

chosen vice-president of the college. In December, 1853, he became president of the college to succeed Dr. James Carnahan, and in June, 1868, after a faithful service of fifty years in various offices, he withdrew his connection with the institution. Dr. Maclean was several times a member of the General assembly of the Presbyterian church. In 1844 he published in "The Presbyterian" a series of letters upon the "Quorum or Elder Question," which afterward appeared in pamphlet form. He also wrote "A Lecture on a Common School System for New Jersey," a revision, in 1831, of Prof. Stuart's prize essay on "Temperance" (1853), two letters on the "True Relations of the Church and State to Schools and Colleges," besides a number of sermons and articles on different topics in the public papers and in the "Princeton Review." In 1877 he published a history of the



John Maclean

College of New Jersey. He was given the degree of D.D. by Washington college, Pa., in 1841, and that of LL.D. by the University of the state of New York in 1854. He died at Princeton, Aug. 10, 1886.

**McCOSH, James**, eleventh president of the College of New Jersey (1868-88), was born on the banks of the Doon, in Ayrshire, Scotland, on Apr. 1, 1811. His father was a successful farmer, and his mother was noted for her strong mental and moral qualities. He was educated in the parochial schools of his district, and later attended the universities of Glasgow and Edinburgh, spending five years in each, and receiving his degree from the latter in 1834. His essay on the stoic philosophy caused to be conferred upon him, on motion of Sir William Hamilton, the honorary degree of A.M. He studied theology, was ordained a minister of the Church of Scotland, and held charges in Arbroath and Brechin, ministering in the latter place to 1,400 communicants. He seceded with Dr. Chalmers from the Established church, and engaged actively in the struggle for the independence of the Scottish church. In 1843 he became a minister of the Free church of Scotland, in which position he continued until 1852. In 1845, at the age of thirty-four, he married a niece of Dr. Thomas Guthrie. In 1850 he published, "The Method of the Divine Government, Physical and Moral," which gained him wide recognition as a scholar and thinker, and



James McCosh

led, in 1852, to his appointment as professor of logic and metaphysics in Queen's college, Belfast, where he remained for sixteen years, his lectures attracting large numbers of students. While in Belfast he published "Typical Forms and Special Ends in Creation," and an important psychological work, "Intuitions of the Mind Inductively Investigated." The latter established his reputation as a metaphysical writer. It explains what intuitions are moral convictions, and the relation they bear to the sciences, particularly to metaphysics and theology. In 1868 he was called to the presidency of Princeton college, and by twenty years of zealous and untiring labor, made it one of the foremost institutions of learning in the United States. Under his wise direction, between 1868 and 1888, \$3,000,000 were subscribed to the college; the number of students increased from 260 to over 600; a dozen new fellowships founded;

the number of professors increased from seventeen to forty-one; the standard of scholarship raised; the buildings greatly enlarged, and the books and apparatus more than doubled. He visited all the parts of the United States in the interest of the college, and his own classes in philosophy and mental science formed the most important features of the curriculum. He resigned the presidency of Princeton in June, 1888. He was also a prolific writer, and his controversy with the English scientist, Huxley, when the latter visited this country, attracted much attention at the time. As a speaker he is logical and impressive, and as a writer, direct, nervous and forceful. His published writings include, besides those already mentioned, and his frequent contributions to the new "Princeton Review," which he organized, a "History of the Scottish Philosophy," "Cognitive and Native Powers," largely used as a textbook in colleges and high schools, and "Realistic Philosophy," the latter devoted to an exhaustive discussion of the leading philosophical problems of the time. He is a follower of Sir William Hamilton, and ranks as one of the deepest thinkers and ablest philosophers of his time, and as the strongest representative of the Presbyterian church has brought forward in the nineteenth century. Dr. McCosh has the advantage of a noble presence.

Tall, of a commanding mien, with snow-white locks and an intellectual face cut in classic lines, he presents a rare example of the ideal scholar. He has combined the faculties seldom united, of a teacher, a student and an administrative officer. A fearless champion both of Princeton and the teachings she has espoused, he has ever been ready to encounter all who worthily offered to break a lance with him. That he won the hearts of his pupils was attested by the fact that the class of '88 unanimously petitioned that their diplomas at graduation might bear his name. A volume would scarcely suffice in which to catalogue his talents, his methods and his achievements. He retired from the college in the full possession of his brilliant faculties, and turned over to his successor a splendidly equipped university, in full activity, with prospects of rapidly advancing usefulness—a fit and glorious monument to Dr. McCosh's genius, zeal and industry. He died at Princeton, Nov. 16, 1894.

**PATTON, Francis Landey**, twelfth president of the College of New Jersey (1888- ), was born at Warwick, Bermuda, Jan. 22, 1843. He was for some time a student at the University and Knox college, Toronto and, in 1865 was graduated from the Theological seminary at Princeton, N. J. In 1865, '67, and '71 he held successive pastorates at New York city, Nyack, and Brooklyn. He was chosen professor of theology in the Presbyterian theological seminary, Chicago, in 1871, which office he held for ten years. During this time he edited the "Interior" 1873-76, and was pastor of the Jefferson park Presbyterian church, Chicago. He was chiefly conspicuous, how-



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