevation of thirty feet. The base rests on a circular foundation of piling sunk to the depth of twenty-five feet in the sandy soil that forms the ridge on which the college buildings are situated. The tower adjoins the rear portion of the University, from which the main entrance leads.

The telescope, now partly finished, and in the hands of Clarke & Sons, Cambridge, Mass., is twenty-three feet in length, with an achromatic object glass having a diameter of 18½ inches. Messrs. Clarke announce that the mountings are nearly completed, so that as soon as the tower is finished Chicago will possess what is considered the most powerful refracting telescope in the world.

(Daily Journal Jan 22 1864)

University of Chicago.

The Latin Professorship in the University, formerly held by the lamented Professor Johnson, temporarily supplied during the last year by Professor Breck, has now been permanently filled by the election of Geo. C. Clarke, late of the High School in this city. The place was tendered him by the Board unanimously and cordially, and is accepted by him in the same spirit. We have more than usual pleasure in announcing this appointment. From all we can learn, we do not think the Board could have made a better selection. Mr. Wells, late superintendent of schools, in this city, says of him: “Mr. George C. Clarke has been a teacher in the High School about six years. As a classical teacher, I believe he has few equals, either East or West.” What we learn from other sources fully confirms this judgment. The friends of the University, everywhere, will be gratified to know that so important a chair is so well filled.

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The Christian Times.

Chicago, Thursday, September 23 1864.

“THE BAPTIST THEOLOGICAL UNION.”

This will be a new name to many of our readers, yet we confidently expect it to become with them not only a familiar but a cherished name. Brethren in this city and in other portions of the Northwest, have felt for a long time that a provision for theological teaching was needed here, commensurate in its scope with what is contemplated in the University of Chicago. As a preliminary step a Society was formed, some three years since, quietly and without any special public announcement, in order that an organization might be in readiness whenever the Providence of God should say it was time to “arise and build.” The Society appointed a Board of Trustees to have its interests specially in charge, and became regularly incorporated under the general law of the State of Illinois. Hon. R. S. Thomas, of this city, is President of the Board, Rev. Luther Stone, Secretary.

The Board have aimed to move in this important matter no faster than they seemed in God’s Providence to open before them. They determined not to found Professorships until able clearly to see how Professors’ salaries were to be paid, and to take each forward step only as they could feel that the time for each had come. Since the meeting of the Ministers’ Institute here, in July last, the subject has been revived, with fresh interest, and we are gratified to learn that the prospect of now accomplishing the desired end is such as to justify a public reference to the subject. An effort is in progress to endow two chairs. Provision for one of these, it is expected, will be made in the State of Indiana, and the Board have tendered the professorship, when endowed, to Rev. Silas Bailey, D. D., of that State. To the other, Rev. N. Colver, D. D., has been called in a similar way, it being expected that the endowment will be procured in other parts of the general field. A third professorship will be founded so soon as these are adequately provided for, and perhaps subsequently others still, as it is felt that an enterprise of this kind, having its centre in the commercial metropolis of the Northwest, and associated with such a grand educational scheme as that of our University, will be cherished and helped by the denomination East and West, so as to equip it ultimately with all the facilities of a first class Theological School.

Measures are now so far matured as to encourage the hope that classes will be opened some time this fall. We are not sufficiently informed as to the plan upon which instruction will be given to justify much of detail at present; yet we understand it to be the purpose of the founders of these professorships to open a wide door. Instruction will be given such as students classically educated need, and equal, it is

believed, to what they could obtain in any other seminary. At the same time students not classically educated will be received, and brethren already in the ministry who may wish to avail themselves of the lectures for such limited period as their duties will allow will be welcome to do so. The purpose is to adapt the plan of instruction to the known wants of the West and the Western Ministry.

The names of the two brethren who are expected to enter this service are names known and loved throughout the West. Both these brethren have had experience in teaching; Dr. Bailey, for many years, as President of Franklin College, and Dr. Colver in the theological classes he has been accustomed, year by year, for a long time past, to gather around him. Dr. Bailey, as a scholar, a logician, a theologian stands in the first rank, while of Dr. Colver's remark-

able facility and power in the unfolding and illustration of Bible truth it is unnecessary to speak. His pupils find these qualities fully as marked in the class-room as in the pulpit, and many a zealous preacher has thus begun a new life in his ministry. We know of no two men whom we would sooner select to found a "School" for the Western Prophets."

The Board have issued a circular to churches and pastors, announcing the steps so far taken, and also stating that Dr. Colver is about to visit such churches as he may be able, to present to them the claims of this cause. It is unnecessary to bespeak a welcome for him. He is always welcome wherever he goes. We cannot think it necessary, either, to commend his cause. It speaks for itself. There could not be one making a stronger appeal to those who love the truth and desire its wide promotion and its triumph in the salvation of men. One or both of these brethren will probably be at the State Conventions now soon to occur in the West. They will there have opportunity, we trust, to plead the cause of theological learning, especially in connection with the claims of this enterprise.

— The Examiner says: "We have always regarded Chicago as a position of first rate importance for an Institution of learning of a high character, and we are glad to know that the citizens of that vast grain emporium are forward to help its University to become a firmly established and renowned seat of learning. But it is great work to found and furnish such a University—too great even for a city of such 'magnificent possibilities' as Chicago. Dr. Everts is fully aware of this, and he has come to New York, and is going to Philadelphia and Boston, to see if he cannot induce the rich Baptists of these three cities to endow three of the professorships. He has made a good beginning here, and will be likely to do as well in other cities. The cause is every way good, and Dr. Everts has eloquence enough to make anybody see that it is good."

The visit of Rev. Dr. Everts to New York recently was richly fruitful for the University in this city. Subscriptions were obtained to the amount of some thirty thousand dollars. Two thousand dollars were secured for the Baptist Theological Union, particularly designated

The University of Chicago.

From allusions that have before appeared in this paper, our readers are doubtless already aware of the fact that Dr. Everts has recently been on a mission to eastern cities on behalf of the University here. By some of our eastern exchanges we learn of a meeting of ministers and brethren, held at the house of H. A. Tucker, Esq., in Brooklyn, to consider the "claims of the Chicago University on Eastern Baptists." Dr. Everts "gave a full and deeply interesting account of the condition and prospects of the University," after which there was a free interchange of views on the part of those present, resulting in the unanimous adoption of the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, The interests of education are not sectional, and New York and Brooklyn are as much benefitted as Chicago by their promotion; and

Whereas, a great central city like Chicago, with a University already established upon broad and general principles befitting the rapid growth and development of a mighty nation, possesses peculiar advantages and facilities for the advancement of educational interests among the body of the people; and

Whereas, The location of a large University in a central city, with every arrangement adapting it to be national in its character and influence, is a new and strong tie to bind together, intellectually and morally, all parts of a country already geographically and constitutionally united; therefore,

Resolved, 1. That as older communities have always assisted younger communities in laying foundations of learning, and no important foundation for education has been established in our country without more or less of foreign aid, the appeal of the University of Chicago to the friends of education in the East should be favorably regarded.

2. That whatever sympathy and pecuniary assistance the East renders to the West in founding religious and educational institutions must be done mainly through the sea-board cities, channels of commercial, political and religious intercourse between the sections; and therefore, on behalf of the Empire State and of the older States, as well as on their own behalf, we trust that New York and Brooklyn will generously aid the promising young University of Chicago.

3. That we regard Chicago as a prospective centre of population, and therefore of education, as scarcely second to any place on this continent, and therefore deserving the special attention and liberal encouragement of the friends of learning.

4. That as Chicago has risen with unparalleled rapidity in population and commercial greatness, so with wise forecast and benevolent appropriations may it rise rapidly in its institutions of religious philanthropy and learning; and that to save the Northwest, institutions that have required a century to found, must be reproduced there in a quarter of a century.

5. That the advantages possessed by this University in its location in the great metropolis of the Northwest, in the spaciousness and value of its grounds, the extent and magnificence of its buildings, the unrivalled distinction of its telescope, and the promise of munificent endowment, and the widest patronage, should encourage the friends of learning in New York and Brooklyn to assist in early completing a work so auspiciously begun.

6. That we believe that the Chicago University should be prayerfully looked to as a future source of ministry for the Northwest as well as of missionaries for the heathen, its support therefore may be a grand measure of home and foreign missions.

7. That professorships in this University endowed by New York and Brooklyn might become an ever strengthening bond of political union, patriotic devotion, and of religious fellowship between the East and the West.

towards the purchase of a site for buildings.—Rev. Dr. Backus, of the Home Mission Society, appreciating the importance of raising up in the West a school for the education of its own ministry, contributed five hundred dollars towards this fund.

Society Anniversary.

The Berean Society of the University of Chicago held its fourth anniversary at the University Chapel, on Tuesday evening, 20th inst.; the President of the Society, Mr. Joseph Rowley, presiding. The chapel was well filled, and the exercises of the evening were much enlivened by music furnished by one of the Camp Douglas Bands. The first article of the programme was an oration by Mr. James H. Roe, of Belvidere; having been called home, however, by the death of his mother, he was not present. Mr. E. P. Savage, of Joliet, accordingly, led off in a declamation, rendered with good expression and well-received. Mr. J. H. Hammers, of Metamora, followed with an Essay on "The Importance of Trifles," well-written and enlivened with appropriate illustrations. After this came the Debate, between Mr. E. O. Taylor, of Rushford, N. Y., and Mr. J. S. Harper, of Mokena, Ill., who fought a strong battle over the following question:

Resolved, That war is justifiable on Christian principles."

The discussion was more methodical and exact than we have sometimes heard on similar occasions, and the main points of argument on each side well stated. Mr. Harper had an unpopular ground to hold, but he adroitly dodged its chief difficulties by very properly taking for

his principal work, in maintaining the negative, to knock down his opponents arguments as fast as they were set up. How far he succeeded in this it does not fall to us to say; but we are pretty certain that however "convinced" his hearers may have been, it was "against their will," and left them "of the same opinion still." The Paper of the Society was read by Mr. H. C. Mabie, of Belvidere, the Editor. Not every editor would like to read his own paper in the face of an audience, but Mr. Mabie, if he had any sensitiveness in the matter, was doubtless comforted by the flattering manner in which his part of the evening's entertainment was received. A very superior oration on "Eloquence of the Pulpit," by Mr. Joseph Rowley, closed the exercises, from which the audience retired much pleased.

(Christ. Times Sec 29, 1864)

Baptist Theological Union.

The undersigned has been appointed by the Baptist Theological Union of Chicago as Agent for soliciting subscriptions to the funds for the endowment of the Professorships.

To those of our brethren who desire to honor God and be had in grateful remembrance by the present and coming generations, no better opportunity can present itself. To those who love the the gospel and desire to preach it effectually, yet cannot do so personally, what better method than making provision for young men to prepare to preach it? "Study to show thyself a workman," is the command to such. Will you help them?

Address Rev. Isaac B. Branch, care of J. A. Smith, D. D.

March 23, 1865

University of Chicago.

The Athenæum literary society of the University held its fourth annual public meeting on Tuesday evening, 28th ult., at the University chapel. The exercises consisted of two original orations by Jas. H. Roe, of Belvidere, and M. C. Armstrong, of Deer Park: the reading of the Society paper, the *Athenæum Enterprise*, by W. H. Harris, of Bushnell: essay by S. E. Massey, of Morris; and a debate by C. C. Kohlsaat, of Galena, and F. A. Smith, of Jefferson, on the following resolution:

Resolved, That Catholicism is at variance with the true principles of Republicanism.

These exercises, which were very interesting, and gave universal satisfaction, with the single exception, so far as we know, of the Chicago *Times* reporter, were interspersed with good music by Colson's Band. Mr. Roe's oration was a "Vision of Ages," well written and well delivered, in which the essentially transient nature of all human greatness was set forth in pictures of the vast ruin wrought by time of the cities, temples and palaces men have reared. Mr. Armstrong's oration, which came last in order, was on "The Pleasures of Literature." It was a fitting *finale*, and was received with the warmest applause. Mr. Armstrong evidently could discuss his topic *con amore*; the thought was rich, the style chaste and vigorous, and the delivery excellent. The essay of Mr. Massey was upon the proposition, "Models are Necessary to Culture;"—argued upon the ground that man's natural constitution inclines him to imitation, while one of the highest offices of true excellence is to guide this tendency and make it fruitful of good. Mr. Massey is a straightforward writer, saying what he means to, and stopping when he is done. The debate excited a good deal of interest. Both the disputants are fine speakers, while the subject was very much more than just an abstraction. Mr. Kohlsaat made a strong argument, which was met by his opponent as well, perhaps, as it could be. We were much pleased with the skill with which Mr. Smith managed what he evidently felt was a hard case. Mr. Harris is an excellent reader, and his paper was thoroughly good. The "leader" was especially well-received, while the humorous paragraphs with which the paper as a whole was spiced, excited the liveliest merriment in the audience.

We are constrained to say that the young men of the University scarcely have their dues at the hands of the daily papers in this city. The only one represented on this occasion was that named above, and this we believe is the first such occasion when *any* reporter for the daily press has been present. The *Times* reporter seems to have come, more than anything else, to find fault, being evidently under the impression that a critic is nothing, unless censorious.

The New Telescope for the Chicago Observatory.

From the New York Evening Post, February 18.

The great Clarke telescope is shortly to be set up in the Dearborn Tower at the University of Chicago.

This instrument was manufactured by Mr. Alvin Clarke, of Cambridge, Mass. It was ordered for the Mississippi College by Dr. Barnard, who was then at the head of that institution, but is now President of Columbia College. The object glass was nearly completed in 1861, but the instrument could not, of course, reach its destination. The friends of Harvard College immediately began a subscription to secure it to that institution, designing to put it up in place of their own famous Fraunhofer; but the subscription lagged for a while, and the University of Chicago stepped in and carried off the prize.

Mr. Clarke received \$11,187 for the object glass, and was engaged to mount it for \$7,000. This latter work is already completed, and the telescope will be shipped and put up early in the coming spring. The tower which is to receive it was built by the munificence of Mr. J. Y. Scammon, at an expense of \$25,000, and is named by him the Dearborn Tower, in memory of his wife, who died while abroad some years since.

The Clarke telescope is a refractor, with an objective eighteen and three-quarter inches in the clear aperture, and a focal length of twenty-three feet. "Compared with the Harvard instrument, the largest of the kind in existence," wrote the late Captain Gillis, Superintendent of the National Observatory at Washington, "it is as thirty-four to twenty-one, being thus more than one-half larger than any now in use. The eyes of the whole scientific world are turned to Chicago, awaiting the results. When the instrument is properly mounted and manned, no one can predict its future." When first completed, the object glass was inserted in a rude board tube, and drawn up by means of a tackle for trial. In thus sweeping but a small belt of the heavens, it caused at once a discovery for which it received the most favorable notice of foreign scientific associations, and also took the largest astronomical reward at Paris—the Lalande prize of five hundred francs. It is a matter of just pride and congratulation that this instrument was manufactured by one of our countrymen.

Professor Mixer, who has managed this enterprise from the beginning, is now in this city completing the equipment of the observatory. As the most recent result of his efforts in this direction a *meridian circle* is ordered, of the largest size which has ever been manufactured, and similar to the Olcott circle of the Dudley Observatory at Albany. It is to be made by Messrs. Pistor & Martins, of Berlin, Prussia, and will cost about \$5,000. The sum necessary for the purchase has been generously given by Walter S. Gurnee, late of Chicago, but now of this city. It is to be called the Gurnee Meridian Circle.

University of Chicago.

This is to Certify

That

of _____ by the payment of One Hundred Dollars, is entitled to a LIFE PRIVILEGE for himself and the immediate members of his family, in the OBSERVATORY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO, on such days as may be set apart for the public use of the Telescope.

This Certificate is NOT TRANSFERABLE, save when the holder removes from the State.

University of Chicago.

The main buildings of the University and the Observatory are progressing favorably. It is contemplated to have the great telescope in use during the coming fair in this city. The friends of the institution should know that the completion of the main buildings has become a necessity, as the present accommodations are already overtaxed by the large influx of students. This fact speaks well for the high character of the institution under its able management, and should be an incentive to the liberality of its friends in the North-west, that all the needed funds for building purposes may be provided.

It should be understood that the University of Chicago is to be what its name implies—an institution embracing all the recognised departments of one of this character. Of course, the building up of such an institution is not the work of a day, or of a year, or of a life time, even. There is, comparatively speaking, no end to its growth, and extension. But it is the design of those having the enterprise in charge to press it forward as rapidly as practicable, until the various departments of Literature, Science, Law, Medicine, Theology, &c., are established and endowed. They entertain adequate ideas of the work in hand, and are laying broad and deep the foundations, that they may endure through all coming time. A beginning has been made—the enterprise is fairly under way. It has thus far required much toil and sacrifice, on the part of those who originated it, and have stood by it in its infancy, and they are now beginning to realize a reward for their labors in the good which is being done.

Money is all important, to this as well as to other institutions of the kind. Our Eastern Colleges have been built up by the donations and legacies of several generations. The University of Chicago requires the same kind of nursing to make it, what it is intended it shall be, the head of the educational system of the North-west, at least, in our own denomination. We commend it, therefore, to men of wealth, who propose devising their accumulations to public purposes—or, what is better, who, like Peter Cooper and Matthew Vassar, make their magnificent endowments to learning, while living, that they may have the happiness of beholding the good their hands have wrought. The University should be to Chicago, what Harvard and Yale are to New England. It is destined to be one of its greatest ornaments and attractions, and our citizens have it in their power to accelerate the time when it shall become our

pride and our boast, as well as a fountain from which shall flow springs of knowledge innumerable.

(C. Times May 4. 1865)

The Seniors Abroad.

Week before last the Senior Class of the University of Chicago enjoyed a rich treat in the shape of a trip to Quincy and back. The class is just finishing the course in Geology, under the charge of Prof. Hudnutt, who has lately accepted the chair of the Natural Sciences in the University. The gentlemanly Superintendent of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad had generously furnished the class with a free pass over the road to any point they might choose, and, accompanied by our Professor and a certain Doctor of Divinity of military renown, who for the present shall be *sine nomine*, we started for the land of fossils. We left the Garden City shrouded in the gloom of midnight, and went to work to annihilate the distance between us and the "sunny South." Furnished with a luxurious seat by the conductor, Mr. Bloomfield, we enjoyed a sleepy, but comfortable ride of seven hours, arriving at Kewanee just in time for breakfast.

This is an important mining district, and there are a great many rich veins of coal underlying the whole country. Here we stopped over one train and after having refreshed the inner man with a first rate meal at the Kewanee House, we set out for the mines, a hammer in one hand and a satchel in the other. Soon we struck a lead, speaking from a geological point of view, and in less time than it takes to tell it, we might have been seen, the Professor perched upon one coal heap, the Doctor on another, with the class situated on intermediate heaps, utterly oblivious of all that was passing around them, all diligently engaged in splitting and breaking the pieces of coal, or, as one of the company expressively denominated it, "boring for ile!"

Some interesting discoveries were made. Numerous impressions of shells could be seen on the face of the coal, mostly of the genus *Pecten* and *Modiolopsis*. On splitting open one piece the imprint of a fossil fish was exposed, which forthwith created great excitement amongst the party, and we all immediately went to fishing in the coal heaps with much greater diligence than success. But one more fish was caught, though the captain hammered his fingers and the coal indiscriminately for a long time in the vain search, and as he turned sadly away we heard to mutter, "Who cares for fossil fish, anyway!"

With our heads full of ideas, and our satchels full of "fish" and other things, we returned to the depot, well satisfied with our trip thus far.

Taking the train in the afternoon we reached the beautiful city of Quincy late in the evening, and sought that repose so grateful to the traveler; some at the hotel, and some the houses of expectant friends. We had mentally contracted for a large allowance of "Nature's sweet restorer, balmy sleep," and we took it all. And now a pleasant surprise awaited us. On rising in the morning and going out, we found ourselves, as it were, transplanted into the midst of summer. Our view was shut in by purple groups of blossoming peach trees, interspersed with the delicate white of the apple and cherry trees, all surrounded by a girdle of brilliant green. Coming from the bleak and chilly atmosphere of the shores of Lake Michigan, where stern winter had scarcely released us from his icy grip, the change was as agreeable as it was sudden. In one short day the summer had advanced full half a month. In the morning we took a walk down Main street and were charmed with the beautiful residences and villas, embosomed in luxuriant foliage and flowering shrubs, which met the eye on every hand. We think the city of Quincy will yield the palm to few if any cities of the

State. With the Father of Waters before them, a magnificent country behind them, and a handsome city around them, the people of Quincy are favored above many.

But the fossils. Immediately south of the city are the quarries where large quantities of limestone rock are daily taken out. The face of the rock being exposed to a considerable depth, it affords a fine chance for observing the geological formations. The system is Devonian, overlaid by the sub-carboniferous or Burlington group. Full of enthusiasm, we threw off our coats and went to work. We found the rock highly fossiliferous, and soon each of each us had collected a respectable cabinet of curiosities, right there on the ground. Among others we found fine specimens of the *Spirifer Grimest*, and two species of *Productus*. Of Coral, the *Columaria* and *Cyathophyllum*, besides any amount of lime and quartz crystals, of various and beautiful forms, iron pyrites, &c. We also found a mass of rock entirely composed of *Encrinites*. As we proceeded our enthusiasm rather increased than diminished, and we were loath to leave our geological El Dorado. But having spent nearly all day in the agreeable occupation of breaking stone, we returned to town heavily laden with our rocky spoil.

We must not forget to mention that the American Express Company, with characteristic liberality, sent our boxes through to Chicago free of charge. Taking the night train we returned in the same car we went in—a palace upon wheels. The magnificent coaches gotten up by this company are in keeping with everything else pertaining to the road—unexcelled.

We stopped a few hours at the enterprising city of Aurora, but were prevented by the unfavorable state of the weather from visiting the quarries there.

Again we placed ourselves behind the iron horse, and soon after daylight, Friday morning, a party of students, tired and sleepy, but apparently well satisfied with themselves and all the world, might have been seen wending their way to the "classic shades" of the University of Chicago.

MOTOR.

University of Chicago.

Another prosperous year of this institution is drawing to a close. The annual commencement is soon to occur. The graduating class is, we understand, the largest ever sent forth from the University, and composed of promising young men. The preliminary examinations will take place during the present and coming week. See Special Notice.

Much inconvenience has been experienced during the past year on account of the want of room. This difficulty it is expected will be fully overcome before the opening of the next term, as the main building is rapidly approaching completion, and when finished will be one of the most beautiful and imposing college edifices in the country.

(Christ. Times June 22. 1865)

in the graduating class. You have aided in upholding your country, and been faithful to the last. It affords me gratification to testify to your worth. Gentlemen, farewell."

Among the degrees conferred was that of Master of Arts, in course, upon John S. Mabie, of Belvidere, James Goodman, Chicago, and G. W. Thomas, Chicago. The exercises on this occasion, as on the previous ones, were varied by excellent music.

In the evening the President received his friends at the University. A large company was present, and enjoyed a pleasant and social evening. Prof. McCoy, of this city, an accomplished elocutionist, gave some recitations, accompanied with remarks upon the subject of his art, which were all exceedingly well received by his audience.—We think we may say that the University has never seen, upon the whole, a more prosperous year, nor ever enjoyed a warmer support from its friends. The finances are ably managed by the Financial Secretary, Rev. M. G. Clarke, while Prof. Miner and Dr. Everts have laid the institution and its supporters under lasting obligation by their efficient service in procuring funds for the new building; and in addition to this, the endowment of one professorship. The next year of the University will open on the first Monday in September.

Chicago University.

Eight young gentlemen of the Freshman class of Chicago University gave declamations at Bryan Hall last evening, for a prize—exactly what the prize was to be, the intricate utterance of President Burroughs would not allow us to understand. The audience gathered was not a large one, but quite enthusiastic, with a disposition to give to each Freshman a full meed of applause. The pieces selected for declamation, as a whole, were well chosen, and as a whole they received justice at the hands of the young gentlemen. After prayer by Rev. Dr. Humphreys, and music by a brass band, President Burroughs called D. B. Bell as the first on the programme. His selection was from Daniel Webster's famous Buffalo speech. His a quiet, logical manner, but his gestures lack meaning; his voice is pleasant and well modulated, and he emphasizes with discrimination. Practice and study will make him a popular and attractive speaker.

The second declamation was "Spartacus," by A. E. Byrne, of Chicago. The voice of this young gentleman is not entirely within his control. He mumbles his words badly, and affects an unnatural and unpleasant tone. He needs to drop this affectation before he can make headway as an orator. The next was "Speech of Ringan Galhaize," by the young gentleman's selection was not good; but he recited it in a pleasant voice, and with discriminating emphasis. The next on the programme was selections from "Beecher's Oration at Fort Sumter," recited by E. L. Lott, of Morris. Mr. Lott has an imperfect utterance, but his reading was marked by much discrimination. His gestures were inspired by his subject, and were, of course, graceful, and conveyed a meaning. Saving his imperfect utterance, which can be overcome, he has the elements of a popular and effective orator. "The Burial Ground of Earth," by H. C. Mabie, Belvidere. His selection for declamation was not well chosen. It lacks points to give it emphasis. His manner and gestures were cold and spiritless, and failed to elicit that hearty applause which was won by his predecessors. The next declamation was "The Traitor's Death," by L. H. O'Connor, of Frivoli—a dramatic narrative of the death-bed experience of Benedict Arnold. The language of the narrative though chaste, and quiet, is exceedingly effective, and the young orator recited it with a just appreciation of its beauties. He won warm applause. The Eulogy on Lafayette—Webster's we believe—by E. F. Savage, of Joliet. It was very well read, elicited considerable applause. The closing declamation was by E. O. Taylor, of Rushford, N.Y.—"The Tell-Tale Heart." The Tell-Tale Heart is the heart of a raving maniac, and the declamation was rendered with tragic and startling effect by Mr. Taylor. In the opinion of the audience it was the gem of that evening, and the impression was very general that it would win the prize. While we have thus briefly defined a few of the peculiarities of each of the declaimers, we but do justice to all to say that they were above the average of Freshman declamations.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

Exercises at Bryan Hall.

The exercises of the Freshman class of the University of Chicago were held in Bryan Hall last evening. The occasion was the delivery of prize declamations by competitors in the Freshman class for the prizes annually awarded by the University for the best declamations. A very good audience was present, though by no means as large as the character of the institution and the exercises themselves were entitled to.

Dr. Burroughs, President of the University, presided and occupied a seat upon the platform, together with Dr. Humphrey and the Rev. Mr. Taylor. The band of the 8th regiment Veteran Reserve Corps were also present, and enlivened the occasion with excellent music.

Rev. Mr. Taylor offered prayer, after which the exercises proceeded in accordance with the following programme:

Music.
"Speech of Webster at Buffalo," D. B. Butler, Chicago.

