

ADDRESSES

DELIVERED AT

THE INAUGURATION

OF THE

HON. THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN, LL. D.,

AS PRESIDENT, ELECT, OF RUTGERS COLLEGE, N. BRUNSWICK,

JULY 24TH, 1850.

BY THE

HON. A. BRUYN HASBROUCK, LL. D.,

LATE PRESIDENT OF RUTGERS COLLEGE.

HIS EX. DANIEL HAINES,

GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

REV. JAMES SPENCER CANNON, D. D.,

PROFESSOR OF METAPHYSICS, ETC.

AND THE

HON. THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN, LL. D.,

PRESIDENT OF THE COLLEGE.

[PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES.]



5 New-Brunswick, N. J.:

PRESS OF J. TERHUNE & SON.

MDCCCL.

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OF THE

HON. THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN,

AS

PRESIDENT OF RUTGERS COLLEGE

IN

Rutgers University
" NEW BRUNSWICK,

AT THE

ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT,

JULY 1850.

[PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES.]



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INAUGURATION

OF THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN, LL.D. AS PRESIDENT OF RUTGERS
COLLEGE.

The Annual Commencement of Rutgers College in New Jersey, took place at New Brunswick on Wednesday 24th day of July, 1850. HON. A. BRUYN HASBROUCK, who had for ten years presided over the Institution with great acceptance, and at a late meeting of the Trustees had resigned the office of President, occupied for the last time, the honorable station from which he was about retiring; at the close of the exercises, after conferring the usual degrees, he rose, and took leave of the Trustees and Students, in the following impressive Address.

MR. PRESIDENT, AND GENTLEMEN OF THE BOARD OF
TRUSTEES:

In rising to confer the Degrees bestowed by you on the Class now before you, I cannot but be reminded, that it is the last official act as President of the College, which I shall be called upon to discharge. I have already on a former occasion, expressed to you, in terms however inadequate, my deep sense of obligation for your ready co-operation in all the duties devolved upon me as the head of your Institution. But now, when the final parting has at length come, I trust I may be indulged in a renewal of thanks for courtesy which has known no intermission,—for kindness which has been as ready to cover my deficiencies as to anticipate my wishes. It is now within a few days, ten years since, in this very place, I was inducted into office, with ceremonies similar to those that await my successor this afternoon. I well remember the impressive words that were then spoken by my venerated predecessor; and I remember equally well, how the sentiment sprang to my heart in the remarks I was then called upon to make, that I should indeed be happy, if at the end of my

presidential term, I could like him, look back upon the past, and say, "hitherto hath the Lord helped me." It is a long portion of one's life to review; but most signally has the intercessory prayer of that excellent man been answered. For in all my intercourse with you, Gentlemen, with my esteemed friends and associates of the Faculty, and with your College, have I enjoyed as much comfort as the infirmity of our nature will allow. I leave you now, Gentlemen, with every sentiment of respect and gratitude; with a just appreciation founded upon personal observation, of your fidelity to your trust,—of your watchfulness over the interests of the College. Allow me to add, that it is to me a great personal gratification, that I leave you with high hopes of the future that is to follow upon my retirement,—in the introduction to the office I now restore to your hands, of one, who to long experience in the particular duties of the station, has the superadded sanction of a name revered throughout this whole community, and identified every where by high official relations and personal connection with the best and only conservative and permanent interests of our race. My heart's desire, Gentlemen, is, that your work and his work may be prospered by the Lord to the advancement of His Glory and to the welfare of your Institution.

Nor, YOUNG GENTLEMEN, can I turn to you and your associates in the College, without yielding for a moment to the natural impulses of the occasion. I have already alluded in your hearing to the enjoyment which has been vouchsafed me during my presidency. It is in a great measure owing to your kind and respectful deportment, to your good conduct and that of your predecessors, that a station which may be made and which sometimes is made, irksome above most others, has been to me so pleasurable and gratifying. It is not probable, in the course of nature, that we shall all meet again in this world; and I count it not one of the least mercies of a kind Providence, that I can now, as I trust you can, look back upon all our past intercourse, without one unwelcome emotion. The future, covered with clouds and darkness, lies before us, all unknown; but it is delightful to think, that each can say of the other, in reference to the connexion which is now severed, *hic olim meminisse juvabit*. The occasion might justify

extended remark, both to those of you who are now to leave the College and to those who are to remain. But I have thought it would be most consistent with all the circumstances of the case, with reference to what has already been done, and to what remains to be done at this meeting and in the afternoon, that I should content myself with the simple prayer, which indeed includes all that I can wish for you, both for time and eternity, that the Lord may lift upon each of you the light of His countenance and give you peace. In view, then, of the expected accession to office this afternoon and of my own retirement from it now, I take leave of you, My Young Friends, in the significant terms of the well known salutation,—HAIL AND FAREWELL.

