

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE

BAPTIST EDUCATION SOCIETY

OF THE

STATE OF NEW YORK;

HELD AT HAMILTON, AUGUST 16, 1842.

WITH THE

REPORTS OF THE BOARD, TREASURER, AGENTS, A SKETCH OF
THE HISTORY OF THE SOCIETY, &c.

HAMILTON:

PRINTED BY J. & D. ATWOOD.

1842.

This image for research purposes only.
Source: American Antiquarian Society.

This image for research purposes only.
Source: American Antiquarian Society.

TWENTYFIFTH ANNUAL MEETING.

HAMILTON, August 16, 1842.

The twenty-fifth annual meeting of the Baptist Education Society of the State of New York, was held at Hamilton, in the Chapel of the Institution, on the 16th of August, 1842.

At 10 o'clock, A. M., the Choir of the Institution introduced the exercises by Music.

Br. J. D. COLE delivered the annual sermon, from 2 Cor. iii. 6. "Who also hath made us able ministers of the New Testament."

Dea. S. B. BURCHARD, one of the Vice Presidents, took the Chair.

Brethren A. BENNETT, WM. COBB, and E. BRIGHT, were appointed a Committee to nominate a Board of Trustees for the ensuing year.

Br. J. PECK prayed.

Music.

The Society adjourned to meet at 2 o'clock, P. M.

The Society met pursuant to adjournment.

Music.

Prayer by Br. B. M. HILL, of the City of New York.

The Corresponding Secretary read an abstract of the Report of the Board.

On motion of Br. Z. CASE of Ogden, seconded by Br. B. M. HILL of New York, and sustained by appropriate remarks, the Report, of which an abstract had just been read, was unanimously adopted.

The Treasurer read a summary of his Report.

The Treasurer's Report, of which a summary had just been read, on motion of Br. J. M. PECK of Illinois, seconded by Br. A. BENNETT of Homer, after appropriate remarks from each, and from Br. F. KETCHUM, of Philadelphia, was unanimously adopted.

The Committee on nominations made their Report, upon which the following brethren were elected:

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

President,

SENECA B. BURCHARD, Hamilton.

Vice-Presidents,

PALMER TOWNSEND, New York,

WM. COLGATE, "

WM. COBB, Hamilton,

FRIEND HUMPHREY, Albany,

HENRY TOWER, Waterville.

Corresponding Secretary,

NATHANIEL KENDRICK, Hamilton.

Recording Secretary,

BERIAH N. LEACH, Hamilton.

Treasurer,

ALVAN PIERCE, Hamilton.

Trustees,

EDWARD BRIGHT, Jr., Homer,
URIAH HOBBS, Whitesboro,
HERVEY EDWARDS, Fayetteville,
CHAS. WALKER, Burlington,
A. G. SMITH, Rochester,
SMITH SHELDON, Albany,
JAS. M. CASSELLS, Earlville,
ERASTUS VILAS, Ogdensburgh,
DANIEL ELDREDGE, Perry,
JOHN MANRO, Elbridge,

JOSEPH CAULDWELL, Whitesboro,
ABRAHAM SPEAR, Macedon,
CHAS. W. HOUGHTON, New York,
A. SIMONS, Hamilton,
DAVID McWHORTER, Pitcher,
GEO. CURTISS, Utica,
ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, Hamilton,
WM. COOLIDGE, Madison,
I. GRIGGS, Hamilton,
J. EDMUNDS, Jr., Hamilton,

P. R. GORTON, Woodstock.

Prayer by Br. A. BENNETT. The Society adjourned.
NATH'L KENDRICK, Sec.

REPORT OF THE BOARD.

In closing their labors for the year, your Board find much to acknowledge, both of the afflictions and mercies of God.

While the affairs of this Society were in a state of unexampled embarrassment, and the Board were struggling to carry out the proposed measures for relief, God, in his providence, removed their President by a sudden stroke of death.

The loss is the more severely felt, as he was one of the Fathers and founders of the Institution. On the 24th of September, 1817, the Society was organized in his house; and from that time to the day of his death, with the exception of one year, he has been a member of the Board, or of the Executive Committee. Although, for several years, his advanced age, and bodily infirmities, were indications, that the time of his departure could not be far distant; yet, at the semi-annual meeting of the Board in January, he was able to preside, and to conduct the business with his accustomed correctness and despatch.

Although, at the close of that meeting, he took leave of his brethren, and said, it was the last time he expected to meet them in the flesh, yet they cherished the hope, from the improved appearance of his health, that his life and his labors might still be prolonged. Nothing particular appeared in his case, to make void this hope, until the 4th of April, when, by a shock of the palsy, he was rendered helpless, in which condition he lingered until the 3d of May, and fell asleep in the Saviour, in the 75th year of his age. In the history of this Institution, the labors, and counsels, and offerings, of Dea. JONATHAN OLMSTED, will ever hold a conspicuous place. "The memory of the just is blessed."

An unusual number of deaths, during the year, has also occurred among the members of the Institution. Brother RICHARD SIMSON of Worcester, Otsego Co., a member of the Sophomore Class, was taken sick soon after his return, at the commencement of the collegiate year, and after an illness of two weeks, died, the last day of October. Brother NEWTON PAULIN of Cedarville, New Jersey, a member of the Freshman Class, after a more protracted illness, died on the 4th of December; and on the 7th of April, Brother RUFUS SEARS of Merideth, a member of the Senior Theological Class, after a sickness of five days, fell a victim to death.

These were all devoted servants of the Saviour, and bid fair for much usefulness in the work of the ministry; but the Master has come and called them away.

Another of the Fathers and Patrons of this Institution, Major AXES SMITH of Schuyler, has just taken leave of time. He has been lingering the last year, under wasting infirmities, but most of the time has been

This image for research purposes only.
Source: American Antiquarian Society.

able to be carried abroad. A few days before his death, although very feeble, he took a boat for Binghamton, for medical aid. He reached the place on Lord's day morning, much exhausted, and died the next Friday morning, the 22d of July. The language of Providence, as well as the word of God, to those who remain, is, "Be ye also ready, for in such an hour as ye think not, the Son of man cometh."

Notwithstanding the providence of God, the past year has been signally marked with afflictive events towards this Institution; yet His arm has been revealed to strengthen it, under all its trials.

The number of students received during the year, is 40. The number dismissed for want of means, and other causes, is 20. The number connected with the Institution, through the year, is about two hundred. Twenty-three are about to graduate. They have generally been favored with health, and have prosecuted their studies with diligence and success. No member of the Faculty has been laid aside, or interrupted in his work, by sickness, or other causes, but all have been enabled to perform their accustomed labor.

At the commencement of the fiscal year, but about half the sum had been subscribed, that was requisite to remove the embarrassments, which had been created, by the accumulation of debts, of about \$25,000. No time has been more unpropitious, for raising money for benevolent purposes, than the last year; and yet so deep has been the feeling of many, on the subject of ministerial education, that they were ready to go to the extent of their means, and even beyond their means, in giving pledges to aid this Society, in throwing off the burden under which it was suffering, and to sustain it in its onward course.

The subscription for the payment of the debts, was raised to \$20,000 on the first of February last, which according to the conditions of it, rendered the subscribers holden to pay within sixty or ninety days from that time. The extreme difficulty of raising money, has prevented the payment of more than \$6000 as yet; but the instances are very rare, in which subscribers make any objection to the redemption of their pledges. They stand ready to do it with the first money they can obtain.

The Board are unconscious of any improvident measures, in the management of the affairs of the Society, during the years in which their debts have been accumulating, but are deeply impressed with the conviction, that God has given this Institution favor in the eyes of his people, and that he designs to employ it, as an instrument for the improvement of the ministry, and the extension of the gospel in the ages to come. The more intelligent in the Churches, are feeling a deeper interest in sustaining it, as they regard it a legitimate measure, for promoting an enlightened, and holy, and efficient ministry. The character and extension of the work to be done by the Christian ministry, is known by the church, only as it is seen in its practical operations: but little is understood of the nature and purity of the gospel, where it is not clearly and faithfully preached.

The bread of life is not less essential to the spiritual welfare of mankind, than is their daily food for the support of their physical natures. The supply of our entire race with the ministrations of the gospel, is imperiously demanded by the great commission that was given by the Saviour. This work is destined to be as extensive as the earthly abodes of man, and as lasting as the duration of time. The laborers are to be

multiplied, until an adequate number is provided to preach the gospel to every creature. Intellectual and moral culture is more or less needed in all; and far greater provisions are required for the education of the rising ministry, than have already been made. God is directing the attention of the churches, over a wide extent of country, to this Institution, for the education of their youth, whom he is designating for the ministry.

The states of New Jersey and Pennsylvania, are enlarging their means for the improvement of their ministry, and are patronizing this Institution, as the best adapted in its location and character, to suit their convenience and promote their object. The Churches in New Jersey, in addition to their annual contributions, to support their beneficiaries, have generously received an agent from this Society, to take subscriptions for the liquidation of the debts, and have given pledges for this object, for about \$2000.

The spirit of Christian kindness and co-operation in this work, is also manifesting itself in the Churches of Pennsylvania. They have done little more as yet, than to look after their beneficiaries, and aid them with their contributions; but if this Society should apply to them for assistance, as they did to New Jersey, they would not be turned away empty.

The denomination in Michigan, have as yet made no provision to educate their ministry in their own state; but the State Convention, at its last annual meeting in October, resolved itself into an auxiliary to this Society, to co-operate with them in this common cause.

At present, there is a very wide region of country relying chiefly on this Institution, as the only one within its borders, to which candidates for the ministry can resort for a theological education.

A still wider region of Country is calling upon this Institution for a supply of able ministers of the New Testament. The members of the last graduated class are widely scattered, and most of them are occupying very important positions. One is located at Milwaukee,—one at Detroit,—one at Canadaigua,—one at Schenectady,—one at Williamsburgh, Long Island,—one at Staten Island,—one at Tuscaloosa,—and two in East Mississippi. The Domestic and Foreign Mission Boards resort here for laborers, to carry out the word of life over the destitute parts of America, into many of the Eastern nations, the dark wilds of Africa, and many other regions of the shadow of death. Holding these important relations to the visible kingdom of Christ, and occupying so conspicuous a place in the system of means for evangelizing the world, God has been pleased to make it the subject of his care, to give us favor in the eyes of many of his people, and to sustain it by his providence, even in calamitous times.

The liberal subscription for discharging the debts of the Institution, is an unequivocal expression of the high estimation in which it is held by all who have come forward, in these times of national distress, to save us from sinking. Let this spirit of enlightened benevolence prevail throughout the great body of the Churches and enlist their liberalities to provide for the current expenses, and this work of ministerial education might go on, with increasing facilities, until the kingdom of Christ shall be consummated, and "the mystery of God shall be finished."

Who can contemplate the march of Zion, and the extension of the

This image for research purposes only.

Source: American Antiquarian Society.

kingdom throughout the earth, without seeing the necessity of an enlightened and enlarged ministry? It is the immutable purpose of the Great Head of the Church, to honor his original institution of the Christian ministry, as the appropriate means, for extending his salvation over the world, and making his gospel known to every creature. In vain may we expect to see the gospel have free course and be glorified, amongst the inhabitants of the earth, without a faithful ministry.

In view of the importance of the gospel to mankind and the appointed means for carrying out its administration, this Society has been urged on, under numerous and appalling embarrassments, to extend the provisions of this Institution, and render its course of instruction, such as would meet the demands of the Church for her ministry, and the necessities of those whom it is designed to educate. Notwithstanding the outlines of its Classical, Literary, and Theological course, have been laid down with much maturity, and with exclusive reference to the ministerial profession, yet the system is susceptible of higher improvements in its practical bearing upon the great diversity of conditions, under which candidates for the ministry apply for its benefits.

While it provides for a complete course in all that is essential to a liberal education, and a thorough course in Christian Theology, it embraces the wants of that class of candidates, whose age and circumstances limit them to a shorter course. Much pains have been taken to modify this, to meet the necessities of the case, and in all respects, to make it profitable to those for whom it is provided. The late arrangement to unite the two courses, as far as the studies are the same, has in its practical operation been successful, and while it has lessened the labors of teaching, it has afforded every advantage, to those in a limited course, that their length of time would allow them. The Professors, in their different departments, are pressing forward with the ardor of youth, to render their course of instruction the most efficient.

During the last year, very considerable improvements have been made in the scientific department, by the acquisition of a Philosophical Apparatus, consisting of superior instruments of the latest improvements, which cost about \$1500. The Professor of that department, who obtained the funds and purchased the apparatus, has the prospect of being able to make additions to it hereafter, as the wants of the Institution may require.

We learn from the Hebrew Professor, who has spent the last year in Germany, that Providence has thus far prospered his efforts, and that he will be able to accomplish for his department, all he anticipated. Five hundred dollars have been forwarded to him, to purchase some standard works for the Library, including the principal writings of the Fathers. His return is expected in October, in time to enter upon his course of instruction, near the commencement of the next theological year.

The boarding department has been continued upon the plan long since adopted, in which no essential alteration is required, except that of dispensing with the credit system. There have generally been a considerable number of students without available funds, and yet not beneficiaries, who have been allowed to remain on a credit. No definite calculations could be made, with but few exceptions, when their bills would be paid. While the Board has looked to this source for assistance to meet the current expenses of the Institution, they have often been dis-

appointed and compelled to report, for a succession of years, a large amount of arrearages for board and tuition, an account of their delinquencies. Let this class of students, who have means in anticipation, make arrangements with their friends, to raise the sums requisite to meet their bills quarterly, and it will be equally beneficial to them, and far better for the Board.

