APPLETONS' CYCLOPAEDIA
OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

Vol. I
AARON—CRANDALL
John Adams
As it is the commendation of a good huntsman to find game in a wide wood, so it is no imputation if he hath not caught all.

Plato
Appletons' Cyclopædia of American Biography is intended to supply a want that has long been felt by the nations of the New World, and more particularly by the people of the United States. Every scholar and every reader has recognized the benefit of the great French Dictionaries of Universal Biography, and the utility of the more recent National Biography of Great Britain, now in course of publication. Each nation should, if possible, have its own cyclopædia of biography. The Belgian, British, and German Dictionaries at present in progress are instances of such work in the Old World. It is proposed to provide a Cyclopædia of Biography for the New World worthy to rank with them.

The Cyclopædia will include the names of above twenty thousand prominent native and adopted citizens of the United States, including living persons, from the earliest settlement of the country; also the names of several thousand eminent citizens of Canada, Mexico, Brazil, Chili, Peru, and all the other countries of North and South America. The great aim has been to embrace all noteworthy persons of the New World, and to give biographies that shall embody with sufficient fulness the latest result of historical research, rendering it a reference-book of the highest order. The work will also contain the names of nearly one thousand men of foreign birth who, like Bishop Berkeley, Braddock, Burgoyne, Cabot, Columbus, Cornwallis, Lafayette, Montcalm, and Whitefield, are closely identified with American history.

The editors have endeavored, in all instances, to obtain the co-operation of the most competent students of special periods or departments of history, and they have had the assistance of scholarly and experienced associates, together with a well-equipped staff of writers. Many articles of importance have been contributed by some of the most brilliant names in American literature as well as by many of our most illustrious statesmen, soldiers, and jurists. Much valuable material has been obtained from original sources; and in the case of recent lives and those "men of light and leading" who are still with us, important aid has been afforded by the friends and relatives of the subjects.

It has been the aim of the editors to render the Cyclopædia educational as well as entertaining and instructive, by making those articles referring to important men and measures full and exhaustive; thus, in the articles on the Presi-
PREFACE.

...idents, some two hundred pages will be devoted to a complete and authentic account of all their public acts, placing the reader in possession of an accurate history of their administrations, covering more than a century of our national annals. The same statement may be made in respect to the chief colonial and state governors; our celebrated judges and statesmen; members of the Cabinets, of the Senate, and House; men distinguished in art, commerce, and literature; leaders in the Church; and those "great heirs of fame" who won renown in the late and previous wars—thus forming a very full and comprehensive history of the United States and those other countries of the New World with which we are bound by so many ties, since its first discovery by "the world-seeking Genoese." To the above are added numerous notices of persons of the pre-Columbian period, now appearing for the first time in the English language.

Although it is manifestly impossible, within the limits of six octavo volumes, to supply all the information that might be desired by students of genealogy, yet it is confidently believed that the data given will be found sufficient and satisfactory. Especial attention is called to the information concerning the publications of the New World, which is brought down to the date of publication. In the case of the more important notices of men and women,

"On Fame's eternall bele-roll worthy to be fyled," the principal authorities used are mentioned with a view to indicating the sources from which additional information may be obtained by those who are seeking for it. The projectors of the Cyclopaedia have made use of every available source of information, including a special library of several thousand volumes, and have utilized the most valuable portion of Francis S. Drake's "Dictionary of American Biography," together with the author's manuscript corrections and additions, purchased for that purpose, as well as the unpublished manuscripts of William Cushing, the compiler of "Initials and Pseudonyms," who was preparing a cyclopaedia of American and other authors.

The work is complete in six octavo volumes, and is illustrated with about sixty full-page portraits of eminent men of the New World, including the twenty-four Presidents of the United States, forming altogether a most valuable and attractive national portrait-gallery of illustrious Americans. These are supplemented by some fifteen hundred smaller vignette portraits from original drawings by Jacques Reich, accompanied by fac-simile autographs, and also several hundred views of birthplaces, residences, monuments, and tombs famous in history. The signatures are for the most part from the collection of some six thousand American autographs in the possession of the senior editor. In Volume VI will be found a supplement completed in December, 1899, containing nearly two thousand additional names. A carefully prepared and exhaustive analytical index of one hundred and fifteen pages greatly enhances the value of the work.
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APPETIONS' CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY.

