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THE HISTORY OF THE
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HENRY VAN DYKE

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THE MANHATTAN

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MAGAZINE.



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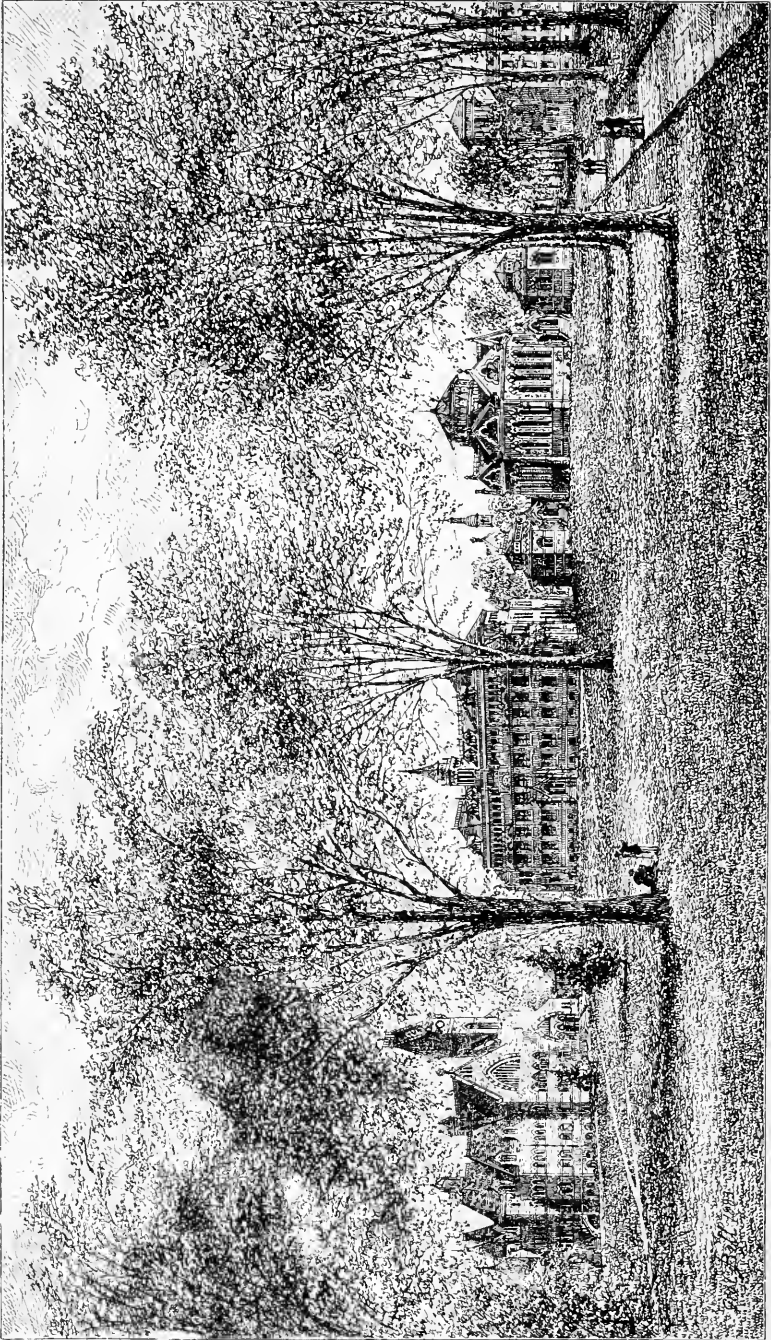
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In the August number will appear a profusely illustrated article on Florence; the continuation of “Beatrix Randolph” and the conclusion of “Her Price.”

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PRINCETON COLLEGE CAMPUS FROM MAIN STREET.

THE MANHATTAN.

VOL. II.

JULY, 1883.

NO. I.

PRINCETON COLLEGE.



HE history of a college, like that of a nation, is something more and better than a catalogue of famous names, a narrative of startling achievements, a record of architectural growth and pecuniary acquisitions. It is the

story of an organic life, unfolding itself from an ideal germ, controlled by fixed principles, and conditioned by a certain environment. A great institution of learning has an individual and personal character. It is not a chance aggregation of men and buildings, but an organism, and before we can really understand its nature or its history we must know its vital spirit and the law of its development. This is especially true of Princeton College. You cannot understand its position and its growth, you cannot get a right conception of its character and the work that it has done, unless you know the idea in which it had its birth, and which has always guided its career.

This idea was the necessary union of true religion and sound learning. The founders of the college, leading men in the rapidly-growing colonies of New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania, believed that the future welfare of the country depended on the maintenance of this union. They thought that both Christianity and culture were essential to the prosperity of a people. They believed that religion could best be defended by the aid of philosophy and science. They believed also that philosophy and science could best be developed from the Christian standpoint and under Christian influences.

And therefore they sought the sanction of the government for the establishment of "a seminary of true religion and good literature" within the Province of New Jersey. After some delay, and a churlish refusal on the part of Governor Morris, this sanction was obtained from Governor Hamilton, and thus the College of New Jersey came into being in the year 1746. It was the fourth in the sisterhood of American colleges, one hundred and ten years younger than Harvard, eighty-six years younger than William and Mary, forty-five years younger than Yale.

Almost all of the men who were concerned in the founding of the new college were Presbyterians; the majority of them were clergymen; and the immediate object which they had before them was to secure a supply of intelligent and well-educated men for the ministry. But this specific object was included in the wider purpose of general Christian education, and they were careful from the first to disavow any sectarian purpose. The charter of the college secured "equal liberties and privileges to every denomination of Christians, any different religious sentiments notwithstanding." Princeton has never been a church institution. She has served the church, and the church has served her. But there is no organic connection between them, and no ecclesiastical control has ever been exercised over college affairs.