The Board, at the commencement of the fiscal year, found such a large amount to be obtained, to fill up the subscription for the debts, and at the same time provide for the current expenses, they found it necessary to increase the agency. Their former agent who had been about five years in their service retired from the field, and his last colleague left about the first of January. Their chief reliance was upon their former steward, for the eastern part of the state, and for what should be done in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and the western section of the State: they assigned to Elder Z. Freeman, who after long and prayerful deliberation, consented to engage in their service. The middle section was left to the corresponding secretary, together with his other duties, until the opening of the spring, when Br. Charles Burchard was called to his assistance.

Soon after it became necessary to send an agent to Virginia, to ascertain the condition and probable value of lands in Randolph Co., which John Rathbone, Esq., of New York, proposed to give this Society. Brother Burchard was charged with this agency, which he accomplished to the satisfaction of Esq. Rathbone and of this Board, reporting about 13,000 acres of mountain lands, included in the proposed donation, estimated to be worth from three to five thousand dollars. The deed of gift has been executed, and Brother Burchard with the Treasurer are appointed to effect the sale, which they will endeavor to do, the coming autumn.

The agent for western New York has been authorized to effect, in that section, a compromise with the subscribers to the fund for the endowment of two Professorships.

This subscription was made several years ago, without specifying any period for payment; and the changes continually occurring with the subscribers, by failures in business, removals and deaths, were rapidly reducing the subscription in value. He has succeeded, where he found the subscribers living and in circumstances to make good their intentions.

God has given the Institution favor in the eyes of some of his aged disciples, who have recently been setting their houses in order, and arranging their worldly affairs, with reference to the final account of their stewardship. In view of their reliance on the last *Will and Testament* of the crucified Saviour for their inheritance beyond the grave, they have remembered his cause in their *wills*, which they expect will soon be ratified by the death of the testators, and rendered available to this Institution in the cause of ministerial education. A few years will undoubtedly bring much assistance to this Society from that source.

The method of endowing scholarships continues to be regarded with favor, and the hope is cherished that this provision will ultimately be commensurate with the necessities of needy students.

But one attempt has yet been made to endow a professorship; and such are the changes occurring in the value of property, that no definite conclusion can at present be made, how far the appropriations will go towards accomplishing this object. In view of the amount of means in the

hands of many individuals in the denomination, and the examples and spirit of the age in favor of benevolent efforts, it would not be surprising, if the next ten years should bring out many other instances of Christian liberality towards this Institution, to give it permanency and strength.

An alteration was made in the charter of this Society at the last Session of the Legislature, allowing them to hold personal and real estate by devise; and also their power of holding funds was extended from an income of five thousand dollars annually, to that of ten thousand dollars. Both these provisions are of great importance, and especially the first, as legacies are being left the Society, which, under its first charter, they were unable to hold.

Many have entertained fears that this work, either in its character or mode of performance, would not meet the approbation of God, but have a corrupting influence on the spirituality of the ministry, and the power and purity of religion in the churches. They have watched for the evidence that the Institution is of God, and that it is exerting a salutary influence on the ministry, the church, and the world. But few who have pursued their inquiries impartially, have found any lack of evidence that the providence of God has marked its course, and the blessing of God, in answer to many prayers, has rested upon it from the beginning. The patrons of the Institution would not shrink from its comparison with most other human efforts for promoting the gospel, or to furnish more unequivocal evidence of divine approbation. Should we mark its feeble beginning, its unflinching progress through a succession of years with comparatively a small amount of means to sustain it, the evidence that the spirit of God has accompanied the great majority of its Alumni, who are laboring in this and in heathen lands, and the spirit with which the disciples of the Saviour have contributed of their substance to its support, unless we have the spirit of an unbelieving Thomas, we shall acknowledge the good hand of God upon it.

The necessity for an enlightened ministry for the extension of the kingdom, may be shown in the sun-light of the gospel. Where are the unlettered youth, chosen of God for the ministry, that do not need the instruction which this Institution is designed to give? Where is the people, either heathen or civilized, that could be better enlightened in the gospel by preachers uneducated, than by those who had been well instructed? What servant of God would find himself less qualified to preach Christ and him crucified to the Jew, or the Greek, or the barbarian, on account of a sound classical, literary, and theological education?

The clamor is causeless, that is raised against ministerial education, as subverting a due reliance on the spirit and grace of God. An education acquired for the service of God reflects light on human and divine agency, the impotency of the creature, and his reliance on the mercies of the throne. It is also held sacred, like any other talents entrusted to him to be employed in his Master's cause. Those disciples who separate their worldly possessions from the service and cause of God, are very liable to have their hearts drawn away from God while pursuing their worldly avocations. Their only safety is found in following the directions of God, to serve him with their substance, and "whether they eat or drink, or whatever they do, to do all to the glory of God." This course of action prevents the world from proving a snare, and deprives

it of its power to separate them from the service and enjoyment of God. Let an education for the ministry be acquired from these motives, and it will be far from weakening any of the Christian graces, or diverting the mind from the service of God, or from a humble reliance on his grace. It is the great object of those who are called to preach the gospel, to render themselves instruments of righteousness, and make all their attainments tributary to their high and holy calling. It may be said, with as much propriety, that Christians should not labor for the things of the world, lest their hearts should be drawn away from God and they become useless to his cause, as that men called of God to the ministry, should not labor for an education, lest they should lose their spirituality and become worthless in the service of God. The more thoroughly Christian ministers are educated, the more they will be able to accomplish in the great work of evangelizing the world, and in building up the church of God upon the sure foundation.

No charges can be brought against this Institution, for interfering with the prerogatives of the churches in the induction of men into the ministry. It has no agency in the selection of any for this work, nor in their rejection, however destitute they may appear of the requisite qualifications. All who apply for its benefits are required to have the approbation of the churches of which they are members, and those who are sent by the churches, with no obvious and radical defects, are allowed to enter upon trial for a personal acquaintance. If after such acquaintance is had, the Faculty fail of getting the evidence that the brother is called to the work, and decline retaining him, he leaves with his licence from the church, and looks for a place to preach. A number of simple hearted brethren, desirous to do good, having no correct views of the work of the Christian ministry, have occasionally come from churches, too indulgent in the use of their licensing powers, and have been allowed to enter upon trial, but in a little time were dismissed, and have gone among the churches as students from Hamilton, and have been regarded as representatives of the Institution, to the discredit of ministerial education. Some others have shared the benefits of the Institution for a time, who have betrayed radical defects in their Christian, as well as ministerial character, and on their account also has the Institution been made to suffer. After all, if we look to the whole body of young men who have been educated here, and see them on the field of their labors, or to those now in the Institution, we shall find as few objectionable cases as could reasonably be expected; and the induction of these into the ministry, is not to be charged to the account of the Institution, but to the churches that gave them license. Our reliance for a holy ministry, as far as means are concerned, must be primarily on the spiritual discernment and faithful action of the churches, in designating and approving the proper gifts for this work, and rejecting those whom God has not called. The importance of the Saviour's direction to the church for the extension of the ministry, is but feebly felt. "Pray ye the Lord of the harvest, that he would send forth more laborers into the harvest, for the harvest truly is plenteous, but the laborers are few."

God has put his people upon a course of means to improve and increase the ministry, as much as he has to improve and increase the church. If it is God's prerogative to choose his own ministry, as we are happy to grant, it is equally his prerogative to choose souls for heaven, and he no

more fits men without means to preach the gospel, than he fits them without means for the kingdom of glory.

This Society then is engaged in an authorized and vastly important work for God, aiding the servants of his choice in their intellectual and moral attainments for the holy ministry, by which the world is to be evangelized, and the militant church made ready for her removal to mansions of glory.

In doing this work, great care should be taken to have it done according to Divine direction. The doctrine of salvation, coming to a lost world by the immediate agency of the Holy Spirit, in perfect accordance with all the perfections of the Godhead, through the sacrifice of the Son of God, should constitute the burden of their ministry, and their preparations should have a direct reference to the extension of their knowledge in all those things. To preach Christ and him crucified, as the essence of the gospel scheme, by which the manifold wisdom and grace of God are made known to man, is the Alpha and Omega of the minister's work. A knowledge of the use of language, as the instrument of thought—of the fallen condition of the world,—of the moral relations of man to his Maker,—and of the retributions that await him beyond the grave, is of indispensable importance to the minister of Christ. In whatever else his education may be deficient, it should not be defective in this. Not only should the knowledge of divine things be imparted to the subjects of ministerial education, but their intellectual and moral powers should be cultivated, and rigidly disciplined by those principles which are given to guide us in the way of truth. The pupil should never be allowed to lean on the opinions of his teacher, without discovering the evidences on which those opinions are founded. He should exercise his own intellectual powers when his guide has shown him the inductive method, by which he may arrive at just conclusions. This kind of labor greatly promotes the growth of the mind, and fits a person for bringing out the treasures of the kingdom, "things new and old."

The gospel should be studied, not like the ancient philosophy, as a system abstract from all practical purposes, but in its direct bearings upon the interests of the soul, effecting the hopes, and fears, and eternal destiny of the preacher, as well as the hearers. These sacred researches should always be accompanied with much prayer, that the truth may exert its sanctifying influences on the heart and the life, that the preacher himself may furnish a living example of the power of the gospel to turn men from sin to holiness, and "from the ways of iniquity to the wisdom of the just." It is a reasonable expectation, that men in the study of theology will "grow in grace, as well as in the knowledge of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ." If youth get a mere smattering of knowledge that puffeth up, to fit them for the ministry, which, by the by, they can better acquire without teachers and without study, than they can at a well organized theological Institution, they are the last that should be intrusted with the sacred investitures of the ministerial office. A more dangerous condition cannot be assigned them, from which they would be more liable to "fall into the condemnation of the devil." We are to seek for a holy ministry under the radiating power of light and truth, in the appropriate use of means, accompanied with the promised presence and grace of the Saviour.

Not merely the cultivation of the intellectual and moral powers, should

be taken into the account of ministerial education, but a sacred regard should be had to the preservation of the physical constitution. This cannot be neglected with impunity. Many have sacrificed their prospects of usefulness in the Christian ministry, by giving the death blow to their constitutions, while acquiring their education for the work. Improper indulgence of a morbid appetite—long and irregular sittings in close study at late hours of night—too heated and confined an atmosphere in the room in which study is performed—the neglect of physical action at proper intervals, and the absence of a regular system, for the performance of the whole routine of labor, intellectual, religious and physical, are the principal causes that impair and break down the constitutions of students, and send them to an untimely grave. The instances have too often occurred, in which young men have entered this Institution, with good health and sound constitutions, and before completing their course, have made shipwreck of their health, and been obliged to give up their studies, and direct all their efforts to the restoration of their enfeebled frames. Wisdom, and prudence, and duty, afford as effective preventives of these evils to the student as to any other class of men. This branch of the education of men for the service of the Church, claims for them, a more thorough course of instruction, not only to save them from a premature grave, but from being useless in the harvest field while they are allowed to live. Neither as pastors at home, nor as pioneers on our border settlements, nor as missionaries in foreign fields, can they be of much avail with enfeebled health and shattered constitutions. The present is a day, in which the state of the church and the world call, for able ministers of the New Testament, to conduct the vast movements of the militant kingdom in the great struggle to overcome the pagan world, and plant the standard of the cross in every land. The final overthrow of the antichristian power, and the termination of his kingdom, may yet call into requisition the greatest efforts of the church of God. The opposition of the powers of darkness to the Saviour's cause, never appeared in more varied and effective forms, than it does at the present day. Literature, and science, and philosophy, falsely so called, are employed by men and nations of extensive erudition, to corrupt the gospel and divest it of its redeeming and purifying power. Men were never more needed to stand for the defence of the gospel against pagan and papal influences, and the various forms of corrupting principles and practices which are subverting the gospel of Christ.

The denomination to which this Institution belongs, numbering already in our own country, over six hundred thousand communicants, and doubling once in ten years, needs a ministry for talent, and piety, and sacred literature, not surpassed by any that have gone before.

They should be thoroughly versed in the great conservative principles that should bind the members of Christ's visible body together, and secure their union to their head. The church has more to hope or to fear from her ministry, than from all other means taken together.

In conducting ministerial education, much pains should be taken to elevate the mind above the momentary things of earth, and guard against an undue attachment to the unrighteous mammon. The antichristian power has monopolized the wealth of the world, and made nations and kings tributary to the indulgence of his avarice.

An inordinate love of the world has a lodgment in the human heart

This image for research purposes only.

Source: American Antiquarian Society

and even in good men, is among the last relics of sin, to be overcome by the spirit of grace. Ministers of high pretensions to holiness, too often betray this earthly spirit, and shew a greater regard to the fleece than to the flock of God. This as well as other deformities of Christian character, should be corrected by culture, and great pains should be taken with the rising ministry, in this age of speculations, preferring gain to godliness, that they should not fall into these snares, and bring a reproach upon themselves and upon their profession. The example of the Master in rejecting the kingdoms and glory of this world, for the sake of another kingdom infinitely more glorious, should be kept in view. One of his first lessons to his disciples was, "Lay not up for yourselves treasures upon earth, where moth and rust doth corrupt, and where thieves break through and steal."—"But lay up for yourselves treasures in heaven."—"Take no thought, saying, What shall we eat? or what shall we drink? or wherewithal shall we be clothed? (For after all these things do the gentiles seek,) for your heavenly Father knoweth that ye have need of all these things. But seek ye first the kingdom of God and his righteousness, and all these things shall be added unto you."

