

PROCEEDINGS AND ADDRESSES

AT THE

INAUGURATION

OF

JONATHAN EDWARDS, D. D., LL. D.,

PRESIDENT OF

Washington and Jefferson College,

IN THE COLLEGE HALL,

WASHINGTON, PENNSYLVANIA, APRIL 4, 1866.



WASHINGTON, PA.:

PRINTED AT THE REPORTER STEAM BOOK AND JOB OFFICE.

1866.

PROCEEDINGS AND ADDRESSES.

The Rev. Dr. JONATHAN EDWARDS having been unanimously chosen as the first President of Washington and Jefferson College, formed by the union, under a new charter, of the old Colleges of "Washington" and "Jefferson," was formally inaugurated into that office, with imposing ceremonies, in the College Hall at Washington, April 4th, 1866. Under direction of the Committee of Arrangement, consisting of James I. Brownson, D. D., William M'Daniel, Esq., and the Hon. John H. Ewing, the procession was formed in the Campus at 1 o'clock, P. M. It was composed of the undergraduates of both departments of the Institution, Alumni of the two old Colleges, strangers, citizens of the town and neighborhood, the Trustees, and the Faculty. Headed by the Washington Brass Band, the procession moved along Beau street to the residence of the Hon. John H. Ewing, where the Committee received the President elect, and thence along Main and Wheeling streets to the College. The exercises commenced at 2 o'clock, P. M., and were interspersed with music of the most appropriate, chaste and delightful character by a choir of ladies and gentle-

men, under the training and leadership of Prof. Weyman, of the Washington Female Seminary. The stage and Hall were handsomely decorated with arches, festoons and mottoes in evergreen, thus exhibiting the taste and labor of some of the ladies of Washington, assisted by a committee of students.

The large audience having been called to order, the exercises were opened with prayer by the venerable David Elliott, D. D., LL. D., who was for more than thirty years President of the former Board of Trustees of Washington College, and at one time President of the Institution itself. The President of the Board of Trustees of the united college, Charles C. Beatty, D. D., LL. D., then made the following statement of the purpose, process and consummation of the union of the two colleges, ending in the election of Dr. Edwards to the Presidency, and his acceptance:

FRIENDS AND FELLOW CITIZENS:—

We are assembled to-day to inaugurate the first President of Washington and Jefferson College. Yet this is not altogether a new Institution. The neighboring Colleges of Jefferson and Washington had each for more than half a century pursued its course of usefulness, but neither to a full extent. Their vicinity and similarity impeded the progress of both. The friends of learning and religion had long desired and labored for their union, and it was at length effected. A year ago, by mutual agreement and legislative action they were consolidated into one—which therefore sprang into life full grown. As the Allegheny and Monongahela join to form the broad and beautiful Ohio, only with a wider but deeper channel, so these time honored institutions coalesce to form a nobler, and higher, and broader College, adapted to the wants of this wide community, and the requirements of a progressive age. It is to this that we aspire.

With some peculiarities, (and we must confess, difficulties) in its

arrangement,—as composed of *two* departments, located in different places,—the Board of Trustees felt that it required special *administrative* qualifications in its President, to form really a more complete and perfect Union, to bring into regular system and adjust-ment its various parts, and thus to consolidate and organize the whole into such an Institution as will meet the demands of the times, and of this region of country. We are ambitious of establishing and building up a College for this section of our land, such as is Yale or Princeton to its circle of influence. Only let the people give us the pecuniary means, and we pledge ourselves to do it.

Hence, we felt the importance of a most careful and cautious deliberation and inquiry in the selection of such an important officer as our first President. It was not to be done hastily.

Our first election was of that eminent Divine and Patriot, the venerable Dr. Robert J. Breckenridge, whom the whole loyal country so much delights to honor. But after long consideration, and investigation of the whole subject, its duties and difficulties, this excellent friend of our Institution declined the appointment, in view of his age and infirm health, and supposed inability to meet the just demands of the position, as also his own vocation to other duties.

We have looked around for some younger and more active man, whose abilities and experience might fit him for such a post. There was needed a Christian gentleman, a ripe scholar, a thorough teacher, a wise and efficient executive officer,—so that by his prudent yet energetic administration of its affairs, internal and external, the College should take that place for which we design it. We trust that the proper man is found; and that Providence has kindly provided for us, and pointed out to us, and finally united us all most harmoniously and happily in choosing the Rev. Dr. Jonathan Edwards.

This gentleman having formally accepted this appointment, and come among us, we are now met to Inaugurate him, as President of Washington and Jefferson College; and the Hon. James P. Sterrett, President of the 5th Judicial District of Pennsylvania, (and a member of the Board of Trustees) will now proceed to administer to him the oath of his office, in accordance with the arrangements of the Committee.

The official oath was administered in a solemn and

impressive manner by Judge Sterrett, and at the same time was recorded and subscribed as follows, viz:

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, ss.

I, JONATHAN EDWARDS, do swear by Almighty God, the searcher of all hearts, that I will support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and that I will be true and loyal to the interests of Washington and Jefferson College, and discharge the duties of President thereof with fidelity, as I shall answer to God at the great day.

J. EDWARDS.

I, JAMES P. STERRETT, President Judge of the Fifth Judicial District of Pennsylvania, do certify that the foregoing oath of office was duly administered by me and subscribed in my presence on the fourth day of April, A. D., 1866.

JAMES P. STERRETT,
President Judge.

After this induction, Dr. Beatty, in the name of the Board of Trustees, addressed the President in the following manner, and at the conclusion of his address, delivered to him the keys of the College in token of his official authority:

Acting in my official capacity as President of the Board of Trustees, I now deliver to you, Dr. Edwards, President of Washington and Jefferson College, the keys of said College, in both the departments, and invest you with the authority which pertains to your office as President, and Professor of Metaphysics, Logic, Natural Theology and Evidences of Christianity. You hold the key of knowledge and the key of discipline. At the same time I also present you with a copy of the Charter and By-Laws, which prescribe your duties, and by which you are to be governed in your exercise of the Presidency.

The College is but one, in two departments. The Faculty, which consists of the President, Vice President and Professors of the College in its several departments, is but one; and of this you are the presiding and executive officer. And though for local and departmental duties the Faculty is divided into two Committees, one to take special charge of the department located at Canonsburg, and the other to have charge of the department at Washington, (as we see in Section 14 of the Charter,) yet they are required stately to

meet together, and it is never to be forgotten by you, or the respective Professors that there is a unity of interest always to be regarded, and that your duty is equally to consult the welfare of the whole institution. "It is the duty of the President as the head of the College to superintend all its interests, in every department." [By-Law 16.] Especially is it your place to discourage all cliques, every thing like jealousy or rivalries within the College, and among any of its members, which might interfere with its general progress and prosperity.