The first powerful friend that the new college found was Jonathan Belcher, Esq., his Majesty's Governor of New Jersey. He was

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a Boston merchant, a graduate of Harvard, a man of liberal culture, generous spirit and considerable wealth. Coming to New Jersey to assume the Governorship he found the infant college in a very precarious condition, carried about from place to place, first settled in the house of the Rev. Jonathan Dickinson, the first president, at Elizabethtown; then removed at his death, under the presidency of the Rev. Aaron Burr, to Newark, seeking vainly for "a local habitation and a name," threatened with being torn in two by the jealousies of the gentlemen of East Jersey and West Jersey (who seemed inclined to play the parts of the rival mothers before the judgment seat of Solomon), and possessing a charter which may have been valid, but certainly was not strong enough to defend the college from the assaults of the envious and malicious. The new Governor at once became deeply interested in the struggling institution, took it under his personal protection, "adopted it

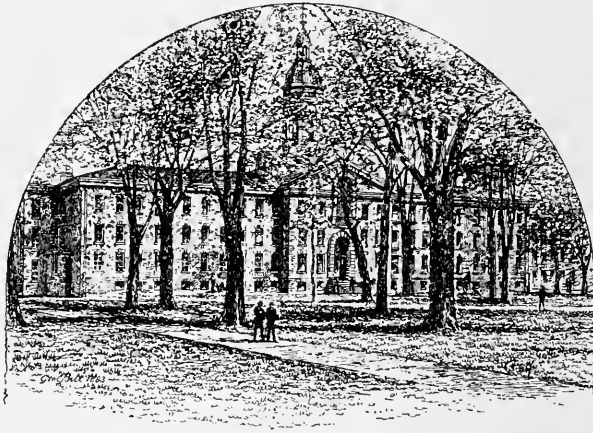
for a daughter," to use his own words, and earnestly devoted himself to promote its welfare. He issued a new charter, with royal approval, in which the privileges of the college were established and much enlarged. He brought about a final settlement of the question of location. He laid the foundation of a library by the gift of his own books, many of them valuable folios. To the end of his life he was the wise and generous patron of the college.

The place chosen for the establishment of the college and the erection of its permanent buildings was Princeton, a little village situated about half way between New York and Philadelphia. Doubtless the central location had something to do with determining the choice; and the trustees must also have taken into consideration the healthfulness

of the place, which stands on a well-wooded ridge of high ground. But the inhabitants of Princeton also had something to do with the decision, for they offered liberal inducements—ten acres of cleared land, two hundred acres of woodland, and one thousand pounds proclamation money, to be given to the college if it should be located in their town. Their offer was accepted, and thus the little village became one of the classic spots of our new republic.

In 1753 the trustees appointed a committee to set about the building of a college and a president's house. But before this could be done there was one prerequisite which must be obtained—money. Hitherto the sup-

port of the college had come from students' fees, private subscriptions, and the profits of two lotteries, one drawn in Pennsylvania and the other in Connecticut. At that time this was not considered, by any means, a disreputable way of raising money. The good Presbyterians did not

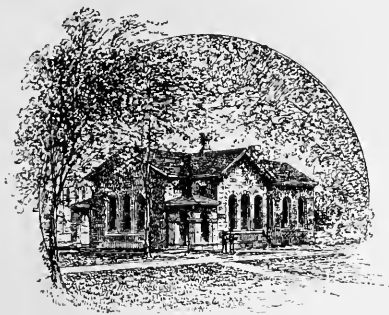


NORTH COLLEGE.

have any moral objections to it. They did not even think it necessary to disguise it, as they now do, under the name of a fair. But they were dissatisfied with it because it failed to bring them large enough proceeds for their purposes. So they appointed the Rev. Gilbert Tennent and the Rev. Samuel Davies commissioners to visit Great Britain and Ireland and solicit funds for the aid of the college. The Rev. Mr. Davies was an eloquent preacher, who afterward became widely known, and was the fourth president of the college. Mr. Tennent was a fervent revivalist, and one of the leaders of the New Light party in the Presbyterian Church. Their mission was successful. They were received with great kindness in the old country, and brought back with them plenty of money to pay for the new buildings, besides a sum

for the education of pious and indigent youth.

The college which was built with this money on the crown of the Princeton hill,



THE OLD CHAPEL.

facing the road which was the main highway from New York to Philadelphia, was a structure of which all good Presbyterians and all true Jerseymen were proud. It was built of native stone. Its dimensions were considered enormous: 176 feet long, 54 feet wide, three stories high; and the middle of the roof was surmounted by a haughty cupola. It was the largest edifice of its kind in North America. But it must be confessed that there was a certain bare simplicity about the architecture which reminds one of an almshouse or a jail. The Marquis of Chastellux, passing through Princeton a few years afterward, wrote in his diary, with a touch of contempt: "As the college is remarkable for nothing but its size, it is unnecessary to describe it. It is situated toward the middle of the town on a distinct spot of ground and the entrance to it is by a large square court surrounded by lofty palisades." Not a very inviting picture this; but far be it from us to despise the gray old pile which, under the name of Nassau Hall, has had such a noble and eventful history. There Jonathan Edwards, the third president, preached his last sermon; there many of the best men of our republic were trained for the discharge of high duties; there the British soldiers took up their quarters on their flight from Tren-

ton and were dislodged by hard knocks from Washington's artillery; there, after the desolation had been repaired and the students had returned to their home, the Continental Congress held its sessions, and Washington was present at a memorable commencement. Twice the building has been reduced to ruins by fire, but still the gray walls stand in their original form, Princeton's most venerable landmark. If we could recall all that has happened within and beneath them, the brilliant orations and lectures which have been there delivered; the rivalries of eloquence with which the Well-meaning and the Plain-dealing Societies filled the fourth story; the scenes of merriment in the refectory; the great rebellion, in which the students barricaded and held the building for a time against all comers; the explosion of the big cracker, which filled all the authorities with consternation and wrath and cracked the adjacent walls from top to bottom; the bonfires which have been kindled in the gloomy halls; the schemes of ambition and benevolence which have been conceived in those low-browed rooms; the mingled life of eager study and light-hearted fun,—if those old walls could only tell what they have seen and heard, we should have a history of the college more vera-



THE MARQUAND CHAPEL.

cious and more interesting than ever can be written.

It was probably at some time in the year

1756 that President Burr came down from Newark, with his two tutors and sixty or seventy students, and took possession of the new buildings. From that date the college of New Jersey became known, in popular usage, as Princeton College, although its legal name remained unchanged. President Burr did not live to see the first commencement in his new home. His successor was the famous Jonathan Edwards, of Massachusetts, the greatest philosopher of the New World. He was called from his quiet

when an unskilful inoculation for the small-pox cost him his life, and he was buried in the little cemetery at Princeton.

