The Old University of Chicago,
1856 — 1896.

Scrap Book
No I
June 1856 to Sep. 1866.
Edward Goodman
Chicago June 1856

“Tonight, Monday May 5, 1856 at the First Baptist Church, Corner of Washington and LaSalle Streets, Chicago, a public meeting was held in the Lecture Room, on Educational Movements, to found a University in Chicago. Judge Douglas has donated ten acres in Cottage Grove, on condition that the foundation of the building be laid within the present year, $25,000 be expended in 1857, and the building to the amount of $100,000 be erected within 1860.

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

—the above is copied from Edward Goodman’s “Daily Pocket Book for the Year 1856.”

Chicago August 23, 1907.
Eden's Goodman
Chicago
June 1856

Sectional drawing of a building, possibly a university or institutional building.

Text:

The speaker, Macleod, is at the site of a mine. Furthermore, his father had a faint suspicion that the work required much respect from the tonnage, and the plan was to be developed about it.

Work on the excavation of the wall had commenced to such a depth that a mechanical device was necessary to raise the stone from the bottom to the surface of the upper world. This mechanical device consisted of two buckets, a pump, a crude tangle box above the well, a rope, and a bucket. The whole operated by mule power and directed by Bob.

Macleod was in the well, filling the buckets, and signaling when it was ready to be raised. Bob, the engineer, pulled the long, heavy, sturdy club, and the mule walked away toward the stamp where the rope was fastened.

Now, the mule was obstinate, as other mules have been. His point of view was limited, and he refused to pull. But, as far as 12 from the well was to come water for his 600 feet of remittance.

A series of circumstances, the part of the role Bob got angry. He was standing by the edge of the well, and his father did not know of the existing circumstances.

Bob began to drop mandibles and odious remarks on the mule. He sought all the titles in his vocabulary, which was used, and none

PELL, &c.

still lack of breath forced a cessation.

Then from the depths of the well piped up a plaintive voice of Macleod, with a suggestion of a sob in his throat at the lack of consideration paid him by his son.

"Bobbi, wouldn't you just as lief call me father?"

PERSONAL MENTION.

One of the Englishmen wounded in the James raid on the river was John Arthur Bernard, a fourth son of the editor of Punch.

Mrs. Frances B. Barber of Philadelphia is said to erect and equip at a cost of about $15,000 a seminary for girls at Anniston, Ala., and to be in the Presbyterian board of missions for
The Rev. Dr. Justin A. Smith, Editor and Preacher, Dies at Morgan Park.

The Rev. Dr. Justin A. Smith, well-known Baptist divine, died at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon at his residence in Morgan Park, after an illness of three weeks.

Since coming to Chicago in 1832 Dr. Smith has been editor of the Standard, which was formerly known as the Christian Times. He was in his 77th year. The funeral arrangements will be announced to-day.

Dr. Justin A. Smith was born at Ticonderoga, N. Y., Dec. 2, 1815. When he was 18 he was licensed to preach, and he remained with the church a year in New York. After graduating in 1837 he served for two years as principal of Union Academy, Bennington, Vt. In 1839 he accepted the pastorate of the first Baptist church of Rochester, N. Y., and five years later removed to Chicago. His chief work was with the Journal. He was also editor of the Christian Times, and the Standard. From that time he had the editorial control of the latter. He was instrumental in establishing the North Baptist Church in Chicago in 1856, and in 1861 became pastor of the Italian Avenue church, where he preached for five years. He then took charge of the University Place church for a few months prior to an extended tour in Europe, where he attended the Vatican Council at Rome in 1870.

Dr. Smith was the author of "The Missionaries of the Spirit," the "Shut-in Apostle," the "Spirit in the World," and "Patience, or the Kingdom of the Heart and the Spirit." Dr. Smith was one of the trustees and founders of the old Chicago university, and at the time of his death he was a trustee of the divinity school of the University of Chicago. He was a member of the National Baptist Educational Society and president of the Morgan Park Library.

Secretary Goodspeed, speaking of his old friend and colleague, said: "He was a noble man, a cultivated scholar, a liberal thinker, a wide and sympathetic observer, and a man of deep religious convictions, high-minded and lovable."

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DOUGLAS.

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

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

We never counted ourselves among the political followers of Mr. Douglas. Still, we had some opportunity to know him in other relations, while as a public man and a statesman we believe we have ever regarded him a measure of justice. We have never professed to admire his character in all respects; yet for much that we knew in him we did admire him, and more as we knew him better. As the friend and patron of the University of Chicago and the presiding officer of its Board, as a gentleman in his own house, receiving those who came from his own city and state to pay him respect,—in these relations we had the pleasure of especially knowing him. And now, after of late reviewing to some extent those agitation questions in which as a politician and senator he took such a leading part, and endeavoring to judge even of him and his course fairly and dispassionately, we are constrained to feel that Mr. Douglas had a full title to be remembered by his countrymen among the greatest men and truest patriots America has yet produced, and that the honor lately paid to his memory are a merited tribute.

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

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

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

INCORPORATING

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.


§ 2. THE PERSONS HEREINBEFORE NAMED ARE HEREBY APPOINTED TRUSTEES OF THE SAID CORPORATION. THE SAID TRUSTEES, UPON THE CALL OF ANY THREE OF THEIR NUMBER, ISSUED IN WRITING TO EACH OF THE OTHERS, SHALL MEET FOR THE PURPOSE OF ORGANIZATION AND THE TRANSACTION OF BUSINESS; AND, WITHIN ONE YEAR FROM THE PASSAGE OF THIS ACT, THEY, OR A QUORUM OF THEM, IN REGULAR MEETING, SHALL CHOOSE, BY BALLOT, FIFTEEN OTHER PERSONS, TO CONSTITUTE, WITH THEMSELVES AND THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY (WHO SHALL ALWAYS BE A TRUSTEE BY VIRTUE OF HIS OFFICE), THE FULL BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THIRTY-SIX MEMBERS. ELEVEN MEMBERS PRESENT AT ANY REGULAR MEETING SHALL CONSTITUTE A QUORUM FOR THE TRANSACTION OF BUSINESS. WHEN THE FULL NUMBER OF TRUSTEES IS CHOSEN, THE BOARD SHALL BE DISTRIBUTED BY LOT INTO FIVE CLASSES, NUMBERED
first, second, third, fourth, and fifth; and the term of office of the first class shall expire at the second annual meeting thereon, and that of each of the other classes annually thereafter in the order of their numbers; and, in each case, the vacancy thus created shall be filled by a new election, by ballot. Vacancies occurring by death, resignation, or removal from office, shall be filled, by ballot, at the next meeting of the board; and the members thus elected shall belong to the class in which the vacancy occurred. If any member shall fail to attend the annual meeting of the board for two years in succession, his place shall be declared vacant, and be filled by a new election. The board shall meet, annually, at or in the vicinity of the university, on a day which it shall previously designate; and special meetings shall be called by the president, on the request of three members, setting forth, in writing, the objects of such special meetings.

§ 3. The board shall have power to choose its own officers and prescribe their duties; to establish such officers, and by-laws, for the government of its own proceedings, as it may seem necessary; provided that the same shall not be contrary to the constitution of the United States nor of the State of Illinois. The board is charged with the superintendence and government of the University; with power to create different departments in addition to the usual collegiate department,—as, a department of law, of medicine, of agriculture, and such others as it may deem necessary; and to prescribe courses of study, and maintain discipline and government in each; to elect a president, and, at its discretion, a vice president, of the university, and all necessary professors, tutors, and instructors, and to prescribe the duties and fix the salaries of each; to fix the rate of tuition and the terms of admission to the university,—provided, that, otherwise than that the majority of the trustees and the president of the university shall forever be of the same religious denomination as the majority of this corporation, no religious test or particular religious profession shall ever be held as a requisite for admission to any department of the university or for election to any professorship or other place of honor or emolument in it, but the same shall be open alike to persons of any religious faith or profession. The board may acquire,—by gift, grant, or devise, or purchase,—any real or personal property; and may use, sell, lease, or otherwise dispose of any and all property belonging to the university, in such manner as they may deem most conducive to its interest; provided that real estate shall not be sold without the consent of a majority of all the trustees. The board may appoint, of its own pleasure, an executive committee of not less than five members, to be charged with the interest of the university in the intervals of the sessions of the board, and may prescribe the duties of such executive committee; and delegate to it all or any portion of the powers of the board.

§ 4. To enable the trustees to fulfill the trusts hereby committed to them, and to secure the ends of this corporation, it is hereby declared unlawful for any person to enter upon any student of the said university into the practice of gaming, or to furnish to any student any device or instrument for gaming, or any intoxicating liquors. And any bilberry room, bowling alley, race course, or other device or instrument for gaming, or any hotel or house of ill-fame, or place where intoxicating liquors are sold or furnished (except for medicinal or mechanical purposes), within one mile of the site of said university, is hereby declared a nuisance, and subject to abatement as such.