To you, Sir, is especially committed the government of the College, in the execution of the laws, and the proper administration of its discipline. There is something in the human mind which instinctively loves order, admires law and reveres authority; and our young men—I mean the young men who come to this College—will expect, for their own advantage and that of all concerned, that due respect be secured to law and order, and that the authority of the College enforce this on the refractory, or cause them to withdraw.

The authority is originally with the Board of Trustees, but the maintenance of it is assigned to you. We make the laws and regulations for the College, and neither President nor Faculty have any veto power—far less is there to be allowed any such privilege with the students. It is for you to execute these laws, and for them to submit, or else let there be a quiet withdrawal.

Of the spirit and manner in which you are to administer this power of government, I need not speak further than to say, that as Trustees we desire it to be paternal, kind, gentle, impartial, firm, steady, regular, consistent. We wish the young men who may here assemble as students to be trained to self-respect and self-government, and to pride in co-operating with the Trustees, Faculty and friends to make this College of which they are members, an honor to themselves and to the country at large.

Another point toward which your attention should be constantly fixed is to raise as far as possible, and as speedily as may seem advisable the standard of education in general, and of thorough scholarship in all the departments, classes and studies. We must aim at higher attainments. This is a gradual work of time and unceasing effort, in which you must be seconded by the various Professors. In carrying this forward judiciously, perseveringly, you may be assured of the cordial co-operation of the Board of Trustees.

To make our College what we wish and design, there is needed a large increase of its endowment funds. For these, it is true, we must depend on the liberality of an enlightened and appreciative public. But we have faith in this public, if it is properly approached and dealt with. There is an abundance of wealth, and we trust it can be drawn forth by proper means. All of us should be interested and active in securing contributions to this object. It is desirable to enlist in this work the friends everywhere; the Alumni, the present and future students, the Professors and Trustees; but especially there will rest the greatest responsibility and burden upon you as the President. We have not hesitated already to declare this to you and to others. To devise plans and efforts for collecting funds and often personally to carry them into execution, —will be no small part of your business. May you be skilful, industrious and successful. We acknowledge that we depend much upon you. We hope much from you, under the blessing of Heaven.

But, sir, I must forbear. I verily believe that before you, as President of Washington and Jefferson College there is a bright career of honorable, though perhaps laborious usefulness, and finally a high reward. May you have for all your work the wisdom and the help which come from above.

After a piece of music the following addresses of welcome to the President were delivered by D. H. Riddle, D. D., LL. D., Professor of Ethics and Rhetoric, in behalf of the members of the Faculty resident at Canonsburg, and by James Black, D. D., Vice President of the College, in behalf of those resident at Washington:

DR. RIDDLE'S ADDRESS.

In the pageant of this day, the grateful part has been assigned me of extending to you, in the name and behalf of the Faculty at Canonsburg, our cordial welcome, and promising you our earnest co-operation in the responsibilities you now assume as President of the consolidated College. In doing this, you know, I am only giving expression, formally and in presence of this audience, to the assurances you have already received from us privately.

Ever since I became satisfied that no one previously identified with either College could appropriately or successfully take the ad-

ministration of the present Institution, it has been my desire and prayer, that the right man might be selected, and although the Faculty at Canonsburgh would have cheerfully acquiesced in another arrangement, which once seemed probable, under one whose name, from his relations to the country, both in Church and State, was supposed, itself, to be a tower of strength and pledge of success, yet we can all now express more than simple acquiescence, for we trust God has called you to your present position and will support you in its duties.

On you, now, under God, will devolve responsibilities, somewhat analagous to those which environ the President of a more illustrious Union—the responsibilities of the period of reconstruction and consolidation. The wars and rivalries of long years are now happily past. The names of Washington and Jefferson, representative of parties at the formation of our republic, heretofore unnaturally severed, are now blended. We are one. “*Duo juncta in uno.*”

This result, I may not indeed say, “prophets and kings,” but surely good and great men labored and prayed for, “but died without the sight.” Could they be visibly present to-day, doubtless they would mingle their rejoicings with ours at this consummation. One of our deceased Presidents, the last added to the list of the departed, who bore a name dear to many here and identified with both branches of the Institution; one whose birth place was this borough and whose father was the first President of Washington College, (Dr. A. B. Brown) said on his death bed, with a look and manner reminding one of the dying seers of old, “I shall not see it, but it will surely come to pass.” The prophecy is fact to-day. We give thee thanks Almighty Father!

You are casting your lot in a region of unquestioned orthodoxy and attested loyalty; a region designated in other days “the back bone of Presbyterianism;” a region from which along with a host of others, many in both branches of the college, officers, alumni and students alike, went forth to battle for their country in the times that tried men’s souls. Their names will stand imperishably on our roll of honor to prove that literature and lofty patriotism may be combined. This region is not probably as polished or benevolent as it ought to be, but amidst its hills and valleys there is good and strong material, elements on which these livelier graces by proper processes and appeals may be superinduced. Much of this

will depend on you, for you are to be, with your collaborators, the moulder of those who are to mould the character and destiny of our country. You come amidst cheering auspices, which may God increase an hundred fold. A noble field is before you! One in which any man's life and energies might be worthily expended.

Allow me in conclusion to say, while it is "not easy for nature, and probably impossible, without some measure of grace, for a setting star to rejoice cordially in a rising sun," I trust I can say from my heart in the presence of God and these witnesses—I pray that your light whose dawning begins to-day, may be ever "bright and shining," rising higher and higher and shining more and more brightly, till not only this western region, with its Seminaries of learning and Theology, but our "Keystone Commonwealth," our whole country and the far off lands in the region and shadow of Death, may feel and rejoice in its influence to the latest ages of time.

DR. BLACK'S ADDRESS.

In behalf of those members of the Faculty who conduct the studies of the Institution in the place where we meet, I desire, sir, to bid you welcome. With unfeigned pleasure and real good will do we greet you. Be assured that we recognize and respect the high position to which you have been called, and accept our promise of cordial co-operation in the work now common to yourself and us.

We congratulate you, sir, upon the unanimity with which you have been called to this work. You may well reckon it no small honor that a body of men of such number and such influence as that by whose choice you are here, should entirely agree to make you the highest representative of an Institution like this whose permanent good they seek.

