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OF THE

College Gymnasium.

AT

PRINCETON, N. J.,

JANUARY 13, 1870.

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STELLE & SMITH, PUBLISHERS AND BOOKSELLERS.
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THE GYMNASIUM.

The ashes of the old gymnasium are now looked down upon by its proud offspring. The demand for a new one, as evinced in Commencement speeches, College magazines, and pale students, has at last found a response. Through the noble generosity of Messrs. Robert Bonner and H. G. Marquand, both of New York City, Princeton College now claims a gymnasium unsurpassed on this continent—probably in the world. It is located near the Observatory, in beautiful contrast, and on a line with it and Dickinson Hall. If one of our excellent college buildings strikes the beholder more than any other as being really handsome, it is the new Gymnasium. Built of grey stone, indented with arched windows, each wing of the edifice having an octagonal tower mounted with a spire, and the whole surmounted with a handsome slate roof, it speaks at once the honor of modern architecture, the pride of Princeton, and the noble generosity of its considerate founders.

The inside dimensions of the body of the building are about fifty by eighty feet. The first floor is occupied with five bath-rooms, six bowling alleys, and the laboratory. The second comprises the gymnasium proper, which, with a complete apparatus, is overlooked by the visitors' gallery, running along the front of the building. One of the towers contains the visitors' entrance or main stairway to the different apartments, while the other provides the students' entrance, and two neat rooms, one of which is to be occupied by the instructor in gymnastics, and the other as the students' dressing room.

The apparatus has been selected by experienced instructors in the art, and care has been taken to put up the best pieces only, so that all can be occupied at one time without interference or confusion. Chief among these are dumb bells, Indian clubs, parallel, horizontal, and rack bars, inclined and horizontal ladders, rowing and chest weights, double and single trapeze, double rings and traveling rings, peg and chest poles, springing board, *batoute* board and climbing ropes.

PROFESSOR GEORGE GOLDIE.

A Scotchman at the head of the physical training, as well as the mental, will not the old question now take the new form, *Kilts* or gowns? Prof. Goldie comes bearing a reputation as a gymnast and a teacher of his art, unsurpassed on the continent. His previous connection as an instructor has been principally with the Montreal Gymnastic and the New York Caledonian Clubs, the most prominent athletic associations in America. From both he has received numerous med-

als and prizes, as also, in the athletic amusements in the neighboring cities, for several years past. From his gentlemanly bearing, the unqualified recommendations he brings as an efficient teacher, together with his own excellence as a gymnast, we are confident he is destined to be both popular and efficient in his instruction here. The remarkable development of his own body should alone serve as a stimulus, in showing how much may be acquired by regular and judicious practice.

His system of exercise is not so light as that of Dio Lewis, nor so heavy as that of Dr. Winship. It will be his aim to secure that particular development needed by each individual in order to combine harmony of body with that of mind. "*Mens sana in sano corpore.*"

OPENING DAY.

The usual fall of rain introduced the day, nevertheless the arriving trains were crowded with students returning from vacation, many bringing their friends with them. The following was observed as the

PROGRAMME,

At the opening of the College Gymnasium, January 13th, 1870, beginning at 11 o'clock, A. M.

IN THE CHURCH.

An Address on the "Laws of Health," by Willard Parker, M.D., of New York.

At 1.45 P. M., the procession was formed in the following order, and proceeded to the Gymnasium:

1. The 7th Regiment Band.
2. The President, with Messrs. Bonner and Marquand, Dr. Parker, Chancellor Green, Trustees and Faculty.
3. Students, according to classes.
4. Alumni.
5. Citizens and strangers.

At 2 o'clock P. M., the doors were opened. The procession occupying the Gymnasium proper, the ladies, the Gallery.

AT THE GYMNASIUM.