In the afternoon, at 4 o'clock, a procession was formed at the College Green, which proceeded to the First Dutch Church to witness the Inauguration of the President elect, HON. THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN. The house was densely crowded in every part with a highly respectable audience, from all parts of the country. After an Invocation to the Throne of Grace by the REV. DR. HOW, His Excellency, DANIEL HAINES, Governor of the State, in behalf of the Trustees, addressed the Students and the Public as follows.

It has become my duty, on behalf of the Board of Trustees of Rutgers College to present to you, its President elect, Mr. Theodore Frelinghuysen.

This, to me a most pleasant duty, is rendered the more grateful, by the conviction that you, my fellow citizens of New Jersey, will unite with me, in bidding a most cordial welcome to his native State—to this, her much esteemed and truly worthy son.

You, who have so long known him, as the exemplary citizen,—the eminent jurist—the eloquent orator, and above all, as the christian gentleman, can appreciate his worth and will rejoice in his return. You who are so deeply interested in the welfare of the State, and are persuaded that its prosperity can be in no wise better promoted than by the proper education of its youth, its hope and its strength, must approve the choice thus made by the guardians of this Institution.

You, gentlemen, Alumni, whose ardent and enduring affection for Alma Mater prompts you to look with solicitude to every measure that may tend to promote her happiness, or to extend her

- fame, will hail with joy the hour, when this much honored name was inscribed upon the roll of her councillors. For in that name you have the promise of extended usefulness—the hope of increased success.

And how, my young friends, under-graduates of the College, will you regard him, who for a time is to be the guardian and guide of your youth ?

Speaking from my own feelings and experience in days which are passed, I confidently affirm, that you may esteem him not merely as your preceptor, but as your exemplar, and in the truest and largest sense, your benefactor and friend ; one who, while he labors to cultivate your mind, will seek to improve your heart ; who, while he assists you in the ascent of the hill of science, will endeavor to direct your steps in the way of righteousness and truth. Allow me to ask for him your entire confidence and your free and cheerful acquiescence in all that he shall require of you ; and that you seek not only to secure but to merit his approbation, as, next to an approving conscience, your highest reward.

Gentlemen of the Faculty ; you need from us, no commendation of him who is now to become one of your number, your president and head. He is well known to you all. Your discernment as men, your experience as educators enable you to recognize in him, all those high qualities so requisite to that important and distinguished relation. And we feel assured, that you will cordially co-operate with him in the great object of his mission, the increase and diffusion of Knowledge, and the intellectual and moral culture of ingenuous youth.

We trust that under such auspices, this ancient and dearly cherished Institution will not recede from the high position it has hitherto attained, but will continue to advance in the favor of an enlightened public, and that it will receive, as it truly deserves, the confidence of all ; and prove indeed to be a fountain of rich blessings to the world.

REV. DR. JAMES S. CANNON, one of the Professors of the College, at the request of the Trustees, then addressed the President elect, as follows :

MR. PRESIDENT ELECT, SIR,

I have been appointed by the Board of Trustees of Rutgers College, because I am the oldest member of that Board, to address a few remarks to you on this interesting occasion.

The design of this address is *not to* instruct you in relation either to the *duties*, or the difficulties, or the *responsibilities* of that office, into which you are now being inducted:—but to express publicly, and in this manner, the *unanimity* of voices, in selecting you on the retirement of the late active and beloved President of this College to be *his successor in office* : and the general joy felt, that you complied so early with the call of the Board and are ready to give your best efforts, for the promotion of the Institution under their care !

The joy which is expressed, by the friends of education and of Rutgers College, cannot be a matter of surprise to any ! For you Sir, are not a *stranger* to us : not one to be received on the recommendation of others ! *Your course*, from early professional life lies open before us, and is distinguished by *those lights* which emanate, from superior intellectual attainments, blended with the *attributes of the Christian* : from services, rendered in high stations to your country,—supported by dignity of moral character and the display of those social virtues, which in a civilized community, never fail to endear a human being to his fellow men !