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

§ 6. The officers of the board of regents shall be a chancellor and vice chancellor, and a secretary. The governor of the State of Illinois shall be, or office, chancellor to the university, and the lieutenant governor vice chancellor; and, in case of the absence of both the chancellor and vice chancellor from any regular meeting of the regents, the meeting may appoint a president, pro tempore; they shall also elect the secretary, and establish such ordinances and by-laws as they may deem necessary for the government of their own proceedings. The board shall meet annually; and the chancellor may at his discretion call spe...
The board of regents, by itself or its committees, shall annually visit the several departments of the university, and examine into the course of study and the methods of instruction pursued therein; and the manner in which the several trusts connected with the university are fulfilled, and into its general condition and progress; and shall report the results of such examination to the board of trustees, with such advice and counsel respecting all matters pertaining to the university as they may deem important; they shall also report to the legislature any violation of this charter, or other matters which they may deem deserving of the attention of that body, or on which that body shall demand information respecting the management of any of the officers of the university. At the time of any such visitation of the regents, the books, record, and papers belonging to the university shall be freely opened to their inspection, and all persons connected with it subject to their call for information or testimony in relation to the subjects of their official investigation; and, in the discharge of their respective trusts, both the regents and the trustees shall have power to send for persons and papers, and to require the verification of testimony under oath, to be administered by the presiding officer for the time being.

§ 8. No gifts, grants, or devise made to the university for a particular purpose shall be applied to any other purpose, and every grant, gift, or devise, made with the intent of benefiting the said university, shall be construed liberally in the courts, according to the intent of the grantor, donor, or devisee.

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

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

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

APPROVED Jan. 30, 1857.
The University.

The Commencement exercises in connection with the University of Chicago have been in progress during the present week. The sermon before the Baccalaureate was preached on Sabbath evening, by the pastor of that church, Rev. E. J. Goodspeed, on Sabbath evening. We did not have the pleasure of hearing it, but learn that it gave much satisfaction to the Society and the audience generally. On Monday evening the prize declamations of the Freshmen class were delivered at Bryan Hall. The programme was as follows:

Speech of Webster at Buffalo—D. B. Butler, Chicago.

Speech of Ripley, of Carthage—E. A. Byrnes, Chicago.

Speech of Ring of Galatia—H. A. Gardner, Jr., Detroit.

Extract from Beecher's Oration at Sumter—R. I. Lott, Morris.

The Dignity of the Fields—Trinity College—Trinity College.

The Harvest—Trinity College—Trinity College.

The Unfair—Trinity College—Trinity College.

The Traitor's Death—J. H. O'Connor, Truro.

The Falsehoods—J. S. Savage, Jollio.

The Tid-E-Tale Heart—B. O. Taylor, Rushford, N. Y.

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

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

EPILOGUE.

Modern Progress—A. H. Boxworth, Dundee.


The Man of Destiny—W. O. Hambler, Metters.

Independence—C. M. Hall, Chicago.

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

OBSERVATIONS.

Relation of the Part to the Present—J. T. Sundeall, Strawberry Point, Iow.

Pleasures of Literature—M. C. Armstrong, Deer Park.

Our own engagements, out of town, prevented attendance on either this or the previous evening. The young gentlemen filling parts, however, won much commendation from judicious critics. We are not prepared to specify the cause of such excellence, even if such discriminations were best. From our knowledge of most of those taking part, we should be prepared to predict "good success" for each of them. They are confidants and earnest students, who accept to ultimate standard short of the highest. Of the Sophomore essays, that of Mr. Sundeall received the first prize, that of Mr. Armstrong the second.

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

1. Prof. Law—Joseph P. Rossfield, Chicago.


3. What have we Gained by the War?—W. S. Ford, Carlin.

4. Treason—Alfred L. Lounck, Boston.

5. Thought—Wm. J. McCoy, Fulton.


7. The Dominion of Clamor—James N. Stout, Xenia, St. Louis, Mo.


11. Intelligence the Bolivar of Republics—Luther M. Goddard, Lawrence, Kansas.

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

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

1. Individuality—Edward H. Beebe, Chicago.

2. Progress of Science—G. L. Hostetter, Mount Carroll.


4. Duties of our Young Men—Stillman E. Massey, Morris.


6. Western Character—Joshua Pike, Barry.


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

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

Every citizen of Chicago has an interest in regarding educational and religious institutions in our midst. Our physical progress has been unprecedented, and has outrun these other things which are brought about by time, and rested on the acquisition of wealth. The period has arrived when the character of our city and the best interests of our people require the encouragement of literary, educational, and religious institutions. All, therefore, who have the real and permanent good of the city at heart, will, we rejoice to say, see in this direction the leading hand, as far as practicable, to bring about a consummation so greatly to be desired.

The foundations of several institutions of learning have been laid out in and around this city. We have frequently made containing others, and have been reproached at the measure of success, which has already attended them.

On the 4th of July the corner stone of the University which promises to be laid. But the event has been attended with unfortunate circumstances, growing out of the connection of persons of the highest consideration with the enterprise. The whole matter has been the subject of remark and misrepresentation, and it is not to be sneaking the “discussants” a very clear understanding of the matter, while political capital is attempted to be made out of it pro and con.

The foundationists are themselves, and it is to their profit, are the University. In all things with the most celebrated universities of the country. Attached to it will be a theological school, for the instruction of persons for the Baptist ministry. Without a doubt that the foundation will be laid before next fall, and that the buildings will be erected with proper dispatch. The site is on the west side of Cottage Grove avenue, opposite Oakenwald, the residence of Judge Douglas.

Douglas University, Chicago.

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

"Times Darrow et Deus ferent." These gift-bearers, under suspicious circumstances, should be carefully searched; and if we would avoid the calamities of the ancient Troy, let not the wooden horse walk into our encampment.

Are there not other features of this project, as published by request from the Chicago paper, quite as novel and objectionable as the one you notice? This "Douglas University" is to have a Board of Trustees to be named by the illustrious donor of "the ten acres," and the other by the late pastor of the Baptist church in Chicago. Then in turn this latter is to be appointed by said Board of Trustees President of the University. This furnishing a quid pro quo with a witness. Surely our amiable and excellent brother can scarcely have been aware of the light in which this arrangement exhibits itself. As the phrase is, he is sold, whether cheap or dear may be difficult to say.

Then again, the conditions of this gift by the re-doubtable Senator are that $50,000 a year for how long pray? are to be expended on University college near the grove of his residence. It may prove a very dear bargain and the pocket of the city, not to speak of what the ostentatious trumpeting it abroad, will deceive none but the very gullible. At least some of those who lose the bargain, and as cordially desire the promotion of education in the West, would recommend caution.

DOUGLAS UNIVERSITY.

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

As a variety of wrong impressions have gone abroad, we thought it proper, in a word to correct them, although, as will be seen, we cannot comply with the wishes of our Western Watchman brother, as there is no "progress" to report. Briefly, then, it is not agreed that if a Baptist University is founded in Chicago it will be called "Douglas University," it is not arranged that Dr. Burroughs shall be the first President; Judge Douglas and Mr. Burroughs do not name the first Board of Trustees. Brethren abroad may, therefore, rest easy on all these points. So much as has been done, and so more; Judge Douglas has engaged in due form to convey to certain individuals named by himself, a majority of whom are Baptists, ten acres of land for a University in the city of Chicago. The only condition relates to the cost of building, and the time within which the buildings shall be erected. The tender has not been accepted; whether it will be is still uncertain. Three or four similar offers have been made. Whenever there is any thing to publish on this subject, brethren abroad may expect to see it duly noticed.
We do not quite understand why the New York Chronicle should persist in giving the above title to the projected University in this city. It has been already explained several times over that the name of the new institution is "The University of Chicago." If there is anything in a name we think it just the more important that things be called by their right name.

We suppose that many of our readers have been for some time, expecting to see in our paper a caption like the above. It is unnecessary to specify particularly the reasons why we have kept silent so long, as they all resolve themselves into this one—that in the immature and uncertain state of the enterprise alluded to it was both inexpedient and improper to call public attention to it. Much inconvenience to individuals and serious hindrances to the general cause would be avoided if important measures like this, or appointments to particular stations, involving calls to the pastoralship of churches, were left unchronicled by the press till a proper time arrives for announcing them. It is, doubtless, now known to most of our readers, that a site for a University in the city of Chicago, embracing two acres of land near the southern limit of the city, was, some months since, offered to the Baptist Denomination. The circumstances under which that offer came to be made were such as to induce the persuasion that to allow it to pass without inquiry, or without testing the practicability of accepting it and carrying on its design, would be a serious, not to say culpable, oversight. It has, accordingly, been made a subject of inquiry and consultation, especially during the last three months, and great pains taken to ascertain the sense of the denomination with reference to it. At the meetings of Associations, and on other occasions to which it has been introduced to the brethren, and a free expression of their opinion asked. In this city similar measures have been pursued, not only among the members of Baptist churches, but also the citizens generally, with a view to learn how great a degree a local interest in the movement might be relied upon.

The result of all these inquiries has been such as to encourage those into whose hands this work seems to have Providenceally fallen in proceeding to take a more decisive step. A meeting has been held of the gentlemen named in the Article of Convivence as a Board of Corporators, and by them the proffer of Judge Douglas has been formally accepted. In this acceptance, they engage to found in Chicago a first class University, locating it on the lands donated, with buildings to the value of $1,000,000, to be erected within five years. Beyond these, there are no conditions, and even these Judge Douglas has pledged himself to change, if the Board so desire. The name of the University, its Faculty organization, administration, and course of study, will be left without interference on the part of the donor. The work has thus been undertaken, and, we doubt not, with the determination to test its practicability in the fullest manner.

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

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

Chicago, Friday, February 20, 1857.

THE UNIVERSITY.