He was followed in the presidential chair by the Rev. Samuel Davies, "a man of very solid understanding, discreet in his behavior, and polished and gentlemanly in his manners, as well as fervent and zealous in religion." His term of office was only three years, being terminated by death. The trustees then elected the Rev. Samuel Finlay, who served with success for five years. He



James McCosh

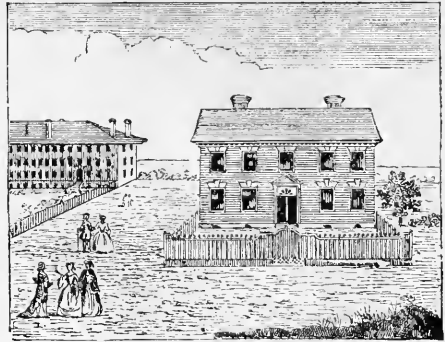
parsonage and his mission to the Indians at Stockbridge, to assume the charge of the first college of the Middle States. He was reluctant to come, pleading as an excuse, "My own defects unfitting me for such an undertaking, many of which are generally known, besides others which my own heart is conscious of." At length, by repeated solicitation, his scruples were overcome, and he consented to accept the call. But hardly had he reached the scene of his new labors

when he was followed by the Rev. John Witherspoon, of Paisley, Scotland, who assumed the presidency in 1768, at the age of forty-six, and held it until his death in 1794. He was one of the strongest men in the country, and under his administration the college flourished and did good work. Although not a native of America, he adapted himself at once to the conditions of life which prevailed here, and soon became so thoroughly imbued with the republican spirit that John Adams passing

through Princeton in 1774 could write of him: "We went into the President's house and drank a glass of wine. He is as high a son of liberty as any man in America." He was a signer of the Declaration of Independence and an influential member of the Continental Congress. He took an active part in all the popular movements of the day. It must have been a fine sight to see this "high son of liberty" in his wig, gown and bands, standing on the floor of Congress and throwing himself earnestly and ponderously into the great debates which decided the future of our country.

Under Witherspoon, Princeton was emphatically a patriotic place. When the students heard, in July, 1770, that the merchants of New York had broken their resolution to import no more British goods, they were filled with virtuous indignation, and assembling in black gowns on the campus, publicly burned the letter of the recreant New Yorkers. They resolved to wear only homespun cloth. One of them was so outspoken and radical in his patriotism that, although he stood at the head of his class, the prudent trustees would not allow him to deliver the salutatory oration at commencement, and expressed surprise that the Faculty had ap-

was practically in a state of suspension. But when the tide of conflict had passed by, the students began to return; the buildings were

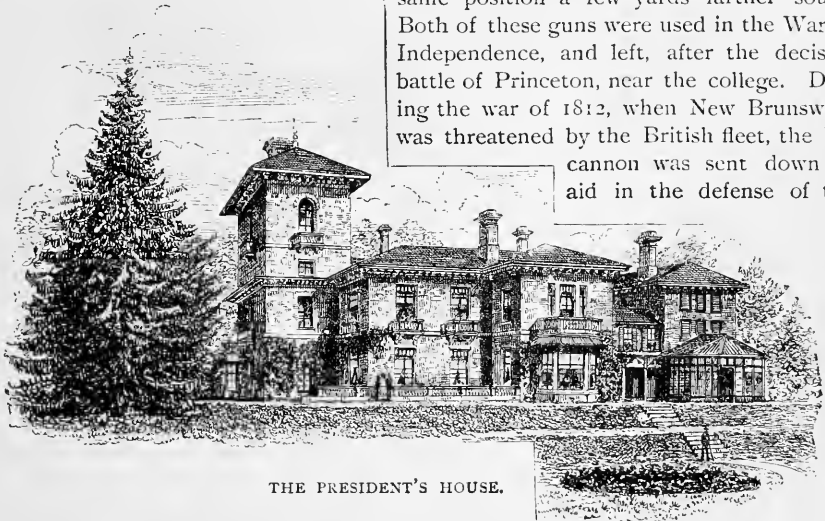


THE PRESIDENT'S HOUSE IN 1748.

From an old print in possession of Professor Cameron.

repaired and cleansed; the college machinery was put in motion again; and in 1792 there was a graduating class of thirty-seven, the largest that went out from Princeton in the eighteenth century.

Princeton still possesses two very interesting relics of the Revolutionary times—the big cannon, which is planted mouth downward in the centre of the college quadrangle, and the little cannon, which stands in the same position a few yards farther south. Both of these guns were used in the War of Independence, and left, after the decisive battle of Princeton, near the college. During the war of 1812, when New Brunswick was threatened by the British fleet, the big cannon was sent down to aid in the defense of the



THE PRESIDENT'S HOUSE.

pointed him. When the Revolutionary War broke out many of the graduates and some of the students enlisted. The annual number of graduates fell from twenty-seven to five or six; and for five years the college

city. It was found to be unserviceable and condemned, but the Brunswickers thought it valuable enough to forget to return it. After several controversies in regard to its rightful ownership, the townsmen and



EX-PRESIDENT MACLEAN.



THE LATE PROFESSOR ATWATER.

students of Princeton determined to support their right by might. They got a large wagon from Gulick's mill near Kingston, and a four-horse team from Phineas Withington, armed themselves with the needful tools, drove down to Brunswick at the dead of night, captured the gun and brought it home in triumph. This was in 1838. Some time afterward it was planted in its present place, and ever since it has been the hub of the college world, crowned once a year with gilding and flowers, the centre of the festivities of class-day.

The little cannon has had a more eventful history. It was left during the Revolution at a mill near the canal, on the road leading east from Queenstown. It was afterward brought to Princeton and lay for some years in front of the college grounds. When the main road was repaired, somewhat later, the gun was set up as a post at the corner of Witherspoon street. This involved a claim of ownership on the part of the town which the students were inclined to resent. What had previously been uncared for, suddenly became of great value in their eyes. College feeling was excited; and under the leadership of the class of 1859 a raid was made, the gun captured and planted in the back campus at midnight on the 16th of October, 1858. Previous to this time the gun seems to have done duty for Fourth-of-July celebrations and salutes, regular and otherwise.

There is a tradition that the students once laboriously hoisted it into an entry of old North, with the purpose of discharging it in a most irregular manner. Professor Dod joined the crowd in disguise, and when the heavy task was completed and the gun in position, he said quietly, in his well-known voice, "Now, gentlemen, let us take it back again."

It was probably some partisan version of the history of the big cannon which fired the students of Rutgers College, New Brunswick, with the idea of reprisal for their traditional wrongs. One night, in April, 1875, just before the Princeton students had returned from their spring vacation, while the campus was dark and deserted, a party of Rutgers students drove down from New Brunswick, lifted the little cannon from its secluded repose, and made off with their prize. So quietly was it done, that nothing was known of it, until the daylight revealed the empty hole and the tracks of the retreating raiders. What was to be done? The college honor was imperilled. A revolutionary relic was doubly precious at a time so near the year of the Centennial. When the term had reopened and the students returned, college feeling ran very high. A "war of the cannon" began to be imminent. The report was brought back that the Brunswickers guarded the gun with superhuman care, never leaving it in the same place for

two consecutive nights, and always keeping a watch who slept with their heads pillowed on the cannon. Wild expedients for retaliation and recapture were talked of, and one foray was actually executed, with no better result, however, than the capture of a lot of muskets from Rutgers. Meanwhile the authorities of the two colleges were carrying on a more dignified but no less determined contest; and, after a final resort to arbitration, it was decided that the cannon must be returned to its original proprietors, and it was accordingly replanted in its place.