A

AARON, Samuel, educator, b. in New Britain, Bucks co., Pa., in 1800; d. in Mount Holly, N. J., 11 April, 1865. He was left an orphan at six years of age, and became the ward of an uncle, upon whose farm he worked for several years, attending school only in winter. A small legacy inherited from his father enabled him at the age of sixteen to enter the Doylestown, Pa., academy, where he fitted himself to become a teacher. At the age of twenty he was engaged as assistant instructor in the classical and mathematical school in Burlington, N. J. Here he studied and taught, and soon opened an independent day school at Bridge Point, but was presently invited to become principal of Doylestown academy. In 1829 he was ordained, and became pastor of a Baptist church in New Britain. In 1839 he took charge of the Burlington high school, serving at the same time as pastor of the Baptist church in that city. Accepting in 1841 an invitation from a church in Norristown, Pa., he remained there three years, when he opened the Treeount seminary near Norristown, which under his management soon became prosperous, and grew to be regarded for its training and discipline. The financial disasters of 1857 found Mr. Aaron with his name pledged as security for a friend, and he was obliged to sacrifice all his property to the creditors. He was soon offered the head-ship of Mt. Holly, N. J., institute, a large, well-established school for boys, where, in company with his son as joint principal, he spent the remainder of his life. During these years he was pastor of a church in Mt. Holly. He prepared a valuable series of text-books introducing certain improvements in methods of instruction, which added greatly to his reputation as an educator. His only publication in book form, aside from his text-books, was entitled "Faithful Translation" (Philadelphia, 1842). He was among the early advocates of temperance, and was an earnest supporter of the anti-slavery cause from its beginning.

ABAD, or ABADIANO, Diego José, Mexican poet, b. near Jiquilpan, between Michoacan and Guadalajara, 1 July, 1727; d. in Italy, 30 Sept., 1779. He became a Jesuit in early youth, and afterward taught philosophy and civil and canon law in Zacatecas and the city of Mexico. When forty years old, and while rector of the college of Querétaro, he began the study of medicine, in the practice of which he was successful. Then he went to Italy and published a volume of Latin poetry, under the title of "Heroica Deo carmina," to which he owes his greatest fame. Among other works he wrote descriptions of the principal rivers of the world in a book called "Geographia hidraulica." Several editions of the "Heroica Deo carmina" were published, in Madrid (1769), Venice (1774), Ferrara (1776), and Cécina (1780).

ABADIE, Eugene Hilarian, surgeon, b. in Paris, France, 16 Aug., 1810; d. in St. Louis, 12 Dec., 1874. He entered the U. S. army in 1836, with the rank of assistant surgeon. In 1853 he was promoted surgeon, and as such served through the civil war, receiving the brevet rank of colonel in March, 1865. His first service was with the Creek nation, then recently removed from their hereditary lands in Georgia, and until the Seminole war he was engaged with the migrating tribes. After this service he was stationed at the forts in New York harbor, and at various regular posts in the interior until the war with Mexico, where he was on duty in 1848, but was ordered to Point Isabel, Texas, in 1849. Changing from station to station as the exigencies of the service demanded, he was in Texas when the U. S. forces in that state were surrendered by Gen. Twiggs, and in 1863 he contracted dysentery and was paroled as a prisoner of war and permitted to go north. He was stationed at West Point in 1862-64, during which period he was detailed to serve on medical boards in Philadelphia and New York. In 1865 he became chief medical officer of the military division of west Mississippi, in 1866 medical director of the department of Missouri, and lastly acting assistant medical purveyor at St. Louis. At the time of his death he had seen more years of actual service than any, save two, of the army surgeons.

ABAD Y QUEIPO, Manuel, Spanish bishop, b. in Asturias about 1775; d. about 1824. He studied theology in Spain, and went to Mexico. From Michoacan he was sent to Spain to plead against a royal decree affecting the interests of the priesthood, and was successful in his mission. In 1809 he was consecrated bishop of Michoacan. During the first period of the revolutionary war he adhered to the royal party, and went to the city of Mexico. After his return to Michoacan, through intrigues of his opponents, he was sent to Spain and imprisoned. But he obtained an interview with King Ferdinand VII., who not only pardoned him, but appointed him his minister of justice. Yet the Inquisitors imprisoned him again for his opposition to the Inquisition. Afterward he was bishop of Portona, but was again in prison in 1823, where he died, it is believed, in the following year.
ABBASOLI, Mariano, Mexican patriot, b. near Dolores, Guanajuato, about 1780; executed at Chihuahua, Aug., 1811. He became conspicuous during the Mexican war for independence, and was a colonel in the patriot army of Hidalgo, distinguishing himself during the campaigns that opened the war, and was exceptionally humane in his treatment toward the Indians whom he took prisoners at Las Cruces, and died with Hidalgo after the disastrous flight at Arec de Calderon; was captured by the government troops, and shot in company with his chief. Their bodies were exposed on poles and left unburied until 1822.