And may we not congratulate you, too, upon the work itself? It certainly is a good work. Even now, while girding yourself for it, you can confidently anticipate the honor and happiness which awaits the faithful instructor, of living in the good done by those who have been trained to right thoughts and feelings through such such service rendered. Then, too, there is a special view of the work which ought to stimulate. In addition to moulding these students here gathered and others who are to come after them, in your proportion, you are here as well to mould their friends and the friends of education all about us. Can the union of these two hon-

ored Institutions which for more than three score years have gone on side by side, under separate management, in one common work, become so commanding a fact as to appeal successfully to the confidence of these friends, and the united College grow great upon their benefactions? Believe me, sir, that upon you as upon no other man rests the settlement of this question. We congratulate you upon the issue raised. It is great enough to stimulate you. The end to be reached is worth your earnest and persevering effort, and the success thus far shows that it is attainable.

May you realize that end! May the College become as great and prosperous as you wish it to be, and may the stay of you and yours among us be as real in enjoyment as our wish to have it so is sincere.

Again, sir, we welcome you.

Again the sweet strains of music fell upon the ears of the delighted audience, after which the congratulations of the Alumni of the old Colleges of Jefferson and Washington respectively were tendered in the following addresses, viz:

REV. FRANCIS J. COLLIER'S ADDRESS.

MR. PRESIDENT:

The Alumni of Jefferson come to you with a warm greeting on this happy day.

We come to tell you that we love our good old Alma Mater; that we have always been interested in her welfare, jealous of her honor, proud of her history.

We come to express our joy that Washington and Jefferson, rivals in former days, are now joined together, strongly and lovingly, in hand and in heart!

We come to congratulate *you* on being made the *first* President of the united Institution; and to congratulate the *College* on having secured the services of *such a man*.

We come to assure you of our entire readiness to co-operate with you in any effort to advance the interests of the new College, which, we hope, will occupy a more exalted position in the world than either of the old Colleges attained before the consummation of the union.

Two streams, full and bright and clear, spring from the side of

the same mountain, and run prosperously their separate courses, blessing the fields and valleys as they go, sending refreshing vapors to distant hills and woodlands, and making glad the hearts of the thirsty in towns and villages; and thus they flow apart for many a mile, until, at length, checked in their progress by rising obstacles, they turn each toward the other, they come nearer and nearer, they meet, they touch, they mingle, they are one—a mighty, rushing river bearing down, with resistless current, toward the great, wide ocean!

Two well known Colleges originated about the same period, under the same influences, in the same vicinity, and had, for more than half a century, a separate existence, during which they conferred untold blessings on the nation, the church, and the world, exerting continually the most healthful influences, diffusing intelligence among the people, promoting sciences and arts, inculcating the purest principles of morality and religion, teaching men to prize liberty, to uphold free institutions, to obey righteous law, to be good, industrious, enterprising citizens, to value their country more than life, to love their neighbors as themselves, and God supremely; and now, since they are one, we confidently expect that the future career of Washington and Jefferson will be increasingly prosperous and useful. The record of the past is glorious; let that which shall be made hereafter be still brighter and better. In making it so, we pledge you our encouragement and aid.

It may not be amiss to say that the Alumni often feel embarrassed, when they undertake any measure for advancing the welfare of their Alma Mater. If they were altogether indifferent and unconcerned, they would be denounced as ingrates—destitute of all natural affection. If, on the other hand, they attempt to perform what seems to be their duty, their motives, however good, may be misrepresented by uncharitable persons, and they may be spoken against as meddlers and busy-bodies and place-hunters. In such a dilemma, it is not strange that so many prefer to do nothing; because it is certainly more agreeable to be blamed for *indifference* than for *interference*.

But, sir, we are not to be deterred from the performance of duty, by any such considerations. Hereafter, as heretofore, we will endeavor to sacrifice every personal feeling for the good of the College. Under your wise direction, anything that we *can* do, we *will* do; but we seek no recompense, for we desire none.

President Edwards will be honored by the sons of Jefferson. We

greet you heartily on this the day of your induction into office. We wish you health and prosperity. We pray that the blessing of God may rest upon you and the College over which you preside, and that your labors may be crowned with the greatest success. And we promise, for your encouragement and relief, to rally at your call, and to extend, at any moment, a helping hand.

And now our best wish for the Institution is, that *you* may be to *us*, what the illustrious man whose name you bear, was to the College of New Jersey.

COL. JOHN EWING'S ADDRESS.

The Alumni of Washington College congratulate the Board of Trustees upon the happy and successful union of the two Institutions bearing the honored names of Washington and Jefferson. They also congratulate them upon the equally fortunate selection they have made in the person of the distinguished individual chosen to fill the Executive Chair.

Mr. President: In behalf of the Alumni of Washington College, I extend you a cordial welcome to the Presidency of the united Institution. As we have been accustomed to honor and love our Alma Mater, so we tender you, the guardian of her offspring our united and hearty support. For sixty years she has cast her benignant influence throughout the land. Her power and influence have been felt in Church and State, both in this and other countries. She has sent as heralds of the Cross, her sons to the uttermost parts of the earth. They have filled the Halls of Legislation in our native State and the Gubernatorial Chairs of three other States. She has been represented in the National Cabinet and in both Houses of Congress, on the Supreme Bench in sister States and in high judicial positions in our own and the Courts of the Union; as Foreign Ministers and Secretaries of Legation, and in the late war, so stupendous in its proportions and in the magnitude of its details, her sons have held every position from Major General down to the humble but not less honored and efficient private in the ranks.

We have made mention of these things not only as matters of pride and gratification at the former success of our Alma Mater, but also as indicative of the career we expect for this Institution over which you have been called to preside. Your high reputation for prudence and energy, your classical attainments and your success as an educator, have pointed to you as the standard-bearer in this

enterprise which has already elicited the active and zealous co-operation of the friends and Alumni of both Institutions.

Both Institutions owe their origin and success to the same untiring energy and perseverance, a distinguishing characteristic of the Scotch Irish race who first settled South-western Pennsylvania. And for sixty years both Institutions have been running a race of generous rivalry, a rivalry whose beneficial influence cannot be computed, but like the ripples caused by a pebble cast upon the placid waters, each circle becomes wider and wider. It is a noticeable trait of character of this same race that wherever they settled, the Church and the School soon rose to shed their genial rays upon the surrounding community. Among the descendants of this Scotch-Irish element has this Institution been reared, and shall they prove recreant to the trust committed to their care, and shall not the same energy be displayed that characterized the pioneers? Though we have not the same disadvantages to contend with, yet the increasing wants of a civilized community and the progress of the age demand such an Institution as this is intended and destined to be. Surrounded as you are by an active and efficient corps of instructors, and supported and sustained by a Board of Trustees whose lives have been devoted to the cause of education, you need not fear the want of that co-operation and support which the duties and responsibilities of your position will often demand.

