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### ON DECIDING EARLY TO BECOME A MISSIONARY TO THE HEATHEN.

Communicated by Rev. Rufus Anderson, Assistant Secretary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

THE object of this article is, to assign reasons in favor of the following proposition, viz: *That every student, looking forward to the sacred ministry, should decide EARLY, in view of existing circumstances, whether duty requires him to become a missionary to the heathen.*

I have my mind upon a current maxim, which has deprived the heathen world, I fear, of many excellent missionaries. The maxim is this—“That it is better to delay deciding on our personal duty to the heathen, till near the close of our studies preparatory to the ministry.” The reasons for such a delay are plausible. The student will be older—his judgment more matured—his mind better informed—the whole case more completely before him. My appeal, however, is to facts. For ten years and more, I have watched the operation of this maxim, and am sure that its influence is, to prevent a thorough and impartial examination. The procrastination which it requires, becomes a habit, and is usually too long persisted in. The “more convenient season” for investigation, is generally allowed to pass by. Engagements are formed, rendering the case more complicated; solicitations and inducements to remain at home,

multiply; the natural love of one's own country grows stronger and stronger; the early predilection for the missionary life, if there had been one, wears away; the cries of the heathen, and their distress, move with less and less power; and the man remains at home:—not as the result of any vigorous exercise of the understanding upon the question of duty, but because he decided to postpone consideration upon it till he was about to launch into the world, and then surrendered himself *passively* to the control of circumstances.

This is not the way to learn our duty on the momentous question, Where is the field and the work, to which the Holy Ghost hath called us? And what inquiry is there, which can be more important than this to our growth in grace, and to our happiness and usefulness in future life? And what more directly connected with the sentence to be passed upon us, at the great day, as the stewards of Christ? Next to the relation which we sustain to the Lord Jesus, there is nothing we are more interested to know, as his ministers, than where he would have us spend our lives; where the field is, which he commands us to cultivate; and where the Holy Ghost, the Comforter, will complacently regard our residence, and delight to bless our exertions, and alleviate our trials. Is there not a foundation for solicitude on this point? Can it be a matter of perfect indifference to the Head of the church,

## HISTORY OF AMERICAN COLLEGES.

By B. B. Edwards, Junior Editor.

### HARVARD COLLEGE.

THE early settlers of New England placed a high estimate upon learning. In regard to this point we are not accustomed, perhaps, to give them the credit which they deserved. We admire their simple, fervent piety, their unimpeachable integrity, their unshrinking self-denial; but we do not assign to them that elevated rank in mental power, and in the attainments of knowledge, to which they were fairly entitled. A great proportion of the ministers, who came with the first emigrants, were educated at the English Universities. The Rev. John Cotton, of Boston, had been Head Lecturer and Dean of Emanuel College, Cambridge. He had a very accurate knowledge of the languages, and was able to converse in Hebrew and Latin. John Norton, first of Ipswich, then of Boston, was offered a fellowship at Cambridge. So various were the attainments of John Davenport, of New Haven, that he was called the *universal scholar*. Thomas Hooker, of Hartford, the *light of the western churches*, had been advanced to a fellowship in Cambridge. Thomas Thacher, of Weymouth, composed an Hebrew Lexicon. Charles Chauncy, afterwards President of Harvard College, was Greek Professor for some time, in Trinity College, Cambridge. Many others were signal examples of scholarship and genius.

Scarcely had they arrived in this western world before their thoughts were turned to the establishment of a College. Cotton Mather says, "that the primitive Christians were not more prudently careful to settle schools for the education of persons, to succeed the more immediately inspired ministry of the apostles and such as had been ordained by the apostles, than the Christians, in the most early times of New England were to found a COLLEGE, wherein a succession of a learned and able ministry might be educated. And, indeed, they foresaw, that without such a provision for a sufficient ministry, the churches of New England must have soon come to nothing; the other

hemisphere of the world would never have sent us over men enough to have answered our necessities; but without a nursery for such men among ourselves, darkness must have soon covered the land, and gross darkness the people." Increase Mather calls the College the glory, not of Cambridge only, but of New England. "The ends for which our fathers did chiefly erect a College in New England," says this eminent man, "were, that so scholars might there be educated for the service of Christ and his churches, in the work of the ministry, and that they might be seasoned in their tender years with such *principles* as brought their blessed progenitors into this wilderness. There is no one thing of greater concernment to these churches, in present and after-times, than the prosperity of that society. *They cannot subsist without a College.* There are at this day not above two or three churches but what are supplied from thence."\*

Of a complete list of the ministers of New England, inserted in the *Magnalia*, containing one hundred and sixteen names, *one hundred and seven* were graduated at Cambridge. "At the time of the founding of Harvard College there were, probably, forty or fifty sons of the University of Cambridge in Old England—one for every 200 or 250 inhabitants, dwelling in the few villages of Massachusetts and Connecticut. The sons of Oxford were not few."†

The General Court held in Boston, advanced four hundred pounds towards the establishment of a College. This was more than the whole tax levied on the colony, at that time, in a single year. In 1637, it was ordered that the College be located at Newtown. In May, 1638, the name of the town was changed to Cambridge. A Committee, consisting of Governor Winthrop, Deputy Governor Dudley, Counsellors Humphrey, Harlackenden, Stoughton, and the ministers Cotton, Wilson, Davenport, Wells, Shepard,

\* See the fifth book of the *Magnalia*.

† Savage, Note upon Winthrop.

and Peters, was appointed to carry the design into effect. In 1636-7, the Rev. John Harvard came to Massachusetts, and after preaching a short time at Charlestown, died of the consumption in 1638. He left to the school at Cambridge a bequest of £779 17s. 2d. In honor of this munificent benefactor the General Court gave to the College the name of *Harvard*. Other benefactors were raised up, and the different colonies sent some small donations. In the mean time a few students were instructed under the care of a Mr. Nathaniel Eaton, who was at length dismissed from the employment on account of some unjustifiable severities, which he practised towards the scholars. In 1640, the General Court granted to the College the income of the Charlestown ferry. In the same year, the Rev. HENRY DUNSTER was elected President. Mr. Dunster was the minister of Cambridge, and in 1648 entered on his duties as President of the College. He discharged them with distinguished reputation till he resigned his office in 1654, on account of a change of his views on the subject of baptism. He was remarkably skilled in Hebrew, and did much to improve the New England version of the Psalms. He died in 1659. A charter was given in 1650 by the General Court, which made it a corporate body, consisting of a President, two Fellows, and a Treasurer. The Governor, Deputy Governor, all the Magistrates, and the Ministers of Cambridge, Boston, Roxbury, Dorchester, Charlestown, and Watertown, were constituted Visitors or Overseers. Some valuable donations were given to the College by its friends in England, among whom were Usher, Richard Baxter, Sir Kenelm Digby, Sir John Maynard, Hopkins, &c. Rev. Theophilus Gale bequeathed his whole library to it.

