In an age when knowledge of all kinds is so general, when children at our common schools know more than philosophers of old, he who is to occupy the pulpit must be well instructed, or else his heavy only message will be brought into contempt. To enable us to carry out our mission, and aid young men in obtaining such an education, we look to the liberality of the churches. In answer to their prayers God has answered these young brethren and put the desire to labor for the conversion of the world into their hearts.

The Spirit of God has led them to turn away from the many wild speculations which ambition and love of money and object to their young men of talent in our country, and to give themselves to a work of great toil and self-denial. And now, shall we refuse to receive the answers to our prayers, and press back these young brethren and deny them the aid they ask? No; every principle of truth and righteousness forbids it; and every principle dear to the renewed heart asserts our strong obligation of voluntary exertion to raise up a pious and well-instructed ministry, who shall occupy the high places of our Zion in the future.

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

The Report of the Committee of Correspondence states first of the special sphere of service that had been devoted upon it; which is, since the Society employed no agent, to bring the object of the Society, with its claims, to the attention of ladies in the North-West, and solicit their co-operation, with such other correspondence as the interests of the Society might make needful. The report states that besides the appeal published in the Christian Times, circulars to the number of six hundred have been sent abroad, setting forth the objects of the Society with a form of Constitution for Auxiliaries. Besides these, numerous letters have been written by different members of the Committee. "In the responses received," says the Report, "a deep interest is manifested in our work, and already auxiliaries have been formed in this State, in Indiana, and Wisconsin. Something of the result is seen in the Treasurer's Report, which shows that the sum of eighty dollars has been received up to the present date. This sum is not large; but it is greater than that with which our brethren in the State of New York commenced the work of ministerial education forty years ago;" which amounted only to thirteen dollars and fifty cents."

The Report states further that the applications of seven young men had been already communicated to the Board by the Committee, and there was reason to expect that as many as twenty more might be looked for; so that if the income of the Society should reach the sum of $3,000, there would be use for it. The Report closes with a few suggestions, which we copy entire:

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

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

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

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

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

Mormon taking laws of Douglas—Chester Ann
Claims of Literature upon America—N. J. Ayresworth.
Early English Baptists—T. W. Goodspeed.
The Remnent—J. O. McMillan
Horation of the Bridge—Daniel Merriman.

The following were the exercises in composition:

Independence of Thought—Alonzo A. Averness
All the World's a Stage—James Goodman.
Prospects of Republicanism in Europe—G. W.
Thomas.

Excellence—J. S. Mabie.

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

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

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

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

We think that the patrons and friends of the University are more than satisfied with the results of the year's labor, so far as exhibited in the examinations and other exercises of this anniversary. Those who have been somewhat familiar with the internal affairs of the institution during the year can also testify that a large amount of genuine work has been done, under wise and skillful guidance. The standard of attainment is placed as high as in any university or college with which we are acquainted, the young men are inspired with a worthy ambition, and
their studies so directed as to make them both ready and critical in their scholarship. All the members of the Faculty have shown themselves to possess eminent fitness for their respective places, and have, in this year's service, "purchased to themselves a good degree."

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

Examinations at the University.

The intelligent assembly who listened, on the evening of the last, to the price compositions and examinations of Sophomores and Freshmen from the Chicago University, must have been surprised at the maturity of mind which they indicated. It seemed, however, to those who had attended the examination of classes during the previous week, but the beginning of the summer term, that the judicious training to which the young gentlemen had been subjected.

The writer of this notice having been invited to be present at the examination, was happy, in doing so, to exchange the heat and dust of town for the cool and quiet purity of Oak Grove. How delightful it is that site of the University on the shore of our inland sea, whose breezes are doubtless equal refreshing as were those of the Roman and Eastern Academical homes from the original home of Academical education.

But the occasion now inviting attendance was more attractive than the retreat itself—the anniversary of an Institution, which is a fit exponent of the spirit of enterprise that has given a world-wide fame to the name of the University. The rapid progress on which it stands was secured to our denominations by prompt compliance with the conditions on which its transfer depended. Others might have obtained the noble gifts, but we were happy to have men who were content to such sacrifices, and who had the talent to appreciate and the energy to seize the golden opportunity. Subsequent measures have corresponded with the first. An edifice, in keeping with the previous designs of those who originated the enterprise, already adorns the grounds. It is built of materials suitable, substantial, and durable; and the architect seems to have known what style was most acceptable to the genius of our age. One wing only of the designed building is completed, but the public is already the holder of the institution that it is quite filled with students, and the remaining parts of the edifice are impatiently demanded.

The examination was conducted by the Rev. resident professors, including the President—all men of practical skill. It is a matter of congratulation that the old method of placing the lower classes under the care of ineptitude teachers fresh from their graduation is not here pursued. The young men are often taught by the President himself, a fact not a little grateful to fathers, who are justly solicitous that as well as in morals, the "twinge" should be rightly "bent.

Professor Sawyer's examination in the higher Algebra, was the first that I witnessed. The subject included the Binomial Theorem, the discovery of which, at least in application to special cases, is ascribed to Sir Jase Newton's, and was deemed of such importance that it was engraven upon his tombstone. As I observed the comprehensive grasp with which these students had mastered it, a formula which is the basis of the modern analysis by the successive propositions of which we have seen a Le Verrier almost creating a world—for he ascertained the existence of one which telescopic tube had never discovered, fixed its place in the heavens, and directed practical astronomers where to look for the planets in their celestial mythology, and also the skilful of the teacher who had inspired them with his own excited enthusiasm.

The same gentleman examined a class in the simplier Allegors, and, confident of their attainments and desires, that such a result appears in his true character, placed the first three in the hands of the visitors, that problems might be selected from any part of it. The result was creditable to both parties, and produced the conviction that under such wise and earnest instruction there is no possibility of difficulties.

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

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

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

Professor Mixor's class in German and French evidently appreciate the unusual advantages which they enjoy under such an accomplished scholar. This gentleman passed several years in Europe to perfect his acquaintance with the language and to be familiar with the points indicated in which it is proposed, in this institution, to remedy the defects of some other institution. The faculty, for instance, is here divided into different schools of studies to be pursued, with different courses of studies, of which different grammatical, historical, and the like are contained in the catalogue, which is proposed to be issued in time to be referred to before the new semester commences. This catalogue can be obtained at the president's office, and to the students of the University.

The Christian Times.

Chicago, Wednesday, July 18, 1860.

The First Catalogue.

We have before us the First Catalogue of the University of Chicago, as just issued. It is a pamphlet of thirty-four pages and makes an exhibit exceedingly creditable to the University. The principles upon which the several courses of study are arranged are briefly and clearly stated, and with different schools of studies to be pursued, which are contained in the catalogue, which is proposed to be issued before the new semester commences. This catalogue can be obtained at the president's office, and to the students of the University.

The catalogue is brought out in substantial style and with good taste.
The Christian Times.

Chicago, Wednesday, Aug. 20, 1860.

All the best plans are subject to unforeseen circumstances. The Faculty includes a President and eight Professors. The departments are—1. Divinity—course of study equivalent to the last eastern college for the B.D. degree. 2. Philosophy—seven years. 3. Academy—course of study equivalent to four years in academy.

Ladies' Baptist Education Society.

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

By the rules of the Board it is made necessary that all persons receiving aid from the Ladies' Baptist Education Society shall bring testimonials from the churches to which they belong, in the form of a letter or something equivalent, in which the church shall signify their approbation of the pursuing study preparatory to the ministry. Those benevolent societies, however, which have never received their requirements, are invited by the Board on condition that they present such testimonials, when they come to resume their studies at the beginning of the next term. Up to the present time they have been conditionally received. The Board, therefore, becomes responsible for the payment of several hundred dollars in the course of the current year. Other applications are before the Board, which, if granted, would swell the sum to not far from twelve hundred dollars. To raise this during the first year of our operations as a Society will severely tax all our resources. So far, official information has been received of the formation of only four auxiliary Societies, although, we have indirect knowledge of the existence of several others. As the new year of the University is soon to open, the Board take this early opportunity to call the attention of Ladies in the churches, especially those to which the beneficiaries have already belonged, to this important subject. Active measures should at once be adopted for the raising of funds. We hope something officially from auxiliary Societies which have not yet reported themselves, and from numbers of new ones. The Board feel the pressure of this responsibility and again earnestly solicit a general cooperation of the Ladies.

Mrs. F. A. Sanz,
J. W. Collett,
L. Wilson,
Committee of Correspondence.

The Christian Times.

Chicago, Wednesday, Sept. 9, 1860.

A Senior Class in the University.

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

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

University of Chicago.

The first term of the current year in this institution, closed on Wednesday of last week, with an examination of classes. The term has been diligently spent by the teachers and pupils, and the examinations showed that there has been a scholarly enthusiasm, and thorough and efficient drilling.

The University is preparing finely, nearly one hundred and fifty students having been in attendance the last term.

On Tuesday evening occurred the second public meeting of the "Peytnanum," the literary society of the University. Inspired with spirit and darkness a good audience assembled, and the chapel was nearly filled. Mr. James Woodward, of this city, President of the society, filled the chair. Mr. J. S. Murray, of Rockford, presented his "Chronicles" of the University; a most good production, with pleasant sparkles of humor. Mr. W. S. Hart, of Joliet, Wis., spoke a popular address in a plain, clear manner, with good sense and humor.

The question discussed was the following:

Resolved, That a Masonic form of government is more favorable to liberal culture than a Republican.

It was, on the whole, well handled. The strongest points of argument on each side were stated, although some natural confusion and deficiency in the speakers, prevented them from outshining those points fully, in every instance. The disputants gave evidence of ability for this kind of speaking, and we are happy to know that they have an ambition to excel. Following this was a dialogue between Messrs. A. W. Bosworth, Mr. Armstrong, H. P. Bowditch, and H. H. Roe.

The Theatre.

The theatrical style of oratory is in place only on the theatrical boards. For the most part, the kind of eloquence desirable is just the ability to say on ordinary occasions, with appropriateness and effect, that which the subject and the occasion demand. We shall be pleased with this criterion, since all know that it is well intended, whether well done or not.

The concluding exercise was an original poem by Mr. J. B. Runyon, of this city: a graduate of Notre Dame College, Indiana, now residing in the University for the purpose of perfecting himself in certain studies. His subject was "American Eloquences," and was exceedingly well presented, in style, thought, manner, and all, excellent. After a few remarks by the President of the Society, the audience was then dismissed, having enjoyed a pleasant evening.
Chicago, Wednesday, Jan. 23, 1901.

Ladies’ Baptist Education Society,
To the Sisters interested with them in the Work.

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

We would premise first that the importance of Ministerial Education grows upon us, as we behold the present attitude of the nations. Does it sound trite to say we live in a wonderful age? If the Savior were here would not tell us "lift up your eyes and see the fields ready for the harvest," and will He not add today that the Lord desires to "raise up laborers?" If you meet with objectors as you pursue your work, say to them, "lift up your eyes and see," and then tell us if we can be faithful to our Lord if we are indifferent to the preparation of laborers for this great harvest field. If they say still further—why are you working?—we mean to serve by aiding them to obtain an education—tell them we only help enough to keep them from despairing, and leave enough to be acquired by their own exertions to tax them all any reasonable amount of time. If we say to any young brother—leave your shop, your counting house, your plough, and give yourself up to your Master’s will—should we leave him with the comforting words, "be ye warned and clothed and fed," without extending to him aid and sympathy, while we enjoy all the comforts of a bountiful Providence, without making a similar sacrifice? Who has made us to differ so widely in responsibility?