The position which the College of New Jersey, from its very beginning, has occupied in the history of the country has been one of great influence and importance. During the first decade of its life there

eight of the framers of the Constitution of New Jersey, eight of the framers of the Constitution of the United States, twenty-seven of the members of our first National Legislature, forty-eight Senators of the Republic,

one hundred and sixteen members of the House of Representatives, two Vice-Presidents and one President of the United States, thirteen members of the Cabinet, twenty-seven Governors, forty-two college presidents and one hundred and forty college professors have been graduates of Princeton. There was a period of fifty years, from 1773 to

1822, when every class furnished on an average two members of Congress; and during the same time ten members of the Cabinet and twenty-two governors of States were graduated. It is safe to say that no



THE COLLEGE OFFICES.



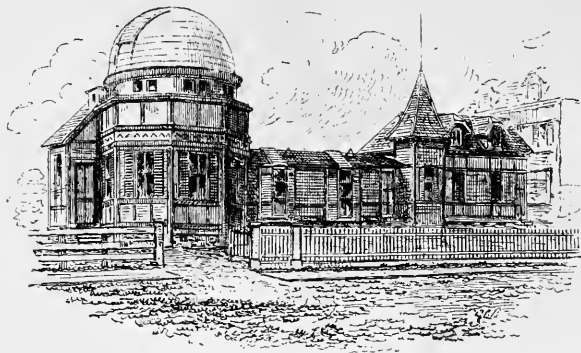
MURRAY HALL.

were one hundred and fourteen graduates. Of these more than forty were men of note, and some of them attained great prominence. Two of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, four of the signers of the original "Articles of Confederation,"

institution in the country has exerted a more powerful influence or rendered more valuable service in the affairs of the nation than Princeton College.

But the great strength of the institution has ever been given generously to the sup-

port of the church by whose efforts it came into being, and by whose money it has been supported. At least one-fifth of the graduates have become clergymen, most of



THE SMALL OBSERVATORY.

them in the Presbyterian Church, but some in other denominations. Five of them have been bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church. It is impossible to overestimate the work which Princeton has performed for the education and civilization of the country in sending out this regiment of more than a thousand ministers of the gospel. They have done more to spread the sweetness and light of a sound morality and a liberal culture than could have been accomplished by a hundred armies. They have been the friends of political and religious liberty and the upholders of law and order. And it would be well for those who are inclined to make light of Christianity and the church to remember that much of the present prosperity and intelligence of our country is due to institutions like Princeton College, founded in Christian faith, supported by Christian wealth, and embracing in their primary design of educating men for the ministry the wider object of diffusing religion and learning throughout the whole land.

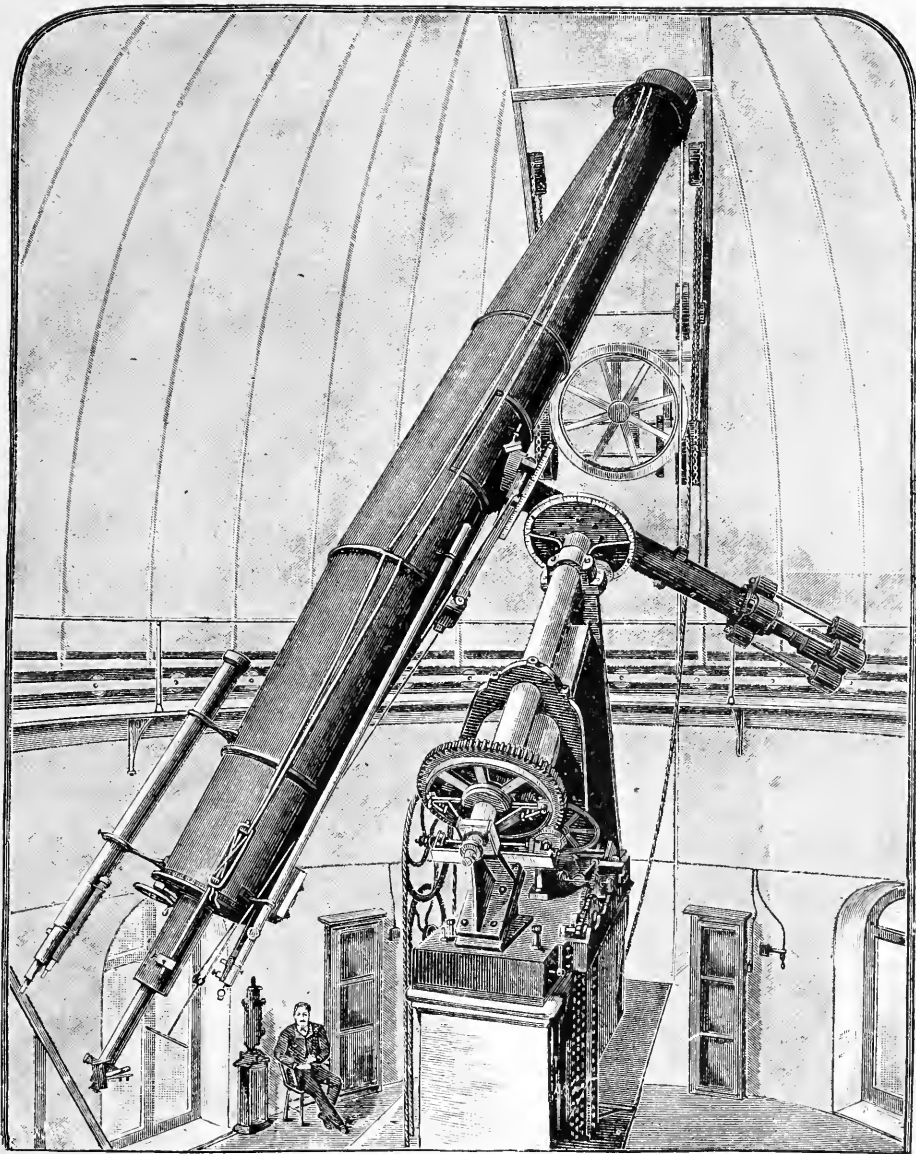
The most important feature of the Witherspoon period was the appointment of professors and the beginning of that process of enlarging the college curriculum which has gone on in an almost unbroken course until the present day. Dr. Witherspoon himself introduced the system of instruction by lectures. The first professorship established

was that of Divinity and Moral Philosophy, of which the Rev. John Blair was the incumbent. The next was that of Natural Philosophy and Mathematics, to which William C. Houston was elected. But the better part of the instruction, in quantity if not in quality, was still given by the tutors; and the range of studies, although excellent for the time, was not what we should consider wide. It was described by President Witherspoon in an address to the people of Jamaica and other West India islands, in the following terms: "The regular course of instruction is in four classes, exactly after the manner, and bearing the names, of the classes in the English universities—Freshman, Sophomore, Junior and Senior. In the first year they read Latin and Greek with Roman and Grecian antiquities and rhetoric. In the second, continuing the study of languages, they learn a complete system of geography, with the use of the globes, the first principles of philosophy and the elements of mathematical knowledge. The third, though the languages are not wholly omitted, is chiefly employed in mathematics and natural philosophy. And the senior year is employed in reading the higher classics, proceeding in the mathematics and natural philosophy,



THE HALSTED OBSERVATORY.

and going through a course of moral philosophy. In addition to these the president gives lectures to the juniors and seniors, which consequently every student hears



THE GREAT TELESCOPE.

twice over in his course—first upon chronology and history, and afterward upon composition and criticism. He also taught the French language last winter, and it will continue to be taught to those who desire to learn it.”