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

The Board of Trustees is to consist of thirty-five members to be arranged in five classes, one of which goes out of office annually, leaving room for a new election. One year from the passage of the act of incorporation, is allowed for making up the full board, a time long enough to permit the fullest consultation with brethren in every part of the State. The entire board is entrusted the exclusive control of the property, as well as the internal arrangements and government of the University, and it is especially provided that a majority of the members as well as the President of the University shall always be of our own denomination. A matter so vital, it was not thought safe to trust to chance, no such thing have been done in both our Universities in New York, and we fear in others. There is to be another board, known as the Board of Regents, to consist of the State officers, ex-officio, and fifteen other persons to be appointed by the board of Trustees. The powers of this board are only advisory, is being their duty to visit the University annually and examine into the condition of its several departments, the courses of study, progress of classes, &c, and report to the Trustees, with such advice and counsel as they may deem important. Similar arrangements it will be remembered exist in our leading Eastern Universities.

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

All property belonging to the University is exempt from taxation.

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

The Christian Times.

Chicago, March 6, 1857.

THE UNIVERSITY.

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

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

We should also add that Br. Roe, of Belvidere, has recently made a tour in the central section of the State and reports a most encouraging and indeed enthusiastic interest in the enterprise in the some and seven or eight thousand dollars of impromptu pledges.
great importance of making ample provision for education in all its branches, affecting so nearly all our national interests, and as essential to the perpetuity of our institutions.

He then retired and Hon. J. N. Arnold was introduced and delivered the principal address.

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

University of Chicago.

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

Chicago, May 15, 1857.

Dear Sir:

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

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

Your attendance is respectfully solicited.

Yours truly,

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

Committee.

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

The machinery not being yet in readiness for the placing of the corner stone, the audience was entertained with further address by Rev. Mr. Boyd, of the Edina Plane Baptist church, spoke in his usual felicitous manner to the following sentiments—

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

He spoke of the deep interest that attaches to the beginning of anything that is to have an important bearing upon human duties.

A man plants an acorn in the earth; it grows up a stately tree, sinks its roots deeper, and defies the rudest blasts of heaven. In after ages those who are gathered under its cooling shade bless his memory. It goes to help build a stately ship; but the most important step was the planting of the acorn.

So in founding this new Institution, we are as it were, planting the acorn. How vast the inestimable that may go forth from this place and branch off into the distant future?

How many parental sympathies will yet cluster around this spot! How many who, after their heads have grown grey on their fields of toil, will look back to this spot with deep interest?

It speaks of the universal terms of approval in which education is spoken of in the present day. All classes speak of it with approbation, from the man of high philosophical research, down to the common parrot, who would say black is white if the majority said so, and makes up in talking what he wants in thinking. Ignorance is more to be dreaded than the earthquake, the pestilence and the famine. The ignorant man, with living amid the refinements of civilization, is still by half a savage. Yet education, without the moral element, cannot elevate a community. A man may have gone through the whole round of the arts and sciences, and have acquired unprecendented proficiency at each step of his progress—he may be able to thrill by his eloquence, and his chain of reasoning be perfect in every shining link—and yet he may be a very bad member of society. He may be the first of scholars, and yet the first of blackguards. The world is not so badly off for talent as it is for moral worth. It has been too long carriyed away by blind admiration for mere talent. Professed talent is a greater curse to the world than a thousand visits of a plague in its most deadly forms. Unfortunately men of moral worth have not been the world's great favorites. Take the world's true benefactors—the man whose goodness sheds a luster over humanity itself—and seldom does any great movement arise to perpetuate their praise.

The speaker then went on to show that the state of a community depends more upon the state of public opinion than upon written laws. That though laws may be passed and penalties threatened against any vice, yet if public opinion is not against it it will go on and prosper, and the man who is made to bear the penalty will be looked up to in the light of a martyr rather than a criminal. He showed that education must have the moral and religious element in it to purify public opinion. This part of the address was illustrated at considerable length. We are sorry that our limits permit us to give but a scanty outline of this speech, which seemed to be listened to with deep interest to its close.
The Christian Times,
Chicago, Friday, July 3, 1857.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

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

The Christian Times,
Chicago, Friday, July 10, 1857.

LIVING THE CORNER STONE OF THE NEW UNIVERSITY.

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

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

After an appropriate prayer by Rev. Mr. Roy, Judge Drummond, the presiding officer of the day, introduced the exercises in a brief speech, alluding in a happy manner to the associations suggested by the return of the national anniversary, and to the important purpose of the present assembling. A history of the University enterprise thus far, was next read by Rev. J. C. Burroughs, after which Judge Douglas was introduced to the audience. He was warmly greeted as he appeared, but excused himself from any lengthy address on account of his infirm health. He said a few words upon the great importance of making ample provision for education in all its branches, affecting so nearly all our national interests, and as essential to the perpetuity of our institutions. He then retired and Hon. J. N. Arnold was introduced and delivered the principal address.

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

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

1. A copy of the University Charter.
4. Illinois as it is, published by Keen & Lee.
5. Mr. Scrip's Lecture on the undeveloped Northern portion of the American Continent.
6. Review of the Commerce, Manufactures &c. of Chicago, for 1855 and 1856.
7. Minutes of the Illinois Baptist Anniversaries for 1855 and 1856 and of the Wisconsin and Iowa Anniversaries for 1856.
8. Catalogue of Shurtleff College and Burlington University.
11. First number of the Chicago Magazine.
13. City Weeklies as follows: Christian Times, Christian Advocate and Journal, Congregational Herald, Chicago Record, and New Covenant.
16. Photographs, by Hesler, showing the University edifice as now planned, several views of Chicago from different points, Ford Dearborn, the DesPlaines River, the first vessel that has crossed the Atlantic from Chicago, and Cottage Grove as it appeared last year while the Dearborn Encampment was there.

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

The machinery not being yet in readiness for the placing of the corner stone, the audience were entertained with a few songs by Mr. B. W. Jeffries, of the Edina Rolls Baptist church, spoken in his usual felicitous manner to the following sentiments:

"Our intellectual and moral enterprises may yet go hand in hand.
He spoke of the deep interest that attaches to the beginning of anything that is to have an important bearing upon human destinies. A man plants an acorn in the earth, it grows up a stately tree, sinks its roots deeper, and defies the rudest blasts of heaven. In ages those who are sheltered under its spreading shade bless his memory. It goes to help to build a stately ship; but the important step was the planting of the acorn. So in founding this new Institution, we are, as it were, planting the acorn. How vast the influences that may go forth from this place and branch off into the distant future! How many parental sympathies will yet cluster round this spot! The leaves after their leaves have grown grey on their fields of toil, will look back to this spot with deep interest!
He spoke of the universal terms of approval in which education is spoken of in the present day. All classes speak of it with approbation, from the man of high philosophic research, down to the meanest pauper, who would say black is white if the majority said so, and makes up in talking what he wants in thinking. Ignorance is more to be dreaded than the earthquake, the pestilence and the famine. The ignorant man, though living amidst the refinements of civilization, is still as half a savage. Yet education, without the moral element, cannot elevate a community. A man may have gone through the whole round of the arts and sciences, and have acquired unprecedented proficiency at each step of his progress—he may be able to thrill by his eloquence, and his chain of reasoning be perfect in every way, and yet he may be a very bad member of society. He may be the first of scholars, and yet the first of blackguards. The world is not so badly off for talent as it is for moral worth. It has been too long carried away by a blind admiration for mere talent. Professional talent is a greater ought to be held in higher favor than the thousand flights of a quill in its most deadly forms. Unfortunately, men of moral worth have not been the world's greatest favorites. Take the world's true benefactors—the men whose goodness shuns a cluster over humanity itself—and seldom does any great movement arise to perpetuate their praise.

The speaker then went on to show that the state of a community depends more upon the state of public opinion than upon written laws. That though laws may be passed and penalties threatened against any vice, yet if public opinion is against it it will go on and prosper, and the man who is good to bear the penalty will be looked upon in the light of a martyr rather than a criminal. He showed that education must have the moral and religious element in it to purify public opinion. This part of the address was illustrated at considerable length. We are sorry that our limits permit us to give but a scanty outline of this speech, which seemed to be listened to with deep interest for its close.
Rev. A. J. Ainsley followed in a few happy and forcible remarks upon the sentiment subjoined:


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

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

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

And Liberty! In the word? What poetry in its utterance? How it fills our hearts this day, and fire our enthusiasm on this occasion!

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

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

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

Rev. Dr. Howard spoke briefly and eloquently on—

The University of Chicago and its magnificent Benefactor.

The preparations for laying the corner stone are now complete, and the audience were invited to repair to the spot and witness the ceremony. A large delegation of the Masonic Lodge in this city was present by invitation and the stone was laid with the exercises usual in that order. The principal part in the ceremony was sustained by Dr. J. V. Stabler, who performed the service in a happy address, concluding it with a brief address to the Board of Trustees of the University.

It is usual, we believe, to procure the services of the order on such occasions, and their appropriate ceremony relieves the proceeding of what might otherwise be awkward and insipid. This part of the exercises was concluded with a prayer by Rev. C. Batten, of Aurora, and the company then repaired in all haste to the dinner tables, whose bountiful provision had, by this time, become specially inviting. Several ladies of the city had bestowed much pains and labor upon this part of the preparations. They may comfort themselves with the assurance that none at least have "fed the hungry," for the hour of two o'clock had now arrived, and the appetites of their guests were well satisfied.

Full justice was done to the excellent repast furnished, and the "feast of reason" was then resumed.