ABBADIE, Henri de St. Germain (ah-bad-ee'), governor about 1727 d., in New Orleans, 4 Feb., 1765. He was sent to America by Louis XV. of France, to take charge of certain royal business interests in New Orleans, and was granted military authority over the affairs of the province. His administration was marked by great wisdom. Restraining the tendency to brutality on the part of masters toward their Indians, he secured the good will of the best people in the community. In his dealings with the Indians he was equally successful, and his memory is piously cherished in the French parishes. As the result of the sale of Louisiana to Spain in 1762, Gov. Abbadie was ordered in 1764 to resign his command to a Spanish representative, and he died of grief, caused by the necessity of surrendering his command. He was regarded as the founder of New Orleans, and there appears to be no record of his Christian name.

ABBADIE, Antoine Thomson d' (ah-bah-dee'), explorer, b. in Dublin, Ireland, in 1810; d. in 1896. With his younger brother, Arnaud Michel, he was early taken to France by his father, a Frenchman. In 1835 he was sent by the academy of sciences on an exploring expedition to Brazil, where he remained nearly two years. In 1873 he published "Observations relatives à la physique du globe, faites au Brésil et en Ethiopie" in four volumes. His other works do not relate to South America.

ABBE, Cleveland, meteorologist, b. in New York city, 3 Dec., 1838. He was graduated at the New York free academy in 1857, taught mathematics in Trinity Latin school for a year, and then went to Michigan university, where he studied astronomy under Prof. Britonou, and taught the higher mathematics in the scientific school. From 1860 to 1864 he lived at Cambridge, Mass., where Dr. B. A. Gould, the astronomer, assigned him the teaching of the work of the U. S. coast survey. The years 1865-66 he spent mainly at the Imperial observatory at Pulkova, near St. Petersburg, Russia, as the guest of the resident staff of observers. After a short sojourn at Washington he was chosen director of the Cincinnati observatory. This was in 1868, and he soon proposed an enlargement of the scope of the institution to include terrestrial physics so far as they relate to astronomy. Investigation of the subject led him to suggest that Cincinnati should replace the headquarters of meteorological observation for the United States, for the purpose of collecting and comparing telegraphic weather-reports from all parts of the land, and making deductions therefrom. The Cincinnati chamber of commerce saw the value of the suggestion, and accepted his proposition. Sept., 1869, he was appointed director of the headsignal service, was directed to take charge of the new weather bureau, and he appointed Prof. Abbe his meteorologist, whose duty it was to prepare "probabilities" or storm warnings. Prof. Abbe became popularly known as "Old Probabilities," and under his direction the service soon reached a high point of efficiency. In 1871, Prof. Abbe in person did the work of collating and tabulating, which had to be done three times a day. The publication of the "Monthly Weather Review" and the "Bulletin of International Simultaneous Observations" was begun under his supervision. His publications, astronomical and meteorological, are very numerous, and his contributions to current periodicals, cyclopedias, and books of reference are well known to astronomers.

ABBEVILLE, Claude d' (dab' vej), French missionary, d. in Paris in 1632. He was connected with the mission of the Capuchin fathers. He arrived on the island of Maragana, near the coast of Brazil, which was established in 1612. In his "History" of the mission he describes the customs of the natives of the island and of the neighboring parts of the American continent.

ABBEY, Edwin Austin, artist, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1852. He was a pupil of the Pennsylvania academy, Philadelphia, and has devoted himself chiefly to illustrated art. Among his illustrations for books and magazines, but since 1875 has done excellent work in water-colors. He removed in 1883 from New York to London, where
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**ABBOT, Richard**, clergyman, b. in Genesee county, N. Y., 16 Nov., 1805; d. in Yazzoo City, Miss., 23 Oct., 1891. In 1823 he removed to Natchez, Miss., and became a minister in the Methodist Episcopal church. In 1836 he organized a new and separate denomination that denominated its name the northern and southern branches. He published "Letters to Bishop Green on Apostolic Succession" and "End of the Apostolic Succession" (1853); "Credo of All Men" (1855); "Ecclesiastical Constitution" (1856); "Church and Ministry" (1859); "Theorem of the Church," and "An Answer to 'Ecce Homo'" (1868); "The Priesthood of God and the Church-Makers" (1873). In 1858 he was elected financial secretary of the Southern Methodist publishing house. His other works include "Baptismal Demonstrations," "Divine Assessment," "Scriptures on Church Government," and "The Divine Call to the Ministry."