"Spartacus," A. E. Byrne, Chicago.

Music.
"Speech of Ringan Galhaize," H. A. Gardner, Jr., Dwight.
"Extract from Beecher's oration at Sumpter," E. L. Lott, Morris.

Music.
"The Burial Ground of Earth," H. C. Mabie, Belvidere.

"The Traitor's Death," L. H. O'Connor, Trivoli.

Music.
"Eulogy on Lafayette," E. F. Savage, Joliet.
"The Tell-Tale Heart," E. O. Taylor, Rushford, New York.

Music.

The students acquitted themselves creditably, and the exercises were received with unmistakable marks of approbation. The prizes will be awarded on Thursday.

University of Chicago.

The declamations in competition for the Keen prizes, by the members of the freshman class of the university of Chicago, were given in Bryan hall last evening. There was a fair audience present, the hall being nearly half filled. Music appropriate to the occasion was furnished by the band of the 8th veteran reserve corps.

The exercises were opened with music, after which prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Humphreys, followed by another selection of music.

The first declamation, "Speech of Webster at Buffalo," was then given by D. B. Butler, of Chicago, whose delivery was especially commendable for precise and distinct pronunciation, and excellent emphasis—a desirable result not always attained by students rehearsing selections from Webster. The declaimer's gesticulation was generally easy and natural, though his manner might have been less constrained had he changed his position at times, and used his left arm more freely.

The second declamation was "Spartacus' Address to the Gladiators at Capua," which was spoken by A. E. Byrne, of Chicago. Probably to prose selection, unless it be the peroration of Webster's reply to Hayne, is often rehearsed than this, as a declamation, by American students. To declaim it according to the generally accepted ideal, requires great articulate power, and a very powerful voice, and by persons possessing these qualifications it is often greatly overdone. The declaimer last evening did himself

great credit in the respect, that he made no strained attempts at theatrical display, and, what he wanted in force and vehemence, he made up by graceful elocution, though somewhat too hurried at times, and unaffected pathos, in the delivery of passages appealing for sympathy.

The third declamation, "Speech of Ringan Galhaize," by H. A. Gardner, Jr., of Dwight, was delivered with discriminating force, energy and pathos, the gesticulation being natural and appropriate. The declaimer's voice is rather thick and harsh, but these are imperfections which practice in elocution would in time remove.

An "Extract from Beecher's Oration at Sumpter" was spoken by E. L. Lott, of Morris, as the fourth declamation, the delivery of which was distinguished by graceful action and proper emphasis, though the words were sometimes pronounced too hurriedly to be quite distinct. With proper practice of elementary sounds the speaker might acquire a very attractive style of delivery.

"The Burial Ground of Earth" was the subject of the fifth declamation, by H. C. Mabie, of Belvidere, whose manner of delivery similar remarks to those made of the previous declaimer would apply.

The subject of the sixth declamation, which was "The Traitor's Death," a thrilling account of the last moments of Benedict Arnold, which was characterized by impassioned energy of voice and action, requiring the exercise of pathetic power.

The seventh declamation was a "Eulogy on Lafayette," which was pronounced by E. F. Savage, of Joliet, in an unembarrassed graceful manner.

"The Tell-Tale Heart" was the title of the eighth

and last declamation, which was by E. O. Taylor, of Rushford, N. Y., whose manner was highly dramatic, as the character of his exercise required. The exercises closed with prayer and benediction by Rev. Dr. Humphreys, and music by the band.

Sails Times June 26, 1866

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

Prize Essays of the Junior and Sophomore Classes.

Programme of Commencement Exercises.

The annual public exercises of the junior class of the university of Chicago took place in Bryan hall, last evening. The attendance was about as large as on the previous evening, when the Freshman prize declamations were given. Excellent and appropriate music was furnished by the band of the 15th veteran reserve corps, from Camp Douglas.

The exercises opened with music, followed by prayer by the Rev. Mr. Horton; after which another selection of music was given, and the orations then proceeded in the following order, interspersed with music.

"Modern Progress" was the subject of the first which was delivered by Alfred Bosworth, of Dundee. The orator traced the great progress which has been made by the world in religion, science and art, and especially in the science of government, during the past few centuries. The present remarkable age of progress was reviewed, and from its teachings, glowing anticipations of future developments in the realms of

thought, and spheres of action, were happily indulged in. The oration was smoothly and rather fluently written, and well adapted to the speaker's style of delivery, which was peculiarly distinct and natural.

"The Spirit of Freedom" was the subject of the second oration, which was delivered by Henry Furst, of Moline. The oration proceeded upon the idea that the spirit of freedom has been infused among mankind throughout all the experience of history. As one nation after another of freedom-loving men were conquered in times past, others sprung up to take their places. In the old world, many aspiring nations had risen from time to time and attempted to establish free governments, but they had generally as often had their hopes crushed by despots founded upon the theory of the divine right of kings to rule. In this country was a people composed of all nationalities, gladly welcoming to their midst, the oppressed of other countries, and pervaded by a thorough spirit of freedom which promised in time to extend to all parts of the world, and quicken into activity the energies of down-trodden millions, for the attainment of freedom. The delivery of this oration was clear and forcible, the speaker's tones being full and resonant, and well adapted to pulpit or platform oratory.

The next oration was pronounced by W. O. Hammers, of Metamora, whose subject was "The Man of Destiny," which had general reference to those brilliant men, who figured conspicuously in different periods of history, and whose wanton crimes are often apologetically attributed to an irresistible destiny, which is not supposed to affect the lives of other men. Julius Caesar, Oesar Augustus and the two Emperors Napoleon, and later, in our own country, Walker, of Nicaragua notoriety, were men of this type. The speaker indulged in some pleasant and telling irony in speaking of such men, and happily contrasted their terrible and selfish careers with that of Washington, who, with equal opportunities of aggrandizement, had been controlled by the love of truth and justice. The oration was written and delivered in a clear, pungent style, which was generally very interesting.

"Independence" was the theme of the next orator, C. M. Hall, of Chicago, who began with the suggestion that perhaps no manly quality was more essential to true success than independence of character. History teemed with examples of the great advantages of self-reliance, and the orator argued ably and forcibly that the young should enter upon life's duties independent, so far as possible of external assistance, as he believed every man was of right, independent and accountable only to his Maker. This oration embodied a great deal of practical good sense, clothed in very expressive, and sometimes eloquent language, but there was, at times, a tendency manifested to ignore the experience of the past, and throw inexperienced judgments, which, it is to be apprehended, would not be fully endorsed by the majority of mature persons who listened to the speaker. The delivery of the oration was graceful and spirited.

"Romance and history" was the subject of the fifth and last oration, which was delivered by F. A. Smith, of Jefferson. For a perfect historian, the orator began, almost as many qualities are necessary as Cicero required for a perfect orator. He must be impartial, a lover of truth, under all circumstances, and he should have a thorough acquaintance with all the habits, customs and peculiarities of the people whose history he writes—all that he can glean of their moral and social relations, which would escape every one but the most minute observer; and around all these he should throw the

coloring of the novel, that it might be made attractive to readers. The speaker would not have history all fiction; nor, on the other hand, all facts for in times like the present, a plain unadorned narrative of facts would be inadequate to express the feelings of the people. The voice of the poet has always been the echo of the people's hearts, and never in the world's history has his mission failed. The oration was an eloquent production, having a tendency to refine and ennoble the hearers' views of the importance of polite literature for historical purposes.

After the orations had been pronounced, the prize essays of the Sophomore class were read by the authors, Mr. Sunderland, of Strawberry Point, Iowa, and M. C. Armstrong, of Deer Park, Ill., to whom respectively have been awarded the first and second prizes offered by Mr. S. C. Griggs, of Chicago, for excellence in literary composition. The compositions displayed excellent taste and literary research. The board of award consisted of Mr. James W. Sheahan, Rev. Mr. Taylor, and Rev. Dr. Wright.

The benediction was pronounced by Rev. Mr. Harsha, of this city, and the exercises closed with music.

The sixth anniversary of the law department of the university will be held at Bryan hall this evening, commencing at 7 1/2 o'clock. The following is the order of exercises of the graduating classes:

1. "Prejudice," Joseph F. Bonfield, Chicago.
2. "Majesty of Law," William W. Payne, Somerset, Mich.
3. "What Have we Gained by the War," William S. Ford, Carlisle, Ill.

Music.

4. "Tresson," Alonzo L. Loucks, Bristol Station, Ill.

5. "Thought," William J. McCoy, Fulton, Ill.

6. "The Relation of Individual Freedom to American Civilization," Lauren A. Scott, Chicago.

7. "The Dominion of Clamor," Isaac N. Stoutemyer, St. Louis, Mo.

8. "Stability of Republican Forms of Government," George W. Gere, Urbana, Ill.

9. "The Reciprocal Influence of Law and National Character," Henry S. Goodspeed, Chicago.

10. "Half-Truths," H. Theo. Thomas, Chicago.

11. "Intelligence, the Bulwark of a Republic," Luther M. Goddard, Leavenworth, Kansas.

Music.

COMMENCEMENT.

The seventh annual commencement of the University will be held in Bryan hall to-morrow afternoon, commencing at 2 o'clock. The exercises will consist of orations by members of the graduating class, the president's address to the graduates, and the conferring of degrees. The following is the programme:

1. "Individuality," Edward H. Beebe, Chicago.
2. "Progress of Science," C. L. Hostetter, Mt. Carroll.
3. "American Literature," Louis C. Jones, Chicago.

Music.

4. "Duties of Our Young Men," Stillman E. Massey, Morris.

5. "Power of Thought," William L. Pierce, Hyde Park.

6. "Western Character," Joshua Pike, Barry.

7. "Genius of Art," James H. Roe, Belvidere.

8. "Sacred Poetry," J. Rowley, Wheeling, W. Va.

9. "Conditions of Success," with Valedictory to the Law Class, J. H. Rowell, Eureka.

10. Masters' Oration, "Mental Discipline, the True End of Study," John S. Mable, A. B., Belvidere.

Music.

11. Address to the Graduating Class, by President Burroughs.

12. Conferring Degrees.

PRESIDENT.

The class of 1865 in the law department of the university presented, yesterday morning, to Prof. Booth, dean of the law faculty, an elegant set of Benton's "Debates in Congress." Prof. Hurd was made the recipient of a beautiful gold-headed cane, both gifts being testimonials of the respect and esteem of the students for their late professors. The presentation remarks were made by William H. H. Judson.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

THE JUNIOR EXHIBITION.

The Law Department—Resolutions of the Class of 1865.

The exercises attendant upon the annual commencement of the University of Chicago were continued last evening at Bryan Hall. The occasion last night was the Junior exhibition, consisting of orations by members of the Junior class, and the award of prizes for highest excellence in English composition to members of the Sophomore class.

The audience was somewhat larger than that which gathered upon the previous evening, and the exercises were of a very interesting character. Dr. Burroughs, President of the University, occupied the chair of the presiding officer, and the 8th Regiment Reserve Corps Band was again in attendance and furnished most excellent music. The order of exercises for the evening were as follows:

Music.

Prayer.

Music.

Orations.

Modern Progress, Alfred Bosworth, Dundee.

The Spirit of Freedom, Henry Furst, Moline.

Music.

"The man of Destiny," W. O. Hammers Metamora.

Independence, C. M. Hull, Chicago.

Music.

History and Romance, F. A. Smith, Jefferson.

Music.

We are of course unable in the space allotted us to make a notice of each speaker in a manner commensurate with the degree of merit displayed by them. The treatment of the subjects chosen by the speakers was creditable to them as writers and thinkers, some of them evincing a superior degree of ability in the discussion of the theme under consideration. The orations were all well delivered and worthy of much commendation, and were received by the audience with unmistakable manifestations of approbation.

At the close of the orations the names of the successful competitors for the Griggs' prizes, annually awarded for the highest excellence in English composition to members of the Sophomore class, were announced. The first prize, as determined by the awarding committee, was given to J. T. Sunderland, of Strawberry Point, Iowa. Subject: "Relation of the Past to the Present." The second prize was given to Mulford Armstrong, of Deer Park, Ill. Subject: "Pleasures of Literature." These essays were read by the authors, and evinced a standard of literary merit creditable indeed. The papers were of more than ordinary rank as specimens of composition, and were well entitled to the prizes they had gained. The exercises throughout were creditable to the students and to the institution of learning with which they are connected.

LAW DEPARTMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

The exercises of the students in the Law Department will be held at Bryan Hall to-night. The occasion will be one of more than ordinary interest.

The examination of the law students was concluded on Saturday last, with great credit to the students themselves and to those who have been in charge of their training. The whole class, consisting of twenty-six, were found worthy of the diploma. Yesterday the school room was made the scene of one of those pleasant occasions so creditable to all concerned, in which students sometimes love to testify their affection and esteem for those who have aided in their mental growth and progress.

Professors Booth and Hurd were made the recipients each of a valuable present, the former of a nicely bound copy of Benton's Debates, and the latter a beautiful gold headed cane handsomely chased and engraved. The presentation speech was made by Wm. H. H. Judson of the graduating class, and was characterized with much delicacy of compliment, warmth of feeling as well as beauty of thought and expression. A due response was made by the recipients of these generous gifts. A copy of the following resolutions passed by the students at a former meeting was also presented to the Professors.

RESOLUTIONS BY THE CLASS OF 1865.

As an expression of our respect and esteem for Professors Booth and Hurd as men and teachers of the law, we, the members of the class of 1865, at a meeting held on the 7th day of June, have unanimously

Resolved, That it is a duty we owe to them, as it is a pleasure to ourselves, to acknowledge our appreciation of the uniform kindness which has shown itself in all their intercourse with us; and of the hearty solicitude entertained by them for our welfare and advancement.

Resolved, That in their efforts to prepare us to master the intricacies involved in the study of the profession, they have evinced a knowledge of the law, and an earnest desire to impart that knowledge, which mark them as eminently fitted for the position they occupy; and that in their uniform courteous and cheerful assistance to us, we have additional evidence of that genial spirit which has always distinguished the profession we have chosen.

Resolved, That in their attention to the interests and improvement of the class, outside of their strict line of their duties, we have received a kindness for which our special thanks and gratitude are due.

Resolved, That we will ever recur with pleasure to the hours spent here; and that, being about to exchange the exercises of the Lecture Room for the active business of life, we do so with the firm determination of carrying into the profession those high sentiments of honor and integrity which have here been inculcated; and that we will cherish with gratified emotions the memory of those who performed so well their part in fitting us for the legal profession.

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Time and labor may work wonders with him, and they must to make him an orator. The oration was very well written and the logic good.

The next subject was "Independence," and the orator C. M. Hull, of Chicago. The subject matter of this oration was strong, philosophic and axiomatic and the manner of delivery very creditable. His gestures illustrated his meaning in a plainer and more decided way than either of his predecessors.

The last oration was F. A. Smith, of Jefferson, on "History and Romance," and as a whole we should pronounce it the best effort of the evening. Mr. S. is an appreciative reader, and his gestures are marked, expressive and graceful. The applause which followed was louder and longer than that bestowed upon any of his associates.

After music, two prize essays, the first written by Mr. Sunderland, of Strawberry Point, Iowa, and the second by Mr. Armstrong, of Ottawa, both of the Sophomore Class, were then read by their authors, and received with emphatic applause.

After music by the band and a benediction, the exercises were closed.

(Daily Tribune June 28/86)

CHICAGO UNIVERSITY LAW SCHOOL.

As we have before stated, the annual examination of the law students of the Chicago University, took place last Saturday, with credit to students and to those who have imparted to them the elements of an honored profession. Each member of the law class, twenty-six in number, received a diploma. Last evening the sixth anniversary of the literary exercises of the law department, was held at Bryan Hall, and attracted a good audience, much larger than the two previous evenings. The music on this occasion was furnished by the string band of the Great Western Band, and may be regarded as a decided improvement on the all-brass, which the Veteran Reserve Corps supplied on the previous occasions. Prof. Booth presided over the exercises, and after two excellent pieces of music by the band, introduced as the first orator of the evening Joseph F. Bonfield, of Chicago. His theme was "Prejudice," which he handled in a logical and striking manner. His voice is good, his manner rather impressive, and his gestures graceful, but a little cold. He had not his oration entirely within his memory, and marred it somewhat by being compelled to appeal to the prompter for aid.

The "Majesty of the Law" was the subject of the next oration. William W. Payne of Somerset, Michigan, was the orator. His reading was judicious and discriminating, but his voice lacks force and animation. In one thing he showed a better discipline in oratory than any of his associates—he did not stand like a statue, but moved around on the stage with ease and grace. His gestures were more adapted to the rehearsal of poetry than oration. The matter was proverbial in style and the logic good.

"What have we gained by the War?" by William S. Ford, of Carlisle. Mr. Ford has neither a good voice, expressive gestures, nor an effective style. Study and discipline will certainly do much for him. The oration was well written, with many salient points.

Alonzo L. Loucks, of Bristol Station, discussed treason in a masterlike manner. He has served three years in the war and gives traitors their true status. He regards treason as the most dangerous crime against society, and is for hanging leading traitors, and banishing second class ones. His voice is commanding and sonorous, and his gestures expressive.

"Thought," by William J. McCoy, Fulton, Illinois. The theme was too didactic for effective oratory—as an essay it would have been more appropriate. Mr. McCoy possesses few of the graces of oratory, either in voice, intonation or gesture. His manner is timid and hesitating, and his voice so low as to be almost inaudible thirty feet from the stage.

The next orator was Lauren A. Scott, of Chicago. His subject "The relation of individual freedom to American civilization." What is said of the previous orator will apply very well to Mr. Scott. His voice is weak and inexpressive. What we could hear of his address was very far in matter. "The Dominion of Clamor," was then discussed by Isaac N. Stoutemyer, of St. Louis. At the outset he was feeble in voice, so as to be scarcely audible, but he warmed up and became quite impressive as he proceeded, and defined his position as being against negro suffrage. There was no force in his logic—he simply railed against the right of the colored man to vote, on account of his ignorance, but was willing all white men should vote, let them be ever so stupid and ignorant. The sympathizers with his sentiments evidently had their cue, for he was applauded more vociferously than any of the other orators, although in matter and manner his effort was the weakest of the evening.

The next oration was by George W. Gere of Urbana, the "Stability of a Republican Form of Government." The oration was well written, the manner of the orator impressive, and the applause cordial.

"The Reciprocal Influence of Law and National Character." By Henry S. Goodspeed of Chicago. Mr. Goodspeed has served his country in front of the enemy, and wears the army blue. His voice is full, round, deep-toned, and exceedingly impressive; his gestures full of grace and expression. In our view his oration was decidedly the best of the evening. If he continues in the law he will make a distinguished advocate at the bar.

The tenth oration on the programme was "Half Truths," by H. Theo. Thomas, Chicago. The manner of Mr. Thomas is quiet and dignified; his voice pleasant and his gesticulation fair. The substance of the oration was good. He was highly applauded.

The last oration was "Intelligence," the Bulwark of a Nation, by Luther M. Goddard of Leavenworth, Kansas. The oration was very fair as a composition, and delivered in a chaste and pleasant manner.

Music followed, which closed the exercises of the evening. During the exercises of the evening, several young gentlemen were complimented with bouquets, a la Opera House, not at all on account of their merits as orators, but more generally in accordance with the partiality of friends. The applause was inspired by much the same influence.

(Daily Tribune June 29/86)

Chicago University—Junior Exercises.

The public exercises of the Junior class of Chicago University were held at Bryan Hall last evening, and were attended by a moderate-sized but discriminating audience. The exercises were introduced and interlarded with some excellent music by the Veteran Reserve Corps Band, which we are glad to know, is to be a permanent institution in our city. Dr. Burroughs, President of the University, presided, and was assisted by some clerical friends. After prayer and music by the band, the President introduced as the first orator, Alfred Bosworth, of Dundee, Ill. His theme was "Modern Progress." This oration was very well written, but Mr. Bosworth's manner is ineffective, and he failed to give that force to his words which in other hands might have been done. His gestures lack meaning and emphasis, and in no way give force to his language. Study and practice may aid him much, and he possesses a voice, which by cultivation will be listened to with pleasure.

This oration—"The Spirit of Freedom"—was given by Henry Furst, of Moline. Mr. Furst has a fine, full, round-toned voice, and his manner, though rather too subdued, is impressive. His gestures were spiritless and unmeaning. Like most novices on the rostrum he did not know what to do with his hands. Mr. F., however, has the elements of an orator, and study and discipline will make him one.

The subject matter of the next oration was "The Man of Destiny." We don't like to speak disparagingly of this gentleman, but we must say that he possesses very few of the attributes of an effective orator. His reading was forceless and unimpressive, and his gestures were no better.

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UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

Exercises Connected with the Sixth Anniversary of the Law School

A very attentive audience greeted the Law School of the University of Chicago last evening. It is evident that this school is gaining in popularity abroad, and is beginning to be more fully appreciated at home. An institution of this kind gives character to our city because of its existence.

Our young men have now no necessity of seeking instruction in the profession of the law abroad but can find an institution in Chicago equal in all respects to any in the United States. Coupled with its excellence, it is a home institution, and being such is entitled to all the support which its character deserves.

Our citizens should not be unmindful of the importance of this branch of education. By properly supporting such an institution men who are wholly incompetent for the practice of the profession of the law will be eventually forced to give way to those educated for that profession in our city. A reputation for thoroughness is acquired at once by one who becomes a graduate of this school.

A diploma from its trustees means what it purports, and no one ever has or can receive its honors without a competent knowledge of the law. Last night one could readily see, by the masterly manner in which some of the subjects for oration were handled, that it at least has been a good school for thought. The exercises would not shame any institution.

The gentlemen who graduated and will receive their diplomas to-morrow, are: P. H. Amos, J. F. Bonfield, J. E. Dyas, Wm. H. Fitch, W. S. Ford, C. W. Fullerton, Geo. W. Gere, C. C. Gilmore, L. M. Goddard, W. H. Holden, Benj. Hickman, Wm. H. H. Janson, C. L. Loucks, Wm. J. McCoy, W. W. McLain, G. W. Mitchell, Wm. W. Payne, W. Robinson, J. H. Rowell, L. A. Scott, J. N. Stoutmeyer, H. T. Thomas, D. L. Wallace, H. B. Waterman, Geo. Willard, Wm. M. Whitelaw.

ORDER OF EXERCISES.

Music.
Prejudice, Joseph F. Bonfield, Chicago.
Majesty of Law, William W. Payne, Somerset, set. Mich.

What have we gained by the War, William S. Ford, Carlisle, Ill.

Music.
Treason, Alonzo L. Loucks, Bristol Station, Ill.
Thought, William J. McCoy, Fulton, Ill.
The Relation of Individual Freedom to American Civilization, Lauren A. Scott, Chicago.

Music.
The Dominion of Clamor, Isaac N. Stoutmeyer, St. Louis, Mo.
Stability of Republican Forms of Government, George W. Gere, Urbana, Ill.
The Reciprocal Influence of Law and National Character, Henry S. Goodspeed, Chicago.

Music.
Half-Truths, H. Theo. Thomas, Chicago.
Intelligence, the Bulwark of a Republic, Luther M. Goddard, Leavenworth, Kansas.

Music.
The class being so large, eleven only were chosen to deliver orations. All spoke well, doing honor to themselves and to the school.

It is impossible in the limited space we have, to mention all who spoke as we would wish.

The orations delivered by Mr. Payne and Mr. Ford, were well written. The oration upon Thought written by Mr. McCoy, of Fulton, Illinois, was exceedingly good. He asserted that "thought ruled the Nation and thinking Nations ruled the world."

Mr. Stoutmeyer's oration was well worthy that gentleman's ability. "Clamor" by his argumentative reasoning "became a mighty avalanche." Had we space we would like to say more of this oration.

The subject chosen by Mr. Geo. W. Gere, of Urbana, Illinois, was one which needed research into the history of Governments. This oration was written with care and had evidently received much thought. In closing he remarked "Magnificently grand will our Republic tower above the regal ruins of other systems, its apex glistening in the light of liberty, beautiful, massive, and inimitable."

The oration by Mr. Thomas was eloquent indeed. Mr. L. M. Goddard, of Kansas, fully substantiated his assertion that intelligence is the bulwark of a republic. He argued that as man becomes wiser he becomes better, requires less restraints and more liberty, and offered an original figure which we imagine good: "The Pilgrims, when they landed on the bleak shores of New England and asserted liberty of thought, sounded the key note of the death-dirge of tyranny whose diapason will close in the full shout of universal freedom."

With this oration closed the oratorical exercises of the graduates, and the class of 1865 stepped from the university into the profession, hopeful and enthusiastic. Success attend them.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

Anniversary of the Law Department.

Exercises of the Graduating Class Last Evening.

Orations of Graduates.

Programme of the Commencement Exercises To-Day.

The sixth anniversary exercises of the law department of the university of Chicago, were held at Bryan hall last evening, before a select, but not very large audience, the hall not having been more than half filled. The orations were interspersed with appropriate music, which was furnished for the occasion, by Vaas & Dean's orchestral band.

"Prejudice" was the theme of the first oration, which was pronounced by Joseph F. Bonfield, of Chicago, who early introduced the proposition that the two great forces which control the destinies of man, are reason and prejudice,—prejudice being often the Nemesis of reason. History teemed with examples of the deleterious influence of popular prejudice, when acted upon by designing men for bad purposes. The French revolution was typical of this, and many of the phases of American history, furnished terrible illustrations, especially in the war from which the nation had just emerged, purified and re-invigorated. Mutual concessions and mutual reliance should take the place of prejudices existing in different sections, with respect to each other, and continue to unite our country under one flag and for a common purpose—the advancement of republican institutions.

"Majesty of the Law" was the theme of the second oration, which was pronounced by William W. Payne, of Somerset, Michigan. It was an elaborate dissertation upon the functions of universal law, comprehending its relations to mind and matter, and embodying many figurative illustrations expressive of power and beauty.

"What Have we gained by the War?" was the theme of the third oration, which was pronounced by William S. Ford, of Carlisle, Illinois, who maintained that if the American people had, by the late war established no new principles, they had vindicated old principles and established upon a firmer basis, the inalienable rights of man. From the old theory that freedom was the rule and African slavery the exception, the speaker said this people had advanced to the new theory that freedom is the rule and there is no exception. The self-sustaining power of the republic had now been vindicated in three different phases—peace, foreign war, and domestic insurrection. The rebellion was regarded by the orator partly as a punishment inflicted by Providence, upon this nation for its iniquities, and more especially as having been ordained for the purpose of destroying slavery; for it seemed to be the mysterious decree of Providence that no great reform should be effected without the shedding of blood, in evidence of which the Christian religion was cited as having received its greatest impetus through the death of its author.

