

John B. Kieffer, Ph. D., professor c i languages at Franklin and Marshall is descended from French-Huguenot y of Almee and Lorraine. He is the son of Rev. Ephraim and Eleanor ler Kieffer, and was born in Bellefonte, o county, Pa, Oct. 20, 1839. In 1840 hi pted a call to the pastorate of the Reformed congregation at Millinburg, Union sounty, Pa., where he labored until the fall of 1857. Here Prof. Kieffer received his prepara. tion for college, first in the commo of the place and afterwards in Millinburg demy, an institution which would deserve nore extended mention, especially during principalship of the lamented Aaron C.

a more extended mention, especially during the principalship of the lamented Aaron C. Fisher.

In the fall of 1857 Professor Kleffer entered the sophomore class in Heidelberg college, Tiffin, Ohio, and graduated with the highest honors in 1860. In 1861 he was elected by the authorities of that institution tutor of Latin and Greek to succeed the (then) Rev. R. E. Higbee, who had resigned both the pastorate of the First Reformed church of Tiffin and his connection with Heidelberg college. In 1863 Prof. Kleffer was elected to the full professorship of the ancient language in his alma mater, but resigned in 1865 at the earnest solicitation of his father and accepted the professorship of Greek and Latin in Mercersburg college, Mercersburg, Pa. Here he was the associate, first of Rev. T. G. Apple, now the honored president of Franklin and Marshall college, and afterwards of Rev. E. Higbee, state superintendent of public instruction of this state.

In 187 he was elected to the chair which he now occupies, and with much retuctance and many struggles, severed his connection with an institution which 12 years of unremitting labor had made very dear to him. In January 1878 he entered upon his duties in Franklin and Marshall, and in the following August was married to Miss L. M. B. Troupe, of decreased. He has one child—a daughter seven years of age.

Of his four brothers there are in the ministry, viz: Rev. J. S. Kleffer, D. D., of Hagerstown, Md., and Rev. H. M. Kieffer, of Reston, Pe., in the Reformed church, and Rev. W. T. Linn Kleffer, of Mercersburg, Pa., in the Presbyterian church.

Rev. W. T. Linn Kieffer, of A

BET. JOSEPH HANRY DURRS, D. D.



Audenried Professor of History-A Varied

Active Literary Career Rev. Joseph Henry Dubbs, D. D., Audenried professor of history and archaeology in Franklin and Marshall college, was born October 5, 1838, at North White Hall, near Allentown, Pa. He is the second son of the late Rev. Joseph S. Dubbs, D. D., who was for more than thirty years pastor of Zion' Reformed Church, Allentown. His elder brother, Rev. A. J. G. Dubbs, D. D., is not pastor of Salem church, in the same city.

The Dubbs, or Dubs, family is remotel; of Bohemian origin. During the Hussite wars they removed to Styria, in Austria, and subsequently to Switzerland. Here they set tled at Birmensdorf, near Zurich, where some of them still reside. One of them, s distinguished statesman, was, some years ago, president of the Swiss confederation another occupies a high position in the army. It is on record that the head of the family lost his life at the battle of Cappel, in 1531, a the side of Zwingli, the reformer. The ances tor of the American branch was born at Bir mensdorf, August 31, 1710. He emigrated to America in 1732, and purchased from the Penn family a tract of unoccupied land in the northern part of Philadelpha county. which is in part still in possession of his de The subject of this sketch was sent at a

The subject of this aketch was sent at an early age to the Allentown seminary, an institution which has since developed into Muhlenberg college. Here he remained for four years and a-half, acquiring in the meantime a minute grammatical familiarity with the German language. In 1853 he entered the sophomore class in Franklin and Marshall college, where he graduated with honor in 1856. After a course of three years in the theological seminary at Merceraburg he was graduated in 1859, and was licensed and ordained at the synod held in Harrisburg, on the 25d of October of the same year. Immediately after his ordination Mr. Dubbs became his father's assistant in Allentown, and after two years he assumed entire charge of the congregation. The charge numbered about twelve hundred members, and was very laborious. In February, 1863, he accepted a call from Trinity Reformed church. Pottstown, Pa., taking charge at the same time of the affiliated congregations at Amity, in Berks, and Limerick, in Montgomery county. In this charge his labors were very successful. The membership increased rapidly, and after several years he was required by the authorities of the church to resign his country congregations for the purpose of givearly age to the Allentown seminary, an in country congregations for the purpose of giv-ing his whole time to the church in Potts lown. In the latter place a large brown-stone sharch was erected which is still greatly ac-

During this time Mr. Dubbs began to devote special attention to literary and historical studies. At the request of Dr. Harbaugh he began to write for The Guardian, and subsequently contributed to magazines, in proce and verse. He was also a regular correspondent of Der Hausfreund, a German periodical. His earliest contribution to the Merceraburg Review appeared in April, 1860, and was entitled "Nominalism and Realism." He reviewed books regularly for the Boston Literary World and has long contributed to the New York Independent.

In May, 1871, he accepted a call to the pastents of Christ Reformed church, Philadelphia. This church had suffered greatly from recent diamenatons, and it was at the church that he autored to friends of the church that he autored upon the difficult field. Here he inhered for about four years, and during this period the membership of the church was at least doubted. He confident at this time to Lousing's Historical correspondent of the Reformed Cherch Mescency, constitues having entire the major and was from 1873 to 1875 a special related a distribution, and was from 1873 to 1875 a special correspondent of the Reformed Cherch Mescency, constitues having entire the major of the latter to the synod at Bestine. ng this time Mr. Dubbs began to de

college, and the Alientown Female college, all of which discourses were published in pumpible form.

Dering his pastorote in Philadelphia Mr. Lowis Audenried was admitted by renewed profession to membership in the church. Mr. Audenried had been in his youth a member of the Reformed church, and had for some years proposed to leave a handsome bequest to its principal literary institution. He became greatly attached to his pastor, and seems to have become convinced that he prosessed a special aptitude for historical study. At his death, which occurred on the 17th of October, 1873, it was found that he had entitowed a professorship of history and archeology in Franklin and Marshall college, and had in the same document expressed a desire that his pastor, the Rev. Joseph H. Dubbs, should be the first incumbent of said professorship. Having accepted a call to this position, he entered upon its duties on the 9th of September, 1873.