**ABBOT, Abiel**, clergyman, b. in Wilton, N. H., 14 Dec., 1763; d. in West Cambridge, Mass., 31 Jan., 1839. He was graduated at Harvard in 1787, taught in Phillips Andover academy until 1789, studied theology, and labored as a missionary in Maine. In 1794 he was tutor of Greek in Harvard. He was ordained minister of the church in Coventry, Conn., in 1795, from which he was dismissed in 1811, on account of his theological opinions. He taught the Dummer academy until 1819, and then cultivated a farm in North Andover until 1827, when he was installed as pastor of the church at Peterborough, N. H., where he remained until his retirement from the ministry in 1848. He published "Sermons on the Coventry congregation," in 1829 a "History of Andover," Massachusetts, and in 1847 the "Genealogy of the Abbot Family."

**ABBOT, Abiel**, clergyman, b. in Andover, Mass., 17 Aug., 1770; d. on Staten Island, N. Y., 7 June, 1828. He was graduated at Harvard in 1792, became the Congregational minister at Haverhill, Mass., in 1794, and in 1809 took charge of the church at Beverly. He wrote a volume of descriptive "Letters from Cuba" (Boston, 1829) while visiting that island for his health in 1827, and died of yellow fever on his return voyage. Dr. Abbot was an eloquent preacher. His sermons, accompanied by a memoir by Samuel Everett, were published in Boston in 1831.
ABBOT, Francis Ellingwood, author, b. in Boston, 6 Nov., 1836. He was graduated at Harvard in 1859, and from 1870 to 1889 was editor of "The Index," a Boston journal of free thought. He has written much on metaphysical subjects, and has published in book form "Scientific Theism" (Boston, 1868), as well as "Science and Art," "Origin of Man," "The Evolution of Form, and Other Essays." (Boston, 1885-1886.)

ABBOT, Henry Larcom, soldier, b. in Beverly, Mass., 13 Aug., 1831. He was graduated at West Point in 1854, and made brevet second lieutenant of topographical engineers. His first service was in the office of the Pacific railroad surveys in Washington, whence in 1855 he was transferred to the Pacific railroad survey of the route between California and Oregon, and afterward served on the hydrographic survey of the delta of the Mississippi river. During the civil war he was principally engaged as a military engineer, and rose by successive steps until brevetted brigadier-general, U. S. army, 13 March, 1863, and made lieutenant-colonel of engineers, 11 March, 1880. He served in various capacities at Bull Run and in Maryland in 1861. Since the close of the war he has been engaged in superintending the defences of the East river; in command of the engineer post and depot at Willet's Point, N. Y., and of the engineer battalion and the engineer school of application, the latter of which he has created. He was a member of the committee to observe the solar eclipse in 1870, member of the engineer board on the U. S. military bridge equipage and drill, of one on a plan for the protection of the alluvial region of the Mississippi against overflows, and of various other boards connected with fortifications and river and harbor improvements. He invented and developed the U. S. system of submarine mines for coast and river defense, 1890 to 1886. He has published "Vol. VI. Pacific Railroad Reports" (Washington, 1857); "Physics and Hydraulics of the Mississippi," jointly with Capt. A. A. Humphreys (Philadelphia, 1861); "Siege Artillery in the Campaign against Richmond" (Washington, 1867); "Experiments and Investigations to develop a system of the Moon's Magnetic and Solar Influences on the Banners of the United States" (1881); jointly with boards and commissioners, "United States Bridge Equipage and Drill" (1870); "Reclamation of the Alluvial Basin of the Mississippi River" (1875); "Report of Gun-Foundry Board" (1884); and "Report of the Board on Fortifications or other Defences" (1886).

ABBOT, Joel, physician, b. in Fairfield, Conn., 17 March, 1768; d. in Washington, Ga., 19 Nov., 1826. He received an academic education, and then studied medicine, his father's profession. In 1794 he removed to Washington, Ga., and began practice. In 1809 he was elected to the legislature, and, after holding various local offices, was elected to the Senate of the second war with England, and re-elected until 1815. In 1820 he was appointed by the Georgia medical society as its representative in preparing the "National Pharmacopoeia."