May God give us all grace to realize how helpless we are, and how necessary the cooperation of all ourselves. Our Society would extend to hundreds, but we have only dared to encourage eight that if they would follow their Lord, we would stand by them. To assume this number was a venture of faith. We trusted our beloved Zion, and more than all, our beloved Master; and thus far we have been able to meet our engagements. At our last meeting we looked forward a few weeks when our treasury would be empty, but sooner than we have been cheered by reports from two additional places, that our sisters had not forgotten us, and that we might expect from them twenty or thirty dollars. Trust and work, dearly beloved. The cause is the Lord’s, and the gold and the silver are his, and he will supply the needs of his young servants.

We will increase the number of benefactors just as you authorize us by additions to our treasury.

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

An Example.

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

"But, oh, such hard times! Some said that they must even discontinue their monthly contribution of ten cents to the treasury of the Society. But, did you ever hear what the result is when women sell? Our village is small and our church very much scattered, but led on and stimulated by our pastor’s wife, a few engaged in making up fancy articles to be exhibited at sale as a fair to be given on Christmas evening. We placed the price of admission at twenty-five cents; not thinking it best to go above that sum. Our best hall would hold 120 persons. Christmas day was one continued storm, and about three o’clock the courage of the stoutest was down to zero, at least. Still, sister O. said, ’It is bound to go off.’ If it had not stormed, we should have had no room for the people. And the little hall was filled. We have made six or seven dollars with the proceeds of these articles, and our next service is to sell a suit of clothes and have something left for the society to appropriate to other young men there. We took in $78. For Payson this is doing well. Our expenses are yet to be paid. We quote to you this extract for the sake of the example. It will find a copy, almost invariably. We should like to hear of a few more experiments of the same sort."

The Christian Times.

Chicago, Wednesday, Feb. 13, 1901.

Ladies’ Baptist Education Society.

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

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

In view of the above we beg to suggest that if such circumstances as those described are not insurmountable obstacles to the formation of auxiliaries to the Ladies’ Baptist Society of the State, there can be no good reason why the society, which Baptists reside with sympathy with the objects of the organization a similar movement should not be made. The ladies at Fountain Green have made a beginning in the face of real discouragements. They will have their reward, we confidently believe, in the success of their effort, and in the granting of their desire for a Baptist church and Baptist ministry in their community. We commend their zeal and faith to the imitation of others."

The Christian Times.

Chicago, Wednesday, Feb. 13, 1901.

University of Chicago.

We are happy to learn of a change in the Faculty of this institution that confers merit and honor on an able man, and fills an important department. Mr. James Ryd, who has held the post of tutor, has been appointed to the Professorship of the English Language and Literature. His duties, heretofore, have been a good deal in the direction of this department; and the manner in which he has discharged them has demonstrated his peculiar fitness for the chair which he now fills. It is a specially important post. There are few things, within the compass of the usual course of study, which some graduates from colleges understand less than their own language. To read and write and speak are high accomplishments; in which, however, comparatively few men are proficient.

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

"If we think—or if we know it is to be the Lord’s work, why then we must encourage them that have the heart to undertake it!"
The Christian Times.

Chicago, Wednesday, May 22, 1861.

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

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

The University has seven professors, at the head of whom is the President, Rev. John G. Durroge, D. D., to whom the public is greatly indebted for the commencement and prosecution of the enterprise. Judge Douglas has done a noble deed, one of the most lasting of his life, in denouncing the ten acres of land on which the institution is located. There are already connected with it 1,000 students, and it is believed the building will accommodate, and with suitable accommodations the number might be at once doubled or trebled. And I am happy to learn that the annual income from tuition and board is $60,000 or $70,000, enough to pay all current expenses, or nearly so. There are besides forty students in the Law Department, which is located in the city.

The Christian Times.

Chicago, Wednesday, March 27, 1861.

University of Chicago—The term examination of classes in the University by commencement on Friday of this week and concluding through Tuesday of next week. The Summer term commences on Thursday the 11th of April.

The Christian Times.

Chicago, Wednesday, April 3, 1861.

Lecture at the University.

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

University of Chicago.

The spring term opens on Thursday, April 11th. In the Preparatory Department there will be classes of different grades, in Arithmetic, English Grammar, Composition, Geography, History, &c., also three grades of classes in Latin and Greek. Also, Beginners' class, Latin Reader, and Oder's Orations. In the Secondary Department, Algebra and Elementary Geology and Botany. In the College, the Freshman Class will be reading Homer's Iliad, Horace's Odes, Geometry, Vocal Culture. The Sophomore Class in Demosthenes on the

The Christian Times.

Chicago, Wednesday, April 10, 1861.

Examination and Exhibition.

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

The Christian Times.

Chicago, Wednesday, June 5, 1861.

The Ladies' Baptist Education Society.

We are oppressed with apprehension for the interests of our Ladies' Baptist Education Society, on account of the belief held by some in the community that we shall forget our obligations to the working poor. We know that our society has been established for the benefit of the working poor, and that the same is to be continued. Let us not cease for them to pray, to give constant sympathy, and lift the ardent prayer. There is another movement upon us, for which troops are to be marshalled and drilled, and during which time they must receive constant supplies. These are to contend, not with flesh and blood, but with principalities and powers of the darkness of this world and with spiritual wickedness in high places. A few of these have been aided by the Society whose claims are here urged. Our plan, known to many, many here be repeated, which is that every lady pay ten cents per month (or more) and that in each church there be a Society into whose Treasury this amount shall be paid, which Society shall be auxiliary to the parent Society in Chicago.

Several of these Societies are now formed, from which we have received quarterly remittances, and thus far have been able to do for the students under our patronage what we engaged to do. But some of our auxiliaries are behind in making their quarterly remittances at present, and we intend to keep in communication with them. We shall not be surprised if the presence of other claims may lead to forgetfulness of this very important one. Those young men whom we are aiding are all preparing for the work of the ministry; several of them having the roguery field in view. The close of the present quarter will soon be here, and when they come for expected aid shall we give them but an empty hand? Dear sisters, will you help us? Will you all help us? We esteem your aid, and we welcome your contributions.

Mrs. J. B. Ocker, 412 N. Ash.
Mrs. L. Wilson.

The Christian Times.

Chicago, Wednesday, June 19, 1861.

Ladies' Education Society—Anniversary.

The annual examination of classes will be held on Thursday, July 24, at 4 o'clock p.m., at the Baptist Church for the election of officers and other business. Sermon and address on the Sabbath previous.

Mrs. E. W. Kennedy, Secretary.

Commencement of the University of Chicago.

The cordial connections with the Commencement will be in the following order:

1. Annual Examination of Classes on Wednesday evening.

2. Annual Examination of Classes on Thursday morning.

3. Annual Examination of Classes on Thursday afternoon.

4. Annual Examination of Classes on Friday morning.

5. Annual Examination of Classes on Friday afternoon.

6. Annual Examination of Classes on Saturday morning.

7. Annual Examination of Classes on Saturday afternoon.

8. Annual Examination of Classes on Sunday morning.

9. Annual Examination of Classes on Sunday afternoon.

The Christian Times.

Chicago, Wednesday, July 3, 1861.

Douglas Hall.

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

The trustees of the University of Chicago have recently ordered the necessary means to be obtained, the centre building of the University, including the tower, and to give it the name of "Douglas Hall." The name will be inscribed upon a tablet to be embedded in the tower.

The institution is now firmly established and in a highly prosperous condition. There are also professors, including the President of the University, and 250 students in the various departments. The south wing of the main building, 99 by 44 and four stories high, containing 39 rooms, is completed and fully occupied.

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

Chicago, Wednesday, July 10, 1861.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.—
COMMENCEMENT.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In the conferring of degrees, fifteen young men, graduates of the Law School, received the degree of Bachelor of Laws; ten graduates of the Literary Department, the degree of Bachelor of Arts; and one the degree of Master of Arts, in course. The degree of Master of Arts, Honorary, was conferred upon Rev. James Dixon, of Chicago, and Rev. Thos. Kerr, of
Rockford; that of Doctor of Divinity upon
Rev. Chas. Hill Roe, of Belvidere, and
Rev. James Pratt, of Trinity Church, in
this city. All these honors are appropri-
ately bestowed, and will be worn with
credit to the recipients and to the Uni-
versity.
We earnestly hope that when another
 commencement occasion comes round,
the hard times may have so far become
mitigated, as that more of our brethren
may be able to come in and share in its
transactions. The attendance from abroad
was slender, although they who were there
were most heartily welcomed. We only
wish there were more such.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.
First Junior Exhibition.
Arrangements for the First Commence-
ment and Eulogy on Dou-
las Today.

The Law Examination.
The first annual public examination of the Law
Department of the University of Chicago took
place yesterday, the occasion being the 26th day
of June.
The examination was conducted by the law
faculty, assisted by several members of the Chi-
cago bar. The class consisted of eighteen mem-
bers, who were among the most prominent
students, and had been in attendance during
the term that has just closed.
Their examination was conducted in a manner
that would be highly creditable to any school in
the country.

The Chicago Times.
Chicago, Wednesday, Sept. 4, 1861.
University of Chicago.

It will be seen by the Special Notice in another
place, that this institution is to open its next year on
the 11th inst. We learn that the prospect for
students is highly encouraging, notwithstanding all
that may seem to be in the way. We invite particu-
lar attention to the fact that an Agricultural Depar-
tment is to be opened at the beginning of the term.
From what we know of the arrangements made
with that view we feel warranted in saying that,
while a new feature, it will be made of a value
which will more than counterbalance it.

The Christian Times.
Chicago, Wednesday, Oct. 2, 1861.
Education Society Meeting.
We are requested to announce, that in connec-
tion with the Anniversary of the Illinois Baptist
General Association, to occur at Ottawa, beginning
on the 15th inst., a meeting will be held for the
benefit of the Indian and Indian Education Society.
Mrs. Ellis Tucke, and Mrs. Iglehart have been
appointed by the Board in this city to attend, as
representatives of the Society, and to confer with
 ladies present at the meetings upon the important
interest committed to them.

The Christian Times.
Chicago, Wednesday, Oct. 2, 1861.
The Christian Times.

Chicago, Wednesday, Oct. 16, 1861.

The Theological Union of Chicago.

MENNS. EDITORS:—A Society with the above title was organized in this city on the 4th ult. Hon. L. D. Booze was elected President, Rev. J. B. G. Elford, Corresponding Secretary, and R.M. Graves, Esq., Treasurer and Receipts Secretary. The constitution provides for twenty-four directors. A sufficient number for the transaction of business were appointed, leaving the remainder to be elected when our brethren from the country can more generally be present to數證 them.