Retired from the Forum and the Senate, you have chosen, Sir to devote yourself during some years past, to the noble employment of superintending the education of our American sons in the branches of Literature and Science ! *This is well* ; for it is an *employment*, in which the *greatest of men* through centuries past, have expended their mature years : an *employment* moreover, which, is inseparably connected, with the *best* interests of civil society— with the progress of Christianity and consequently with the preservation and prosperity of the Church of the Redeemer in this land.

Where ignorance enchains human minds, Fanaticism may easily light up, her destructive *fires*, to consume, whatever opposes, her *visions* and extravagant claims to high inspirations ; but pure

Christianity, cannot there utter her heavenly lessons, nor shed down her benign influence! So also it is true that wherever letters are neglected—wherever schools are discouraged—or, even, where colleges are instituted, solely for the benefit of the great and princely, and lords of broad lands, as was the *Aulic School in France*,—civil liberty cannot exhibit her fair countenance—nor can free institutions, which elevate man and unfold his powers exist and flourish! Knowledge is power because it is light: while it develops the duties of men in the social state, it defends their rights, better than military force: and Christianity we know is light from above and rejoices

“ in the matchless light
Of that triumphant intellect, which grasps,
An immortality of bliss, and fears,
No mortal agony, when death is heaven!

Our ancestors of the great Protestant church in Europe, I need not tell you Sir, were deeply impressed with this fact! The emigrants from the Netherlands made up principally of republican Flemings and of the persecuted Huguenots, mixed up with the many Scotch families, and whose descendents in the states of New York and New Jersey constitute the body of our religious denomination, came from a land of schools—colleges and universities: a land where Leyden in all her fame, where Grouingen, Utretcht, Franeker exhibited, their academic halls, filled with students from various countries: a land pre-eminent not only in industry and in the arts—but in the toleration of religious creeds and various modes of worship: a land too, which gave birth to the famous William Prince of Orange and Count de Nassau—of whom Addison in one of his poems, sang,

“ His conquests, freedom to the world afford,
And nations bless the labours of his sword.”

Now the emigrants from that country brought with them to these western shores, abundant documents of their fatherland: the strongest attachment to free institutions, so as to be able to teach their eastern neighbors some of the first principles of civil freedom:—an educated and enlightened ministry:—schoolmasters and schools:—and together with the precious *bible*, books on an infinite variety of subjects, not collected into one great library, from

which the many could derive little benefit, but made the property of the merchant—the mechanic and the farmer:—books in number and quantity so great as to have justly awakened the astonishment of those who looked into their early domestic establishments. Such a people, aware of the importance of intellectual cultivation, and intent upon securing a well educated ministry, could not amid the revolutions of States and the interruptions of commerce, depend upon supplies from the old continent! Besides a memorable change occurred in the civil government of the province of New Amsterdam: Brittain added that province to her other colonies here! New laws were enacted under the new masters: and the English language became of course, the language of the courts of Justice—of the halls of Legislation—of the marts of commerce and of the courtesies of social intercourse. This event operated directly, to retard the progress of those who spoke the Dutch language, in creating those institutions, which nurture the human mind in the liberal arts!—Its influence was deeply felt. It brought the reformed church—her ministers and people, into that transition state, in acquiring a new language for all uses, which placed them behind other portions of the American family in their march towards intellectual improvements of the higher grades! It subjected them, to difficulties, which obstructed for a long time, the development of the spirit and character, properly belonging to a population and church, never ashamed of their European origin—and not inferior to any people in this land, in their attachment to the cardinal doctrines of the reformation, and to the fundamental principles of civil freedom and representative government.