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

There seemed, however, to be prevailing rather a coquettish audacity, if not insidious fear, for at arrived on the spot where they were to take the turn return; the company called out several other speakers and listened to their remarks with, apparently, undiminished ardor, Mr. Egan, Hon. Charles Walker, and Mr. Boyd were called to the rostrum—impressed by taking possession of the piastra of a dwelling house near by Mr. Egan and Mr. Walker, were particularly happy in their allusions to times gone by, when Chicago was either the gathering place of Indian tribes, or the insignificant village on the lake shore of the mighty Michigan.

Their audience sympathized in their enthusiasm as they spoke of the recent great changes seen on the spot and looking to the future to tell what great events must follow from that which is now in progress.

The decisive blow in that University enterprise may now be said to have been struck. With the corner stone of the edifice laid, a pledge is given to the public that what remains of the work shall be done and that in due time a University of the first class shall adorn and animate the beautiful retreat at Cottage Grove.

We have reasons to know that the Trustees and Regents, are fully in earnest to press the work onward, and it will not be their fault if any unreasonable delay occurs. It is hoped that classes may be organized in the coming autumn.

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

APOLLOLOGY.—We wish to express our regrets to our Baptist friends throughout the country that we could not have given them earlier notice of the meeting of the Corner Stone of the University and could not, as we had intended, have made arrangements with the different road companies to have brought in all our friends at reduced fare. The truth is it was impossible for our builder to assure us even up to the first of last week that the work could be got ready and up to the very morning of the day we very much feared we had called our friends together to disappoint them. Our desire to connect the occasion with the "glorious Fourth" induced us to run the risk. At another time, not distant, we hope to see a general rally of the Baptists of Illinois to celebrate the opening of one of the halls of our University.
light of a great sacrifice on his part; he expected a return for it in other forms, and while anxious that certain points important to the highest success of the institution should be understood and secured, he asked nothing for himself. He did not require as a condition that the University should be called by his name; he did not even request any share in the management of the institution. A condition was specified as to the amount to be expended in buildings, and the time within which these should be erected; also, that the University should be of the first class. These conditions were inserted by request of the gentleman who visited him on this business. Beyond this, the grant was wholly unconditional; a grant, we will venture to say, as free and unencumbered as has ever been made for a similar purpose.

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

Our own views upon the subject of slavery and of all measures that contemplate its extension and permanency are well known to our readers. We trust, therefore, that our words may have some weight with them when we say that, having had opportunity to know the principles of Judge Douglas, we have not been unprepared to accept his generous donation in this business from first to last, we have found it frank, open, manly, without the slightest indication of a desire to turn the proceedings to a political account. Nor would it have any tendency that way if those who are opposed to him in politics would hold their peace. We have no idea that his friends would have ever alluded to the matter in such a connection, nor would the affairs of the University have been complicated with current politics at all, if men personally and otherwise unfriendly to Judge Douglas had kept silence.

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


If it had been the fate of the Baptist denomination to suffer hitherto the very last extreme of obscurity, it must have been more fortunate within the last few weeks. The Daily Papers of this city—some of them at least—have found in its affairs their most fruitful theme of discussion. As a consequence, the Baptists may now feel that their place in history is henceforth secure. Among other edifying topics the question has been agitated whether the Christian Times or the Illinois Baptist is the organ of this State. We hope the gentlemen of the Daily Press will not give themselves very great uneasiness on that score. They are quite alone in their anxieties, and as the subject is of very trifling importance, and one that cannot concern them very materially, we advise them to let it alone.
Our brethren of Bloomington, however,
are reaping a harvest of honors by the means.
Be. Eddy is made a doctor by the
Times with the acquiescence of the Tribune.
Dr. Roe is changed from an M. D. to a D. D. B.
Dr. Bundy alone suffers; for we find him
reduced, we are sorry to say, to a plain Rer.
Apart from this last circumstance, the result
is most auspicious to the editors of the Bap-
tist, and we tender them our congratulations.

Our own services in this business will be
appreciated, we trust—especially by the
editors of the Tribune—in having afforded
them fresh topics of discussion after the
thing had begun to grow stale. It would be
a pity if a subject so fruitful and so edifying
to the readers of that paper, were to be
left in any time less than six months,
and we claim some credit to ourselves that
we have been able to vary the tenor of such
monotonous twaddle as it had become even a
little.

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

Our amiable neighbor asserts further that
it has never attacked the University nor the
Baptists in any question, but those only who
have eulogized Judge Douglas. It is to us,
as it has all along been, a matter of perfect
indifference what may be the motive of the
Tribune editors. Should they be unfriendly
to the University and to the Baptists we
should not feel very badly. What the ten-
dency of their numerous articles on this
subject has been we know, while the spirit
that pervaded them no discerning reader
could fail to perceive. While usurping in
their attacks upon an eminent minister of our
denomination, now occupying one of the first
positions among the Baptist pastors of the
West, and all this simply for the reason that
he does not happen to view the recent dona-
tion of Judge Douglas just as they do, they
have given their whole influence, be it more
or less, to those men, East and West, who,
on account of a particular individual, are
unfriendly to the University. We do not
deny that the editors of the Tribune are men
of some tact. They know better than to
attack openly either the University, or the
denomination by whom principally it is founded.
It is sufficiently evident that “willing
to wound,” they are yet “afraid to strike.”
Men of sense in reading their articles may
give them credit for some meekness of that
discretion which is the better part of valor,
yet will see with equal plainness, that all
they dare say is said to embarrass the whole
enterprise and to cast odium upon the Bap-
tists. So much credit as this can bring them
they may enjoy without molestation from
us.

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

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

The Christian Times,
Chicago, Wednesday, July 21, 1858.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

The Board of Trustees of the University of
Chicago held a very important, and in its
results a very encouraging meeting in this city,
on the 14th inst. This meeting of the Board
has been anticipated with unusual interest, as
questions were to be decided which, it was felt,
must materially affect the prospects of the en-
terprise. At the time when the exciting finan-
cial depression began, this movement was at
a stage where such revulsions are apt to be most
seriously felt, and that it has not wholly failed
is due, under God, to the determined and energetic persistence of the two brethren who have held the laboring, and the substantial and enlightened interest in the object falsified by the demands of the institution, it is only fair, and in a real sense, wonderful, that in the face of such formidable difficulties, the endowment subscription has risen so steadily and rapidly to the encouraging figure at which it now stands.

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

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

Some insipient steps have been taken toward the collection of a Library and a Cabinet. Books to the value of at least a thousand dollars have been presented by Mr. Burroughs, Mr. Farnsworth, Mr. Goodwin, Mr. Proctor and Mr. Whiting. The present volume will be supplemented by a subscription list which will be circulated among the members of the Board. Mr. Joadly, Mr. Joadly, Mr. Joadly.

The Christian Times.

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

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

C. J. H. 

Chicago, Wednesday, September 29th, 1854.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

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

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

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

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

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

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

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

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

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

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

Chicago, Wednesday, March 30, 1859.

LIBRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY.

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

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

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

Last week a very liberal donation was received from Rev. H. G. Weston, consisting of about 450 volumes, all of them of worth, and some of them rare and difficult to place. There is among them much of the raw material of libraries, bound volumes of important periodicals and newspapers, and many of the out-of-the-way sort of books, of which Bro. Weston is well known to have been an industrious collector.

Coming at this time when the University is about to move into its new building, and students are gathering, the gift is specially welcomed.

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

The Christian Times.

Chicago, Wednesday, April 14, 1859.

LAW SCHOOL IN THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

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

The object of the law school it is declared shall be to furnish the students of the University and others a thorough and complete education, providing gentlemen intended for the practice of the law with the intelligent discharge of their responsibilities. It is intended to be conducted upon the free system of constitutional government. The course of instruction is to embrace the various branches of the common law, equity, admiralty, commercial, international and constitutional law, and the jurisprudence of the United States, as well as a less extensive course of commercial jurisprudence for those intending to devote themselves to mercantile pursuits. Two professors are to be elected as instructors, who are to be hereafter appointed. Three terms, of twelve weeks each, are to constitute a course of instruction, and enable the student, upon the completion of the law faculty, that he is properly qualified to practice, to receive the degree of Bachelor of Law. The following gentlemen constitute the Board, viz: Hon. Thomas Drummond, Hon. Mark Skimmer, Hon. John M. Wilson, Hon. H. T. Dickey, Hon. George Manmire, Hon. Issac N. Arnold, Hon Van H. Higgins, Hon. S. B. Morris, Hon. Grant Goodrich, Hon. N. B. Judd, E. B. McCagg, &c, and Henry G. Miller.

The object is to establish a first class school, and for this purpose correspondence has been opened with Hon. David D. Field, Judge Redfield of Vermont, Judges Iscom, Parker, Parsons and others, with a
The University of Chicago.

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

Within a few days past, in the course of a visit to the southern suburbs, we admired from the carriage, without the licenses for a more thorough examination, the beautiful stone structure which, despite the depression that has weighed heavily on all branches of industry and enterprises for the past year, has grown steadily to its present state of formlessness. The building, to which we shall devote a more detailed description hereafter, is now enclosed, and will be pushed to completion throughout this winter season. It is to be an elegant structure, and cost, as it will stand when finished, about $29,000.

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

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

The Second Term commences on Wednesday, January 5th. —Prep. & Trubauer.

University of Chicago.

The Aneudomy Department of the University will be opened in the spacious rooms recently occupied by the Chinese Young Men's Institute, on the first floor of the Church, corner of Walton Avenue and Van Buren street, on Wednesday next, the 23d inst.