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

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

The following note is annexed to the Constitution:

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

J. B. Occorr, Chas. Sec'y.

Chicago, Wednesday, Oct. 30, 1861.

Ladies' Baptist Education Society.

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

Interesting remarks were made by Mrs. Everts and Mrs. Tucker, concerning the object and progress of the Ladies' Education Society of Chicago.

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

Mrs. H. G. Straw, Sec'y.

The Christian Times.

Chicago, Wednesday, Nov. 13, 1861.

Lectures on National Characteristic.

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

Chicago, Wednesday, Nov. 29, 1861.

Characteristics of Nations—Lecture of Dr. Everts.

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

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

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

The last characteristic feature of Parisian life referred to was its social or domestic state. The home, as understood in England and in the United States, is almost unknown in Paris. People live in the streets. Consequently they excel in the beauty of all their manufactures. The Sevres porcelain—the Gabrielle tapestries—are representative specimens of their productive arts. But they do not confine their efforts in this direction to such as these; but carry their love of the beautiful and their aesthetic culture into all they do. They do not confine their efforts in this direction to such as these; but carry their love of the beautiful and their aesthetic culture into all they do. They do not confine their efforts in this direction to such as these; but carry their love of the beautiful and their aesthetic culture into all they do.

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The Christian Times.

Chicago, Wednesday, Nov. 27, 1861.

Characteristics of Nations—Mr. Shen-han's Lecture.

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

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

The commerce of the island was extensive, even before the foundation of Rome. She was the only power that successfully resisted the arms of Rome, and contributed to the treasures, while England succumbed to their invasion. She sent assistance to the Vaccanians in their zeal, and to various other nations to relieve them from conquest and oppression. Her people excelled in manufactures, and especially in the manufacture of arms. Education generally was cultivated, especially in the grammar schools. She had a parliament which enacted most beneficent laws. Among these were the establishment of trial by jury, which was borrowed by the Great Aired and incorporated into this code, and the law abolishing primogeniture. Her religion, though pagan, druidic, was not denominating. It inculcated all the cardinal virtues of life. In short, Ireland—ancient Ireland—as represented by the lecturer, must have been little less than an Arcadia, or perhaps it was entirely the original of the Utopia, whose happy institutions were so minutely set forth by Sir Thomas More.
for twenty-four hundred years did the green Isle maintain her independence—unconquered and unconquerable. During that time, Greece had extended her dominion, and Rome had been founded, and passed away. The Saxon had not set foot upon the earth, and the Englishman was unknown, and again ascended to heaven. The Carthaginians had been blasted out from the earth as a people. France had been brought into being; England, from being the prey of the Romans and the Northmen, at their will, had become assimilated and strong. All these changes had taken place, and many more, while Ireland continued in the integrity of her nationality. Her people have never been divided. But the hour of her doom was approaching. The storm was gathering which was to burst in fury upon her.

We see two islands, sitting side by side, with a narrow channel dividing them. Both are gifted by nature with the same verdant dress, the same natural resources. When in this and fertile soil. They are inhabited by nations of different origins and manners. The one had been subjected by different nationalities or adventurers. When the Normans came, the conquered race gradually mingled with the conquerors, until they became one people. With the word conquest, may be traced the real commencement of England's greatness. Invaded by domestic treachery, attempts are made to subjugate the sister island. A lodgment was made after years of warfare, but the hearts of the people were not broken. A fierce race of invaders, sullen and surly, and feignedly submissive to perpetuate the vassalage engendered by the struggles. Recruited by bands of pillagers sent from the other country, they carried everywhere devastation and destruction. During these centuries they renewed themselves by invasions, by disclaiming to establish themselves permanently, and quitted the lodges with spoils. When they did establish themselves, they were not content with claiming all the soil, but raised insurmountable barriers between themselves and the natives, violating their customs and destroying their laws. When in the sixteenth century, England changed her religion, the colonists changed with her, and were astonished that a people who had nothing but the faith of their fathers, refused to abandon all they had lost. Then commenced upon the active race an accursed race of adventurers, sent soldiers, cannon and executioners, as the instrument of conversion. Blood flowed for more than a century, and when at last the invaders were tired of a war which only gave birth to martyrdom, persecution resolved itself into a vast system of habitual and legalized oppression, with which it continued years. The tyranny may have ceased, but its effects still exist. It left Ireland naked, miserable, scarred; without commerce, without manufactures, without other resources than the soil it has covered with its sweat, the poor and the afflicted alien amongst them starve, freeze and perish. Ireland is now politically free, but socially enslaved, executing the institutions which have never been but murderous weapons in the hands of her oppressors.

The history of the act of union itself, presents such a mass of abominations and atrocities, of which that act was the object and the result, as to exhibit the grasping character of England in most hideous characters. The advantage taken of the exhausted and broken condition of the country, where it lay prostrate, and of the fresh conquest—of the reign of terror that period, with all its massacres, military and judicial, and its fearful declaration of all that was bravest, and best, and most patriotic in Ireland—all these, and other horrors innumerable, mark a later period in the history of this island. If there is such a thing as divine retribution in politics, as in every other department of human affairs, by which great wrongs entail their own punishment and redress, by an invincible reaction leaping out of themselves, it would be impossible to doubt a visitation of all natural justice and right, that England should not be visited with some dire calamity for her treatment of Ireland.

Passing from the historical and political review of Ireland, the characteristics of her people were dwelt upon. We all know what are the characteristics of the great mass of the Irish emigration to the country of the new world. Americans. Around the mountains and valleys and lakes of the country of T'ih, history, as well as contemporaneous literature, has thrown a charm that captivates all who are moved by the romantic, or whose blood is stirred by thrilling deeds and heroic legends. For generations to the nation, only about one third the size of the state of Illinois, has maintained its independence, and has made the name of Americans. Switzerland and its people have been objects of peculiar interest and admiration with her. Around the mountains and valleys and lakes of the country of T'ih, history and the contemporaneous literature, has thrown a charm that captivates all who are moved by the romantic, or whose blood is stirred by thrilling deeds and heroic legends. For centuries, the nation, only about one third the size of the state of Illinois, has maintained its independence, and has made the name of Americans. Switzerland and its people have been objects of peculiar interest and admiration with her.

The third lecture of the Ladies' University course, was delivered on Tuesday last, by Prof. Fisk of the Congregational Theological Seminary. His subject was "Switzerland and the Swiss." Switzerland and its people have been objects of peculiar interest and admiration with her. Around the mountains and valleys and lakes of the country of T'ih, history and the contemporaneous literature, has thrown a charm that captivates all who are moved by the romantic, or whose blood is stirred by thrilling deeds and heroic legends. For centuries, the nation, only about one third the size of the state of Illinois, has maintained its independence, and has made the name of Americans. Switzerland and its people have been objects of peculiar interest and admiration with her. Around the mountains and valleys and lakes of the country of T'ih, history and the contemporaneous literature, has thrown a charm that captivates all who are moved by the romantic, or whose blood is stirred by thrilling deeds and heroic legends. For centuries, the nation, only about one third the size of the state of Illinois, has maintained its independence, and has made the name of Americans. Switzerland and its people have been objects of peculiar interest and admiration with her.
University Law School.

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

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

While speaking of the University, we may say that its library has recently received various additions, among which we mention a valuable donation by W. Matthews, Esq., librarian of the Young Men’s Association, and a valuable bequest, from the late Prof. La Harpe’s ‘Course in Literature,’ in ten volumes; a valuable gift, and highly appreciated by the members of the University.

The Christian Times.

Chicago, Wednesday, Dec. 19, 1861.

Characteristics of Nations—Dr. Boyd’s Lecture.

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

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

Scotland, which has occupied so large a space in the history of the world, is but a small country. It might be taken up, were the thing possible, and set down in any one of our great lakes, without sectional division. The people of Scotland are a nation, with a land of their own. And when we look back to the history, the soldiers of Scotland have displayed that heroic and undaunted courage which may be justly claimed as one of their peculiar characteristics. The natural scenery of Scotl
Characteristics of Nations—Mr. Humphrey's Lecture.

The lecture of the Rev. Z. M. Humphrey, in the Ladies' University Course, on Tuesday evening last, was one of the best of the season. His subject was "the English language, its origin, and its development." He said that the English language had passed through centuries, having its origin, many of them, during the existence of the Heptarchy—when England was divided into several petty, independent sovereignties. They have been kept alive, heretofore, for the want of facilities of travel and communication between different parts of the Island. But among other changes brought about by the introduction of railroads, we may look to see an assimilation of the English language throughout England—as the people will be brought much more in contact with each other than heretofore. The learned men of England use the language in great perfection, and it would be a mistake to think that the language has not been influenced by the introduction of railroads. The language, he said, has become richer, fuller, more comprehensive, and better adapted to the expression of every shade and variety of ideas. Every word imbued with vitality, whether original, or from a foreign language, is introduced into it; it is a gain to literature—to the world. The Americans have a duty to perform in this regard, which they may neglect. The language is ours by inheritance. To us belong all its past treasures, its associations, and its triumphs. We should guard it from being corrupted—from becoming degenerated from its high standard of excellence, by resisting innovations of a degrading tendency. To our land are brought all the languages of the civilized world. Like another Babel, here is a mingling of all tongues, and it is ours to see that the English comes out of the chaos, not only undisturbed, but improved by the contact.

The lecturer referred to eloquent terms to the irresistible bond of speech, which unites us with the English-speaking people—stronger than any other bond—and hoped that it might be long before any event should occur to break them asunder. The audience expressed sympathy with the sentiment, by giving it with applause. The incident shows, while our people will not submit to wrong or insults from any nation—that while they will maintain the national honor and rights, at all hazards—the idea of a war with a great people is repugnant to them, and will be accepted only as a necessity that cannot be avoided, except at the risk of incurring greater calamities.

In concluding the lecture, the lecturer discussed the question as to whether the English language would ever become the language of the world. He came to the conclusion—however inspiring might be the idea—that as it had not yet come to prevail even over the entire Island itself, it would require geologic periods to establish it as the universal language of mankind.

The next lecture of the course will be delivered by Rev. James Dixon, of the Union Park Church. His subject is the comprehensive and justly interesting one of "England and the English." An able and instructive lecture may be well anticipated.

University of Chicago.

Report of Mr. Dixon for the term ending

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

Average Scholarship: Attendance: Department: General Average: 

President.

The quality of each recitation is indicated by numbers, 100 being perfect, and 25 the lowest limit consistent with good standing.

Attendance and Department are indicated in the same way as recitations, 100 being perfect, from which one is deducted for every absence or misdemeanor; 80 being the lowest limit of good standing.

The Christian Times.

Chicago, Wednesday, Jan. 18, 1862.

Characteristics of Nations—Mr. Dixon's Lecture.

The sixth lecture of the Ladies' University course was delivered on Thursday evening, by Rev. James Dixon, of the Union Park Baptist Church. His subject was, "England and the English," which, at this particular juncture of our foreign relations, is not a very popular one with our people. Yet Mr. Dixon handled it to the no little gratification and edification of his audience.