ABBOT, Joel, naval officer, b. in Westford, Mass., 18 Jan., 1793; d. in Hong Kong, China, 14 Dec., 1853. He was appointed midshipman at the outbreak of the second war with England, and was ordered to the frigate "President," as aid and signal officer to Com. Rodgers, who, impressed by his zeal and efficiency, recommended him to Com. Macdonough, then in command of the naval forces on Lake Champlain. Learning that the British had accumulated a large supply of spars at Sorel, Macdonough sent for Midshipman Abbot and asked him if he was willing to die for his country. "Certainly," said Abbot, "if the enemy's flag flies on Sorel, I will be the first to die." This was the answer. Macdonough then told him what he wished done, and young Abbot, disguised as a British officer, entered the enemy's lines, taking the risk of being hanged as a spy in case of capture, discovered where the spars were stored, and destroyed them. Such were the hardships and dangers encountered in this expedition that when he reported to his commanding officer he was in a state of prostration, from the effects of which he was long in recovering. For this exploit and for gallantry in action off Cumberland Head, 11 September, 1814, he was promoted lieutenant commander, and congress voted him a handsome sword. During the remainder of the war he had no further opportunity for distinction, but at one time he quelled a formidable mutiny. In December, 1818, he was placed in charge of a 30-gun frigate named the "Mariana," captured by Com. Stockton off the African coast. On the voyage to Boston part of his crew mutinied, and the piratical prisoners succeeded in wrenching off their irons, during a terrible gale. Notwithstanding this seemingly hopeless state of affairs, Lieut. Abbot regained control of his crew, kept the mutineers at bay, and brought his ship safely into port. In 1838 he was promoted commander, serving on the various foreign squadrons, and from 1839 to 1842 was in command at the Boston navy-yard. In 1852 he commanded the "Macedonian" in the Japan expedition, succeeding Capt. Perry as flag-officer of the squadron. During this critical period of our relations with China he was often called upon to perform delicate diplomatic duties, discharging them to the complete satisfaction of the government. He probably shortened his life by devotion to the interests of commerce in personally superintending the placing of buoys and a light-ship in the harbor of Shanghai, which for the first time then had its channels and sailing-courses properly defined.

ABBOT, Joseph Hale, educator, b. in Wilton, N. H., 26 Sept., 1802; d. in Cambridge, Mass., 7 April, 1873. He was graduated at Bowdoin college in 1822, was tutor there in 1825-27, and from 1827 to 1836 professor of mathematics and teacher of geology in Phillips Exeter academy. He then taught a school for young ladies in Boston, and subsequently became principal of the high school in Beverly, Mass. He was a member, and for several years recording secretary, of the American academy of arts and sciences, to whose "Transactions" he contributed numerous scientific papers. He paid much attention to the solving of pneumatic and hydraulic problems, and published ingenious and original speculations on these subjects. In the "Ether Controversy" he was an advocate of the claims of Dr. Charles T. Jackson, and wrote warmly in his behalf. He was associated with Dr. Worcester in the preparation of
his English Dictionary, and furnished many of the scientific definitions.

ABBOTT, Samuel, philanthropist, b. in Andover, Mass., 25 Feb., 1792; d. 12 April, 1812. He was a merchant in Boston, and by his hard and honest methods acquired great wealth, which he devoted to various religious and charitable purposes. He interested himself in the establishment of Andover theological seminary, and contributed $20,000 for that purpose, which amount he increased by $100,000 on his death.

ABBOTT, Samuel, m. G. P. N., 30 March, 1796; d. there, 2 Jan., 1839. He was graduated at Harvard in 1808, studied law, and practiced his profession, first at Dunstable and then at Ipswich, Mass. He was the inventor of a process by which starch is made from the potato, and was burned to death in his factory.