Your administration commences, sir, at an auspicious era in the history of our country. For a few years the brave youth of our land have forsaken the halls of learning, and indeed every other avocation, for the more spirited scenes of the camp, the march and the deadly conflict, but thanks to an all-wise and over-ruling Providence, peace reigns and the good old Flag still proudly floats—"not a single stripe erased or polluted, or a single star obscured." The Ship of State has nobly out-riden the storm and may she sail on

"In spite of rock and tempest's roar,
In spite of false lights on the shore;
Sail on, nor fear to breast the sea,
Our hearts, our hopes are all with thee,
Our hearts, our hopes, our prayers, our tears,
Our faith, triumphant o'er our fears,
Are all with thee,—are all with thee."

Many of these gallant youth have been permitted to return, and some of them to fill the ranks of which you have this day assumed command, and I venture the assertion that the discipline they there

received has not unfitted them for the successful completion of their present more congenial pursuits.

And now, fellow Alumni, a word of appeal to you. As I cast my eyes around I see representatives of every period in the history of the College; I see some who sat at the feet of such men as Brown and Wylie and Elliott, and many who enjoyed the instructions of McConaughy, Clark, Brownson and Scott.

"These are the great of earth
Great not by kingly birth
Great by well-proven worth,
Firm hearts and true."

As we return to these halls and hallowed associations of our youthful days, how can we better acknowledge our gratitude and obligations to our Alma Mater than by casting our influence for this Institution, the noble result of praise-worthy energy, Christian forbearance and munificent benevolence.

Another piece of music was now followed with the salutations of the undergraduates, by their chosen representatives, as follows, viz: by Mr. N. E. Slaymaker, of Lancaster, Pa., in behalf of the Academical Department at Canonsburg, and by Mr. H. R. Whitehill, of Austin, Nevada, in behalf of the Scientific and Classical departments at Washington.

MR. SLAYMAKER'S ADDRESS.

The time-honored roll of Presidents of Washington and Jefferson Colleges, existing as separate Institutions, *is complete*: As we contemplate in order each of the illustrious names which grace that roll, there is awakened within us a sense of noble pride, that from the Watsons and Browns down to the Riddles and Scotts, it has been characterized throughout, by men devoted to truth, patriotism, education and philanthropy. Their career of duty and usefulness has been run; and has stamped its impress upon the nation and church. The inaugural ceremonies of to-day, mark the advent of a new presidential roll; and as it is thus begun, surrounded by circumstances so propitious, we comprehend everything of good fortune, in wishing for it the counterpart of that success, which has marked from first to last the career of the one now terminated.

We are come together, Trustees, Faculty, Students and People,

with unanimity of feeling and joyous acclaim, to greet you honored sir, as the first President of Washington and Jefferson, a united College.

The welcome extended to you this day by the Trustees, is eminently for mutual congratulation and encouragement.

The welcome of the Faculty, is that of brothers and co-laborers.

But, sir, in the welcome of the students, is involved to a great extent your comfort and success as the executive head of the Institution; and in some degree even the character of the Institution itself. Much of the dignity and honor of the College is embodied in the responsibilities of the office you are about to assume; and with the students, more than all others, rests the high trust of sustaining the dignity and promulgating the fame of their Alma Mater. The relation in which we now stand to the College is precisely the same our fathers, brothers or friends occupied in years gone by; and may we not reasonably expect that in years to come, these seats will be occupied by students bound to us by similar ties.

Mindful then of the importance of the occasion—conscious of our inability to meet our share of its requirements, it is our simple duty to greet you, in behalf of the students at Canonsburgh, with a cordial welcome to this your new and responsible position among us. And, sir, we mean this as no empty ceremonial; but we assure you, in the most emphatic manner, it is the sentiments of sincere and earnest hearts.

The name of JONATHAN EDWARDS is not unknown to us; almost a century and a half ago, we find it creditably identified with Yale and Princeton Colleges; and with such a prototype before him, the Jonathan Edwards of to-day is already indented with the cause of education; and from present auspices, may we not predict that in future time, *his name* and the *opening success* of Washington and Jefferson College, will be synonymous. We welcome you, sir, in the first place, as one who by his own intrinsic qualifications of intellect and heart is destined to reflect high honor upon the College.

We welcome you in the second place as one eminently fitted to steer our noble Institution clear of the Scylla and Charybdis which threaten her into the placid sea of union and harmony.

We welcome you again because of your experience as an educa-

tor, and your acquaintance with the principles of College government.

And again are you welcome; *thrice* welcome, by that common bond of union which exists among the friends of Colleges and education generally.

But, sir, while we tender you this heartfelt welcome, we remind you also that "*pueri sunt pueri.*" This adage it has been the fortune of our late worthy and esteemed President to realize most frequently and indulgently; and, sir, what we could not concede to a heart so void of offence as his, we dare not promise to yourself.

Be assured, however, that while frequently opposed to the Faculty in some minor forms of College etiquette, we, at the same time are a unit in heart, in purpose, in whatever conduces to a mutual good will, or affects the interest and welfare of the College.

The assistance then and co-operation of youthful, yet faithful friends we promise you.

Our heartfelt welcome we give you.

And the upturned faces of this vast assembly, telling us, in accents louder than words, that we but echo the feelings of their own heart, to you, sir, are more prophetic than Roman Augury or Delphian Oracles.

MR. H. R. WHITEHILL'S ADDRESS.

Honored President of Washington and Jefferson College:

It has been made my pleasant duty, in behalf of my fellow students of the department at Washington, to bid you welcome to your new field of labor.

We trust, sir, you will find here a sphere in which, by your wise counsels and sound judgment, you may be able to reap a rich harvest of success with which to crown your labors, and that your life of usefulness in the future will not be diminished, but that you will still continue to add fresh laurels to the distinction already won.