The student-life of the eighteenth century was marked by a certain flavor of aristocracy

and a punctilious etiquette, characteristic of the age in which a boy writing to his father addressed him as “Honored Sir,” and narrated his experience in phrases modelled on the epistolary style of Sir Charles Grandison. The students of that day wore knee-breeches and silk stockings, and had their heads powdered. They carried on public disputes in



STEPHEN ALEXANDER, LL.D., EMERITUS PROFESSOR OF ASTRONOMY.

the syllogistic and forensic way, and pronounced orations on "Politeness, which for the justness of the sentiments, the elegance of the composition and the propriety of the delivery, gave great satisfaction to the dignified audience." The president of the college opened the commencement exercises in Latin, *capite tecto*; but every scholar in college was required to keep his hat off about ten rods to the president and five rods to the tutors, and to rise up and make obeisance when the president went in or out of the hall, or entered the pulpit on days of public worship. Even the aristocratic vices of the age found their echo in college life. The duello had its advocates among the students. A law had to be passed against the sending or receiving of challenges. Cock-fighting and bull-baiting were not unheard of on the campus. The youthful scholars carried themselves with quite the air of men of the world. But for all that, underneath the small-clothes and the powder, they were still boys; and it was necessary to prescribe rules forbidding them from jumping, hollaring or making boisterous noises in the buildings, and from "appearing knowingly in the presence of the superiority of the college without an upper garment and having shoes and stockings tight." Imagine James Madison slipping in late to prayers, with his stockings ungartered, one shoe loose, and his coat-



CHARLES A. YOUNG, PH.D., LL.D., PROFESSOR OF ASTRONOMY.

collar turned up to conceal the possible deficiency of an *under* garment. After all the student-life of 1783 was not so very different from that of 1883.

The commencement-day of that period, however, had a character of its own, which has been entirely lost in modern times. It occurred in the fall of the year, a season at which the people of the country, having finished their summer's work and gotten in the harvest, were at leisure for a little rustic recreation. They came flocking into Princeton from all the countryside for miles around. It was the great holiday of the neighborhood. The town was thronged with farmers bringing their wives and daughters to have a little fun, and entering into the hilarity of the occasion with a spirit which, if not exactly classic, was at least hearty. The Latin disputations, the ponderous compliments and salutations which went on in the church were not so much to their taste as the cakes and beer, the fiddling and dancing, the games and horse-races of the main street. Greatly did the rustics rejoice and make merry, and the sound of their jubilation floating through the open windows, disturbed the college magnates in their solemn conclave. Vainly did the authorities prohibit the erection of booths and the selling of refreshments. The fun was irrepressible, and it was not until the date of the commence-

ment was changed from September to June, or, in other words, from the beginning to the end of the college year, that it ceased to be the popular festival of Jersey.

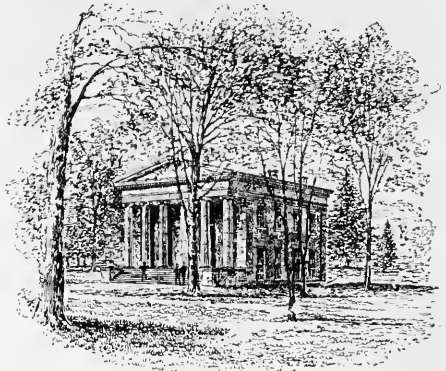
The first fifty years of the present century are covered in the history of Princeton by the presidencies of Samuel Stanhope Smith, Ashbel Green, and James Carnahan. During the terms of Drs. Smith and Green the college did not make any very rapid advance. There was a scarcity of funds, a decrease in the number of students, a general stagnation in academic affairs. In addition to this a spirit of turbulence and disorder was at work among the undergraduates. They endeavored to enliven the prevailing dulness by exploding gunpowder in the halls, organizing rebellions, barring-out and screwing-in the tutors, and setting fire to the buildings. In vain the president expostulated, remonstrated, threatened, propitiated. In vain the trustees interfered and called in the civil authorities to help them. A false system of espionage and boarding-school discipline only aggravated the disorder. The evil spirits would not be laid. The pulpit eloquence of Dr. Smith, the clerical dignity of Dr. Green, were of no avail. The proportion of candidates for the ministry was smaller than at any other period in the history of Princeton.



BULLETIN ELM.

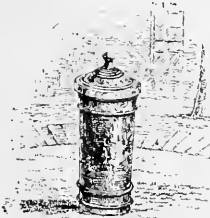
Her friends were discouraged; the college was in a bad way. In 1823 the Rev. James

Carnahan was called to be the head of the institution. For some time affairs continued



CLIO HALL.

in a depressed condition. The disorderly customs, once established, were not easily broken up. But within a few years, under the leadership of Dr. Carnahan and Professor John Maclean, the vice-president, a new departure was made. A wiser system of discipline, more liberal, more manly, was adopted. The course of study was much enlarged. New and able professors, men like



CLASS-DAY CANNON.

John Torrey, Albert Dod, Addison Alexander, Joseph Henry, Stephen Alexander, Henry Vethake, were called to build up the institution. And they succeeded. The number of students increased with great rapidity. In 1830 the graduating class was twenty, in 1836 it was sixty-six, in 1850 it was eighty. New buildings were erected, dormitories, a chapel, halls for the literary societies. The pecuniary affairs of the college were relieved from embarrassment. In every direction there was real and permanent advance. Thus the foundation of the subsequent usefulness and prosperity of Princeton was laid in the long and successful administration of Dr. Carnahan. The first actual line of electric telegraph, using the earth as a conductor, was operated in the college campus by Professor Henry, in 1836.