"Treason" was the theme of the next orator, Alonzo L. Loucks, of Bristol Station, Ill., who first defined treason in the abstract, as implying treachery and signifying a breach of faith to the constituted authorities. Governments were first established by men for purposes of self-preservation, and the protection of property, and it was essential to the safety of citizens that strict obedience to the laws should be enforced, and that treason, of all crimes, should be made especially abhorrent, and be severely punished. The oration closed with an earnest plea for the leaders of the late rebellion should suffer for their crimes upon the gallows, and that the property of rebels be confiscated—that is, that the laws of the land respecting treason should be rigidly enforced, for the sake of truth, liberty, and justice. Then, and only then, the speaker said, would our peace be secure.

"Thought" was the theme of the fifth orator, William J. McCoy, of Fulton, Illinois, who began with the idea that thought rules the world, elevates, invigorates, and strengthens the man and brings forth all the qualities necessary to ennoble him. The oration was, in brief, an essay upon the province of thought, closing with the significant and eloquent expression: "It is the pendulum of all true progress; stop it and the nation stands still."

"The Relation of Individual Freedom to American Civilization," was the theme of the sixth orator, Lawrence A. Scott, of Chicago, who started with the theory that American civilization is peculiar. The principle of individual freedom is everywhere in this land, and it is the distinguishing characteristic of our civilization.

"The Dominion of Clamor," was the theme of the seventh orator, Isaac N. Stoutmeyer, of St. Louis, Mo. The principal purpose of the oration was to show the great injury and injustice which result, especially in domestic governments, from popular clamor, arising from the prejudices of the hour, and praising and condemning men and measures indiscreetly.

"Stability in Republican Forms of Government," was the theme of the eighth orator, George W. Gere, of Urbana, Illinois, who disputed the old maxim, that men are unfit for freedom until they are capable of self-government, and asserted instead, that men were always fit for freedom. He believed republics

to be the most stable forms of government, because being based upon the principle of the duty of legislating the greatest good to the greatest number, the majority of citizens would naturally always be on the side of, and sustain the government.

"The Reciprocal Influence of Law and National Character" was the theme of the ninth orator, Henry S. Goodspeed, of Chicago, who argued forcibly that progress must go hand in hand with all that nobles and benefits society, and that law and national character must necessarily exert a reciprocal influence upon citizens.

"Half Truths" was the theme of the tenth orator, H. Theo. Thomas, of Chicago, who treated with just severity the double-dealings, half-true and half-false habits of dealing, characteristic of a large proportion of mankind.

"Intelligence the Bulwark of a Republic" was the theme of the eleventh and last orator, Luther M. Goddard, of Leavenworth, Kansas, who, in a very lucid and at times eloquent manner, endeavored to prove the proposition which his theme sets forth. He argued that whatever government should prove most stable, would depend upon the intelligence of the people, and that our government was the effect of all governments, and a republic of necessity, owing to the character of its founders, who were for the most part fugitives from despotic tyranny. The general intelligence which characterized them and their successors had proved the bulwark of the republic.

The exercises then closed with the playing of "The Star Spangled Banner" by the band.

COMMENCEMENT.

The seventh annual commencement of the university will be held in Bryan hall this afternoon, commencing at 2 o'clock. The exercises will consist of orations by members of the graduating class, the president's address to the graduates, and the conferring of degrees. The following is the programme:

1. "Individuality," Edward H. Beebe, Chicago.
2. "Progress of Science," C. L. Hostetter, Mt. Carroll.
3. "American Literature," Louis C. Jones, Chicago.

Music.
4. "Duties of Our Young Men," Stillman E. Massey, Morris.

5. "Power of Thought," William L. Pierce, Hyde Park.

6. "Western Character," Joshua Pike, Barry.

Music.
7. "Genius of Art," James H. Roe, Belvidere.
8. "Sacred Poetry," J. Rowley, Wheeling, West Virginia.

Music.
9. "Conditions of Success," with Valedictory to the Law class, J. H. Rowell, Eureka.
10. Master's oration, "Mental Discipline, the True End of Study," John S. Mable, A. B., Belvidere.

Music.
11. Address to the Graduating class, by President Burroughs.
12. Conferring of degrees.

Chicago Republican

FRIDAY, JUNE 30, 1865.

THE CITY.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

COMMENCEMENT DAY.

Exhibition of the Graduating Class—Conferring Degrees—Awards of Prizes—Annual Session of the Board of Trustees.

The seventh annual commencement of the Chicago University occurred yesterday afternoon. It was some time past three o'clock when the Faculty, citizens and students, preceded by the Light Guard Band, marched into the hall. They were cordially welcomed, although the time set for the commencement of the exercises had long since past.

The audience was very small considering the occasion, and it would seem that our people were negligent upon the subject of education were it not for the fact that the Great Sanitary Fair has been in session for the last few weeks.

The audience though small did not lack enthusiasm. The chair was occupied by Mr. Wm. Jones, chairman of the executive committee. Immediately upon his left were the Rev. Drs. Dailey and Burroughs. To the right the chairs were occupied by the Hon. J. X. Scammon and the Hon. Charles Walker. The east side of the stage was occupied by the faculty and the gentlemen of the graduating class.

The order of exercises was as follows:

ORDER OF EXERCISES.

Music.
Prayer.
Music.
Orations.
Individuality, Edward H. Beebe, Chicago.
Progress of Science, C. L. Hostetter, Mt. Carroll.
American Literature, Louis C. Jones, Chicago.
Music.
Duties of our Young Men, Stillman E. Massey, Morris.
Power of Thought, William L. Pierce, Hyde Park.
Western Character, Joshua Pike, Barry.
Music.
Genius of Art, James H. Roe, Belvidere.

Sacred Poetry, J. Rowley, Wheeling, Western Virginia.

Conditions of Success, with valedictory to the Law Class—J. H. Rowell, Eureka.

Mental Discipline the True End of Study—John S. Mabie, A. B., Belvidere.

Address to the Graduating Class, by the President.

Conferring Degrees.

Benediction.

Rev. Dr. Burroughs, President of the University, introduced Rev. Dr. Bailey, who delivered a very feeling and eloquent prayer.

The first orator, Mr. Edward H. Beebe, Chicago, chose for his subject "Individuality." He argued that individuality is the ruling element in the consummation of great events. The gentleman lacks in voice, and his gesticulation is faulty, but his youth gives promise of better efforts.

The subject chosen by Mr. Hostetter was a very profitable one, and offers a wide field for argument. In kindness we wish to make a suggestion to this gentleman—avoid making too many quotations in a short oration.

The oration upon American Literature, written by Mr. L. C. Jones, of Chicago, was a good oration and very well delivered. He was collected in his manner, had a good voice and made some salient points. In the course of his speech, he said "a great proportion of the literature we call American is a plagiarism from the English, and what is American has to gain, oftentimes, reputation abroad before it will be read at home. We need literature original and decided; the old boy-path has been travelled long enough, we now need something new in style and off the beaten track. We have the ability, if we will, to make this nation the greatest literary nation in existence."

Mr. S. E. Massey, in his oration, enjoined upon young men the duty of cultivating decision of character, so they would not fear to do right. The country demands men who dare say no to wrong, and without them in future, the prospects of this nation would be deplorable indeed. The speaker is pleasant in manner, but shows an uncultivated voice.

Mr. Pierce's oration upon the "Power of Thought," like the one upon the same subject spoken last Wednesday evening by Mr. McCoy, was truly a very creditable effort. Mr. Pierce was decidedly as good a speaker as any present. He said it is not great geniuses or great prodigies that the world needs; educate and enlarge the common mind, and you furnish men for the times. Great geniuses are only needed in centuries. If a continent is to be discovered, an independence gained, a Rebellion crushed or brave men provided for the great Creator in a Columbus, a Washington, a Lincoln, or a Grant.

Mr. Pierce was the recipient of several bouquets as also several rounds of applause.

The oration spoken by Mr. Pike of Barry, Illinois, upon Western character, was good. The gentleman evidently had been suffering from ill health, but when he came to speak upon the valor of our Western "boys in blue," he warmed with his theme, pleased the audience and honored the uniform he has worn. We think Mr. Roe, of Belvidere, would have been better appreciated had he chosen a different theme. He is evidently a good thinker, as well as a good writer, but such a subject as art finds few lovers among a general audience. Mr. Rowley should feel proud of his effort. The beauties of sacred poetry were nicely exemplified by argument and allusions. The gentleman received sufficient applause to show how well he had pleased.

After this oration, Mr. J. H. Rowell, of Eureka, Illinois, delivered the valedictory to the head class of 1885. He chose for his subject "Conditions of Success." Judging from the discourse Mr. Rowell was certainly the most vigorous thinker we had heard during the afternoon. The gentleman remarked, to talk to a man of oppression when he feels no wrong is just as absurd as to talk to a savage of individual rights. The framers of the constitution when they embodied in that document the clause that all men were created free and equal, expressed the will of the American people. It was the wisdom of our fathers that taught them when to strike and when to forbear. They left to succeeding generations the task of rooting out the evils which they could not prevent. In speaking of our flag he said: "One never appreciates the colors of our country properly until he stands under its folds on the battle-field, and feels it would be sweet to die for one's country." In speaking of opinion: "Because a man differs from the masses it is not that he is in the way-guard or rear guard, but it is evidence that he is out of the line of march."

After addressing himself a few moments to his fellow classmates, Mr. Rowell turned to the faculty and said: "Professors, our hardest task is to say farewell to you. Word language is tame when we attempt to express the finer feelings of the heart. I should do injustice to myself and class did I not bear testimony to your fidelity and wearisome labor in our behalf. Farewell."

The master oration by Mr. J. S. Mabie, of Rockford, was worthy of that gentleman's known ability.

After Mr. Mabie had finished, Dr. Burroughs, President of the University, thus addressed the class: Gentlemen of the Graduating Class—Our relations now cease; we part for years, perchance for ever. It has fallen to your lot to have been inquiring your education in one of the most eventful periods the world has ever seen. You have been in the service of your country, and we little thought to get you in the graduating class. You have aided in upholding your country and been faithful to the last. It affords me gratification to testify to your worth. Gentlemen, farewell.

After the President had concluded, the graduating class of the University proper, as well as the graduates of the Law School, received their degrees at the hands of the Trustees.

CONFIRMING THE DEGREES.

The names of those who received the diploma of the University are as follows: E. H. Beebe, Chicago, Ill.; C. L. Hostetter, Mt. Carroll; L. C. Jones, Chicago; S. E. Massey, Morris, Ill.; W. L. Pierce, Hyde Park; J. Pike, Barry, Ill.; J. H. Roe, Belvidere, Ill.; J. Rowley, Wheeling, W. Va.

The names of the graduating class of the Law School were given in the columns of yesterday morning's issue. The gentlemen comprising the class have received their diplomas.

The honorary degree of master of arts was conferred upon the following gentlemen, former graduates of the University.

Mr. James Goodman, Chicago; Mr. J. N. Mabie, Rockford; Mr. Geo. W. Thomas, Chicago.

AWARDING THE PRIZES.

After the conferring of degrees had been concluded, the committees chosen to declare the prizes for declamation in the Freshman class, and for English composition by members of the Sophomore class, reported. Mr. James W. Sheehan, on behalf of the committee, awarded the Kean prizes for English composition, which were as follows:

The first prize to Mr. J. W. Sunderland, of Strawberry Point, Iowa; second prize to Mr. Mulford C. Armstrong, of Deer Park, Ill.

Hon. Thos. Hoynes, on behalf of the committee for awards for prize declamations of the Freshman class, gave the first prize to Mr. Savage, of Joliet; second prize to Mr. O'Connor, of Peoria.

Dr. Burroughs thanked the audience for their patient attention, after which the benediction was pronounced and the commencement exercises of all the departments of the University of Chicago were brought to a close.

ANNUAL SESSION OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

The annual session of the Board of Trustees of the University commenced yesterday forenoon at the Tremont House, Hon. Charles Walker, one of the Vice Presidents, occupying the chair.

The meeting was opened with the reading of a portion of the Scriptures by Rev. Dr. Burrows, and a prayer by Rev. H. M. Forey.

Dr. Burrows moved that the resignation of Rev. Dr. Smith as Secretary of the Board, which was tendered at a previous quarterly meeting, be accepted.

The motion prevailed.

Mr. J. Y. Scammon nominated Mr. Cyrus Bentley as Secretary of the Board.

Mr. Bentley was thereupon duly elected.

The Board then proceeded to fill vacancies caused by the expiration of the term of office of the following members: Hons. William B. Ogden, Chicago; J. R. Doolittle, Racine; Edward Ator, Urbana; J. H. Woodworth, Chicago; D. Valentine, Aurora; H. A. Tucker, New York; Rev. James Pratt, D. D., New York.

The ballot resulted in the re-election of Hon. W. B. Ogden, T. H. Woodworth, H. A. Tucker, D. Valentine, and the election of Hons. Lyman Trumbull, Chicago; Rev. N. W. Miner, Springfield, and A. J. Joslin, Elgin, for the term of five years.

Mr. Scammon moved that the office of Mr. Julius Benedict, one of the trustees, be declared vacant, under the provisions of the charter relative to members of the board not having attended two successive annual meetings.

The motion prevailed.

On motion Mr. Henry Farnham was chosen to fill the vacancy.

Professor A. H. Mixer moved that the place of Mr. J. T. Edwards in the board be declared vacant under the same rule.

The motion prevailed.

Mr. R. S. Thomas moved that a committee of five be appointed, of which the chairman of the meeting should be a member, to report nominations for the Executive Committee for the ensuing year.

The motion prevailed.

The committee was appointed as follows: R. S. Thomas, C. B. McCagg, J. H. Woodworth, Charles Walker, James E. Tyler.

President Burroughs reported a list of persons upon whom it was proposed to confer degrees, and the same was concurred in.

The Board then adjourned to meet this evening at 10 o'clock.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Seventh Annual Commencement Exercises-- Conferring of Degrees and Diplomas.

The first session of the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees of the University of Chicago, was held yesterday morning at the Tremont House.

The meeting was called to order by William Jones, Esq., Chairman of the Executive Committee, who, in the absence of the President, called Charles Walker, Esq., First Vice President to the Chair.

The services were commenced by the reading of the 138th Psalm, by Rev. J. C. Burroughs, D. D., and prayer by Rev. M. R. Fary.

The resignation of Rev. J. A. Smith, D. D., as Corresponding Secretary of the Board, tendered at a previous meeting, was, on motion of Dr. Burroughs, accepted.

Hon. J. Y. Scammon moved the appointment of Cyrus Bentley, Esq., as Corresponding Secretary, to occupy the position vacated by Dr. Smith. Carried.

Mr. Bentley was then declared duly elected, and took his seat at the table.

The Board then proceeded to the election of seven trustees, to fill the places of those whose term expires with the year closed by the meeting of the Board.

The following are the retiring trustees: Hon. Wm. B. Ogden, Chicago; Hon. J. R. Doolittle, Racine, Wis.; Hon. Edward Ator, Urbana; Hon. J. H. Woodworth, Chicago; D. Valentine, Esq., Aurora; H. A. Tucker, Esq., New York; and Rev. James Pratt, D. D., also of New York.

A ballot when taken resulted in the re-election for a term of five years of Hon. W. B. Ogden, Hon. J. H. Woodworth, D. Valentine, Esq., and H. A. Tucker, Esq., and the election for the same term of Hon. Lyman Trumbull, of Chicago; Rev. N. W. Miner, D. D., of Springfield, and A. J. Joslin, Esq., of Elgin.

Hon. J. Y. Scammon moved that the position of Julius Benedict, Esq., upon the Board be declared vacant under the charter, inasmuch as he has been absent from the annual meetings of the Board for over two years, and that Henry Farnham, Esq., be appointed to the vacancy. Carried.

Prof. A. H. Mixer moved that the place of J. T. Edwards, of St. Joseph, Michigan, be declared vacant under the same rule. Carried.

R. S. Thomas, Esq., moved the appointment of a Committee of five, of which the President shall be Chairman, to report nominations for the Executive Committee for the ensuing year. Carried.

The Chair appointed the following as the Committee: R. P. Thomas, E. B. McCagg, J. H. Woodworth, James E. Tyler and Charles H. Walker.

Professor Burroughs, of the University, reported several names to the Board, as those chosen by the faculty to receive diplomas.

The selections were, on motion, approved.

The Board then adjourned to attend to the annual commencement exercises of the University in Bryan Hall, and in the evening to be present at the levee given by the students at the College building.

The next session of the Board for the transaction of business will be held this morning at 10 o'clock, in Parlor No. 1, Tremont House.

COMMENCEMENT.

The seventh annual commencement exercises of the University were held yesterday afternoon in Bryan Hall. The attendance was full and highly respectable, many distinguished citizens being present, besides a large number of friends of the students, including many ladies.

The time of commencing was delayed nearly an hour; the interval was taken advantage of by the graduates to assemble in the body of the hall and exchange greetings with their friends.

It was an exciting time, and the face of every student was lighted up with animation. In a little while some of them, at least, were to appear, perhaps for the first time, before a public audience and deliver a maiden oration. How great might be their success, no one could venture to say. Many a college exercise of this sort had proved the incentive to a subsequent laudable ambition, and a successful public career in the Legislature, in our courts of law, and not unfrequently in the pulpit. We can appreciate the trepidations which possessed, no doubt, every one of these candidates for electionary honors, before he stood face to face with the audience.

It is no joke for one unaccustomed to speak, even though he has prepared himself beforehand, and knows that he won't break down. It is no joke, we say, to face what Byron calls "the mind, the music" breathing from so many expectant faces, and, as the Parson said, those who think otherwise had better ascend the rostrum and try it on. Even old stagers experience this feeling, and when Carlyle had to deliver his celebrated lecture on "Hero and Hero Worship," he said once that he worked himself into a furious fever, and trembled like a "guilty thing surprised," and, in his case, the nervousness did not leave him during the delivery of the lectures, even when he had become "used to the situation," but he went stumbling on painfully to the end of them.

The young graduates, however, of the Chicago University, were not deterred from assuming themselves in the meanwhile by any prospect of this kind, but kept up a running fire of talk and recognition until the music of the brass band was heard in the street, and the procession of President, officers and members of the Faculty came along the corridors and entered the hall, which it did to the tune of the "Red, White and Blue." After which they all ascended to the platform, and Rev. Dr. Burroughs took the chair by virtue of his office as President of the University.

The exercises were immediately opened by prayer from Dr. Bailey, when the Band struck up again, and heralded the first oration, which was delivered by Mr. Edward H. Beebe on "Individuality." This gentleman at least gave no signs of the nervousness to which we have alluded, but spoke his piece with firmness, self-possession, and a refined modesty. A rare common sense, and a fine appreciation of malice and self-reliance, distinguished this composition. It was an exhortation to every young man to trust himself to obey his own soul, to cast aside all traditions, all ancient teachings, all creeds and dogmas, and try every truth and every principle by his own intellect. The past was good enough for the past, and what good it had bequeathed to us, we should accept and be humbly thankful for, when we had tested it, and proved it to be good, in the crucible of our own thoughts. But nothing was to be taken on authority, as such, or authority claiming the right to dictate what a man should believe or disbelieve, or how he should conduct himself in the battle of life. We were born into the present, and must live in the present. Each man must be an individual, and the more individual he was the more original he would become. Individuality was the great modern idea, lying at the bottom of all Protestant society. It had made society. As Emerson had said, "Institutions were but the lengthened shadows of great men." Sec's and parties were the births of individual minds. The only reason why there were so many weak, wavering, undecided men—men who always followed the herd—was because they were afraid to trust themselves—afraid of their own thought until it had been indorsed by somebody else. There had been enough of such. America was waiting for her individuals—her men of power and genius who should open before her vistas into worlds not yet realized—who should give a distinctive individual character to the America people—to laws and literature, art and science, morals and manners. The time was coming when America would no longer take her cues from foreign sources but would be and act herself. The oration was well delivered, exceedingly clear and terse as a composition, and worthy of a much elder head.

Mr. C. L. Hostetter, of Chicago, pronounced the next oration on "The Progress of Science." It was nervously delivered, if not a very nervous production. It formed a strange, strong contrast to that of the previous speaker. It was altogether an objective production—touched not at all

upon the boundaries of thought—but want us way without so much as suspecting, apparently, that there was such a thing as thought in the mind of man. The theme on Individuality was full of thought, and wise admonition—this, on the Progress of Science, was full of "glittering generalities." It showed that the speaker had done his best to cultivate his faculties—and that was no small thing. But it is a pity he cannot make his one talent two, five, or ten. It would vastly improve the oratory.

Mr. Lewis C. Jones delivered an excellent oration on American Literature. He said that it had been urged against us that we were a nation of intellectual imitators—that we had no distinctive literature, nor art, that we had copied very long. There was truth in this, and more of it than was agreeable to the national pride. We had had enough of it. We now wanted originality. No more tepid stuff—no more poetry whose Pegasus was the rocking chair. Our literature will be good for nothing until it reflects the life, and manners, the scenery and culture of America. We must go no more a-borrowing of Europe. It was natural that we should have done this during our infancy—but we had borrowed enough. We must now produce for ourselves. Our physical growth had heretofore absorbed the energies of our citizens. We had no time to devote exclusively to study and contemplation. But we had not been wholly unproductive. On the contrary, we could present to the world an array of great names in literature with which we might challenge the world. Bancroft and Motley, Prescott and Cooper, Irving and Adams, and President Edwards need fear no comparison with the highest authors of any country. We are gradually gaining a higher standard of letters. He wanted no man to be praised with any expression, from Dante's hell, of lukewarmness—he did not desire it to be said that a man had done well enough for an American. Nothing was too good for an American—to there was nothing too high for an American to aspire to. Let criticism be used freely but honestly, and it would do good. It would put an end to twaddle, and that tepid writing to which so many male and female writers indulge in these days. We were gaining, more time for study—and he looked for the day when we should have a literature as original as the soft and phenomena of the climate. Mr. Jones is evidently enamored of literature, and it is a good sign. We need many, very many, such men. He has got hold of the right notions as to the character and growth of literature—and his oration was, on the whole, more than ordinarily creditable, although it was delivered with a little too much ostentation.

Mr. Massey's oration on "the Duties of our Young Men," was a plain, but stirring appeal to young men, illustrated by fitting examples, to conduct themselves with ability and integrity in the manifold walks of life. Mr. W. L. Pierce, of Hyde Park, delivered a brilliant harangue on the Power of Thought. But the elocution was not so good as the subject matter, and should be improved. There were many gleams of talent in it, which augured well for future performances.

Mr. Jas. Pike, of Barry, "On Western Character," did not take in half the types, nor sufficiently illustrate the many Tribes and Tongues that compose the western population. It is a prolific subject, and, well treated, would charm the most refined audience. There were too many generalities in it, so that in casting up what it amounts to, one can come to no well defined estimate.

The orations on the "Genius of Art," and on "Sacred Poetry," were among the best of the exercises. The former was delivered by James H. Roe, of Belvidere, and the latter by I. Rowley, of Wheeling. There were imagination and real talent in these performances; and they deserve a more than passing notice.

Mr. J. H. Rowley, of Eureka, pronounced the concluding oration on the graduates' list. The subject was the "Conditions of Success." It was a pretentious effort and lacked logical sequence. It seemed as if the sentences had been dug from scores of library books, and then shuffled pell-mell into the oration. It ran from one thing to another, like a rat in a confection shop. There were many good things in it, it is true, but it failed because it was patch-work, and tended to all things in general, and nothing in particular.

The same gentleman addressed the Law Students, but from the position in which he placed himself on the platform, it was difficult to catch a word of what he said. He then came forward and spoke the parting words to the Professors of the University.

The Master's Oration was delivered by John S. Noble, A. B., of Belvidere. It was very wearisome and commonplace. The President, in conclusion gave a paternal address to the Graduating Class, after which the Degrees were conferred, and each went away well satisfied, on the whole, to his own home.

The following LL. B. degrees in Law were conferred:

Alonzo L. Loucks,	Geo. Willard,
Wm. J. McCoy,	Peter H. Ausos,
Nelson W. McLain,	Jos. F. Bonfield,
Geo. W. Mitchell,	Jos. E. Dyes,
Wm. W. Payne,	Wm. J. Fitch, Jr.,
H. H. Robinson,	W. S. Ford,
John H. Rowley,	Chas. W. Fullerton,
Lauren A. Scott,	Geo. W. Gere,
J. M. Stonetger,	Christ. C. Gilmore,
H. Th. Thomas,	Lester R. Goddard,
Geo. Wallis,	Ben. L. Hickman,
H. B. Waterman,	Wm. H. Holden,
W. W. Whitelaw,	W. H. Hudson,

The A. B. degrees were conferred on Edward H. Beebe, O. L. Hostetter, Louis C. Jones, St. Julian E. Bassett, Wm. L. Pierce, Jos. Pike, Jos. H. Roe, Jos. Rowley.

In the evening the graduates and their friends assembled in the University buildings near Camp Douglas, and spent a couple of hours very pleasantly in social converse, and listening to recitations, &c., by Prof. McCoy.

THE CITY.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

Seventh Annual Commencement.

Exercises of the Graduating Class of the Collegiate Department.

Address to the Graduates.

Conferring of Degrees and Award of Premiums.

Meeting of the Board of Trustees.

The seventh annual commencement exercises of the university of Chicago took place in Bryan hall, yesterday afternoon, in the presence of a very intelligent and discriminating audience, including a fair proportion of ladies. The presence of the fair sex always lends, to such occasions, so hallowed and dignified a charm, that is easy to conceive that, without their "smiles and tears and blushes," the truth of the old College song, "Commencements are a bore," would be fully realized.

The exercises were generally of a very interesting character. The orations, except in one or two instances, evinced maturity of thought and correct views of the value and necessity of severe labor, for success in any respectable pursuit; and the average style of delivery was easy, distinct and unaffected, with commendable absence of strained attempts at overwrought theatrical display, such as are sometimes indiscreetly exhibited on similar occasions.

The exercises commenced at about 8 o'clock. A few minutes before that hour, the usual procession, comprising members of the board of trustees, the faculty and graduating class of the university, entered the hall, preceded by the Great Western Light Guard band, which furnished the music for the occasion.

The persons composing the procession took seats upon the platform. The following are the names of the members of the Board of Trustees who were present:

Hon. Charles Walker, Hon. J. Y. Scammon, Mr. J. H. Woodworth, Dr. J. A. Smith, Mr. E. D. Taylor, Mr. R. S. Thomas, Mr. William Jones, Hon. Thomas Hoynes, Mr. Samuel Hoard, Mr. J. K. Burtis, Rev. Charles Hill Roe, D. D., Hon. William H. Brown, Prof. A. H. Mixer and Mr. J. W. Sheahan.