Gathered, sir, as we are from the hearthstones of every portion of this great nation, you can not but find that our tastes and dispositions are as diverse as are the localities whence we came. But, sir, we hope, notwithstanding our natural and local diversities, that you will find us good students, disposed to conform to all reasonable regulations, gentlemanly in deportment; and, should we ever need the restraining and correcting hand of discipline, we know, sir, it is

the central truth of that holy religion which you preach, that mercy and truth have met together.

To-day we are assembled here to witness the consummation of a project which has been long and earnestly prayed for, though viewed by many with feelings of mistrust.

But we cherish the hope, sir, that the Institutions which for a few years past have been languishing, now united, under your influence will assume new courage and revive; and that our beautiful Campus may soon be dotted with buildings that shall be an ornament dedicated to the cause of science, and our new Institution be made a fountain whence shall flow healing streams to make glad the church and the world. What Princeton and Harvard and Yale are to the East, may Washington and Jefferson, under your guidance, become to our middle and western States.

In behalf of the honored men with whom you will be associated in this department of the College, I beg leave to say a word. The name of Professor Black, our Vice President, sir, is but the synonyme of whatever is noble in manhood, courteous and kind in deportment, thorough and scholarly in attainments,—in a word, sir, a cultivated, christian gentleman. And the other Professors are not unworthy associates of the Vice President. With such men, we feel certain you will find it pleasant to be associated, and pleasant to work for the elevation of the standard of education in our midst.

The good town of Washington, too, you will not find wanting in whatever contributes to the enjoyment, refinement and culture of social and domestic life. Its citizens have a reputation abroad for generous hospitality, cultivated taste, refined manners, kindness and christian courtesy; and we know, sir, from our own association with them, that they are deserving of their good name. One of the citizens, whose name has long been identified with the interests of the old College here, I cannot forbear to mention. It is the beloved pastor of the Church where most of the students attend public worship. In Dr. Brownson, sir, you will find the warm and sympathizing friend, the urbane gentleman, the wise counsellor, and the earnest worker for the College. Permit me, again, honored President, to offer you, in behalf of my fellow students of this department of the Institution, a warm and hearty welcome to the Presidency of Washington and Jefferson College.

“May friendship’s holy bands join our mutual hearts and plight

our mutual hands. Late may you return to the skies. Long may you remain happy with us." And having passed your years here in the noble cause of education, when your work is done, may there go up from a thousand hearts, from Pulpit and from Halls of Legislation, from men who have received their training here for their high positions, the approving word—Servant of God, well done.

The audience now arose and stood during the exhilarating performance of the choir, and then with undivided attention, listened to the Inaugural Address by the President, after which the Apostolic Benediction was pronounced by the Rev. James C. Carson of the U. P. Church, and the assembly was dismissed.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

The American College.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Board of Trustees :

Permit me to congratulate you upon your present organization as happily meeting the wishes and expectations of the literary and christian public.

For more than sixty years—that is, for a period of well nigh two full generations of men—the Colleges of Washington and Jefferson had separately sent forth streams to bless our land and to gladden the city of our God. Yet year by year continually and increasingly they became a perplexity to learning and to religion. They had every feature of a common origin. Their separate existence represented no principle. Neither claimed to hold a purer faith or to have a more beneficent aim than the other. Neither pointed to a curriculum more full, a discipline more efficient, an administration more able than did the other. It were well—in-

deed it were a wonder—if their competitive occupancy of the same field, in such proximity, did not forestall any general and generous co-operation among the friends of learning, did not prevent any breadth of views as to what were the legitimate aims and the just proportions of a College, and did not render the public impatient and skeptical in reference to the claims and merits of either. If these results have not become patent and realized among you in illiberal, prejudiced estimates of Colleges and in a general lack of spirit in all public improvements, the tendency has yet, without question, been in that direction. But the God of peace and of truth interposed. In His own time and way He raised up “a liberal soul” to “devise liberal things” and thus to furnish the occasion, the means and the inducement for consolidation. You stand at this auspicious point in the scheme of Providence where, the middle wall of partition between these Institutions being taken down the two are wedded into one—a whole which is truly greater than the sum of its parts—where, from henceforth, the two “bodies celestial,” heretofore mutually eclipsing, having their paths coincident, shall shine, like binary stars, in combined radiance and glory forever.

I am glad, at your bidding to join you and to stand with you at a point so interesting to the Church and the community at large.

I count it an honor to be called to enter into the labors of men such as those who laid the foundations of these Colleges; and who have successively composed their Faculties—men who, for their gifts and graces, their learning and godliness, their force of character and high moral principle, their patriotism and their prayerfulness, were deservedly honored and revered.

I am strengthened and encouraged as you place in my

hands your Matriculation books and your Graduation Rolls already illustrious with hundreds—nay, thousands—of names of honor, favor, worth, wealth and usefulness in the past and in the present of our country.

Thus, gentlemen, by the interest attaching to your own position, by the eminence of the Presidents and Professors of former years and by the numbers and fame of your Alumni, I measure the honor of your invitation to be the first President of the united College, and beg to acknowledge it with appropriate thanks.

I measure it also by the kind and nature of the trust which you commit to my hands, and the care and toil necessary to its adequate discharge. And this I propose to set forth in some general remarks upon the ACTUAL AND THE IDEAL OF AN AMERICAN COLLEGE.

Colleges would seem to be of two classes in their origin and their organization. One arises in the demands of taste, the other in the aims of religion; one, historically, in the rise of ancient philosophy and in the revival of modern learning, and the other in the schemes of the Church of Christ. These are not after the same plan nor for the same end. Both secure culture, yet not the same in quantity, quality nor use. The Colleges of taste are after the style of the schools of ancient philosophers—the Academy, the Lyceum, the Portico. Men of thought and of progress arise and draw to them associates and disciples. The charm of their eloquence, the power of their will or the splendor of their fame individually as leaders, the polemic zeal of their followers fanned by opposition, the elevation, refinement or enjoyment attaching to their philosophy give the measure, more or less, of character and of continuance to their school. Sometimes such institutions are migratory, sometimes found apart from the haunts of men, in the wilderness or in the desert; everywhere and always they

are precarious as to subsistence and changeful as to the matter of instruction. The Colleges of Religion are the schools of the prophets of old. where holy gifts and holy zeal are taught the forms of an intelligent and an intelligible consecration, and where inspiration itself is trained to methods and ministrations of usefulness. And they are the foundations of primitive and of mediæval times for similar ends in the service of christianity; they include the agents and the code of discipline of body, mind and heart by which the Church has supplied her ministry with due succession. The organization of the former, (if organization they may be said to have, where all was so central and centripetal; where all the influence was a purely personal impress, like the radiate lines projected in steel dust by a central magnet) such as it was, was favorable to individuality and to specific progress, but secured no general discipline of mind—rather, it stimulated a vague, feverish, useless curiosity—while the sciences, as they severally arose were left without affiliation or harmony. That of the latter secured firmness and discipline, but would lose individuality in an overmastering, intense Church unity, would endanger progress in the restraints of a frightened conservatism and would tend to bigotry in the sternness of a hard, literal, unloving, unscientific, unspiritual orthodoxy.