It was the practice at morning and evening prayers for the students to read out of the Hebrew into Greek, from the Old Testament, and from English into Greek, in the New Testament. The Fellows, resident in the place, instructed the classes in Hebrew, and in the arts and sciences. Those, who were candidates for the first degree, attended in the Hall, for certain hours, on Mondays, and Tuesdays, for three weeks, in June, so that all who pleased might examine them in the languages and sciences. The first commencement at

Harvard College was holden on the ninth of October, 1642, when nine candidates took the degree of bachelor of arts. Most of the members of the General Court were present, and for the encouragement of the students dined at the "ordinary commons." "They were young men of good hope, and performed their parts so as to give good proof of their proficiency in the tongues and arts."\*

After the resignation of President Dunster, JOHN AMOS COMMENIUS, of Moravia, distinguished as a grammarian, was induced to accept of the appointment of President, but afterwards declined, on account of an invitation to take charge of the public schools of Sweden.

On the second of November, 1654, the Rev. CHARLES CHAUNCY was chosen President. He was born in Hertfordshire, Eng., in 1589, educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, in which he was afterwards chosen Hebrew and then Greek Professor, preached the gospel, for some time, at Ware, arrived at Plymouth, in New England, January 1, 1638, preached a short time in that town, removed to Scituate, where he remained for twelve years, was inaugurated at Cambridge, in Nov. 1654, died in the latter part of 1671. He was a most indefatigable student, rising at 4 o'clock the year round. He was also an eminently pious man. It was his practice to devote between three and four hours, every day, to private devotions, and sometimes he spent whole nights in prayer. The church at Cambridge, of which he was pastor, after he had been with them a year or two, kept an entire day of *thanksgiving* to God, for the mercy of enjoying such a preacher. He had six sons, all educated at Harvard, and all ministers of the gospel.

In 1659, the General Court ordered that in addition to the income of Charlestown ferry, there should be annually levied £100, by addition to the country rate, for the maintenance of the President and Fellows. This was to continue during the pleasure of the country.†

On the 13th of July, 1672, LEONARD HOAR, M. D., was elected President. He received his degree at Harvard, in 1650, was settled in the ministry, in Wensted, Eng.; in 1672, returned to

\* Winthrop, ii. 87.

† Holmes' Annals, i. 312.

New England. He remained but three years in his office as President. He resigned on account of some popular disturbances in the College. His talents were respectable, and his piety exemplary. He died on the 28th of Nov. 1675, of a consumption, and was buried at Braintree. In 1672, the General Court passed a new act, for confirming the charter of the College, and for encouraging donations to the institution. The first college edifice being small and decayed, a collection was made, this year, for erecting a new building. It amounted to £1,895 2s. 9d. In Boston were collected £800, of which £100 were given by Sir Thomas Temple, "as true a gentleman," says the Magnalia, "as ever sat foot on the American strand."\* The town of Portsmouth, "which was now become the richest" in New Hampshire, made a subscription of £60 per annum, for seven years. Dover gave £32, and Exeter £10.†

After the resignation of Dr. Hoar, the Rev. URIAN OAKES performed the duties of President pro tempore, till February 2, 1679, when he was formally chosen. He was a native of England, and born about the year 1631. He was graduated at Harvard, in 1649. After taking his degrees, he went to England, and was settled in the ministry at Tichfield. Such was his celebrity for ministerial qualifications, learning, and piety, that on the decease of Mr. Mitchel, the church and society, at Cambridge, sent a messenger to England to invite him to their pastoral charge. He was a man of extensive erudition and of distinguished usefulness. Dr. I. Mather says that he was "one of the greatest lights which ever shone in this part of the world." A new brick edifice was so nearly completed in 1677, that the public exercises of the commencement were performed in it. At the time of the death of President Oakes about 240 individuals had been educated in the College, the largest class was that of 1661, twelve in number.

On the death of Mr. Oakes, Dr. INCREASE MATHER was chosen, but his church refused to dismiss him. On the 12th of August, 1683, the Rev. JOHN ROGERS was inaugurated President. He died on the second of July, 1684. He was the son of the Rev. Na-

thaniel Rogers, of Ipswich; "and he was himself a preacher at Ipswich, till his disposition for medicinal studies caused him to abate of his labors in the pulpit. He was one of so sweet a temper, that the title of *deliciae humane generis* might have on that score been given him; and his real piety, set off with the accomplishments of a gentleman, as a gem set in gold."\*\*

By an unanimous choice, Dr. INCREASE MATHER was again elected, and without leaving his house or church in Boston, he managed the general interests of the College, presided at the weekly disputations, at the commencements, and often preached at Cambridge. In 1692, Dr. Mather returned from a mission to England, which had been undertaken partly for the colony and partly for the College. In the charter, which he obtained for the colony, permission was given to confer more ample privileges on the College. Among its new powers was the one to confer such degrees as were given by the Universities in Europe. None higher than that of Master of Arts, had been previously conferred. The President, himself, was the only individual, who received the degree of D. D., under this charter. Before the expiration of three years the act of incorporation was disallowed. Dr. Mather was born in Dorchester, in June, 1639. He was graduated at the College in 1656, settled in the North Church, in Boston, in 1664, and continued there in the labors of the ministry, till his death in 1723. He had great reputation for talents and piety. He was a most indefatigable student, and published a large number of useful works. He resigned the office of President in 1701, on account of an act of the General Court, requiring the President to reside at Cambridge.†

In 1698, an additional college edifice was erected at Cambridge, at the expense of Lieut. Gov. Stoughton, and named Stoughton Hall.

In 1701, the Rev. SAMUEL WILLARD, pastor of the Old South Church in

\* Magnalia, Book iv. 13.

† In a letter which this venerable man addressed to the students at Cambridge, he says, "Do not think it is enough, if you be orthodox, in the fundamental points of religion. It was not, I can assure you, on any such account that your fathers followed Christ into this wilderness, when it was a land not sown. If you degenerate from the order of the gospel, as well as from the faith of the gospel, you will justly merit the name of apostates and of degenerate plants."

\* Magnalia, Book iv. 12.

† Belknap, i. 117.