Since his connection with Franklin and Marshall college Dr. Dubbs has performed a great deal of literary isbor. His addresses on "Colonial Literary isbor. His addresses on "Colonial Literary isbor. His addresses on on Colonial Literary isbor. His addresses on the Sindy of History," "Surnames," etc., have appeared in pamphlet form. In 1886 he published a monograph on "The Early Hymnology of Pennsylvania," which attracted attention on account of its minute research in an untrodden field. In 1884 he discovered and published, with notes, a series of documents which cast a new light on the early history of the United Brethren in Christ. His services in this respect are fully recognized by recent historians of the latter denominations. From 1880 to 1884 he edited The Guardian, a monthly magazine published in Philadelphia. He also contributed

denominations. From 1880 to 1884 he edited The Guardian, a monthly magazine published in Philadelphia. He also contributed to the "Schaff-Herzog Encyclopedia." It is 1883 he wrote and published, at the request of the General synod, the "Historic Manual of the Reformed Church," a volume of 433 pages. This work was very kindly received, and several large editions were sold. It is now out of trint. and several large editions were sold. It is now out of print.

In 1878 Dr. Dubbs visited Europe, traveling as far south as Naples and Pompeit. In Paris he preached, by request, to "the American colony:" and was, on motion of Prof. Charles Rudy and Count Leon de Rosny, elected a corresponding member of the Ethnographic Institute of Franca. The degree of doctor of divinity was conferred upon him in 1878, by Ursious college. In 1885 he became a Fellow of the Royal Historical society of Great Britain. He has been

fical society of Great Britain. He has been for many years a member of the Historical society of Pennsylvania, and has recently been elected president of the Lancaster County Historical society.

In 1803 Dr. Dubbs was married to Mary Lancaster Wilson, a daughter of the late Thomas Bird Wilson, of Allentown, and grand-daughte of the Hon. James Wilson, who is wel known in the early history of the state They have four children. One of their son is a member of the present graduating class

Since 1877 Dr. Dubbs has been secretary of the faculty of Franklin and Marshall college, a position which involves a vast amoun of clerical labor. He is at present engaged in editing and preparing for publication the "Centennial Memorial Volume" of the college. He is also engaged in translating and editing the early correspondence of the synods of Holland with the Reformed churches of America, a work of considerable historical transcrance. historical importance.

CHIEF JUSTIUM MARSHALL AND H WURK.

The Union and a Government Competent Its Preservation."—An Address by Hou, R. W. Hughes, of Norfolk, Va.

Fellow CITIZENS: Coming from the low lying seaboard beyond the Chesapoake t this beautiful plateau of the Susquehanna from a people differing much from Pennsyl from a people differing much from Pennsylvanians in extraction, pursuits and local institutions; crossing the courses of grand rivers, and the boundaries of great states; and standing here, amid surroundings in extreme contrast with those left behind, a stranger among strangers, unknowing and unknown, still I am at home; still, in the patriotic realization of a common citizenship, I feel that this is my country, these my countrymen.

If I had come from the mountains of th Canadian frontier, or from the everglades of Florids, or from the Pacific front of our far western domain, and stood here as 1 stand now, even then I could say with the affection te loyalty of an American citizen, your coun

ate loyalty of an American citizen, your country is my country, your flag my flag.

How shall we estimate the gratitude we owe to the founders of our national government, which sfillates and harmonizes sixty millions of people, and, combining together forty states and territories, moulds into a single nationality an empire as diverse and extensive as the continent of Europe? Except the Divine Author of our blessed religion and His holy spostles, no body of men all time ever builded so beneficently for mankind as those who founded the American Union and devised the marvelous systo an Union and devised the marvelous sys-tem of our republic of republics.

The history of Europe, our fatherland, seems but little else than a demonstration,

to the shame of humanity, of the audicious theory of Hobbes, that war is the natural state of mankind. If upon the map of Eng-land, Scotland and Ireland, the three countries whence the ancestors of most of us came, a red spot were marked wherever man has shed the blood of his brother, race warring against race, nation against nation, clan against clan, and, most sorrowful of all, sect against sect, how deeply crimsone would be its color? How would the inset sient parchment blush at the frailties of hi man nature? So truly was it written:

Lands intersected by a narrow frith Athor each other. Mountains interposed Make snemtes of nations, who had else, Like kindred drops, been mingled into one. Make enemies of nations, who had else, Like kindred drops, been mingled into one. Well did the men of 1780 profit by these fearful lessons of the past. They took care so to order that European history should not repeat itself in the New World. They made it their cardinal aim to bring the discordant states into one family under an organization that should not contain within itself the seeds of dissolution. They sought to combine all the states under one strong government, having the substance as well as the form of power, having the faculty of self-preservation and the prestige of sovereign autonomy. As the states were the aggregation of citizens under governments adequate to the purposes of local administration, they enlarged the scheme and combined those bodies themselves into a republic of states under a government invested with the exclusive control of national affairs, and armed with powers adequate to all purposes of national administration. They took care to provide the essential requisite in each instance of plenary powers: those of the states in local, and those of the Union in national concerns. The most anomalous feature of the system was their superweign the national covernment those of the Union in national concerns. The most anomalous feature of the system was their empswering the national government to act directly upon the people ca masse, and not, as before, limiting its action exclusively to the states as organic bodies. They so ordered that the national government was as much at home among the people as the governments of the states themselves.

Before their day the wit of man had not conceived a scheme of international federa.

onceived a scheme of international feder conceived a scheme of international federa-tion more substantial than that of league, resting upon treaty, with tenure of life at the will of each contracting power. The states men of 1789 discarded this fragile conception. They disdained a league, they established a government of states.

Another anomaly characterized the na-tional system which they ordained. They were not more jealous of executive than of legislative and popular usurpation. They

tional system which they ordained. They were not more jealous of executive than of legislative and popular usurpation. They were not more firmly of opinion that the welfare of the governed requires the limitation of regal prerogative than that a curb should be put upon the demos itself. Accordingly, by carefully drawn charters or constitutions, they limited the powers left to the states and set out a precise schedule of those which they granted to the nation. As the enforcement of the constitutions of the states had been entrusted by their authors to the respective state judiciaries, so they conferred the power of interpreting and enforcing the national constitution upon one national supreme court and its anciliary tribunals. Thus was devolved upon the judges of America a function previously unknown to jurisprudence; a function the most august that could be conferred upon public servants. Not merely were the courts to arbitrate as usual the controversion that arise between man and man, but it was made their duty, when occasion arose, to declare to the legislatures, to the executives, or to the constituent citizenship of the states, and the nation, that this or that statute, this or that proceeding, is repugnant to the organic law, and therefore nuit, void and forbidden. They were made conservative they were endowed with the power of the vero, they were endowed with the conservative

the government itself; and though no themselves armed with the power of the veto they were endowed with the conservative prerogative of volcing the organic law when-ever invoked for the prevention of abuses of power. ONE OF THE MARVELS OF HISTORY.