Professor J. G. H. F. Rosenberg, instructor in the College of the University, will have the immediate charge of the Department of Physiology and Professor in the Department of Chemistry, will commence instruction on the above-named subject. The University, will give instruction in the several subjects of the Institute, in the German and French languages, under the charge of Professor Miiller, late Professor of Modern Languages in the University of Berlin, and a graduate of the University of Berlin in Germany.

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

Applications for admission must be made to the subscriber, Applications for admission may be made to the subscriber, and will be noticed in the public press, and will be nearly on the 23rd inst.

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

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

The Christian Times.
Chicago, Wednesday, June 29, 1859.

OPENING OF THE UNIVERSITY CHAPEL.

The handsome new Chapel of the University of Chicago was opened for public worship on Sabbath afternoon, last. A good congregation was present, and the services were very interesting.

The services were by Rev. H. K. Green, pastor of the Tabernacle Baptist Church in this city, from the words, "There is forgiveness with thee, that thou mayst be feared," (Ps. 130: 4.)

It was an unusually clear, able and thorough exhibition of the grand saving truths of the Gospel, showing how great a fact it is that God forgives sins, on what principles of divine administration this act of favor proceeds, and how it affects the positions and relations of both men and angels. The sermon was delivered without notes, with much impressiveness of manner, and holding the unwearied attention of the hearers to the close. It was an admirable sermon, and gave great satisfaction.

Mr. Green was assisted in the service by Rev. Mr. Nichols, a Congregationalist minister at Cleaver ville, and Rev. A. J. Joly.

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

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

The present prospect is that the University building will be furnished throughout without expense to the Board, or to the students, and that arrangements will be made to keep it always in order, without any further tax upon the young men than the usual term bill for room-rent. This furnishing will be uniform, and in that respect a great advance upon the pie-bald garniture of most college buildings.

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

The Christian Times.
Chicago, Wednesday, July 13, 1859.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

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

The Christian Times.
Chicago, Wednesday, July 20, 1859.

LIBRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY.

We are beholden to acknowledgments to a number of friends who have liberally responded to the call for contributions to the Library.

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

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

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

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

The publishers of the Christian Times, Brn. Church & Goodman have also placed us under obligation by several contribution. D.
To the Ladies of Illinois.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

own country, although we might at first be thought to be an exception to the rule. The founding of Colleges and other institutions of learning has been mostly the work of ministers or of religious men in some spheres. He proposed to consider the question whether this relation, which thus evidently exists, is a proper one. Shall we estimate it as an order of Providence, and shall we exert ourselves to secure it accordingly? He held that it is a Providential, and therefore desirable, arrangement, and should be improved to the utmost. This he showed from several considerations more directly to them. It would have been better if he had guarded the point by showing that while the University of Chicago, in its Collegiate department, is regarded as in connection with the Baptist denomination in the same sense that most similar institutions have a relation to some one Christian sect, it is not designed to teach theology, nor the views of any one body of Christians; but to educate young men of all religious views in the branches of general learning, leaving to seek their preparation for the pursuit in life they may choose in other departments, or, perhaps, in other institutions. And while his charity provides that a majority of its Board of Control shall be Baptists, it will be always intended that friends of learning in other denominations shall be represented there, and the object for ever remain the opening of a wide door for students of all religious views and connections.

At the same time, its denominational relations are with the Baptists, who, on those fundamental principles, and with the cooperation of excellent men not holding the same ecclesiastical relations, have here found a seat of general learning for all who may wish to enjoy its advantages; with a guarantee that sectarian efforts or influences will never be found within its walls.

The speaker closed with a few happy and well-chosen remarks touching the institution whose anniversary was being celebrated. He said, "You have here founded a great and influential commercial city. It was a wise and timely one, to connect with it an institution such as you propose to make this." He advised its grand propitiations, and congratulated its friends upon the measure of success thus far achieved. The audience separated much pleased with the exercises of the evening.

The speeches were delivered by Rev. T. Clark; Rev. J. Hooker; and Rev. L. K. Green, of the city.

DEDICATORY SERVICES AT THE UNIVERSITY.

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

In March of 1837, Hon. S. A. Douglas made to the Rev. J. C. Burroughs, a gift of the ten acres of ground on which the college is located, on condition that Mr. Burroughs should procure the organization of a board of trustees and the charter for a University, and in due time transfer and grant to them. In May following, a meeting of gentlemen was assembled in the city, and after some time spent in deliberation, proceeded to visit the grounds together, accompanied by Judge Douglass, who had the ground surveyed and staked out in his presence. All were deeply impressed with the beauty and eligibility of the site, and on returning to the city voted unanimously, and with hearty approbation of Judge Douglass, to accept the grant and undertake to carry out its provisions. That meeting it was my privilege to attend, by the invitation of Mr. Burroughs, and with little thought at that time that I should ever come to feel the interest in this enterprise that I have since taken. Perhaps, if I should state the views by which I was led into cooperation with this work, I should do as much as it would be possible for me to explain that I wish to accomplish by these remarks, that is, to enlist you, my fellow citizens, in it. Then I was deeply impressed with the beauty of the site. I saw that Chicago is wanting in beauty of scenery. Let any one take his position on the roof of this building on any fine morning, and he will find this differently. Those who have seen a large part of the scenery of the world have assured me that there are very few such landscapes as that which the eye meets from that point. I will not attempt to describe it, but I invite you all to go up and see it. But not only for the beauty of its situation, but for its more valuable advantages, did this point commend itself to me."
The Christian Times.

Chicago, Wednesday, July 27, 1859.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO—ANNIVERSARY ADDRESSES.

New institutions of learning have all varieties of experience in commencing their career. The importance of religion as an auxiliary or only and in themselves, in the development and culture of the mind. The truths of religion are, in their own nature, adapted to inspire, and nurture intellectual development. No other truth can compare with it in this respect, or has more manifested its influence in the fruits of intellectual effort. The great poets of past ages were cited as examples. Painters and sculptors have, in like manner, gathered their inspiration from the Bible. The other institutions. And while its charter provides that a majority of its Board of Directors shall be chosen by the Baptists, it is further declared that friends of learning in other denominations shall be represented there, and the object for ever remain the opening of a wide door for students of all classes, and for the benefit of the cause of education. At the same time, its denominational relations are with the Baptists, who, on these liberal principles, and with the co-operation of excellent men in holding the same conscientious convictions, have here founded a seat of general learning for all who may wish to enjoy its advantages; with a guarantee that the common of forts and infirmities will never be found within its walls. The speaker closed with a few happy and well-arranged remarks touching the institution whose anniversary was being celebrated. He said, "You have here founded a great and influential commercial city. It was a wise thought and a timely one, to connect with it so the opening of the new edifice. Devotional services, in connection with the address, were conducted by Rev. Mr. T. M. Baldwin, and by the rector of this city.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mrs. M. O. WALKER, Chairman.

L. S. WILSON, Secretary, Rockford.

C. S. HORRMAN, Tres., Rockford.

E. W. BRAYMAN, Sec. Sec.

Mrs. J. W. WOODWARD.

Mrs. JOHN WEST.

Mrs. A. J. JOSLIN.

Mrs. S. BOONE.

Mrs. L. J. Dury.

Mrs. J. BURROUGH.

Mrs. H. B. HUNTINGTON.

Mrs. C. WALKER.

Mrs. A. C. DICKINSON.

Mrs. S. G. DAVIS.

Mrs. H. B. NELSON.

Mrs. P. W. PECK.

Mrs. R. ELMER.

Mrs. S. JOHNSON.

Mrs. P. S. SMITH.

Mrs. J. LARMON.

Mrs. M. H. McADAMS.

Mrs. H. WARREN.

Mrs. W. C. WARD.

Mrs. K. E. GRIGGS.

Mrs. W. B. GREENE.

Mrs. P. WARDWORTH.

Mrs. J. B. PARMER.

Mrs. M. J. VAN GOSSEL.

Mrs. E. M. SMITH.

Mrs. W. W. DOYINGTON.

Mrs. E. W. MILLER.

Mrs. F. PHILIPPS.

Mrs. D. B. BROWN.

Mrs. J. J. SMITH.

Mrs. M. H. EADES.

Mrs. COOK.

Mrs. H. MESTON.

Mrs. H. W. L. WILLARD.

Mrs. E. RICHARDS.

Mrs. W. MATHIS.

Mrs. W. MURPHY.

Mrs. S. J. MILLER.

Mrs. C. N. BOLDEN.

Mrs. T. W. MINER.

Mrs. T. H. PLUMMER.

Mrs. D. E. THOMAS.

Mrs. S. V. COOK.

Mr. W. SMITH.

Mr. S. J. DAVIS.

Mr. J. W. MILLER.

Mr. C. H. OUSEY.

Mr. J. A. L. WILLARD.

Mr. E. RICHARDS.

Mr. W. MATHIS.

Mr. W. MURPHY.

Mr. T. H. PLUMMER.

Mr. D. E. THOMAS.

Chicago, April 29th, 1859.

Exercises connected with the closing of the last year in this Institution, and opening of the new building, will be held next week, commencing on Wednesday the 20th, in the following order as may be then arranged by Rev. W. W. Leverett, D.D., pastor elect of the First Baptist Church in this city. On Thursday, at eleven o'clock, a funeral service will be held, and the closing exercises. The Exercises, the opening of the new building, and everything connected with it, will be a part of the exercises. The Exercises will be held at the University building at which time an address is expected from Rev. H. G. Westwood, of New York, to be followed by a conclusion, when the exercises will be concluded.