Boston, was chosen Vice President of Harvard College, and discharged the duties of the Presidency, from the death of Dr. Mather, till a little before his own decease, in 1707, still continuing his ministerial labors in Boston. Mr. Willard was a native of the colony, and graduated at Harvard in 1659, settled at Groton about twelve years in the ministry, and thence removed to be colleague pastor with Mr. Thomas Thacher, in the Old South Church in 1678. He was a great proficient in theology, and published a volume of 914 pages, which was the first body of divinity, and the first folio, ever printed in this country.\*

Various provincial acts had been passed since the Revolution of William and Mary, for enlarging the privileges of Harvard College; but they were disallowed in England. All hope of a new foundation being relinquished, the old charter was resorted to in 1707, and observed till the revolutionary war. The reason assigned for these failures is, that Sir Henry Ashurst refused to allow a clause in the charter, for a visitation by the king, or his governor.†

Mr. Willard was succeeded by JOHN LEVERETT, F. R. S. He was a grandson of Gov. John Leverett, and was born in Boston. He was first a member of the Assembly, of which he was often chosen speaker, then in his Majesty's Council, and at length, Judge of the Supreme Court. He was endowed with talents of a very superior order, equally distinguished for his learning, sound judgment, uprightness, knowledge of theology, and unaffected piety. He entered on the Presidency in Jan. 1708, and retained the office till his death on the third of May, 1724. In 1720, Massachusetts Hall, a college edifice, was built by the Legislature.

In 1722, a Professorship of Divinity was founded at Harvard College, by Thomas Hollis, a merchant of London. Edward Wigglesworth was elected the first Professor. Provision was now also made by Mr. Hollis, for an annual bounty of £10 apiece to "several pious young students devoted to the work of the ministry."‡ Mr. Hollis, in 1726, found-

ed a Professorship of Mathematics, and sent over rules in regard to it, as he had done, in reference to the Professorship of Divinity. He was born in 1659, and died in 1731, highly respected as a merchant and a Christian. He also presented to the College a philosophical apparatus, and many valuable books. His nephew, Thomas Hollis, who died in 1774, presented benefactions to the library amounting to £1,400.

In 1725, Rev. BENJAMIN WADSWORTH was elected President of Harvard College. He was born in Milton, in 1669, graduated at Harvard, in 1690, ordained pastor of the First Church in Boston, in 1696. His mind was marked by strength, more than by brilliancy. His style of preaching was grave. His learning was considerable, and his piety exemplary. He died in 1737.\*

Rev. EDWARD HOLYOKE succeeded to the Presidency in 1737. He was a native of Boston, was descended from an ancient family in England, graduated at Harvard in 1705, and afterwards settled in the ministry in Marblehead. He was eminent for his knowledge of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. In attendance on the duties of the Presidency, he was remarkably distinguished for punctuality and exactness. Prof. Sewall says "that he shone in the whole circle of the sciences, but was especially eminent in Mathematics, Philosophy, and Latin." Dr. Ezekiel Hersey, of Hingham, who died in 1770, bequeathed £1,000 towards founding a Professorship of Anatomy and Surgery: his widow gave the same sum for the same purpose; and his brother, Dr. Abner Hersey, of Barnstable, £500, towards the establishment of a Professorship of the Theory and Practice of Physic.

In 1764, a new edifice was built in Cambridge, and named Hollis Hall. Soon after, Harvard Hall was burnt. It contained the library of the College,

denominations, Congregational, Presbyterian, or Baptist; that his province be to instruct the students in the several parts of theology, by reading a system of positive, and a course of controversial divinity, beginning always with a short prayer; that the Professor read publicly once a week upon divinity, either positive, or controversial, or casuistical; and as often upon church history, critical exposition of the Scripture, or Jewish antiquities, as the Corporation, with the approbation of the Overseers, shall judge fit; and the person chosen from time to time to be a Professor, be a man of solid learning in divinity, of sound or Orthodox principles, one who is well gifted to teach, of a sober and pious life, and of a grave conversation."—*Holmes' Annals*, i. 529.

\* Lord's Edition of Lempriere's *Biography*, ii. 767.

\* Rev. Dr. Wisnor's *Historical Sermons*, p. 13.

† *Holmes' Annals*, i. 497.

‡ Mr. Hollis, after consultation with several respectable dissenting ministers, some of whom were educated at the Universities of Edinburgh and Leyden, established certain rules, relating to his Professor of Divinity; which, among other things, required "that the Professor be a Master of Arts, and in communion with some Christian church, of one of three

consisting of 5,000 volumes, and a valuable philosophical apparatus, which were consumed. In this emergency, among other donations, the General Assembly of New Hampshire granted £300 sterling. Hollis Hall was built at the expense of the government of the State. A Professorship of Hebrew was founded in 1765, by a donation of £1,000 from Thomas Hancock, Esq. of Boston. Edward Wigglesworth, D. D. a distinguished Professor of Divinity, died this year. He was the first on the Hollis foundation.

In March, 1770, SAMUEL LOCKE, D. D. was advanced to the Presidency, and continued in the office till his resignation in 1773. He graduated at the College in 1755, and two years after settled in the ministry at Sherburne. He was an accomplished preacher.

SAMUEL LANGDON, D. D. the next President, was a native of Boston, and was graduated in 1740 at Harvard. In 1747, he was settled in the ministry at Portsmouth, N. H., where he remained till his appointment to the Presidency in 1774. A want of dignity and energy rendered him unpopular. In 1780 he resigned, and became a highly useful minister at Hampton Falls, N. H. He died, Nov. 27, 1797. In 1722, Nicholas Boylston, Esq. of Boston, bequeathed £1,500 to found a Professorship of Rhetoric and Oratory. In consideration of the dark aspect of public affairs, the Corporation of Harvard College voted, in 1774, that there be no public commencement this year; the candidates received their degrees in a general diploma.

In 1781, JOSEPH WILLARD, D. D. LL. D., succeeded to the presidential chair. He was born in Biddeford, Me. in Dec. 1738, graduated at Harvard in 1765, in 1766 chosen a Tutor, and held the office till 1772, when he was settled in the ministry at Beverly, Mass. He died in Sept. 1804. He was a distinguished man, and performed his duties with great propriety. He was pre-eminently skilled in Greek literature. He was a great grandson of the former President, Samuel Willard. A medical institution was established in 1782, in connection with the College, and three Professors appointed. On the 14th of February, 1805, the Rev. Henry Ware was elected Hollis Professor of Divinity. The Rev. Dr. Morse and others strenuously opposed his election, on

the ground that his religious belief was not in conformity to the statutes of the founder. The Corporation was at one time equally divided between two candidates. It consisted of six members. The question was determined by the change of an individual vote. In the Board of Overseers, the vote was thirty-three in favor of Mr. Ware, and twenty-three in opposition.

In May, 1806, SAMUEL WEBER, D. D., Professor of Mathematics in the College, was inaugurated President. He devoted himself with great assiduity to the duties of his station. He was an eminent mathematician. He published a very good work on the subject of Mathematics, which has been a text book in many seminaries. He was a native of Byfield, Mass. He died suddenly, July 17th, 1810.