The lecturer commenced by observing that Cleoromero somewhere tells us that he once saw the lid written upon a piece of parchment small enough to be enclosed in a matchbox. To have produced such a form must have appeared almost as hopeless as the task he was now entering upon—that of treating worthily within the space of hour upon "England and the English."

A pane of glass from the largest palace; a feather plucked from an eagle's wing; a finger broken the Yeneus de Medicis, would afford but a faint idea of that splendid man—of that monarch bird—of that queen of marble. So our bony glance will afford a very small conception of the mighty subject.
Characteristics of Nations—Mr. Humphrey’s Lecture.

The lecture of the Rev. Z. M. Humphrey, in the Ladies’ University Course, on Tuesday evening last, was one of the best of the season. His subject was: "The power of language in creating races, nations, and empires," and was delivered with great pathos and excellent illustrative material.

The lecture began with an introductory discourse on the belief that language is the soul of a nation, and that a nation of which it is the soul is the nation of which language is the soul. The lecturer then proceeded to show how the growth of nations, and the decline of empires, are all traceable to the effect of language. He gave several instances from the history of the world to prove his point, and concluded by saying that the power of language is as great as it is in the hands of the people, and as small as it is in the hands of the sovereign.
The Chicago Times, Wednesday, December 25, 1861.

Characteristics of Nations—Mr. Humphreys’s Lecture.

The lecturer of the Rev. Z. M. Humphreys, in the Theological Seminary, on Tuesday evening last, was one of the most interesting and instructive lectures that we have heard.

The lecturer commenced by observing that language had been defined as "fossil ego." We might enlarge upon this conceit and say that language was fossil history, as well—fossil chemistry, fossil astronomy, fossil anything into which it was capable of being interwoven. Language is a medium for the expression of ideas, of intercommunication between man and man. A few words—most subtile dialects would serve all the actual necessities of speech. The Hebrew language is a simple one. The Greek rich and rich capable of expressing every shade of ideas. The Romans was stately and dignified. The English language is one of the most comprehensive of the modern languages. Its root is Saxon; but it has been enriched, from time to time, with contributions which obtained a foothold on the Island of Great Britain, and by the adoption of words and phrases from both ancient and modern languages, as well as by additions made in England and America. It had, said the lecturer, the German, the French, the Spanish, the Scandinavian, and to a lesser extent, many others, under contribution. Let any one at the present day attempt to read Chaucer without a dictionary, and he will soon learn what great and radical changes have taken place in the language of centuries, what is termed the Anglo-Saxon language, and the English language has experienced little change. The principal peculiars which it made were from the Latin, introduced by the Christian missionaries. But even with the then maze dialect, and with a rude people, literature flourished to a greater extent than it generally supposed. It was cultivated principally by men belonging to the religious orders, and from sermons of biography and companionship which have come down to us. We are in the hands of those who were among them men of no mean stature. As early as the eight century, books were greatly multiplied, and embraced historical, religious and political tracts and narrative poetry. The Saxon language was a more logical language, in extinguishing the British, and was in its turn superceded by the Norman French, a modification of the Latin. After the conquest, it became the language of the Court, the law, of education, and of the upper classes generally. The Saxon was proscribed, and shared the degradation meted out to the people by their conquerors. But the natives cling to it with great pertinacity, and it could not be extinguished as the language of the common people. But it underwent a most radical change, and the language which resulted was the commencement of the present English. The change effected is three centuries ago, so great, that it became even more difficult to understand the Saxon, than it is as it is spoken. It stood Chaucer and his contemporaries. It is an interesting study to trace the rise of the language—note all its changes—from the time Cedmon sang:

"Now as scelcnen bratan,
Now as swall we prate"

through Chaucer and those who succeeded him in the march of ages, down to the present.

In England there are no less than sixteen distinct dialects. Let a listener divide them in the different directions, and he will find himself among people — their own countrymen—whom he can easily understand. These different dialects have passed through centuries, having their origin, many of them, during the existence of the Heptarchy—when England was divided into several petty, independent sovereignties. They have been kept alive, heretofore, for the want of facilities of travel and communication between different parts of the Island. But among other changes brought about by the introduction of railways, it may look as if no trace of this old-fashioned dialect English language throughout England—as the people’s language—was much more in contact with each other thus heretofore as the old-fashioned men of England used the language in great purity, and with much uniformity. It is learning the language through the different, and strange, and uncool ushions prevails.

But our subject is "Americanisms." The world has been presented with what many suppose to be genuine specimens of New England speech, by popular editors and supposed pretenders delineators of Yankeeisms. But when we look into the history, we find that our labor is thrown away. So of Southern idiocies, as we find them in Uncle Tom’s Cabin, and kindred works. We may, now and then, come across a word, or a phrase, as therein expressed. But it is among the impossibilities to find an entire community in which such language is used. An Englishman has read Judge Halliburton’s book in London. He would see strange people and strange words which he has never seen before, crossed the ocean and lands at New York. Certainly he must have heard the nasal twang upon the decks. But no. At the hotels he must surely meet with it. What is his expression to hear even the waiters speaking in pure English? You may see the most war-like Jacobins in the wooden clocks, and the fact that the man from whom was derived the title of “Brother Jonathan,” was a native of that State. So off he starts; but also, finds a New Haven elocution ground, and no less under the shadow of literary institutions than his own Oxford or Cambridge. He finds, too, the clock maker of Bristol with Webster Unaged in his hand, and in his speech he detects none of the twang. He has landed at Boston, and perhaps that in Massachusetts, the center of New England, he may be more successful in his researches. But no sooner has he reached Boston, than the New England Dictionary—which is even more thoroughly than Webster himself, imbued with an English, alt. unfolded,—is thrust in his face. His next thought is, that in Maine, which is nearer the residence of Judge Halliburton, and from whose inhabitants he undoubtedly derived his specimens, his efforts will be rewarded with success. But when he reaches Calais, he finds better English spoken than any opposite Calais in Europe. In despair, he gives up to Halifax, and there, sure enough, he meets the subject of his search—in Judge Halliburton’s polite and。”

The Chicago Times, Wednesday, Jan. 15, 1862.

Characteristics of Nations—Mr. Dixon’s Lecture.

The sixth lecture of the Ladies’ University course was delivered on Thursday evening, by Rev. James Dixon, of the Union Park Baptist Church. His subject was, "England and the English," which, at this particular juncture of our foreign relations, is a very popular one with our people. Yet Mr. B. has endeavored to do the little gratification and edification of his audience.

The lecturer commenced by observing that Clee- ne somewhere tells us that as he once saw the fluid upon a piece of parchment small enough to be enclosed in a nutshell. To have a kernel must have appeared almost as hopeless as the task he was now entering upon—that of lecturing worthily within the space of four hours "On Eng- lish, the English." A pane of glass from the largest palace; a feather plucked from an eagle’s wing; a finger broken the Venus de Medici, would afford but a faint idea of that splendid manx—of that manch bird.—of that manch flower. So our humble glance will afford a very small conception of the mighty sub- ject.
The Christian Times.

Chicago, Wednesday, Jan. 23, 1863.

Characteristics of Nations—Prof. Mixon's Lecutoire.

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

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

Chicago, Wednesday, April 2, 1862.

University Atheonum.

The Athenaeum of the University of Chicago, a Literary Society formed within the last year, held its first public meeting on Friday evening, 28th ult. As a younger society and composed of students at a less advanced stage of their course than the Prynianum, it could not be expected to present the same degree of maturity and culture in its literary performances. The evening was, however, spirited and entertaining. There were two original odes: "Truce of Greatness," by O. C. Parker, of Lisbon, Ill., and "Reformation," by W. O. Hammers, of Metamora. The Declarations were by J. C. Jones, of Brazil, and B. Tucker, of Chicago. They were both humorous and both well done. In the debate, J. B. Bonfield, of Chicago, took the affirmative and Joshua Pike, of Gary, the negative; the subject being the comparative merits of monarchy and democracy.

Dialogue, Lycob's Warning, was spoken by J. B. Burns, of Rockford, and H. L. Thomas, of Virginia, Ill. Mr. Thomas, in particular, won much praise in his performance of Lycob's. The exercises were varied by extracts from the Society Paper, read by the editors Samuel Mandelbaum, of Berlin, and W. Porter, of Urbana. In those pleasant mixtures of wit and sense, the music on the evening, casual, instructive, and purposely vocal, aided much to the entertainment an agreeable one.

The Christian Times.

Chicago, Wednesday, April 30, 1862.

University of Chicago.

We have some pleasant things to record of the University. First, in order of time we shall notice a reunion of the friends of the Institution at the University building on Saturday evening, 6th inst. The tea-table was plentifully furnished with guests, and the whole our occasion a highly agreeable one. Dr. Burroughs and his family found, after the concert, a relative, various substantial and useful gifts from the friends. Mr. Thomas, who had pronounced the visit.

Last Saturday evening the Prynianum held its annual public meeting. This is the Literary Society of the University, and is sustained with much spirit, and with decided literary advantage to its members. The exercises, on the occasion referred to, consisted of a continuation of the University "Chronicles," which is now in the Third Book, written by J. B. Mahaffy; a debate, conducted by L. F. Raymond and J. O. McChesney; an essay by T. W. Goodspeed, and an oration by Christian Stevenson. All those were strikingly creditable, according to those accustomed to be present at the Prynianum "audacity" many evidences of manifest improvement.

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

Ladies' Education Society.

The Board of the Ladies' Baptist Education Society, at its last regularly meeting, thought best, in view of the failure of some of the auxiliary societies in making their remittances to appeal to them through the Christian Times, and to all friends of Missions, for the benefit of the young men and women pledged to aid, cause the Board to feel that more in the future should be done for them.

The few that persevere under difficulties in seeking a suitable preparation to proclaim the divine Gospel to their fellow-men, certainly have a claim upon our sympathy and cooperation. Are we not commanded to send forth her heralds? Let us gladly help to equip them for their work. War, with its demoralizing influences, will cause our beloved land to cry out for the increase of an efficient Christian Mission to proclaim the Word that gives life and liberty — that maketh free.

Ours was not to make special effort, in consideration of the certainty that many will be cut down in defence of our government that who would have stood on the walls of Zion? Two of our Beneficiaries have covenanted for life. Others were immediately required by the Board. New applicants have to be told that we cannot pledge to aid a greater number this year. We will trust that this object is not to be overlooked in the benefactions of the churches, and that every Auxiliary Society will report to the parent Society, this coming quarter of the year, concerning their collections, however small, to the Treasurer, Mrs. L. A. Williams. Any article of clothing contributed may be frugally placed at the Society's expense.

Mrs. J. B. Oulton, Out. Sec.
University of Chicago.

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

The Christian Times.

Chicago, Wednesday, July 2, 1862.

Board Meeting.

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

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO—COMMENCEMENT.