In conclusion, it is not necessary to say that the University building at which time an address is expected from Rev. H. G. Westwood, of New York, to be followed by a conclusion, when the exercises will be concluded. The Exercises will be held at the University building at which time an address is expected from Rev. H. G. Westwood, of New York, to be followed by a conclusion, when the exercises will be concluded.
The Christian Times.

Chicago, Wednesday, July 27, 1855.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO—ANNIVERSARY ADDRESSES.

New institutions of learning have all varieties of experience in commencing their career. It occasionally happens, as was the case with the University of Rochester, that the circumstances are such as to give the school a complete organization and equipment at once. Rochester brought from Hamilton a faculty, a full complement of classes, and nearly all the material of a perfect organization. It stood up, accordingly, in mature development, at the very outset. But this can happen only in rare instances—very, in fact, except where the circumstances are the same, or very similar. The University of Chicago started under quite different auspices. And still, if the peculiar favorable circumstances which Rochester enjoyed are wanting, there are others which must not be lightly esteemed; and if the beginning is not, in all respects, as remarkable, the career of usefulness and the eminent position ultimately reached, may prove none the inferior.

Now do we admit, on any grounds, that the beginnings of this institution are to be accounted “small things”? It will open its second year with two college classes, at least, fully organized. It has made its mark and attained a position, even in one short year of effort, under the most discouraging circumstances. It is in hopeful prospect a larger enterprise than any other Baptist institution in this country. It has to control its affairs men of heart, purpose and energy. And what above all else, it that divine blessing which its founders have dared to see, and without reason, has consecrated the whole. In view of all, we think that there was a fascination for the interest and enthusiasm exhibited in connection with the recent anniversary occasion.

ADDRESS OF DR. EVERT.

The public exercises opened on Wednesday evening, the 20th inst., with an address from Rev. Dr. Evert, at the First Baptist church. A good audience was present, and listened with deep attention at the words of the speaker. He is able present only a very imperfect abstract of the truly excellent address delivered.

The speaker commenced by saying that as we were met in a place consecrated to religious worship, and on the anniversary of an institution founded under religious auspices, these circumstances naturally suggested his theme: The true Relations of Religion to Intellectual Culture—the Church to Institutions of Learning. A review of the world's history, he said, shows that education has always been under the control of the religious orders. It was so in the days of the Jewish chieftain, so under the Papacy, and remains so under the reign of Protestant influences.

The same is true in our own country, although we might at first be thought to be an exception to the rule. The founding of Colleges and other Institutions of learning has been mostly the work of ministers or religious men in some sphere. It proposed to set up a mental reaction, which thus evidently exists, is a proper one. Shall we distrust and discourage it, or shall we esteem it an order of Providence, and regard it as the work of God? It is held that it is a Providential, and therefore desirable, arrangement, and should be improved to the utmost. This he showed from several considerations.

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

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

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

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

The intended scope of the speaker's remarks, at this point, have been misapplied, we think, by some of his hearers. Their principal bearing would be to show that all evangelical Christians should aid in the promotion of sound learning, in all its degrees, as their proper work, on the ground that true intelligence and true piety have intimate relations; and on the ground that young minds should be given for training only into right hands. At the same time as he was addressing members of the Baptist denomination chiefly, and wished to impress upon them a sense of their own duty, he made his appeal more directly to them. It would have been better if he had guarded the point by showing that the University of Chicago, its College and department, is regarded as in connection with the Baptist denomination in the same sense that most similar institutions have a relation to some one or other part of the scene of the world. It is not designed to teach theology, nor to the views of any one body of Christians; but to educate young men of all religious views in the branches of general learning into which they may choose in other departments, or, perhaps, in other institutions. And while its charter provides that a majority of its officers shall be Baptists, it will be always intended that friends of learning in other denominations shall be represented there, and the object for which it was set on foot, the opening of a door for students of all religious views and connections. At the same time, its denominational relations are with the Baptists, who, on these liberal principles, and with the understanding that no denominational men not holding the same ecclesiastical relations, have here founded a seat of general learning for all who may wish to enjoy its advantages, with a guarantee that sectarian efforts or influences will never be found within its walls.

The speaker closed with a few happy and well-placed remarks touching the institution whose anniversary was being celebrated. He said, "You have here founded a great and influential commercial city. It was a wise thought and a timely one, to connect it with an institution such as you propose to make this.

He admired its grand proportions, and congratulated its friends upon the success of its labors, thus far achieved. The audience separated much pleased with the exercises of the evening. Devotional services, in connection with the address, were conducted by Rev. J. C. Clark, of Rockford, and Rev. H. K. Green, of this city.

DEDICATORY SERVICES AT THE UNIVERSITY.

On Thursday evening, there was a large gathering of friends from city and country in the new building at Cottage Grove. The chapel and contiguous rooms were filled at eleven o'clock, the hour fixed for the services. Prayer was offered by Rev. W. H. Spenner, of the Westminster Presbyterian Church, in this city, after which it was conducted by Rev. J. C. Burrages, of the Executive Committee, gave to the meeting a history of the enterprise to the present point, with some appropriate allusions to the means by which the work has thus far been prosecuted.

We regret that it is not in our power to copy entirely his interesting remarks. We make room for the following excerpt:

In March of 1855, Hon. S. A. Douglas made to the Rev. J. C. Burrages a grant of the tennis of ground on which the college is located, on condition that Mr. Burrages should procure the organization of a board of trustees and the charter of the university, and in due time transfer and grant to them. In May following, a meeting of gentlemen was assembled in the city, and after some time spent in deliberation, proceeded to visit the grounds together, accompanied by Judge Douglass, who had the ground surveyed and staked out in their presence. All were deeply impressed with the beauty and facilities of the site, and on returning to the city voted unanimously, and with hearty approbation of the liberality of Judge Douglass, to accept the grant and undertake to carry out its provisions. That meeting was my privilege to attend, by the invitation of Mr. Burrages, though with little thought at that time that I should ever come to feel the interest in this enterprise that I have since taken. Perhaps, if I should state the views by which I was led into co-operation with this work, I should do so as much as I could by any other means to accomplish what I wish to accomplish by those remarks, that is, to enlist you, my fellow citizens, in it. In that I was deeply impressed with the belief that while the University of Chicago, in its College and department, is regarded as in connection with the Baptist denomination in the same sense that most similar institutions have a relation to some one or other part of the scene of the world, it has been assured me that there are very few such landscapes as that which is seen from that elevation. It is my purpose to describe it to you, and invite you all to go up and see it. But not only its beauty, but its moral and substantial advantages, did this point commend itself to me.
The chief reliance of colleges for support must be their tuition fees. Here I think we see the reason why so many of our colleges in out of the way places have dragging, the attendance of the pupils has been necessarily small, and the income consequently insufficient. Now, my theory is, place your colleges near cities of great population, and they will be easily accessible to a large number of youth, who may enjoy their advantages, and at the same time be under the influence of the best)--for it was this--the location of the institution which from the first, commended it to my judgment. In the next place, I was pleased with the liberal manner in which it met its religious sects, on which it was proposed to place this institution. It is true that the originators of this enterprise, in its present form, are not members of the Baptist denomination, that members of that denomination have been the chief contributors to it.--Still, I wish it understood that this is to me a school, but one purely for the popular education, and its charter especially provides that its professorships, its trustee-ships, and all places of honor or trust, shall be always open alike to persons, without respect to religious faith. Accordingly, the first professor elected to this University was an Episcopalian. So, also, in the boards of management there are found persons of almost all the different faiths, and it is my desire to invite my fellow citizens of whatever name, who feel an interest in this course of education, to come and act with me in this University, to promote it, to unite with me, building it up as trustees, regents, or in any capacity in which they choose to work.

Another fact which from the first interested me in this enterprise was that I believed the city of Chicago needed just such an institution. Yes, I do know my city, and we have a great many of these natural resources of a great city, I believe Chicago is surpassed by no city in the Union. But, fellow citizens, if we mean to make it really great, we must attend to something besides its commercial greatness, and more than all we must provide for the education of its youth—literally and spiritually, and in these views I have felt a lively interest in our school system. In all the natural resources of a great city, I believe Chicago is surpassed by no city in the Union. But, fellow citizens, if we mean to make it really great, we must attend to something besides its commercial greatness, and more than all we must provide for the education of its youth—literally and spiritually, and in these views I have felt a lively interest in our school system. For the same reason also I have felt from the commencement a deep interest in this University, and if there is one thing good in the world which I wish to see accomplished, it is the completion of this noble building, the foundation of which is now so well laid, and the permanent establishment and maintenance of this institution.

We have made a good beginning towards this end. The first few months after the work was commenced, the hundred thousand dollars subscribed in this city, this was done nobly. But in looking over the list and seeing how large the subscriptions remain unpaid, I am reminded of the words of the Apostle: "Ye did run well who hath hindered you." The answer would doubtless be "hard times." We have made a good beginning, and I am not disposed to dispute the reasonableness of that answer. Now, when prosperity to the country is returning, I cannot but hope that we shall have this here no longer, and that all will come together, and the states which lie scattered about the ground shall at once be built into one grand building.

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

By the time Mr. Jones had concluded his address, the chapel and its vicinities had become uncomfortably crowded, and as "the cry" was, "still they come!" it was decided to adjourn for the remaining exercises to the Grove. Fortunately, the grounds of the University are so liberally adorned with their noble growth of oaks, as to provide the most pleasant accommodations for the entertainments that further awaited them.