The exercises were opened with music, after which prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Bailey, of Indiana, followed by another selection of music. The orations then proceeded in the following order, interspersed at intervals with music, which was excellent and appropriate:

"Individuality" was the subject of the first oration, which was pronounced by Edward H. Beebe, of Chicago, who defined individuality as consisting in certain peculiarities, whose power endured to the last. Its influence over man might be compared in extent only to that of custom and individuality and custom—that is, nature and education—constitute the two great opposing forces of which every man's life may be regarded as the resultant. The effects of individuality, upon the world as a whole, and upon men individually were carefully reviewed by the speaker, whose efforts disclosed a subtle habit of metaphysical analysis, and whose chief fault consisted in not speaking loud enough.

"Progress of Science" was the subject of the second oration, C. L. Hostetter, of Mount Carroll, who gave several popular definitions of science, the most approved of which described it as a systematic arrangement of the laws which govern the universe, so far as they have been discovered. In order to better understand and appreciate the nature and distinction of science, the speaker said he would take one branch, astronomy, for instance, and trace its progress through history. Its rudiments were studied by shepherds of olden time, and some of the laws which govern the heavenly bodies were first discovered by them. Its progress continued slowly through future ages. The discovery of the planet Neptune was one of the grandest triumphs of the human intellect. In connection with this subject a fitting tribute was paid to Sir Isaac Newton, whose discovery and application of the principles of gravitation had given the progress of science its greatest impetus in modern times.

"American Literature" was the subject of the third oration, Lewis C. Jones, of Chicago, who began with the statement that in art and science America stood foremost among the nations of the earth. Its literature, however, had not received that degree of respect and encouragement, either at home or abroad, to which it was entitled, both on account of its intrinsic merits and the disadvantages under which authors labor in a country new and therefore devoid of many of those social and historical influences which combine, with the patron-

age of the great, to stimulate authorship in the old world. A great deal of the popular literature of America is miserable trash. With hosts of mediocre writers, we have to day comparatively few of those mighty authors whose works become part of the standard literature of the age. Sensational novels, containing unnatural and unhealthy sketches of society, which are largely indulged in by young authors of both sexes, whose Pegasus is a rocking chair, are more common and popular than is creditable to the taste of the readers. The orator thought our best standard of literature could be elevated by fair and honest criticism.

The days of stupid apathy in such matters and childish deference to English opinions were passed. We had been followers long enough. It was now time that we should become leaders, and that our nation should be elevated to the pinnacle of literary fame. The rights of authors should be protected by a liberal copyright law, and it was the duty of journalists and reviewers to candidly criticize works deserving of notice. Their faults should not be overlooked nor condemned with undue severity; neither should any deserving writer be "damned by faint praise," but every author should receive his just deserts. The brilliant galaxy of the illustrious dead was eloquently referred to by the speaker. Edwards, on theology, Franklin, on natural philosophy, and Jefferson, Madison and Monroe on political science, were ranked among the best writers on those subjects, of any age, and Bancroft, Motley and Prescott need not fear comparison with any writers. Cooper was inferior only to Scott as a novelist. Bryant's poetry would bear criticism according to the highest standards, and our own weird Poe was intensely original, whose words, like his "Bells," fall upon our ears with a beauty of rhythm unsurpassed. The oration was an able and sometimes brilliant appeal for the encouragement of American authorship, and sufficient respect for our own literature to be unflinching respect for the merits and sneers of foreign reviewers, though candid and just criticism from whatever source was to be welcomed and respected.

"Duties of Our young Men" was the subject of the fourth oration, which was delivered by Stillman E. Massey, of Morris, who referred to the duties of young men with respect to habits of morality and hard work, and especially of unflinching honesty in political principle. Two paths lay open to young men. Dare they say with the epicurean, "let us eat, drink and be merry, for to-morrow we die," when the duty of laboring to benefit themselves and others, intellectually, morally, socially and religiously, was so clear? The speaker closed by appealing to every American youth to take a decided stand for the right, with truth for his shield.

"Power of thought," was the subject of the next orator, William L. Pierce, of Hyde Park, who began by quoting Pascal's remark that "Man is but a reed." He added that he was a thinking reed and his whole dignity consisted in thought. It was mind that constituted him lord of creation, and the domain of thought was illimitable. Reason was his crown and sceptre. An ignorant man was nature's scourge; an educated man her masterpiece. It was not prodigies, great geniuses, that the world wanted, but earnest, honest, straight-forward, hard-thinking men. Great geniuses were seldom a blessing to the world. One or two in a century the speaker thought would be enough. When Providence had any great purpose to accomplish, a Washington, a Jefferson, a Grant, or a Lincoln might be given, but they were the exceptions. The pleasures of earnest thinkers, after the habit has once been acquired, were happily alluded to, and the observation of an eminent sage quoted, that if Providence should show him truth in one hand and the privilege of searching for truth in the other, he would choose the privilege of searching for truth, if a choice were offered him. The oration was replete with striking and forcible illustrations of the power of thought, which added largely to its general interest.

"Western Character," was the subject of the sixth orator, Joshua Pike, of Barry, who described in a flowing and sometimes forcible style the leading features of western character. Western people he said, generally possessed strong national tendencies, and were energetic, active and ambitious, with the serious, religious element largely predominating. Their courage and patriotism had been abundantly tested during the late rebellion, and scores of battlefields have furnished terrible evidence of the sacrifices they have made for the cause of freedom and liberty. The orator enumerated and expatiated upon many other features of western character, giving the people's just credit for independence, enterprise and public spiritedness.

"Genius of Art," was the subject of the next orator, James H. Roe, of Belvidere. The progress of art, in various stages, from Asia to Greece, which was for a long time its favored home, and thence to Italy, was enthusiastically reviewed. In Rome the time to rest content with what she had done. America had produced a West and a Homer, and the orator urged that every evidence of young genius should be fostered and encouraged, that it might not longer be said that art had no home in America.

"Sacred Poetry" was the subject of the eighth orator, J. Rowley, of Wheeling, West Virginia. It was an essay of great merit, both as a literary composition and on account of the purity and elevation of its tone. The uses of a sacred poetry were described as being to ennoble men and reveal divine truths. Many eloquent illustrations were introduced into the oration, which was a finely written production, to which an abstract could hardly do full justice, as its merits consisted as much in style as in matter.

"Conditions of Success" was the subject of the next oration, which was delivered by J. H. Rowley, of the graduating class of the law department. A chief condition of success in any undertaking the orator considered to be faith, and the best way in which we could benefit our age, he believed, would be strengthening our position as a people. The progress of reform was now rapidly advancing, but it needed, but little impetus, but the rear needed guarding, might the stronghold which liberty had secured might be steadily maintained. In the same connection the orator delivered the valedictory to the law class, which contained much excellent advice. The closing remarks to the faculty were peculiarly appropriate and affecting, conveying the assurances of the class that, whether it should be their fortune to walk in the valley, amid the lowly of earth, or to ascend the lookout mountain, which ambition sometimes realizes, they should ever cherish such feelings towards the faculty as only the student can feel towards the faithful, high-

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mindful teacher.

The "master's oration" on the subject, "Mental Discipline the true End of Study," was then delivered by John S. Mable, A. B., of Belvidere, whose theme sets forth the general tenor of his production, that the true end to be attained by study is mental discipline. Many happy and satirical thrusts were made at persons who oppose the pursuit of all practical studies, by which is meant those which affect the immediate duties of every-day life. At the conclusion of the master's oration, the president of the university, Rev. Dr. J. C. Burroughs, briefly addressed the graduating class, previous to conferring the degrees. It had been their fortune, he said, to pass through their collegiate course during the most eventful period in the history of the world. It gave him pleasure, at this time, to bear evidence, on behalf of his associates, to their patriotism, earnestness of purpose, and fidelity to duty.

THE DEGREES.

The degrees were then conferred as follows:

Bachelors of Arts—Edward H. Beebe, Chicago; Louis C. Jones, Chicago; Stillman E. Massey, Morris; William L. Pierce, Hyde Park; Joshua Pike, Barry; James H. Roe, Belvidere; Joseph Rowley, Wheeling, West Virginia.

Bachelors of Science—C. Linnaeus Hostetter, Mount Carroll.

Master of Arts—John S. Mable, Belvidere; James Woodman, George W. Thomas, Chicago.

Bachelor of Laws—Joseph F. Bonfield, Chicago; Joseph E. Dyas, Chicago; William J. Fitch, Jr., Chicago; William S. Ford, Carlisle; Charles W. Fullerton, Chicago; Norman T. Gassette, Chicago; George W. Sere, Urbana; Christopher C. Gilmore, Chicago; Luther M. Goddard, Leavenworth, Kan.; Henry S. Goodspeed, Chicago; Benjamin L. Hick-

man, St. Louis, Mo.; William H. Holden, Chicago; William H. H. Judson, Low Moor, Iowa; Alonzo L. Loucks, Bristol; William J. McCoy, Fulton; Nelson W. McClain, Kendall, C.W.; George W. Mitchell, Chicago; William W. Payne, Somerset, Mich.; Henry H. Robinson, Chicago; Jonathan H. Rowell, Eureka; Lauren A. Scott, Chicago; Isaac N. Stouffer, St. Louis, Mo.; H. Theodore Thomas, Waukegan; David Wallace, Lexington, Ky.; Henry B. Waterman, Chicago; William W. Whitelaw, Brownsville, Tenn.; George Willard, Chicago.

THE PRIZES.

The 1st and 2d Griggs prizes to members of the sophomore class, for excellence in English composition, were then awarded by Mr. James W. Sheahan, on behalf of the judges, to I. H. Tanderland, of Strawberry Point, Iowa, and M. C. Armstrong, of Deer Park, Illinois.

The Keen prizes to the freshmen class, for excellence in declamation, were awarded, by Hon. Thomas Hoynes, on behalf of the judges, the first to E. P. Savage, of Joliet, and the second to L. H. O'Connor, of Tivoli. The prizes to both classes consisted of books.

The benediction was pronounced by Rev. Mr. Bayley, which closed the exercises.

Meeting of the Trustees.

The annual meeting of the board of trustees of the University of Chicago was held at the Tremont house yesterday forenoon, twenty members being present. Mr. William Jones called the meeting to order, and, in the absence of the president, Hon. William B. Ogden, the first vice-president, Mr. Charles Walker, was called to the chair.

The proceedings were opened by Rev. Dr. J. C. Burroughs, president of the university, reading a selection from the Psalms; after which prayer was offered by Rev. M. G. Clark.

Business was then entered upon with the acceptance of the resignation of Rev. J. A. Smith, as member of the board.

On motion of Hon. J. Y. Scammon, Mr. Cyrus Bentley was elected permanent secretary of the board.

The following named members of the board, whose term of office expires this season, were re-elected: Hon. William B. Ogden and Hon. J. H. Woodworth, of Chicago; Mr. D. Valentine, of Aurora; and Mr. H. A. Tucker, of New York city.

Mr. S. R. Thomas moved that a committee of five, of which the chairman will be one, be appointed to nominate an executive committee for the coming year. Carried and the chairman appointed as such committee Messrs. S. R. Thomas, E. B. McCargy, Charles Walker, J. H. Woodworth and James E. Tyler.

President Burroughs reported that the faculty had recommended that the following gentlemen receive degrees:

Master of Arts—J. S. Maybee, J. S. Goodman, G. W. Thomas.

Bachelor of Arts—Edmond H. Beebe, Louis C. Jones, Stillman E. Massey, William L. Pierce, Joshua Pike, James H. Roe, Joseph Rowley.

Bachelor of Science—C. Linnaeus Hostetter.

The report was concurred in. President Burroughs intimated that the names of those who are to receive degrees in the law school had not been reported to him.

Mr. Scammon moved that the names which may be presented for degrees by the dean of the law school be approved by the trustees.

President Burroughs stated that the friends of the university would meet in the university building and hold a reunion.

The meeting, then adjourned till 10 o'clock this morning, in order to attend the commencement exercises at 2 o'clock.

SUBURBAN GLIMPSES.

A Common-sense Professorship—The Observatory and the Star-finder—The Grave of Douglas.

That they have a professorship of common sense in the University of Chicago is apparent from a glance at the details. Thus, the students' rooms, instead of being gloomy dens, are pleasant parlors, and among the furniture, air and light were not forgotten; the halls are broad, and the ceilings lifted clear of all heads except, perhaps, a Sophomore's in his tall term. Everything that has been done has been well done. No such word as "temporarily" can be found in the University Lexicon.

But "Dearborn Tower," whose lofty chamber was made to look into heaven is the object of greatest interest. An octagon of stone, rooted thirty-five feet below the surface and rising to the height of ninety-six, it is as stable as a little Alp. But this is only the shell of the strange fruit within; a cone of solid masonry, fifty-one feet in circumference at the base, and sixty-six feet high; a grand pedestal firmer than a mountain cliff, whereon will stand that far-seer, the telescope. And well might they feel down through the concrete and the quicksand, and the clay, to get a fast hold of the world, and lay the foundations as if they were to endure forever, since a passing train or the waves galloping in from the sea might jar the earth and set the stones to trembling, and the sober stars a-dancing about the field of view as if there had been tarantulas in heaven. There stands the cone; a pier built upward toward the sky; a pulseless finger in a glove of stone.

This noble look-out, costing thirty thousand dollars, is the gift of one man, the Hon. J. Y. Scammon, of this city, and the magnificent tenant will be worthy of it. Think of a well-opened eye of eighteen and three-quarter inches in the clear aperture, and a focal length of twenty-three feet. Think of that eye lidless, sleepless, tearless, more nearly like the glance of God than any other thing on earth, there in its revolving dome of iron, turned full upon the fields of space, and stars blossoming in-to sight beneath the penetrating gaze of this great refractor. For the object glass, great crown-jewel as it is, Mr. Alvin Clarke, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, received eleven thousand dollars, and adjusted in its orbit it will cost more than eighteen thousand. Mounted and manned, larger than any other telescope in the world, as thirty-four to twenty-one, the revelations of this magnificent instrument cannot be foretold. It has never been turned heavenward but once, and, in that once, made a discovery that won for it the acclaim of the scientific world. There is something very grand in the thought of those silent watchings in that airy chamber, that eye scanning the visible glories of God, and a vision that shall, by and by, be clouded in death, brightening in the light of worlds that never, till that instant, dawned upon mortal eye. What agency that little disc of glass may have, in enlarging the horizons of astronomical science; what worlds that have waited thrice six thousand years for an observer shall appear at its bidding; what new truths it shall bring down, like greater angels, to dwell with men, no one can tell. And to make the equipment complete, Pro-

fessor Mixer, who began the work, and who has pursued it to this triumphant issue, has received a contribution of five thousand dollars from the Hon. Walter S. Gurnee, and has ordered a splendid meridian circle from Berlin.

Turning from the Chicago Observatory that will one day be the pride of the West, we looked from the battlements of the University upon the glorious scene. Far below, like billows, rolled the oak woods; at our left lay the checker-work of the roofs of Camp Douglas, with a solitary sentry pacing his lonely beat. Beyond, was the city, with spire, and pennon, and mast, and shining dome, and a thousand windows glittering like speculative eyes in the sun, and "the banner over it was"—smoke. Before us, green to the blue edge of heaven; white winged ships flocking to and fro; a steamer sliding round the curved wall of the world, silent as a shadow; crested musketeers advancing by platoons, to fire and fall back along the shore; there all abroad the Lake. Every tint was grateful and every glance a joy. And as we saw the Michigan battalions come on to the sounding charge, we remembered that the University had a roll of honor; that two Majors, fifteen Lieutenants, eight Captains, and boys in blue almost a hundred strong, had gone over its threshold, some of them to fall at Vicksburg and Kencsaw, and languish to death in Southern dungeons.

Across the avenue, fronting the buildings and extending to the lake, is a beautiful grove. You enter it by a stile and follow a path that flanks a cottage nestled there in the green recesses of shade, till you stand upon the shore and beside an inclosure surrounding a little mound of earth. A few roses half-withered linger there; a few pansies—"that's for thoughts"—look up with bright faces among the grass. There should be rosemary—"that's for remembrance." No lettered tablet tells you who lies here; a robin, in a tree hard by, was singing that same old song; the sunbeams flashed in and out among the swaying branches; the lake was a broad smile; the waves came on with their sturdy tramp, and all as if there were never a grief in the whole world, and not a sigh in nature for the dead Senator from Illinois. Within this wooden picket, broken and defaced as if Vandals had made pilgrimage; scarred with initials as if the alphabet went crazy; betraying everywhere the American sin of sacrilege; within this manufactured ruin sleeps the lamented Douglas. We recalled, as we stood there, that night in May, '61, when in the midst of flashing light and cheers of welcome, and the glad greetings of a multitude, he ended his last public utterance with the historic words: "I express it as my conviction before God, that it is the duty of every American citizen to rally round the flag. Illinois has a proud position. United, firm, determined never to permit the Government to be destroyed."

And here in silence sleeps the prophet. We recall that other dying day, in that same year, that 3d of June, when, rallied back to life a moment, by the question, "Have you any message to send the boys?" the dying statesman said, "Yes! tell them to obey the Laws and support the Constitution of the United States." And then death took him by the hand and his great soul passed away. And now, his prophecies all true, his prayers all answered, "the fields of the dead, that rushed red on his

And there within a sentry's hall rises the Soldiers' Home at Fairview, and we thought they were well met, thus placed side by side—the Soldiers' Home and the Patriot's Rest.

sight," washed clean in the rain of heaven, and the flag blossoming out every where like a flower in the broad summer, it is peace on earth, and breathless peace with

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The University of Chicago.

With this Institution the Baptists of the Northwest are intimately connected, and in its prosperity, we trust, they take a deep and heartfelt interest. It is steadily advancing, and has already secured a reputation alike honorable to the West and to its own denomination. To build it up and sustain it, to provide for its buildings and other needful appliances, has cost a large sum, and still more is required from its friends to complete its equipment.

The main edifice is now nearly completed, and portions of it already occupied. The labor and expense of furnishing the rooms have been assumed by the ladies, and an organization has been formed with this object in view. The wants are pressing, and we appeal to our denomination throughout the Northwest to lend a helping hand in this important work, which belongs to all, and the burden of which should not be thrown upon Chicago alone.

In the commencement of the enterprise, when the first part of the University edifice was finished, there was a hearty co-operation of the friends in all sections. We trust the same spirit will animate individuals and churches, now that a further work is to be done, and that there will be a generous response from all.

We, as a denomination, are, in a great measure, responsible for the success of the University, and when fully completed it will be a most powerful instrumentality for advancing the cause of sound learning and evangelical Christianity. It should be sustained in an enlarged and liberal spirit, that it may, as soon as possible, be placed in a position of the greatest usefulness. Students are flocking to it in large numbers, attracted by its superior advantages. It must be prepared for their reception.

To secure the means to do this is the object of this appeal. The rooms are wanted now, and we look to the friends of sound learning, and especially to those of our denomination, to aid us by their contributions toward this object.

In addition to the students' dormitories, which it has been announced in the catalogues will be furnished, there are the public rooms, halls, &c., to be provided for. It is important that these should all be put in order, as early as practicable.

Now, shall we not hear from you in this matter? Shall we not have a full response from the churches that this needed work may be done and be done quickly.

In behalf of the committee.

CTM. Jan 18. 1866

University of Chicago—The Berean Anniversary.

The annual public meeting of the Berean Society, of the University of Chicago, was held at the Indiana Avenue Baptist Church, on Thursday evening of last week. The extreme cold and severe storm of the week previous had necessitated a postponement from the time originally announced. At the last, the weather was somewhat unpropitious; the clouds weeping and the streets sloppy. Nevertheless a good audience gathered, and a good time was enjoyed.

Mr. Mabie, of Belvidere, President of the Society, conducted the exercises, which were opened with prayer by Rev. S. M. Osgood. There were original orations by Mr. J. T. Sunderland, of Strawberry Point, Iowa, on "Intellect Worship"; by Mr. James Harper, of Mokena, Illinois, on "The Existence of God"; and by Mr. F. A. Smith, of Jefferson, Illinois, on "Your Truth and My Truth." Mr. Henry A. Lewis, of Kaneville, Illinois, read an essay on "Potency of Blood," and the Paper of the Society, "The Berean Offering," was read by Mr. Dorrence Dibell, of Mokena. The debate was upon the question, "Resolved, That the influence of the late war has been detrimental the morals of the

people;" Mr. Henry First, of Moline, Illinois, affirming; Mr. L. F. Bush, of Iowa, denying. The University choir of young men gave the music, which was excellent; the whole closing with a genial "College Trio," sung by Messrs. Sunderland, Smith and Leslie.

We have not space to particularize; but take pleasure in saying that we hear but one expression from those who were present, and that an expression of high gratification. The speakers and essayists were frequently applauded, and the whole exhibition, while in the general serious, as became the character of the Society, was still sprightly, and in parts spicy and amusing. The University has a fine body of young men now within its walls, and a very fair amount of the general talent and culture is found in the Berean Society.

Christ T. Hutchins March 1. 1866

OUR TELESCOPE.

Its Arrival in Chicago.—The Wonderful Glass.—What it may Be Expected to Reveal.

The Chicago telescope, which may be termed the telescope of the world, being by many degrees the largest ever made on this planet, has at last arrived in the city. For more than a year past it has been a fruitful theme of speculation from time to time among our scientific circles, and now that it has actually come, all eyes will naturally be curious to take a peep through it, at the celestial scenery which has thus been brought within the scope of our observation. The telescope was heralded on Friday by the maker, Alvan Clark, Esq., of Cambridge, Mass., who arrived here, accompanied by his son and Prof. T. H. Safford, the astronomer of the University. They were received by J. Young Scammon, Esq., Thomas Hoyle, Esq., and other members of the Astronomical Society, who conducted them to the Chicago University for the purpose of inspecting the arrangements now in progress for the erection of the instrument. A few days will suffice to complete the arrangements at the Dearborn tower, in the dome of which it is to be placed, and it is now expected that the work of placing the telescope in position will be commenced before the close of the present week.

The telescope was shipped at Boston on the 17th, and passed Buffalo on the 21st. It arrived in Chicago at 9 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, all safe and sound. It was packed in nineteen boxes, besides which there were two large wooden frames and three heavy metallic castings. It will be conveyed to the University on Monday per the Burlington & Quincy railroad. The microscopes, being too valuable to be trusted by rail, were packed and carried in a box by hand to their destination.

Our readers are already familiar with the history of this powerful instrument, and we need only therefore recapitulate the events in its eventful (earthly) career. It was originally ordered by the State of Mississippi, and purchased for the University; but at the outbreak of the rebellion, the Mississippians somehow lost all interest in the course of the planets, being too busily occupied with mere terrestrial matters, and the contract was given up. The University of Harvard next cast their eyes upon it, and thought they had it safe, when Thomas Hoyle, Esq., acting for the Astronomical Society of Chicago, secured it for our University. Here, accordingly, it has come at last, after long watching on our part, and in a few days the people of the Garden City will be several millions of inches nearer to the heavens than they now are, and will be in a position to receive direct information as to the doings of Jupiter, Venus and Mars, and special despatches, perhaps, from the man in the Moon, daily.

The telescope is an equatorial refractor, now the largest in the world, the aperture of its object glass, which is the only dimension of importance, being 18½ inches, while that of the next largest is only 16 inches. It is worthy of remark that the glass is entirely without a single speck or flaw, a circumstance of rare occurrence in a glass of such dimensions. The focal length of the instrument is twenty-three feet. The reason why glasses of this size are so rare is on account of the difficulty experienced in casting them. Many castings are thrown aside as worthless even for glasses of a smaller size, and when we come to the size of about a foot in diameter there are very few glasses in the world exceeding it which are quite perfect. A very common adjunct of the large telescope is a cap made to fit the object glass with an eccentric aperture, which is turned round to the perfect part of the glass, shading the defective portion from the rays which would interfere with and break up the object. This glass needs no such cap, and in addition to its being the largest, it is also the most perfect and flawless in the world. It is so mounted that it can be directed to any point in the heavens by motions upon two axes at right angles to each other, one of which is directed to the north pole of the heavens. By means of clock-work of a peculiar character it can be made to follow the apparent motion of a star, so that, as the object rises in the east, the telescope moves with it. The mounting weighs about three tons, but this great weight can be moved by one man, and that without much effort. The tower is so constructed as to be independent of any casualty which may occur to the rest of

the building. The tripod upon which the glass is placed stands upon a solid, self-sustaining pedestal, and the interior of the dome is perfectly fire-proof. The dome is constructed to revolve freely on balls with the motion of the instrument, so that nothing but the end of the telescope is exposed to the atmosphere. An opening of about two feet in width runs from the crown of the dome to its base, and a series of sliding shutters cover up every portion of this aperture except that immediately in front of the object glass.

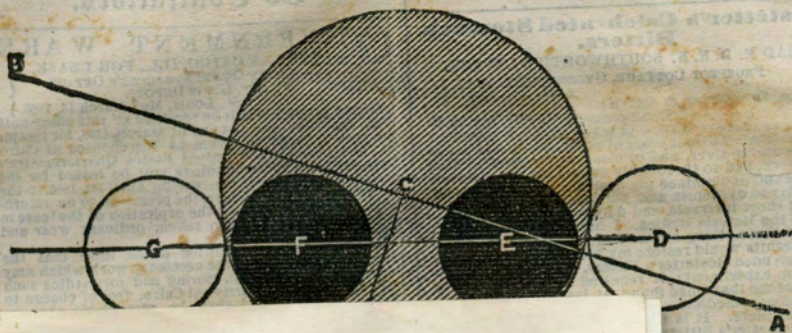
The use of the equatorial telescope is to take observations of stars anywhere in the upper hemisphere, in or out of the meridional plane, to watch phenomena and to measure the small angles of distance between the opposite discs of the planetary masses or contiguous fixed stars. It is not available for the determination of actual, but relative position. It is not ordinarily used for taking the altitudes of stars or noting the instant of the meridian transit from which are deduced the right ascensions and declinations of the heavenly bodies or the locus of the place of observation. Those come within the more immediate scope of the transit instrument, a telescope which moves only in the plane of the meridian, or as near thereto as the mechanical ingenuity of the artists can set it, and the passage of the heavenly bodies are noted over a system of spider threads stretched at equal intervals in the field of vision. The equatorial has the spider threads, but they are stretched on frames which are movable across the field by means of screws so very delicately wormed that a change of position of one-millionth of an inch may be noted and measured. By means of the clock work above mentioned, the equatorial telescope is made to follow the diurnal motion of any star, keeping it within the field for hours together, if need be, without any trouble to the observer, who is thus left free to watch the phenomenon presented, or to adjust his micrometers to the accurate reading distances of two, or the diameter of one, of the heavenly bodies. Though the equatorial is not depended on to find the exact position of a star with regard to the horizon, to the meridian, or to any of the imaginary circles of the celestial sphere, yet the mounting circles of this equatorial are graduated with great nicety to mark minutes of arc, and by the aid of verniers even the fractional parts of a minute may be read with accuracy.