It was during this administration that a society was founded which, from its beginning, has had a large and blessed influence on the religious life of the college. In 1825, four young men, feeling the need of an organization among the students for the pro-

motion of practical Christianity and the encouragement of missions, formed "The Philadelphian Society." For some time it met with a good deal of opposition. But it gradually increased in numbers, and soon became an important factor in college life. A library was collected. Religious work of various kinds was undertaken. And many of the best influences in the history of the college and of the church can be traced directly to this society.

In 1873 the ill-fated steamer *Ville du Havre* sailed from the port of New York

erection of a building for the use of the Philadelphian Society. This gift has been embodied in Murray Hall, a modest, low-roofed, beautiful and commodious structure, an appropriate and enduring monument of one who perished untimely but not unfruitful. The present membership of the society is two hundred and nine, and the number of volumes in the library over eight hundred.

Dr. Carnahan's successor in the presidency was Dr. John Maclean, who had so long been his earnest and loyal coadjutor in the faculty. The son of a professor in the college, draw-



WITHERSPOON HALL.

with more than three hundred souls on board. On the seventh day of her voyage she came into collision with another vessel and sank in mid-ocean so swiftly that less than one-third of her passengers were rescued. Among the lost was Hamilton Murray, of the class of 1872 in Princeton, a man who, during his brief life, won and

"Wore without abuse
The grand old name of gentleman,—"

a sweet and gracious spirit, whose conduct brought honor upon the profession of Christianity. When his will was opened, it was found that it contained a bequest of twenty thousand dollars to his Alma Mater for the

ing in with his earliest breath the classic air, and nourished on academic traditions, Dr. Maclean was heart and soul a Princeton man. He lived in and for the institution. His pride was in her glory, his happiness in her welfare. His well-directed efforts maintained and increased the prosperity of the college. Students were attracted from all parts of the country, many from the Southern States. The curriculum was again enlarged. Professorships and fellowships were endowed. The college property was increased by more than four hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars. The interest of men of large wealth was drawn to Princeton and attached there.

And the way was prepared for that great influx of gifts which the college has lately received.

The outbreak of the civil war was a serious check to the growth of Princeton. The large body of Southern men who were in the college at once left for their homes. Many of the Northerners threw aside their books to take up the sword, and thus it came to pass that men who had sat in the same classroom, and been companions in many a college prank, met as opponents in the conflicts of the battle-field. The number of undergraduates was reduced nearly one-third. But when the war was over, the class-rooms began to fill up again, and the college grew steadily until Dr. Maclean's retirement in 1868. He still lives in Princeton, honored and beloved, and has devoted his leisure to the preparation of an admirable History of the College.

Among the professors who became connected with the college under Dr. Maclean there are three of whom I must make brief mention—Lyman H. Atwater, Arnold Guyot, and Stephen Alexander.

Dr. Atwater, whose death last winter was the greatest loss which the college has suffered for many a year, was an encyclopædic man. He taught logic, ethics, metaphysics, civil government, international law and political economy. He did the work of three men, and he did it well. He was conservative in principle, liberal in practice. With a kind heart, a sound head and a clear judgment, he was a pillar of strength in the faculty. The students used to laugh, as students will, at some of his ponderous ways, and call him by a nickname which had possibly more of affection than of reverence in it; but as soon as they got sense enough to know a good man when they saw him, they recognized that Dr. Atwater was one of the best and one of the wisest they had ever

seen, and his memory is fresh and honored in many a heart to-day.

Arnold Guyot was born at Neuchâtel, Switzerland, in 1807. After a long and thorough education, in the course of which he studied not only physical science but also theology, and distinguished himself both as a student and a teacher, he came to this country at the age of forty-one and settled at Cambridge, Mass., near his old friend Agassiz. His reputation increased steadily, and in 1854 he was called to the chair of Geology and Physical Geography at Princeton. Here he has done work which has made him famous. His books have had the widest circulation and are standard scientific

authorities. He is one of the originators of our national system of meteorological observations, and therefore may be said to be ancestor of "Old Probabilities." Professor Guyot is a slight, spare, wiry man, a genuine Swiss in his love for mountains and his ability to climb them. In the summer of 1878 I met him by chance on the lonely summit of High Peak, in the Catskills. He had done a morning's work which would have used up many a younger man.

And yet there he sat, in a spotless coat and an immaculate collar, eating his lunch of a biscuit and a piece of chocolate, and making notes of scientific observations as placidly as though he had been in his study.

Stephen Alexander has been connected with Princeton for nearly fifty years. He came to the college in 1834 with his great friend, Professor Henry, and was closely associated with him in his electrical and astronomical investigations. He is a star-gazer; and while his eyes have sunken from so long looking upward, his mind has been kindled by the heavenly fires, and he has discoursed of the celestial mysteries in a lofty eloquence well remembered by generations of



CYRUS F. BRACKETT, M.D., HENRY PROFESSOR
OF PHYSICS.

students. He has made valuable contributions to scientific knowledge by the publication of papers which have attracted attention and admiration in Europe as well as in this country. And although honorably retired, as professor emeritus, from the labor of teaching, he is still active and productive in his favorite pursuit. His successor in the chair of astronomy is the distinguished Professor Charles A. Young, whose labors in the field of solar spectroscopy have been so fruitful, and who, by his popular lectures and original researches, is yearly adding new laurels to those which Princeton has already won in the field of astronomy.

The astronomical equipment of Princeton is now said to be in advance of that of any other college in the country. The only point in which Harvard excels it is in the possession of a special fund for the support of a corps of observers and investigators. The beginning of this equipment was the purchase of the celebrated orrery from David Rittenhouse, of Philadelphia, about the year 1770. This was regarded at the time as one of the most remarkable mechanical contrivances in the world. It was intended to exhibit the movements of the moon, the earth, and the other principal planets, including Saturn, which was then the outermost known. When it was made, two colleges contended for the honor of buying it, and the success of Princeton over the University of Pennsylvania was regarded as a great triumph. For years its possession was the pride of the college, an attraction to students, a claim upon the honor and gratitude of the State of New Jersey; and considerable sums of money were expended in repairing it after the rough treatment which it received at the hands of the British soldiers and in the fire of 1802. The next great acquisition was the Halsted observatory, erected by Gen. N. Norris Halsted in 1866-7. It is an uncommonly perfect building for purposes of scientific investigation, containing a massive pier of sandstone, which rests upon the primitive rock, a column of granite weighing thirty-two tons, for the support of the telescope, and a dome thirty-nine feet in diameter, weighing seventy tons, but so admirably adjusted that it can be easily moved by a single hand. The observatory, when

erected, had to wait a long time for its eye, but at length it came, and last year the great equatorial telescope, made by Clark, was set in the place which had been so carefully prepared for it. It has an object glass of twenty-three inches in diameter, and a focal length of thirty feet. There are but three larger instruments in the world,—one at Washington and two in Europe. The cost of the telescope, with its immense star spectroscope and other accessories, was about twenty-six thousand dollars. In addition to this the college possesses a very complete working observatory at the rear of Professor Young's house, a valuable set of transit instruments and timepieces, and other apparatus, which make the total value of the astronomical equipment over one hundred and eight thousand dollars.