ADDRESS OF JUDGE DOOLITTLE.

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

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

He spoke next of other purposes to which this institution would be devoted; to science, to literature, to the cultivation of the moral faculties, and to the inoculation of Christian truth, although not so very instructive a sense as in the Thoegorical Institution; should such a department be ever here established, it will be with a distinct organization, and with aims peculiar to itself.

The speaker then passed on to notice the bearings of his subject upon current events, and the relations which our country, with all its institutions and resources, must sustain to the rest of the world. He believed that the time would come when America would be the great Pacific of the world. Neutrality, and the mighty movements going forward, could not continue possible; nor did he think it desirable. Our country has her mission; a mission fore-shadowed in prophecy. The Man Child of Revelation he believed to be the American Nation, and in the fulfillment of the woman in the wilderness and her offspring, he believes that we have a prediction of our own origin and future destiny.

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

COLLABORATION, SENTIMENTS AND ADDRESSES.

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

The Occasion which assembles us—No monument erected by the wisdom, skill and resources of man can equal in power and permanency well-endowed and efficiently conducted schools.

Responded to by Rev. Dr. Lyon.

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

Mr. G. E. Hoey, Principal of the State Normal School at Bloomington.

The uneducated in the collegiate sense—all the uneducated in the collegiate sense.—All had the same improvement and success with all their disadvantages.

Rev. R. E. Raymond.

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

Rev. W. H. Sprague.

Dr. J. C. Burroughs and J. B. Olson.—May the same un endeava orger which began and has thus far carried the University of Chicago, remain until every department is complete and richly adorned.

Rev. H. J. Eddy.

The Press.—Intimately associated with modern progress, the middle of intelligence, the native air of learning as of library.

Mr. Smith, if the Press and Tribune.

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

Rev. L. Parmly.

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

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

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

Wm. Bross, of the Press and Tribune.
The Law Department of the University of Chicago:

Hon. J. R. Dodds.

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

Mr. McAllister.

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

ADDRESS BY DR. KENDRICK.

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

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

This train of thought was pursued at some length, and the relations of Science and Literature analyzed with much skill, and with great elegance of style and expression. The branches of literary study most useful were also largely dwelt upon, and the way in which each promotes a liberal culture explained. Among these a scheme was given for the study of Language. The discourse through which this study furnishes is peculiarly thorough and complete. It is in effect a study of the laws of the mind itself, and brings into exercise the students best powers.

The language of a nation is, besides, a perfect picture of national character. In the language of any people, we have the process of their intellectual and moral development, and learn to know them as otherwise we might never be able to do.

Knowing Dr. Kendrick to be an enthusiastic Grecian, his audience were prepared to hear him extol the Ancient Classics. He laid a merited tribute to the German and English tongues, but thought that the languages least of all calculated to promote the aims of philosophical study were the Grecian and Roman. Both these languages have the advantage, for us, of being widely removed in structure from our own. They are, too, the connecting link between the Ancient and Modern world. We must not object to them, because they are ancient. Just for this reason, they are then to us, as the past, and we have learned how many ages which God has placed them.

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

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

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

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

AID FOR YOUNG MEN STUDYING FOR THE MINISTRY.

After the adjournment of the University Board, on Friday afternoon last, a meeting of brethren was held to consider the subject of making some provisional arrangement for aiding indigent young men, approved of by the church, preparing for a course of study in the University of Chicago. Rev. G. W. Pendleton was called to the chair, and Rev. Wm. H. Halg appointed Secretary. On motion of Rev. A. J. Joslyn it was Resolved, That a Provisional Committee is appointed to take charge of the education of young men approved of the church, who may wish to pursue their literary studies in connection with the University of Chicago.


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

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

The amount of assistance any one person has yet not been definitely fixed. It will be sufficient to say that provision as liberal, in this respect, will be made, as is afforded by other similar organizations.

THE DAILY TIMES.

Chicago, Friday, July 22, 1859.

In accordance with arrangements previously made, the exercises connected with the dedication of the buildings of the University of Chicago took place yesterday on the University grounds in Cottage Grove. It was the original design that the exercises should take place in the open air, beneath the pleasant shade of the grove; but indications of rain caused the plan to be changed, and the large multitude of ladies and gentlemen who witnessed the proceedings were shown into the large recitation room in the University building. At half-past 1 o'clock the room was entirely filled, and many who were unable to get admittance were compelled to remain in the corridors.
The exercises were commenced with a prayer by the Rev. Mr. Spencer, of the North Presbyterian church, at the conclusion of which the Rev. Dr. Burroughs, in a brief remark respecting the character and condition of this institution, said:

"I am very glad to see so many of you present, and it seems to me that they may see for themselves the character of the work in which we are engaged. I believe there is a desire to make it really great, and I wish to see something besides its commercial greatness, and more than the bare, sterile, nature of the school. The completion of this noble building, the foundation of which is now laid, will be a great monument and endorsement of this institution.

We have made a great beginning toward this end. The first six months after the work was commenced one hundred thousand dollars was raised in this city. But in looking over the list and seeing how large an amount the various contributors have subscribed, I am reminded of the words of the Apostle. He said run well who hath bounded thee. The answer would be, dissemble not.

We have made a good beginning, and I am not disposed to disquote the responsibilities of that answer, nor now, however, when prosperity to the city is in question, is there any reason to believe that we shall have here no longer, and that all will come up to the work, and see that this great structure and its grounds shall once be more than a great building.

If our exertions fail in this work I cannot refrain from speaking, in closing these remarks. No small part of the interest of this city is building, and its good name is built upon the hands of the ladies of this city and State of Illinois. A large part of the ladies of Illinois take a warm interest in the building of this and the ladies of the city and State are furnishing the building, the whole interest in most noble ranks in furitance in the building was provided by the ladies; the work is in progress to be, in every particular, complete. We venture to say that in the coming winter we shall have made such progress of the construction by the ladies can be found, and if the University succeeds in realizing a permanent fund, then we shall have come up to the sale at this point at this time of 1700.

The conclusions of the exercises were introduced by the Rev. H. S. Douglas, in the name of the Board of Directors, and in the name of the building, and in due time transfer and gave a view of the building and its grounds.

The exercises were concluded by the Rev. Dr. Burroughs, who had the ground covered.

All the subject was deeply impressed with the beauty and elegance of the site, and was not without a little wonder, and with hearty appreciation of the liberality of Douglas Douglas, to accept the grant.

When I leave this city I will be determined to remove this site, and I hope that you will join with me in this effort, and we will see the world in a little time.

We are now at the beginning of the year, and the new building will be ready for the first day of school, and we shall be able to enter the doors, and I hope that you will all come up to the sale at this point at this time of 1700.

The conclusion of the Mr. Jones' address, or remark, Dr. Burroughs announced that several additional bequests of people have been made, and were con- cluded by the Rev. Mr. Spencer, in a prayer for the development of the spirit of American civilization.

But we would also dedicate to the education of the youth of the North, and have so arranged as to embrace the development of every power of the body and every faculty of the soul. This was education in its broadest sense.

In physical education our American institutions were very defective. It was late, but some with the greatest intellect were those who most neglected it. Two of his own brothers, and the other, the second, were very successful in overcoming this defect in our educational system. He urged it upon every trustee and every instructor in the land to compel every pupil to take at least two hours a day of physical exercises in the body and every faculty of the soul. This was education in its broadest sense.

He spoke upon this subject with great interest, and the audience was greatly excited. He said that this subject would require the instruction of the youth committed to their charge to make physical exercises a part of their educational system.

He said that with the present system of education any man should speak at length. The higher mathematics, classical literature, etc., were necessary to the young and great, but I was interested in the development of the body, as was the case with the mind. He was interested in the development of the body, as was the case with the mind. He was interested in the development of the body, as was the case with the mind. He was interested in the development of the body, as was the case with the mind. He was interested in the development of the body, as was the case with the mind.
The Christian Times.

Chicago, Wednesday, August 10, 1859.

DENOMINATIONAL RELATIONS OF THE NEW UNIVERSITY.

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

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

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

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

Chicago, Wednesday, Sept. 7, 1859.

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

The Christian Times.

Chicago, Wednesday, Sept. 14, 1859.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

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

The Christian Times.

Chicago, Wednesday, Oct. 19, 1859.

THE UNIVERSITY—ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO FRIENDS.

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

The several Committees in this city have raised in cash a very considerable amount, which has been expended for tables, wash stands, &c. There has been received from New York a box of goods; value $25. The pillows were specially acceptable. Outlaw, box of goods, (not yet opened). Mrs. Dr. Tucker, of this city, and a large quantity of comfortable sheets, pillow cases, &c. Mrs. W. B. Wyld of this city, the venerable sister of the late Dr. Strongton, now considered by property is worth, for the last year, has been bought by her own hands a beautiful quilt which will be preserved in the University, and will ever possess a value above all costly gifts. Mrs. E. Moore of this city, whose liberality to the Library is acknowledged in another place, has laid us under obligations by a handsome donation of $650.

A number of other ladies, in all sections of the State, have approved of their intention to forward contribution soon. The Committee here, request us to say that the articles of necessity are now pillows, bedsteads, tables &c. No form of contribution would now be as acceptable as money. It is earnestly desired that this work shall be completed entirely by the ladies of Illinois. We wish to assure our friends who are reading forward these contributions, that what they do and especially their kind words of sympathy and interest are appreciated; it is indeed, next to the promise of God, our chief encouragement and hope in these dark times.