The success of the founders of the national government in devicing its plan and in securing its inauguration, is one of the marvels of history. It was a marvel that the plan was conceived at all, of combining a series of plenary governments in harmonious subordination to a common one, itself, in its sphere, a government of plenary powers. It was a marvel that thirteen independent

states, so recently successful in throwing off one denomination, should have consented, under any persuasion, to as supreme an act of self-abnegation as the surrender of the highest prerogatives of sovereignty. It was a marvel that, after such a union had been formed upon the basis of a written constitution, that instrument itself, under the attrition of local jealousies and sectional animosities, had not been speality constraed by time-serving judges into a meaningless form of words, without substance, without vitality, without authority. We owe the successful inauguration of such a government chiefly to the influence of the great character of George Washington. We owe the establishment of the national constitution in the full force and efficacy of its real meaning, and in the plenitude of its grand design, to the judicial firmmess, the intellectual courses, the sterling virtue and the strong character of level Macarier.

the judicial firmness, the intellectual courage, the stering virtue and the strong character of John Marshall.

The paramount sim having been to establish a government that should combine in permanent and peaceful union the states and peoples of a continent, I come to ask, did its founders succeed in so difficult and ambitious an object; for it were idle to pronounce their eulogy if they failed? The inquiry at once brings into contemplation the sectional war, which for a time desolated the land, and during which we drank so deeply of the cup of European experience. Does that deplorable occurrence discredit the statesmanship of 1789, and prove the government then of 1789, and prove the government ther formed to have failed in its primary purpose I approach the inquiry without dismay. For any vices which the men of 1789 may themselves have incorporated into the na themselves have incorporated into the national organization, they are responsible to history; but neither are they, nor is their system, accountable for vices, whether patent or istent, which inhered in the organisms of the states. They possessed only delegated powers. They were at liberty neither to reject nor reform the material of which they were to build. It was essential that every one of the thirteen states then occupying the territory which had been wrested from the mother country should be brought into the sy-tem. To have discarded a single state, much more half of them, would have been, by that fact, to have planted discord and rivalry as perennial growths in the land. They were under the necessity of bringing in every existing state; and, having no commission to reform, of admitting each with whatever vice or imperfection might belong to it. might belong to it.

CAUSE OF SECTIONAL CONFLICT.

It is a fact of universal recognition that slavery was the cause and the subject of the sectional conflict of 1831 5. But the institu-tion had grown to maturity before the framers of the constitution of 1789 undertook their task. Ineradicable by voluntary and peace-ful means, inexterminable by any device or contrivance within their own invention, those men could do no otherwise than to build not withstanding and over it, and, while deplor-ing its existence, to leave to time and events the work or the accident of its extinction. The time did come for the extinction of slavery; and though the event occurred as the result of a bloody and desolating war; yet that conflict grew out of the existence of a vice inhering in the organisms of the a vice inhering in the organisms of the states; and not originating in, belonging to or more interentially and regretfully referred to in the constitution formed by the statesmanship of 1789. And may I not claim that the harmony of sections which was so speedity restered after 1815, and is not soon to be disturbed, and which the country has since enjoyed, has rescued that statesmanship from the brief eclipse which it suffered, and constitutes even a more triumphant yindication than if the eclipse had not ocvindication than if the eclipse had not oc ourred.

Have we not a right also to conclude that the fraternizizing influence which the na-tional government had exerted before the outbreak of war had much to do in tempering the spirit with which it was conducted by both the combatants? Those wars only are attended with irremediable evil, which have their instigation in the hatred of combatants for each other. Was there an officer or intelfor each other. Was there an officer or intelligent soldier in either of the armes engaged who, in hatred and malice, thirsted for the blood of his adversary? Do I tax the generosity of my audience unduly when I assert that the sentiments of the combatants on both sides of that conflict were thoroughly patrotic? Not in the spirit of apology or crimination, but in illustration of the motive which actuated those who fought in opposition to Pennsylvania, I recur to historical circum stances. Encumbered as they were with an institution harmful to themselves alone, which had been thrust upon their aucostors against unremitting protest; which had been augmented throughout the colonial period by the persistent agency of exterior governby the persistent agency of exterior governnents and classes insensible to remonstrance ments and classes, insensible to remonstrance; and which had finally grown into propor-tions that rendered any external interference with it hazardous to society; how could their effort to resist such interference by fairly as cribed to any other motive than an earne patriotism? Would the world have cribed to any other motive than an earnest patriotism? Would the world have respected our Southern soldiers, could they have respected themselves, it they had not resisted invasion with the resolution of patriots, and defended their homes and fire-sides with the bravery of American fathers, brother and sons?

The wrongfulness of slavery may be con-

The wrongfulness of slavery may be con-ceded: but this we know, that the supposed victims of the institution were the only class in the community where it was, who profited by its maintenance. From fetich worsniping savages, they became qualified for the high franchises of American citizenship. How my franchises of American citizenship. How my own people dealt with this institution, bore themselves towards it, and suffered and are still suffering from it, is for the judgment of history, to which we confidently and proudly appeal. For the purposes of the present occasion, this only need I maintain, that those who apparently fought for its continuance, were actuated by no malice toward their adversaries, and solely, by the promiting adversaries, and solely, by the promiting adversaries, and solely by the promiting adversaries, and solely by the promiting adversaries. versaries, and solely by the promptings of

a devoted patriotism.

The war accomplished its object. Slavery was overthrown; and compensation for the sorrows and desolations of the conflict, however inadequate, came in the fact of its overthrow. And though fratricidal, it has left, even in the cup of the saidest mourner, none of the dregs of hatred and malice. A grievous national evil has been uprooted; a great national benefaction achieved; and the consolatory truth recorded anew, that from the conflicts of patriots ever devoted patriotism.

anew, that from the conflicts of patriots ever comes good to the republic. Was syer civil war followed by more cor-dial reconciliation? Was ever internecing dist reconclination? Was ever internecing attries accessed by fewer animosities? And to what is the restored peace of sections, so complete, more largely due, than to the pacific influence which the great institutions founded in 1789 had exerted before the oc-

founded in 1789 had exerted before the oc-currence of the conflict, and have continued to exert, with redoubled potency, at every moment since its termination?