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

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

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

Dr. Boyd's text was in the 129 Psalm of the familiar words, "He that goeth forth and weepeth," &c. Some introductory remarks were made upon the spirit of beneficial activity which survives, even amid the deprivations and errors of a sinful race, and the great results which often follow the use of means in themselves small. The principal subject was considered under two general heads:

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

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

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

Previous to the sermon, the Annual Report of the Society was read. We shall not be able to give the whole of this document. It commences with an allusion to the threatening circumstances un-
The work increases in importance, from whatever point we view it; the effect upon the recipients of aid, their future, and the relations of what we do to our Western churches. The query has already agitated our minds, are we laboring for the West or East? With unwarmed hopes and prayerful solicitude, we assist our benefactors through the collegiate course, and they are prepared for the theological. Where are they to pursue this? If in eastern seminaries, may they not form relations and associations that will fasten them in the eastern field, where they are not so much needed? This seems to us a serious matter. This Society, of western birth and sustenance, is decidedly western in its sympathy. This step must be taken in the interest of the country soon. If this society has the hearty co-operation of its denomination, may it not be done? Let the considerable sum of ten cents per month from all be thrown into our treasury, and we will see a good work accomplished.

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

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

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

The anniversary of the Literary Societies, with the Sophomore Prize Essays, was on Tuesday evening. An oration and poem had been announced. The orator failed to appear. The poem was by Melville W. Fuller, Esq., of this city.

Passages of this production were good, and the concluding portion brought down the appraise of the house. Anniversary poems, however, being generally written to order, can hardly be expected, perhaps, to exhibit much of the "fine frenzy" of true inspiration.

Following this were the essays of the Sophomore. Six were read, by Messrs. Coen, of Metamora, Hoyne, of Chicago, Massy, of Morris, Mets, of Brooklyn, N. Y., Raymond, of Peoria, and Rutherford, of Chicago. The Committee of Award were Rev. E. J. Goodspeed, of Jansville, and Dr. Ludlum and H. M. Smith, of Chicago. The prizes were adjudged as follows: first, to the essay on "The Importance of Trifles," by P. A. Coen, second, to the one on "The First and Last Republic," by John Rutherford. Others of the essays commanded high praise.

We may mention those of Mr. Raymond on "The Hand of God displayed in the Rise and Fall of Empires," and Mr. Mets on "The History of Liberty.

Commencement occurred on Wednesday afternoon at Bryan Hall. Only a very moderate audience, we are sorry to say, was in attendance. The interest of the occasion and the character of the exercises would have warranted a much larger one. To say nothing of the general public, we could not but wonder as we looked over the congregation, why it was that at such a time our solemn denomination in the city should be so slenderly represented. A few were present from the country. We hope another year to see more, and that the Bishops of both city and country will demonstrate by their presence on the next similar occasion, that they appreciate what is here done in so good a cause as that of general and ministerial education.


Our space will not enable us to notice each of these, as we would be glad to do. We were never more interested in the exercises of a graduating class. Two of the speakers, Mr. Goodman and Mr. Mabie, have been connected with the institution from the first day of its opening; all the class have been diligent and faithful students, and have turned to the best account the excellent training they have had. In their bearing on the stage, the scholarly finish of their productions, and the handsome style of their delivery, they commended themselves to the warm applause of their audience, and each bore away a laurel.

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

Chicago, Wednesday, Oct. 9, 1862.

Next Year of the University.

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

Notwithstanding a large number of the old students have enlisted for the war, we are glad there is a prospect of good classes. The University has a great advantage in its location near a large centre of population from which it can always draw an almost unlimited patronage. It is this, more than anything else, that has sustained it during the trying years since it commenced. The attendance of students and the income from tuition have been large and have continued without interruption. With sufficient accommodations, it is evident that the attendance may be indefinitely increased.

University of Chicago.

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

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

The Christian Times.

Chicago, Wednesday, Dec. 3, 1862.

Lecture before the Ladies' Educational Society.

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

The first of the series will be delivered by Prof. H. P. H. Caven, of the Theological Seminary in this city, on Tuesday evening, 11th inst., at the First Baptist Church. Tickets are for sale at the store of Church & Goodman, 61 La Salle Street; $1.50 for the course; twenty-five cents each lecture.

The Christian Times.

Chicago, Wednesday, Sept. 10, 1862.

The Baptists for Theological Education.

The Society held its first annual meeting on the 3d inst., at the New Baptist Church in the city. Rev. J. B. Bailey, of Morris, was elected to the chair, J. B. Ocock, acting as secretary. Prayer was offered by Dr. Dixon, of Chicago.


Resignation of Rev. J. B. Ocock.

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

Rev. J. B. Ocock having resigned the Financial Agency of the University, the duties of which he has faithfully discharged; from the very inefficiency of the enterprise, therefore vacated. That in consideration of Mr. Ocock's decision to retire from the post he has held, success, and the perfect world well-read in every department of English literature, and a man of fine critical taste, besides. We are glad that a department so important is now so well filled.

Prof. A. Jones, late of Ohio, takes the Principalship of the Academy. He devoted his whole time to this department, and has already demonstrated his peculiar fitness for such a post. Those who have had the honor of working with him can hardly be expected to do so. The course of last year was very successful one, and it is hoped that this may not be less so.

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The Astronomical Observatory.

Despite the hard times and the changed condition of the finances of the city, our citizens are certainly manifesting no little anxiety and much promising energy on the subject of establishing an astronomical observatory in Chicago. Those gentlemen who have perused the plans with which this is contemplated, will be convinced that the success of the enterprise, is of the greatest importance to our city and to the country. The observatory is to be considered a fixed asset. It is claimed that the entire cost of the building and equipment will not exceed eleven thousand dollars. Look at the names which compose the committee as given below. Twenty-five of our wealthiest citizens form that committee. A subscription of four hundred and forty dollars by each of that committee, would furnish the required amount, and it would then be within their power to make it an observatory for the people—a place open to citizens and strangers, under proper restrictions, for all times, without the everlasting testing being applied.

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

Gentlemen: Your attention is called to an enterprise which needs only to be mentioned, to awaken the consideration and hearty cooperation. It is the project for the establishment of an astronomical observatory in Chicago. This city seems to be indicated like nature and Providence make it most suitable for this purpose. It is placed on the rim of the world, where the vantage point for making observations is unexcelled. The city is already a great manufacturing and commercial centre and naturally be some form of astronomical observatory.

Your committee has been appointed by the city's council, to make arrangements for the purchase of a telescope for the observatory. There is no doubt that the committee will perform this duty with the utmost success. The telescope will be of the highest quality and will be made by a skilled manufacturer. It will be placed in the observatory and will be open to all who wish to use it. The committee is confident that the telescope will be the means of making many valuable discoveries in the field of astronomy.

The Astronomical Observatory is a project that will bring great honor to Chicago. It will be a symbol of the city's progress and will be a source of pride for all who live in Chicago. The observatory will be open to all who wish to use it, and the committee is confident that it will be a great success.
to erect temples, and to keep upon them altars a perpetual fire in order to preserve it—thanks to the inventor of Lucifer matches; although it was but few years since that our fathers were under the necessity of rearing to the first and steel.

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

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

The Professor next took up the subject of air, and its properties and offices. We first described the general properties of oxygen, and then its essential condition necessary in sustaining animal life. Oxygen alone sustains the respiratory process. This has been shown by numerous experiments made by philosophers and chemists in all countries. The same elements enter into combustion, the respiratory process and the production of growth. These actions may differ, as well as the immediate processes, but the general results are the same. Plants breathe, and absorb and eliminate the gases. Carbonic acid and oxygen are necessary to their growth, or are a product of it. So it is with respiration and the respiratory process. Sunlight is also necessary for healthy, well-developed, and well-grown plants. Plants kept in the darkness are pale and dwarfed. Men living in basements have aellow, unhealthy look. Without a proper degree of sunlight food is not assimilated as it should be and fails to perform its offices. Air, once breathed in, is used for respiration. Hence the unhealthfulness of close and ill-ventilated rooms. The air becomes impure from the consumption of its oxygen, and the throwing out of the gases of combustion in which it is not only not a supporter of combustion or life, but is almost instantly destructive of both.

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

The Christian Times.

Chicago, Wednesday, Dec. 17, 1869.

Ladies' Education Society Course.

PROF. MAHLA's LECTURE.

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

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

Ladies' Education Society Course.

REV. S. M. OSGOBE LECTURE.

The second lecture of this course was delivered on Tuesday evening of last week, by Rev. S. M. Osgood, who had been the subject, "Burma, Its People, Manners, Customs, Government, Religion and Literature."

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

Burma, as contrasted with our earliest and most successful missionary efforts—as the land wherein Jesdson and his companions labored and suffered, is favored with peculiar interest to Baptists. It is located, as you will see upon the map, in south-eastern Asia, and lies between about the twentieth and twenty-eight degrees of latitude, and between ninety three and one hundred degrees of east longitude. It is, therefore, about 500 miles in length by 400 in width, and embraces an area of not far from 200,000,000 square miles. Its population is estimated at from 300,000,000 to 500,000,000. From what knowledge he had of the country, he was inclined to set the number at not far from 10,000,000. The kingdom is forming into a union, having been one thousand miles in breadth, by six hundred in breadth. At the close of the war with the English, in 1826, Assam and Arakan were ceded to the latter. In 1828, Burma, after another momentous seizure of Pegu, and the English now hold the entire coast.

The climate is, of course, tropical; but the range of the thermometer is as great within as without. As maximum and minimum are recorded for seven years, the thermometer has ranged from 70 to 100—thus giving a range of 30 degs., while in the country the range is 110. The years are divided into two seasons, the rainy and the dry. The rainy season commences about the 1st of May, and continues to the middle of October. During this period it rains every day, and for two months almost constantly. As a consequence, a large portion of southern Burma is inundated. This is favorable to the production of rice, but it is a軟體, floodable soil. Another result is that there are no roads in this part of Burma—merely footpaths. Most of our journeys, therefore, were made by water, in boats propelled with oars. The dry season embraces the remainder of the year, during which there falls no rain. The earth becomes arid and bare, vegetation withered and dried up. Although the usual range of the thermometer is between eighty and ninety degrees, yet it is very hazardous to be long exposed to the rays of the sun. During this month we passed through the hottest summer with little inconvenience. The umbrella is in general use in Burma as the hat with us. It may seem ridiculous to speak of cold in a climate where the thermometer never falls below 60°; but nevertheless, during the night of a few weeks we found it quite chilly, and we suffered some from cold.

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

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

There is quite a variety of animals in Burma. There are, however, no meat cattle indigenous to the country. What there have been introduced by the English with a view of supplying their own wants. The cattle to be found are the buffalo, the East Indies buffalo, the elephant, the rhinoceros, tigers, leopards, goats, and a few sheep. Horses, of late, have been introduced. The elephant is used much as we use the horse in this country. They are found wild in the forests in large numbers. The tigers are bold and fierce, and many people are annually destroyed by them. Elephants are in greater numbers than in any other part of India, and are formidable and dangerous. Centipedes and scorpions are everywhere found; but the bite of either is fatal, as is generally supposed.

The inhabitants are divided into two great classes, the Burmese, the Dagon, and the Shan and the Tongsing. The Karens are a people evidently not originally of the
The Observatory.

The Committee having this matter in charge held another meeting on Tuesday afternoon of last week, in which the plan of erecting a telescope was decided upon by the Committee. The Committee, as the result of the promises of the University, has the privilege of erecting a telescope on the grounds of the University, and it is designed to be of such a magnitude as to be seen from the top of the dome in the observatory.