Library and Cabinet. A number of friends have remembered liberally both these important departments of the University. Rev. C. H. Bue, of Belvidere, has donated, a copy of Babylon's Palace, a valuable addition to our Library. Mrs. E. Moore of this city has contributed many volumes of miscellaneous books, all of a character to be daily in the hands of our students; also an old and very rare edition of the Bible in folio, and a large and very fine engraving of our Savior bearing his cross, after Raphael. Mrs. M. J. Williams, and Mrs. N. P. Iglehart of this city, each volumes of permanent value.

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

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

Chicago, Wednesday, Dec. 29, 1858.

University of Chicago.

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

The examination was upon the first five Books of Legendre, and showed thorough drilling on the part of the teacher, and diligent and successful study on that of the students.

In the evening the Literary Society of the University held a special meeting, to which their friends were invited. The exercises consisted of declamations, an essay, an original oration and a debate. The former were by Messrs. McCollum of Bristol, and Raymond of Peoria; both were well done. The Essay was by Mr. Mable of Beckford, and was entitled "Cherub of the University of Chicago." It was a very ingenious affair, well written, and much appreciated by the audience. Mr. James Goodman, of this city, delivered the original oration. His subject was "God." We hear a universal expression of satisfaction with Mr. Goodman's effort. The style of the composition, the scope of the treatment, and the delivery were such as to reflect much credit on the orator. The debate was conducted by Mr. Goodspeed, Morris of and Moore and Davis. The disputants handled for their subject the question: "Is modern patriotism superior to ancient?" The two first named gentlemen, advocating the affirmative, won the debate, although their opponents made it their easy victory.

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

The Christian Times.

Chicago, Wednesday, Oct. 19, 1859.

A Prosperous Opening.

The new year of the University of Chicago has opened with great promise. More than seventy students are now in attendance, and new arrivals are constantly taking place. Of those, enough have entered the college classes to fully organize the Freshman and Sophomore.

The best of feeling animates all, and while the Faculty are crowded with work, they find evidence that it is work to a good purpose. One of the Professors has assured us that the University already numbers on its roll of students young men of the best promise. This is especially true of such as are studying with the Christian Ministry in view. The members of the Faculty are overworked, and we are glad to learn that a new Professor is expected soon. Mr. A. C. Johnson, late Professor in New York City, has been elected to the chair of the Latin Language and Literature, and has accepted the post. He is expected to arrive in a few days.

This will make four teachers in the Faculty, including the President of the University; all men of first rate qualifications for their place.

An Accession.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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The Christian Times.

Chicago, Wednesday, Jan. 25, 1860.

LADIES' EDUCATION SOCIETY.

We understand that it has been proposed to organize an Illinois Ladies' Education Society, with a view to provide assistance for young men studying for the Baptist ministry in the University of Chicago. It is suggested that the Ladies' Societies connected with Baptist churches in the State, shall unite in such an organization, the several societies, themselves, sustaining to it the relation of auxiliaries.

No steps, we believe, have been taken, beyond a limited correspondence, entered upon with a view to ascertain how far such a measure would meet with favor and support. It is known that the Illinois Baptist Education Society has now before it a proposition to so change the Constitution as to allow appropriations of its funds for the benefit of students in any Baptist College of the State. This question will, perhaps, be decided at the next meeting of the Society. In the meanwhile, however, it is absolutely necessary that some provision be made for the students in the University. This provision, it is thought, may be realized through the Society referred to, and should the change above-mentioned be made, some adjustment of the relations of the two societies may be found practicable, that will satisfy all.

We mention the subject that it may be discussed in our columns, should any desire it, and that it may thus be brought to the notice of the churches generally.

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

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

University of Chicago.

This institution, we learn, continues to receive donations to its number of students. Scarcely a week passes that some solicitation of such do not come in. The University, we are happy to learn, is gaining a fine city patronage. Some of the best families of Chicago have sent: their sons, availing themselves thus of an institution practically within their city bounds, and which has already commenced itself fully to public confidence. We mention these facts, knowing that they will be pleasing to the numerous friends of the University abroad.

The next term commences on the 23d inst.

The Christian Times.

Chicago, Wednesday, March 14, 1860.

University of Chicago.

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

Citizen.

March 4th, 1860.

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

The Christian Times.

Chicago, Wednesday, March 28, 1860.

Lecture at the University.

Rev. Dr. Everett delivered a lecture on Tuesday evening last before the "Praetanum," Literary Society, of the University of Chicago. His subject was "the Character and Comparative Claims of the Several Industrial Callings of Life." Those callings were classified as Husbandry, the Mechanical Arts, Commerce, and the Learned professions of Medicine, Law and Divinity. It was shown that while each of these pursuits has its claims and its advantages, each has also its limits and limitations. The relation of each to the several stages of social development, and the history of each as running parallel with the history of human progress, were discussed at large. Husbandry was the first form of industry, and agriculture was distinguished by the devotion of patriarchs and kings. Mechanical Arts came next, and were a result of the multiplying needs of social and intellectual life; while Commerce belongs to a still higher condition, and a more advanced stage. It was the products of Husbandry, Mechanics, for purposes of exchange, and in the process not only extended and equalized the benefits of industry in other departments, but brings the men of different countries into an acquaintance with each other; thus hastening the time when "mountains interposed" shall not "make enemies of nations." The pursuits now embraced in the several Learned Professions have more or less existed, and in one form or another, in every age. In the more simple forms of society they may all be found in one person. As civilization advances, along with a division of labor in other respects, there results a separation in the professional pursuits, and physicians, lawyers and ministers enter into separate classifications. The peculiar tendencies that characterize the different professions were skilfully and powerfully delineated, the opportunities for usefulness which each affords, and its special liabilities to evil. The lecture closed with an earnest appeal to the young men present to make the most of their present advantages in preparation for active life, and to aim at the highest excellence in their chosen calling, whatever that might be. It abounded in valuable information and useful suggestions, ably presented and illustrated. The President of the Society, Mr. E. K. Malby, of Rockford, announced that another lecture is expected soon, from Rev. H. K. Green, of the Tabernacle Baptist Church of this city.

The Christian Times.

Chicago, Wednesday, March 29, 1860.

To the Ladies of Illinois.

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

You are therefore requested to meet at the First Baptist Church on Tuesday, April 10, 1860, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

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

For the Committee.

MRS. M. G. WILKES,
MRS. E. W. DEITMAN,
Chairman.
Treasurer.
The Christian Times.

Chicago, Wednesday, April 18, 1860.

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

The lecturer was obliged, for want of time, to omit considerable portions of what he had written, but he still succeeded in placing his subject in an exceedingly interesting light, and in commending to high admiration the character he had undertaken to sketch, as that of a hero, a patriot and a Christian.

The Christian Times.

Chicago, Wednesday, May 9, 1860.

LADIES' EDUCATION SOCIETY.

Messrs. Editors:—You have already notified your readers of a call for a Ladies' Convention for the purpose of forming a Ladies' Baptist Education Society, and also that such Society was formed on the 16th of last month. Nevertheless, fearing it may not have met the eye of all who ought to be interested in its important object, will you permit a committee appointed for the purpose to again call attention to the subject? This whole was so kindly and earnestly in view of the fact that six young men are already at the University of Chicago, pursuing a course of study preparatory to preaching the gospel, who have not the means of prosecuting the same without aid; while many others who feel that God has called them to this work, have been seeking admission for months. Hitherto no other organization, as in other sections of our country, has held out to such its protecting and sheltering arms, and as the arms accustomed to shelter and protect are already filled with other burdens, owing to present pecuniary embarrassments, we have felt that the Master was calling on us, the mothers, sisters and friends of those who would preach the glorious gospel, to do what we can to help them.

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

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

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

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

Mrs. L. Wilson.

Mrs. J. B. Olcott.

Committee.

The Christian Times.

Chicago, Wednesday, May 16, 1860.

Donation to the University Library.

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

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

Yours in the hope of eternal life,

John Winter.
The Christian Times.

Chicago, Wednesday, May 16, 1860.

Beneficiaries in the University.

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

1. Each beneficiary, during his entire course, will be expected to present to the Board a written report at the close of each term, of his progress in study, accompanied by a testimonial from his instructor, stating his standing in his class; and he has sustained the character required by the Board; to be forwarded to the Recording Secretary, one week before the term closes.

2. Every beneficiary of this Society shall regard it as an object of the highest importance to cultivate a spirit of enterprise, and to attend to his studies as promptly as possible.

3. The appropriations are made at the close of each term, and a 25th installment is taken from any beneficiary, except to provide for the contingency of his attending a course of study for several purposes, or for abandoning his course of study without adequate reason. In each case, the whole amount is to be returned to the beneficiary.

4. No beneficiary shall receive an appropriation who shall not make the required report to the Board.

5. Any young man receiving aid from this Society shall be absent from the Institution more than two weeks in term time, except in case of sickness, or unless excused by the Board, or Executive Committee, shall forfeit his appropriation for the term.

6. Any individual enjoying the patronage of this Society, who may desire to close his connection with the Society, may request to have his name removed from the rolls, and the monies expended for him, returned to the Society.

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

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

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

The Christian Times.

Chicago, Wednesday, June 20, 1860.

The Tucker Library.

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

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

The Christian Times.

Chicago, Wednesday, July 11, 1860.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

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

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

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