Accordingly, so soon as circumstances promised success, application was made, to the existing authority for the establishment of a College in New Jersey, in connexion with the reformed church—her ministry and people. These efforts gave existence to Queen's College, now sustained under another name! Her past history it is not my purpose to narrate! Yet, I cannot forbear recalling at this moment, the deep injuries which she received in her infancy, from the war of the revolution—from the discouragements which originated in the distractions and unsettled and impoverished condition of the whole country, and especially from the death of the learned and pious Dr. Hardenbergh! This eminent servant of

God whose ministry, in various places, had been attended with remarkable effusions of the Holy Spirit,—and whose labors in this Institution were aided by those distinguished classical scholars, Frederick Frelinghuysen and Andrew Kirkpatrick, late Chief Justice of this State,—was like the celebrated Witherspoon, a strenuous abettor of the American cause, “in those days which tried men’s souls!”—His deep concern for his country’s Independence, united with his devouring anxieties for the prosperity of the Institution, under his care, preyed upon his mortal frame and brought him quite early to his grave!—But he died in faith,

—————“his eye bright with hope
Flashing its birthright radiance unto heaven,
Drinking revealments of God’s paradise!”

On the death of the first president, the exercises of the College were soon suspended! But her recuperative powers were not entirely destroyed—the vital principle was still in action! Hence through the exertions of friends and the liberality of those who devise liberal things, she revived to acquire new resources and new strength, to fulfill the design for which she was early cherished by her many friends. In her service a Livingston, whose fame was in all the churches—a judicious Condit—a Schureman in all his loveliness—a prompt and energetic Woodhull—an untiring De Witt, exerted their powers. These eminent servants of God sleep in their graves hard by—but

“their deathless spirits live
In the high thoughts, of many pious hearts.”

And now, you honored Sir, are called in providence to be their successor, in the presidency of our Institution. Your hope we know is in God: and our trust also is in God. Into this office with all its relations and responsibilities, you have no doubt entered, with various sollicitudes clustering around your heart. Those sollicitudes rush into the future: but the future no human eye can penetrate: yet, of one thing we rejoice to give you every assurance: Into the presidency of this College you pass, supported by the prayers and the high regards of all who know you: aided by the hearty co-operation of the Trustees and the Professors, and exempted from many embarrassments which some of the early presidents of the College experienced. For her resources and

strength are now greater, than they ever before were. The ministry of the Reformed Church, are uniting their voices and counsels, and energies in your support, and in favor of an institution, the importance and value of which to them and to society, are as years roll by, more clearly perceived.—The sons of Rutgers are increasing in number—fondly cherishing their Alma Mater, while they are themselves filling important stations in Society! On this stage, their faces may be seen brightening with new hopes, for their hearts beat with stronger pulsations of joy, on occasion of your inauguration into the Presidency. One fact is certain: for the evidences of it, obtrude themselves upon the eyes of all who know the temper and habits of the descendants of the Flemings and Huguenots in this country. The noble spirit of perseverance in a good cause, and good work distinguishes them as a people, and imparts to their religious attachments and civil pursuits without impairing their christian charity for others—without narrowing their souls into bigotry in one age, and into the next, expanding them for the reception of every new impulse and foolish notion of the day, more steadfastness than even the sons of Connecticut and Pilgrims of Massachusetts, have hitherto exhibited. Ah! it is the spirit of their Fatherland: it prompts them to climb the cliffs of discouragements—to stem the strong current of adverse circumstances—and if the conflict require it, “to die in the last ditch!”

You Sir, have much knowledge of this fact: and may therefore feel all the encouragements which it imparts in the new relations, you have this day formed. Difficulties may lie in your way—but aids will not be withheld. The pupils under your care, may not immediately from their number, crowd your halls: but that number will be gradually augmented. The College shall live—the College shall stand: and under Divine blessing wend her way to distinction and fame. This may be considered the prophecy of an old man—of uninspired lips: be it so. Yet I must conclude this address with one remark, which is not prophecy, but an obvious fact—all, Hon. Sir, who compose this large, most respectable assembly—the young men and maidens—the polished matrons and educated gentlemen here, unite with me heartily in bidding you God’s speed.—The Grace of the Lord Jesus Christ be with you.

A D D R E S S

OF THE HON. THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN, PRESIDENT ELECT, OF THE
COLLEGE.

Mr. Frelinghuysen then arose, and addressed the audience as follows :

Education, in the higher departments of knowledge, has at all times found favor, with a few influential and steadfast friends. In the early periods of our history, this great interest encountered serious prejudices and many difficulties. But we have good reason to rejoice at the advancement made, towards a correct and liberal public sentiment.

All christian denominations now hold in prevailing conviction, the necessity, of the College as well as the Seminary, that their youth may be trained up, to the high responsibilities and sacred duties of professional and christian men.