The uses to which this telescope will be put may therefore be defined to consist in watching the heavenly phenomena—to observe the movements of planetary satellites, discover the conformations of the lunar surface, and the changes which occur in the surface of herself, and of the other bodies which compose the solar system, to determine relative positions of fixed stars, and of the planets, comets and asteroids, with regard to them, to dissect out the constitution of the fathomless nebulous depths, and watch the changes of position of the members of those wonderful star systems, which for want of a better understanding of their character, are called binaries, ternaries, and quaternaries, though for aught we know each of those systems may be composed of a much greater number of individual masses than those of which the solar system consists. In view of its superior power and perfection we are warranted in anticipating great things from it especially after the other instruments needed to complete the full set of observing apparatus shall have been supplied. Indeed, this glass has already effected enough to immortalize the telescope. It is not worthy that the fact, long suspected, that Sirius is one of a binary system, was first discovered by means of this glass, and that the fact was calculated up by Professor Safford, before it was observed. The discovery of this companion star of Sirius is not, perhaps, as important an astronomical fact as the finding of the planet Neptune, yet it is of considerable interest, and there is a strong parallel between the two cases. The existence of Neptune, so far as yet known, the outermost member of our solar system, was demonstrated by an astronomer who weighed the masses of the then known planets, and from a knowledge of the extent of their perturbing power, saw that some external force was at work to produce certain irregularities in the course of the "Georgian Star," and calculated to within a very small amount of space the position of the unknown wanderer, which was afterwards discovered in that very spot by another astronomer in scouring the heavens. So this companion star of Sirius, whose existence was first demonstrated by Safford, was discovered by means of the Clark glass. And the coincidence that the man and the glass are now both engaged for the Chicago Observatory, may, perhaps, be accepted as an augury of other astronomical discoveries which shall startle the scientific world.

We have not been able to obtain from Mr. Clark the exact power of the accessories to this wonderful glass, but the following is a near approximation to them: The hour circle is about eighteen inches in diameter and divided so as to read single seconds of time; the declination circle, at right angles thereto, is about twenty-four inches in diameter and divided to every four seconds of arc. The astronomical eye pieces, several in number, possess a magnifying power ranging from about 14 to 1,200 times, and the micrometric eye pieces, used in measuring the exact value of small angles, will magnify up to 2,000. "The finder"—a small telescope with a larger field, and axis parallel to the principal, will be about three feet six inches long. Its use is to bring a star the more readily into the field of view of the large telescope.

March 26. 1866

TOTAL ECLIPSE OF THE MOON.



CHICAGO UNIVERSITY TELESCOPE.

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Another excellence of the telescope is its defining power; or the proper shape which it gives the images. Close double stars are readily seen with it, which would not be the case if the definition were not good; and we have had with it some most admirable views of Saturn and its satellites and ring. The division between the rings shows out with truly surprising distinctness, even to myself, who have been long used to the great Cambridge refractor.

The atmosphere of Chicago appears, so far as I have experienced it, to be of good quality for astronomical observations; partly because the extreme summer heats have been so much tempered by the lake.

T. H. SAFFORD.
Dearborn University, June 21st, 1866.

Moon.	
deg. m.	sec.
55	20
4	14 31.7
+9	14
54	28.1
14	52

the eclipse:
 8:43 1/4 p. m.
 9:55 1/4 p. m.
 10:41 1/4 p. m.
 11:28 p. m.
 12:37 a. m.
 at about six degrees
 Right Ascension,
 degrees south of the
 circle represents
 the circle the posi-
 tions given above.
 G. The line AB
 the perpendicular

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

FIFTH ANNIVERSARY
OF THE

BEREAN SOCIETY,

IN THE

Indiana Avenue Baptist Church.

ON THURSDAY, Feb. 15th, 1866,

AT 7 1/2 O'CLOCK P. M.

CHURCH, GOODMAN & DONNELLEY, PRINTERS.

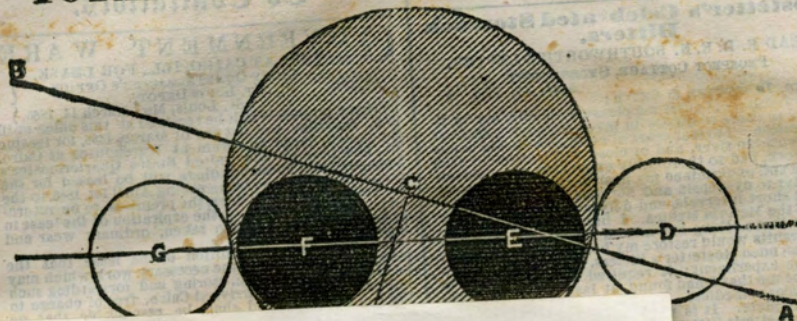
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 Some of the dormito-

taken and brought so near to a successful issue is a great work, over which an intelligent public will rejoice. And what has been done, we are confident will inspire to higher deeds of benevolence and of preparation for the proper education of the young men of the Northwest. The work before the young of this age is a great and solemn work, and they must not go to it unprepared. To educate them requires facilities; institutions must be built and endowed; teachers, libraries, apparatus, &c., must be

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Chas. T. G. W. May 31. 1866

TOTAL ECLIPSE OF THE MOON.



ORDER OF EXERCISES.

PRAYER.

MUSIC.

ORATION—"INTELLECT WORSHIP," - - - - - J. T. SUNDERLAND.

ESSAY—"POTENCY OF BLOOD," - - - - - HENRY A. LEWIS.

MUSIC.

DECLAMATION—"THE EXISTENCE OF A GOD," - - - - - JAMES HARPER.

PAPER, - - - - - DORRANCE DIBELL.

MUSIC.

DEBATE. { - - - - - { HENRY FIRST, AFFIRM.
L. T. BUSH, DENY.

QUESTION—RESOLVED, "That the influence of the late war has been detrimental to the morals of the people."

MUSIC.

ORATION—"YOUR TRUTH AND MY TRUTH," - - - - - F. A. SMITH.

MUSIC.

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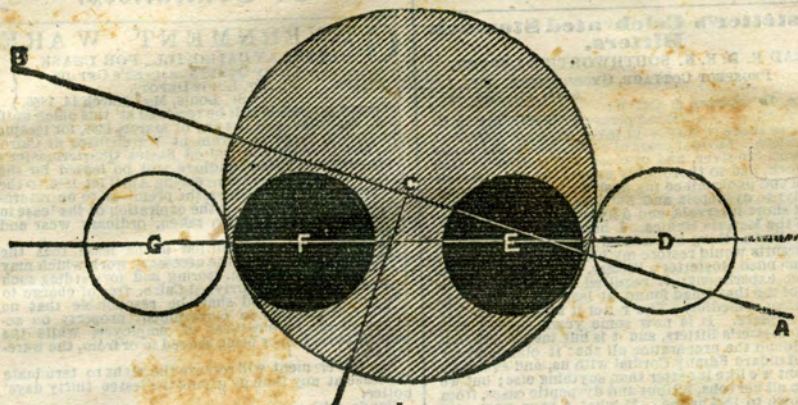
T. H. SAFFORD.

Dearborn University, June 21st, 1866.

Chas. T. G. W. June 28, 1866

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TOTAL ECLIPSE OF THE MOON.



On Friday evening next, March 30th, the Moon will be totally eclipsed for the space of one hour and thirty-two minutes, the centre of the luminary being within a very short distance of the centre of the Earth's shadow at the instant of opposition. The eclipse begins here at about nine o'clock and ends at thirty-seven minutes after midnight, making its total duration three hours and forty-nine minutes. As the eclipse is near central, and the time is so favorable for observation at Chicago, we herewith present a diagram, with the elements, calculated expressly for this city:

Chicago, latitude 41 deg., 52 min., 20 sec., north; longitude 5 hours, 50 min., 20 sec., west.

The opposition of centres of the luminaries in Right Ascension occurs at:

Greenwich, March 30th, 16 h., 39 m., 19 sec.
Chicago, 10 h., 48 m., 59 sec. p. m.

At that time the following are the data, as taken from the *Nautical Almanac*

	Sun.		Moon.
	deg. m. sec.		deg. m. sec.
Motion in AR.....	9.09	1	55 20
Declination.....	4 8 42.6	4	14 31.7
Motion in Dec.....	4.58		+9 14
Hor Parallax.....	8.6		54 28.1
Semi-diameter.....	16 2.2		14 52

The following are the times of the eclipse:

Eclipse begins, D.....	8:48 1/2 p. m.
Total obscuration, E.....	9:55 1/2 p. m.
Middle.....	10:41 1/2 p. m.
End of total eclipse, F.....	11:28 p. m.
End of eclipse, C.....	12:37 a. m.

The moon enters the shadow at about six degrees north of the line of motion in Right Ascension, and leaves it at about thirty degrees south of the same line.

In the above diagram, the large circle represents the earth's shadow, and the smaller circles the positions of the lunar body at the instants given above. The moon moves from D toward G. The line AB is parallel with the equator; the perpendicular thereto points due south.

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T. H. SAFFORD.

Dearborn University, June 21st, 1866.

Chit. J. & W. June 28. 1866

The New Telescope---New Star.

The new telescope at the Chicago University has got into working order, and Prof. Safford is already searching deep into the hidden things of the firmament above. We find the following note in the *Tribune*:

DEARBORN OBSERVATORY, May 24.

Editors Tribune: Immediately on learning that a new bright star had been discovered in the Northern Crown by Mr. Chandler, of Boston, I set the great Equatorial of this Observatory on the spot, as nothing was to be seen there with the naked eye in the strong moonlight.

There appeared a star of the eighth magnitude last night (May 23d) in the place where one of the third was seen by the Boston astronomer on the 14th inst., and where usually appears one of the tenth. The new star is then no longer visible to the naked eye at all, and appears to be rapidly losing in brightness.

I learn by a letter from Russia that the companion of Sirius is now admitted to be physically connected with Sirius itself, by Otto Struve, the Imperial Astronomer-in-chief, who alone had previously expressed some dissent from my views, but has now come into agreement with them. T. H. SAFFORD.

Chit. J. & W. May 31. 1866

The University of Chicago.

The last term of the year, with this Institution, closes, and commencement occurs, we understand, on the 3d day of July. The main building and the Dearborn tower are nearly completed, and the telescope is mounted. It is expected that some time in June there will be a formal opening or dedication of these to the cause of higher education, and to the general public. The work thus undertaken and brought so near to a successful issue is a great work, over which an intelligent public will rejoice. And what has been done, we are confident will inspire to higher deeds of benevolence and of preparation for the proper education of the young men of the Northwest. The work before the young of this age is a great and solemn work, and they must not go to it unprepared. To educate them requires facilities; institutions must be built and endowed; teachers, libraries, apparatus, &c., must be

furnished. And what cause has higher claims upon us than the Christian education of our young men? What father, inspired with the love of his country and his son, can do a nobler, better work, than to help found and sustain a good institution of learning? We know of several fathers who have given liberally to the University of Chicago in its early struggles, who are now receiving their reward in the education of their sons.

The average attendance the past year has been, we believe, something over one hundred and fifty, and as noble a set of young men as can be found any where; many of them preparing for the Christian ministry, and others for posts of usefulness. Let every man put the question to himself, whether he has done his whole duty in this great work? It costs money to carry forward this work; have you done your part in it? Some of our brethren who are intrusted with property will die this year;—have you put your share into the University? If not, will you send it up without delay? But if you fail to send it, will you provide for it in your "last will?" Let the young men of the Northwest who enter into your labors rise up and call you blessed.

Rooms in the University are to be furnished; what women will do this? Thank God, some are at hard and successful work "on this line"—some churches and individuals in the country are doing nobly, but there is room for others. It costs money and hard work, but it will pay a thousand fold. One noble hearted woman has already raised more than three hundred dollars for this good cause, and she still works on, though more than sixty years of age. Have our young women done their whole duty? You who are mothers, who have sons to educate, can you not send up your five and ten dollars, if not your hundreds? Some of the dormitories, recitation rooms and halls are yet unfurnished, which are needed every day. The main chapel is just done, all but seating and furnishing. That is a beautiful room, 62 by 75 feet. How is that to be furnished? That, too, is needed, we understand, every day. Who will have a hand in that good work?

May 31. 1866

Chit. J. & W. May 31. 1866

University of Chicago—Commencement.

The annual commencement exercises of the University of Chicago will take place as follows:

Thursday evening, June 28th, at the University Freshman prize declamations.

Friday evening, June 29th, at the same place, junior exhibition and sophomore prize essays.

Saturday evening, June 30th, at the same place, anniversary of literary societies.

Sunday afternoon, July 1, at First Baptist Church, at 4 o'clock, sermon before the Theological Union and the Ladies' Education Society, by Rev. J. M.

Gregory, LL. D., President of Kalamazoo College. An urgent invitation is extended to all Baptist churches of this city and vicinity, to be present.

Sunday evening, July 1, at the same place, anniversary of Berean Society. Sermon by Rev. H. G. Weston, D. D., of the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, N. Y.

Monday, July 2, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the University chapel, exercises of graduating class, to be followed at 7½ o'clock by class day exercises, and in the evening by the President's levee at the University parlors.

A cordial invitation is extended to friends of the University in all parts of the State, to be present at the commencement exercises. Arrangements will be made to give visitors from abroad a hospitable reception.

J. WILLIAM STEARNS, Sec. of Faculty.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

Eighth Annual Commencement.

Under the able administration of President Burroughs, the University of Chicago not only maintains its hold upon the popular regard, but increases in strength and efficiency as it advances in years. With an accomplished Faculty, and constantly augmenting facilities in the various departments, it attracts the young men of our city and State, and of the Northwest, and is rapidly taking its position as the head of our educational system. The new building affords ample accommodation of the best description—the location is beautiful and healthy, and is now rid of the annoyances arising from Camp Douglas, to which it was subjected during the continuance of the war. The Observatory, with the most powerful telescope in the country, is an addition to its appointments of much interest and value. The number of students in attendance has been over two hundred, and the graduating class for the present year is a large one for an institution yet in its infancy. Chicago and the West may well cherish such an institution as among the brightest of her jewels.

The commencement exercises began on Thursday evening, at the chapel of the University, with the

FRESHMAN DECLAMATIONS.

for the prizes established by W. B. Keene, Esq., of this city, to be awarded by a committee chosen for the purpose, for the best elocution. Ten young gentlemen entered the lists, and the speaking, as a whole, was a great advance upon that of any former occasion. The exercises opened by a prayer from the Rev. C. T. Tucker, when the programme was gone through with, as follows:

1. **REGULUS TO THE CARTHAGENIANS.**—A. Foster—who rendered the bold, defiant, sarcastic words of the Roman captive most admirably.

2. **THE SOUTH MUST BE ANNIHILATED.**—M. P. Hatfield. A radical speech, concise and sharp; well spoken, despite some defects of voice.

3. **BARBARA FREITCHER.**—W. P. Keene, jr.—Poetry—A scene of the rebellion. Young gentlemen, as a general thing, make a mistake when they select poetry for declamation on occasions like this.

There are but few who can read poetry well, and usually speakers do not succeed as they are capable of doing in prose. The touching patriotism of Barbara Freitcher, however, was well represented.

DESTRUCTION OF POMPEII.—F. A. Knowles—describes one of the most fearful and sublime scenes in nature. The speaker entered well into the spirit of the author and the scene, and except the fault of a monotone, did good justice in the rendering.

5. **THE POLISH BOY.**—H. A. Lewis—Poetry—A theme of the Polish revolution. Well delivered, showing much culture of voice and manner. The deep pathos of the poem was given with much effect.

6. **THE PRECIOUS HERITAGE.**—W. E. Parsons—A patriotic speech; spoken with spirit and well.

7. **IRISH ALIENS.**—T. B. Pray. An extract from a Parliamentary speech defending Irishmen from the reproach of being "aliens in blood, aliens in language, and aliens in religion." It was well reproduced by the speaker, despite a want of flexibility of voice.

8. **SPARTACUS TO THE ROMAN ENVOYS.**—R. D. Sheppard. Rendered, in a dramatic manner, and very effective. The speaker apparently had a fine conception of the character he represented, and of the surroundings of the celebrated gladiator at the time the supposed speech was delivered.

9. **THE FALL OF SWITZERLAND.**—C. A. Stearns. A tale of French outrage. Not over well adapted for the stage, or to show off the qualities of the speaker. It has some fine points, however, and the rendering evinced careful study.

10. **THE LAST APPEAL.**—P. Trumbull. Scene, Independence Hall. Time, the signing of the great declaration. The earnest, impulsive words of the patriot orator were spoken with much effect.

The members of a Freshman class are not in a position for public criticism. It is the business of the Professor of Elocution to point out defects, with a view of correction and improvement. We must say that as a whole, it was one of the best exhibitions of the kind we ever witnessed. There was more of culture manifested, both of voice and manner, and much less of the stiffness and awkwardness than are usually displayed on such occasions. The young gentlemen have evidently made good use of their time and opportunities, as well as been under the teachings of an accomplished instructor.

JUNIOR EXHIBITION.

The annual exhibition of the Junior class took place on Friday evening at the University chapel. The exercises opened by an invocation by Dr. Baker.

As on the previous evening, a large audience was in attendance. The Essays of the Sophomore class, which were awarded the Griggs prizes for excellence in English composition, were also read. Judge Goodwin, Judge Jameson and Prof. Peabody were the committee of award.

"The Vision of Literature," by E. B. Butler, of Chicago, took the first prize. This was a well written and well considered production; although the author indulged in some rather queer fancies—preferring the conceited, crotchety, crabbed English of Carlyle, to the pure diction of Irving, and having a particular regard for Horace, the amorous poet, and placing him before others infinitely his superiors. On the whole, it was a production of much merit.

"Woman's Mission," by Daniel Baker, Chicago, took the second prize. It is rather an ambitious and mature theme for a young gentleman in his "middle teens," and yet there was much less nonsense in it than in many productions of older heads on the same subject. In fact, as a whole, it may be pronounced decidedly good, both in sentiment and its literary character. The closing part, especially, was excellent. "Let the cross be woman's standard—Jesus woman's trust—Christianity woman's charge—for to Christianity woman owes everything."

The Junior original declamations commenced

with—

1. **MENTAL SYMMETRY**, by M. C. Armstrong, Deer Park, Ill. A well written production, containing many brilliant passages, sound sentiments, and valuable hints.

2. **LABOR AND ORATORY**, by E. S. Bartien, Waukesha, Wis. The importance of oratory as an art, and the necessity of study severe and persistent, in order to excel in it, was the theme of this speaker. Of course, we were treated to Greece and Rome, Demosthenes and Cicero, for young gentlemen in the classics, very naturally take to such things. The subject, however, in its general bearing, was ably discussed, and the foundation of a true oratory pointed out. "The day of sensational oratory," said the speaker, "is rapidly waning. The orator must learn that he is not to speak to the ignorant and uneducated, as of old; but to the intelligent, to his peers in knowledge." The highest honors of eloquence can only be secured by labor, diligence, and unconquerable determination. They do not come as the inspiration of genius.

3. **THE GREAT REFORMERS**, by W. W. Everts, jr., Chicago. This was one of the best and most striking efforts of the evening—bold in imagery—clear in illustration—and strongly expressed. Instead of regarding men as the great reformers of the world, the speaker contended that War, Genius and Religion were entitled to this pre-eminence. This claim was enforced by historical references, in regard to the influence of each in producing the great reformatory and progressive changes which have happened to the race.

4. **MAN NOT THE ARCHITECT OF HIS OWN FORTUNE**, by R. E. Neighbor, Racine, Wis. This young gentleman combatted the popular idea contained in the converse of the proposition he discussed, that man is capable of carving out his own fortune and shaping his own destiny. The ideas were well and pointedly brought out, and elicited marked attention.

5. **THE MYSTERY OF LIFE**, by J. T. Sunderland, Strawberry Point, Iowa. By general suffrage this was pronounced the ablest and most finished production of the evening. It abounded in splendid imagery, beautiful figures, and suggestive thought. It traced, with great skill, the various mysteries of animal and vegetable life, and the impenetrable mysteries in which their processes are veiled. "But the greatest of all mysteries, is that which comes always and so soon, an end to all life." Suggestive thought! And the oration was full of such. It was well delivered, and at the close greeted with rapturous applause.

6. **WAR AND PEACE**, by William Thompson, Chicago. The contrast between these two opposite conditions of the human race was well wrought out, and sustained by historical references.

The exercises were interspersed with music on the piano, and most excellent singing by Mrs. Prof. Mixer and Miss Julia Griggs.

The elocution of the Juniors, as a whole, was not equal to that of the Freshmen, on the evening previous. This branch of education should have more attention paid to it than there is, especially on the part of those who propose to enter the ministerial, or legal profession. In this respect, a large majority of our clergy enter upon their pulpit duties miserably prepared to properly fulfil them. A good elocution will add greatly to either a poor or a good sermon; and our preachers lose half of their effectiveness by a neglect of this part of their education. But to return to the class. The essays spoken—all of them—possessed more than usual merit; showed careful preparation, laborious study, and wide range of reading. We congratulate the young gentlemen on the success of this exhibition, and the favorable impression they made upon the large audience which was in attendance.

LAW DEPARTMENT.

The examinations of the Law Department were continued through a good part of last week, by Prof. Booth and Hurd, and were highly satisfactory.

On Friday evening the students of the Law school, accompanied by several members of the Chicago Bar, formed into a little procession, and, preceded by a brass band, went to the residence of Prof. Booth, in the West Division, where they assisted in a serenade. The Professor appeared at the windows and expressed his acknowledgments for the honor conferred. Several of the party joined in expressions of esteem for the recipient. The party then returned to Kinsley's restaurant, where a spread was prepared, which, out of compliment to Prof. Booth, was on the temperance principle. An agreeable evening was passed by the party.

The annual commencement exercises of the department took place on Saturday evening at Smith & Nixon's Hall, Prof. Hurd presiding as master of ceremonies. There was a fair audience, though on account of the double services of the evening, it was undoubtedly much smaller than it otherwise would have been. The Light Guard Band was in attendance, and the speaking was agreeably diversified with music.

The first speaker was J. L. Campbell, of Chicago, who had for his theme, "The Moral Influence of Legal Education." The oration was an able one, very carefully prepared and well delivered. The position taken and the principle inculcated was that the study of the law conduced to the highest condition of moral and mental culture—that success in the profession, at this day at least, necessitated the highest intellectual and moral discipline. His illustrations were drawn from the history of our own country, principally, and he contended that our civil and religious liberties have been due, in a great measure, to the legal profession.

The leading ideas of the oration were wrought out at length, and with much ingenuity and effect. The conclusion was admirable. The speaker hoped that American lawyers would continue to keep step with the great march of enlightenment and improvement, and aid in establishing such laws and institutions as would raise society to that high moral standard to which man had the power given him by God to attain.

"Historical Defects" was the next subject, handled by Gwynn Garrett. This, of course, involved a somewhat critical examination of history, in order to point out its defects and illustrate the theme. The oration, as a whole, was an interesting and instructive one, showing a wide range of reading in this particular branch, and a discriminating judgment upon the points made. The errors of history, the speaker contended, were traceable, primarily, to a characteristic of human nature, involving prejudice and favoritism. In addition to this, early history was defective and oftentimes erroneous, from the want of adequate means of acquiring, and propagating the knowledge of facts. Events, as well as men, came down to us with the shading of the historian, and this depends upon the standpoint from which he viewed them. Even in modern times, with all our improvements for gathering up and preserving facts, we have abundant evidence of the unreliability of historical reminiscences. Other cognate matters were touched upon. Among them were the evil effects of too great a love for fictitious reading upon our habits of historical study.

D. H. Harts, of Lincoln, Ill., gave a very able and thoughtful discourse upon the theme, "Do we Labor for a Purpose?" This is an important question, and appeals with mighty force to every young man. It ought to be the first thing decided in the minds of all. Labor for a purpose—settle upon that purpose—be assured that it is a high and noble one, and then pursue it as a lifework. Such a course rarely fails of bringing success. The speaker also advocated strongly, the value of education to the masses, and of the obligation of each individual as a member of the social compact. In all this there should be a purpose to elevate, advance and improve the race.

"The Regicide Parliament" was the text of the

oration of A. A. Safford, of Oberlin, Ohio. This is a subject with two aspects, differing widely, and depending upon the fact whether he who treats it favors the royal or the popular side. Mr. Safford, coming from Oberlin, where the atmosphere is redolent of freedom, could not well do otherwise than espouse the cause of Parliament, which he did with spirit and ability.

T. M. Hoyne, of Chicago, followed with a very able dissertation upon "The Law of Nations." To do justice to a subject of this magnitude requires an elaborate discussion. The speaker crowded into his brief essay many important points, which were well arranged, and well considered, and evinced a pretty thorough acquaintance with the intricate study of international law, about which our diplomats do so much pother themselves.

"Antagonism in Society" was admirably discussed by J. S. Reynolds, of Chicago. It is a theme which requires nice discrimination and thorough analysis, and these requirements were well met by the speaker. It was one of the best essays to which we ever listened, and the warm reception given to it by the audience showed that it was appreciated.

The closing oration was by Norman T. Gassette, of Chicago—theme, "The Silent." At first thought, this would seem to be rather an unpromising subject for a graduating oration, but the young gentleman handled it in such a manner that it was a complete success. Its discussion showed a cast of mind of a high order, patient investigation and deep thought. This, too, "brought down the house" with hearty bursts of applause.

The graduating class is composed of twenty-three young gentlemen, who, under the ruling of our Supreme Court, may enter upon the practice of the law, on receiving their diplomas. This department continues to merit and to receive the confidence and favor of the profession.

THE ATHENEUM.

This, the principal literary society of the University, also held its anniversary on Saturday evening, at the First Baptist Church—the President, Alfred Bosworth in the chair. The exercises were opened with prayer by Dr. Colver. The principal feature of the exercises was the annual oration, delivered by Hon. J. S. Broadwell, of Bloomington, Ind. Literature formed the general basis of the discourse, which opened, by way of introduction, with a discussion of the delights and charms of literary labor. This was followed by a sketch of the life, labors and character of Washington Irving, and was evidently given *con amore*. In connection with this, which formed the general theme of the orator, the speaker referred to the names of several others, illustrious in the world of letters—giving, in brief, a sketch of the life and works of each—evinced a pretty thorough acquaintance with general literature, and showing that he had indulged pretty largely in the delights of literary labor, of which he discoursed at the opening. The oration was a well written and highly creditable literary effort.

The poem was by Prof. Griffith, upon "The Mission of America, or the Student's Duties in America." The theme was well considered, and the delivery fine. Of the poetical merits of the production we are not in a position to speak, from the once hearing of it read. It was, however, well received, and abounded in sound sentiment and fine imagery.

The exercises concluded with the benediction, pronounced by Dr. C. H. Roe. This, the third anniversary of the Athenæum, was a highly successful one.

EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY—THEOLOGICAL UNION.