In 1809, an act was passed by the Legislature of Massachusetts to alter and amend the Constitution of the Board of Overseers, &c. of Harvard College. In the Constitution of 1780, it was provided that the Governor, Lieut. Governor, Council and Senate, with the President of the College, and the Ministers of the Congregational Churches in Cambridge, Watertown, Boston, Dorchester, Roxbury, and Charlestown, should constitute the Board of Overseers. This was in substance according to the provisions of the act of 1642. The government of the College, as it now exists, is as follows. The Corporation consists of six members; it invests the revenues, protects the property, and has the immediate charge of the interests of the College; it appoints the officers of instruction, &c. Subject, however, in all these appointments to the approbation, or disapprobation, of the Board of Overseers. The Board of Overseers is composed of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Council, Senate, Speaker of the House of Representatives, President of the College, together with fifteen Ministers of Congregational churches, and fifteen laymen, all inhabitants of the State, elected and to be elected as vacancies occur, by the Board itself. The full Board consists of nearly 70 members, of whom 46 are annually chosen into the civil offices of the State.\*

In 1810, the Rev. JOHN T. KIRKLAND, D. D. LL. D., was inducted into the office of President. He resigned in

\* See Report made to the State Convention, January 4, 1821.

1828. In 1829, Hon. JOSIAH QUINCY, LL. D., formerly Mayor of Boston, was appointed to the office.

The following are the principal donations, &c. which have been made to the University by the State. The colony gave for the first endowment in 1638, £400. In 1640, the Charles River ferry, yielding for a number of years, £12 annually. In 1786, it had become so important that the proprietors of the bridge became bound, in their charter, to pay the College £200 annually. Two other bridges over the same river pay each £100 annually. In early times the General Court of the colony was in the habit of making annual grants, to assist the College in various ways. This practice was long continued, and did not entirely cease, till after the revolution. From lands in Maine, about \$15,000 were realized. Massachusetts Hall was built by the province in 1723; Hollis Hall, in 1763; Harvard Hall rebuilt, in 1765. Holworthy Hall, and Stoughton Hall, were built principally by the proceeds of lotteries, authorized by the Legislature. In 1814, the Legislature granted it from the tax on banks, \$10,000 a year, for ten years. In 1821, the amount of all the personal property, holden by the College, and yielding an income, was about \$300,000, of which more than \$200,000, were given by individuals, for specific purposes. The income of Harvard College, for the year ending Aug. 31, 1829, was \$44,159 87; the expenses of all kinds, \$41,361 88. Of the income, about \$23,000 was received from the term bills. Of the expenses, \$21,000 were for salaries. The income and expenditure of the year ending Aug. 31, 1830, was estimated, at an advance of two or three thousand dollars, over those of the preceding. The college library is the largest and most valuable in the United States, the whole number of books is about 35,000; which, with the books in the social libraries of the students, will make about *forty thousand* volumes in all. Mr. Thordike, of Boston, presented about 3,000 volumes of rare and valuable books, which had been collected by Professor Ebeling, of Hamburg.

The whole number, who have been educated at the College, is five thousand six hundred and twenty-one, of whom thirteen hundred and twelve were or are ministers. Of the 2,210 alumni

living, 302 are ministers. The institution is, perhaps, nearly, in the European sense, an University; law, medical, and theological schools existing in connection with it. By two acts of the Board of Overseers, the last passed in February, 1831, after considerable opposition, the theological school was placed in more direct connection with the College.

#### WILLIAM AND MARY COLLEGE.

This is the second Collegiate Institution established in the United States. It is situated in Williamsburg, a borough, in James City County, Va., between two rivulets, one of which flows into York, the other into James river, twelve miles west of Yorktown, and fifty-five miles southeast of Richmond. Williamsburg was formerly the metropolis of the State, and contains several public buildings.

In the year 1662, the Assembly of Virginia passed an act to make provision for a College. After premising the want of able and faithful ministers, and the improbability of a constant supply from the parent country, the act declares, "That for the advancement of learning, education of youth, supply of the ministry, and promotion of piety, there be land taken up, and purchased for a College and Free School; and, that with all convenient speed, there be buildings erected upon it for the entertainment of students and scholars." The preamble has the following language; "The want of able and faithful ministers in this country, deprives us of those great blessings and mercies that always attend upon the service of God," &c.

In 1691, the Assembly solicited a charter from the crown, for establishing a College. Francis Nicholson, Lieut. Governor, under Lord Effingham, greatly encouraged the project. The subscription of Nicholson, the Council, and several merchants of London, amounted to about £2,500. An Assembly which was now called, espoused the cause of the College, prepared an address to King William and Queen Mary in its behalf, and sent the Rev. JAMES BLAIR as their agent to England, to solicit a charter for it. It was proposed that Languages, Divinity, and Natural Philosophy, should be taught in the College. The Assembly presented £300

as a testimony of their regard, to Mr. Nicholson, one half of which he gave to the College. The charter was granted by their Majesties, with complete powers and privileges. They gave towards its founding and endowment, £1,985 14s. 10d.; 20,000 acres of land, the revenue of one penny on a pound of the tobacco, exported to the plantations, from Virginia and Maryland, the surveyor general's place, and a representation in the Assembly. The Assembly added a duty on skins and furs exported, worth £100 a year. The College was to be called William and Mary, to consist of a President, six Masters or Professors, and 100 scholars, more or less, to enjoy annuities of £2,000 per annum, for building a College, and to hold real estate to the value of £2,000 a year, and no more.

Beverly, in his history of Virginia, says, "That it was a great satisfaction to the Archbishops and Bishops, to see such a nursery of religion founded in that new world; especially for that it was begun in an Episcopal way, and carried on wholly by zealous conformists to the Church of England. In Governor Nicholson's time, two sides of a quadrangle were finished, affording accommodations to the Professors, scholars, &c. During the administration of Gov. Nott, it was burnt to the ground, and was not rebuilt till about 1720. It seems that it was one of the principal designs of the founders to provide instruction for the Indians. Hon. Robert Boyle, one of the Governors, gave large sums of money for this purpose. He was very zealous in this work, sending 400 miles to collect Indian children, "first establishing a school, on the frontiers convenient to the Indians, that they might often see their children under the first management, where they learnt to read, paying £500 per annum out of his own pocket to the schoolmaster there, after which they were brought to the College," &c.\*

Pres. Blair was a native of Scotland, and was sent out to Virginia in 1685, as a missionary, by the Bishop of London. The College owed its foundation very much to his influence. He was President of the Council of Virginia. After presiding over the College, for nearly fifty years, in the most exemplary manner, he died in a good old

age, in 1743. In 1718, the Assembly of the State granted £1,000 from the public funds for maintaining and educating scholars at the College.