1. Prayer, by Rev. Charles Hodge.
2. Address, by President McCosh.
3. Music (Graffula) and Gymnastic Exercises by Prof. Goldie.
4. Address in behalf of the Students, by Mr. D. R. Sessions, of S. Carolina.
5. Address by Rev. Samuel B. Dod.
6. Thanks to the Benefactors, by Chancellor Green.
7. Music and Gymnastic Exercises.
8. Address by Robert Bonner, Esq., of New York.
9. Address by H. G. Marquand, Esq., New York.
10. Music and Gymnastic Exercises.

At the appointed hour the church was crowded, awaiting the arrival of Dr. Parker. He having been delayed, however, the audience were favored during the interval with additional selections from *Genevieve*, by the soul-stirring Graffula. A short but agreeable delay, when the appearance of Dr. Parker, escorted by President McCosh and followed by Ex-President Maclean and other eminent gentlemen, was signified by loud applause. Charts for the illustration of the lecture having been conspicuously posted, President McCosh arose and introduced him in the following words:

"I take pleasure in introducing Dr. Parker, who opens our proceedings for the day by an appropriate lecture on the Laws of Health. We are under very great obligations to the Doctor for coming here and speaking to us on such a subject. We know that his remarks will be characterized by the highest science and practical usefulness."

THE LECTURE.

Dr. Parker introduced his lecture with the remark, his "object should be to say something useful," and that this was the only motive that brought him there. The science of living is to know how to eat, drink, etc., in order to make ourselves as effective agents as possi-

ble, intellectually, morally and physically. All God's universe is governed by Law, and so long as we act in harmony with these laws, we are successful in the main, we should be successful entirely. Man's physical nature is included under these laws, and the arranging and grouping together of the laws respecting that nature constitutes the science of health. The object of education is harmonious development, and no one part of our nature should be favored to the neglect of another.

He denominated our physical frame a wonderful piece of machinery, receiving and throwing off every day, and in order to a healthy state the effete matter must be kept out of the system. To this end there must be a wise selection of diet, with fresh air, exercise, etc. Food is divided into three great classes, familiarly known as brain feeders, muscle feeders and house warmers; and the particular demand of each individual varies as his occupation is a mental or physical one, and as the zone of climate in which he lives.

With regard to the disposition of effete matter he said, "As we are here full of birth, so we are here full of death. The dead matter is carried off through the lungs, the skin, the kidneys and the bowels."

He dwelt on the importance of pure blood, and regretted that too little attention was paid to it, even in medical colleges. The food taken into the system travels directly to the blood, and repairs the system throughout. "Let me say to you, especially my young friends, 'the child is father of the man,' so the student in college is the after man, and he ought to be a man everywhere." In order to have pure blood there are certain rules to be observed in regard to the *ingesta*

and *egesta*. The food must be selected with care and with reference to one's occupation..

It is a false idea that meat only will produce healthy development. Remember that you eat to live, not, live to eat. Therefore let your meals be regular, and eat moderately. We are called a nation of bolters because of our haste in disposing of a meal. We ought to masticate our food well, and the brain should rest while we are eating. After a meal, the stomach should be allowed rest. One who is constantly nibbling, eating "something here, and something there," will never make good blood. A sensation like to hunger is often produced by the vessels being full and wanting to be relieved. In this case, the injection of a small ivory ball secured with a string will give relief as quick as any thing else. A small piece of a cracker, however, is advisable. The food should be plain and simple. Complicated pies and puddings should be rejected, as also "appetizers," in the common understanding of that term. The only appetizer that will *tell* is EXERCISE.

The effete matter is carried off and a healthy system is brought about through four great channels.

1. The Lungs. In respiration we take in the oxygen from the atmosphere, but throw off carbonic acid. This is effete matter taken from the blood. It is poisonous, hence close rooms are to be avoided.

2. The Skin. A great deal of effete matter passes off through the skin in the form of insensible perspiration. He suggested that the body be well rubbed every evening, and bathed every morning, with cold water. Clothing should not be worn, in such quantity as

to induce perspiration. Caution, also, should be observed in changing from one extreme of temperature to another.