I have disdained to consider the power of the national government to crush out dissen-sion; which it has in common with Russia, Prussia and Great Britain. Its right and tenure of existence rest solely upon its ca-pacity to fraternize the millions of freemen who own its allegiance, upon the Catholic basis of moderated literity, impartial justice. pacity to fraternize the millions of freemen who own its allegiance, upon the Catholic basis of moderated liberty, impartial justice, and equal laws provided by the men of '89.

The lame of John Marshall rests upon the part he had in establishing and soliditying the government which has been the subject of my inadequate laudations. His best memorial is that constitution to which he gave power and authority wherever the territory of the United States extends, and the stars and stripes of America float. From the convention of 1789 he received a parchment; and he made it the supreme law of states, the crucial law of laws, and standard of American legislation. The architects of 1789 made the draft of an ideal structure; he erected the building which they designed, of erected the building which they designed, of staunchly fitted timeer, and of strength to withstand the shocks of revolution and the vicisaltudes of time.

John Marshall was reared in the Piedmont county of Fauquier, Virginis, under the shadow of the Bine Ridge. His father was an agriculturist of exceptional intelligence and worth, who possessed a landed estate of moderate proportions and value, and combined land-surveying with that noblest of occupations. This father was his first and principal teacher, conjointly with a mother who was the educated daughter of an educated elergyman. It was in this manner he received instruction in the elementary studies awaitly pursued in primary schools, and was thoroughly grounded in the English classics. He had the benefit of but a single year's tuition in a public academy; and that was in Westmoreland, the county of the Washingtons and Lees. He returned home to receive private instruction in Latin from an English clergyman who had taken charge of the parish to which his family was attached. He afterwards enjoyed the advantage of readings in law under the direction of Chancellor Wythe at Williamsburg; and of sectures in natural, moral and political science at William and Mary college from President and – Bishop James Madison, a cousin of the statesman.

John Marshall was Virginia-born, of Virginia-born father and mother. He was the product of the social life, the Intellectual and moral training, and the political and religious thought of his native colony. Like Washington, Henry, Jefferson, Mailson and other leading men of his state; he became more completious than the mass of his competers; but he was only one of tens of JOHN MARSHALL'S YOUTH.

thousands of men who were like him in moral, intellectual and social characteristics. He came of Church of England stock; distinguished for loyalty to the English crown; by allegiance and faith. His nativity was in a colony founded, for the English crown; by Englishmen proud of the English laws, name and church; who had come over the

water, not as refugees or exiles, but as pro-teges and agents of the ruters and ruling powers at home.

Memorials of the loyalty of the Virginia Momorials of the loyalty of the Virginta people to the royal personages and littled worthies of England are still to be read on the map of all that part of the state which had been populated before 1775. The colony itself was called Virginia, after that Virgin queen who was its projector. Elizabeth City, Elizabeth river, Jamestown, James City, Hourico, Prince Edward, Caroline, Charlotte, Louisa, King George, King William, Prince William, Williamsburg, William and Mary, King and Queen, Fluvanna, Rapldan, North Anna, Somin Anna, Gloucester, Lancaster, Westmoreland, Cumberland, Statford, Fairfax, Buckingham, Rockingham, Brunswick, Mecklenberg, Lunenberg, Halifax, Amherst, Albemarle, Neison, Pittaylvania, Fincastic, Botetouri, are names which bespeak a loyality as undiscriminating as devoted. Such were the dominant sentiments, and such the political and social suspices, in and under which John Marshall was born and raised.

raised.

Virginia having been a colony in which loyaity to the British crown and affection for the home country were the warp and woof of popular sentiment, to what must we ascribe the remarkable fact that at the time of Marshali's majority she had assumed a leading and controlling part in the movement for separation. An exceptional cause ment for separation. An exceptional caus must have existed for the extreme revolution must have existed for the extreme revolution which had occurred in her political sentiments. That cause is easily discovered. Through the avarice of crowned beads and leading officials in England, interested in the slave trade, and in maritime expeditions fitted out for its prosecution, the colony of Virginia, more than any other, had become so populated with Africans, that general alarm had come to pervade the community for the well being of the colony and even safety of the social fabric. The mother country refused to realizathe decree of this appalling danger, and turned a deaf ear to the remonstrances which continually went to her on the subject. It was a danger that to her on the subject. It was a danger that did not admit of vehement public discussion and was, by that fact, the more paralyzing to the loyalty of the colonists. In other respects the grievances of Virginia were identical with those of the more Northern colonies. But in respect to this peculiar danger her grievance was cumulative, and was for thit reason even more trying to her traditional loyalty.

An expression of it was made a prominent feature of Mr. Jefferson's original draft of the Deciaration of Independence in a paragraph containing these sentences:

"He has waged cruel war against human nature itself, violating its most sacred rights of life and liberty, in the persons of a distant people who never offended him, captivating and conveying them into slavery in another hemisphere, or to incur miserable death in their transportation thither.

Determined to keep open a market where men should be bought and sold, he has prosituted his negative for suppressing every legislative attempt to prohibit or to restrain this execrable commerce."

Mr. Bancroft says that "these words expressed precisely what had happened in VIRGINIA'S GRIEVANCE

Mr. Bancroft says that "these words expressed precisely what had happened in Virginia, which, as well as other colonies, had perseveringly attempted to repress the slave trade; while the king had perseveringly used his veto to protect it."

Thus it appears, that on the part of Virginia the war of 1776 was, like the later one of our own times, a war of self-protection from the same danger, returning in another form. History but repeated in 1861 the role of 1776.

John Marshall was born in 1755, and was just attaining his majority when the Pecia ration of Independence was adopted. His twenty years of youth had occurred in the period when the minds and conversation of his elders were engrossed with the momentous tople of separation, and with the causes which were making it more and more inevitable. How could so clear and apprehensive a mind, thus daily clear and apprehensive a mind, thus daily tutored, have become other than thoughtfully solicitous for the reasons of the selemn measures then constantly debated. In this period of anxious thought, this epoch of momentous problems, he was too young to be more than a listener. He was fitty years younger than Franklin, twenty-two than Washington, twenty than Adams, nineteen than Patrick Henry, twelve than Jefferson,

and four than Madison. In his twentlett

year he had been the first to enlist the Con-tinental army, and he remained in the field as a private or captain, until active hostilities had seased.