The charter given by William and Mary is the one under which the College is now governed. We have not a complete list of the Presidents, who have succeeded Mr. Blair. Mr. WILLIAM H. WILMER, and Mr. JAMES A. SMITH are among the number of his successors. Rev. ADAM EMPIE, D. D., is now President. The College has experienced times of depression, but we believe it is now in a flourishing state. The productive funds amount to about \$120,000, a sum not sufficient for its full endowment. No complete list of the graduates has ever been published. A greater part of the students have gone through one course, without applying for a degree, which is given only to those who apply and are found qualified. Until recently a large number of the distinguished men of the State, were educated at William and Mary, and some from the adjoining States. The aggregate number of students is about one hundred; forty in the department of ancient languages, sixty in that of the modern. The number of academic instructors is seven. The number of volumes in the various libraries, is about 4,200. The Law School, in connection, has a few students.

#### YALE COLLEGE.

Every town in Connecticut, consisting of fifty families, was obliged by the laws, to maintain a good school, in which reading and writing should be taught; and in every county town, a good grammar school was instituted. Large tracts of land were given and appropriated by the Legislature, to afford them a permanent support. As the colonies of Connecticut and New Haven were not able, of themselves, at first, to erect a College, they united with Massachusetts, and contributed to the support of that at Cambridge. Frequent contributions were made for that purpose, and money was paid from the public treasury.

The colony of New Haven early attempted to found a College. A proposal was made to this effect to the General Court, in 1654. The next year, it appeared that New Haven had made a donation of £300, and Milford £100 to

\* Beverly's History of Virginia, p. 232.



promote the design. Mr. Davenport wrote to Gov. Hopkins, then in England, and solicited his assistance. Soon after, the people of New Haven gave some lands for the furtherance of the object. It was ordered that £40 should be annually paid from the public treasury for its support; £100 were given to purchase books. Mr. Hopkins, dying soon after, left £1,000 for the support of Grammar Schools at Hartford and New Haven. In 1660, the donation of Gov. Hopkins having come into the possession of Mr. Davenport, he surrendered it into the hands of the General Court, for the purpose of founding a College. The Court accepted the donation, gave £100 from the treasury, &c. for the same object. They also ordained that both the Grammar School and College should be established at New Haven. But both were of short continuance. The school afterwards revived, and continues to the present day.

In 1698, on account of an increasing demand for educated and pious ministers, a number of individuals conceived the design of making another attempt to found a College. In planning the measures, and in carrying them into execution, the Rev. James Pierpont of New Haven, Samuel Andrew of Milford, and Noadiah Russell of Middletown, were the most efficient. The object was made known and canvassed, in various quarters. In 1699, the three gentlemen above named, and Rev. Messrs. James Noyes of Stonington, Thos. Buckingham of Saybrook, Samuel Mather of Windsor, Timothy Woodbridge of Hartford, Joseph Webb of Fairfield, Israel Chauncy of Stratford, and Abraham Pierson of Killingworth, were named trustees. In 1700, these gentlemen convened at New Haven, and formed themselves into a society, to consist of eleven ministers, and determined to found a College. They had another meeting at Branford, the same year, and established the College in this manner. Each gentleman gave a number of books, and laying them on a table, pronounced words to this effect, "I give these books for the founding a College in this colony." About 40 volumes were given. Various other donations in books and money were soon after added. In 1700, a petition, drawn up by Judge Sewall, and Mr. Addington of Boston, and signed by a

large number of ministers and others, was presented to the Legislature for an act of incorporation. The petition represented, that the measure originated from a sincere desire "to uphold the Protestant religion, by means of a succession of learned and orthodox men," &c. To facilitate the design, the Hon. James Fitch of Norwich, gave a tract of land in Killingly, of 600 acres, and all the glass and nails, which should be sufficient to build a college house and hall. The General Assembly in October, 1701, incorporated the trustees nominated, granting them a charter, with all necessary powers and privileges. The charter ordained that the corporation should consist of ministers only, and that none should be chosen trustees under the age of forty years. The Assembly made them an annual grant of forty pounds sterling.

The first meeting of the corporation was at Saybrook, Nov. 11, 1701. Rev. ABRAHAM PIERSON of Killingworth, was chosen rector, and Rev. Samuel Russel was chosen a trustee to complete the number. The rector was ordered, among other things, "to ground the students well in theoretical divinity, to take effectual care that the students be weekly caused to recite, memoriter, the Assembly's Catechism, Ames's Theological Theses, Ames's Cases of Conscience," &c. "and in all ways to make it his endeavor to promote the power and purity of religion, and the best edification of these New England churches."

For the present the trustees decided that the College should be established at Saybrook, and that Mr. Pierson should remove, as soon as practicable, from Killingworth. But this was not effected. The people of Mr. P.'s congregation were entirely opposed to it, and the students continued at Killingworth, during his life. Eight students were admitted into various classes. The first commencement was at Saybrook, Sept. 13, 1702. To avoid charge, the commencements were for several years private. In 1703, there was a general contribution, throughout the colony, to build a college house.

Mr. Pierson was educated at Harvard, where he obtained his degree in 1668. He was highly respected for abilities and piety. He wrote a system of Natural Philosophy, which was for a long time studied in college. He died in 1707. After his death, the condition

of the College was far from being prosperous. The senior class were at Milford, under the care of Mr. Andrew, the rector pro tempore; and the other classes were at Saybrook, under the instruction of two tutors. From the beginning there had been a disagreement in regard to the place where the College should be fixed. Warm parties were created in the colony. A division of opinion existed among the trustees. The scholars, in the meantime, became very disorderly and discontented. A large number repaired to Wethersfield, and put themselves under the care of Rev. Elisha Williams. Some went to other places, and a part remained at Saybrook. Soon after, considerable sums were subscribed, for the building of a College, in different places. £700 sterling, were subscribed for fixing it at New Haven, £400 for Saybrook, &c. On the 17th of October, 1716, the trustees voted to establish the College at New Haven. Most of the students resorted there soon after. Mr. Andrew was continued rector pro tempore. The first commencement at New Haven was in 1717. Four individuals were admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Arts. The number of students was thirty-one. In the same year £100 were given by the Assembly to be distributed among the instructors. A part of the students continued to study at Wethersfield, the northern portion of the colony being still opposed to the establishment of the College at New Haven.

The College, about this time, received several valuable gifts. Gov. Yale, of London, gave donations of books worth £100, and goods to the amount of £300. Gov. Saltonstall, and others, added important donations. The college building was now completed, 170 feet in length, 22 feet in breadth, three stories in height, at a cost of about £1,000. On the 12th of September, 1718, "there was a splendid commencement," most of the principal laymen and clergymen of the colony being present. In the morning, a testimonial of gratitude to Gov. Yale, was published, with solemn pomp, in the college hall, in Latin and English, and the Institution was named **YALE COLLEGE**. "Gov. Saltonstall crowned the exercises with an elegant Latin oration."