3. With regard to the bowels, he would simply say, they should be kept open.

4. Of the kidneys, time would not then permit him to speak.

Light, he regarded as our best friend, and it should be permitted to come into our houses. Illustrations were then given, showing an increased mortality where light was withheld, and also the benefits derived from the sun bath.

In relation to labor, of muscular exertion, he said a man might endure from ten to fifteen hours in every twenty-four; but of brain work, from four to six hours, if he works thoroughly, is sufficient. He urged the necessity of observing regular hours in regard to sleep. The habit of turning night into day, invariably results in premature death. The bad effects of this, as well as the neglect to observe the seventh day, has been most decidedly noticed in connection with the animals drawing city conveyances. Phosphorus is an important element in the brain, and seems to be thrown off in the secretion of the kidneys; but if we stop and rest, that wastage is prevented and recuperation takes place.

He then proceeded: "I cannot close without adding a word more. I beg to congratulate you that you have made this great step looking to the physical welfare of the young men that are here. I desire to be truly grateful that such a day has been initiated, at least that such a commencement has been made, and

that gentlemen having the means, are looking in this direction. I can certainly commend to all persons their example in coming forward and erecting this institution. I am very glad to see the patronage of the Goddess Hygiena. The old Greeks and Romans were in the habit of worshiping at her shrine, and they brought forth the great models of manhood which have been the ideals of our artists—the models of the world. Now, can we not go to work with the spirit of these wise men, who, instead of holding on to their money, have placed it where Bonner and his friend will be at work when we are gone? It is said that the man who makes two blades of grass grow where one had formerly grown, is a benefactor of mankind; but the man who has learned from the high cultivation of the horse, how, by physical culture, a man may be made more useful, and to this end enlarges the field of education, he is more than a benefactor, he is a CONSERVATOR.

Dr. Parker's lecture received profound attention throughout.

Dr. McCosh then arose, and remarked that Ex-President Maclean would express the thanks of the assembly for the interesting lecture.

Dr. Maclean said :

"In expressing our cordial thanks to Dr. Parker, I would add that I do not believe there is an individual here but what feels that he has received instruction, and such instruction, that, if it had been given years ago, might have been of service to some of us who have grown gray. My own knowledge is such as to satisfy me of the excellence of the advice given, and I do hope the young gentlemen will bear in mind the

instruction given on this occasion. They cannot give too great heed to it; and, though I do not place the physical on the same footing with the moral and mental, believing the heart to be first, the head next, and the body third, and if one must give away, the body; yet there is no necessary collision. They can all be attended to. Our hearts and minds will be improved by attention to our physical system. But I arose to express merely the thanks of the assembly."

AFTERNOON PROCEEDINGS.

The rush for the Gymnasium in the afternoon at one time threatened to interfere with the passage of the procession. Room, however, was found for all, the ladies having the exclusive privilege of the galleries.

The exercises were opened by a short and fervent prayer of dedication by the Rev. Dr. Hodge of the Theological Seminary.

President McCosh then made the following address:

My statement is to be simply explanatory. The highest object of our meeting this day is to show our gratitude to our friends. The public have nobly rallied round our college at this juncture. Parents and guardians have committed 330 fine youths to our care. Our entrance this year is 125, the largest in the history of the college. Friends have generously placed funds at our disposal to enable us to carry on our work. I shall not dwell on the sums contributed at an earlier date, such as the \$60,000 expended by Gen. Halsted in erecting an Observatory, and the \$70,000 subscribed to endow the office and furnish the house of the President—these sums have all been publicly intimated

before. But you will allow me a few minutes to specify the gifts which we have received during the past year and a quarter.