Providence is a most suitable point for this purpose, situated as it is here as the head of the city, with a vast expanse of prairie on her western and southern side, and the ocean in the vision in the west of the horizon. Again, the great commercial center naturally and legitimately becomes a great center of science, and Providence has the advantage of the two, and this, combined with the fact that this is the most eastern point of our country, makes it an ideal place for the observatory. Our students will be able to see the stars as they shine in the sky, and will be able to study the heavens as they appear in the observatory.

The owner of the observatory will have the privilege of using the telescope for scientific purposes, as well as for educational purposes. The telescope will be used for the study of astronomy, chemistry, geology, and botany.

The cost of the telescope is estimated at $200,000, which will be raised by contributions from the alumni of the University and from other sources.

The Committee is now working on the plans for the observatory and will soon make a report to the Board of Trustees.

Ladies' Education Society Course.

Prof. Haven's Lecture.

The third lecture in this course was delivered by Prof. Haven, of the Congregational Theological Seminary, His subject was "Theology and Education." He said, "Theology and Education are inseparable. They are the two great principles on which the success of any educational system is based. In a true education, there must be a harmonious union of the principles of religion and science."

Prof. Haven pointed out the importance of the Bible as the foundation of all true education. He said, "The Bible is the book of life, and it is the guide by which the student should be led in the path of knowledge."

He also discussed the importance of the arts and sciences in education, and he emphasized the need for a well-rounded education in order to prepare the student for life in the world.

Prof. Haven concluded his lecture by recommending to the students the study of the classics, the sciences, and the humanities, and he urged them to strive for excellence in all their pursuits.

The lecture was well received by the audience, and there was a large attendance.

Plan for Making Funds for the Purchase of a Telescope.

1. All individuals who shall contribute the sum of $50 towards the purchase of the telescope shall receive a life observation ticket for himself and family. Not transferable.

2. Any individual who shall pay the sum of $100 towards the purchase of the telescope shall receive a life observation ticket for himself and family for five years. Transferable only in case the original holder shall remove from the city.

3. Any person who shall pay the sum of $20 shall receive a ticket for the telescope for himself only, for five years. Transferable only in case the original holder shall remove from the city.

4. Any individual who shall contribute any amount less than $10, shall be entitled to an equal number of observation tickets, under favorable circumstances.

5. All contributions to this object in sums not
The commencement exercises of the University of Chicago for the college year ending with the term of 1874, were commenced yesterday. The examination of students in the law department occurred in the rooms of the law school, Lorimer Block, at 9 a.m. and 3 p.m. The number of candidates was smaller than usual, owing probably to the fact that last year's examination was conducted by Professor Booth, and the prompt and correct responses of the students furnished satisfactory evidence of the thorough preparation of the law students. The subjects of inquiry at the evening session were constitutional and international law and the law of real estate. At the afternoon session, pleading, evidence and criminal law.

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

Commencement Exercises.

The annual exercises are held by the students of the freshman class in the lecture room of the first Baptist church.

Those exercises were attended by a large and enthusiastic auditory, and were listened to with marked attention. The first exercise consisted in a brief but appropriate prayer, offered by the Rev. Dr. Dixon. The Proceedings were opened by Rev. H. B. Harrow, D. D., who announced that the declamation of the evening was to be made in competition for a prize, to be awarded by a committee consisting of Rev. H. R. Chace, Rev. Dr. D. S. Smith, W. B. Keene and G. M. Wheeler.

The declamations were all of them excellent, embracing a variety of topics, and offering a wide scope for the exercise of personal oratory. The efforts of the students possessed different degrees of merit, yet there was not one which did not do honor to both the declamer and the florishing institution with which he was connected. While a few of the speakers became slightly embarrassed in their appearance before the audience, most of them seemed free from any such constraint as to make the exercise uninteresting.

The programs were completed for the first time in the history of the college. A prize in the amount of $100 is to be awarded to the student who shall make the best declamation. The committee will make the awards on account of the following:

1. The Declamation of the First Baptist Church, Chicago.
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9. The Declamation of the Ninth Baptist Church, Chicago.
10. The Declamation of the Tenth Baptist Church, Chicago.

The committee consists of: Rev. H. R. Chace, Rev. Dr. D. S. Smith, W. B. Keene and G. M. Wheeler.


Great Britain-J. P. Hoard, Chicago.

The Rebellion and Slavery in the South: A. A. Amendment, Metamora.


New York J. S. W. Chicago.

The History of the United States: J. S. W. Chicago.

The Declamation of the First Baptist Church, Chicago.

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Would it not be a good example for people, more restless to see, to look for a field of activity, if the President of an University were to go to his seat before the audience and announce that this paper hereafter this will not be regarded as important or urgent."

THE ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATORY.

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

W. R. Boyington, the Architect, who left Chicago a few days ago on a visit to eastern observatories, has returned. He has made several visits to the University, and has inquired as to the best site for the building. He has, of course, decided not upon the details, but the following are the points that seem to have been developed in the research:

The proposed building should stand upon the present grounds of the University, and should be approached by a long avenue, with steps leading to a large porch.

The structure should be placed on the west side of the campus, in order that the telescope may be placed there, and the view of the city and its surroundings may be unobstructed.

The building should be of brick, with a large dome on the top, and should be constructed to house the largest telescope that can be obtained.

The interior of the building should be arranged to accommodate the largest number of visitors, with ample space for lecture rooms and observation rooms.

The building should be located in a place where the climate is mild, with a good supply of water and ample fuel.

The building should be equipped with all the latest instruments, and should be capable of accommodating the largest number of students.

Mr. Boyington states that the feeling of regret at losing the telescope is very general and great among those who never dreamed that the prize would be so suddenly snatched away, and he is already sure by Mr. Hoye for the Chicago Observatory. He represents them as being willing to forego almost anything to gain the instrument for their own institution, and that it would have been purchased by them long since, but that they felt themselves sure of it, and hence neglected to raise the necessary money.

It may be well in this connection to describe an observer's day, and to give an outline of those features which are essential to success in observation, and freedom from observation.

The essentials of a location are a good horizon, especially in the neighborhood of the meridian, a clear atmosphere, and a foundation which will insure perfect immobility, and complete isolation from outside electrical influences. A good horizon is necessary for securing a high building, but the presence of the observer is determined in a great measure by the fact that a high building is not feasible. The object of the observatory is to construct a tower in the shape of an octagon, with alternate staircases, and a tower 100 feet high, with the railroad tracks produced, with the observatory built on the top, and the instruments placed there, the observatory, and the instruments necessary for making the observation, included.

The earth is always trembling. The motions of the electrical field along its surface, the passage of a railway train, a sudden gust of wind, a mile distance, the washing of waves on the lake shore, or even the starting of a horse through the octagon road, produce minuscule oscillations, and tremblings which, however insignificant they may appear at first sight, are yet of sufficient magnitude to absolutely prevent the making of observations necessary in deducing or verifying astronomical data. The higher the building the more does it sway away from the influence of these trembling, and hence the lower it is placed, the less certain building as it is possible, and chooses the highest point of ground for its foundation. The observation is in the interior, and is placed too far off to be useful in filling the earth around the prism, as it is found that the ground is actually felt but a few feet below the surface. A good horizon is required, and it is the fault of the new all around, so that all is illuminated, and the most interesting observations are broken up in parts, by the interposition of some high buildings. A clear avenue is especially needed towards the south, on a meridian mark is required to be placed on the ground at the distance of one or two miles towards which the transit instrument is required to be actually pointed, to ascertain the direction of the axis from the plane of the meridian. It may be concluded that the direction since ages would be necessary, but experience has shown that there are a number of causes, both physical and mechanical, which produce a gradual and important deviation, the varying quantity of which must be accounted for, and for the correction of every observation taken. It is also important that the horizon towards the west be good, as a starfalling requires to be followed by the equator till it sinks in the west, and there are questions of correction of position which are settled by observatories taken of stars, when on the prime vertical. A view close down through the eastern horizon is not so much of a grace as not, although of course a great advantage. A good clear space near depends on certain upon some causes, as propriety to the city, the nature of the soil, and the general elevation. Unfortunately for Chicago, we have no considerable elevation on which to erect the building, but the best location should be chosen in other respects. If the proposed location will present the same results, it is well, but, if so, it shall be found that it is inferior in some respects to others which might be selected, there can be no doubt that the goodness comprising the entire committee will choose the best, and not throw away the advantages obtained by the possession of this magnificent instrument, by the choice of an inappropriate site.

The modern observatory usually consists of a central tower, with an eastern and western wing, the longitudinal section of the building lying in the plane of the prime vertical. The central tower contains a solid pile, on which is placed the equatorial, and this is surrounded by a room at an angle of about eighty inches wide, reaching from the roof of the building to the ground, in order to accommodate the opening to the motion of the telescope upon its axis. This room contains the instruments with which observations are taken, in the plane of the meridian, the western wing, the longitudinal section of the telescope, and having an avenue cut its roof and down walls, in order to accommodate all observations. All of these openings are provided with sliding shutters for closing them in bad weather, and shutters that can be opened on the sides of the telescope. A very important item in all cases is the possession of an observatory, the clocks, circles, registers, telegraph signals, and other matters it needs and now to speak. If the building it has the proper location and erected, all these can be added in their due season, as circumstances may require more or less of it. If the building not what it should be, then all subsequent work would cease to be of any value, and would cause nothing, but that the telescope is the prism, not only of this continent, but of the world, and the model in which all science is based. It would come from its removal to this city. All who have the advancement of science and Chicago at heart will heartily hope that the committee or the committee will be guided right, and that they may, by their action, inaugurate and lay the foundation for the best observatory that may exist on the face of the globe.

AWARD OF PRIZE.

The prize for the best paper on the principal features of the observatory, the telescope, and the instruments was awarded to J. J. Stearns, of this city, and John Hose, of the Illinois Institute of Technology.

THE LAST ENSIGHT.

There was a brilliant re-union of the friends of the observatory on the last evening, from eight to eleven o'clock. The parkers were thronged with beauty and grace.
The Christian Times.

Chicago, Wednesday, April 8, 1863.

THE ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATORY.

In his Annual Message for 1855, John Quincy Adams, then President of the United States, after recommending the establishment of a national University, proceeded to advocate another object, in the following eloquent words: "Connected with the establishment of a University, or separate from it, might be undertaken the erection of an Astronomical Observatory, with provision for the support of an astronomer, to be in constant attendance of observation upon the phenomena of the heavens; and for the periodical publication of his observations. It is with no feeling of pride, as an American, that the remark may be made that, on the comparatively small territorial surface of Europe, there are existing upwards of one hundred and thirty of these light-houses of the skies; while throughout the whole American hemisphere there is not one. If we reflect a moment upon the discoveries which, in the last four centuries, have been made in the physical constitution of the universe by means of these buildings, and of observers stationed in them, shall we doubt of their usefulness to every nation? And while scarcely a year passes over our heads without bringing some new astronomical discovery to light, which we must fear

**new text goes here**
University of Chicago—Academic Exhibition.

The Annual Exhibition of the Academic Department in the University took place on Wednesday evening, April 1st. The exercises were decidedly superior in character to any of a similar kind in this institution at which we have been present. It is very rarely that such exercises command themselves better.