We have at last come to the full acknowledgement of what, it is marvellous, we were so slow to learn, that as God has endowed man with immortal faculties, capable of indefinite improvement, they are bound, as they may be able to cultivate them, and the more so, because in their improvement, fuller and clearer discoveries are made of truth and its claims, and of duty and its obligation.

And to encourage the pursuit of knowledge, as well as enforce the injunction, all things around and above us, have been arranged by our wise and gracious Creator, to open the way and furnish the means, for exercising the powers of the understanding and the affections of the heart.

And moreover the prevailing temper of the times in which we live, imparts peculiar interest to the subject. There is a fearful activity in the human mind, urging it on, with an inflamed impulse—there is a feverish excitability—that sometimes threatens, like a sudden flood, to bear down all the landmarks of truth and order. We can readily find the manifestations of this temper, in all the schemes of enterprise that are so often presenting them-

selves to the notice and favor of the community—and unless they promise prompt and large results, they can hardly bring the public mind to a pause. There must be fruit, quick, visible and decisive, or the attention will not be drawn nor held, to any practicable purpose. As often happens, the period is distinguished also, by a restless desire of change. Dissatisfied with old forms and established principles, the mind would strike into some untried path—some tempting short-cut of vain pretension—that feeds the thirst after novelty. True, we would not, and indeed we could not check this disposition. It belongs to the age—as the certain result of known and far reaching causes.—But still there is seasonable and allotted service for us all.

In the midst of such perilous elements, it behoves the colleges to stand in their lot, and improve their station and influence, for the needed discipline, reflection and sobriety—that our youth may be duly prepared to meet the duties and encounter the activities of a period that has perhaps never had its parallel.

The mind must be subdued to self control—and instructed in the knowledge of its powers—its capacities and its infirmities. It should pass through the healthful discipline, of mental and moral culture—and regular, systematic and severe study.

The usual range of a collegiate education, embraces the departments of literature and science that by the matured wisdom of many years and much experience, is considered best adapted to the wants of those, who are to enjoy the benefits; and here, at the threshold, we are sometimes met by an objection that is urged against the Classical branches of the College and Academy; denounced as a waste of time and energies upon dead languages as they are termed, and which, because they do not conduct the intercourse and the business of men, are regarded as almost worthless. This deserves a moment's consideration. As it regards the complaint against them of being dead.—As models of sublime and exquisite taste they are no more dead, than the Corinthian column that adorns the architecture; or the Gothic forms that give dignity and gravity to the constructions of art and genius.—It is an utter misapprehension. In any literary sense, and for the best use, to be made of them, *they live*—they can never grow old—they are of all time. Like truth itself, they are as fresh to day, as at the begin-

ning and will be as vivid to the end ; and for the preservation of the oracles of God, the original languages exist in the most conservative form. It is well for the purity of the record, that the Hebrew and Greek, have so long ceased to be the familiar tongue of any people. There they live, as thousands of years ago, uncorrupted and unchanged ; every word and syllable in its place—the faithful heralds of the truth of God, and not only so, but we learn also from these records of the past, the operations of the mind—the habits and the characteristic peculiarities of the nations, to whom these venerable forms were the mother tongue.

And the thought has meaning too, that in our moral constitution, we have a proneness to venerate what comes to us from the honored past.—How devotedly we prize some fragment from a far back ancestry ; and all the more euthorasiatically, if clothed in the garb of an ancient language. Is there then, no profit in learning the very idiom in which God spake to Moses and the prophets—in which Abraham pleaded for infatuated Sodom—In which the holy law, amid the thunders of Sinai, fell on the ear of the awe stricken hosts of His people—and the milder tones of that, in which “as sweet as Angels use the Gospel whispers peace.”

And moreover, our own English, owes too much, to these pure and primitive fountains, to allow any sound and thorough scholar, a dispensation from their careful study. We justly boast of our copious and pure tongue, but we should bear in memory, that many of its most fruitful roots, and comprehensive combinations, as well as minute modifications of thought, we have taken from the Greek and Latin : so that the full and perfect understanding of the knowledge of these dead languages is not only useful, but almost indispensable.