Men are often trained, both in heathen and popish countries under the influence of pagan rites, and false philosophy, and a spurious religion, to think lightly of the world, and discard its enchantments, for imaginary happiness. Hunger, and nakedness, and self torture, and seclusion from social life, are common among the sainted portions of our deluded race, where the god of this world is the author and finisher of their religion.

How much greater motives does the gospel present to those who are called to its sacred ministrations, to divest themselves of a worldly policy and a mercenary love of gain, that they may bring out the true riches to the poor, the blind, and the naked. How little has the ministry of those been worth, who have pursued worldly avocations a great part of their time, instead of giving themselves wholly to the work as the scriptures require. The true spirit of the ministry renders men alike fearless of want, of poverty, of suffering, and of death. In this course of training have been developed some of the brightest features of the Christian character, and the noblest powers of the human soul.

The great apostle of the gentiles profited much by this part of his education. "I have learned," said he, "in whatever state I am, therewith to be content. I know both how to be abased, and I know how to abound; every where and in all things, I am instructed, both to be full and to be hungry, both to abound and to suffer need." It was under this discipline that we hear him saying, "I can do all things through Christ which strengtheneth me," and also instructing his brethren to co-operate with him, "that the ministry be not blamed." "But in all things," said he, "approving ourselves as the ministers of God, in much patience, in affliction, in necessities, in distresses, in stripes, in imprisonments, in tumults, in labors, in watchings, in fastings; by pureness, by knowledge, by long suffering, by kindness, by the Holy Ghost, by love unfeigned, by the word of truth, by the power of God, by the armor of righteousness on the right hand and on the left, by honor and dishonor, by evil report and good report, as deceivers and yet true, as unknown and yet well known, as dying and behold we live, as chastened and not killed, as sorrowful yet always rejoicing, as poor yet making many rich, as having nothing and yet possessing all things."

It was to promote a ministry of this character that this Institution has been established: a ministry nourished up in faith and sound doctrine, fitted to endure hardness as good soldiers of the cross.

This work which has been going on for more than twenty years for the benefit of the rising ministry, is yet in its incipient state. To keep pace with the march of the kingdom, and meet the wants of those appointed to preach the gospel to every creature, its provisions must be greatly enlarged. This may easily be done by dividing the burden among the many instead of the few. All the churches call for the ministration of the word, and each covets earnestly the best gifts; but many as yet have contributed nothing for the education of the ministry.

If the churches will cast a portion of their bread upon this wide expanse of waters, they would meet with sure and abundant returns.

In view of the past, this Board with sentiments of gratitude would say, "hitherto the Lord hath helped us;" and for the present and the future, they would seek fresh supplies of his grace, and the enlightened and more extended liberalities and prayers of his people.

This image for research purposes only.
Source: American Antiquarian Society.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

The Baptist Education Society of the State of New York, in account current with A. PIERCE, Treasurer, Dr.

Aug. 18, 1841—Paid by order of the Board	Oct. 25	T. J. Conant, on note for salary,	30
To W. Walker, on order,	"	J. Edmunds, on order,	25 87
G. R. Bliss, " "	"	" note,	1815 14
E. C. Eager, " "	"	E. Savage, on order,	61
H. L. Webb, " "	27	J. F. Richardson, " "	42
N. Kendrick, " "	"	N. Kendrick, " "	50
H. Tenbrook, " "	59	Nov. 2, Paid P. B. Spear, " "	30
Bennett, Backus & Hawley,	14	T. J. Conant, " "	20
Elisha Pierce, on order,	59 83	E. S. Davis, " "	6 25
N. Paulin, " "	9 38	For Blank, for Bond & Mortgage,	25
G. R. Bliss, " "	16 25	For Acknowledging, " "	25
J. F. Richardson, " "	22 13	12 E. Bright's travelling expenses,	20 50
J. Edmunds, " "	207 50	13 John Smith, for work,	2
P. B. Spear, " "	954 20	18 David Osgood, on order,	3
Expense of Cashing Draft,	12	20 G. R. Bliss, " "	100
S. W. Taylor, on order,	2 57	A. C. Kendrick, " "	47 50
G. W. Eaton, " "	312 33	P. B. Spear, " "	74 40
P. B. Spear, " "	239	For books for library,	36 84
J. S. Maginnis, " "	138	25 T. J. Conant, for Salary,	150
Paid for flour,	22 14	J. F. Richardson, on order,	162
A. Pierce, on order,	221 41	J. H. Raymond, " "	50
N. Kendrick, " "	200	For cancelling mortgage,	75
24 A. C. Kendrick, " "	149 73	7, P. B. Spear, on order,	45 60
A. Tenbrook, " "	100	10 G. W. Eaton, " "	132 40
T. J. Conant, " "	12 50	11 Wm. Cobb for flour,	100
Paid on J. Chaplin's note,	379	Taxes on lot in Madison,	23
J. H. Raymond, on order,	532 70	14 J. A. Nash, on Dea. Colgate's	order,
Discount on uncurrent money,	179 98	18, Paid J. H. Townsend, on	order,
Paid Pearl, Pierce & Cobb, on	1 90	order,	11 25
account,	300 85	22 J. S. Maginnis, " "	155 56
27 Paid R. Sears, on order,	15	25 For insurance,	36
28 Eli Rowell, on account,	300	27 Discount at Waterville Bank,	17 50
Lewis Wickwire, on note,	8 25	The Steward, " "	25
G. R. Bliss, on order,	77 87	Otis Hackett, on order,	13 75
" note,	116 13	1842, Jan. 3, Paid J. S. Maginnis,	24 82
Sep. 1 Paid J. H. Raymond, on order,	25	E. Savage, on order,	8
6 J. S. Maginnis, " "	16	T. Kent, " "	8
Leonard Hsley, " "	5	4 T. A. Warner, " "	195
J. Olmsted, for rent and repairs,	13 79	" on note,	107
13 S. W. Taylor, on order,	190	" Balance on settlement,	6 40
23 T. R. Taylor, " "	10	For writing and acknowledg-	ing deeds,
L. Fletcher, " "	2 25	Taxes on land in Bainbridge,	5
25 A. C. Kendrick, " "	17 50	On Counterfeit Bill,	5
Discount at Waterville Bank,	17 50	A. D. Wheeler, for lumber,	9
30 J. S. Maginnis, on order,	106 92	Pearl, Pierce & Cobb, for Gro-	ceries,
Oct. 4, Zenas Morse, on Bond,	100	200	
6 Olmsted & Burchard, int.,	105	S. W. Taylor, on order,	100
9 A. C. Kendrick, on order,	135	Postage since August,	3 30
12 J. Edmunds, " "	131 81		
20 Samuel Payne, on note,	10		
D. Eldridge, " "	203		
			\$9916 10

This image for research purposes only.
Source: American Antiquarian Society.

The Baptist Education Society of the State of New York, in account current with A. PIERCE, Treasurer, Cr.

Aug. 18, 1841—By balance in the	treasury,	\$60 94	Oct. 12, Rec'd by hand of J. S. Maginnis, viz., of Mr. Kinney	1	
Rec'd coll. in ch. Syracuse,	39 69	From Female Ed. Soc. "	14 75	Cortland, "	1
From Female Ed. Soc. "	10 50	Wm. Clarke, int., on sub.	10 50	James Morrison, Lansing, and	5
Collection in Elbridge ch.,	13 3	Sally Pratt Fenner,	50	Groton,	5
W. Walker, agent,	108 77	Coll. in Broom & Tioga Ass.,	7 66	Daniel Buck, "	5
Female Sewing Soc. West Hins-	5 40	dale, in Middlefield ch.,	2 33	Hiran Moore, "	5
Rec'd coll. in North Burlington ch.,	9	Eld. D. Cutter, on sub.,	1	M. M. Everetts, MoLeon,	1
Eld. D. Cutter, on sub.,	25	C. Walker, on sub., to funds,	10	Thomas Buel, Truxton,	5
By hand of N. Kendrick,	4	Prof. fund,	10	Samuel Buel,	3
Of West ch. in Worcester,	10 50			John Boutwell,	5
Ch. in Hanibal,	2 50			Amos Graves, Homer, P. F.,	1
N. Andrews, Fabius P. F.,	2 50			Mrs. C. Bennett,	1
25 N. Andrews, Fabius, don.,	5			Coll. in Lansing & Groton ch.,	4 61
Nathaniel Bacon, snb.,	1			at Cortland Ass.,	13 54
Mrs. A. G. R. Bacon, don.,	5			Of Wm. Filmore, int., on sub.,	3 50
Titus Post, Paris,	5			A. Payne, Manlius,	3 50
Deacon N. Purdy, N. Norwich,	5			Collection at Onondaga Ass.,	25 24
sub.,	1			Wm. Daniels, Scipio, int., on sub.,	5 25
Asa Harrington, Smyrna, don.,	1			Cornelius Wycoff, Senate,	31 82
Wm. Pepper, Vernon, don.,	1			From Treas. of Cayuga Ass.,	5 82
Mrs. Wells, Deerfield, "	1			J. Kinney, Sodus, int., on sub.,	3 50
Widow Bates, Cazenovia, "	1			Mrs. Gibbs Williamson, don.,	50
Roswell Beckwith, " P. F. 10	10			From Treas. of Wayne Assp.,	81 90
Benj. Warner, Augusta, "	10			including coll.,	3 50
Rec'd on sub., taken in Elmira,	2			G. N. Yates, int., on sub.,	7
Of S. Owen, of Veteran,	2			Thomas Otley, "	3 50
N. Gould, Madrid,	4			Elisha Peck, "	1
Dea. J. Smith, int., on sub.,	7			" on 5 years sub.,	3
Fahner Root, "	3 50			Jacob Blain,	7
Dea. J. Crandal, on sub.,	5			B. Bradley, int., on sub.,	51 42
Coll. in Broad st. ch. Utica,	8 33			Rec'd of the Treas. of ass.	3 50
Borrowed of Cobb, Tower,	4000			" Enoch Peck, int., on sub.,	24 78
Curtis & Pierce,	30			Coll. Ontario Ass.,	7
23 Of S. W. Taylor, tuition,	3			B. Sherwood, int., on sub.,	22 12
Rent of Room in Triangle,	5			Coll. taken by Eld. Galusha,	7
Dea. Wolverton, Owego, don.,	50			Buffalo Ass.,	2
Street Dutton, balance of sub.,	18			Int. on note of L. Anson, Lodi,	35
Mr. Brigham, for rent,	500			A. C. Kendrick, int., on Bond,	1 25
Borrowed of Addison Mott,	25			Remnant of sub. in Elmira,	5
Rec'd from the estate of Theos.	25			Oct. 25, L. Taylor Truxton, on sub.,	10 50
Pierce,	18 70			K. Lont, int.,	7
Of L. Brigham, Rent,	8 5			Borrowed of Bapt. M. Conv.,	1000
Coll. in Madison Ass.,	5			Rec'd of J. Edmunds, on Stu-	326 68
Of Stephen Palmer,	5			" deats bills,	178 6
Treasurer of Madison Ass.,	2 50			" sub.,	49 50
T. Sunderlin, Warsaw sub.,	10			" prof. fund,	107 16
Steuben Association,	42			" int.,	201 78
Sep. 13, Borrowed of Pearl, Pierce &	190			Rec'd of J. Edmunds, prin. on	100
Cobb,	11 65			per fund,	20
Rec'd coll. in Chenango Ass.,	27 25			Rec'd by hand of E. Bright, Jun.	24
From the estate of Mr. & Mrs.				viz., of T. Fuller & S. Griswold,	7
Lamphere,				int. on notes,	7
				Dea. Weeks,	24
				Penfield ch.,	7
				S. Smith, Parma, int.,	7
				S. Baily, Penfield, "	10
				J. Dunshce, Menden "	10

R. Earl, Menden, int.,	7	J. L. Clapp, Homer,	1
C. Treat,	10	T. Choller,	2
J. H. Rogers,	5	Munro Association,	296 80
D. Walker, Chili,	7	A. G. Smith, Rochester, int.,	70
D. Bangs,	7	Coll. in Buffalo ch.,	20 70
N. Pickett,	1 75	Oneida Asso.,	22 61
A. Foot, Parma Centre	7	E. Bright, Jun., on account of	
J. Keyes, Henrietta,	8 75	allowance to E. Savage,	30
G. A. Simonson, Henrietta, int,	3 50	The Steward,	23
Parma church,	4 75	Rec'd for books,	2 81
L. Hovey, Henrietta, int.	7	Of sisters in Sardina ch., socks,	3 56
T. Willsey, Pittsford,	3 56	A. Brooks, Factoryville, int.	
M. Pettingill, Ogden,	1 75	on sub.,	3 50
R. Pettingill,	7	G. W. Eaton, rent,	31 25
E. Steward,	1 75	J. H. Parnely,	7 50
R. Niles,	3 50	Mr. James,	28 75
Z. Case, Jun.,	2 10	A Friend, S. Newberlin, sub.,	25
J. Blackman, Wheatland,	7	Dec. 29, Estate of Mr. and Mrs.	
R. Harmon,	7	Lamphere,	12
A. Harmon,	7	Of J. Osgood, rent,	22
R. Tenny,	7	Jan. 3, 1842—Of B. H. Colgrove on	
R. Harmon, Jun.,	7	note,	25
E. Finch,	7	5 For land in Bainbridge,	600
C. Tenny,	7	Of T. A. Warner, agent,	296 75
J. Harmon,	7	Phoebe Crain, don.,	25
L. Cooley, Sweden,	1 75	Abiatha Joy, Clayton, sub.	10
D. Morgan,	10	Wm. Storr's rent,	8
J. B. Cooley,	3	Truxton, ch., by C. T. Johnson,	4
Z. Curtis, Webster,	7	10 Balance due the Treasurer,	394 45
M. Curtis,	2 10		
			\$9916 10

We have examined the above and foregoing accounts of the Treasurer, and find them correct, and well vouched, and that there is a balance due the Treasurer of three hundred ninety four dollars, and forty-five cents, Hamilton, January 11, 1842.