As member of a company of which his father was captain, he fought against Lord Dunmore in the battle and victory of Great Bridge in 1775. His command soon repairing n's army, he was in the of Iron Hill, Brandywine, Germantown and of Iron Hill, Brandywine, Germantown and Monmouth. He was with Washington in the bitter winter at Valley Forge, and was assigned by him, though a mere youth, to important special duties. His cheerful and joyous nature relieved the despondency and gloom of that dark crists of the revolution. He was with Mad Anthony Wayne at the storming of Stoney Point, and was in the engagement at Powl's Hook. He was a prompt, diligent, faithful, cheerful, brave and self-sacrificing suddier, throughout a came life of sacrificing soldier, throughout a camp life of

It was in consequence of his being engaged with these humble and patriotic duties, that he failed to be associated in the public coun-

period. But the close of the war found him attained But the close of the war found him attained to the age of manhood, qualified and equipped to take his destined part in the great work of devising a plan of national government, and imparting to it the guarantees of enduring stability. It was then that, standing shoulder to shoulder and moving side by side with James Madison, their mother state began to contemplate with pride and f-licity, the conspicuous conduct and beautiful character of two of the most talented and conscientious states and that ever labored for the welfare of America. MARSHALL AT THIRTY-TWO.

Marshall was thirty-two years old when the onvention of '87 met in Anna polis to devise scheme of national government. Men who had already achieved exceptional promi-nence in his state were delegated to repre-sent her there, and he was prevented, by the misfortune of being a young man, from being chosen as a member of that historical body. It is well known that the Virginia plan of sent her there, and he was prevented, by the misfortune of being a young man, from being chosen as a member of that historical body. It is well known that the Virginia plan of Union was the one that was preferred, and with judicious modifications, atopted at Annapolis; and it is one of the enigmas of American history, that when this plan of Virginia came to be submitted for ratification; it encountered a more determined and formidable opposition from herself than from any other state. It was as a member of the state convention called at Richmond in 1788 to decide whether or not Virginia should enter the proposed Union under the constitution promulgated at Annapolis, that Marshall began the brilliant civil career which made his name one of the most complications in American annals. As coadjutor with Edmund Randolph, Madison and others, in advocating in convention the ratification of the constitution, has was brought into ardent contestation with a formidable array of renowned men, healed by Patrick Henry, George Mason and William Grayson; men who undoubtedly for a time represented a majority of the body. It is difficult to discover in the published arguments or those who were opposed to ratification, sufficient grounds for their resistance to a measure of such obvious expediency and necessity, as that of the Union of the American states. Only by reading bothy and the lines of those debates can we discover the result from merging a commonwealth filled with African slaves, into such a union, under such a government to deal with this dangerous institution, exempt from external interference was a right essential to self-perservation, and would exempted with control over matters of general welfare. While Madison and Marshall shared intensely in these apprehensions, yet they had such faith in the conservative influence of national institutions, and such countries in the bene ficent spirit and policy which would inspire the general government invested with control over matters of general welfare. While he described by

ter and such talents as his should not have exerted a great influence in the Virginia convention of 1778, and his contemporaries united in ascribing to him a large share in bringing that body to a vote for ratification. The action of Virginia upon the question was equivalent to the acceptance of the constitution by all the states yet underlied, which soon occurred; and Madison and Marshall, the favorite sons of their mother commonweath, at once took rank among the most conspicuous statesmen of the Union.

1118 KARLIER PUBLIC SERVICES. HIS RABLIER PUBLIC SERVICES.

conspicuous statemen of the Union.

HIS EARLIER PUBLIC SERVICES,
A seriatim recital af the deataits of the life of John Marshall would not befit the present occasion. The interesting bi-graphy of Mr. Flanders, the tasteful and affectionate penpicture drawn by Judge Story, the eloquent eulogy pronounced abortly after his death by your own Horace Binney, and the recent scholarly oration delivered at the unveiling of his statue at Washington by Mr. Rawle, another Pennsylvanian, have rendered useless the repetition of a story so well and so often told. A rehearsal of it by me would be like an attempt to gild refined gold. How he married a beautiful and delicate girl of Richmond who was the object of a tender and affectionate care which was the uppermost thought of a busy life—how he moved from Fauquier to Richmond, the more successfully to pursue the profession whose members in two hemispheres honor him as one of its most illustrious ornaments: how he was continually called upon to serve the city of his residence in the legislature of the state, and responded at personal sacrifice as long as a sense of duty seemed to enforce the anneal sponded at personal sacrifice as long as a sense of duty seemed to enforce the appeal; how, in the conduct of suits involving large amounts and questions of rare difficulty and novelty, he held rank as leader at a bar second in learning, talent and reputation to no other in the newly united states—how, at the personal solicitation of Washington, leaving with reductance this congenial and lucrative theatre of intellectual gladiation he entered the bails of Congress, and became there a leader among the intellectual giants of those days; how he was sent by President Adams as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipo-tentiary to the Directory of France, where this tentiary to the Directory of France, where this honest servant of a virtuous republic, when approached with the coarse intimation that he could not obtain a hearing unless the doors of audience were first opened by adouceur to the wretches with whom he was to treat, resected the overture and returned home to re ceive the plaudits alike of political fees and friends; how he was shortly afterwards offered two places in the cabinet of the presi-dent, and declined them; how he subsequently accepted the office of secretary of state, and left on file in that department a series of state papers which have been guid-ing laudmarks in the foreign policy and diplomacy of our country ever since; how, from secretary of state, he was elevated to the exalted position of chief justice of the United States—these things are part of the public history of curcountry known to every citizen of intelligence.

PRIVATE AND SOCIAL VIRTUES. It would be interesting also to dwell upon his private and social virtues which threw a charm around his fireside and domestic life; upon the reve combination of probity and wisdom uniformly manifested in his public and personal conduct; upon the natural dignity and considerate propriety that marked his whole deportment; upon his love of truth and deep sense of moral and relations. ligious obligation; his love of home and taste for the pleasures of domestic circle; his respect, courtesy and kindness for the female sex; his benevolence and charity which was an innate sentiment of the heart but these personal traits have been so delicately and graphically depicted by his most intimate associate upon the bench that a repetition of them would but dull the pic-

it is reasonable to conjecture that if Marshall had not been transferred from political life, he would have succeeded Monroe in the presidency. It was the good fortune of the country that he was assigned to another field of duty. It is no disparagement of the two chief justices who had actually occupied the seat before him to say that they had been lit-tie felt in the exercise of the functions of the high position which they held. Courts of justice can only act through the medium of pending suits, and possess no other function than that of pronouncing judgment in cases at law and in equity submitted for adjudica-tion. In the first years of the national government but few cases could arise under con ditions which brought them within the jurisdiction of the supreme court. They were so lew in the time of Jay that even while helding the office of chief justice he went abroad on a protracted foreign mission. Judge Elisworth, to tice he went abroad on a protracted foreign mission. Judge Ellsworth, to whom the country owes the judiciary act of 1789, which was second only to the constitution itself, "the most wonderful work ever struck off at a given time by the brain and purpose of man," was on the bench too short a time before his own mission to France, to deal with more than the few important cases that had matured for his consideration. Judge Marshall ascended the bench in full time, untranimeled by precedents, to settle time, untra nimeled by precedents, to settle the principles which should govern the decisions of the supreme court on the im-

ning to come under its jurisdiction.