There were three original orations: "The Salutatory," by Franklin C. Ives, Tiskiwa, "Self-Esteem," by E. W. Goodman, of Chicago, and "Light," by C. G. Kohnstein, of Galena.

The men who wrote these orations, Sawyer, being at the time of their course may be expected to become, in due time, favorite sons of Alma Mater.

Other exercises consisted of ten declamations, by the following: Chas. & Cleaver, Cleaverville, James Harper, Mokenes, Harry H. Tucker, Chicago, James A. Woodworth, Chicago, C. E. Beversly, Elgin, Daniel A. Drake, Delavan, W. W. Exerts, Jr., Chicago, W. R. Manter, Chicago, W. Thomson, Chicago, and Philo A. Osce, Chicago; also of a Dialogue, "The Traveling Dictionary," by Arthur Byrce, L. H. Hardy and H. E. Habbard, and a Colloquy, "The Town Meeting at Grattown, on Building a new School House." It is scarcely fair to particularize when all did so well; yet Tucker, Beverly and Exerts may be mentioned as earning especial approval. Excel lent music was furnished by the choir of the First Baptist Church.

The South Mission Chapel.

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

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

A general turn out is asked for and expected.

But to return to May 2d, it will be seen that on the same evening, the Baptist Ministerial Education Society will meet.

This is an Association formed some two years since for the purpose of providing theological instruction for young men in the University having the ministry in view. The course of lectures given last year by the city pastors was by appointment of that Society, and it is now proposed to consider plans for some permanent arrangement to the same end.

Brethren interested in this subject are especially requested to be present.

Ministerial Education.

CHICAGO, April 3, 1858.

The Baptist Ministerial Educational Society, having made a meeting on Thursday last, and for the purpose of discussing matters connected with the object of organizing the Society, after freely discussing the matters brought before the meeting, it was resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed to prepare a plan for a Theological Institution, and report the same at the next meeting of the Chicago Baptist Union, to be held on the evening of the 11th Inst.

The Rev. F. Burroughs, Exerts and Boys were made such Committee.

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

L. D. Boone, Sec.

A. A. Rendle, Sec.

We copy the following from the Tribune of this city. It was furnished to that paper by Prof. Provost.

Although so much has been said of the truly wonderful telescope that is soon to be the chief ornament of the University, and its great superintendence over all others has not been fully appreciated by the warmest friends of the enterprise. The object-glass of the great Refractor at Cambridge, that so justly excited the admiration of the whole scientific world of Prof. Sawyer, is within a fraction of fifteen inches diameter. The glass of the Chicago instrument is nearly nineteen inches.

Now, by ascertaining the number of square inches in each object-glass we obtain some idea of the relative optical capacities of the two instruments. The Chicago glass has nearly two-thirds more square inches than that of Cambridge and therefore has nearly two-thirds more power; for the surface of the object-glass determines the quantity of light transmitted and this determines the amount of magnifying power that can be applied. What startling and sublime discoveries may we not then anticipate! If such wonders have been brought to our view by the Cambridge instrument what will not the Chicago Telescope accomplish! This, then, is the grand instrument which is so soon to be seen by us. We have had the pleasure of visiting the hilltops hidden behind the universe, and to which every scientific eye throughout the world will look with an ecstasy of the sublime results. We may justly congratulate ourselves on the prospective ownership of such a masterpiece of scientific mechanism, and the present and future generations will owe a lasting debt of gratitude to those wise and noble coming forward to secure for our city this great, wondrous modern art.

The French Academy of Sciences has evinced its high appreciation of its extraordinary power by conferring upon Mr. Clarke, its maker, mural honor for the startling discoveries already made with it in its unfinished state. Our citizens will never regret having aided in this truly signal work, which now is the startling discoveries already made with it in its unfinished state. Our citizens will never regret having aided in this truly signal work, which now is the

DEATH OF PROF. JOHNSON.

The University of this city has sustained a severe loss in the death of Prof. Johnson. He died on Monday last, at the residence of Sylvester Reed, Esq. We copy the following particulars of his life from the Tribune:

He was born in Grafton, N. H., in 1830, and was at the time of his death 33 years old. He graduated with honor at Middlebury College, Vermont, with the class of 1855, since which time he has devoted himself to teaching. In the several positions of Principal of the High School of Rutland, Vt.; Professor of the Ancient Languages in the Metropolitan Academy, New York; Principal of the Grammar School of Fond du Lac, Wis., and lastly, Professor of Latin in the University in this city, he has been universally respected and beloved, and attained a reputation as a teacher equalled by few of his age. In 1859, he was made rector of Rev. Dr. Hicks' Church, Rutland, Vt., and left at his death one child.

About two years since he made a public profession of religion, and was confirmed by Bishop Whitehouse as a member of Trinity Church, in this city. He died as the Christ
Services at the First Baptist Church were suspended on last Sabbath, and the congregation was given an opportunity to attend the dedication of the South Mission Chapel. The new building was accordingly fitted, although accommodating, with ease, not from five hundred. The organ was furnished by the congregation in some of the grand old tunes which live forever, and though old, are "forever new." The sermon, by Dr. Everts — from the text, "One thing have I desired of the Lord, that will I seek after: that I may dwell in the house of the Lord all the days of my life, to behold the beauty of the Lord, and to inquire in his temple" — was most excellent; appropriate, impressive, inspiring. Dr. Burroughs, of the University, and Rev. J. B. Rogers, with others, participated in the service.

At the conclusion of the sermon Dr. Everts made a statement of the origin and history of the enterprise. It had its inception in the conviction felt by Baptists residing in that part of the city that in no long time a place of worship would be needed there. Influenced by this conviction, the enterprise was made to secure lots. We think it is a matter of simple justice to state that the very first step in this direction was by Mrs. Boggs, of the Wabash Avenue Church. Her application to Dr. L. D. Boone was promptly complied with, and a part of the building was purchased by his suggestion still another was donated by R. S. Thomas, Esq. Deacon T. T. Edwards owning half of a lot in the same locality offered this freely, but the effort to procure in the same way, or to purchase, the other half, failing, the scholar was permitted to hold a school, and Dr. Everts took it up. He, with characteristic energy, has pestled it to a triumphant conclusion, having had the active and efficient cooperation of brethren of our own church, especially Mr. Warren, who resides in that neighborhood, and of Messrs. Sherman, of the Union Park, and Boggs of the Wabash Avenue churches. Dr. Everts procured of J. K. Burtis, Esq., a third lot, and of Mrs. Thomas a fourth one. All these, by exchanges with Mr. R. L. Thomas, were brought into one location, which gives the church a splendid site, one hundred and ninety feet by one hundred and sixty feet in area. The church front is on Yates Place, intended to serve as the lecture and Sabbath School room of a main edifice to be hereafter erected, and which will front West, on Indiana Avenue. It is in the Norman style, sixty feet by forty, with stained glass windows, and is provided by the Choral Society of Prof. Ford. On each side of the main entrance is a smaller room, one of which will serve admirably for prayer-meeting and Bible class purposes. Over that is the gallery. The architect, Mr. Boyington, has laid the friends of this enterprise under great obligations by his skill and industry in bringing the plans free of charge, and the attention and skill he has bestowed upon the work: There is not another such a building for such purposes in the North-West, if in this country. The exterior is highly attractive, and the interior is spacious and artistic. The furniture of the church is almost entirely made up in donations. The presents were presented by Messrs. Mars, of this city, and Athens of Albany, and are estimated at $130; the lamps and chandelier, costing some $75 by Mr. Noble, the lamp and oil draperies by Mr. Baring, and table by Mrs. Bacheck and Peck, and others, a handsome Bibe for the pulpit by W. B. Keen, hymn-book by Church & Goodman. A library, bookcase and maps, costing together about one hundred dollars, were given by the church to the South Missionary Society, and $6,000 by J. W. Holmes. The cost of the building and furniture is $1,047.44. At the dedication what remained of the expense was raised, placing the property, now worth at least $800, of debt. The whole sum pledged on this occasion was $2,000.

We understand that the committee having this matter in charge at their last meeting resolved to close the contract with Mr. Clark for the new Tele. This teacher has been previously purchased for the University. The Tele and buildings together cost about $20,000. This sum has been nearly raised by subscrip- tion, and is now being collected. It is a matter of congratulation that this noble undertaking has been so quickly prosecuted to a most successful and creditable. Poor little, through whose labors this result has been obtained, is entitled to special thanks.

Instruments aside from the Tele will be needed, and it is the intention of the committee to increase the sum to $35,000.

Index University.

The students of the University of Chicago issue each year a paper with this appropriate title, the object being to set forth the general character of the University and its instructors and the facilities of study and instruction. The object of the paper is to show the students of the University, and to make known to such as are supposed to be of interest to its friends. The editors, the present year, are Temple S. Hoyne, Lewis F. Raymond, Joseph F. Bonfield and H. Theo. Thomas. The editorial articles are discussions of the fundamental topics of the course. They indicate a warm interest in the University, and breathe the genuine student spirit. One of the most interesting features of the paper is what is termed "The Roll of Honor," a list of the young men, formerly connected with the University, who are now in the Army. This "Roll of Honor" embraces sixty-three names, a noble representation. We notice, besides, full details of the Class and Society Organizations, with the names of the Faculty, the Board of Trustees and the Board of Regents. The latter an editorial tribute is paid equally touching and just.

DEATH OF PROF. JOHNSON.

The University of this city has sustained a severe loss in the death of Prof. Johnson. He died on Monday last, at the residence of Sylvester Reed, Esq. We copy the following particulars of his life from the Tribune:

He was born in Grafton, N. H., in 1830, and was at the time of his death 33 years old. He graduated with honor at Middlebury College, Vermont, with the class of 1855, since which he has been devoted entirely to teaching. He was Principal of the High School of Rutland, Vt., Professor of the Ancient Languages in the Metropolitan Academy, New York; Principal of the High School of Fon du Lac, Wisconsin, and lately, Professor of Latin in the University of this city, he has been universally respected and beloved, and attained a reputation as a teacher equalled by few of his age. In 1838, he was married to a daughter of Rev. Dr. Hicks, of Rutland, Vt., and left about him two children. Among two who have left him a public profession of religion, and was confirmed by Bishop Whitehouse as a member of Trinity Church, in this city. He died as the Chris
UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO—COMMENCEMENT.

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

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

The Freshmen prize exhibition occurred on Monday evening at the First Church. Nine young men delivered declamations for the two prizes founded in the University by W. B. Keen, Esq., of this city. A very fair audience was present and listened to the several exercises with manifest interest and pleasure. The declamations were uniformly much above the average, some of them equal to the best we ever had the pleasure of hearing on a similar occasion. Great enthusiasm had been felt by the class in preparing for the friendly struggle, and the drill had been unusually thorough. The good effect of this will be felt by them all.