GEORGE CURTIS,
JOS. CAULDWELL.

The Baptist Education Society of the State of New York, in account current with A. PIERCE, Treasurer, Dr.

Jan. 11, 1842—Amount due the		Feb. 3—Paid B., B. & Hawley, on	
Treas. on settlement,	\$394 45	order,	102
Paid W. Walker, on order,	45 23	Paid P. B. Spear,	do 50
Z. Freeman, do	20	7 For lamps for chapel,	22 50
E. Bright, do	50	P., P. & Cobb, on account,	12
T. J. Conant, do	135 31	J. D. McCson, on order,	2 69
G. W. Eaton, do	67 60	Wm. Cobb, for flour,	150
15 J. H. Raymond, do	15	A. Pierce, for wheat,	56 25
J. S. Maginnis, do	10	12 A. Hires, on order,	7
N. Kendrick, do	38	E. W. Pierce, do	16 88
S. Payne, on note,	30	W. Walker, do	82 75
J. B. Eldridge, for writing,	25	P., P. & Cobb, on account,	250
20 O. Hackett, on order,	16 67	Feb. 15—Paid J. H. Raymond, on	
H. L. Webb, do	12 40	order,	42
To the Steward,	500	Mar. 9—J. S. Maginnis, do	40 95
26 W. Walker, for salary,	50	Z. Morse, do	25
Paid J. F. Richardson, on order,	50	N. Kendrick, do	145
J. S. Maginnis, on order,	18 67	J. F. Richardson, do	50
T. Kent, do	8 50	Taxes on land in Illinois,	12 24
T. R. Taylor, do	16 50	12 J. H. Raymond, on order,	143

G. R. Bliss, on order,	75	To draft on W. Colgate, Feb.	
N. Kendrick, do	167	11, and credited then,	600
R. R. Raymond, do	27	Paid G. W. Eaton, on order,	48 76
G. W. Eaton, do	200	G. R. Bliss, do	20
T. J. Conant, do	19 48	J. S. Maginnis, do	62 55
Rogers & Osgood, for flour,	15 86	A. Kendrick, do	57
17 A. C. Kendrick, on order,	200	T. Kent, do	12 25
N. Kendrick, do	30 55	26 J. S. Maginnis, do	25
T. J. Conant, do	64 69	J. Edmunds, on note,	56
19 J. S. Maginnis, do	53	Discount on uncurrent money,	1
T. Kent, do	5	30 Wm. Cobb, for flour,	54 43
The Steward, do	35	J. F. Richardson, on order,	21
Apr. 1—A. Pierce, int., on bond,	70	S. W. Taylor, do	26 79
do on note,	20	May 1—P. B. Spear, on note,	30
4 H. Edwards, on note,	400	O. Hackett, on order,	13 50
Discount on bank note,	17 50	To counterfeit bill,	2
C. Burchard's expenses,	2 42	Wm. Cobb, for flour,	281 67
N. Kendrick's postage,	9	30 Mrs. Beach, int., on note,	28 33
S. W. Taylor, on order,	75	J. F. Richardson, on order,	52 50
T. R. Taylor, do	17 25	J. S. Maginnis, on order,	50
P. B. Spear, do	125	C. Burchard, do	50
Mr. Merriam, on account,	3 75	Do do	75
P. B. Spear, on order,	50	P., P. & Cobb, on note,	127 41
C. Burchard's expenses,	101	June 2—Paid insurance,	73 43
For blanks, and acknowledged		Paid S. Wright, on order,	50
ing mortgage,	50	J. S. Maginnis, do	39 00
Apr. 12—Paid J. Osgood, on note,	200	P. B. Spear, on note,	50
21 J. Edmunds, on note,	461 20	10 Paid A. Simons, on order,	3000 00
Do order,	525	J. Edmunds, do	450 69
J. Edmunds, money paid Far-		Do note,	275 01
mer's Loan & Trust Com-		For flour,	100
pany,	65 87	Paid S. Payne, on note,	129 56
J. Edmunds, on settlement of		Balance in Treasury,	89 19
steward's account,	513 71		\$12195 79

The Baptist Education Society of the State of New York, in account current with A. PIERCE, Treasurer, Cr.

Jan. 11, 1842—Rec'd of W. Walker,		Amount paid for Prof. Eaton	
agent, as follows, of Wm.		in Philadelphia,	48 76
Glass, Covington, int., on		Of P. Corwin, P. F.,	5
sub.,	3 50	Eliza Campbell,	2
Coll. in Venice ch.,	2 18	Eliza Hayden,	2
Bethany ch.,	5 31	L. Gray,	1
B. B. Waters, Free-town,	1	Mrs. Pitts,	50
Dea. J. Conger, do	1	Dorcas Souls,	25
Collection in ch.,	1 58	Jane Coffin,	25
A. Cowdry, Lisle,	5	Jan. 15, Luther Hinkley, prof. fund,	5
H. R. Dillerton, Reading,	1	Borrowed of Wm. Fairchild,	113 80
Coll. in ch., Dundee,	2 16	19 Of N. Kendrick, on sub., int.,	28
G. C. Wheeler, on 5 years, sub.,	2 50	A. Pierce, do	7
By hand of Z. Freeman, a		25 Dividend in Waterville bank,	87 40
friend, in Auburn,	50	Of the Steward,	25
Of Br. Wheeler,	10	Borrowed of A. Simons,	600
Mrs. Bayliss, Windport,	2	Of A. Osborn, Beckman int.,	70
Mrs. Putnam, do	1	G. W. Houghton, Pleasant	
Esq. Filley, do	1	Valley,	7
Br. Ford, Geneva, on sub.,	50	J. M. Allen, N. Y., on sub.,	25
Philo Sperry, Scipio,	5	Feb. 7, Of the Steward,	300
E. Bright, on sub., for debts,	50	J. Osgood, rent,	12

Of S. Kneeland, Masonville,	5
A. Kneeland, do	5
Draft on Wm. Colgate,	600
19 Dividend, Utica Bank,	40 80
23 D. C. Douglass, Sansgerfield,	
on sub.,	25
20 Griggs & Grant, on sub.,	12 50
March 7, C. K. Post, do	50
Isaac Adams, do	25
Z. Morse, do	25
N. Kendrick, do	100
A. Pierce, do	100
O. Hunt, Eaton, do	20
Silas N. Kendrick, do	20
Of A. Bennett, Homer, on sub.,	100
By hand of N. Kendrick, on	
sub. debts,	19 24
Of M. Savage, Delphi, do	50
Russel & Sheldon, do	25
J. H. Raymond, do	50
G. R. Bliss, do	25
N. Rhodes, Bridgewater,	11
G. Palmer, Winfield,	5
J. Palmer, do	5
S. Chapman, Cassville,	5
Stephen Catlin, do	20
John Davis, do	2
D. H. Barnam, do	3 00
E. Thompson, Camillus,	3
P. Freeman, Fayetteville,	10
John Rice, Ellbridge,	10
Mrs. Bacon, Fabius,	1
17 J. Bostwick, Hamden, sub.,	25
G. W. Eaton, rent,	31 25
C. Webster, Westford, sub.,	25
J. McLalen, Trumansburgh,	7
Mr. James, rent,	23 75
21 Oliver Brown, sub.,	50
J. Gove, do	12 50
April 11, Of P. Spooner, Madison,	35
Of J. E. Burton, do	25
Levi Yale, Augusta,	5
Sands Higginsbottom,	25
J. E. Southworth,	25
E. F. Armstrong,	25
H. Cranston,	25
Miss Maria Case,	25
J. Armstrong, Rome,	50
J. Cauldwell, Whitesboro,	25
J. B. Ferguson, do	20
J. Whitmore, do	5
J. Fortune, Newport,	100
Josiah Harris, do	25
Joshua Howell, do	25
Aaron Griswold, do	25
Calvin Salisbury, do	25
Henry Wilcox, do	25
Ellis Martin, do	25
C. Babcock, New-Hartford,	50
C. Whitmore, Vernon, don.,	4
L. Osgood, do	5
B. Osgood, do	5
Fairchild & Slocum, sub,	25

Payne, Chapin & Burnap,	sub. 25
Wm. Cobb, do	100
P. B. Spear, do	100
Mrs. & Miss Booth, Pough-	
keepsie,	25
Martha Forbes, do	25
Edward Gircau, do	25
Elizabeth Parker, do	20
Uriah Gregory, do	5
Rev. Isaac Bevan,	50
For rent of land in Brookfield,	35
From the Lamphere estate,	24 67
For land in Bainbridge,	150
Abraham Spear, on sub.,	50
Widow Ann Adecock,	12 50
Joseph Cooley, New Wood-	
stock,	25
Ezra Leland, Eaton,	15
April 15, Rec'd of C. H. Eldridge,	
of Oneida Castleton, on sub.,	
for debts,	25
Rec'd of J. Edmunds on stu-	
dents bills,	510 78
do donations,	702 19
do subscriptions,	120
do do for debts,	917
do int.,	19 54
Of Marion, ch., by J. S. Ma-	
ginnis,	21 20
Mr. & Mrs. Burdick, Penn.,	2
Abijah Peck, Clifton Park,	
on sub.,	100
Andrew Evans, do	50
Margaret Brooks, do	12 50
John Peck, do	100 50
Borrowed of P. B. Spear,	80
W. Walker, Plainfield, on sub.,	50
26 E. & B. Wakely, Pitcher, D.	
sub.,	25
Bro. Baldwin, do	25
D. McWhorter, do	25
Dividend in Albany Exchange	
Bank,	20
Dividend in Albany Fire In-	
surance co.,	22
A. M. Behee, on sub. debts,	25
May 5, Abijah Peck, Jr. d. sub.,	25
W. Storrs, rent,	9 50
12 Smith Sheldon, int.,	70
St. Lawrence convention,	4
J. G. Wasson, Albany, on sub.,	25
A. Brockett, Salisbury, do	100
J. H. Rathbone, Utica, do	50
Widow Birch, West Schuyler,	
on sub.,	25
Rufus Smith, East do	25
June 2, Borrowed of J. Foote,	43
Refunded by M. Meriam,	3 75
June 4, W. Bronson, Hamilton, sub.,	25
Isaac Smith, Norway, per.	
fund, on sub.,	100
do int. on same,	7

Ebenezer Head, prin. on per.	
fund,	50
Do int. on do	6 96
Nathaniel Post, Newport, int.,	7
C. K. Post, do	3 50
Palmer Root, do	3 50
Ira Crandall, do	5
D. Palmer & B. F. Hanwood,	
Winfield,	25
Zenas Brockett, Salisbury, sub.,	50

Atwater Cook, Esq., sub.	10
10 Augustus Simons, as follows	3000 40
on students bills,	30 50
J. Edmunds on students bills,	5
Do donations,	50
Do int.,	1211 64
Do sub. for debts,	77 24
Do on Trustees of Ha-	
milton Acad. note,	
	\$12,195 79

We have examined the above and foregoing accounts of the Treasurer, and find them correct, and well vouched, and that the balance in the Treasury is eighty nine dollars, and nineteen cents, Hamilton, June 15, 1842.

GEORGE CURTIS,
WM. COOLIDGE.

The Baptist Education Society of the State of New York, in account current with A. PIERCE, Treasurer, Dr.

June 11, 1842—Paid S. W. Ta, lor,	\$20	On A. C. Kendrick's order,	18 37
on order,	1 16	A. Simons, steward, do	58
Postage since January,		Z. Morse on bond and mort-	
N. Kendrick's expenses to N.		gage,	179 83
Y., and sundry other ex-		O. P. & Cobb, on note,	373 91
penses,	26 09	P. P. & Cobb, int.,	1
N. Kendrick, on order, salary,	113 91	Paid Wm. Cobb, on note,	150 78
Paid Z. Freeman, on order,	245 95	A. Pierce for com.	50
T. J. Conant, on order,	35 75	J. F. Richardson, on order,	144 3
20 A. C. Kendrick, on order,	63	A. Simons, do	10
For acknowledging deed,	25	S. W. Taylor, do	34 96
Black for bond and mortgage,	25	Aug. J. A. Nash, on W. Colgate's	
G. W. Eaton, on order,	122 60	account,	30
J. Osgood, on note,	150	8 A. Simons, on order,	25
22 J. S. Maginnis, on order,	191 57	J. Edmunds on account,	31 88
On note at Waterville Bank,	250	Do note,	388 40
Discount on new note,	13 13	Br. McGear, for collecting,	2 50
Do draft,	1 25	Discount on draft,	81
Int. on Mortgage, W. Bank,	175	H. Harvey, on W. Colgate's	
July On bond given to J. O.		account,	10
Pierce,	1017 50	A. Pierce, on order,	23 86
N. Kendrick, for flour and ex-		J. S. Maginnis, do	14 19
penses,	101 68	15 A. Simons, on order,	637 37
Do on order,	63 44	Wm. Cobb, for flour,	70
Do postage,	10 86	P. B. Spear, on order, paid	
B., B. & Hawley, on order,	35 55	June 15,	30
On T. J. Conant's order,	25	Balance in treasury,	1294 51
A. C. Kendrick's do	25		\$6267 84

The Baptist Education Society of the State of New York, in account current with A. PIERCE, Treasurer, Cr.