As an exercise, for the improvement of the memory and the understanding and for the refinement of the taste, these studies are worth all the time that is given to them. They lead our youth into fellowship with such minds as Homer and Plato and Demosthenes—and Cicero and Virgil ;—and by such intercourse the soul is elevated in its contemplations. Their immortal works will still quicken the spirits of the humblest—they find a chord in every human bosom—and this, because, true to nature’s promptings, they touch the soul of man as man—they draw on no

artificial contrivances to get up an emotion, but go down to the depths of the sensibilities, and awaken deep and fervent feeling, by a kindred pulsation there.

The rich stores of Grecian and Roman learning, like some splendid models in painting or sculpture, purify the taste and invigorate the intellect of the student. All languages, the rudest and the most polished, are a profitable study—they have such close affinity with thought and its diversified developements, that they present some of the most interesting and instructive aspects, for metaphysical and moral culture. The simple majesty of the Hebrew, the chastened richness of the Greek and the finished elegance of the Latin, afford some of the best means of improvement—and full scope for a practised discipline, that strengthens while it refines the intellectual powers. When our American youth, spend years in Italy, before the works of the great masters of painting and sculpture, there is no scruple felt, nor murmur heard at these pilgrimages, and for the good reason, that although the artists are gone, their works live to praise them and to quicken the emulation of the survivors. No copy will satisfy an ingenuous youth; and may not science study the pure forms of language when they lie upon her shelves; and may not piety hold communion with the very words of inspiration as they fell from the lips of prophecy—and learn the fulfilment from holy men who spake, as they were moved by the Spirit of God!

Should the scholar, never again open a classic, after his college course, the time and the study given, would have been well and wisely employed.

Sometimes a prejudice has assailed another branch of education and decried the Mathematics, as if the laws of space and time—magnitude and numbers were dry and dull and of no value in the estimates of philosophy or active business. Here again, a little learning intoxicates, and deeper draughts restore us to right apprehensions and juster views, and we come to learn and rejoice to perceive that by the aid of that law which takes the measure of the circle—the square and the angle—man has “roamed among the stars, rode on the winged lightnings and swept the long track of day.” And this is accomplished by a science, that forms a noble system of the soundest deductions—conducted by the closest

logic to the most certain results. So, of Astronomy. It was the animated song of the shepherd boy, afterwards made a king,—“The heavens declare the glory of God and the firmament sheweth his handy work.”—and Astronomy tells us how this declaration is made; and shall we not learn it of a science that puts a glass to the eye and the mind too—that enlarges the sphere of vision—discovers worlds before unseen and in all its revealings, proclaims the Wonder Working Maker, as “glorious in holiness and fearful in praises.” Passing rapidly on, it does not require a pause to vindicate the claims of Chemistry, as it has so successfully opened its own way to favor, by shewing how much it influences the humblest and the highest of industrial pursuits, and how beautifully, it exhibits and illustrates some of the most splendid secrets in physical economy.

The whole circle of the natural sciences, tends to confirm the revelations of the Scriptures; and demonstrate, that the Author of nature is the God of the Bible. Science, thus evinces its established connections with religion as an handmaid to serve, and not as an adversary to deride or contemn. She best maintains her own true dignity and place, when she sits at the feet of the only wise God, and meekly takes her lessons from His mouth. She will only bewilder with strange fire, unless she kindles her inspirations at the altar of truth.

One great truth stands out in prominence, as the tribute of all sound philosophy. That the intelligence, skill and counsels, of the Infinite and Glorious Creator, may be clearly traced, and shine forth illustriously in the works of His power, in the worlds of matter, as of mind.

As the serious student traces up creation through the laws impressed upon its matter and motions, he is constrained to feel with the deeper conviction, that God alone has given energy to those laws as the Almighty cause of causes. He is the better prepared by his investigations, to unite with the sublime strains of the Bible and exclaim,—“He maketh the weight for the winds and weigheth the waters by measure. *He* maketh a decree for the rain: and a way for the lightning of the thunder.” And furthermore, from the painful uncertainties of all philosophy he finds repose in the scripture that He who said, “Let light be, and light was,”

hath also, declared, "I am the light of the world,—and the life of men." And no one, should be better fitted, to sympathize with the devout Psalmist, than the deeply read Philosopher;—and when he looks up to the mighty agency, that rules among the stars and holds every planet in its track, well it becomes him, bowed in spirit, at his own weakness, to cry, "Lord, what is man! that thou art mindful of him." With stronger reason does intellectual philosophy, claim the first consideration—in turning the mind upon its own powers; and subjecting it to the discipline of reflection—self-control and deliberation. We readily perceive wherefore our physical energies should be tasked to improve them—as needful is it, and in like manner, to exercise and task, the faculties of the inner man. So that while educating youth for usefulness, we shall, the more happily, by this very training, better qualify them to understand their relations to God,—to appreciate the value of His favor and their obligations to secure it.