On the same day, a dissatisfied party held a commencement at Wethersfield,

By some moderate and conciliatory acts of the Legislature, soon after, these unhappy differences were ended. Rev. Timothy Woodbridge, of Hartford, the principal individual in the opposition to the establishment of the College at New Haven, was appointed rector pro tempore. In March, 1719, the Rev. **TIMOTHY CUTLER**, of Stratford, was chosen rector. Mr. Cutler was popular, and acceptable to both the students and people. But at the commencement in 1722, it was discovered, that Mr. Cutler, Mr. Brown, one of the tutors, and several neighboring ministers, had embraced Episcopacy. The matter was discussed publicly between Mr. Cutler and Gov. Saltonstall. At a meeting in October, the trustees voted to excuse Mr. Cutler from all further services as rector, and also that every individual, hereafter elected to that office, should give his solemn assent to the Saybrook Platform, the constitution of the Congregational church. Mr. Cutler, with the others, went to England, and received episcopal ordination. Mr. C. also received from the universities the degree of D. D., and returned to Boston, in the capacity of Episcopal missionary. This was the commencement of Episcopacy in New England. On the 8th of July, 1721, Gov. Yale died in England. He was born at New Haven, in 1648, completed his education in England, went to India at the age of thirty years, where he remained twenty years. After his return to London, he was chosen governor of the East India Company. He was a gentleman of great wealth and generosity. For some time the trustees performed the duties of rector by monthly rotation. On the 29th of September, 1725, Rev. **ELISHA WILLIAMS**, of Wethersfield, was chosen rector. The College flourished under his administration. Mr. Williams was rector thirteen years. "He was a gentleman of solid learning, great prudence, and popular talents." In 1732, the General Assembly gave 1500 acres of land to the College. In the same year, Bishop **BERKELEY**, of Ireland, established a foundation for the maintenance of the three best scholars in the Latin and Greek languages, who should reside at College, three years after their graduation. He also gave a fund for a premium "for the undergraduate, who should make the best composition or declamation in Latin;" also 1,000 vol-

umes of valuable books. In 1739, Mr. Williams resigned, on account of ill health, became a member of the Assembly, and speaker of the house of representatives. He died in 1755.

On the second of April, 1740, Rev. THOMAS CLAP, of Windham, Ct., was installed as rector. He managed the affairs of the College with great energy and success. He made a new code of laws, complete catalogues of the library, and obtained a new charter from the Legislature, with additional powers. An annual grant for ten years, commencing in 1746, was made by the Legislature to the College. In 1752, a new College was completed, 100 feet long, 40 feet wide, and three stories high, and named *Connecticut Hall*, the Legislature having given largely to the object. In 1755, Rev. NAPHITALI DAGGETT, pastor of a church on Long Island, was appointed Professor of Divinity.

In 1757, a church was formed in the college, of which Prof. Daggett was an able and useful pastor. In 1763, President Clap appeared before the Legislature, and triumphantly defended the College against the violent attacks of a considerable party in the colony, who were opposed to the College, and who were determined, at all events, to destroy it. A new chapel was built, in the same year, at an expense of £715, for various public purposes. In 1766, President Clap resigned his office, and died in the following year. He possessed strong powers of mind, and was one of the most learned men in the country. He advanced the College to a distinguished rank, by his talents, and high reputation.

In 1766, Prof. DAGGETT was chosen President. He was a native of Attleborough, Mass., and graduated in 1748. He resigned his office as President, in 1777, but continued Professor till his death, in 1780. He was an accomplished classical scholar. Owing to various circumstances, "the discipline of College," says the biographer of Dr. Dwight, "had been for several years chiefly annihilated. Loose opinions on morals and religion prevailed extensively in the country, and their pernicious influence was felt in the College."

In 1777, the Rev. EZRA STILES, D. D., a minister of Newport, R. I., entered on the duties of the Presidency. He remained in the station till his death, in

May, 1795, in his 68th year. He was a very learned man, and had made very extensive acquisitions in the languages. He was born at New Haven, Dec. 15, 1727, graduated at Yale, in 1746, and in 1749, was appointed a tutor in the seminary, in which office he remained six years.

In 1792, the Legislature gave to the institution the arrearages of certain taxes, which had, for some time, been due to the State, in its paper currency, on the condition that the Governor, Lieut. Governor, and six senior Counsellors, should, for the time being, by a vote of the corporation, as well as by the authority of the State, be received as members of their Board; the clerical side of the Board however, retaining the power of filling up their own vacancies. The proposal was unanimously accepted by the corporation. This arrangement allayed jealousies, made the College more popular, and was, in every way attended with happy results. In consequence of this legislative benefaction, the trustees were enabled to purchase the whole front of the square on the north western side of the green, and on this ground to erect three new academical buildings, and a house for the President, to procure a complete philosophical and chemical apparatus; and to establish three new Professorships,—Chemistry, Law, and Language.

In September, 1795, Rev. TIMOTHY DWIGHT, D. D. LL. D. was inaugurated President, and till his death in 1817, conducted the affairs of the College, and performed the duties of his high office, with almost unequalled reputation and success. During the whole of his Presidency no general opposition to the collegiate government existed, or even a momentary interruption to the regular operation of law. He was most happily fitted for his office by a rare combination of important qualities—dignified and popular manners—comprehensive intellect, great experience in education, extraordinary talents for communicating knowledge, superior endowment, and acquaintance with science and literature. He also filled the Divinity chair with great reputation. Since his death his theological lectures have been published in five volumes octavo, and have passed through five or six large editions in Great Britain, as well as several in this country. Dr. Dwight

was born at Northampton, Mass. in 1752. In 1783, he was settled in the ministry in Fairfield, Ct. where he remained twelve years. His death was more generally and sincerely lamented than perhaps that of any other man in this country, with the exception of Washington.

In 1817, Rev. JEREMIAH DAY, D. D. LL. D. was appointed President.

In April, 1822, Mr. Alexander M. Fisher, Professor of Mathematics in Yale College, perished in the wreck of the packet Albion, on the coast of Ireland. He was a native of Franklin, Mass. and was appointed Professor in the College in 1817, at the age of twenty-four years. He had a genius of the highest order for the department of science to which he was devoted; and his attainments were as extraordinary as his endowments.

Yale College has frequently enjoyed special manifestations of the Divine influence, and has exerted a very great and happy influence on the state of morals and religion throughout the country. It has been, for some years, in point of numbers, the first College in the country.

The whole number of alumni is 4,355, of whom 2,373 are living; of these 534 are ministers. The number of volumes in all the libraries is about 18,000.

#### COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY.\*

The College of New Jersey was the fourth institution of the kind established in the United States. Those which were founded previously, were Harvard, in 1638; William and Mary, in Virginia, in 1691; and Yale, in 1701. The reasons which prevented the earlier establishment of an institution in the States between Connecticut and Virginia, were the difficulty of procuring both funds and teachers, and more particularly a charter by which funds could be managed, and degrees conferred. The views of the court in the mother country were always to be consulted, and they frequently militated against the wishes of the colonies. In such circumstances the College of New Jersey traces its origin to the influence of *religion*.

In 1741, the synod of Philadelphia,

\* Our principal authority is the very valuable Historical Notes appended to the Baccalaureate Discourses of the Rev. Dr. Ashbel Green, Philadelphia, 1822.

embodying the whole Presbyterian church in the colonies, was rent in sunder, and the synod of New York was formed. The synod of New York were unanimously in favor of Whitefield, while the synod of Philadelphia were generally his decided opposers. The latter body, also, were accused of introducing men to the ministry without a due regard to their personal piety; and the former, with licensing men to preach the gospel without the adequate literary attainments. Every clergyman in the province of New Jersey belonged to the synod of New York. This synod, desiring to remove the necessity of introducing individuals into the ministry without the necessary intellectual attainments, resolved forthwith to found a College in New Jersey. In this province lived the ablest champions of their cause, particularly the Rev. JONATHAN DICKINSON of Elizabethtown. On the 22d of October, 1746, John Hamilton, Esq. President of the council of the province, granted a charter, which was enlarged by Gov. Bolcher in 1748. Mr. Dickinson was President of the College only under the first charter. Who were the trustees named in their charter, when or where they met, or at what time Mr. Dickinson was appointed President, is not now known. It is probable that Mr. D. had long been accustomed to instruct young men in the elements of classical learning. How many pupils were under his care, at the time of his decease, cannot be known. It was, probably, not far from twenty. About a year after his decease, six individuals were graduated under President Burr. No public buildings had been erected at Elizabethtown.

Mr. Dickinson died in October, 1747, at the age of sixty years. He was a native of Hatfield, Ms., graduated at Yale College in 1706; in 1708, ordained at Elizabethtown, where he continued forty years. Mr. D. was an able defender of the doctrines of grace, and by the union of a sound judgment, valuable acquisitions in knowledge, and fervent piety, was greatly respected and honored.

On the 9th of November, 1748, the Rev. AARON BURR was chosen President; a code of laws was formed, and various measures were adopted to establish the Institution on a sure foundation.

The College, under the amended

charter, was first opened in the town of Newark; the public academical exercises were usually performed in the county court house, and the students were dispersed in private lodgings.

The trustees, in 1752, voted that the College should be removed to Princeton, upon several conditions, which the inhabitants of the town afterwards complied with. Upon the recommendation of Gov. Belcher, it was determined to erect a large and commodious building. The Rev. Gilbert Tennent, and Rev. Samuel Davies were sent to England to solicit contributions. From the sums which they obtained in England and Scotland, the expense of building the college edifice, and a house for the President, were chiefly defrayed. Gov. Belcher gave the College his library, amounting to 474 volumes, and other valuable articles. The proposal of the trustees to name the college building **BELCHEER HALL**, he declined, and requested that it might be called **NASSAU HALL**, in memory of king William III. who was a branch of the illustrious house of Nassau.

The village of Princeton was fixed upon as the site of the College, being near the centre of the colony, on the public road between New York and Philadelphia, and possessing many advantages from the salubrity of its air, &c.

In the year 1757, the students, to the number of about 70, were removed from Newark to Princeton. In conducting the business of teaching, the labor devolved principally on President Burr. One or two tutors assisted him. Pres. Burr died in Sept. 1757, soon after his removal to Princeton. He was a native of Fairfield, Conn., was born in 1716, graduated at Yale College in 1735, and took the pastoral charge of the Presbyterian church in Newark in 1738. No clergyman in the State of New Jersey, says Dr. Green, was probably ever more beloved, respected, and influential than President Burr.

Two days after the death of Mr. Burr, the trustees made choice of the Rev. **JONATHAN EDWARDS**, then residing as a missionary in Stockbridge, Ms. After repeated and urgent invitations, Mr. Edwards accepted the appointment. The College derived reputation from the acceptance of Mr. Edwards, but his administration was too short to permit him to do much service. He was

inoculated for the small pox on the 13th of February, three days before the meeting of the Board, at which he was formally invested with his office; and he died on the 22d of March. He preached in the college chapel for several Sabbaths with great acceptance, but did nothing in the way of instruction, except to give out some questions in divinity to the senior class. He was born on the 5th of October, 1703, at Windsor, Conn., graduated at Yale College in 1720, was settled in the ministry, in Northampton, Ms. in 1727, was dismissed in 1750, removed to Stockbridge, where he continued till his appointment to the Presidency, in 1758.

Rev. **JAMES LOCKWOOD**, of Wethersfield, Conn., was elected his successor, but he did not see fit to accept. In August, 1758, the Rev. **SAMUEL DAVIES**, of Virginia, was elected. On a second application Mr. Davies accepted of the appointment.

Mr. Davies entered on his office, July 26th, 1759. About six months before the death of Pres. Burr, a revival of religion was enjoyed in the College. "Our glorious Redeemer," says Mr. Finley, "poured out his Holy Spirit upon the students of our College, not one of all who were present neglected; and they were in number sixty. The whole house was a Bochim." The interest in religion was rational and scriptural. "Though the College was well founded and conducted," says Mr. Davies, "yet I must own, I was often afraid it was degenerating into a College of mere learning. But my fears are removed by the prospect, that sincere piety, that grand ministerial qualification, will make equal advances."

Pres. Davies's administration continued from July 26th, 1759, to Feb. 4th, 1761. During this short period, his reputation, talents, and services, were of incalculable benefit to the institution. His popularity in the church to which he belonged was great and unrivalled. A poet and orator himself, he turned the attention of his pupils to the cultivation of English composition and eloquence. The number of students under his care was about 100.

President Davies was born at New Castle, Delaware, November 3d, 1724. His mother was a woman of eminent piety and intelligence. Mr. Davies says, "that the most important blessings of

his life he regarded as immediate answers to the prayers of a pious mother." When about twelve years of age he was enabled to consecrate himself to his Lord and Redeemer. He acquired the greater part of his academical and theological education at the academy of the Rev. Samuel Blair, in Chester county, Penn. He was supported by the generous donations of the very people in Virginia, then unknown to him, of whom he was afterwards pastor. He was ordained as a minister of several congregations in Virginia in 1748. He officiated, for some time, in seven different meeting houses, situated in five counties. The celebrated Patrick Henry lived near Mr. Davies, and was accustomed to speak, with enthusiasm, of his eloquence and character. His popularity was almost unbounded; so that he was invited and urged to preach in almost all the settled portions of the State. His were those powers of eloquence, accompanied with that ardent desire for doing good, which found their way to every heart, and which were accommodated to every gradation of intellect and rank in society.