June 11, Balance in treasury,	\$89 19	R. Beckwith, Cazenovia, sub.,	15
Rec'd of Isaac Huntly, Rich-		Z. Freeman, agent,	434 95
field, sub.,	25	Stephen Spear, on sub.,	30
C. H. Eldridge, do	25	A. A. Barges, Winfield, do	12 50
James Drummond, N.Y., do	25	Louis Thayer, do do	12 50
Mrs. Martha Rogers, do	25	James Morrison, Lansing and	
Mrs. Boon, Salem, N. J., do	25	Groton, on sub.,	25

C. Walker, Burlington, sub.,	20
H. M. Kinney, Truxton, do	12 50
Payne, Chapin & Burnap, do	25
A. C. Kendrick, int.,	35
Rent of room in Triangle,	50
Of G. W. Eaton,	31 25
Do on note,	50
Dividend in Onon. Co. b'k,	125
Of J. S. Maginnis, on note,	56
Do int.,	86 34
Borrowed of P., P. & Cobb,	92
Do Wm. Cobb,	150
21 Rec'd of J. Emigh, Half-moon,	
sub.,	30
J. Wood, Milton, sub., debts,	25
John Goadby, do	10
Mary Davis, Half-moon, debts,	12 50
Coll. at Saratoga Asso.,	15 32
Asa Cornell, Galway,	20
L. Mills, Half Moon, sub.,	3
Peter Swartwout, do	25
Peter Steenburgh, do	25
Daniel Forbes, int.,	7
Wm. Soulden, Albany, sub.,	25
Lydia Gannsey, Burnt Hills,	12 50
N. Stephens, benefit of Br.	
Shotwell,	6 25
T. B. Sawyer, Burnt Hills, sub.,	12 50
J. W. Green, do	6
J. Kingsly, int., on sub.,	3 50
E. C. Bennett, Albany, sub.,	25
Dividend in Albany Exchange	
bank,	15
S. Mills, Greenwich, on sub.,	
for debts,	18
Samuel Rogers, do	25
E. C. Culver, do	20
Zacheus Adams, do	20
Seth H. Tenny, Hartford,	10
G. C. Hanshaw, do	13
Subscribers in Hartford, ch. by	
G. M. Baker,	10
M. A. Pike, Fort Anne, on sub.,	15
Jason Corning, do	5
Dividend in Utica bank,	30 60
Jacob Knapp, for land,	107 92
Do note for do	376 11
A. Pierce, on note for scholar-	
ship money,	500
A. Pierce, int.,	40 83
Stephen Harrington Smryna,	25
J. O. Pierce, Hamilton, sub.,	50
Thomas McCall, Franklin &	
Del. Asso.,	10
Rec'd of W. Green, Franklin	
Asso., on sub.,	10
A. F. Stilson, on sub,	25
H. Bostwick, do	25
J. Van Woert, Oneonta, sub.,	30
Westcott & Noble, West Me-	
redith,	25

M. Jackson, West Meredith,	35
John McCall, on board,	12
Coll. in Franklin Asso.	24 88
Isaac Maltby, Litchfield,	25
N. Andrews, Fabius, on sub.,	25
Coll. by Eld. Galusha,	25 75
Draft to apply on J. Corwm's	
note,	33
Charles Allen, Lenox, sub.,	25
A. Ward, Warren, do	10
S. Webster, New Lisbon,	4
D. Pierce, do	3
F. and C. Swartwout,	2 75
Elisha Bouckwell,	5
Eld. Gregory,	2 25
Coll. at Otsego Asso.	7 84
J. Mill, Poughkeepsie,	50
A. Campbell, Lebanon,	50
N. Bosworth, Bainbridge,	100
Z. Morse, on notes,	34 99
Do mortgage,	179 84
I. Skinner, Hamilton, sub.,	40
Do int., on sub.,	6 6
Mr. James's rent,	12
Coll. Buffalo ch.,	27 7
A. Bridge, Stockbridge,	12 50
Ebenezer Ranny,	5
July 27, Rec'd of S. Wilder, on note,	68 59
O. G. Robbins, Copenhagen, sub.,	3
Mrs. S. Worden, Morrisville don.,	1
Luther Havens, do	5
Walker Lum, do	1
Miss Fisher, Kibling, do	1
J. & A. Webb, Adams ch. don.,	5
J. Gleason, Lorraine, do	1
Br. Henderson, do	25
J. Edmunds, money collected,	420 20
H. Reeve, Erieville, sub.,	25
E. N. Barber, Gilbertsville,	25
Wm. Bushnell, do	12 50
Morris D. Cady,	10
Aug. 10, Of Boni Bradly, East	
Bloomfield,	100
12 Borrowed of B. N. Leach,	75
Rec'd of subscribers in South	
Hartford ch.,	33
15 Of Steward on students bills,	637
Z. Freeman, agent,	135
Daniel C. Munro, on sub.,	5
Erastus Vilas, int., on sub.,	70
Mrs. Joseph Morse, don.,	3 75
C. Walker, on sub., for debts,	25
W. Hendrick, Morrisville, don.,	1
L. Chandler, on sub.,	5
Several children in Unadilla,	19
For Land sold in Brookfield,	
a part of the Lamphere le-	
gacy,	564
Of W. Cobb, int., on sub., to	
prof. fund,	70
	\$6267 84

We have examined the above and foregoing accounts of the Treasurer, and find them correct, and well vouched, and that the balance in the Treasury is twelve hundred and ninety-four dollars, and fifty-one cents,
 GEORGE CURTIS,
 Hamilton, August 15, 1842,
 A. WHEELLOCK.

To the Board of the Baptist Education Society of the State of New York
 your Treasurer, would respectfully

REPORT.

That there was a balance in the Treasury, 18th August, 1841, of \$60 94	
I received from that time to the 11th Jan., 1842,	9460 71
" " " " 15th June	11595 79
" " " " the present time,	6267 84
	<hr/>
Making the whole amount during the year	\$27,385 28
Of this sum there has been borrowed,	\$6843 00
Received as principal on per. fund,	300 00
Dividend on bank stock,	318 90
From the steward,	348 00
Donations and subscriptions,	2816 83
On sub. for debts,	6204 02
From agents, sources not specified,	1098 92
Int.	1391 56
On students bills,	4897 62
Rent,	303 95
On bills receivable,	2541 26
Sundry other items, including the balance in Treas-	
ury, in August, 1841,	321 22
	<hr/>
	27,385 28

Disbursements.

I have paid to the Faculty during the year,	\$6535 23
" " Steward,	4290 77
" " on account of Virginia, Illinois, and Buffalo land,	178 11
J. Edmunds, including salary and Steward's accounts,	5629 37
I have paid on bills payable,	4452 39
" " account of boarding house,	2147 10
" " interest,	487 52
" " on account of agencies,	1403 34
" " N. J. Ed. Soc.	80 84
" " Pennsylvania Ed. Soc.,	43 75
" " Scholarships,	60 80
" " Wm. Colgate's account,	76 25
" " account of Library,	36 84
" " Insurance,	73 43
" " Tuition,	32 75
" " bills receivable,	50 00
" " expense account,	301 75

I have paid sundry other items to the amount of 210 58
 Leaving a balance in the Treasury of 1294 51

August 16, 1842, \$27,385 28
 A. PIERCE, Treasurer.

I have received since my accounts were audited, as follows, viz:

Of Milton Bostwick, West Mendeth, 50	Wilber, 2
Coll. Baptist church, Homer, 33 53	A. Sheldon, Watertown, pr. O. Wilber, 10
Z. Case, Ogden, on sub., 30	Mrs. R. Sheldon, do 1
Coll. Niagara Assoc., 6	The Olin Family, N. Canton, do 7
Do Genesee do 13 67	N. Thrall, Lowville & Denmark ch., 5
Of Silas Rawson, int. on sub., 7	W. Cook, & W. Pierce, Worces- ter, debt on sub., 25
Allen Smith, York, do 7	Benjamin Starkweather, debt sub., 6 25
Cyrus Lyon, do do 7	Coll. Bethel church, Utica, 10
F. McLaren, LeRoy, do 3 50	Do Baptist church, Milford, 3 75
J. S. Boughton, Perry, do 3 50	A few friends in Cortlandville, 3 67
Treas. of Gen. Ass., 2 50	Reuben Winegar, 1
Thomas Buel, Truxton, on sub., 5	Coll. in Baptist church, Sangersfield, 8 25
Coll. in do church 2 6	Of D. Back, Lansing & Groton, sub., 12 50
H. B. Ewel & Van Buren, Cov- ington, on sub., 25	D. Williams, Tully, cur't. expenses, 1
Of J. Elliot, Wyoming, debt on sub., 25	J. Daniels, do do 1
Hosea Kinney, Truxton, do 12 50	M. Strail, do do 3
John Munro, Elbridge, do 50	D. Vail, do do 1
E. Perkins, Cazenovia, 5	2 Sisters, do do 38
T. King, Waterville, debt on sub., 25	Rev. J. D. Cole, Ithaca, 3
E. Edwards, do do 25	John Goodell, New Woodstock, 25
Mrs. F. Park, do do 25	Geo. Pettet, Fabius, 25
B. Beckwith, Cazenovia, 15	Coll. in Baptist church, Syraeuse, 14 60
I. Dean, do 25	Of Wm. Snyder, Virgil, d. sub., 25
Coll. 2d Baptist church, Eaton, 6	Collected by Rev. E. Galusha, at Genesee River, & Livingston Association, 64 35
Do Broad Street church, Utica, 6 84	Coll. Whitesboro' church, 6
Elder D. Catlin, Burlington, 1	Fayetteville do 4 58
Of I. L. Peters, Clifton Park, debt sub., 12 50	P. B. Gorton, New Woodstock, 25
Jane Hicks, do do 12 50	Mrs. Hubbard Randall, Mans- ville church, Black River Association, 1 string gold be ads.
J. Taggart, Homer, do 12 50	
C. Harlshorn, do do 1	
Z. Freeman, Agent, 76 55	
P. Colgrove, on note, 25	
N. Van Est, Watertown, per O.	

Monies received by J. Edmunds from August 21, 1841, to August 17, '42.

Case & Penniman, Penfield \$113 65	W. Merrit, S. Falls 3 50
Br. Taylor, f r sales in Yates 30	Br. Baush 25
E. Vilas, int. on Sch'p. 70	R. Johnson, Norwich 5
J. Swan, Norwich 6 66	Dea. Burnham, Madison 10
Coll. at the Seneca Ass., Eld. B. 24	J. Tracy, Hamilton 25
Covert ch. pr. Elder Bennett 10	Baptist Tabernacle, N. Y. city, 1000
Cathm do do 1	Wm. Colgate 25
and 1 calf skin. 4	B. T. Jessup 38
Rufus Lefovre, of Reading do 5	Sewing Society 100
Roswell Holden do 5	John Colgate 50
J. McLallen, Trumansburg do 3 50	J. J. Cooke 25
C. Tolman, Castile per Elder Reed 2 10	Archibald Macalay 100
I. Mabie do do 3 50	Wm. T. James 25
B. Tolman do do 3 50	D. T. Valentine, 25
B. Herrington do do 3 50	Wm. Dalsou, 25

Jas. B. Colgate, 25	South Baptist church, I. C. Heath, 25
J. H. Adams, 50	Florence Mahony, 25
C. Gilbert, 100	Mrs. R. Ballard, 2
Joshua Gilbert, 25	Rufus Main, 2
Alex. McDonald, 25	W. S. Main, 2
J. B. Purdy, 25	Amity Street church, Horace & 1st vid Belding, 1 50
T. J. Vansant, 25	N. Caswell, 50
J. G. Whipple, 100	Geo. C. Germoud, 1 00
Robert Colgate, 56 76	Wm. Kelly, 1 00
Coll.,	R. Kelly, 25
J. Gilbert, Treasurer of the N. Y. T. S., 70	Chas. Ross, McDougal Street, 25
Jas. T. Bertino, 100	D. Ludham, jr., Stanton Street, 5
Oliver Street church, Th. Purser, 5	A. Friend, Jersey City, 5
W. G. Hunt, 50	Moses G. Leonard, 16th St. church, 5
J. M. Bruce, 10	Latenzo Moser, 51
Mrs. E. Milbank, 2 1	Carmel B. M. S., per W. Colgate, Penn. Bap. Ed. Soc., N. Y., Brook- lyn, M. Colgate, Treas., 30th September, 67 27
R. Thompson, 5	M. Colgate, Treasurer, 9th Nov., 27 18
Geo. Adams, 25	Do do 30th Dec., 50
A. Dickor, 25	Do do 31st March, 115 45
G. N. Bleeker, 25	Do do 30th June, 27 28
Robert Thompson, jr., 25	Ann Quail, Jersey City, 25
Mrs. Taylor, 1	Dr. Luke Barker, N. Y., 27
Mrs. Meade, 1	H. J. Taylor, Jersey City, 25
Miss M. J. Scott, 25	Do do 5
Thomas Hunt, 5	Mrs. H. Ashford, N. Y., 5
H. Adams, 5	Penn. Ed. Soc., 1st church, Brook- lyn, Mrs. Sawyer, Treas., 25
J. S. Seal, 50	Norfolk St. church, Br. Peterson, 40
J. R. Ludlow, 50	Joseph Willets, Pennberton, N. J., 5
Geo. Colgate, 25	A. Stiles, 5
Jona. Odell, 5	Dr. Smalley, 5
Benjamin Pike, 50	Mark Ayes, Bridgton, N. J., 1
Jeremiah Milbank, 5	C. Ogden, 5
Alfred Barber, 5	S. Glaspy, 1 25
H. M. Prowil, 2	II. More, 5
E. Withington, 50	Mrs. York, Salem, N. J., 5
Mrs. Ellis, 25	Do Eastlock, Haddonfield, 2
J. Haveland, 13	David Linn, Hamburg, 5
Mrs. G. N. Bleeker, 25	Rhoda, Warwick, 25
E. Cauldwell, 50	Elizabeth Fann, 1
Mrs. E. Cauldwell, 25	Aruba Ketchum, 5
E. Fish, 25	James Bart, 7
C. & S. Milbank, 25	Jeffry Wisner, 7
Mrs. J. W. Bleeker, 5	Joel Wheeler, 25
Roger Pegg, 50	E. Stout, Middletown, N. J., 3
B. Halister, 16th church, 50	S. Mornet Len., Hightstown, do 5
Canthon Street, B. S. Pier, 5	D. Drake, Plainfield, do 2
W. P. Anderson, 25	G. W. Sheldon, do 2
P. Balen & Co., 25	50 S. F. Randolph, Piscataway, 4 50
J. B. Maxwell, 25	II. Smalley, 2
1st Baptist church, Benj. C. Everett, 10	T. Rhoads, Treas. of the Pa. Ed. Soc., Philad., 25 1
Mrs. Weeks, 10	Ed. Soc., 1st Bap. ch., Brooklyn, 16 2
Mrs. L., 2	R. Dubois, C. Parker, 25
J. W. Burden, 2	N. J. B. E. S., P. P. Runyan, Treas., 47 5
Mrs. Staly, 2	Gers & Parker, Galway, 25
Mrs. Lockwood, 3	E. Hewel, 25
Eliza B. Scymour, 25	A. Cornell, 25
Stewart Mollen, 25	W. S. Palmer, 5
Catharine Seymour, 25	
Mrs. Mitchell, 25	
R. W. Martin, 25	
Martha A. Rogers, 25	
Dr. Devan, 25	
C. W. Thomas, 55	
S. B. Munn, 100	