I must always feel a special pride in the first contribution to the College after my arrival in this country. In my inaugural lecture I uttered a few sentences on the benefit and importance of physical culture, and this was met by a hearty cheer from the students. I ventured for the moment to become a prophet, and declared that that expression of feeling would bring with it a fulfilment. There was present a gentleman, at that time personally unknown to me, with a warm Irish heart burning in his bosom, which could not resist the appeal made, and, as he always executes what he intends, he at once intimated his willingness to give \$10,000, to assist in building a gymnasium for strengthening the bodily frame and promoting the health of the students of this College. There was another gentleman present with a fine academic taste, cherished in the bustle of a business life, and with a heart equally capable of being moved by generous impulses, and he engaged to give a like sum. It was a large sum to give for a gymnasium, \$20,000; but the gentlemen meant to do a handsome deed to the students, and without any one urging them they enlarged their gift, and have erected a structure which, with the ground on which it stands, has cost \$38,000. The edifice, which does such credit to the fine taste of the eminent architect, and the energy of the contractor is worthy of the price which has been paid for it; and as you see it here to-day on its beautiful site, it is, externally and internally, the finest gymnasium in the

United States—I believe it is the finest in the world.

Moved by such an example, the friends of the College began to bestir themselves all over the country. Alumni Associations were formed in many of our important cities, and graduates showed how deep their affection was for their Alma Mater. Philadelphia has sent us \$10,000 for important ends chosen by itself, and holds out the hope that this may be only the beginning of its contributions. Four gentlemen in New York have given us \$4,000 to help to endow the chair of Modern Languages, to which a number of gentlemen, scattered chiefly through New Jersey, have added \$2,000.

It is very pleasant to find that the family of a late Professor in this College have contributed \$30,000 to endow a chair of Mathematics to be called after their father. There was never a gift bestowed on this College which has given such gratification to the Alumni. Prof. Dod was about the most brilliant Professor among the many brilliant Professors which this College has had in its service. We do rejoice to find that a name so dear to the fathers of the rising generation is to be handed down to their children. It has now been secured that when the young men come up year after year to this College, and are placed under the Dod Professor of Mathematics, and ask what mean ye by this designation, they will be told that in the days of their fathers there lived one who imparted life to all who came in contact with him, who left his impress on all the young men who studied under him, so that all their lives they spoke of him with boundless enthusiasm. His family, out of love to him and love to the College, have provided that his name shall live here forever, and that he

being dead shall yet speak unto us. There were giants in the College in those days. It was the time when Dr. James Alexander, Dr. Henry and Professor Dod were united in a constellation which we ever look up to as the brightest part in our sky. We feel our inferiority to them, but we look up to them with admiration, and encouraged by their success, we will strive to make our College as intellectually bright as it was in their time.

A new kind of gift has begun to flow in upon us. A set of energetic young men constituting the Class of 1859 has raised and paid \$2,000 to provide a Prize for eminence in English Composition and English Literature. An eminent Judge, a citizen of our own, who has so beautified a place in this neighborhood, which he does not keep to himself, but allows the public to enjoy, has initiated a method of promoting higher learning in our institution, which will extend in this College and extend to other Colleges, till American colleges become as famous for their scholarship as any other colleges in the world. It was interesting to me to find that Judge Field in endowing our first new Fellowship chose as his department, not the practical "bread and butter" branches, which have a sufficient remuneration in the money they bring, but Classical Learning, whose higher reward is the refinement and culture which it produces and fosters. Catching the spirit abroad, the Class of 1860 proposes to surpass the Class of 1859, and has published its intention to raise \$10,000 for the endowment of another Fellowship.

I have yet to refer to another munificent donation. We owe it quite as much to the dead as to the living. The

living have bestowed it, but in memory of the departed. In this neighborhood there lived a mother who shunned publicity, who never courted fame, but whose name notwithstanding will go down through all ages in connection with this College. That mother reared sons who are bent on showing that under God they owe to her the great eminence which they have reached, and the high and honorable character they have maintained. One of that lady's sons has by a judicious gift enabled us to keep open this past year our library every day for the good of our students, and has devoted a sum to enable us at the close of this year to reward and encourage the student who stands highest in mental philosophy. Another son has bestowed the largest gift which this College has ever received. In addition to \$100,000 contributed two years ago, Mr. John C. Green has gifted to us another \$50,000 a few weeks ago, making in all \$150,000. You know what a part of it is devoted to, for you see it in the noble new Recitation Rooms rising up on our grounds, the finest, I believe, in America; and the rest of the money is allotted to the purchase of high class books and the permanent good of the College buildings and the College. The whole gift is to be called in memory of that mother, the Elizabeth Foundation. There will be other means and opportunities of showing our gratitude to some of these benefactors. There are other names that I should wish to mention, but I must forbear. Only I must yet refer to two gentlemen who have ever been ready to aid us by their active and disinterested exertions, with their purse and their wise counsel. No one but myself knows what Mr. H. M. Alexander and the Honorable