Thus fared the world of mind, thought and science between these classes of schools. It could not do well with or without either. In the schools of philosophy and taste it sighed over the vagueness, the lack of authority, the lack of a centre and of a development and outcome of human speculation in some useful art or end. In the schools of religion the centre of unity and the voice of authority were furnished, but there the world sobbed over progress restrained, inquiries forbidden, energies repressed.

The REFORMATION came, and amid its debate and its daring, its philosophy and its religion, its conservatism and its progress, its recognition of the public and its assertion of the personal, its equal appreciation of society and of man, it blended into one these two styles of College.

AMERICA came, and in its Protestantism, its eclecticism, its personal freedom and its aggressiveness proved itself to be a development and an illustration of the Reformation. The American College is the Reformation College, the College of Taste and the College of Religion in one. It is the best of Colleges—the best instance of College theory reduced to practice—the best illustration of the college ideal—the best taught by the successes and the failures of the past, the most facile for the uses of the present, the most practical and far-sighted for the future.

Let us enlarge our estimate of such Institutions by considering the American College, its AIM, MACHINERY, EFFICIENCY.

As to the AIM, there can be no question and need be no delay. Definitely and avowedly from the beginning, Colleges were founded in America for the training of professional Ministers of the Gospel. "For Christ and for the Church of Christ," as the present motto of Harvard, the eldest of American Colleges, intimates, did they gather their means, lay their foundations and lay out their work. Or if in some cases no aim were avowed, if merely some educational habit or instinct prompted the foundation, still the habit was so evidently taught by the Colleges of the Reformation and the curriculum so carefully resembled theirs that they could be classed under no other head. Their very silence and acquiescence proclaimed that "other foundation can no man lay than that is laid." Nor was this a narrow scheme nor

ill-featured. It was not bigotry. It was not monkery. The Reformation came close upon the revival of learning. It seized upon every science. It appropriated the whole domain of letters. It freed not only conscience but thought, speech and the press. It made Religion the great subject. It showed that the battle of life was in it—that he who was fitted for its warfare was skilled for every other calling. Nothing surpassed nor equalled its culture in breadth, strength, symmetry. Its treasures included and imparted not only Theology and casuistry for the Divine, but also principles and policy for the Jurist and the Statesman, dialectics for the Barrister, analysis and analogies for the Physician, self reliance and adventurous freedom for all. And it is so to-day. The best general training is that which originally led to the pulpit. And this is plain to be seen. Because Theology is the largest of the sciences, with methods which include those of all other sciences—so that it is among them as the sun for position and power—and because it is opposed and may be aided by all sorts of weapons. Hence the Ministry is the most learned of the professions. It must needs be the remembrancer of all the old learning; it must needs keep abreast with all the new. It has raised higher its standard, and made advances in its requirement of preparatory study, while other, even of the learned professions have retrograded in theirs. As for personal piety, the salvation of the soul and the enjoyment of “a good hope through grace,” that is as possible in any one lawful calling as another; but as for a man’s earthly pursuit, be it law, medicine, commerce, arts, manufactures or agriculture, let him come and get his best, broadest, most thorough preparation for eminence in it at the College which trains men for the Protestant Pulpit. The American College is not then ashamed of its AIM, which is the ground of so bold

an invitation and which is, in effect, an illustration of the scripture account of Godliness as profitable for all things—having promise and provision for the life that now is as well as of that which is to come.

For the achievement of this aim the American College has a two-fold MACHINERY—men and means.

The MEN of the College constitute one public person. They are associated together in that form of administrative organization so familiar to us in our modern Presbyterian ecclesiastical bodies, and which the studies and the experience of the Reformation showed to be that scriptural, happy medium between absolutism and anarchy, between consolidation and disintegration. The government of the College is Presbyterian in its type. Its officers, chosen with reference to their acknowledged worth and attainments, severally and in equal dignity represent a whole department in the domain of science. As one derivation of their title implies, they stand like ambassadors from the several kingdoms of universal nature and SPEAK FORTH the laws, prerogatives and claims of that kingdom. Together they constitute a Professorate, a government by Professors, to whom is assigned, for convenience sake, a stated Executive. Thus is secured the dignity of each and the co-operation of all. This is the only government known to the American College. Farther, it is the only one possible. The prelatial or military principle cannot apply to a College without immediately changing it to a mere school; while the purely democratic or congregational system transforms it into a Lyceum. In the former case the College of religion, and in the latter, the College of taste reappears, while the Reformation work of their union is undone.*

*Of course no allusion is had in the foregoing remarks to any system of religious beliefs or convictions. Prelacy, Presbytery and Congregationalism are merely terms to express different forms of government or administration.

Such a government does justice to the student, appreciates his youth and provides for and develops his manhood; while mere authority reduces him to perpetual dependence, not to say subjugation, and mere association encourages insolence of carriage and dissipation of thought.

As for means and appliances in the hands of these Professors, there is

1. The study of Languages, specially the Latin and Greek. Language is the vehicle—and the drapery at least—of thought. Its every formula is an illustration of some mode of thinking. Each jot and tittle of its alphabet, each paradigm and rule of its Grammar, and all its higher forms of Rhetoric and Logic intimate some phase in the constitution, in the condition or in the history of the human mind. The student of Languages not only comes in contact with the best thoughts of the best thinkers, but he also becomes imbued with the laws of good thinking.

Latin and Greek are dead languages—not as being unlovely and useless as the Autumn leaf, sere and shrivelled and crisp—not as being repulsive and loathsome with corruption—but dead as the crystal is dead, lasting in fixed, unchanging beauty and perfection—the jewelry of the mind. From these old forms we infer the analogy of the past and the present; we learn anew the unity of our race; we originate a sympathy in the history of both former and contemporaneous generations. From these fixed forms we regulate and restrain the flux of our modern, living tongues.

Besides, the Latin and Greek languages were spoken by the great nations of history. To study these languages is to look upon the inner life of these people and to possess the law of their progress and the philosophy of their power.