The proprieties of the occasion forbid my indulging, before an audience of laymen, in a technical exposition of the principles of political and constitutional law which Judge Marshall enforced in the high office of chief justics. The more important of his decisions went searchingly into the theory and character of the national government, into the correlative powers of the state governments, and into the rights and duties of the states and

into the rights and duties of the states and nation towards each other.

I need not promiss that two distinct theories touching the powers of the national government were respectively maintained by the two great political parties of Judge Marshall's day. To use his own language, one of them "contemplated America as a nation, and labored incessantly to invest the federal government with powers competent to the preservation of the Union. The other states and itself to the state governments. attached itself to the state governments, viewed all the powers of Congress with jealousy, and assented reluctantly to meas-ures which would enable the head to act in jealousy, and assented reluctantly to measures which would enable the head to act in any respect independently of the members."

Judge, Marshall belonged, from the beginning, to the party which insisted upon strengthening the federal government. He believed in his conscience, that the intention of its authors was to establish a strong government of independent powers and resources, and that the interests of the country required an effectuation of that intention. He ascended the supreme bench thoroughly infused with this preconception; and, possessing the courage of his convictions, he interpreted the constitution in accordance with what he conceived to be its real design. It may not occur to the superficial student of the controversy which so long divided opinion between the champions of state sovereignity and federal supremacy to inquire what was the underlying sentiment which animated the party who, for three-quarters of a century, resisted every measure tending to increase the strength and independence of the federal government. It had its principal seat and constituency in the Southern states, and its prime object was the protection of the slave institution from atternal interference. Mr. Madison defined

the Southern states, and its prime object was
the protection of the slave institution from
external interference. Mr. Madison defined
the line of adverse opinion when he said, in
the convention of 1787 "the states were divided into different interests, not by their
difference in size, but by other circumstances;
the most material of which resulted partly
from climate, but princips ly from the effects of their having or not having slaves.
These two causes concurred in forming the
great division of interests in the Southern
United States. It did not lie between the
larger and smaller states; it lay between the
Northern and Southern."

The QUESTION OF BLAVERY. Northern and Southern."

THE QUESTION OF SLAVERY.

Parties formed themselves at the outset on this question of slavery. The Federalists, under Washington, espoused the cause of Union and Nationality. The Republicans first opposed the Union, and then, as a means of protecting the peculiar interests of the South, asserted the doctrines of State Rights, and promutgated, chiefly in the interests of slavery, the tenets of that political school.

Rights, and promulgated, chiefly in the interests of slavery, the tenets of that political school.

The mission of the State Rights party from the beginning of the Union, was to defend the institution of sisvery. In fulfillment of the mission it advanced the doctrine that the states were independent sovereignities, that the Union was but an alliance between sovereignities, and that therefore no set of states had a right to look into the internal economy of another set of states. The object was to relieve the conscience of the North from any sense of responsibility on the score of slavery, and to prevent any interference by the states exempt from a swery in the internal management of those encumbered with the institution. It was a conservative theory maintained for a patriotic purpose.

For a time the doctrine answered its object. When the Union was originally formed the North and South were in equilibrium, having about equal political and material strength. At first there were no great physical agencies, like railroads, attenubate and telegraphs, operating to annibiliate distance, to compect widespread territories, and to consolidate the interests of extended regions. But in course of time, the effect of these great mechanical agencies was to undermine the local powers of the states, and to nation—

alize the Union. And, as the interests of the country grew more and more national, and the public mind became more and more favorable to itational ascendency, the conscience of the nation grew more and more averse to slavery. So that, by the year 1860, of all the population of the United States, twenty-five millions of whites were opposing, and only six millions of whites upholding the institution.

six millions of whites upholding the institution.

Under the pressure of these circumstances,
the State Hights party had for some time felt
that their dectrine could no longer serve the
purpose of protecting the sisve institution.
Its fortunes were felt to be desperate, and its
case to require an extreme remedy.

There was but one recourse for the protection of the institution, and that was seems
sion. It was tried, and we all know what
the result proved to be in 1865, Slavery was completely abolished. The Union
was nationalized. There was no slave institution left to defend. There was no further
use for the electrices of state-rights in their extreme application, and the nation entered treme application, and the nation entered upon a new career. How fortunate was it that a war with some European power was not pending when secession was thus ventured upon.

With the experience of these later events

in mind, how vividity do the dangers which beset the Union in the adolescent period of its existence present themselves to the vision. That the Union should have been formed at all is marvellous in the extreme—that it should not have perished in the early years of its existence seems little less than a miracle due to a providence ever benignant to our country. MARSHALL'S GREAT WORK

MARSHALL'S GREAT WORK.
The disturbing forces which in 18-1 eventually secomplished a temporary dissolution of the Union on the line of slaves or no slaves of the Union on the line of slaves or no slaves had been felt potentially in obstructing its original formation, and, after this event, in embarrassing the efforts of Washington's school of s'atesmen to give vigor, authority and paramount sovereignty to its government. Against this force Judge Marshall found himself constantly arrayed; and it is largely due to his cogent reasoning and unfaltering courage, both in legislative debate and in lofty deliverances from the supremebench, that the editice of our national government was firmly compacted in its frame bench, that the editice of our national govern-ment was firmly compacted in its frame work, and fitted to withstand the formidable hostilities which constantly beact it. His conspicuous activity and efficiency in the task which seemed providentially assigned to him, of confirming to the national govern-ment the functions granted by the con-stitution, brought him into painful antagon-ism with the most honored and popular men of that portion of the Union of which he was a native and devoted citizen. Whenever he of that portion of the Union of which he was a native and devoted citizen. Whenever he was at home, he found himself in an atmosphere of opinions adverse to those in which his convictions held him, and he felt keenly the disagreeable incidents attending such a state of affairs. Yet nerved by rectifude of purpose, and thrice armed in the faith that his cause was just, his course knew no variableness nor shadow of turning; and his conduct in the great office of chief justice furnishes the most conspicuous example in judicial history, of courspicuous example in Judicial history, of courage enlightened by vigorous intellect, over-coming influences the most imposing,