John A. Stewart have done for our College during the last year. I feel that without them we could not have done half of what has been done.

But I must turn for a very brief space to the more special end of our meeting. We dedicate this building under God to the benefit of the students now present and the students of all future times, for the promotion of their health and physical culture. Certain regulations will be laid down in regard to the use of the building to prevent confusion and enable all to profit by the exercises. These have been founded on those which have stood the test of experience in Amherst and other Colleges, and they may be amended from time to time. We will require all the students, except those who may be excused by the Faculty at the request of their parents, to exercise two half hours a week in this gymnasium at the lighter exercises; and those who wish it will be asked and encouraged to take two other half hours at heavier work; and students will be allowed to come here at other hours not being recitation or study hours. The whole will be under the management and control of Mr. Goldie, the experienced gymnast, who has been chosen as Superintendent. When we look at this edifice, I am sure we must all feel a pride in keeping up its beauty, and so we must part with all those customs derived, I suppose, through our British forefathers—from the Goths and Vandals—of cutting, and carving, and blackening what needs no such barbarous ornaments. We should all feel ashamed of ourselves if our generous friends were to come down to us at Commencement, or any other time, and find this beautiful building defaced.

But our present duty is to show our appreciation of the great kindness we have received from Mr. Bonner and Mr. Marquand. All who know him, love Mr. Bonner for his noble and generous heart, ever going forth in deeds of kindness, many of which the world will never know. I have been led in my intercourse with him to cherish the deepest regard for Mr. Marquand, for his refinement of mind and cultivated literary tastes cherished in the midst of a busy mercantile life. His interest in this College arises from the circumstance that he looks upon it as fitted to promote the intelligence and culture of the country. At our invitation these gentlemen have favored us with their presence to-day; and the students who cheered the very proposal to have a gymnasium will give forth a double cheer at its completion, and a triple cheer to the two liberal friends who have gratified their wishes to an extent which they never contemplated.

ADDRESS ON BEHALF OF THE STUDENTS.

Mr. D. R. Sessions, of South Carolina, delivered an Address on "The Importance of Physical Development to Mental Culture," as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—I would endeavor to express, on the part of my fellow-students, the profound gratitude which we feel towards our benefactors, Messrs. Robert Bonner and Henry G. Marquand, for the gift of this most elegant and useful building. To-day we celebrate the erection of a monument to their honor and glory which, instead of suffering from the injuries of time, is destined—a thing of life—to grow and expand in beautiful proportions. Do

not imagine that I refer to the material structure in which we are assembled, whatever its solidity and magnificence. No, the hand of an Epaphroditus may reduce it to ashes ; the pitiless ocean may draw near and sap its foundations ; the earth herself, as it were, in very jealousy at the curious shapes and combinations into which the art of man has forced her elements, may open and swallow up the product of so much pains and toil. Do not misapprehend me : their monument is immaterial—a spiritual tree whose roots are buried in the hearts of the students and friends of Nassau Hall. The foliage of that tree now fresh and luxuriant can never wither or grow less while nourished by such immortal sap. Our college is a *national institution* and *our friends are friends of the nation*. From Maine to Texas, from New Jersey to California, a hearty welcome will always attend our noble benefactors while living : and when they shall have passed “that bourne whence no traveler returns,” the memory of the deed which we this day commemorate, shall be cherished with feelings of the profoundest gratitude and love.