And again, while the language of any nation is a wonder and a mystery, not the least remarkable thing about it is its susceptibility of receiving impressions from events which are transpiring around. When things come to pass which stir deep feelings, which modify human relationships, which affect public policy, something in language registers and indicates the matter as a part of human experience. The greatest language, the most copious, most flexible, most profound and most poetic is that which has thus witnessed the greatest variety of events in public history. Now the Greek and Latin languages have accompanied and witnessed the world's great apprenticeship to progress and general improvement. They stretch from a point so soon after the flood that the awe of that great visitation of wrath yet lingered upon human spirits, and while personal prowess, as in the ages before the flood, was yet held in high esteem, down to a time when the dark ages were settled upon the earth, with their strangely intense, yet misdirected and futile activity of the mind—from Cadmus to Charlemagne! What history, what experience is here! What mutations in government, society, nationalities, civilizations and religions! The municipalities of Greece and the conquests of Alexander; the robber haunts of Romulus and the world-wide domain and glory of Cæsar; the sciences, exact and ethical; the arts, liberal and asthetical; the manhood of man as illustrated in the genius of Greece and the universal citizenship of Rome—all are here, in terms, history and philosophy. Aye, and more than all beside, it was amid the wealth and wisdom of these tongues that the cross of salvation was planted and the gospel of holiness and of peace began its teachings.

To train the student in these languages is to take him through halls and walks and bowers all fragrant with

such reminiscences, is to possess him of the roots and branches, leaves and fruit of such noble growths as these.

I make bold to say that there is no one better discipline for the mind than the study of languages and that, for the ends of mental discipline, nothing can take the place of these languages.

2. There is the study of Mathematics.

Mathematics, no less than Language, is a mystery and a wonder. It seems, indeed, to be little less than a Revelation. Exact, severe, inflexible, it yet discovers to us the viewless frame-work, the bony skeleton of the material creation, while mystic numbers play around with gleams which are suggestive and illustrative of the spiritual, the eternal and the infinite. It may be less genial than Language, but it is more august; while, equally with Language, it develops in and claims from the student a high form of mental activity amid the vast works and ancient thoughts of God. The study of Mathematics gives the habits of accuracy and patience, and induces a strong and noble Logic. Standing at the head of all the Natural Sciences, it gives its formulas for the expounding of each in turn. At the door-way of the Arts it stands to furnish its indispensable passports alike to the Builder, to the Engineer and to the maker of aught that calls for either strength or beauty. As the poet sings of the Great Author of Nature so may we say of this science; it

"Lives through all life, extends through all extent
Spreads undivided, operates unspent."

And as I said of Language, so I assert of Mathematics, nothing can take its place as a discipline of mind—to say nothing of its unnumbered applications in daily life.

DISCIPLINE, I repeat, with emphasis—this is what is required for the young. This is, indeed, what is re-

quired for all, and all life is but a discipline; but discipline early and well secured for the young man is in effect the lengthening of his life of usefulness and of enjoyment. The College is an Institution for condensing the moral processes of life and doing the work of forty years in four. And College studies are arranged and required with specific reference to the accomplishment of such a result. Not instruction, not information, so much as EDUCATION, is what is given and gotten at College—DISCIPLINE for life's duties, DISCIPLINE to life's natural and moral laws, DISCIPLINE to the rule of life's Great Exemplar.

3. The third great instrumentality for this end is Religion. That this should be employed systematically and constantly was of course to be expected. The College, as we have seen, is an Institution of Religion. An irreligious College is a solecism as fearful as a Christless creed or a religion that neither redeems nor sanctifies; and we rejoice that it has been found practically impossible in our country. Religious influence attaches to every chair. It belongs to every part of the course. It is employed in every mode that is possible any where. By acts and modes of worship, by direct, formal instruction in moral relations, rights and duties, and in the Evidences of Christianity, and, more than all, by a general atmosphere which religionizes science and life, this great agency is brought to bear upon the conscience and the character.

And this composes the machinery of the College, the men and the means whereby it does its work; a Professorate of men, a drill and discipline effected by means of Languages, Mathematics and Religion.

This machinery is effective. Ordinarily College training accomplishes a peculiar, a very great and enduring work upon the student's intellect and character.

1st. It attaches the student to his College. He has there been born to a new life, he has received a cherishing which has awakened within him a new self appreciation. A

“Fine free-masonry of thought”

holds him in bonds indissoluble and endeared (like the filial and the fraternal ties of nature and of grace) with his Professors and his fellows of the class and the Hall. The very grounds and buildings, the very furniture and exercises have become precious to him as memory recalls them, and to the end of life he speaks with fondness and with pride of his College as his Alma Mater. But

2nd. It develops the whole man in due order and symmetry. Its formulas fill and strengthen the memory at a time in life when memory is the most if not the only accessible department of his mental constitution. Its principles, methods and combinations follow to give drill and skill in analysis and in synthesis. Its Aesthetics cultivate Taste. Its religious lessons address the conscience and the Faith.

3rd. It masters the whole domain of science in its methods. I do not mean that College studies are encyclopedic, and that he who is College bred has studied every thing. But the curriculum does include every substance and every relationship out of which a science may arise; and it does furnish methods by which to develop and prosecute a science as it arises. With its Mathematics it teaches Matter; with its Languages, Man; with its Religion, God. In the halls of the great temple of Truth it says to the student, “Behold these portals which stand closed and barred around you. They open upon the several sciences. Here are the present, yonder are the future, the possible. Take these keys; they will open for you the doors in their turn.”

College instruction is profound and philosophical. It

discusses not only phenomena but substance and relations. It not only defines words but explicates from them whole chapters of the past, whole prophecies of the future. Moreover, it accepts the affinities and correlations which God has established. It subordinates the material to the spiritual and all things to God.

4th. In the best sense of the word it EDUCATES. Inspiring nothing that is unworthy or weakening, repressing and ignoring nothing that is constitutional, it draws out conspicuous and strong all that makes man manly or that gives him power or progress. It interests him in all natural, lawful relationships and in the duties and services arising out of them. It holds the heart tender and wakeful to all sympathies and charities. It fires the energies with high resolve and with lofty aim, not only for fame but for usefulness—for the “glory, honor and immortality” of being good. Husband, father, son, brother, lover, friend, neighbor, citizen—these are all terms of honorable relationship. These are all depicted in the College gallery of ethical portraits, and among them, too, there gleams the glorious beauty of that “Form which is like unto the Son of God.”