The anniversaries of these two institutions were held jointly on Sunday afternoon, in the First Baptist Church. The Education Society is under the management of ladies, and its object is the collection of funds to aid indigent students who are preparing for the ministry. The primary object of the Theological Union is the organization and endowment of a Theological Department in the University. Although the progress of the enterprise is rather

slow, yet something has been done, and Dr. Colver is duly installed, and is giving instruction to a class who are fitting themselves for preaching the gospel.

The exercises were opened with prayer, by Dr. Baker, reading of Scriptures and singing.

The preort of the Secretary of the Education Society, Mrs. M. G. Clarke, was read by Rev. E. J. Goodspeed. The Society has been in existence six years; and has extended assistance to twenty-two young men, of whom eleven are yet pursuing their studies, five are preaching the Gospel, two have relinquished the idea of becoming ministers, two have died, and two entered the army, and have not since reported to the Society.

The receipts during the past year were \$508 48, and the expenditures to the beneficiaries \$503 37, besides tuition supplied to the amount of \$450. The total receipts of the Society since its organization have been about \$5,000, of which \$2,300 came from the Chicago church, and the balance from auxiliaries. We shall endeavor to give the report in full in our next.

The annual sermon was preached by Rev. J. M. Gregory, D. D., President of Kalamazoo College, Mich., from 2d Corinthians, xxii, 16: "Who is sufficient for these things."

The sermon was an unusually able and eloquent effort—the eloquence of truth and sound principles boldly and forcibly enunciated. We are not able, for want of space, to give more than the merest outline: The speaker commenced by remarking that the contemplation of the field of truth to be explored, and the difficulties and opposition to be encountered in propagating the gospel, might well extort this question. The foes which christianity has to meet have been found in every age and in every country. Hostile or satanic spirits meet us at every turn in the battle of life. They are the great leaders in the war against the gospel. We cannot comprehend their influence over us. Nor can we understand the nature of the influence one human soul has over another. But it is useless as well as dangerous to deny the existence of these spirits. We may divide the influences which oppose the spread of the gospel into two classes: those which act upon the intellect and prevent faith, and those which act upon the sensibilities and the senses and forbid feeling. These operate in four different forms; through ignorance, science, superstition and skepticism. Ignorance is their *vis inertiae* of the soul. There is no necessary antagonism between science and christianity. But immature science is often brought into requisition by the foes of religion, and in its first stages has a tendency to withdraw the mind from the contemplation of religious truth. It fosters the pride of intellect, but ripen its conclusions into truth and it again becomes loyal to its great creator. Superstition is the religious sentiment expended upon improper objects. The most bitter foe of true religion is false religion. It pre-occupies and barricades the soul against the entrance of truth. But christianity has still another foe. It is that mocking fiend, skepticism. This principle becomes dangerous only when it sets up human reason, as a criterion of judgment, against God's truth. Ignorance bars the door and shuts the blinds; science crowds the chamber of the soul with other guests; superstition draws away the religious principle and bestows it on improper objects; skepticism asks for credentials and shuts out faith.

There are four secondary obstacles in the way of the progress of religious truth: Love of pleasure, love of power, love of praise, and love of possessions. At the time of the reformation superstition was the great adversary, with ignorance as its supporting column. Passing over the intervening periods, we find that in the eighteenth century the great fighting column put forward by the satanic agency, was skepticism. These several propositions were elaborated at length, and with signal ability. And in view of all these, it was well asked, "Who is sufficient for these things?" These antagonisms teach us the necessity of a more thorough educa-

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tion of our ministry than the past. The service closed with an eloquent appeal in behalf of ministerial education, and of liberality on the part of Christians in preparing the preachers of the gospel with the appropriate weapons of their warfare against the Protean forms of opposition which are arrayed against the progress of Christianity.

Closing prayer by Dr. Colver.

BEREAN SOCIETY.

The anniversary of the Berean Society was held in the First Baptist church on Sunday evening. After the opening exercises, Dr. Everts said that owing to the absence of the President of the Theological Union the statement of the operations of that organization, which was to have been made in the afternoon, was passed over until the evening. And now it was thought desirable that something should be said in relation to what had been done. All the great educational enterprises of the country had been projected by religious men—those who were anxious to place around the rising generation the safeguards of religious culture. Our own University had this origin. The President, with far-reaching sagacity, saw the coming needs of the Northwest, and, with others, took measures to supply them. It was seen that the education of the legal profession for the Northwest must be in Chicago; that the education of the physicians of the Northwest must also be in Chicago; and law schools and schools of medicine have been established to meet this demand. It is equally plain that the education of the ministers for the Northwest must be in Chicago. And our Presbyterian brethren, with not one-fifth of our strength, have richly endowed a Theological Seminary. And our Congregational brethren, with wise forecasts, have done the same. If there were forty Theological schools at other points in the West, the necessity for one in Chicago would still be imperative. And now what have we done as a denomination? Scarcely made a beginning. It is true Dr. Colver is at work with a class of nine; but he might just as well have twenty or thirty. He was happy to say that there were thirty young men in the University—young men of talent equal to any there—who were studying with the ministry in view. Will you send them away, or will you provide for them here? He closed with an earnest appeal in behalf of the objects of the Union.

Dr. Weston, of New York, who was expected to preach the sermon before the Berean Society, having failed to arrive, that duty was devolved upon Dr. Gregory. He commenced by remarking that the 8th of Romans had been probably more largely drawn upon than any other chapter in the Bible for texts and subject matter of discourses. He then reviewed the argument of the chapter, and selected the words, "If God be for us who can be against us?" as the basis of his remarks. The effort was one of his best, and elicited marked attention throughout.

THEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

A meeting of the Theological class was called on the morning of the 25th of June, Br. E. O. Eggleston in the chair. An opportunity was given for each member to express his feelings in regard to the instruction of Rev. N. Colver, D.D., the teacher of the class. We need not say that the class were unanimous in their high esteem and appreciation of Dr. Colver as a teacher of divinity. He is not only known as a sound theologian among our own denomination, but also among others; they all know that he understands the power of the Gospel, and makes that power felt wherever his voice is heard.

Those of us who have been in his class can truly say that his instruction has not only given us enlarged views in regard to the atonement and the work of redemption, but we have been enabled, in part at least, to see and feel the magnitude of the price that was paid for our salvation, and what a good thing it is to be a Christian—an heir of God and joint heir with Jesus Christ. Our souls have been led into green pastures and fed with the strong meat of the Gospel, "which is the power of

God unto salvation," and the hope of a doomed world.

We all hope and pray that the labors of Br. Colver in our behalf may not be in vain, but that we may be filled with the love of God and carry the glad tidings of salvation to many who shall shine as jewels among the blood-bought throng. We shall not forget the lessons he has so faithfully tried to impress upon our minds, that we should be preachers of the Gospel, and not mere hirelings—that we should follow the example of our Savior, and have no other object in view than the glory of God and the salvation of our fellow men.

And now as the tie of teacher and pupil is about to be separated for a short season, we humbly pray that heaven's choicest blessings may rest upon our teacher, and that a kind Providence may bring us all back in safety, that we may sit down to some more rich Gospel feasts such as we have enjoyed this season.

At the close of this interview the following resolutions were passed by the class:

Resolved, That we ought to thank Almighty God for putting it into the hearts of his people and his servant, to organize the Chicago Baptist Theological Union, thus sanctifying the stream of influences that runs from this center of learning to bless not only our own country but the whole world.

Resolved, That we return our heartfelt thanks to Dr. Colver for the faithful manner he has labored with and for us, not only in teaching the Gospel to us, but teaching us how to bring it before the people. We have reaped the choicest fruits of his own mature intellect and that experience which a long life in the service of his Master has given him.

H. FIRST,

E. C. EGGLESTON.

THE GRADUATING CLASS.

The exercises connected with the Senior or graduating class, took place on Monday afternoon in the chapel of the University. The orations delivered upon the occasion were as follows:

THE PRESENCE OF THE PAST, by Alfred Bosworth, of Dundee, Ill.

TENDENCIES OF AMERICAN CIVILIZATION, by William W. Farris, Chicago.

THE TRIUMPH OF IDEAS, by Henry First, Moline, Illinois.

PHILOSOPHY OF HISTORY, by W. O. Hammers, Metamora, Ill.

MORAL HEROES, by Chas. M. Hull, Chicago.

PERFECTIBILITY OF THE HUMAN RACE, by Charles Parker, Lisbon, Ill.

INFLUENCE OF CLIMATE ON THOUGHT, by F. A. Smith, Jefferson, Ill.

THE AMERICAN BAR, with valedictory to the Law Department, by L. F. Hamilton, Washington, Ill.

This was followed by a touching address to the graduating class by President Burroughs, and the conferring of degrees.

These exercises occurring so near the hour of our going to press, preclude any extended remark upon the efforts of the graduating class. They acquitted themselves creditably both to themselves and to their *Alma Mater*, exhibiting an advance upon previous years. The number of graduates, including the Law Department is thirty-one.

In the evening, the President's levee, held in the parlors of the University, was an occasion of much social enjoyment. And thus ended the eighth commencement of the University of Chicago, with everything to encourage and stimulate its friends to renewed effort and liberality in its behalf.

Christ Times & W. July 5, 1866

University of Chicago.

We omitted, in our report last week, to mention the conferring of the Honorary Degrees, which were as follows:

MASTER OF ARTS.

Prof. A. A. Griffith, Batavia, Ill.

Prof. Henry Shimer, Mt. Carroll, Ill.

Prof. Alvah Bush, of the Cedar Valley Seminary, Osage, Iowa.

Mr. Alvin Clark, Boston, Mass.

Rev. J. R. Hibbard, Chicago, Ill.

DOCTOR OF DIVINITY.

Rev. Sumner R. Mason, Cambridgeport, Mass.

Mr. Alvin Clark, of Boston, is the maker of the grand telescope which is now mounted at the University, in the "Dearborn Observatory," and the announcement of this fact, when his name was read, drew forth a round of hearty applause from the audience.

Hon. I. N. Arnold reported that the Committee on awarding the "W. B. Keen" prizes for declamation, had decided to award the first prize to Mr. H. K. Lewis, and the second to C. A. Stearns. The first was a splendid copy of the "Encyclopedia of American Literature," and the second, Motley's "Dutch Republic." The committee at the same time paid a high compliment to several other competitors.

Rev. Dr. Burroughs announced the awards of the "S. C. Griggs" prizes for composition, which were made by a committee consisting of Judge Jamison, Prof. Peabody and Mr. J. A. Goodwin. They awarded the first prize, a valuable "History of English Literature," to D. B. Butler, for his essay on the "Mission of Literature." The second prize, a copy of Motley's "Dutch Republic," to Samuel Baker, for his essay on "The Mission of Woman." The committee also highly complimented Messrs. Mabie, Savage, Bush and Taylor, competitors for the same prizes.

The name of Alonzo Abernethy, of Leo, Iowa, was omitted from the list of graduates in our last, for the reason that he was not present to deliver his oration. Dr. Burroughs explained the cause of his absence. At the opening of the great drama of the rebellion, he was a member of the Junior class. He responded to the call of the country, and enlisted as sergeant in the 9th Iowa Infantry. He served through the war, returning at the head of his regiment. He again entered his class; but at the election last fall was chosen a member of the Iowa Legislature, and was compelled to leave on the first of January to attend upon the annual session of that body. Just previous to the commencement he was called into the interior on public business, and consequently was unable to be present.

CLASS EXERCISES.

After the conclusion of the graduating exercises, there was an assemblage in the grounds of the University, to witness what is termed "Class Exercises," accompanied by the planting of trees. The dignity of the occasion was laid aside, and the students who participated in these doings indulged themselves in humor and fun. Then there was an oration by F. A. Fox, and a poem by W. W. Farris, prophecy by O. M. Hull, and a history of each member of the graduating class, by Henry First, written somewhat after the A. Ward style of literature. A tree was planted for the class of 1862, by J. S. Mabie, of Rockford, the sole representative of the class. Dr. Burroughs remarked that this was the first student of Chicago University, and one of his own first official duties as President was discharged in assisting him to carry his trunk up three flights of stairs. Mr. Mabie accompanied his planting with a very neat and appropriate speech.

Next came the class of 1864, represented by Capt. J. Pike, who remarked that the class of 1864 planted their tree in silence. The graduating class then planted their tree, accompanied with some remarks by F. W. Smith. The class then sang

touching farewell song to their Alma Mater, and here the exercises closed.

In the evening several hundred persons gathered in the parlors and hall of the University on the occasion of the President's levee. It was a scene of much social enjoyment.

PRESENTATIONS.

Among the most pleasant scenes of the evening was the presentation to Dr. Burroughs of an elegant gold-headed cane, by the students. It was peculiarly appropriate, too, as Dr. B. met with an accident some time since, which renders such an aid very desirable. The presentation was accompanied by the following address, signed by all the students of the University proper—Mr. F. A. Smith, of the graduating class, briefly prefacing it with some feeling and appropriate remarks.

REV. J. C. BURROUGHS, D.D., President of the University of Chicago:

We, the students of this University, desiring to express in some enduring form, our high appreciation of one whom we have learned, throughout all our connection with this institution, to love as a kind friend and adviser, and to esteem and know as a devoted and most efficient instructor and President, do here and now, at the close of the year, before separating to go to our homes, beg leave to make you this trifling present. Be assured that those of us who to-day go from you and our beloved Alma Mater, not to return as students again, do not do so without feelings of regret; while those of us who do return, look forward with pleasure to a continuation of our present relations, and hope the University may be ever favored by having at its head one so worthy and able as you.

Messrs. Root and Cady, with their accustomed liberality, presented the University with a magnificent (\$750) piano, for the reception room, and the friends of Dr. Boone an excellent half-length portrait of the Doctor by Forbes, which adds much to the collection of the friends of the University which already adorns the walls.

Meeting of the University Board.

A very important session of the Board of Trustees of the University of Chicago was held last week, the developments and results of which were most auspicious. The University has had a signally prosperous year, as respects both things internal and external. The finances have been managed with excellent skill by the Executive Committee and the Financial Secretary, Rev. M. G. Clarke, with the co-operation under a temporary arrangement of Prof. A. H. Mixer. The noble edifice of the University, as it now stands, is their sufficient testimonial. The accounts of the financial year are not finally closed up until the October meeting. Detached reports upon this subject were not, therefore, presented at this session. From a summary statement by the Financial Secretary, however, it appeared that there has been expended upon the building the sum of \$117,543 80; increase of subscriptions to the building during the year \$15,368 51; the assets of the University \$262,253 52; gain in three years \$144,378 14.

Among the various matters of business was the adoption of the following report:

The President of the University having made, in his report, official mention of the death within the year of two valued and honored members of this Board, Rev. Francis Wayland, D. D., and Hon. Richard S. Thomas, the committee to whom that part of the report was referred, recommend that the following resolutions be entered upon record:

1. *Resolved*, That although Dr. Wayland, by reason of his distant residence, and his infirmities through age, has never been able to attend any meeting of the Board, though a member since its first organization, there has been furnished, nevertheless, the most conclusive evidence of his cordial sympathy with the Board and its work, and his deep and warm interest in all that concerns the growth and welfare of the University; that as one of those first counseled with when this institution was projected, he gave it in its incipency his unqualified approval, while as a steadfast friend, and member of the Board, he has never failed, when called upon to afford most cheerfully the benefit of his large experience and his tried sagacity; that, apart from

tunity allowed in the nature of his relations to the Board and the University, for placing upon its record a tribute to his memory as confessedly, in his life, the foremost man among the teachers of this country, and one to whom not only our own University, but all the higher schools of the land must long remain indebted. Large of heart, equally as of intellect, simple and humble in spirit, while grand in all mental and moral proportions, consecrating to aims of usefulness his eminent powers, he was a rare example of noble manhood, of sterling Christian excellence. The Board would especially record its sense of the value of his contributions to science and to religious literature. There were, indeed, abundant reasons for acquiescence in that appointment of divine Providence which took him, when full of years, and honors, and usefulness to the nobler scenes and activities of the better world; nevertheless, it is with sorrow and pain that the Board finds his name no longer on the list of its members. His memory remains, his counsels, his encouragements, and his example.

2. *Resolved*, That the members of this Board cherish with special honor and affection the memory of their late associate, Hon. Richard S. Thomas. The University had no truer, wiser, or more constant friend. In his personal relations with the Board, he was found always the Christian gentleman, in the discharge of his duties in this relation he was ever studious and conscientious. No one of his associates ever doubted the purity of his motives, while to the accuracy of his judgment they all cheerfully deferred. It is impossible not to lament the bereavement which removed so valued a member from the Board of the University at this important stage of its career. In the personal loss which the family and friends have experienced, the Board most deeply sympathize, and will join with them in cherishing his name and memory, while not forgetting to cherish also the interest that was so dear to him—the University of which he was one of the original founders, which he served faithfully in different official relations, and to whose funds he was a cheerful and generous contributor. In his professional position, Mr. Thomas stood justly eminent; in all his private relations he was trusted and beloved.

Respectfully submitted,

J. A. SMITH,
N. W. MINER,
THOMAS HOYNE.

University of Chicago—Prize Declamations by the Freshman Class.

The delivery of prize declamations for the Keen prizes, by the freshman class of the University of Chicago, took place last evening in the chapel of the university. The prizes are three in number, and consist of a choice collection of books for each successful contestant. The judges were taken from the audience, and their decisions and the prizes will be offered at one and the same time at the general commencement, a few days hence. The exercises were presided over by Dr. J. C. Burroughs, the president of the institution, and were opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. Tucker, of Wayland university.

The speeches were frequently enlivened with elegant music by the accomplished band of the college.

The first speaker was A. D. Foster, and his topic was "Regulus to the Carthaginians." The speech opened with a lifelike imaginative sketch of the city of Carthage on the evening of the return of Regulus from Rome, and bearing with him the news that "war to the death" was the decision of the Roman senate. The rage of the Carthaginians and the Roman scorn of Regulus were depicted in the action of the speaker with a vividness and energy not inferior to that of the language of the oration itself. Mr. Foster carried off the applause of the audience, and was, without much doubt, one of the successful aspirants.

"The South must be Annihilated," was the warlike subject of the next speech, which was delivered by M. P. Hatfield. The speaker of this savage effort was a beardless boy of possibly 16 years, and carried in his visage no evident marks of the bloodthirsty character which the subject betokened. Still he entered with much vigor into his work, and seemed altogether no mean disciple of Wendell Phillips, from one of whose orations the speech in question was an extract. Of course annihilation of the south in any speech of Wendell Phillips would make an exception of the black, and the boy did not alter the text in that regard.

The third of the declamations was a recitation by W. B. Keen, Jr., of this city, of Whittier's beautiful poem of "Barbara Frietjie." The speaker was the smallest, if not the youngest, of the contestants, and delivered the poem with much taste and feeling.

Then followed music by the band, and next in order was another imaginative sketch delivered by F. A. Knowles. The subject was the "Destruction of Pompeii," and was rendered with much power and expression by the speaker. The gayety and careless life of the Pompeiians was first touched upon; then followed a vivid description of the great day which, in the early morning, hung so lowering over the city, and closed with the tremendous convulsion which blotted Pompeii from the earth. Ages have rolled over the city since that day, nor has Goth or Vandal ever defiled its precincts, and now she stands forth almost a living city again.

The next was a recitation of the Polish Boy by H. A. Lewis. This was most beautifully and affectingly given, and created a sensation in the audience.

"The Precious Heritage," by W. E. Parsons, was the next in order, and the speaker showed much more fire and energy of delivery than had characterized most of his predecessors. The heritage, it is almost unnecessary to say, is the precious legacy of free institutions left us by our fathers.

Mr. Parsons was followed by Mr. F. B. Pray, with "Irish Aliens," an address of mingled appeal, invective and scorn, made by some Irishman to his English judges during the Irish troubles of '93.

The well-known speech of "Spartacus to the Roman Emperors" was the next exercise, and was one of the features of the evening. He entered fully into the spirit of the scornful, outraged, lion-hearted gladiator, and made the room ring with his eloquence. This speaker exhibited forensic powers which, if cultivated, will hereafter fit him to shine upon either the stage or the forum. The name of the speaker was R. D. Sheppard. The "Fall of Switzerland" was a fitting delivery of that most beautiful extract, and was received with well-deserved applause. The speaker of this piece was Master C. H. Stearns.

"The Last Appeal," by F. Trombly, was the last oration, and was probably reserved for the last in accordance with the old adage linking together the best of the wine and the last of the feast. Not that the speech is considered unmistakably the best, for there were certainly two others which would dispute the palm with it with fair chances of success. That, however, is a question to be decided by the judges in a few days.

Nearly all the speakers were greeted with deserved applause by the appreciative listeners, and the audience broke up at half-past 10 with the most pleasant impressions of the entire exercises.

Daily Times June 29 1866

Exhibition of the Junior Class of the University of Chicago.

The annual exhibition of the junior class of the university of Chicago took place last evening in the chapel of the university building. Rev. Dr. Burroughs, president of the institution, presided, and the exercises commenced with the offering of prayer by Rev. Dr. Baker, of the Wabash avenue Baptist church.

The first speaker of the evening was Mr. M. C. Armstrong, of Deer Park, Ill., and his subject was "Mental Symmetry." He commenced with a reference to the various differences in all created things, inanimate as well as animate, by way of illustrating the other and greater differences in the race of men. These differences were not to be depreciated. They often marked out for men the track in life which nature intended they should pursue. Not, however, that in particular cases they were best for those particular persons. On the contrary, certain qualifications often predominated in certain men to such an extent as to destroy their mental balance. Yet the world was always benefited by such freaks of nature. He instanced Burns, Byron and Poe as examples. Their idiosyncrasies destroyed in a measure their worldly happiness, but they uttered their shrieks of woe in charmed words to which the world will listen for ages to come. The speaker pursued his subject more minutely, drawing further illustrations from Socrates, Newton and Ripley of the various peculiarities of man's intellect. Indeed, it was thought that "Mental Idiosyncrasies" would better have indicated the subject of the speech than "Mental Symmetry." It was delivered in a pleasant, colloquial style, showing traces of considerable thought expressed in excellent speech. There was not, however, any attempt at oratory.

The next speech was delivered by E. S. Bastin, of Waukegan, Wis., and the subject was "Labor and Oratory." Not, however, the general relations of the two things in the abstract, but rather the necessity of labor to every one who would be an orator. The speaker seemed to have an exalted idea of the quality of the audiences of the present day, giving them credit for much more knowledge and critical acumen than some of our stump orators would. He evidently believes that the orator is not born but made, and a chief feature of the speech was an exposition of the fallacy of the impression that oratory is a gift of genius. On the contrary, in his opinion, it was the cause of many failures, through the want of care and labor which it incurred.

Interpersed with the exercises of the junior class, were two prize essays by members of the sophomore class. The prizes have already been declared by the committee composed of Judge Jamison, Mr. Goodwin and Mr. Pesbody of the Chicago High School. The first was awarded to Mr. D. B. Butler, of Chicago, who delivered his essay as the next feature of the proceedings. The subject was the "Mission of Literature." In his view literature should study to enable, to improve and benefit, not merely to gratify and please. It was a "gift of God, a sacred trust, a minor grace." Of those who had most ennobled both themselves and literature were Milton, Thomson, Wordsworth and Carlyle, especially the latter. He, the speaker, was not one of those who believed that literature was exhausted by the ancient masters. They had exhausted their own fields, he granted, but so long as the sky was blue, or grass was green, and the heart was warm, just so long would poetry gush forth as from a perennial fountain. This speech, which was by far the best of the evening, exhibited breadth of thought, extensive information, and much literary culture.

Then followed some most beautiful vocal music, with piano accompaniment by Miss Julia Griggs, of this city, which elicited long and continued applause. The next speaker was W. W. Evans, Jr., of Chicago, who chose for his subject "The Great Reformers." He took quite an original view of the world's great reformers, al-

leging that they were war, genius and religion. They entered upon their work immediately after the loss of Paradise, and had carried civilization forward in the wars of the G. ecks, the Romans, the Dutch and the late American war. Genius had shown her work in the efforts of poets, statesmen and warriors; and, hand in hand with genius, had walked religion, without which there could be no true reform, and which is the pioneer in them all. When the final issue of all reform should be reached, then there would be no more war; genius, recognized in the poet, would find his duty in singing praise to God; religion, in her last and best state, would give to man his paradise again.

"Men are the architects of their own fortunes" was the subject of the next oration, which was delivered by Mr. Neighbour, of Racine. The speaker expressed his total dissent from the common view that man made himself. He illustrated his belief by many apt and forcible examples, well-known to all readers of history.

At this point the second of the sophomore prize essays was given by Mr. Samuel Baker, of this city. The subject was "Woman's Mission." There was nothing particularly striking in the views expressed by this speaker, unless it be that in this age of innovations and rushing sympathy he did not seem to be what is called a "woman's rights man." He rather strongly advised women in good old phrase to make their mission to beautify, adorn and make home happy.

J. T. Sunderland, of Strawberry point, Iowa, followed, with the "Mystery of Life" for his subject. His speech was very beautiful, elegant and impressive in thought, form and delivery. It was an original and forcible statement of that great question which through the ages has agitated the soul of man:—What question most briefly expressed in the words: Whence? What? Where? Plato, ages ago, had given it up in despair, and thousands of great men since had agonized over it in vain. The speaker did not, of course, attempt to elucidate it, but took refuge in the thought that at some day every one of us would know. The last speech of the evening was by William Thomson, of Chicago, and the subject was "War and Peace." Allusion was made in commencing to the first murder and since that day, said the speaker, down to our own the Ecclians, Dahlgrens and Armstrongs of all ages have been engaged in inventing and improving engines of war and destruction. The child on his grandfather's knee is told with delight of the imminent deadly breach and the trenches full of blood. He drinks it in and the desire of his later years is to become a soldier. All this was greatly to be deprecated. Poetry had sung of war and was responsible for many wars; but she could chant the process of peace also, and no strain of hers so delighted him as that which pictured white-winged peace come over the hills and vales the mountains and plains with the waving batch of olive in her hand.

There was a crowded audience assembled to listen to the speaker, and many of them drew forth spontaneous applause. There did not seem to be so much of life and vigor in the exercises as those of the evening before, but the original compositions of youthful students are not so well calculated to draw forth and to illustrate energetic oratory as selected passages from great masters. All the speakers bore evidence of excellent forensic training and there was noticeable no trace of the embarrassment which usually troubles young speakers. At the close the president announced that the exercises of the law school would take place on to-morrow (Saturday) evening at Smith & Nixon's hall, while the general commencement of the university would be held at the university building, on Monday, at 3 P. M.

July 7 June 30. 1886

Annual Exercises of the University of Chicago.

Class Day of the Law School.

Anniversary of the Athenæum, Borean and Ladies' Educational Societies.

Address of Rev. J. M. Gregory, L.L.D., Before the Theological Union.