This image for research purposes only.
 Source: American Antiquarian Society.

CONSTITUTION.

OF THE BAPTIST EDUCATION SOCIETY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

Art. 1. The object of this Society shall be, to furnish the means of instruction to such young men of the Baptist denomination as shall give satisfactory evidence to the churches of which they are members, and to the Faculty of the Institution under the patronage of the Society, of their personal piety, and of their call to the gospel ministry.

Art. 2. Any person may become a member of this Society by paying into the treasury, annually, the sum of one dollar; or a member for life by paying twenty dollars at any one time, or in several instalments.

Art. 3. The officers of the Society shall consist of a President, Vice President, a Corresponding Secretary, a Recording Secretary, a Treasurer, and a sufficient number of Directors, to be elected by ballot, to constitute a Board for the transaction of business, of not less than twenty nor more than thirty, seven of whom shall be a quorum. All the members of the Board, and other acting officers, as well as the immediate beneficiaries of the Society shall be members in good standing of some regular Baptist church.

Art. 4. The Board shall take charge of the pecuniary affairs of the Society; appoint the necessary agents; receive applications of candidates; judge of their qualifications, and make appropriations, to such as are received as beneficiaries, of the funds of the Society; and it shall be the duty of the Board generally to watch over the interests and transact the business of the Society.

The Board shall keep a fair record of their proceedings, and make, annually, a full and detailed report of the same to the Society.

Art. 5. The treasurer shall receive all moneys and other property belonging to the Society, and make investments of the same in the name of the Society in the safest and most productive forms, under the direction of the Board; shall make payments of money from time to time, agreeably to the order of the Board; shall render to the Society, annually, a written account of all the receipts and expenditures within the year; of the amount of its funds, and the manner in which they are invested; he shall give to the board, whenever they request it, a particular account of the state of the treasury or of any portion of its funds; he shall also give full and ample security to the Board for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office.

The treasurer's accounts, before they are presented to the Society, shall be audited by a committee appointed by the board for that purpose.

Art. 6. The officers of the Society named in the third article of this constitution as Board of Trustees, shall have the general oversight and management of the Hamilton Literary and Theological Institution, established by the direction and under the patronage of the Society; shall appoint Professors and teachers; fix the amount of their salaries, and assign to them their respective departments of labor.

Art. 7. It shall be the duty of the Faculty of the Institution, to receive applications for admission; to grant admissions; to direct the course of studies under the sanction of the Board, and to administer generally the internal government and concerns of the institution, according to such laws and regulations as the Board shall approve.

Art. 8. The Society may appoint a discretionary number of honorary Vice Presidents, and any person may become an honorary Life Director by paying into the treasury the sum of fifty dollars, and shall have a right to sit and deliberate in all the meetings of the Board.

Art. 9. The Board shall have power to fill all vacancies which may occur in their own body, until the next annual meeting.

Art. 10. The President, and in his absence the Vice President, shall have power, at the request of three Directors, to call special meetings of the Society, by giving due public notice thereof.

Art. 11. The annual meetings of the Society shall be held at such time and place as the Board may direct, unless the Society shall have otherwise determined.

Art. 12. Any alterations may be made in this constitution at a regular meeting of the Society, by a vote of three-fourths of the members present.

SKETCH OF THE HISTORY OF THE NEW YORK STATE BAPTIST EDUCATION SOCIETY.

BY JOHN H. RAYMOND, PROFESSOR OF RHETORIC IN THE HAMILTON INSTITUTION.

[Prepared by Direction of the Faculty.]

The interior of the State of New York was settled principally by New Englanders, whose descendants constitute, to this day, a majority of its population. For many years after the close of the revolutionary war, the streams of emigration from the Eastern States poured into this rich but wilderness territory. Among the pioneers were many Baptists. Here, amid gigantic forests, the growth of ages, they sought an asylum from the oppressive laws, which, in some parts of that land of the Puritans, still scowled upon the Baptist; and from the more intolerable prejudices, which, in others, grudged him the enjoyment of social privileges, and effectually excluded him from all hope of political preferment. They brought with them the spirit of the Pilgrims—a vivid recollection of sufferings endured “for conscience sake,” united with a just and joyful appreciation of the value of perfect religious freedom.—Hence, unlike too many emigrants of a more recent date, they made the institution of religious worship coincident with the founding of their infant settlements. The incense of devotion was mingled with the first smoke that curled heavenward from their forest-homes. “It appears,” say Messrs. Peck and Lawton, “that the first religious meetings in this extensive territory, (i. e. west of the Hudson River counties,) were established by Baptists; the first at Butternuts, in 1773, and the second at Brotherstown, in 1776.”

Industry gradually spread her conquests over this domain of nature.—Along its numerous and fertile vallies, and on the sides of its swelling hills, the forest melted away, and thriving villages smiled on a widening landscape of cultivated and productive fields. Of every Christian denomination it may with truth be said, that while they shared the toil of subduing and adorning the natural, they were not negligent of the moral soil. Churches were planted wherever towns were settled. Baptists were not behind their brethren of other names either in enterprise or success.

The Baptist ministry in that early period, was a peculiar and interesting class of men. Their number was, of course, greatly disproportionate to the extent of the field; but small as it was, their effective force was less. For, partly from the paucity of suitable candidates for the sacred work, and partly from a want of care or discrimination in the churches ordaining hands were sometimes laid on men whose subsequent influence was no help, often a positive hindrance, to the cause. Throwing these

This image for research purposes only.

Source: American Antiquarian Society.

out of the account, together with the impostors who succeeded in evading the rigid scrutiny instituted by our fathers for their detection, there still remained a precious few, a band of choice and noble spirits, whom we denominate, *par excellence*, the Baptist ministry of those times. They were pre-eminently adapted to the times, the people, and the condition of the country. Springing directly from the bosom of the people, they did not forget or despise their origin; they mingled familiarly with all classes, understood the prevailing habits of thought and feeling, and with brotherly interest entered into whatever affected the humblest individual or family among the simple-hearted settlers. No course of academical training, peculiar to themselves and needlessly superior to that of the most favored among their hearers, elevated them above the reach of the popular sympathies and made them a distinct and uncongenial class in the community. At the same time, they were far from being deficient in native energy of mind, or insensible to their weighty responsibilities as the public servants of Christ. It is not too much to say that they were *hard students*; wonderfully enlightened in the scriptures, closely observant of characters and events, habituated to reading and meditation. We find them, therefore, decidedly in advance of their flocks in all matters of useful knowledge, clear in doctrine, rich in experience, and "apt to teach." With the physical and moral qualifications which make the successful pioneer, they were endued in a remarkable degree. In an age of hardy enterprise and adventurous achievement, they seemed to be animated with a double portion of the prevailing spirit, and "endured hardship as good soldiers." Not content with supplying by their own labor the churches' lack of ability to support them, they assumed a great amount of additional care and toil, that they might scatter the seed of the kingdom "in the regions beyond." From church to church, and from settlement to settlement, would they journey through the trackless forest, sometimes on horseback and sometimes on foot, exposed to all the vicissitudes of a severe and variable climate, often fording swollen and dangerous streams, and sleeping with no couch but the earth, and no covering but the sky. The sensible piety, the ardent zeal, the laborious benevolence of these men, gained them universal confidence. "The common people heard them gladly." Their shrewdness, sagacity, and foresight, were of incalculable service in shaping alike the social and the religious system of the infant communities. The influence of their healthful counsels is seen all around us, even at the present day. The names of Hosmer and Butler, of Furman and Roots, and of others, their fellow-laborers, are deeply graven on the foundations of our social and religious prosperity—they may be built over and forgotten; but the day which revealeth all things, will bring them again to light.

By the close of the last war with Great Britain, the population of the state had increased to about 1,000,000. As the communities became comparatively compact and opulent, inducements were offered for the emigration of men of liberal education, and the means of intellectual culture were more amply provided for the young. Schools and academies sprung up in every town. Not a few found the means to send their sons to obtain, at eastern colleges, that learning which might fit them for distinction and influence at home. In short, the intellectual character of the community was rising; and a corresponding change was demanded in the qualifications of those, whose lips were "to teach the people knowl-

edge." To familiarity with the Bible and a knowledge of men, some acquaintance with science and with books must be added. In order to labor to advantage, ministers must circumscribe the range of their respective efforts, and spend more time in the study. While these circumstances tended to diminish the supply of ministerial labor, the demand for it was increasing in more than an equal ratio. Immediately after the war, the churches enjoyed numerous and extensive revivals. New churches were formed, the old ones were greatly enlarged, and the deficiency of well qualified pastors and evangelists was every where felt. In the year 1817, the Baptist denomination in this state numbered about 28,000 members, composing three hundred and ten churches, and including only two hundred and thirty ministers of all descriptions. In the whole state west of the Hudson, there were but three Baptist ministers who had received a collegiate education; and the majority of congregations contained those whose literary advantages had been superior to the pastor's. It is not surprising, therefore, that though there were among the recent converts many young men of promise, whose minds were exercised on the subject of preaching, yet these, with singular unanimity, felt the indispensable necessity of gathering some mental resources before engaging in the active labors of the ministry—a feeling attributable, not to any distrust of the power or faithfulness of God, but rather to an enlightened interpretation of Divine Providence, a just view of the claims of the ministry, and a praiseworthy unwillingness to "run before being sent." This view was sustained by the concurrence of most of the fathers, who having served their own generation faithfully and well, were not content to die till they had seen provided for the generation following, if not "some better thing," something better adapted to its character and wants. It is worthy of remark, that just at this time, all over the Union, the attention of enlightened Baptists was drawn to this subject. The same impressions were made on wholly disconnected and independent minds—not merely of those who had themselves enjoyed early advantages, but of a large majority of the men most accustomed to watch the tendencies of things, and most distinguished for practical sagacity in their counsels.