If then the College graduate goes forth shallow or supercilious, vain or base, contemptible or injurious, he alone is to blame. He has received but a part or but a perversion of College training. He is but an added proof that “a little learning is a dangerous thing.”

Such is the College in its Actual and its Ideal. Such is the American College in its Origin and Aim, Machinery and Efficiency.

Not a mere school—where “the rod and reproof give wisdom”—where boyhood and not manhood is recognized—where, indeed, originality, independence and self-reliance cannot well be allowed.

Not a monastery—where seclusion and silence, medi-

tation and self-restraint, vigils and fasting give sourness, if not bitterness, to the heart, and impart a formal sanctimoniousness that has the promise and the joy neither of the life that now is nor of that which which is to come.

Not a Royal Academy nor a Smithsonian Institute—where medals and membership, titles and pensions encourage and reward special attainments in learning; or where are furnished facilities for research and for publication, for the advancement of science and for the “increase of knowledge among men.”

The College is a training and moulding power, and I take it upon me to say that, as such, it is the completest, the most beneficent, the mightiest and the most important in the world.

I do not forget the family, with its early bias, its loving, lasting impress upon the heart. But the College succeeds the family and in the same line. It employs agencies and influences not dissimilar, operating while character is yet in its formative stages, yet taking up the work at a point where home training and nurture have mainly ceased.

I do not forget the church, “the mother of us all”—her correctives and her cures; her admonitions and her instructions; her dealings with the conscience, the heart, the life, the hope; her kindly charities and her holy principles; her “law of the principle of life in Christ Jesus.” But the College is a function of the church. It comes in church form; it employs church influences. Not needing and not using its special, sealing ordinances, its more spiritual ministrations, it yet does church work and with churchly kindness and beneficence.

No—when I think over all that cultivates and all that adorns man, I find no formal agency at work in the earth

that transcends the mighty power and the benign efficiency of the College.

Withal, its course is inviting to the student. Just enough of novelty to awaken attention, just enough of mystery to stimulate curiosity and just enough of peculiarity to detach him from outside distracting influences here meet him on the threshold. Within, "we shall conduct you to a hillside, laborious indeed at the first ascent, but else so smooth, so green, so full of goodly prospects and melodious sounds on every side, that the harp of Orpheus was not more charming."

The American College stands pledged to the times—not to vary with them, but to secure and to hold forth the true principles of national liberty, stability and progress. Without committing itself to any political party and swaying and swerving with changing administrations, it is solemnly pledged to the State that its influence shall be on the side of loyalty. Without espousing the articles of any religious creed in detail, or always and necessarily wearing the livery of any religious sect, it still stands pledged to furnish a learning ever adequate to the interpretation of the sacred scriptures, and a philosophy which shall not warrant nor encourage infidelity, immorality or irreligion.

Such is our College. The constituent Institutions which unite in it have had this origin and this aim, and have afforded illustrations of all this discussion from the beginning. And now, in addition to all that is general and that is common to our American Colleges, you have organized a department for the special study of science and its applications. This is well. Our circumstances, our interests and our public sentiment demand it. There is a world of development and discovery in our mineral and other resources awaiting us; and the practical and intelligent mind of our people looks to science

that the work be done reliably and promptly. The return of peace, the pressure of the war debt and the fire of those energies which the war aroused furnish hosts who as Civil and Mining Engineers, Geologists, Chemists, Assayers, Scientific Agriculturists and Naturalists will suck for us "honey out of the rock and oil out of the flinty rock," and will develop to us and to the world how "blessed of the Lord is our land, for the precious things of heaven, for the dew and for the deep that coucheth beneath, and for the precious fruits brought forth by the sun, and for the precious things put forth by the moon, and for the chief things of the ancient mountains and for the precious things of the lasting hills and for the precious things of the earth and the fulness thereof."* Let it be so. In all labor there is profit. In scientific labor there is honor as well as profit. Endow then and man your Scientific Department in this Institution. Make it in full a Polytechnic College. Here in the heart of that wonderful region where alike on the surface and under the surface the earth rolls her riches to our feet, prepare and impart a full course of instruction in the facts, laws, wonders and wealth of nature. Do it for the sake of science—to show that it is practical in its results and that it furnishes the conditions for national wealth. Do it for the honor of Religion—to vindicate its kindly relations to science, its true handmaid, and to show that Investigation is compatible with Faith. And then, while in discovery and achievement quite abreast with infidel materialism, write above your portals, in the meek majesty of Christian Science "Come behold the works of God!"

The College, as we have seen, is an Institution of no ordinary importance. It is a centre of the deepest interest to the lover of letters, to the patriot, to the states-

*Deut. xxxiii, 13-16.

man, to the Christian. The founding of a College in this region where, at the time, over against the pioneer's cabin the wigwam of the savage was still standing, was a marvel of intelligent public spirit and of pious zeal. To cherish this Institution, to enlarge its endowment, to promote its just fame, is the inherited duty of those who would not be unworthy of their ancestry. It is the necessity—while at the same time the privilege—of those who would not be untrue to loyalty and patriotism. I am sanguine in my expectations on this behalf. Our College must be cherished, our means must be greatly increased. And they will be. This community will not be found degenerate—they will not be false to the instincts of enlightened patriotism.

As I have already intimated, this view of the vastness and the preciousness of College interests is designed to measure my grateful sense of the honor of being called to take oversight of them. I presume it need hardly be added that it indicates the principles according to which I propose to administer this grave trust.

And now, am I sleeping or waking? Do I dream, or do I prophecy? I am thinking of the University of Boulogna of former generations with its 13,000 students. I am thinking of contemporary British Oxford with its 25 Colleges and Halls and its 2000 students; and of Cambridge with its 18 Colleges and Halls and its 1600 students. I look out adown your beautiful valley of Chartiers and I seem to see slope after slope in the distance crowned with a College cupola. I seem to hear one College bell answering to another in the call to worship and to study, and to recitation. I seem to discern College after College in perspective, as many as there are miles between Washington and Canonsburg. Possibly it is as yet but "the baseless fabric of a vision," yet when our College classes shall average one hundred and when

our Scientific Department shall number five hundred— which we trust is all in our dawning future—how near and how feasible may be something like its realization!

Mr. President and Gentlemen, with special thanks for the rare cordiality of my welcome among you this day—with a deep sense of my inadequacy for the trust committed to me—yet with reliance upon the Providence who has so plainly guided me hither, that He will attend and sustain me—and humbly commending myself to the prayers of all good people—I betake myself to my duties.