The munificence of our friends in constructing this gymnasium for our benefit naturally suggests the thought, What is the importance of physical development to mental culture ? This person of ours, with all its diversified talents, mental and physical, is a unit. To *fully* understand the bond of this union is impossible. The heaped up observations of ages, and the profoundest reasoning, alike have been wasted in attempts to solve the mysterious problem. Our knowledge of self finds its limit in the vague, unsatisfactory words, “fearfully and wonderfully made.” But we

have learned, and the appreciation of that lesson marks an important epoch in our college history—we have learned that body and mind are one, and must be developed in their nature *as such*, and not by *fragments*. Man must grow up harmoniously if he would rise to usefulness, and master the high destiny which his Creator has promised him. Trunk, branch, and foliage, like the tree, must be simultaneously developed and expanded.

Now there are two manifest laws of our constitution which we should not disregard. By observing them we find our *happiness promoted*, and *our ideas of the Supreme Being elevated*. First; in proportion as the physical nature of man is healthily developed, he will derive important aids to the intellect and moral powers. The best educators of the world have approved of this law, and its converse of equal importance. The Gymnasia at Athens became the temples of the Graces. Their halls, baths and porticos were crowded with the votaries of every art and science. Such scenes marked the Academy where Plato taught, and the Lyceum where Aristotle lectured. Then and there physical education began with life and constantly augmented its force. “Every festival was made enchanting with flowers and music: the barge as it was pushed on the lake in boyish sport was crowded with garlands: the oars moved to the sound of ‘sweet recorders’: and the patriotic mother sang inspiring lullabies as she rocked her infant to sleep on the broad shield of its father.”

But passing from the Greeks we find examples in modern times to illustrate the wholesome and genial

influence of physical development on the faculties of the mind. Who can estimate the influence that football at Rugby, regatta at Eaton, bowling at Harrow, and cricket at Westminster, combined with the vigorous sports at Oxford and Cambridge, have had in producing the most elegant and *able bodied* scholars of the world?

But what has been the course of our American colleges with respect to this most important branch of manly education. Unfortunately, the fact that the highest mental culture may be combined with greatest physical development, has been practically ignored. The wasted frames of our best students and professors tell their own tale. The most brilliant talent and untiring industry alike have too often shone for a while with sickly glare, and before the real work of life began, have sunk into obscurity and uselessness. The want of the balancing and sustaining power of physical education has been long and *severely* felt among us. Is it not a fact, that our first honors for this reason are not unfrequently *fatal prizes* rather than *blessings*?

What do you call a complete and generous education? It can be nothing short of "that which fits a man to perform justly, skilfully and magnanimously, all the offices, both private and public, of peace and war."

To educate is to *develop*: not to make one all Greek: another all mathematics: it is to unfold a *man indeed*, *all* developed: a pupil is educated when he is made a hero *in his own individuality*: a soul *fruitful* in *grand results*, and powerful in *acts*. The time has come in the progress of society, especially in our own country,

wherever the storm of conflicting opinions and interests is constantly rife, when a thorough manly education is imperiously demanded. The question of pedants and bigots as to what you *know* comes at present from afar. It dies away, and is lost in echo before it reaches the great *battle field* of life. The grand issue now forces itself upon us: "What can you *do*?" It is on this issue, and on this pre-eminently, that we are to stand among our fellow-countrymen in honor, or fall disgraced.

Let us then not fail to appreciate this most valuable aid to the acquirement of a manly education. Out of the many and attractive modes of exercise here afforded, each of us can select whatever is most adapted to his strength, and congenial to his taste. Do not let the golden opportunity escape us. Let us look beyond the present. We are soon to become citizens of a great republic. Whatever our calling in life may be, it is indispensable to the highest success therein that every faculty of our nature be developed and brought into action. Let us not go out into the world stuffed with learning which we have neither the energy nor the strength to *use*. "Let us be in the eye of every exercise." Let us be devout students in the great university of nature, where we may gather such materials as dogmatism and "dried preparations" never afford. We will not then be numbered with that unfortunate class whose "hand" hangs like dead bone within its withered skin—the feeble flickerings of whose mind are but "a gilded halo hovering around decay."