The proprieties of this occasion will not allow, even a rapid sketch of all the elementary subjects that deserve a place, among the studies of a college. I may be excused, in a moment's reference to that branch of education which regards the political relations of every citizen, to the government of his country.

We have been so signally favored by Providence, with free institutions from the earliest period of our existence, that there is some danger of mistaking the nature of true liberty, and depreciating our political blessings, because they are so common, and have been so long enjoyed. Freedom, independence and the rights of conscience, have been household words with us, from the beginning. The claim of the humblest to the protection of the law, and the duty of the highest, to be subject to its authority, are so well understood and acknowledged, that danger may grow, out of our security, and an undue confidence prevail that, these great principles, can suffer no injury and should awaken no carefulness. To guard against such delusions, in most of our colleges, the nature of our government,—true and just notions of liberty together with the causes that have heretofore hindered its progress, are matters, that engage the cares of the taught and the teacher.

Lastly, and above all, it is felt, that education would come far short of its true purpose, did it fail to consider man in his high

moral relations to God and his fellow-men. They, who are in any way interested in the training of youth, should, of all men, acknowledge in their hearts, that it is not all of life to live—that the wealth and distinctions of this world, as the end of existence, are not worthy of the solitudes of an immortal being, who is to meet God in judgment—and such direction should be given to science, as to keep the world of retribution before the mind in constant remembrance.

These considerations address the Literary Institutions of our country with a peculiar emphasis. By the fundamental law of our constitution free, almost as the air they breathe—enjoying a government of their own choice, dependent on public opinion for its existence and powers, the conclusion is clear and sound, that unless this public will, be under the control of moral principles, based on religious obligation—the hopes of patriotism, are doomed to bitter disappointment. Hence, the evidences that authenticate, and the duties enjoined by the christian religion take their full share of the time and concern of our colleges.

In this very brief review, we venture to think and to hope, that no considerate mind, can on reflection desire to abridge, either the course or the time, of college instruction. Four years, are surely not too long a term for these various branches, nor are these, too many, for an American youth, who intends to meet the claims of his country, and the relations he holds to His Creator and the world.

Sometimes a jealousy, towards the college, arises from a misapprehension of the nature and tendencies of true science. It is never selfish or exclusive, but is of a noble and catholic spirit. Like the light from the sky that spreads far and wide, and falls alike, on the dwellings of the humble and the mighty. What it learns for itself—it learns for the race. *Who* has multiplied our daily comforts by the facilities of travel and the communication of intelligence. *How*, was the lightning taught to herald the news from all nations. And the wonders of the Daguerreotype would still have slept, if science, had not gone abroad in her power.

The truth is, an educated man of upright purpose is a public blessing, put him where you may. Look into any retirement, remote on hill or valley where he dwells and you will perceive

the beneficent influences spreading from him in a thousand lines. Agriculture, commerce and manufactures, all partake of it. The plowman and his team—the grain he scatters and the harvest he reaps—the cheerful blessings of his fireside and the range of his thoughts—all bear witness to the value of such a neighbor. His example and influence raise the standard of education and allay unworthy prejudices, that always shrink before the light of truth.

And now, in conclusion, some just notions may be formed of the duties, that pertain to the Trustees and Faculty of a college. The nearer relations of the Faculty do, of course, induce closer bonds and more weighty responsibilities. They are brought into daily contact with the (youthful) mind, when most teachable and tenacious; and when a complexion and tendency may be imparted to the character, that will probably enter into the decisions of the final judgment.

How single minded and steadfast, should be the watchfulness? How faithful the discipline—how stern, if need be, and yet how kind? How true to duty and to the best and highest interest of the soul!

These guardians are clothed with authority, that is essentially parental—because they are entrusted to mould the habits and to restrain the waywardness of the sons—to give the right direction to thought and intention—to raise the hopes to worthy objects, and to fill the future with elevating and ennobling prospects.