The first individual who took active measures for promoting this object in our own state, was Elder Daniel Hascall, then pastor of the first Baptist church in Hamilton. His mind had been for some time peculiarly exercised in relation to the subject; when, in the fall of 1816, he received a visit from an early friend and fellow-laborer, Elder, since Dr., Nathaniel Kendrick, then pastor of the church in Middlebury, Vermont, to whom he laid open his mind, and whom he found ready to enter into his views and to co-operate cordially in carrying them out.—The next summer, Elder Kendrick became pastor of the church in Eaton, a town adjoining Hamilton; and vigorous measures were immediately adopted for this purpose. In May, 1817, (at the same time that the venerable Baldwin, of Boston, was urging the claims of ministerial education before the General Convention assembled at Philadelphia,) five or six individuals met, without any reference to this interesting coincidence, at the house of Deacon Samuel Payne, in Hamilton, to converse and pray over the same subject, and issued a notice, which was published on the cover of the Western Baptist Magazine, inviting the friends of education to meet in Hamilton, on the 24th of September ensuing. The

day arrived, and brought together, at the house of Deacon Jonathan Olmsted, the following brethren. Elders J. Bostwick, P. P. Roots, Joel W. Clarke, Amos Kingsley, Nathaniel Kendrick, Daniel Hascall, and Robert Powell; Deacons J. Olmstead, Samuel Payne, and Samuel Osgood, Dr. Chas. W. Hull, Thomas Cox and Joseph Colwell. These thirteen, after mature and prayerful deliberation, proceeded to organize "THE BAPTIST EDUCATION SOCIETY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK," adopting a Constitution, which, with some change of form, and a few modifications in its less important provisions, remains substantially the same to the present time. The organization is characterized by great simplicity; it harmonizes perfectly with the sentiments and policy of Baptists in regard to the ministry. Its object is single and exclusive, viz: to improve the youthful ministry—to educate young men, as has been well distinguished, "not for, but in the ministry." Accordingly, no individual can receive aid from its funds, except such as, in the language of the Constitution, (Art. I.) "give satisfactory evidence to the churches of which they are members, of their personal piety and call to the gospel ministry." The society was founded in the belief that God selects his own ministers, and that it is the prerogative of the churches, in their individual and independent capacity, to search out the gifts of their sons, and to judge of their call to the sacred office. Nothing contravening these fundamental principles was admitted into the plan, nor can be, until its original character is wholly perverted. Such a calamity, the brethren knew, might be apprehended from the fate which, in one or two noted instances, has befallen kindred efforts, and most effectually to guard against it, placed the whole enterprise into the hands of the churches. From the civil power, the society solicits no favors, and receives no behests. No irresponsible and self-perpetuated close corporation, either directly or indirectly, controls its movements, or determines the character of the instruction to be given to its beneficiaries. It has established, and sustains an institution consecrated to its own great object, and placed under the management of its own Board of Directors, all the members of which Board, as well as the instructors and the immediate beneficiaries of the society, are required to be "members in good standing of some regular Baptist church." (Const. Art. III.) Its Directors are elected annually by the society, (Art. III.) to which they are required to "make, annually, a full and detailed report of their proceedings," (Art. IV.) and of which any person may become a member by paying into the treasury, annually, the sum of one dollar." (Art. II.) A very slight inspection of this plan will show that it is entirely under the control of the churches. The terms of membership are such that, with scarcely an exception, every church member may obtain a vote in the annual election of Directors. The Directors—chosen out of the churches, fathers in Israel—control the funds, designate the beneficiaries, appoint and remove the teachers, oversee the internal management of the school, its laws and its plan of study, and, finally, are responsible for all their proceedings to the society. Never, therefore, until God abandons his people, never until the churches themselves become recreant to their trust, can this society be the means of raising up a graceless ministry to take the oversight of the flock.

To the Constitution, drawn with such far-reaching and comprehensive sagacity, the thirteen brethren affixed their names, with a subscription of

\$1,00 each. Almost all of their little number was needed to make out the Board of ten Directors, who immediately proceeded to business, and after appointing a committee to prepare and print an address to the churches, a preacher of the first annual discourse, and some thirty or more brethren to act as voluntary agents in various parts of the state, adjourned to hold their first anniversary at Sangerfield in June following. Such was the germ cast into the soil a little less than a quarter of a century ago: how steady and healthful has been the subsequent growth!—how vigorous the maturity to which, under a benignant Providence, the enterprise is slowly but surely advancing!

At the annual meeting, in June, 1818, the Executive Committee reported the reception of one beneficiary. The expenses incurred were the following: "For support of beneficiary, \$27,12 1-2; Printing Constitution and Address, \$13,00; Contingent Expenses, \$1,00; Total, \$41,12 1-2—of which, \$15,00 remained unpaid."

The beneficiary alluded to, and the first aided by the funds of the infant society, was Jonathan Wade, since well known as a devoted and successful laborer in the east. Before the next annual meeting, six other names were enrolled upon the beneficiary list, among which we find that of Eugenio Kincaid. He became a member of the same class with brother Wade, whom he followed to the same field, to exhibit the same intrepid fidelity in his Master's service, and to reap the same reward in souls won from heathenism for Christ and for heaven. So early and pleasing the evidence that this enterprise was in perfect harmony and in close alliance with the great missionary movement, which is "the glory of our age;" a kind of evidence, we are happy to add, with which God has continued to favor this society in a remarkable degree. All the beneficiaries were, for the time being, placed under the tuition of ministering brethren in different places, or allowed to pursue studies at academies which they could conveniently attend.

It was soon found that the system of gratuitous and irresponsible agencies was an unproductive one, and that but little would be done towards diffusing intelligence among the churches and securing the sympathies and aid of the benevolent, unless individuals were specifically employed in this service, and their expenses of time and travel defrayed. Such appointments were accordingly made, generally for short periods of time and with reference to definite fields of labor; and with gratifying success. The plan was also, for a while, adopted of receiving large subscriptions, the principal of which the subscribers were permitted to retain for eight and ten years, paying the interest annually—a plan, whose splendid results were more specious than substantial. At the second annual meeting, in 1819, subscriptions of this kind were reported, amounting to about eight thousand dollars, made in the counties of Madison, Onondaga, Cayuga, and Genesee; but it subsequently appeared that many of these subscriptions were made with some reference to the location of the contemplated institution, of such a nature that when the subscribers found themselves disappointed in their expectations, they did not feel under obligations to pay. Some compromised the matter by paying a part, others died, or emigrated, or became insolvent, before the expiration of the specified period; so that a considerable part of this flattering fund was never realized.

A more important service was rendered by those early agents, among

This image for research purposes only.

Source: American Antiquarian Society.

the most efficient of whom we notice the names of Elon Galusha, Joel W. Clarke, John Peck, N. Kendrick, and D. Hascall, in the spread of information among the churches, and in the removal of objections which prevented many truly pious minds from at once co-operating in this effort. It is a mistaken, though somewhat prevalent notion, that there is any thing in Baptist principles or policy adverse to the intellectual cultivation of the ministry. The whole history of the denomination bears witness to the contrary. Yet it will be freely acknowledged, that our churches have been somewhat strongly characterized (more, indeed, twenty five years ago than at present) by a jealousy of what is called a *regular* or *liberal* education for the ministry. Nor was this deep-seated and wide-spread feeling without a cause. He who stigmatizes it as a mere prejudice, the offspring of ignorance and fanaticism, can be but little acquainted with that conflict of sufferings in which it had its birth—the cruel persecutions, which the Baptists of New England especially, were called to experience through nearly the whole period of our colonial history. Those persecutions, let it be remembered, were instigated by a ministry venerable by rank and eminent for learning; and were justified by a specious logic taught in the schools. In that wicked endeavor to crush the consciences of peaceful and pious men, the institutions of learning, as well as of government, conspired with the authorities of the predominant religious sect, and furnished most convincing proof that human learning is as liable to misinterpret the ways and word of God, as ecclesiastical tribunals to abuse the power purchased by an unholy alliance of church and state. Our fathers, humble and mostly unlettered men, holding fast the plain declarations of the word of God, could only oppose the firmness of steadfast minds to their fallacies, and the patience of naked backs to their stripes. They were not driven, as would have been natural, to the opposite extreme; they did not allow themselves to renounce government, learning, or church discipline because of their abuse: but in the fire of that furnace, some lessons were burned into the very heart of the suffering sect, which could never be forgotten; and among others, this—the danger of educating young men for the ministry, without due reference to the sovereignty of God in the designation of his own servants.

Very firm, therefore, and equally just, was the testimony borne by Baptists against the notion, that any specified course of education was either an *essential pre-requisite*, or, in itself, an *adequate preparation* for the sacred office. The only essential, and, in their judgment, the indispensable pre-requisite was, the evidence of a personal call by the Holy Spirit. The duty of mental improvement they regarded as a subsequent obligation, addressing itself directly to the conscience of the minister himself, growing out of the exigencies of his service, and regulated by the particular circumstances into which he might be thrown. The *general obligation* was felt as profoundly, and as fully acknowledged, by Baptist ministers as by any others: the duty “of studying to show themselves approved.” The specific *amount* and *mode* of study they left to be determined by the demands of the cause and special openings in Divine Providence. If, therefore, it was not until quite recently that efforts were started to provide the means of ample and extended instruction for our youthful ministry, it was because not until recently was there any pressing necessity for such a provision, the resources of “self-education”

and of “mutual education” being adequate to the wants of the community; if those efforts were small in their inception and slow in their advancement, it was not because Baptists, as such, had any aversion to the right kind and proper degree of cultivation in the ministry, but because the growth of the demand was gradual, and the diffusion of information on this subject, still more so.

That some portions of the denomination carried their scruples to an unjustifiable extreme, cannot be denied; and to say that there was, in many instances, a culpable reluctance to feel the force of evidence, and that when the will of God was made clear, other and unworthy motives sometimes sustained a brother in hostility to this cause, is only to confess, that even Christians are often influenced more by the pride of opinion than by a simple desire to know and to do the Master's will. On the whole, however, we believe that, in a matter of such moment, there was as much danger of moving too fast as of moving too slow; and, considering the interest at stake, and the state of the denominational opinion in 1817, that the cause was advancing as rapidly as, perhaps, it healthfully could. By the printed addresses of the Education Society, by the visits of their agents to ministers, churches, and associations, by private conversations and public discourses, and by discussion in ministerial conferences, light was elicited and spread, so that before the third annual meeting, approbatory resolutions had been adopted by all the associations in Central and Western New York, recommending the society and its objects to the aid of the churches.

An act of incorporation was obtained from the State Legislature at their session of 1818—1819, authorizing the society to hold property, the annual income of which should not exceed five thousand dollars.*

About the same time, measures were taken for opening a school under the direction of the society. The question of location became one of exciting interest. Several flourishing villages presented their claims, backed by each with the offer of a generous contribution on condition of being preferred. Those especially of Skaneateles, Elbridge, Troups-ville, Peterboro, and Hamilton, were urged with earnestness and felt to be strong. This subject had been referred, at the first annual meeting, to a large and respectable committee, who, after visiting the different places and patiently weighing the conflicting considerations, at length decided in favor of Hamilton, on condition that the people in that village and vicinity should give \$6,000, to be laid out in grounds, a building, and the board of students. The recommendation was adopted; the conditions were accepted; and the institution was established in May, 1820. One of the selection was, in many respects, a judicious one. The village is one of very considerable beauty, situated near the centre of the state, in a rich farming and grazing district, where the means of living are abundant and cheap. It was originally settled by Baptists, a noble body of men.

* Since the penning of the above, information has been received of the passage of a bill at Albany, allowing the Society to hold personal and real estate *by devise*, (which it might not do before) to an amount whose annual income shall not exceed ten thousand dollars. The bill narrowly escaped the fate of postponement to the next session, among the mass of “unfinished business.” It was only by the vigilant and judicious management of its friends, that it was carried through on the last day, and received the signature of the Governor only a few minutes before the expiration of the time allotted to legislative action. The result of the application has been more favorable than was anticipated.

This image for research purposes only.

Source: American Antiquarian Society

of whom a few grand and white-haired relics still linger among us, to inspire our veneration and keep alive a sense of our own degeneracy; and it is still occupied by a Baptist community. The distance from any great emporium, and consequent difficulty of access to large libraries and, some other literary advantages, which in late years has been felt as the most serious objection, will, it is hoped, be measurably obviated, as the facilities of communication are multiplied and perfected.

Applications had been made successively to Messrs. Francis Wayland, Jr., and Adiel Sherwood, to take the superintendance of the school; but neither of these brethren being at liberty to accept the appointment, the ten beneficiaries were assembled at Hamilton, and, for the time being, placed under the tuition of Elder Hascall, who still retained the pastoral charge of the church. His services proved so acceptable, that he was subsequently appointed to a permanent professorship, and continued many years in the service of the society, abounding in labors and sacrifices, and in various ways striving to promote a cause which lay very near his heart. He was assisted by Mr. Zenas Morse, since Professor of Languages at Brockport College, and the present respected Principal of Hamilton Academy. In the fall following, Elder Kendrick, of Eaton, (about four miles distant,) was employed to visit the school and lecture on moral philosophy and theology, three times a week. The first regular class in Divinity was organized under his instruction in June, 1822. It consisted of five brethren: Jonath. Wade, Eng. Kincaid, John G. Stearns, Jason Corwin, and Van Rennselaer Wall. Dr. Kendrick subsequently removed his family to Hamilton, though he continued in the pastorate of the Eaton church until 1832.

During the fall of 1819, an education Society had been formed in Vermont, with the view of establishing a seminary in the western part of that state. Negotiations were at once set on foot, which resulted in a combination of the two efforts in favor of the school at Hamilton. The President of the Vermont Society, the lamented Clark Kendrick, was afterwards elected President of the Board of this Society, which office he held at the time of his death. This union continued until 1830, when, the Northern Baptist Education Society having been formed, and an auxiliary to it organized in Vermont, it was thought no longer expedient to solicit funds from that state. Connecticut, too, shared in the burdens and benefits of this enterprise, until, about the same time, the connection was amicably dissolved for a similar reason. For a number of years afterwards, no efforts were made to obtain patronage out of the state of New York.

Nor for a long time was any application made for assistance from the city of New York, where a similar society had been formed almost simultaneously with this, and was prosecuting a separate course of measures. At length, in June, 1822, a letter was received from Rev. D. H. Barnes, one of the Corresponding Committee of the Theological Society of the city of New York, proposing a coalition. Shortly after, the General Agent visited the city, where he was kindly received; and correspondence continued between the two Boards, until, by mutual consent, the interests of the city institution were merged in those of the Hamilton school, and the funds which sustained the former were made tributary to the treasury of the state society. Owing to these circumstances, our brethren in the great metropolis became later acquainted

with the society and its institution, than the inhabitants of many other parts of the state. But since their attention has been drawn to it, it has grown rapidly in their favor. For several years past, they have contributed, in various ways, from three to five thousand dollars annually, to endow scholarships, erect buildings, defray current expenses of board and instruction, enlarge the library, furnish rooms, and assist indigent students in their incidental expenses for clothing, books, fuel, &c.