Let us show our benefactors how much we appreciate this gift by *using it* with a *will* and a *purpose*. And let

us always hold in remembrance that "the grand object of schooling is never obtained until all the priceless powers of our nature are fortified and quickened by the true, the beautiful, the good and the grand: until each faculty in its own place and proportion is *thoroughly* trained; until our physical and mental energies are moulded into a symmetrical *whole*, of the purest, holiest, and most enchanting harmony."

ADDRESS BY REV. SAMUEL B. DOD.

Rev. Samuel B. Dod being introduced, spoke as follows:

The *alumni* of Princeton have reason to take up the old song with which the Jew went up to worship at his holy city; and in the name of this old College, I say "Peace be within thy walls and prosperity within thy gates."

I feel that I owe a debt of gratitude to this College that now permits me, the child of a father once so well known here, to link his name with an institution that shall stand as long as America exists. I owe a debt of gratitude, in that when his life went out in early manhood it was not lost, but it is now written with and intertwined with the illustrious name of Nassau Hall. I feel that we owe thanks to the College, to the trustees of the College, fully as great as those which they owe to us.

I was particularly glad to hear, in the speech of the President, that the *alumni* were exerting themselves to do something in behalf of the College. It is to the management of the Trustees we owe it that so many outside of our *alumni* have been moved to exert them-

selves in its behalf, and have been so generous in their gifts. As we return and see its growth and prosperity we cannot but rejoice, no matter from what source the gifts may have come. But the *alumni* should be stirring themselves in behalf of their honored *Alma Mater*. Oh what a glorious history has Nassau Hall! The names of those men whose bodies lie beneath the sod of yonder graveyard remind us, what a glorious past was hers! These men now guiding the destinies of the College show us what a glorious present belongs to Nassau Hall! And this body of young men shows us what is the glorious future of Nassau Hall!

In this old College, this seat of learning, not only the principles of nature but the higher principles of divine truth are steadfastly laid before your minds—not merely the law which science could give you, but the law of God to follow you into the turbid waters of business, and into the cares and responsibilities of social life. What promise is there not for our country when we see so powerful a fountain ever enlarging the stream which it sends forth—to the ministry, to the bar, to the cabinet, to the halls of our legislative assemblies?

And now when everything is so favorable, when the College has such an *impetus* as it has, it is the duty first of all that the College *Alumni* should exert themselves more earnestly, and follow up the admirable system already begun. To you, young gentlemen, that are here to partake of these ample facilities for improvement, do we look to make the future of Nassau Hall even more glorious than her noble past!

CHANCELLOR GREEN'S ADDRESS OF THANKS.

At the request of your President, in the name of the

alumni of the College of New Jersey, in behalf of its graduates, in behalf of the body of Trustees, we return thanks for this noble structure, for this generous favoring of our beloved *Alma Mater*. Pardon me for a short diversion.

Fifty-two years ago I entered this College a boy of fourteen years of age. In the year 1820, fifty years ago, in impaired health I took my degree in this College. I had obtained an honor, but I had laid the foundation of a life-time of agony. I came here in perfect health. From that time to this I have not enjoyed one hour of perfect health. I have done my life's work under labor, in weary agony, merely because I had no such instruction as this, and no such men to teach me wisdom. Let me say in all earnestness, young men, this is no *play house*. There is no proficiency in College, in my judgment, that could not better be dispensed with than this. With all respect to the President and his associates, I value this institution as highly as any other, and it will be of as great benefit to you. You may think this strange. Why, in the gymnasiums of Greece and Rome, there letters were taught! There, too, they were developed as men. It was at the gymnasium Rome made men. It made scholars, it is true, but it made strong hearted men, bold to battle.