Opinions varied somewhat, as to the result. The merits of several of the speakers were so nearly balanced as to make a decision difficult. The Committee, Messrs. William Bros, W. B. Pears, and Rev. C. E. Cheney, found it rather a delicate matter to make up a decision. Their verdict, however, seemed to command general approval in awarding the first prize to Edward S. Graham, of Pittsfield, Ill., and the second to Frederick A. Smith, of Jefferson, near Chicago. Mr. Graham’s piece was an extract from the celebrated New York speech of Gen. Butler, and was finely delivered. No member of the class, probably, has made more marked improvement than Mr. Graham, a consideration which fairly enters into the question of his title to the honors won. Mr. Smith’s piece was entitled “Slavery,” a vigorous, racy and eloquent performance, the spirit of which the speaker caught and expressed in a remarkable manner. Everything in the delivery was executed, and gave universal pleasure to the audience. The Committee in their award made honorable mention of Mr. H. T. Thomas and Mr. Chas. M. Hall, of Chicago, and Mr. Amos B. Pollock, of Griggsville, Ill.; remarking of the latter that he “exhibited many points worthy of special commendation.” We would also make a like “honorable mention” of Mr. Adams, of Fond du Lac, Wis.; Mr. P. D. Smith, of Loda, Ill., and Mr. Henry Fish, of Moline, Ill.

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

We cannot, therefore, speak of his effort particularly.

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

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

The Law Department was much better represented this year than the last. We felt compelled, then, to free our mind somewhat with regard to the flippancies of one of the speakers, in his treatment of “Orthodoxy” and “The Clergy.” With the exception of a single allusion by one speaker there was nothing of that kind on the late occasion. The courtesies of the place and time were duly observed, while the three
proved themselves to be scholars and orators as well as gentlemen. Mr. Horton's subject was "Law and Lawyers," Mr. Kreamer's "Abuse of Party Organizations," and that of Mr. Price "Courage." All these gentlemen are residents of this city. Their orations were well thought out, elegantly and forcibly written, and delivered with equal grace and impressiveness. Mr. Kreamer won the frequent applause of his hearers, and when he left the stage was met by Hon. W. B. Ogles, President of the Board, with a warm congratulatory grasp of the hand. Mr. Price won the honors of the occasion. In style and delivery his oration was truly remarkable, and as he retired amidst a torrent of applause Dr. Colver gave him his hand and a word of hearty commendation.

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

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

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

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

If this Society accomplishes the mission for which it was originated, it must have a full and efficient co-operation. The work is not new—nor is it remembered that for the last twenty-five years two-thirds of all who have entered the ministry in our denomination have needed and received aid from this fund. The proportion will increase in time to come. The history of those who have been aided thus, should excite sympathy in our objects and stimulate noble effort. Upon the basis of self-sacrificing, has ever been reared that pure and magnanimous character which has left an impress upon the age. Native abilities may disappoint, but time, privileges, self-denials and persevering application, rarely, if ever. With these, many devoted to the noblest function of consecrated life have given to the church their brightest stars—her most indefatigable laborers.

Respectfully submitted,

Mrs. H. G. STEGERLAND,
Recording Secretary.

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

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

Resolved, That the crisis has come when the apathy of the churches cease to be the great submerged power of the vineyard of the Lord—and when they are called upon by the Great Head of the Church to pray that men in large numbers may be raised up and sent forth.

Resolved, That in view of the ripe harvest and the few new offices now given to the work of the General Missionary Society, it is the duty of pastors and members of our churches to urge young men to inquire of the Lord for the call to God to this great and glorious work.

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

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

University of Chicago

The friends of this institution will be happy to learn that measures have been entered upon for completing the University buildings, and otherwise giving the whole interest a fresh impulse. The celebrated "Clark Telescope" having been purchased, a tower to accommodate it is at once needed. As this is in connection with the central building of the University, the erection of that portion, at least, becomes an immediate necessity. Those who have labored so long in this enterprise, and so hard, have lately been re-blessed by accessions of new men, experienced and energetic, with which it is believed the new building will be up in a few months more.

The present quarters of the University are being thoroughly put in order, and the work will be resumed at the usual time of opening, with a full corps of teachers.
UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

ANNOUNCEMENT FOR 1893-1894.

The Sixth Coholomic Year of the University begins Oct. 8, 1893. The Third Term, from Sept. 24 to Dec. 26, 1893. The Second Term, from Jan. 5, 1894, to April 2, 1894. Vacation one week.

The Academy.

will begin the next year with all its classes of instruction in full, and with many increased facilities. The building is undergoing thorough renovation. The Department of English has been placed under efficient management, with a view to securing to students a place in the College a comfortable home.

The Graduate Library, the greatest library in the world, is now mounting in Boston, and it is expected to arrive during the year.

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

University of Chicago.

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

The Board are now in earnest to go forward with this important educational enterprise. The friends in the cities and those in the country must and will unite in this noble work. The subscriptions must be made. If not made, it will be easier to pay up or contribute than now, and now the work must advance or it must go back to ruin. Hence all will and do say "Go forward." We trust, therefore, that our friend who have given subscriptions will pay up with as little expense to the University as possible.

A Noble Charity.

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

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

Rev. J. Eddy, D. D., has accepted an appointment of the Board as agent for this Fund, and enters at once upon the service. The effort will be inaugurated on Friday, March 4, in an address by Hon. D. S. Dickinson, at the First Baptist Church. We hope to see a crowded house, and that the ball will be set rolling with a vigorous push.

An Appeal.

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

At a convention held in the city of Chicago, April 10th, 1893, a Ladies' Baptist Education Society was formed for the purpose of aiding young men, studying for the Baptist ministry, in the North-West. Its benefactions have hitherto been confined to the students of the University of Chicago, although the constitution provides for the designation of funds by donors to ministerial students in other institutions. Since its organization there have been received fifteen beneficiaries. By the blessing of God, up to the present time, we have been enabled promptly to respond to our engagements to them. Since the war has drawn so heavily upon the people, many of our auxiliary wants have been cut off, but, while there have been largely diminished their contributions.

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

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

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

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

Miss L. Wilson,

Mrs. S. M. Osgood, J. C. Socia.

Jan. 14th, 1894.
Dr. Colver’s Theological Class.

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

Communications having been laid before this Board from the First Baptist Church of Cincinnati, declining, for the present, to establish a theological seminary in that city for theological instruction, it was unanimously resolved, that Dr. Colver decline the professorship before tendered him: Therefore,

Resolved, That the Board of Directors of the Cincinnati Baptist Theological Seminary shall present to [Dr. Colver] a commission to confer with the Theological Trustees of the seminary, for the purpose of the latter determining the course of instruction in the seminary, and such other matters as shall be considered necessary.

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

Next Term.

The Winter Term at the University of Chicago will open January 5th. The past term has been a most prosperous one. The winter term is open to all, and the board of trustees has been fully gratified with the results of its labors. The following resolutions were adopted:

The University of Chicago, 1867.

The next term opens on the 30th of March. The student whose sickness led to the interruption of the last term has so far recovered as to be able to attend. Those who remained during the vacation, thirteen students and the other members of the family—have all continued with great advantage. The student has been in no need. The Hospitals which have been attended have been removed this week by order of General Ocone. The building is in course of thorough renovation and will be in perfect order.

University of Chicago.

A most gratifying work of grace has been in progress at the University, the fruits of which are some ten or twelve conversions and restorations. Meetings on each evening have been held by the students for some weeks back. They began about the time of the repeated bereavements under which the institution has suffered, and have been maintained in the face of some discouragements, but with occasional evidence that prayer was answered. More recently the work has assumed a more encouraging aspect, and the whole body of students seemed more or less influenced by the revival influence.
The University of Chicago is again bereaved. Dr. Franklin Scannam, Professor of Botany, died on Wednesday evening last, at his residence in this city. His connection with the University had been brief, but long enough to win the esteem and confidence of his pupils and associates. We copy the following from the Tribune:

Prof. Franklin Scannam was the son of Hon. Dr. Franklin Scannam, of East Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. He was born in that city on April 21st, 1819. In early life he was an apothecary and chemist in Hallowell, Me. While there he was deeply interested in the natural sciences, and subsequently studied medicine, completing his medical education in Berlin and Paris, and practicing his profession with success in Hallowell. About fourteen years since he removed to this city, following the tide of emigration from the East, and has been the friend and patron of the Hon. J. Y. Scannam, establishing himself in the drug and medicine business here. After a few years he emigrated to the Pacific coast, and was one of the pioneers in this part. Subsequently he retired from business, and devoted himself to scientific pursuits—especially to the study of plants and his profession of botany. He was a very accomplished botanist, the best known in the country, and his services were highly valued by all who knew him. In all his professional work, he was one of the most useful—his death as such becomes the true Christian. He leaves no family except a widow, whose children having proceeded him into the better land.

We are informed by his brother, Hon. J. Young Scannam, that on being asked, shortly before his death, if he knew what he was saying, he replied, "Yes, I am going to glory and have no fear of the future." This is the last of this great man, who was a friend and benefactor of the University.

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

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

The University of Chicago.

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

University of Chicago.

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

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

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

In the course of his remarks, Mr. Dickinson alluded in fit words to the "noble charity," as he characterized it, of the church, which he spoke of, giving it his most hearty approval and urging its claims upon us. At the conclusion of his remarks, Hon. Thomas Hovne came forward and, in a brief but admirable speech, offered the following resolution:

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

Mr. Hovne was followed by Hon. Geo. C. Bates, an effective speaker, who gave the proposed bill his hearty and eloquent endorsement. The resolution was then unanimously adopted. We shall publish next week the Circulars of the Executive Committee of the University in which the details of the plan are stated. It seems to be felt, on all hands, that the University of Chicago is the proper institution to be put in charge of this patriotic provision, and all its friends will rejoice that the sphere of its usefulness is to be this one.
This is to Certify That.

having paid to

the University of Chicago the sum of One Thousand Dollars for the

purpose of establishing a perpetual Scholarship for the education of

young men predestined to the Christian Ministry, is entitled to the

right of tuition of those whose sons shall have the Ministry in view of

and to the use of the in the same time attend the

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

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

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

Eugenics, by C. O. Kehlba, Galena.
Biology on Criticism, P. A. Oles, Chicago.
The Medicine, S. E. Peters, Centralia.
Religion Contended Between, J. H. Shankland, Nashville, Tenn.
The Traitor's Death, G. R. Wendling, Shelbyville.
Vindication from Treason, J. F. Wilson, Chicago.

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

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

Oratory and Oratory, Daniel Scully.
The Unity of Law, James McNaghten.
The Abuse of the Legal Profession, John H. Cowper.
Illinois, Theodore M. Manning.
Ereptency vs. Principle, E. B. Sherman.
Patriotism, John T. Harper.
The Lessons of the Rebellion, James W. Welch.

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

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Originality of Thought, Edward H. Beebe, Chicago.
The Nullification of Liberty, Joseph Rowley, Louisville, Ky.

What is true Eloquence? Joseph F. Bonfield, Chicago.

Closing with an eulogy on Experiment, and Valutableness in the Law Class by Benson Wood, of Franklin.

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

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

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

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

Scholarships in the University.

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

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

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

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

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