The subject is magnified by the consideration that it embraces a class who, in most important bearings, are among the choicest treasures of their country—of whom, she may say, as the mother of the Gracchi, “These are my jewels, to be squared and polished as pillars for support and ornament.” On them will very soon, devolve, the richest political blessings that God ever bestowed, the constitution and government of a great and free people.

And it should attemper the severities of criticism, to remember, that the depositories of these sacred trusts, are men of like passions and subject to the same infirmities, with those, they are appointed to care for.

Honored by the choice of the Trustees of Rutgers College, the ceremonies of this occasion have now inducted me, into a partici-

pation in the duties and solitudes, of a service, to which I have very imperfectly, for a few moments drawn your minds. It shall be my sincere endeavor, as God shall give me strength, to meet the just expectations of the Fathers and Guardians of this Institution—And for its prosperity let me seek a place in your regards.

If I may be allowed a single personal allusion, it is matter of grateful interest, that the revolutions of time, have conducted my footsteps, in the evening of life's pilgrimage to the cherished spot, where its morning began—and that notwithstanding the desolations of the past—and they are many and sad—a benignant Providence permits to day, the recognition of many living names, whose early recollections harmonize with my own.

And now may He, whose blessing maketh rich, grant His constant favor, that our College may continue to send forth a hallowed influence; that its sons, may illustrate its fame, by the light of a pure and upright example. And that whatever else may betide them in a world of affliction and change, no one of them may be permitted, by the perversion of his powers, to impare the foundations of truth or give countenance to the enemies of virtue.

APPENDIX.



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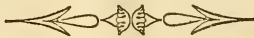
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The GRAMMAR SCHOOL, attached to the College, is under the immediate inspection and control of the Trustees and Faculty of the College.

REV. WILLIAM J. THOMPSON, A. M., RECTOR.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

The preliminary studies are substantially the same with those of the other Colleges of our country. For the Freshman Class a knowledge of Latin and Greek Grammar; four books of Cæsar's Commentaries; six books of Virgil's Æneid; Cicero's Orations against Cataline; Sallust; the Greek Gospels, and Acts of the Apostles; Jacob's or Clark's Greek Reader and a knowledge of Arithmetic.

Candidates for admission to an advanced standing, must sustain an examination in the studies to which the Class have attended since admission.

Testimonials of good moral character are in all cases required, and a probation of three months before students are matriculated, during which time they are subject to all the College Statutes.

SCIENTIFIC COURSE.

The Scientific or Commercial Course, permits the Student to select such studies as have a direct bearing on his intended pursuits in life. Those who take this course, receive a certificate according to the branches of study which they pursue. Where the Student is a minor, the consent of his parent or guardian is necessary to his entering upon this Course.

APPARATUS, ETC.

A valuable Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus, and a rare and extensive Mineralogical Cabinet, are among the aids to a thorough instruction in Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Chemistry, Geology and Mineralogy.

LIBRARIES.

The Libraries of the College and Literary Societies, embrace in the aggregate, about 15,000 volumes. Each student may have access to the College Library by paying the annual fees, amounting to one dollar.

The Libraries of the Literary Societies are accessible to the members of the Societies, upon compliance with their respective laws.

ANNIVERSARIES AND EXHIBITIONS.

The Anniversary of the Alumni Association, is held on the day previous to the Commencement.

The Anniversaries of the Literary Societies, on the afternoon of the same day.

The Exhibition of the Junior Class on the evening of the same day.

COMMENCEMENT.

The Annual Commencement is on the Fourth Wednesday in July, when Academical Degrees are conferred.

VACATIONS.

There are three Vacations during the year.

The first, from the day after Commencement to the 1st of October.

The second, from the 23d of December to the 3d of January.

The third, from the 7th of April to the 1st of May.

EXPENSES.

Tuition, \$45 per annum,	\$45.00	\$45.00
Board, from \$2.00 to \$2.50 per week, . . .	76.00	95.00
Washing, from \$4.00 to \$8.00 per annum, .	4.00	8.00
Fuel, from \$4.00 to \$8.00,	4.00	8.00
Incidental Expenses, \$5.00,	5.00	5.00
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	\$134.00	\$161.00

The Admission Fee is \$5.00.

The Faculty have power to determine the Boarding Houses at which Students may board; and Students board only at such places and with such families as are approved by the Faculty.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS



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Rec. 25 Sep. 1851.