Now gentlemen this is the benefit I want this gymnasium to confer upon you. They say it cost *forty thousand dollars*, a very large sum no doubt, but I ask this audience what it would have been worth if we could have added ten years to the Alexander's, and the Dod's? It would have been worth *twenty* gymnasiums,

if you could have added ten years to the lives of our scholars. On the Rhine, twelve years ago, I met an old English scholar. He was eighty years of age, and with a body having all the elasticity of youth. I asked him about Lord Lindsley, then past seventy years of age. He replied: "A boy, I shall show you a letter written by him a few days before sailing." It was as beautifully written as any you ever saw. There were two English scholars in good health—mine was broken down. You may draw an inference from that simple fact. If you use this building right, like Miller did, like Sanders, like many others among us, you will aid dying men.

ROBERT BONNER'S ADDRESS.

At the conclusion of Chancellor Green's address, Dr. McCosh led forward Mr. Bonner, who was received with loud cheers. He spoke as follows:

I expected to be called upon for a speech. In fact, I was notified that I should be; and what is somewhat unusual with speech makers, if their own statements are to be credited, I have come fully prepared for the occasion. And the necessity which I have felt for this preparation, and the innumerable shortcomings which I have observed in public discourses, have suggested to me that there is no more useful lesson which I could possibly impress upon the minds of the young gentlemen here than the importance of preparation. Your whole business in college, my young friends, is preparation for the duties of life—preparation in body, preparation in mind. You are in training here, and if the training is neglected, you will feel the great disadvan-

tage of that neglect throughout the whole race of life. To those of you who are to be professional men, and whose duty in life will consist in great part in public speaking, I wish to urge most emphatically, most feelingly, the absolute necessity of preparation. Spare, oh spare, your future hearers, the tedium, the dullness, the weariness which results from the want of preparation. Be prepared; and then—provided always you have some natural stuff in you—you can speak briefly and to the point. This is the great desideratum in public speaking. The next thing to learn is—and all that I have to say on that point I compress into one line—leave off when you have done, as I do now.

ADDRESS BY H. G. MARQUAND.

H. G. Marquand, Esq., being presented, was also warmly received. He said:

As I stand before you, I represent one who has neglected to follow such excellent advice as that given by Dr. Parker this morning. I have suffered very much from the want of just such a building as this, and the good advice of my superiors to take exercise. I have come from a mathematical atmosphere, and never made a speech in my life, and the thanks I would express swell up my throat and almost prevent utterance. But I cannot help referring to what my friend Mr. Stewart, and a good *Stewart* he is, once said to me in a conversation about Princeton. It was this "What we most want in Princeton is a good gymnasium." We get such hints every day, and they are as often unheeded. But I once sent a puny, weak boy to a school in New England with many misgivings whether he would live.

After two or three years he came home strong and hearty, and with his muscles well developed. From this circumstance the hint thrown out by my friend Stewart made a lodgment, though I did not so signify to him at that time. It worked in my mind for many weeks. Your President came to this country and kindled a spark; and at the inauguration Mr. Bonner in his peculiar manner, "ten thousand, who will give another ten?" waked me up.

This is the history of my connection with this institution. I am happy to see the building completed which promises to be so great a success and accomplish so much good. Its use is especially urged on all who would be our future ministers and orators; but more particularly on those now around me, that you may have good sound bodies.

As I told you, I came from a mathematical atmosphere. This College does not stand debtor to a few greenbacks! By the history of the Tennents, men wise and sound in theology, and who laid the foundation for all this superior education you have to do with, credit an indefinite sum! By the work of Witherspoon which shall live after me and my children, credit an indefinite amount! By the literary culture of such men as the Alexanders, the Greens, an indefinite amount! The present honorable association with your institution, an indefinite amount! Indeed, I find the page swelled to such proportions, that I close the account your debtor, and returning thanks, say Adieu!

ANOTHER DONATION.

Since the meeting at the opening of the Gymnasium, Jay Cooke, Esq., the distinguished banker of Philadelphia, has generously devoted the interest of \$10,000 to a Mathematical Fellowship in the College of New Jersey.



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