Annual Exhibit of the Finances of the Organization.

The commencement exercises of the law school of the university of Chicago took place on Saturday evening in Smith & Nixon's hall. Hon. Henry Booth, the chief of the law faculty, occupied the chair, supported on either hand by President Burroughs, Hon. Grant Goodrich and Hon. Thomas Hoynes.

The first oration of the evening was delivered by Mr. J. L. Campbell, of Chicago. His subject was the "Moral Influence of Legal Education." Mr. Campbell considered that a knowledge of law was the very foundation of all order and security in society. He rated it as not inferior in its effects to religion or any branch of human science. History was but an illustration of the truth of what he said and as was often claimed by the advocates of other professions. So the orator claimed for his, that the state of legal knowledge was a good, a true, an unerring test of the progress of mankind from the days when there was no law to the present day.

The second oration was upon "Historical defects," by Gwynn Garrett, also of Chicago. This speaker referred to the necessary defects of history in the days when there were no printing presses, and when even writing and reading were uncommon. He considered, however, that the prejudices and the weaknesses of men created evils in all modern history which rendered it almost equally unreliable. In support of his views he referred to Hume's estimate of Alfred the Great, and to the conflicting opinions with regard to the first Napoleon.

Mr. D. H. Harts, of Lincoln, Ill., was the next speaker, and his subject was "Do we labor with a purpose." Every person, however great, however humble, however learned or ignorant owed a duty to society. To reach a definite knowledge of these duties was, or should be, the chief object of every man. For the attainment of this knowledge, legal proficiency was most useful and difficult of acquisition. Without it there could be no peace, no order, no security among individuals or nations.

Mr. A. A. Safford, of Oberlin, O., followed the last speaker, and his theme, the "Republics parliament," was a plea for the unfortunate monarch who was brought to the block by the act of that body. Mr. Safford rehearsed the usual excuses offered in behalf of Charles; that he lived at a time of upheavals in the political world,—a time when the people were just beginning to understand their rights and that Charles was unable to grasp the importance of new ideas.

The next speaker was Mr. T. M. Hoynes, of Chicago, who spoke on the "Law of Nations." Chief among modern sciences was this great outgrowth of national intercourse. In ancient days allusion to the law of nations was at the point of the sword or the mouth of the cannon. Among ancient nations all their improvements and advances were confined to themselves. With the growth of an international code, however, the commercial relations of nations are of a more peaceful and improving nature. The subject was treated very ably and in a highly creditable manner by the speaker.

The oration by J. S. Reynolds, of Chicago, on "Antagonism in Society" was very well written. The speaker alluded to antagonisms in nature—the lightning rives the oak; the wind ruffles the leaves of the forest. From the antagonisms of nature he proceeded to sketch those of society. Among the latter were fashion, sentimentalism, selfishness, etc. The speaker's manner of delivery lacked force and brightness.

The oration by Norman T. Gassette, of Chicago, was both well composed and well delivered. The title, "The Silent," afforded but little clue to the character of the oration itself. Silence characterizes the action of all the great forces, light, heat, growth. The various faculties of the brain perform their functions in silence. Mr. Gassette's utterance was distinct, his voice good and manner of delivery lifelike. At the conclusion of this gentleman's oration some fair hand threw a beautiful bouquet of flowers on the stage, which the speaker bowed off and the applause of the audience.

This oration closed the evening's exercises, and the chairman announced that the concluding exercises of the law department would take place in connection with the commencement exercises of the Chicago university this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

The Athenæum Society.

The exercises of the third anniversary of the Athenæum society of the university of Chicago were held on Saturday evening in the First Baptist church, a large attendance being present. The meeting was presided over by Mr. Alfred Bosworth, president of the society. The exercises were commenced with prayer by Rev. Dr. Oliver.

An eloquent oration on Washington Irving was delivered by Hon. J. S. Broadwell, of Bloomington, Ind. The orator reviewed the life of this great man in a masterly manner. A poem worthy of the occasion, on "The mission of Americans, or the duty of the American student," was delivered by Prof. Griffin in elegant style, which well repaid those who heard it.

Rev. Dr. Roe pronounced the benediction, after which the audience dispersed.

The Theological Union.

The annual sermon before the Theological union and the Ladies' Educational society was delivered yesterday afternoon in the First Baptist church by Rev. Dr. Gregory, president of Kalamazoo college, Michigan. Rev. Dr. Baker presided.

The exercises were opened by singing of hymns, the reading of selections from the scriptures and with prayer.

THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Rev. E. Goodspeed then read the annual report of the corresponding secretary, Mrs. G. Clark. In reviewing the work of the society the report asserts that 23 young men have been aided as beneficiaries; of those 2 had died, 5 were preaching, and 11 are still pursuing their studies.

The contributions to the treasury during these six years have amounted to a little over \$3,000. Of this amount \$775.50 have been received from auxiliary societies and other friends abroad and the remaining \$2,224.50 from the Baptist churches of Chicago. During the last year the beneficiaries had received \$75 instead of \$50 each, exclusive of their tuition.

THE TREASURER'S REPORT.

The following report was presented by Mrs. L. A. Wilard, the treasurer of the Ladies' Baptist Educational society, being the report of the receipts and expenditures of the society during the period commencing Oct. 10, 1885, and ending June 30, 1886:

Receipts—Contributions from members of the board, \$9; Charles Reid, Chicago, \$33; Elgin Baptist church, \$14.93; Ringgold Baptist church, \$6.50; Evanston Baptist church, \$12.50; second contribution by members of the board, \$17; Rev. S. W. Ogden, \$15; James W. Bonner, B. I. ed. Ill., \$5; Western Baptist church, \$31; Union

Park Baptist church, \$118.10; Wabash Avenue Baptist church, \$80.80; First Baptist church, Chicago, \$44.50; Fox River Baptist association, \$33.55; Mrs. Ambrose Foster, Chicago, \$19; J. O. Salisbury, Waco, Ark., Ill., \$1; Racine Baptist church, \$18. Total \$583.43.

Expenditures, \$583.374.

THE SERMON.
Rev. Dr. Gregory then delivered the annual sermon, taking his text from second Corinthians chapter 2 and verses 16, which reads as follows: "Who is sufficient for these things?" The preacher spoke of the relation which existed between education, or knowledge and religion. These two had often been opposed to each other. Especially had science retarded the progress of religion. In place of God, man has worshipped science. The production had been worshipped for the producer. Superstition was not confined to a hen. It often lurked near Christian altars, and there did its work of evil.

Christianity had also an enemy in scepticism or doubt, which erected itself into a system. The four great enemies to the progress of Christianity were ignorance, science, superstition and scepticism. Ignorance prevented us from seeing what was true and what we ought to follow; science blinded us with its magnificence and made us worship itself in place of its creator; superstition made us worship the false; and scepticism or doubt would, if it could, prevent us from worshipping any religion or God at all.

One of the greatest obstacles to the progress of Christianity was the love of praise; a fitting which deterred many otherwise good Christians from resigning so by the threat of ridicule.

After drawing a picture of the vast influence which science and knowledge had over mankind and the aid which they rendered to scepticism and doubt, he spoke of the necessity for those who were to enter the ministry to learn all that they could. Such men more than others needed knowledge, needed everything which could increase their knowledge and power, and enable them to successfully resist the opposition offered to Christianity by its many enemies.

The sermon was throughout eloquent and logical and ably conceived. After prayer and benediction the congregation was dismissed.

The Borean Society.

Last evening was the occasion of the delivery of the annual sermon before the Borean society of the university of Chicago in the First Baptist church.

After the usual preliminary exercises, consisting of singing and prayer, Rev. Dr. Everett, rising, said that it had been the intention to say a few words in the afternoon in reference to the theological union, and its condition; but on account of the absence of its officers it had been determined to delay the remarks which he now offered to make and which he did substantially as follows:

All other religious denominations of this great northwest had taken care of the education of their ministry, had erected theological schools, established professorships and scholarships, and looked in other ways after the education and support of their young men who were training themselves up for the ministry. Baptists had commenced this same work, but they had not carried it on with half the energy that it deserved; with larger numbers, greater wealth, more churches, and greater advantages, they had done less comparatively than had other denominations. This should not be so, the speaker said, and he earnestly urged upon his audience to see that it should no longer be so.

In the absence of Dr. Weston, who had been appointed for that purpose, Dr. Gregory delivered the annual sermon before the Borean society, taking his text from that part of the 8th chapter of Romans which reads: "If God be for us, who can be against us?"

The preacher at considerable length explained the meaning of the text, demonstrating that higher laws ever govern lower laws, and that the will of man ever governed matter, the will of God ever governed man. This he exemplified by showing that a law so universal as that of gravitation was being continually violated; and drew from this the conclusion that whatever God purposed that he could do. And that, therefore, it only needed that man should have implicit faith in God to reap all that he promised in his words, to make true, and to give meaning to the text which says: "If God be for us who can be against us?"

The preacher then demonstrated the converse of this, namely, "If God be against us who can be for us?"

After prayer, singing and benediction the congregation were dismissed.

July 7 June 30. 1886

The Eighth Annual Commencement.

Graduation of the Class of 1866 in the Collegiate Department.

Oration of Graduates.

Names of Members of the Graduating Class.

Conferment of Degrees and Award of Premiums.

Address by the President.

The Annual Exercises of Class-Day.

The eighth annual commencement of the university of Chicago, took place yesterday at 3 o'clock, in the university chapel. Commencements are in many respects the most peculiar gatherings of the country, but most of their peculiarities are common to all colleges, east and west, in city and in hamlet. The *ignoble vulgar*, the unlettered multitude, would find them very dull indeed, and, therefore, they stay away. But to the crowd which does attend a college commencement the exercises are often intensely interesting, not because of their nature, but because of their source. It is as if the chapel were a theatre, where all the actors are making their first appearance, where the play is new and the first effort of the author, and where the audience is composed almost wholly of the friends and relatives of the author and the actors. Under such circumstances the dullest performance would be witnessed with the closest attention. So it is at commencements. The audience is made up chiefly of the relatives and friends of the speakers. Fathers, mothers, brothers, sisters and friends look at and listen to the young graduates with greater attention and more absorbing interest than would be caused by the addresses of the first men of the nation. They occupy the first place in their thoughts and their affections, and it is natural and it is right that the time and the words which introduce them into life should seem to them, should be to them, of surpassing interest.

In one thing the commencement of the university of Chicago differed from most colleges. Most American academical institutions are located in small towns. In these, commencement is the great event of the year. It stirs up the little community to its lowest depths. It is the great holiday of the year. Any one who is familiar with the history of Williamstown and Amherst will testify to this. Not only the town, but the surrounding country, considers the college as its great glory. When commencement comes, farmers and mechanics, as well as lawyers and clergymen, take a vacation and go to town; not always to attend the commencement exercises, but to do honor to the day, just as they go to town on the fourth of July, though they may not attend the celebration. Here the commencement made scarcely a ripple on the even current of events. Probably not one in twenty of the inhabitants in the city knew of its occurrence. Even of the professional men, of the graduates of colleges, and of those classes who usually take especial interest in educational affairs, a large proportion will first learn of the event through the morning papers. Thus we find that the moderately-sized chapel of the university was only comfortably filled. There was nowhere that throng of interested townsmen which characterizes such an event in a smaller town. The gathering was composed almost exclusively of the friends of the students and those who were especially interested.

In connection with this event it is interesting and gratifying to note that the past year has been one of unexampled prosperity to the institution. The number of students has been over 300, and nothing has occurred to interrupt the growing usefulness of the institution.

THE ADDRESSES.

Following was the order of exercises for the

ORATIONS.

Alonzo Abernethy, Leon, Iowa.
 Oration of the Past. Alfred Bosworth, Dun-
 derberg, Ill.
 The American Bar. William
 Smith, Chicago.
 The Triumph of Ideas. Henry First, Moline.
 Philosophy of History. W. O. Hammers, Meta-
 mor, Ill.
 Moral Heroes. Charles M. Hull, Chicago.
 Music.

Mr. Bosworth's oration was written in a clear, but not impressive style, and delivered with an energy which was uncalculated for, and an emphasis which was too frequently powerfully harsh. It displayed some thought and not a little study and care, and was creditable to the ability of the speaker.

"Tendencies of American Civilization," by William W. Harris, of Chicago, referred to the saying which so many men of intelligence have made, that the age of chivalry has in the present made way for the age of sophistry. We find indeed cause for exultation in the material prosperity of the day, in the inventions and improvements of a mechanical kind by which the age is distinguished; but what of our mental and moral progress? Shall we forget Mormonism and Spiritualism while we remember the locomotive and the telegraph? We cling with fierce tenacity to ancient errors; we engraft new errors upon our system of morals. Altogether, the speaker seemed to think that our civilization is not worthy of indiscriminate praise.

"The Triumph of Ideas," by Henry First, of Moline, Ill., was thoroughly good in matter and composition. It evinced no ordinary power and earnestness of thought, and a clear, vigorous, transparent style. The author evidently has read carefully, but thought earnestly, and has ideas and convictions of his own. The oration was not well delivered; the speaker giving it in a monotone, which was wearisome, but in excellence of matter it was the best effort of the occasion.

The oration on the "Philosophy of History," by W. O. Hammers, was an elaborate attempt to prove that there is no philosophy of history; it was fortified by many examples, but was not remarkably successful as a logical production. It not remarkably for excellence, neither was it for defects, either in composition or in delivery.

"Moral Heroes," by Charles M. Hull, of Chicago, was a very creditable composition, but was especially remarkable for the excellent manner in which it was delivered. In voice and gesture the speaker manifested rare power and delicacy of expression. If Mr. Hull had paid more attention to committing his oration his success would have been altogether satisfactory.

"Perfectibility of the Human Race," by Charles Parker, of Lisbon, Ill., took a very gloomy view of humanity. According to Mr. Parker, the world is progressing backwards rather than forwards, and we can never expect any great moral improvement in the race. The oration was smoothly and pleasantly written, and delivered with much grace, but in a monotone which was not at all agreeable.

"The Influence of Climate upon Thought," by F. A. Smith, of Jefferson, Ill., was an attempt to prove that the mental power of man is limited by climatic influences. Without being strikingly original, it was an interesting statement of the influences of mind in different latitudes. It was distinguished for clearness and good sense, and was delivered with distinct and clear enunciation. A little more animation would have made its delivery almost unexceptionable.

Mr. L. F. Hamilton, of Washington, Ill., delivered an elaborate oration on "The American Bar," as a valedictory to the law department. Mr. Hamilton was particularly earnest in claiming moral excellence for the members of his profession. Not content with stating these claims, he supported them by an admirable argument, claiming that whatever is good and noble in our system of government, whatever manifestations of excellence of character in public station have distinguished the nation, are due to the members of this profession, who have shaped the constitution and laws of the country and filled a great majority of its places of trust. His valedictory remarks to the class and its teacher were short and earnest.

Mr. Hamilton's address was a logical production, and creditable as such. His efforts at ornamentation were not altogether successful.

CONFERMENT OF DEGREES.

After this address the degree of bachelor of arts was conferred on the 23 graduates of the law department.

Before conferring the degrees, the president, Rev. Dr. Burroughs, made a few appropriate remarks to the graduating class, referring to their pleasant intercourse during past years, and assuring them that their future course would be watched with anxious solicitude by their former instructors, who would always rejoice in their success and their well-doing.

After conferring the degree of bachelor of arts on the members of the graduating class, all of whom are named in the programme, the following honorary degrees were announced:

The degree of master of arts on Prof. A. A. Giffith, of Batavia, Ill.; Henry Shimer, Mt. Carroll, Ill.; Alvah Bush, Osage, Iowa; Alvan Clark, Boston, Mass.; Rev. J. R. Hibbard, Chicago.

The degree of doctor of divinity on Rev. Sumner R. Mason, Cambridgeport, Mass.

THE AWARDS.

After this ceremony was finished, Hon. I. N. Arnold, of the committee appointed to award the Keen prizes for declamations, read the report of the committee. This report stated that, owing to the uniform excellence of the efforts of the different competitors, the committee had found it very difficult to decide between them, but had finally unanimously agreed to award the first prize to H. A. Lewis, for his declamation of "The Polish Boy," and the second prize to C. A. Stearns, for his declamation of "The Ball of Switzerland." Mr.

competitors, the first prize consisting of a copy of Dryckinck's cyclopedia of American literature, and the second of Mouley's Rise of the Dutch Republic.

The announcement of the Scripps' prizes for essays was made by Dr. Burroughs, no member of the committee being present. This committee found great difficulty in making the award, and after assigning the first prize to D. B. Butler for his essay on "The Mission of Literature," and the second to Samuel Baker for an essay on "The Mission of Woman," they recommended the honorable mention of Messrs. Mable, Savage, Bush and Taylor, as having very nearly equalled the efforts of the successful competitors.

Class Day.

In the evening the ceremonies of class day were observed. An oration was delivered by F. A. Smith; a poem by William W. Harris, the history of the class was read by Henry First, and C. M. Hull officiated as seer and read a prophecy of its future. After these literary exercises, the class proceeded to the college grounds, where a tree was planted for each one of its members. The rest of the evening was occupied by the president's levee, which was numerously attended, and was altogether a pleasant occasion.

CHICAGO UNIVERSITY — TRUSTEES'

MEETING.—A meeting of the trustees of Chicago University was held on Tuesday last, when the following officers were elected:

Board of Trustees—The Hon. W. B. Ogden, President; the Hon. Charles Walker, First Vice President; the Hon. J. Y. Scammon, Second Vice President; the Hon. J. H. Woodworth, Treasurer; the Hon. Cyrus Bentley, Secretary.

Executive Committee—William Jones, J. K. Pollard, T. S. Dickerson, J. K. Burris, Samuel Hoard, J. H. Woodworth, L. D. Boone, Charles Walker, Cyrus Bentley, and the Rev. E. J. Goodspeed.

The Rev. M. G. Clarke, financial agent of the University, submitted a general statement of the financial expense and condition of the institution, from which the following figures are taken:

Receipts for the year ending July 1, 1866	\$ 68,111.22
Expenditures	68,016.52
Cash on hand	191.50
Total expenditures on building	117,543.80
Balance due contractors	4,536.37
Amount necessary to complete the building	31,721.66
Increase of subscriptions to building during past year	15,368.51
Paid for salaries	10,969.20
Due from last year	2,619.05

Total salaries	\$ 13,578.25
Received for tuition	5,552.34
Expense of tuition	10,500.10

Deficiency	\$ 4,947.60
Net assets July 1, 1866	\$ 262,253.62
Net assets July 1, 1865	117,875.48

Gain in three years	\$ 144,378.14
Total available assets	\$ 51,073.88
Liabilities	73,136.00

Excess of liabilities	\$ 22,062.62
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The report was concurred in. Dr. Boone moved the appointment of a special committee to devise ways and means for increasing the assets of the University. Carried. The Chair appointed as such committee Messrs. Boone, Woodworth, Tyler, Everts and Miner.

Another meeting of the Board of Trustees was held this forenoon, but as it was strictly of a private nature, our reporter was denied admission.

The Great Telescope.

To the Editor of The Sunday Times:

Some months ago you were kind enough to gratify the public with a minute description of the arrival of a telescope sent from Boston, where it took birth, and its ceremonious reception and royal installation in the city of Chicago. The praises you bestowed on this wonderful product of human science and art, a real master-piece, unequalled in perfection as to the essential constituent qualities, awoke and fascinated all my attention on the subject. This optical instrument, excelling in size and magnitude all known telescopes of antique and modern make, has induced the thinking and reflecting class of society to conclude, therefore, that this powerful medium would enable the Chicago astronomers to correct errors and to make new discoveries in the infinite celestial sphere. The public expected, above all, that the first effort of the learned men would be directed to a close examination of Miss Luna; to get better acquainted with our nearest globular neighbor; to learn her characteristics, her virtues and her vices; her doings, her private and public life, etc., etc.—an excusable curiosity which nobody can blame, I think. Yes! That's what I expected; but, alas, frustrated in so many expectations in my life, I

praises of its eminent qualities; but in vain—you don't speak any more about it. What's the reason? Is the telescope a failure, or are our savans afraid to have some dealings with Mademoiselle Luna?

have reason to fear I will be disappointed in this case, too. Ever since you aroused universal attention on this promising optical chef d'œuvre, I have watched eagerly your accessible and useful Sunday edition, whose columns were so richly filled with

The Ministers' Institute at Chicago.---July 10th to 20th.

We have reason to expect a large attendance at the Ministers' Institute at its next session in Chicago University.

A larger Board of Lecturers are engaged than ever before, and among them are found some of our ablest scholars, pastors and teachers.

Board is offered free at the University to the ministers and students, or those preparing for the ministry, during the Institute.

The Railroads are very liberal in offering to return free of charge those who pay full fare in coming. The following Railroads have made this generous offer: The Illinois Central, Chicago and Rock Island, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, Chicago and Great Eastern, Chicago and North Western. The Chicago and Alton Railroad will return those who attend at one-fifth fare.

Let us have a grand gathering from the Northwestern States. The great telescope is in position at the University--the largest telescope in the world; and some opportunity of observation will probably be afforded to the ministers in attendance at the Institute.

G. S. BAILEY,
Chairman of Ex. Com.

The Minister's Institute in Illinois, AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO, FROM JULY 10 TO JULY 20, 1884.

The next session of the Minister's Institute will be held at the University of Chicago, commencing July 10, and continuing ten days.

The Chicago Baptist Union offer board at the University to the ministers and ministerial students of the North-West, free of charge, while attending the session of the Institute.

They are requested to bring with them sheets, pillow cases, and towels for their rooms, because the students of the University furnish these articles themselves, and the rooms are not otherwise supplied with them.

It is expected that three lectures per day for ten days, will be delivered to the Institute, and much time also devoted to other exercises.

Rev. T. J. CONANT, D. D., will lecture on *God's care for his Word, and the duty of his Church respecting it.*

Rev. N. COLVER, D. D., will lecture on *The Messianic Prophecy of Daniel.*

Rev. D. READ, LL. D., will lecture on *Baptism and the Lord's Supper.*

Rev. W. W. EVERTS, will lecture on *Polemical Theology.*

Rev. N. N. WOOD, D. D., will lecture on *Ecclesiasticism.*

Rev. SAMUEL BAKER, D. D., will lecture on *Christianity in its inward and spiritual operations as opposed to Formalism.*

Rev. R. E. PATTISON, D. D., will lecture on *The Fruits of the Atonement.*

Gov. R. J. OGLESBY will lecture on *His personal observations in Egypt and Palestine.*

Rev. J. M. GREGORY, LL. D., will lecture on *The Philosophy of Pulpit Eloquence and Oratory.*

Rev. P. CHURCH, D. D., will lecture on *The Law of God.*

The only charges to those attending the Institute will be the initiation fee of two dollars.

G. S. BAILEY,
Z. COLEMAN,
J. A. SMITH,
N. W. MINER,
J. BULKLEY,

Executive Com.

ANOTHER MONUMENT TO THE MEMORY OF DOUGLAS.

The University of Chicago--Its Origin, History, Management, &c., &c.

Hard by the monument whose corner-stone was laid yesterday with such emphatic public approbation and elaborate ceremonies stands another monument to the memory of the great Douglas. It is the UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO. Many thousands of persons must have divided their feeling of reverent admiration yesterday between the rising shaft and the majestic pile.

THE EDIFICE

is an imposing structure, although not yet complete. The south wing, of ninety feet front, was finished in 1859, the corner-stone having been laid on the 4th of July, 1857, on which occasion an address was delivered by the late Senator Douglas. The main building, which is 136 by 172 feet, was completed during the present year, at a cost of \$117,000. The entire edifice, when complete, will have a front of 336 feet. The architecture is of a composite style in which the Norman predominates. The arrangements and appointments of the building are of the most approved description. The students have "every modern convenience." The architect is W. W. Boyington of this city, who may well feel pride in this splendid work of his hands.

The location of the edifice is directly on the lake shore, and cannot be excelled for natural beauty or healthful atmosphere. It is easy of access by steam or horse-car, and may be reached in fifteen minutes by the former, and thirty-five by the latter mode of conveyance.

THE ORIGIN.

As is well known, the ground upon which this edifice stands was the gift to the University Board of Trustees of the late Senator Douglas. Impressed with the importance of making this great commercial capital as well the home of literature, education and the arts, as of material industry, he offered ten acres of land at the southern outskirts of the city to any responsible body of men who would use them for the purposes of a first-class university.

The Baptists were the first to close in with this proposition, and through the present President of the University, secured the control of this noble seat of learning.

THE HISTORY.

Senator Douglas conveyed the site of the University to the Rev. Dr. Burroughs on the 2d of April, 1856, on certain conditions. On the 6th of the following July, the Board of Trustees was organized, and to them the grant was transferred by Judge Douglas. The first Board was composed as follows:

Stephen A. Douglas, W. B. Ogden, Hiram A. Tucker, John Kinzie, Charles Walker, E. D. Taylor, Samuel Hoard, James H. Woodworth, L. D. Boone, Walter S. Gurnee, Mason Brayman, Robert H. Clarkson, John C. Burroughs, James Dunlap, Elijah Gove, N. W. Miner, Henry G. Weston, Charles H. Roe, and Ichabod Clark.

At a meeting of the Board on the 3d of July, 1856, it was unanimously

Resolved, That in accepting the grant of Hon. S. A. Douglas, the Trustees record their high appreciation of his munificence, and their cordial interest in carrying out the noble object which it contemplated.

The subscription books were opened on the 31st of July, 1856, and \$100,000 were subscribed within two months. The act of incorporation was granted by the Legislature on the 30th of January, 1857.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees, on the 21st of May, 1857, the following officers were elected: President, Stephen A. Douglas; Vice-Presidents, Charles Walker and James H. Woodworth; Recording Secretary, Rev. R. H. Clarkson; Corresponding Secretary, Rev. J. A. Smith; Treasurer, H. A. Tucker; Auditors, Mason, Brayman and L. D. Boone. The following persons were added to the Board: Wm. Jones, Thomas Hoynes, Justus Buckley, D. Volentine, W. G. Collins, J. K. Pollard, J. K. Burdick, R. S. Thomas.

The Rev. J. C. Burroughs was elected President of the University, and two Professors were elected to assist him on the 29th of September, 1858, and in that month the institution commenced. In the same month

THE LAW DEPARTMENT

was inaugurated, for the endowment of which \$5,000 were secured by Thomas Hoynes, LL. D., of this city. It went into operation on the 21st of September, the late Hon. David Dudley Field of New York delivering the opening oration. This department has been a fine success. The faculty are as follows:

Hon. Henry Booth, Dean of the Faculty, Real Estate, Personal Property, Contracts, Commercial Law.

Hon. John M. Wilson, Equity Jurisprudence.

Hon. Grant Goodrich, Criminal Law, Personal Rights, Domestic Relations.