coming influences the most imposing, formidable and persuasive that ever co-operated to swerve a great jurist from the path of duty. It is fortunate that, although living and dying a slave-holder, he yet gave the best energies of his life to strengthening a government for which that class of cutizens felt and inculated as unvisible inclusions. lett and inculcated an unyielding jealousy. It was fortunate for the country that so able a man, occupying for a third of a century the controlling office of chief justice, should have entertained the political opinions on which he acted. How he came to espouse which he acted. How he came to exponse them was best explained when he wrote: "I am disposed to ascribe my devotion to the Union and to a government competent to its preservation, at least as much to cavual circumstances as to judgment. I had grown up at a time when the love of the Union and resistance to the claims of Great Britain were the inseparable inmates of the rame boson; i when parriodsm and a strong fellow-feeling with our fellow-citizens of Boston were idenwith our fellow-citizens of Hoston were iden-tical; when the maxim "United we stand, divided we fail," was the maxim of every orthodox American. I had imbited these sentiments so thoroughiy that they constitu-ted a part of my being. I carried them with me into the army, where I found myself as-sociated with brave men from different states who were risking iffeand everything valuable in a common cause believed by all to be most in a common cause believed by all to be most precious; and where I was in the habit o precious; and where I was in the habit of considering America as my country, and Congress as my government." Such was his own explanation of the manner in which, though Virginia-born, he was a Federalist intus et in cute. Yes, "the Union and a government computent to its preservation," ware the fond creed of his entire public life. Yes, "America is my country," was the sentiment which inspired alike the young solder at Valley Forge and the chief justice at Washington. ustice at Washington

Justice at Washington.

After thirty-four years of service in the most exalted postion known to our laws, in the metropolis of your own state, at the advanced age of eighty, he who had been the chief instrument. chief instrument in making the national of the Union," died the peaceful death of a Christian and patriot. A president of the United States speaking of him has condensed

United States speaking of him has condensed a volume of enlogium in a single sentence: "He found the constitution paper, and he made it a power; he found it a skeleton, and he made it thesh and blood."

His principal glory is the constitution, to which he gave life and power; and John Marshall, the patronym of the noble college which you have called in his honor, is a name that will ever be associated with the strength, stability and grandeur of the American Union. And as that Union has now been relieved of the danger which attended its birth and imperiled its existence for nearly a contury, let us hope that its destiny shall be to endure for all time.

KEV. J. S. KIEFPBE'S ADDRESS. He Points Out the Chief Claims of the College Upon the Church.
Address at the centennial celebration of

ranklin and Marshall college by Rev. J. Spangler Kieffer, D. D., June 15, 1887. It could not well be otherwise than that, on this interesting and august occasion, some special mention should be made of the intispecial mention should be made of the intimate relation which has always existed between the institution of fearning whose hundredth anniversary we are celebrating to-day,
and the church under whose festering care it
has from the beginning stood. It is as natural as it is significant that the statement of the
subject on which we are asked to address
you to day joins together the college and the
church. These two are ancient, lumemorial
friends, associates and allies; standing con
stantly in need of each other; never, except
at the cost of serious detrement, separated
the one from the other. The Christian church
throughout her long history, has every where throughout her long history, has everywher throughout her long history, has everywhere exhibited, among other characteristics, that of being the founder and the faithful foster-mother of schools and colleges, of seminaries and universities. And, as regards these institutions of learning, they, on the other hand, have manifested the greatest vitality, force, and continuing power, have wielded their widest influence and schieved their highest renown, when standing in connection with the church of Him whose name is above every name and whose kingdom is an everlasting kingdom.

with the church of Him whose name is shove every name and whose kingdom is an eyerlasting kingdom.

It is true the college and the church have sometimes been separated. Men have supposed that better results might thereby be gained for the cause of education. Such divorce between religion and learning might well seem to be a putting asunder by man of things which have been joined together by God. But the point we are making now, is, that such separation has not been usual hitherto. In the main, the college has hitherto been the child of the church. The historical fact is, that, in the establishment of institutions of learning, the Christian church has been the one great founding and organizing force; in this respect she has had no equal and no competitor. Is there anywhere in the world an ancient university, which for centuries has bleased mankind with its light, and which still lives and thrives in these modern times, being old now and august and illustrious with the associations and traditions of past ages, and yet quick with the

modern times, being old now and august and illustrious with the associations and traditions of past ages, and yet quick with the life of to-day and vigorous as it were with the vigor of immortal youth? The probability is that religious causes had much to do with the establishment of it; that the Christian church presided at its birth and watched over its growth.

This is true of many of the ancient and illustrious institutions of the old world; it is true also of the chief colleges and universities of America. In a pamphlet published in London, in the year 1642, one of the New England colonists, giving an account of the doings, plans and purposes of the first settlers of Massachusetts, says that as soon as they had builded their houses and provided for necessary food, for God's worship and for civil government, "the next thing we longed for and looked after was to advance learning, to perpetuate it to posterity, dreading to leave an illiterate ministry to the churches when our present ministers shall lie in the dust." This die id of leaving an illiterate ministry to the churches was the homely root out of which New England's oldest and most illustrious university grew.

FOSTERED BY THE CHUROS.

It is to a similar desire of obtaining an

educated and able ministry for the service of the churches that the institution in whose honor we are assembled here to-day owes its existence. Certain it is, that had it not been for the apritiual needs of a few sestiered congregations of the Referrned church, planted at an early day within the bounds of the common wealth, and for the anxiety and concarn of those fathers of the church, who consulted for the welfare of these congregations, and who grieved to see them as absent without shepherds, this institution would never have been established.

It is well that we should remember this to day. It is fit that in our present commemoration mention should be unsel of the original and hitherto unbroken relation sustained by this college to the church, whose needs called it into being.