On the 30th of September, 1761, the Rev. SAMUEL FINLEY, of Nottingham, Md., was inaugurated President. Dr. Finley was a native of the county of Armagh, in Ireland, and was born in 1715. He arrived in Philadelphia in 1734. In 1744, he was ordained as minister of a congregation in Nottingham, Md., where he remained seventeen years. He established an academy, which acquired great reputation. His learning was extensive. Among other duties he taught Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, to the senior class. The number of students in the College was about 100. Dr. Finley was remarkable for sweetness of temper and politeness of behavior. His death was attended by remarkable circumstances of triumph and joy. It took place on the 17th of July, 1766, in the 50th year of his age.

On the 19th of November following, the trustees made choice of the Rev. JOHN WITHERSPOON, D. D. LL. D., of Paisley, in Scotland, as President. On account of some misrepresentations as to the state of the College, the appointment was declined; thereupon the Rev. SAMUEL BLAIR, of Boston, Ms. was chosen. Shortly after Mr. B. had removed to Princeton, it was understood that Dr. Witherspoon would ac-

cept, if appointed again. Mr. Blair resigned, and Dr. W. was rechosen, and on the 17th of August, 1767, was inaugurated.

Dr. Witherspoon was born at Yester, in Scotland, February 5th, 1722. He became one of the most distinguished of the Scottish clergy for talents and influence. After his removal to Princeton, the dispersion of the students, on account of the war of the Revolution, left him at leisure to engage in civil pursuits. In 1776, he was appointed a member of Congress. He was one of the illustrious band who signed the Declaration of Independence. He died on the 15th of November, 1794. He possessed a very powerful and vigorous mind, and exerted a very extensive and happy influence, both by his efforts while he lived, and by his writings, which have been published since his death.

In 1795, the Rev. SAMUEL STANHOPE SMITH, D. D. LL. D., was chosen President. He was born in Lancaster county, Penn., in 1750. He was graduated at the College of New Jersey in 1769. After serving the institution as tutor for several years, he was ordained to the work of the ministry in Virginia. Through his influence, the College of Hampden Sidney, in Prince Edward county, was founded, of which he was the first President. In 1779, he accepted the office of Professor of Moral Philosophy, at Princeton, to which that of Theology was soon added. Here he remained till his elevation to the Presidency. He discharged the duties of his office with great ability. His publications are numerous, and give him an honorable rank among American writers.

In 1812, the Rev. ASHBEL GREEN, D. D. LL. D., was chosen President. He resigned his office in 1822, when the Rev. JAMES CARNAHAN, D. D., was appointed.

At various times, particularly during the Presidency of Mr. Burr, Dr. Finley, and Dr. Green, a special divine influence was enjoyed, which was marked with very happy results on the College and on the community.

The whole number of alumni is about 1,930; four hundred and six ministers, and one hundred and thirty-four magistrates. Of the whole number of alumni, 1,190 are living. Some of the individuals who have received their education at this College, are Richard Stockton, Dr.

Benjamin Rush, Judge Tapping Reeve, Pres. Edwards of Schenectady, the historian David Ramsay, Oliver Ellsworth, Nathaniel Niles, Rev. Dr. Nathan Perkins, Rev. Dr. Samuel Spring, Aaron Burr, Morgan Lewis, Aaron Ogden, Gov. Giles of Virginia, James A. Bayard, Robert G. Harper, Smith Thompson, Bishop Hobart, John Sergeant, &c. &c.

The principal benefactors to the College are the following:—Col. Henry Rutgers of N. York, and his sisters, gave \$6,500; Dr. Elias Boudinot \$15,000 and 4,000 acres of land; Dr. David Hosack of New York, 1,000 valuable specimens of minerals, &c.; and the family of the late Lieut. Gov. Phillips of Boston, who gave \$2,000.

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## MISCELLANIES.

### ROBERT HALL.

THIS eminent servant of the Lord Jesus died at his residence, in Bristol, England, on the 21st of February, 1831.

His father was the Rev. Robert Hall, of Arnsby, in the county of Leicester, and author of a valuable little book, entitled, "Help to Zion's Travellers." The son was born on the 22d of May, 1764. At the age of nine, as his father relates, he comprehended the profound metaphysical reasoning of Jonathan Edwards. In 1773, he was placed in the academy of the Rev. Dr. Ryland, of Northampton. From thence he was removed to the institution established for the education of young men intended for the ministry, among the Particular Baptists. Between the instructor, Dr. Caleb Evans, and young Hall, there commenced a mutual attachment, which continued to increase till the death of Mr. Evans. At the age of seventeen, Mr. Hall joined King's College, Aberdeen. Here, during his residence of four years, he constantly attended the lectures of the distinguished Dr. George Campbell. He commenced preaching at sixteen, and while connected with College, occasionally officiated in the pulpit, particularly in vacations. After he had taken the degree of Master of Arts, he became colleague with Dr. Evans at Bristol, and associate instructor in the academy. Among his admiring hearers were many

distinguished men of the Established Church. It pleased the Sovereign Disposer of events, soon after, to afflict him with the most terrible of all human calamities, mental alienation. Mr. Hall was taken home to his friends in Leicestershire, as it was supposed that his disease was incurable. By judicious treatment, however, the light of reason at length returned. Soon after his recovery, Mr. Hall accepted an invitation to settle in the ministry at Cambridge, as successor to Robert Robinson. About the year 1805, another distressing attack of the same malady was the cause of his removal from Cambridge. He again, however, soon recovered, and became connected with the Baptist church in Leicester.

In 1825, he was induced to remove to Bristol, to take charge of the congregation left destitute by the death of Dr. Ryland.

After a short but severe illness, he slept in Jesus, on the 21st of February, in the sixty-seventh year of his age. His last words were, "Come Lord Jesus, come quickly." Ministers and people of every religious denomination joined in the most unaffected lamentations at his death. Throughout the funeral service the utmost solemnity prevailed, and there were few present who refrained from tears. The chapel, in which he had imparted the truths of the gospel, with an eloquence of language, depth of reasoning, and splendor of intellect, that left him without a rival, was deeply hung with black, and was crowded to excess.

Mr. Hall left four children. As they were placed in rather destitute circumstances, a liberal subscription is about being taken up, in their behalf, among the numerous friends of their father.

Mr. Hall, it is supposed, has left very few manuscripts, as he had an invincible aversion to committing his thoughts to writing.

A complete edition of his published works, in two elegant volumes, octavo, has been collected by the diligence and care of Mr. William Adams, and published at Andover. There are very few volumes, in any language, of equal value. His sermon on infidelity is a masterly examination of the infidel philosophy. His apology for the