Harvey B. Hurd, Esq., Evidence, Common Law Pleadings, Practice.

THE COLLEGIATE FACULTY

is now composed as follows:

President and Professor of Moral and Intellectual Philosophy, Rev. John C. Burroughs, D. D., who, as we have intimated, was really the first mover in the enterprise, and to whom, perhaps, the Baptists are indebted more than to any other one man for their control of this now influential seat of learning. President Burroughs has done much laborious and unrequited pioneer work for the University, and deserves to be ranked high among the benefactors of Chicago and the educators of the West. He resigned the pastoral charge of the First Baptist church of this city to take his present position.

The Professor of Greek is A. H. Mixer, a ripe linguist and an accomplished gentleman. He formerly taught in Rochester University. He has also done the University a prodigious service in soliciting subscriptions, and was specially requested to apply his skill and zeal in that direction by the Board of Trustees. During his performance of this service, his chair has been filled for a part of the time by the Rev. J. C. C. Clarke, a young clergyman of fine attainments.

The Professor of Mathematics, Alonzo J. Sawyer, taught in this city before entering the faculty of the University, with which he has been connected ever since its organization. He is a master workman in his own department, and fills his chair with credit to himself and the institution.

The Chair of Chemistry, Geology, etc., is occupied by J. H. McChesney, now United States Consul to Newcastle-on-Tyne. In his absence, instruction is given in that department by Prof. Huddnutt.

The Professor of Rhetoric is Wm. Mathews, who was formerly editor of an Eastern journal, and is thoroughly versed in English literature.

The Professor of Latin, J. William Stearns, is a graduate of Harvard University, and formerly taught in Minnesota.

The Professor of Civil Engineering and Natural Sciences is Joseph O. Huddnutt, late Col-

onel of Engineers in the United States army, and now Chief Engineer of the Rock Island canal. He has earned great distinction as a civil engineer.

The Principal of the preparatory department is Alonzo I. Howe, who occupied the Chair of Mathematics in the University of Rochester, during the absence of Prof. (and General) Quinby in the army.

The Professor of International and Constitutional Law is Henry Booth, who formerly taught in the Poughkeepsie Law School.

THE PRESENT BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

The members of the present Board are as follows:

Wm. B. Ogden, President; Charles Walker, First Vice-President; J. Y. Scammon, Second Vice-President; J. B. Woodworth, Treasurer; Cyrus Bentley, Treasurer; Thomas Hoynes.

Term expires in 1887--Thos. Hoynes, LL. D., Chicago; James Otis, Chicago; Hon. Samuel Hoard, Chicago; J. K. Burdick, Chicago; Cyrus Bentley, Chicago; T. S. Dickinson, Chicago; J. K. Pollard, Chicago.

Term expires in 1868--Hon. J. Y. Scammon, LL. D., Chicago; Hon. L. D. Boone, M. D., Waukegan; Hon. C. N. Holden, Chicago; D. J. Ely, Chicago; E. B. McGegg, Esq., Chicago; Rev. J. A. Smith, D. D., Chicago; Rev. Charles Hill Roe, D. D., Belvidere.

Term expires in 1869--Hon. Charles Walker, Chicago; Rev. W. W. Everts, D. D., Chicago; Prof. A. H. Mixer, Chicago; Daniel A. Jones, Chicago; James E. Tyler, Chicago; Thomas H. Beebe, Chicago; E. H. Sheldon, Chicago.

Term expires in 1870--Hon. William B. Ogden, Chicago; Hon. Lyman Trumbull, Chicago; Hon. J. H. Woodworth, Chicago; D. Volentine, Aurora; H. A. Tucker, New York City; Rev. Noyes W. Miner, D. D., Springfield; Rev. A. J. Joslyn, Elgin.

Term expires in 1871--Hon. E. D. Taylor, La Salle; William Jones, Chicago; Rev. H. G. Weston, D. D., New York City; Rev. E. J. Goodspeed, Chicago; Henry Farnam, Chicago; M. L. Pierce, Lafayette, Ind.; Robert Boyd, D. D., Waukegan, Wis.

Ex-officio--Rev. J. C. Burroughs, D. D., Chicago.

EXECUTIVE BOARD--Charles Walker, Chairman; Cyrus Bentley, Secretary; Rev. J. C. Burroughs, D. D., Wm. Jones, J. H. Woodworth, J. K. Burdick, Samuel Hoard, T. S. Dickinson, J. K. Pollard, L. D. Boone, Rev. E. J. Goodspeed, J. H. Woodworth, Treasurer; Prof. Wm. Mathews, Librarian; John M. Woodworth, Curator of the Museum; Rev. M. R. Forey, General Agent; Isaac H. Wilbur, Steward; Mrs. Von Olenhausen, Matron.

Although the majority of the Board of Trustees are required to be Baptists, the Institution has a most liberal charter, and is not sectarian in any objectionable or noticeable sense, while the distinguished energy and enterprise of the Baptists in this section soon secured it a strong hold on the public confidence. There is no more public-spirited, progressive, and intelligent people than the denomination which has the management of Chicago University.

THE DEARBORN OBSERVATORY

deserves special mention. The conception of the enterprise is to be credited to Prof. M. R. Forey, now General Agent of the University. His plans were laid before and cordially indorsed by the Board of Trustees. The project immediately kindled the enthusiasm of the Hon. J. Young Scammon, through whose counsels and liberality the observatory has attained its present commanding proportions, and after the family name of his lady it was called. Mr.

Scammon promptly came forward and pledged himself for the amount (\$30,000) necessary to erect the tower. The telescope was purchased, and the Astronomical Chair endowed by the "Astronomical Society of Chicago." The great glass was mounted in March last, and attracts attention in all parts of the scientific world. The German press have recently contained highly complimentary mention of the observatory, and its distinguished director.

The telescope was constructed by Alvan Clarke & Sons of Cambridge, Mass., and is already celebrated by the discovery of the companion of Sirius, and known as the largest refractor now in existence, it having a considerably larger aperture than the similar instruments of Pulkova, Cambridge, and Lisbon. It is placed in the Dearborn tower, built by the munificence of Hon. J. Y. Scammon. The dimensions of this instrument are:

Aperture of object glass, $18\frac{1}{4}$ inches clear aperture.

Focal length of object glass, 23 feet.

Diameter of hour circle, 22 inches.

Diameter of declination-circle, 30 inches.

Whole length of telescope, 24 feet.

The circles are read by two microscopes each, the hour-circle to seconds of time, and the declination-circle to ten seconds of space; in either case, the tenths of these quantities are estimated. The observatory has also a chronometer (Wm. Bond & Son, No. 279), and the nucleus of an astronomical library.

A meridian-circle has been ordered of the eminent artists, Messrs. A. & G. Reppold of Hamburg, of the dimensions best adapted to accurate work, and it is hoped that when completed it will be equal, if not superior, to any other instrument of its kind. The funds for its purchase are mostly the donation of Hon. Walter S. Gurnee.

A barometer and thermometer are also in process of construction, and other instruments will be added as they are needed.

The object glass cost \$11,187; cost of telescope, including object glass, \$18,187; cost of tower, about \$30,000.

The Director of the Dearborn Observatory and Professor of Astronomy is Truman Henry Safford, late associate of Prof. Bond in the observatory at Harvard University. Prof. Safford's fame as an astronomer fills the country.

He was known for many years before his study of astronomy as "the Vermont mathematician." His proficiency in figures was the wonder of the East, being able to solve some of the most profound and elaborate mathematical problems without the aid of the pencil. At nine years of age he made the calculations of a perfect almanac. His progress in the study of astronomy was extraordinary. Although only thirty years old, he has attained a place in the front rank of the astronomers of the age, and was recently elected Associate of the Royal Astronomical Society of Great Britain.

The Professor and his stupendous instrument are both attractive "lions" of Chicago, and both must make a sensation of great consequence to the sublime "science of the stars."

FINANCIAL MATTERS.

The first Financial Secretary, Rev. J. B. Olcott, laid the foundation of the University's financial prosperity during the first two years of its existence. He was an indefatigable solicitor, and it was largely through his zeal and skill that subscriptions were received to the amount of nearly \$225,000. Owing to the financial crisis of '57 some of this has not been realized, but \$50,000 of it has been paid in within the last two years.

To the late Financial Secretary, Rev. W. G. Clarke, who resigned at the late meeting of the Board of Trustees, the Institution is indebted for vigorous and laborious service in the financial department. And in this connection we must not fail to mention, also, the labors of the Rev. Dr. Everts, the well-known pastor of the First Baptist church. His exertions in behalf of the University have been such as only he knows how to put forth in a good cause.

Prof. M. R. Forey, the General Agent, has been of great service to the University, by enlightening the public mind with reference to its object, scope, and prospects. His lectures have corrected errors and improved the ignorant, so that, wherever he has spoken, a public sentiment has been created which it would have been impossible to secure without his judicious and reliable public addresses.

The debt is still quite large, but by judicious management all serious financial embarrassment will be avoided, and the enterprise cannot but become, in the course of time, entirely satisfactory to those who have it in charge. The city of Chicago is now so intimately identified with it, that the University cannot decline in importance without injury to the community.

The increase of its patronage has been rapid. The summary of students in the first catalogue (1859-60) was as follows:

Law Students.....	48
Sophomores.....	8
Freshmen.....	12-20
Higher Academies.....	21
Lower Academies.....	89-110
Total.....	178

Second catalogue, 1860-61:

Law Students.....	53
Seniors.....	2
Juniors.....	6
Sophomores.....	6
Freshmen.....	22-37
Higher Academies.....	39
Lower Academies.....	107-136
Total.....	225

Last catalogue, 1865-66:

Seniors.....	8
Juniors.....	11
Sophomores.....	15
Freshmen.....	26
Total College Students.....	60
Elective Students.....	25
Third year Preparatory Students.....	22
Second year Preparatory Students.....	26
First year Preparatory Students.....	24
Total Preparatory Students.....	73
Students not in Course.....	51
Students in Law Department.....	64
Grand Total.....	273

The next session of the University will open next Monday, the 10th inst., with prospects of the most promising description.

Such is a brief outline of that monument to the memory of Stephen A. Douglas, which will outlast the shaft of granite, and endure so long as literature has a name or education a friend in the great Northwest. Even granite decays, but institutions are imperishable.

The History of the Chicago Observatory Telescope.

Count Rumford's medal, which the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, several months ago, awarded to Mr. Alvin Clark, having been executed under the direction of Professor Lovering, the Chairman of the Rumford Committee, was formally presented to Mr. Clark at a special meeting of the Academy, held on the 26th ultimo. The presentation speech was made by President Gray, Mr. Clark responding in appropriate terms. In the course of his remarks, the latter gentleman said:

"In April, 1860, an order came from the University of Mississippi for an object glass of unusual dimensions. In undertaking this it became necessary for me to remove to a more commodious place than the one I had previously occupied. In the same month a site was selected, and dwellings and a workshop erected in the course of the ensuing summer. The material was ordered from Chance & Co., of Birmingham, and preparations made for the work.

"This lens was completed in the autumn of 1862, when all communication with Mississippi was cut off.

"Fortunately they had paid nothing upon it, and I felt at liberty to put it in the market.

"George P. Bond manifested much interest in it, visiting me repeatedly while my rough proving tube was in such a position that he could deliberately examine the great nebula in Orion through it; and he placed his opinion of it on record, at the next meeting of the visiting committee, by recommending its purchase for the Cambridge Observatory, and measures were soon on foot for raising the money. When the sum of \$4,500 had been reached, and my expectations were centred in that direction, I was suddenly and most unexpectedly called upon by a purchaser from Chicago, with a tender of the full price I was to have received from Mississippi. With the assistance of my sons, I have since made a mounting for it, and put the instrument up at the University of Chicago, where Professor Safford has it in charge.

CHICAGO, THURSDAY, JULY 26, 1866.

The Indiana Office of the CHRISTIAN TIMES AND WITNESS is in the Bookstore of Todd, Carmichael & Williams, Glenn's Block, East Washington Street, Indianapolis. Rev E. W. CLARK, Associate Editor

It will be remembered that the CHRISTIAN TIMES AND WITNESS is offered to new subscribers from the present time to January, 1867, for one dollar. This will give these subscribers the benefit of the lectures delivered before the Ministers' Institute, which are regarded of great value. The price of the TIMES AND WITNESS is not reduced. This offer is made with the hope of increasing the number of our subscribers.

THE MINISTERS' INSTITUTE.

It has been a sincere pleasure to greet so many brethren, pastors in the different Northwestern States, present at the late Ministers' Institute held in this city. In all, some one hundred and eighty were in attendance, the largest present at any gathering of the kind yet, wherever held. All were accommodated at the University building, although some were obliged to spread their mattresses on the floor. Judging by all that we saw, and by the expressions given, publicly and privately, we infer that the generous invitation of the Baptist Union in this city was accepted in the spirit that inspired it, and that the season enjoyed by the brethren was one, in many things, not soon to be forgotten. We are certain that their visit amongst us has left enduring traces, in words of cheer, in genial brotherly intercourse, and in good sermons to our congregations on the Sabbath.

The lectures delivered before the Institute were uncommonly excellent. There were a greater number of lecturers than on former occasions, and a greater variety of topics. The men themselves were among the soundest and most able in the denomination. During the first week, the time was occupied by Drs. Pattison, Conant, Church, Baker and Everts; during the second, by Drs. Baker, Read, Colver and Gregory, and Professor Clark, of the University, who, having consented to fill a gap, and in so doing, having read part of an admirable paper upon Plato and Platonism, was, by unanimous vote of the Institute, invited to give the remainder on a later occasion. We hear but one expression as to all these lectures, and that an expression of entire satisfaction. The brethren feel, we judge, that it was time well spent, that these ten days of hearing, note-taking and discussing will give them an impulse for the whole year.

One of the best advantages of these institutes must be the opportunity they afford for breaking the routine of customary thought and toil, and reviving all the energies by an excursion into new directions of inquiry, under the inspiration of eloquent leadership. Another will be the suggestions carried away, lodged in the mind almost unconsciously to itself, perhaps, yet sure to reappear in some fit moment to help in the sermon or in the appeal. The actual knowledge gathered may be very much in the bones, yet a fruitful mind knows how to clothe them with flesh, as well as to fit them, "bone to bone." Dr. Bailey, the energetic Chairman of the Executive Committee and President of the Institute, has reason to rejoice in the great success of a method of ministerial culture devised by himself, regarded by many at first with some skepticism, but which, both in the East and the West,

Educational Convention at St. Louis.

At the Educational Convention, called to meet in St. Louis, at eleven o'clock on the 9th inst., it is expected that Major General John M. Palmer will preside, and deliver an opening address.

After the organization, Rev. A. H. Burlingham, D.D., (pastor of the Second church) will give an address of welcome, and a general view of the objects proposed.

During the session it is expected that papers will be read upon the following topics, viz:

"Is it expedient to furnish pecuniary aid to young men preparing for the ministry, by means of a special society?" By Rev. G. S. Bailey, D.D., of Illinois.

"Should aid be furnished to young men preparing for the ministry be a gratuity or a loan?" By Rev. John Girdwood, of Indiana.

"What amount of appropriation should be made to ministerial students, and upon what conditions?" By Rev. N. W. Miner, D.D., of Illinois.

"What qualifications should be required by beneficiaries?" By Rev. A. S. Kingsbury, of Illinois.

"What are the most efficient methods of raising funds for ministerial education?" By Hon. Mark H. Dunnell, of Minn.

The following Presidents of Universities and Colleges have been requested to attend and furnish complete statistics of what their respective institutions have done and are now doing in the work of ministerial education, viz:

J. C. Burroughs, D.D., University of Chicago, Ill.
J. M. Gregory, LL.D., Kalamazoo College, Mich.
S. Talbot, D.D., Denison University, Ohio.

H. K. Trask, A.M., Wayland University, Wis.
H. H. Seay, A.M., Central University, Iowa.
Asa Drury, A.M., University at Hastings, Minn.

J. A. Nash, A.M., Des Moines University, Iowa.
E. I. Owen, LL.D., William Jewell College, Mo.
J. F. Cooke, A.M., Lagrange College, Mo.

Daniel Read, LL.D., Shurtleff College, Ill.
N. M. Crawford, D.D., Georgetown College, Ky.
Thomas Hunt, A.M., Bethel College, Ky.

I. S. Kallach, A.M., Ottawa University, Kansas.
A mass meeting will be held on Sunday evening, the 10th inst., at the Second Baptist Church. Addresses are expected from J. M. Gregory, LL.D., of Mich.; N. M. Crawford, D.D., of Ky.; Rev. F. M. Ellis, of Ill.; Rev. E. J. Johnson, of Iowa, and Rev. S. M. Stimson, of Ind.

A. C. OSBORN, Secretary of Committee.
St. Louis, March 1st, 1867.

Convention for Ministerial Education.

The undersigned, members of a Joint Committee of Conference from the Educational Societies of Missouri, Illinois, and Indiana, hereby invite the pastors and members of the Baptist churches of the Western States, to meet in Convention in the Second Baptist church of St. Louis, on Saturday, the 9th of March, at 11 o'clock, a.m., to take such action as they shall deem expedient with reference to the interests of Ministerial Education.

Reports from the various Educational Societies will be presented, and their methods of operation discussed. The question of organizing a general Education Society for the West, will come up for final action. It is expected that the session will extend through the Sabbath, and that a mass meeting will be held, in which addresses will be delivered by brethren from abroad.

A Committee of Entertainment will be in waiting, and brethren from a distance are requested to give previous notice of their coming to Rev. A. C. Osborn, Secretary of Committee.

R. E. PATTERSON,
D. J. HANCOCK,
DANIEL READ,
F. D. BLAND,
J. BULKLEY,
A. S. AMES.

LAST PUBLIC APPEARANCE.

The last public appearance of Mr. Douglas was on two occasions, one immediately succeeding the other. On his return to this State, after the attack on Fort Sumter, he addressed the members of the Legislature at their request, denouncing the rebellion, urging the oblivion of all party differences, appealing to his political friends and opponents to unite in support of the Government, and calling on the people to come in their strength to its rescue from the perils which surrounded it, and preserve the Union from being broken up by force of arms. In a speech to the people of Chicago, six days afterwards, the same earnest appeals were made to them to lay aside all considerations but that of preserving the Government of their fathers. On this occasion he was received by all parties with demonstrations of respect, surpassing in enthusiasm, if possible, all other of the great ovations of his life. These speeches, though pregnant with the most determined spirit, and with an undoubted faith in the issue of the contest, were obviously made under great depression of feeling. He had been one of the most consistent, resolute, and efficient defenders of the constitutional rights of the Southern States. He had done everything that justice and magnanimity dictated to sustain them. To the members of the Legislature he said: "Whatever errors I have committed have been leaning too far to the Southern section of the Union against my own; to the people of Chicago that he had gone 'to the utmost extremity of magnanimity and generosity,' and that the return was 'war upon the Government.'" It was this sense of the utility of his own personal sacrifices and labors, and the ungenerous return on the part of those for whom he and others acting with him had done so much, that embittered the last days of his life and aggravated the disease under which he was laboring. A vein of sadness runs through these two last speeches, and seems now, as we look back to the events speedily following them, a prefiguration of his approaching death. On these two intellectual efforts his reputation may well rest, as examples of the purest patriotism and of an undying faith in the ultimate triumph of the cause of the Union.

THE UNIVERSITY.

A few hundred yards west of us, shut out from our sight by an intervening grove, stands the Chicago University. In the magnitude of its extent, the massiveness of its architecture and its well-balanced proportions, it is not only an ornament of the city, but a living testimonial of the liberality with which private wealth has contributed to the cause of science. Two hundred students are receiving instruction within its walls from a learned and accomplished faculty, and from its noble observatory astronomy holds nightly consultations with the heavenly bodies. The ample grounds in the center of which the institution stands were the munificent gift of Mr. Douglas, whose

The Great Telescope.

Through the politeness of Prof. Safford, we had the privilege, a few evenings since, of looking through the great Clarke Telescope, at the University of Chicago. Our first view was in the field of the nebula. The glass revealed, apparently, thousands of stars wholly invisible to the naked eye, giving to each a distinct individuality. With a slight change of the range of vision, another field of nebula presented itself. In the center of the surrounding worlds was a distinct ring, about the size of that which a lady wears upon her finger—bright, luminous, golden. It was a grand sight to see what appears to the naked eye but an undistinguishable and confused mass of light resolved into separate worlds, millions upon millions of miles remote from our earth, and probably from each other. The position of the tube is again changed, and Saturn breaks upon the vision, clear, distinct and sharply defined, with its rings perfect, and its atmosphere displaying the varied hues of the rainbow. Its apparent size was about that of its representation as we have seen it in the stellarium. This planet with its attending phenomena, is one of the most interesting studies of the astronomer, as well as most attractive of all the heavenly bodies to the mere "looker on." His rings, so unlike the attachments of any other of the planets, are a continual matter of wonderment; and with all the scientific investigation of which they have been the object, their composition is not yet fully determined. We believe, however, that the generally received opinion among astronomers is that they are composed of a liquid substance of some sort.

Prof. Safford is perfectly at home among the stars. He can tell them by name as readily as a pater familias doth his household. He knows their secret places, and the times of their coming and their going. The University of Chicago has a treasure in its magnificent telescope, and in its courteous, gentlemanly and accomplished Professor Astronomy.

Ladies' Education Society of Chicago and Vicinity.

At the annual meeting held July 10th, the following list of officers was chosen for the ensuing year:

Mrs. W. W. Everts, President; Mrs. N. P. Iglehart, Vice-President; Mrs. H. G. Sutherland, Sec. Secretary; Mrs. L. A. Willard, Treasurer, P. O. drawer 6141; Mrs. M. G. Clarke, Mrs. S. M. Osgood, Mrs. C. H. Reed, Cor. Secretaries, P. O. box 2568.

Board of Managers—Mrs. Reese, Mrs. E. S. Smith, Mrs. T. S. Dickerson, Mrs. L. Wilson, Mrs. C. T. Boggs, Mrs. J. Calkins, Mrs. Sheldon, Mrs. Cornell, Mrs. Dean, Mrs. C. N. Holden, Mrs. Bixby, Mrs. Goodspeed, Mrs. Rundell, Mrs. Goodrich, Mrs. Stoughton, Mrs. Walling, Mrs. Way, Mrs. Somers.

CONSTITUTION FOR AUXILIARY SOCIETIES.

Friends in different localities have asked for a form of constitution for societies auxiliary to the Ladies' Education Society of Chicago. To accommodate the largest number, it is published in the CHRISTIAN TIMES.

This Society shall be called the Ladies' Baptist Education Society—auxiliary to the Lad. Bap. Ed. Society of Chicago.

Its object shall be to furnish pecuniary aid to such young men of the Baptist denomination, as shall give satisfactory evidence to the churches of which they are members, and to a committee appointed by the Chicago Society, of their personal piety, and their call to the ministry.

This Society shall be composed of persons contributing. The amount must be fixed by each Society for themselves. The members of the Society in Chicago pay five cents per week.

BY-LAWS.

It shall be the duty of the President to preside, at the meetings of the Society, in her absence the duty will devolve upon the Vice-President.

It shall be the duty of the Treasurer to collect the moneys due from the members, and forward the same semi-annually to the Treasurer of the Chicago Society.

It shall be the duty of the Secretary to keep a record of all the meetings of the Society, and a correct list of the membership, and also to communicate with the Secretary of the Chicago Society, from time to time, in reference to the progress and prospects of the Society she represents.

name the main edifice bears. The instruction, which in his youth he labored so hard to obtain, he wished to see fully extended to the young men of this city and State. And thus shall the two structures—that of which he was one of the enlightened and liberal founders, and this of which you have laid the foundation to-day—stand side by side, we trust for ages to come, as great landmarks of civilization, on the shore of Lake Michigan, where, little more than a quarter of a century ago, majestic nature from the beginning of time had not yet been roused from her silent and solitary sleep.

CONCLUSION.

And now, fellow-citizens, our task is done—mine in this brief and imperfect delineation of the character, and review of the services of Mr. Douglas—yours in laying deep in the solid earth the foundation-stone of the structure which is to bear his name, and stand for centuries as a memorial to your children of one whose talents, political and personal integrity, and devotion to the public welfare you would wish them to know and emulate. In the changefulness of human things the time may come when the stone is to surmount and crown it may be brought down to the level of that which has been laid at its base to-day. For families, and races, and empires, and communities must, in the future as in the past, run their course and perish. But great actions, great virtues and great thoughts, emanations and attributes of the spiritual life, types of the immortality which is to come, shall live on when all the monuments that contrive and fashion and build up to perpetuate remembrances of themselves shall, like them, have crumbled into their primeval dust. One of the great poets of the Augustan era, nearly 1900 years ago, boasted that his works should live as long as the priest with the silent virgin should ascend the capitulum. Of the millions of treasure lavished upon the decoration of the capitol no trace remains; its very site was long disputed; and priests and virgins, with the knowledge of the mysteries they celebrated, have been buried for more than a thousand years in the darkest oblivion. But the immortal verse, in all its purity and grace, still lives, and will make the name and genius of its author familiar until the records of human thought shall be obliterated and lost. Thus shall the name of him, whose memory you are honoring, be as imperishable as the history of the State in whose service he lived and died; borne on its annals as one who was identified with its progress and improvements; who illustrated the policy and the social spirit of the great West; who gained strength and influence from its support and confidence; and who gloriied in its energy and its unconquerable enterprise. He will be remembered above all for those heroic words, the last he ever uttered, worthy to be graven on stone and treasured to the end of time in all patriotic hearts—words

which come to us, as we stand around his grave, with a solemnity and a pathos which no language can express. When his wife bent over him as his spirit was departing, and asked him if he had anything to say to his children; forgetting himself, his domestic ties, everything precious in life, from which he was about to be severed: thinking only of his country rent by civil strife and overshadowed by impenetrable darkness, he replied: "Tell them to obey the laws, and support the Constitution of the Union."

THANKS.

Mayor Rice then said: FELLOW CITIZENS: I move that the thanks of this people, which are eminently due, be hereby tendered to the Hon. John A. Dix, for the oration which he has just delivered. [Cheers.]

SPEECH BY PRESIDENT JOHNSON. The President being loudly called for, he was introduced by Mayor Rice and received with great applause. Secretary Seward was then introduced, and as warmly greeted.

In obedience to the persistent calls of the crowd, the President stepped forward and spoke as follows:

FELLOW CITIZENS: I am not here to-day for the purpose of making a speech on this occasion. I have traveled over eleven hundred miles after being invited to attend the ceremonies of laying the corner-stone of a monument to be erected—I will say to my friend—[cheers]—personal and political; and in coming here to witness the ceremonies which have just transpired, it was for the purpose of bearing testimony to [CONTINUED ON SEVENTH PAGE.]

Chicago Republican
September 6, 1866

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