The stone building erected by the friends in Hamilton, was opened in 1823; but so rapid was the increase of the school, that within three years another was needed. While the Board, burdened with existing liabilities and destitute of resources, were wondering from what quarter help would come, they were cheered by one of those seemingly casual incidents, which, regarded as special interpositions of a favoring providence, are like cordials to the hearts of the fainting servants of God. An unexpected visit was received from Dr. Stephen Gano, of Providence, R. I., who came by request of Nicholas Brown, Esq., a member of his congregation, to enquire into the character and condition of the school. That eminent and enlightened philanthropist had felt a peculiar interest in this enterprise; and at the close of an evening conference, remarked to the pastor, "I have had no enjoyment of the meeting. My mind has been in Hamilton. I do not know but I have a duty to do in relation to the seminary there. I wish you would go to Hamilton, and see what they are doing; and ascertain if they are in special need of assistance." On receiving the report of Dr. Gano, he immediately subscribed \$1000 towards the erection of a new edifice. About the same time, Deacon Samuel Payne, of Hamilton, secured to the society his farm of one hundred and twenty-three acres, valued at four thousand dollars, for the sum of two thousand dollars, reserving for himself and wife the use of less than one-half during their lives. This property was the more valuable from its embracing a most advantageous site for the institution, on a bold and beautiful hill at the southern extremity of the village, overlooking that and commanding an extensive prospect of the surrounding country. On this the building was erected under the superintendance of Professor Hascall, who also did much towards collecting the requisite funds, (\$8,500.) Two thousand dollars were invested by the New York Theological Society, in the form of scholarships, bearing the names of Withington and Hunter. The new edifice, (now known as the *Western*;) was built of slate stone, 100 feet long by 60 feet wide, four stories high; and will accommodate nearly one hundred students, containing also a large chapel, library, reading, and recitation rooms. The school, then consisting of about eighty students, (forty beneficiaries,) was removed thither at the anniversary in June, 1827, when a discourse appropriate to the occasion was delivered by Dr. Gano. The old building was sold, and is still occupied by the male department of the Hamilton Academy. Meanwhile, as the institution gradually won the confidence of the churches, it assumed still greater importance in the view of its conductors, who, having provided it a comfortable habitation, next turned their attention to the improvement of its internal condition. The whole burden of instruction had thus far rested on two professors, aided for the most part by a single assistant. In March, 1828, Rev. Seth S. Whitman, and within the following year Rev. Barnas Sears, were added to the Faculty. The course of studies was lengthened to four years, and a new division

of the labor of instruction was made, which assigned Systematic and Pastoral Theology and Moral Philosophy to Dr. Kendrick, Natural Philosophy and Sacred Rhetoric to Prof. Hascall, Hebrew and Biblical Criticism to Professor Whitman, and the Languages* to Professor Sears. In 1831, a preparatory department was organized, and Mr. Asahel C. Kendrick employed as teacher. In 1833, Rev. Joel S. Bacon was called from the head of a college in Kentucky, and became the Professor of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy; and Rev. George W. Eaton followed, the year after as Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.—The accession of the last two gentlemen, by dividing the labors of the two senior Professors, relieved them of a burden which, as the number of students increased, was becoming intolerable. About the same time, it was found necessary again to extend the course of studies. So rapid had been the progress of intelligence in the community, and so deeply was the importance of a thoroughly educated ministry felt, that many of the most promising students began to talk of leaving the institution, in order to obtain elsewhere a full collegiate course. Five had gone, ten others were preparing immediately to follow, and a large proportion of those in the lower classes intimated a similar intention, when the Board felt constrained to notice these decisive indications of Divine Providence, and, though still struggling under embarrassments, to venture still farther on His faithfulness who had never failed them in the hour of trial. The intense anxiety with which those pious fathers were exercised on this and frequent similar occasions, when the voice of God seemed distinctly to command, "Go forward," and an exhausted and burdened treasury cried out, "Beware"—when the man of prudence and the man of faith struggled within them—none but those who shared it, can conceive, and they can neither forget nor describe.

It was at length arranged, that the regular course should thereafter, in addition to the studies of the preparatory department, embrace six years, nearly four of which were assigned to collegiate, and the rest to theological studies. A shorter course was also projected, including English branches and Theology, for those whom advanced age or other circumstances prevented from studying the languages; and, as this arrangement would separate the students of Divinity into two distinct classes, Professor Sears was transferred to the theological department, as Professor of Biblical Theology; Mr. Asahel C. Kendrick was made Professor of Languages in his stead; and Professor Hascall, in addition to his duties as Professor of Sacred Rhetoric, had assigned him the charge of the preparatory department, until, in 1834, Mr. Stephen W. Taylor, of Lowville, accepted an appointment by the Board, and relieved him of that part of his labors. The time of holding the anniversary of the society and institution was, about the same time, changed from June to August.

We have now reached the year 1834, the seventeenth since the formation of the institution, and the fourteenth since the establishment of the institution. About one hundred and forty young men had been assisted,

*This chair, previously to the election of Mr. Sears, was tendered to Rev. Daniel H. Barnes, long known as an eminently successful teacher in New York city, who held the appointment at the time of his death. He was killed in attempting to leap from a stage-coach, while its frightened team was running.

and upwards of one hundred and fifty (half of whom were beneficiaries) were then at Hamilton pursuing their studies. The contributions of the churches had steadily increased, and every dollar had been expended with the most solicitous economy. The blessing of God had attended the business operations of the Board. Besides five permanent scholarships, the society were owners of a productive farm of nearly one hundred and fifty acres; and another large building, for the accommodation of students, was just completed and paid for. This building (the present Eastern Edifice) is also of stone, 100 feet long, 56 feet wide, and four stories high, containing 125 rooms, besides those in the basement and attic. The superintendent (Deacon Seneca B. Burchard, then the society's Treasurer) was allowed two years for finishing it; and the lowest estimate of its probable cost, was \$8,000; but within six months from the laying of the foundation, the edifice was completed, except plastering; and when finished in a plain, substantial manner, its whole expense scarcely exceeded \$6,000. A similar advancement was visible in the character of the institution under their charge. Commencing with a single instructor and a limited course of study, keeping steadily in view the single object for which the school was organized, and abstaining rigidly from any enlargement which was not imperatively demanded, they found the number of teachers increased to eight, and a system of instruction developed under their hands, embracing all the elements of a complete academical, collegiate, and theological education, yet preserving an harmonious unity, and exhibiting in all its parts a specific adaptation to this sacred end—the cultivation of the ministry.

The organization is certainly unique—strikingly so. Its precise model is not to be found, we believe, in any other school, secular or religious, at home or abroad. But the Board of this Society did not feel bound by existing models. Their eye was fixed on the specific wants of our own Zion; and, while they were not negligent of the lights of experience or unsolicitous to secure the counsels of the wise, their measures were all finally adopted with exclusive reference to those wants. The result of many years' anxious and prayerful deliberation, of very many distinct and cautious and (almost invariably) unanimous decisions, is before us in the plan of the Hamilton Literary and Theological Institution—a plan so manifestly the work of Divine Providence and so susceptible of justification in all its essential features, that we think none but the most unreflecting would condemn it on the irrelevant ground of non-conformity to institutions formed under different circumstances and for different ends. And we trust that no departure from the fundamental principles of the organization will be permitted, until the amplest opportunity has been afforded to test its efficacy.

During the last years, we have to record no essential change. Meanwhile, however, the society has been neither inactive nor stationary. In 1835, it met with a severe loss in the death of its venerable President, Deacon Squire Manro, whose successor, Deacon Olmstead, is continued to the present time.* In consequence of the extension of the

* On the 4th of April, since we commenced this article, this venerable man was rendered helpless by a shock of the palsy, and now lies without hope of recovery. Under his roof the society was born, and the affection of a parent for his favorite child could not be stronger, than that which he has manifested towards it since. In addition to his labors as a member of the Executive Committee from the beginning,

course, there was no theological class from June, 1833, till August, 1835, and the Professor of Biblical Theology availed himself of the interim to visit some of the German universities. He returned in the fall of 1835, but remained at Hamilton only until the next summer, when he thought it his duty to accept a call from the Theological Seminary at Newton, Massachusetts, of which he is now President. The chair thus vacated, was filled in 1838 by the appointment of Rev. Jno. S. Maginnis, its present incumbent. Dr. Kendrick still retains his connection with the Faculty, as Professor of Systematic and Pastoral Theology; but since August last, to secure a larger share of his invaluable services in the office of Corresponding Secretary, (which he has also held from the first) the Board were obliged to release him from active labors in the department of instruction. Professor Whitman resigned the chair of Hebrew and Biblical Criticism in April, 1835; Professor Hascall, that of Sacred Rhetoric in November of the same year; and Professor Bacon, that of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy in June, 1837. The first was immediately filled by the appointment of Professor Thomas J. Conant, who is spending the present year in Germany. For the last two, since the resignation of Professor Bacon, provision has been made by a somewhat different arrangement—a distinct professorship of Rhetoric and the English Language having been created, and the studies of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy, for the time being, assigned to the Professor of Greek, who is aided in his own department by a permanent tutor. In 1837, to supply a deficiency which had been for some time seriously felt, a professorship of Civil and Ecclesiastical History was constituted, to which Professor Eaton was transferred. Professor Taylor was placed in the Mathematical chair; and the office which he previously held, as Principal of the Academical Department, was abolished, that department being united intimately with the Collegiate and Theological, as a constituent part of one entire whole, and brought under the action of a single system of instruction and government. Each professor has now the supervision of that branch of education to which his professorship belongs, throughout the entire course. At the same time, a partition was made of the professorship of languages into two—one of Greek, which Professor Kendrick retains, and the other of Latin, now held by Professor John F. Richardson. At their last meeting, the Board appointed Rev. P. B. Spear Adjunct Professor of the Hebrew Language. The present corps of instructors, therefore, consists of nine professors one permanent tutor; and the last catalogue of the institution reports the number of students as 239.

In the year 1839, the attention of the Board was called to the need felt by our denomination in this state, of some provisions for affording a collegiate education, under Baptist influences, to other young men than those who have the ministry in view. The Board felt bound, both in conscience and by inclination to adhere strictly to the single line of policy which they had pursued from the outset. The most weighty considerations forbade their

he has left substantial proof of his regard, in the endowment of two scholarships and one professorship. Deacon Samuel Payne, also, who in addition to the consecration of his farm, has provided for two scholarships, is on the eve of his departure, oppressed with age and infirmities. These fathers were men cast in the finest mold—Nature's noblemen—and, through grace, "princes of God." May their mantles fall, when they go to their reward?

taking any step which would endanger the one great end for which the institution was established. They proceeded, however, under a conviction of duty, to inquire whether its privileges might not be, in some measure extended to another class of students without jeopardy to higher and sacred interests: and they finally "Resolved, That the great object at which this society is aiming will be promoted by allowing the Faculty, for the time being, to receive into the *Collegiate Department* of the institution a limited number of young men who may not have the ministry in view." This act was accompanied, not only by the usual restrictions in respect to age, moral character, payment in advance, &c., but also by these provisions: that no change should be made in the course of study to favor such students, that they should in no case exceed the number of those preparing for the ministry, and that in no other way should the privileges of the latter be abridged by reason of this arrangement. In the last catalogue, out of 125 students in the Collegiate Department, 20 are marked as belonging to this class.

One principal object aimed at by the early conductors of the institution, was to lay the foundation of a good Library. Many of the first donations were received in books; and at the end of the seventh annual report, we find a "List of Books, &c.," from which we learn that the Library contained 450 volumes. The Library has slowly increased, but still falls very far short of the necessities of the school and the wishes of its Directors. When Professor Sears was in Germany, an appropriation of \$700 was made for the purchase of books, and a valuable accession was made to its shelves, of works mostly philological. Arrangements are making to improve the opportunity afforded by Professor Conant's residence in Germany, for the benefit of the theological department.

The gratuitous use of a Philosophical Apparatus, loaned by Honorable John B. Yates, of Chittenaugo, in 18—, relieved the Board from that pressing claim until the last year, when, on its removal, a subscription was offered for the purchase of another; and with such success, owing to the personal exertions of Professor Taylor, the head of the Mathematical Department, that one much superior, and of sufficient extent for the present purposes of the institution, has already been obtained, at a cost of about fifteen hundred dollars.

Notwithstanding the most rigid economy, it was found that a large debt had been accumulating, to the extinguishment of which the efforts of the Board have, during the past year, been principally directed. The comparative ease with which, in a time of almost unexampled pressure, a subscription for this purpose has been obtained, amounting to more than \$20,000, is a most encouraging evidence that the churches rightly estimate the value of their school, and are determined to sustain it. It is to be hoped, that when more prosperous times return, effectual measures will be taken, in the language of the Board, "to render it independent of those fluctuations in the currency and commercial revulsions, to which experience has taught us the country is so liable." After the debt is paid, the property of the society, in lands, buildings, library, scholarships, and subscriptions to the permanent fund, is estimated at about \$100,000. Most of this, however, it will be seen, is not productive. The endowment of all its professorships would require about an equal sum.

A much larger territory than that of our own state, is at present dependent on this institution for the means of ministerial education. Since the discontinuance of the schools at Haddington, Holmesburgh and Burlington, the Education Societies of New Jersey and Pennsylvania have sent hither their young brethren preparing for the sacred work. The State Convention of Michigan, at its last session, resolved to become auxiliary to the New York Baptist Education Society, with a view to educating their candidates at this institution. These several sections of country, it is confidently hoped, will not only sustain their own students, but do something more for the support of the general enterprise in which they must, for many years, have so large an interest.

This image for research purposes only.
Source: American Antiquarian Society.