Not only is this institution an instance and illustration of the natural and constitutional affinity existing botween religion and learning, but, being the off-pring of the church, its development and history manifest in a remarkable manner the influence and operation of the law by which the development of the church itself is governed. Our Savicur said of his kingdom that it "is like to a grain of mustard seed, which a man took and sowed in his field; which indeed is the least of all seeds, but when it is grown it is the greatest sureng herbs and becomes a tree, so that the birds of the air come and lodge in the branches thereof," In everything periaining to the church, we recognize, in some measure, the prosence of this law (as it may be called) of the mustard seed. It was natural and unavoidable that this institution should bear this characteristic mark of its origin, that it has grown to its present proportions from very small and natural and unavoidable that this institution should bear this characteristic mark of
its origin, that it has grown to its present
proportions from very small and
numble beginnings. It was not made;
it grew. It is indebted to no
one man's wealth for origin, existence and
name. It has come by slow and gradual development and growth. It is the complex
and varied result of many associated and cooperating forces. Possibly, by reason of
this composite character, and because of its
having come by such a process of gradual
growth this institution may be the more
worthy of our regard, as possessing thereby
a more interesting, complex and opulent
itte. However this may be let us be thankful on this festal day, that thus our college
has grown through a hundred years from
small and obscure beginnings to that which
our eyes at present behold it to be. Interesting and worthy of 'attentive consideration is
genuine and healthy growth, under whatever cfreumstances it may take place. And
it, in this instance, the growth, may seem to
have been painfully slow, let us remember
that, as some one has said, it is better to be
blessed with "the merciful dew of progrees"
than to be overwhelmed with "the calaract
of prosperity." of prosperity.

IN OLD PRANKLIN COLLEGE. The relation of this college to the cause of the Christian religion, and in particular its relation to the Reformed church, can be raced without any interruption, from the very beginning of its history. In Franklin college the Reformed church was from the start interested to this extent that by the terms of its charter, one-third of its board of trustees was to consist of members of that

trustees was to consist of members of that religious body.

The circumstances of the lounding of Frank-lin college are significant because of the testimony which they bear to the fact that not a few of the most eminent, honored and influential citizens of Fennsylvania, though not themselves of German birth, were deeply interested in the education of the German population of the commonwealth. Chief among them was Benjamin Franklin, philosopher, patriot, philanthropist, from whom the college received its name: a name which, as long as this great componwealth shall endure, nay, as long as grateful remembrance shall any where te cherished of distinguished services rendered to the cause of science, of freedom, of humanity, shall never case to be mentioned with gratitude and honor. The name of Robert Morris, the great financier of the American Revolution, is another cier of the American Revolution, is another honored name connected with the founding of this college, Benjamin Rush was its liberal friend. Four of the original trustees of the institution, viz: Robert Morris, Thomas McKean, George Clymer and Benjamin Rush, were among the immortal signers of the Deciaration of Independence. As regards the relation of the Reformed church to Franktin college, that appears to have been mostly indirect and incidental.

have been mostly indirect and incidental. The movement was not primarily (as far as we are able to discover) one of the churches themselves; and the institutions to which they give ries stood, perhaps, not so much for what the German citizens of Pennsylvania were doing for themselves, as for what was being done in their behalf by others. Though founded under such isvorable auspices, it cannot be said that Franklin college, in its original form, realized the anticipations and hopes of its noble, minded founders.

and hopes of its poble-minded founders. It

did not render the distinguished service had been expected to render to the cause of education among Pennsylvania's citizens of German birth. Into the reason of this we German birth. Into the reason of this we care not now to inquire, except to say that possibly it was owing to the circumstances tirst mentioned, that the movement was more from without than from within. It is a law that, without self-help, no other help is possible. No effort from without can supply the place of vitality within.

Let no man say, however, that Franklin college was a failure. Nothing of goodness is ever wasted. Franklin college was a prophecy. an "early inti-Nothing of goodness is ever wasted. Franklin college was a prophecy, an "early intimation" of what was to be. It had to wait,
as everything has to do, for its "hour;" and,
when that hour comes, then first it became
apparent what significance the establishment
of it really possessed; then first it began to
accomplish the mission upon which it had
been sent. Franklin and those associated
with him were conducted by a way they
knew not, to the accomplishment of their
benevolent purposes and the realization of
their charitable hopes. The tree which they
planted is prospering te-day with the prosperity which it never saw, and is bearing the
fruit which it seemed to fail to bear white
they were living.

fruit which it seemed to fail to bear while they were living.

ORIGIN OF MARSHALL COLLEGE.

The case is different with Marshall college. The movement which resulted in the establishment of that institution was entirely from within; and the institution stands exclusively for what a considerable portion, at least of the German population of the common wealth, undertook to do for themselves.

stands exclusively for what a considerable portion, at least of the German population of the commonwealth, undertook to do for themselves.

It is possible to trace the movement which finally resulted in the establishment of Marshall college to a very early beginning. As early as 1785, the Reformed Cactus of Pennsylvania asked permission of the synods of North and South Holland, in connection with which it then stood, to establish in this country a high school or seminary. This request was not granted. Separation from Holland having taken place about 1792, the Reformed church place about 1792, the Reformed church presently proceeded to do what it had vainly asked permission to do in 1785. It was at the meeting of synod in York, in 1817, that attention was directed to the necessity of having some institution of learning, and a committee was appointed to consider the matter of establishing a theological school. That was the beginning of agitation on this subject. From that time the question of a seminary was a burning question at every annual meeting of the synod. It was considered at Carlisle; it was discussed at Lancaster; it was agitated at Hagerstown; it was the cause of great excitement at Reading; Harrisburg heard of it, and likewise Baltimore; it was at Bedford, finally, that the decisive vote was finally cast by which the long desired institution was called into existence.

The movement was attended by all that ferment, that toil and turmoil, that trial and tribulation, which seem to mark the opposition with which every good cause is obliged to contend. It had to encounter that opposition with which every good cause is obliged to contend.

"maketh the heart sick."
In 1825, a theological school was opened at Carlisie, under the care of Rev. Dr. Lewis Mayer. We undertake not to follow its fortunes, as it traveled from Carlisle to York; from York to Mercersburg; from Mercersburg to Lancaster; where may it long remain. Like Withelm Meister, it has had its "Wanderjahre." Like Ulysses, it has traveled much; it has been abroad and seen the abodes of men.

eled much; it has been abroad and seen the abodes of men.

It was out of this theological institution that, at York, Pa, in the year ISI, there grew a high school of the Reformed church. It was this high school that, at Mercersburg, Pa, in the year ISIS, was creeted into Marshall college. And it was this Marshall college which, by act of the legislature, passed in ISO, was united in the year ISO with Franklin college, to form the noble institution of Franklin and Marshall college, in whose honor we are assembled here to-day.

in whose honor we are assembled here to-day.

We call special attention to the significant manner in which Marshall college was called into being. It is important to note the cir-cumstance that it was not the original object of the movement to establish a college. It is not as if the church had said: "Go to, now, let us establish a college." She thought not of any college. She thought of her poor, scattered, destitute congregations, and of the urgent need there was of ministers. She (Concluded on Fifth Page.)