On the retirement of President Maclean in 1868, the Board of Trustees felt the great responsibility which devolved upon them in the choice of a fit man to be his successor. A single word may be allowed me here in regard to the constitution and character of this board to which such important functions are committed in the control of the college. It is composed of twenty-seven members, with the Governor of New Jersey as president *ex officio*, or, in his absence, the president of the college. The charter wisely made it a self-perpetuating body, and it has always preserved the spirit and purposes of the founders. Standing on the old foundations, and maintaining the old traditions in their substantial integrity, it has been, in the best sense of the word, a progressive body, embracing men of the highest culture and the widest practical experience in the conduct of financial affairs. With very rare exceptions, and these not of recent date, its management of the college funds and its general supervision of the college government, have been marked by prudence and skill, and to its wise selection of members of the faculty and cordial co-operation with them, the success of the college is largely due. The wisdom of the trustees has never been better proved than it was in 1868, when they called the Rev. Dr. James McCosh, Professor of Logic and Metaphysics in Queen's College, Belfast, Ireland, to the vacant presidential chair. By birth and

training he was a Scotchman, and he has proved himself a worthy successor of President Witherspoon. Bringing with him a



“JIM,” THE APPLE-MAN.

well-earned reputation as a philosophical lecturer and writer, a wide experience of scholastic affairs, and that *perferendum ingenium* which is the characteristic of his countrymen, he entered upon the duties of his office with ability and energy and has been enabled to accomplish a noble work for the college. The gifts of money which had been begun by men like James Lenox, Silas Holmes, John I. Blair, N. Norris Halsted and the Stuarts, were continued and greatly enlarged. John C. Green, of whom it has been known for some time that he intended to devote a large portion of his princely estate to the advancement of Princeton, and who has, in fact, been its greatest benefactor, wisely began the execution of his designs during his own lifetime. New buildings sprang up on every side. New departments were added to the course of instruction. New students gathered in rapidly increasing numbers. To give an idea of the growth of the college I have made a comparison between the annual catalogue for 1868 and that for 1883. In 1868 there were two hundred and sixty-four undergraduates, ten professors, six tutors and assistants. In 1883 there are four hundred and ninety-nine undergraduates, sixty-seven fellows and graduate students, twenty-two professors, four assistant professors, ten instructors, tutors and lecturers. In 1868 the

college buildings were nine in number, in 1883 they are seventeen. By the introduction of the elective system of studies in the senior and junior years the way has been opened for a great increase in the number of branches in which instruction is given, and many new fields have been entered by post-graduate and special courses. I find, on looking over the catalogue, that it would be quite impossible for me to convey any notion of the richness and variety of the curriculum in such a brief synopsis as the limits of this article will permit. But I may indicate something of the nature of the advance which has been made by stating that there are now six instructors in ancient languages, four in chemistry, three in English, four in physics, three in modern languages, and seven in natural history. The departments in which a corresponding advance is still needed are those of moral and social science. The resignation of the (unendowed) chair of History by Professor Shields, and the death of



THE COLLEGE PET.

Professor Atwater, who filled such a large place in the philosophical course, have made it clear that additional endowments and new instructors must be secured. A movement has been begun for the establishment of a school of philosophy which will include three new professorships, and in connection with the admirable work now done by the President and Professor Shields in this line,



“DE WASHIN’, SAH.”

will make the philosophical instruction of the college broad and complete. One hun-

dred and fifty thousand dollars have already been promised and the Alumni are exerting themselves to get sixty thousand more. Professor Ormond, of Minnesota, and Professor Sloane, of Princeton, are mentioned in connection with two of the new chairs.

The School of Art, recently endowed by a gift of sixty-five thousand dollars from the estate of the late Frederick Marquand, will go into operation next September, and will probably have as its first professors, Dr. W. C. Prime, whose valuable collections of pottery and engravings are promised to the college, and Dr. Allan Marquand, who is now in Europe, studying architecture.

Through the courtesy of the treasurer, the Rev. William Harris, I have obtained a full statement of the present financial resources of Princeton:

1. Real estate, including 50 acres of land and the buildings.....	\$750,000
2. Endowments—General.....	\$650,000
Special	520,000
	1,170,000
Total property.....	1,920,000
3. Income—From endowments, about.....	\$70,000
Tuition fees, academic.....	19,000
Tuition fees, School of Science....	6,300
Special fees.....	13,200
Room rents.....	17,500
	126,000

One of the most attractive of the new buildings with which the campus of Princeton has lately been adorned is the Marquand Chapel, the gift of Henry G. Marquand, of New York city. When the old chapel was erected in 1846 at an expense of six thousand five hundred dollars, there was great objection to it on the part of some of the trustees. They found fault with the building because it was cruciform, alleging that this was not a proper shape for a Presbyterian chapel, and predicting that this building would remain an unanswerable argument against Presbyterian objections to Popish symbolism. But fortunately the good taste and firm will of Dr. Carnahan and others overcame these narrow prejudices. Even at that day there were men broad-minded enough to see that in the words of Dr. Maclean, "Protestants should not be ready to surrender everything beautiful and convenient in church building to Romanists and Ritualists because of their assumed claim to

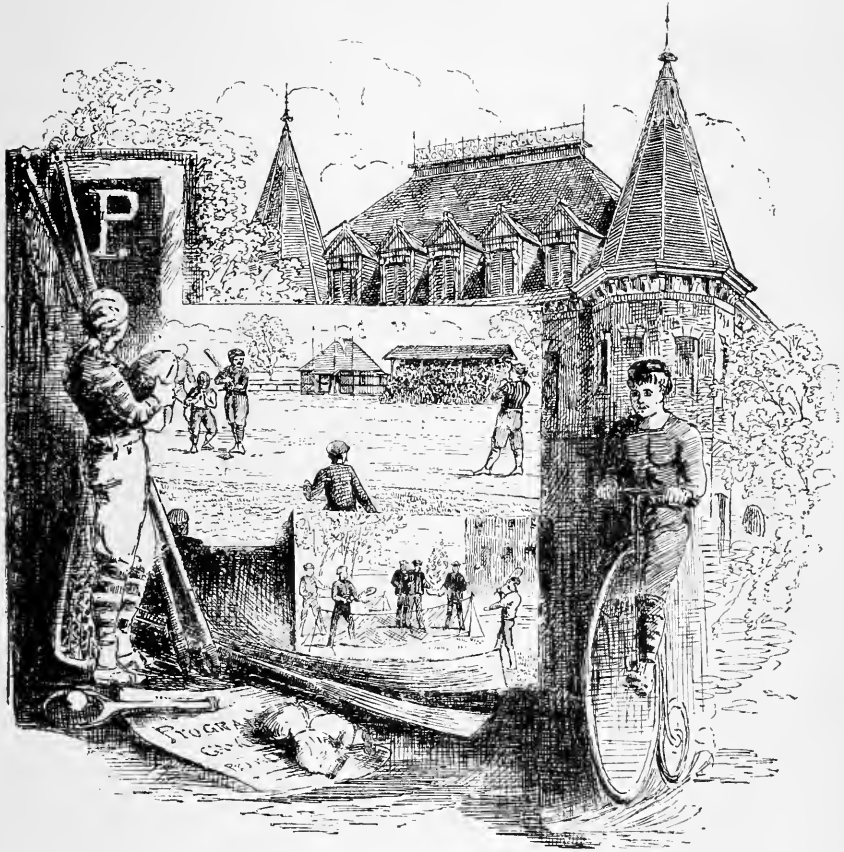
the exclusive use of the cross as a symbol of their faith." But, a few years since, the accommodations furnished by this good old chapel were found to be insufficient for the increased number of students. Besides, the building had to be used, in the dearth of appropriate rooms, for rhetorical exercises and other secular purposes. It was justly considered that this had a bad effect in lessening the students' reverence for the house of God. And when Mr. Marquand offered to build a new chapel, to be used exclusively for religious services, the offer was gratefully accepted, and no iconoclastic prejudices were interposed to bar the exercise of his taste and liberality. The chapel was finished last year—beautiful as a place of worship should always be, enriched with carvings of wood and stone and windows of stained glass, and crowned with the holy cross, the universal symbol of our Christian faith. I cannot think that I am wrong in tracing to this change at least some part of the great and admirable improvement in the decorum of the religious services of the college. You cannot expect men, especially young men, to cherish reverence for a religious building which they see neglected and uncared for, while all the dormitories and lecture-halls are rebuilt and beautified. And the adornment of the church not only expresses, but increases, the love of the worshipers for God's house.

The brief space which I have at my command will not allow me to give any account of athletic sports at Princeton. They have flourished with great vigor, especially since the establishment of the gymnasium under the charge of George Goldie. In boating the college has not achieved brilliant success, but in base-ball and foot-ball the championship has often been held by the wearers of orange-and-black.

Any account of the history and life of Princeton which should omit to mention the colored element would be lamentably incomplete. There is a considerable section of the town which rejoices in the name of Africa, and is inhabited almost exclusively by citizens of African descent. They are the posterity of the family servants of the old times before slavery was abolished in the Middle States, and many of them

bear some of the very best Jersey names. If you walk along Witherspoon street on a warm afternoon you will see scores of the dusky children of the sun basking on the doorsteps and against the fences, and the abundance of linen flapping from clothes-lines on every side reveals the fact that the laundry business is in a flourishing condition. One of the most remarkable and ad-

domadal lottery hardly ever brought me back a worse pair of stockings than my own? Well could I endure to see that smile-enwreathed face of her sportive nephew thrust in at my chamber-door at an unearthly hour on Monday morning. Well could I bear to hear his voice in which fear mingled with entreaty as he suggestively remarked, "De washin', sah!" But alas!



AFTER DIVISION HOURS.

mirable features of Princeton is the cheapness of washing—an advantage which the unsophisticated student does not fully appreciate until he has gone out into the cold, cruel world and fallen into the hands of a city laundress. Ah! where amid the selfish and heartless throngs of humanity shall I find another like old Aunt Van Horn, who cleansed, renovated and repaired my linen for the astounding sum of fifty cents a week, and through all the changes and permutations of the heb-

I know that I ne'er shall look upon the like of my college washerwoman again.

Another well-remembered colored inhabitant of Princeton is James Johnson, Esq., a citizen of renown if not of credit. He was engaged in mercantile pursuits, and carried on with varying success an extended trade in a variety of articles. He was not so much inclined to trust his customers as he was to make them trust him. He had a wondrous faculty of combining the garments, with

which different students for reasons of their own had been induced to part, into costumes of striking originality; and through his agency many a man has had the pleasure of beholding his favorite pantaloons of the year before, united to the coat of his dearest foe, and perambulating the streets in very dubious company. He had a slight peculiarity of hesitation in his speech, which gave his wit a flavor of his own, and the delivery of one of his jokes was like the unexpected explosion of a fire-cracker which has been long fizzing. From the illustration which our artist has prepared I infer that James has abandoned the clothes trade for the more poetic traffic in fruit, in which all of his old friends will wish him a princely success.

The glory of old Nassau is her trees. Two of these at least, the gigantic sycamores which stand in front of the old president's house, were planted by Dr. Finley in 1765. Almost all of the others which now fill the campus around North College with their grateful shade, were set out under the presidency of Dr. Carnahan. The greatest of them all is the bulletin tree, which stands between East College and the Old Chapel. It is an elm, broad of branch and massive of bole, almost adding to the grace of the American species, the rugged strength and solidity of the English. Its trunk is the place chosen by the students to

"Make all their wants and wishes known."

And here in the days of blooming spring or waning autumn the curious passer-by may read a hundred notices of furniture for sale, note-books lost, base-ball matches to be played, eating-clubs to be formed, and various

articles wanted, from a room-mate to a tennis-racket.

But the fairest time of all to see the trees of Princeton is a moonlight evening in the leafy month of June. Then the long village street is filled with clearest radiance and softest shadows. The slow-waving branches of the elms, the sighing pines along the Triangle, the motionless, gnarled trunks which stand in front of Morven, the spectral sycamores and the fragrant lindens,—all are full of beauty and of mystery. The sleeping town lies as if enchanted beneath its cloud of foliage, while the distant notes of song rise and fall and die away through the interwoven light and darkness.

Who can tell the charm of those college days and nights? There is something rare and strange about them which cannot be put into words. Their freedom from care, their generous rivalries, their warm friendships, their joyous sports, their bright and airy hopes, their pure ambitions and sweet romances,—these all blend into a spell of delight which makes them pass like a dream. And when they are gone we awake and sigh to think that it is all over. We come back again; but it is never just the same. We miss the old faces. The old games please us no more. The old places seem familiar and yet strange to us. We cannot recall the light and careless heart of boyhood. But a memory remains, tender, precious, ineffaceable, which will draw us again and again to the place of its birth, and make us live over in thought and feeling the happy years of our life in Old Princeton.

HENRY J. VAN DYKE, JR.



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