ABBOTT, Benjamin, lawyer, b. in Boston, 4 June, 1839; d. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 17 Feb., 1890. He was graduated at New York university in 1859, admitted to the bar in 1851, and, after some years of practice, devoted himself mainly to compilations and digests of law. Some of the more important of these are enumerated in the articles on ABBOTT, P. C., and ABBOTT, B. A., his brother, who was associated with him. His earliest independent publication was "Reports of Decisions of Circuit and District Courts of the U. S." (2 vols., New York, 1870-71). In June, 1870, he was appointed to revise the statutes of the United States, a work that occupied three years, and resulted in the consolidation of sixteen volumes of U. S. laws into one large octavo, 1872). Charles P. James and Victor C. Barringer were associated with Mr. Abbott in this work. On its completion he undertook a new edition of the "U. S. Digest," a work that occupied him until 1879. The original digest was compressed into thirteen volumes, followed by nine volumes of annual supplements. The "National Digest of Decisions on Corporations from 1860 to 1870" (New York, 1872), and "A Treatise on the Courts of the United States and their Practice" (2 vols., New York, 1877). He then compiled a "Dictionary of Terms in American and English Jurisprudence." (2 vols., 1879); "A National Digest" (4 vols., 1884-89), which comprised all important acts of congress, and decisions of the U. S. supreme court, circuit and district courts, court of claims, etc., and the fourth American edition of "Addison on Contracts" (1883), "Judge and Jury" (New York, 1889) is a collection of articles contributed anonymously to periodicals; "Travelling Law School and Famous Trials" (1889) is a juvenile publication in the Chautauqua reading-circle series. He supplied many articles for the "Medical Reference Handbook," and acted as editor for the lawyers' cooperative publishing company of Rochester, N. Y. His latest work, entitled "The Patent Laws of all Nations," was still in preparation. 

Dr. Abbott has very carefully investigated the first appearance of pre-historic man in this country, and has accumulated a valuable archaeological collec-
tion containing 20,000 specimens, mainly stone implements, which is now in the Peabody museum, Cambridge, Mass. He is the author of "A Naturalist's Rambles about Home" (New York, 1884); "Upland and Meadow" (1886); "Wasteland Wanderings" (1887); "Days Out of Doors" (1890); "Outings at Odd Times" (1890); "Recent Rambles" (Philadelphia, 1892); "Travels on a Tree Top" (1894); "Birds about Us" (1895); "A Colonial Wooing"; "Bird-Land Echoes" (1896); "Notes of the Night" (New York, 1896); and "When the Century was New" (Philadelphia, 1897).

ABBOTT, Edward, journalist, b. in Farmington, Me., on the 28th of July, 1845. He was the fourth son of Jacob Abbott, was graduated at the University of the City of New York in 1869, and afterward studied at Andover theological seminary. In 1862 and 1863 he was with the U.S. sanitary commission of the Army of the Potomac. On 28 July, 1863, he was ordained to the ministry of the Congregational church, and until 1865 he was chaplain of the city institutions, Boston. He became pastor of Stearns' chapel (now Pilgrim church) in 1865, and remained there until 1869, when he became associate editor of the "Congregationalist," retaining the place until 1878. He then transferred his ecclesiastical relation to the Protestant Episcopal church, and took charge of St. James parish, Camden, Me. In the meantime he undertook the editorship of the "Literary World." He has published "The Baby's Things" (New York, 1871); "The Conversations of Jesus" (Boston, 1875); "A Paragraph History of the United States" (1873); "A Paragraph History of the Revolution" and "Revolutionary Times" (1874); "The New American Baby's\' (Boston) "Pilgrim Lesson Papers" (1872-74); and "Abbott's Young Christian," edited with a life of the author (New York, 1882), and contributed largely to periodical literature.

ABBOTT, Gorham Dummer, educator, b. in Hallowell, Me., 3 Sept., 1807; d. in South Natick, Mass., 31 July, 1871. He was the brother of Rev. Jacob Abbott, was graduated at Bowdoin College in 1826, and studied theology at Andover with the class of 1831. After receiving ordination as a Congregational minister in 1831, he became a teacher in New York city, and shortly afterward was settled at New Rochelle, N. Y., where he remained till 1838, doing at that time literary work for the American Tract Society. At the request of New Enchelle he assisted his brothers in establishing a female seminary, the Abbott Institute, in New York city. He founded in 1847 a young ladies' seminary, known as the Spangler institute, where he remained for thirteen years. The high reputation of this school necessitated an enlargement, and the building, a spacious edifice erected on the Alexandria manor, was procured, remodelled, and converted into an annex. His seminary held a high rank, not only in New York but throughout the country, for more than thirty years. He was a successful teacher, and possessed of great executive ability. The title of LL. D., was conferred on him by Ingham University in 1871; and he was an extremely low price in the latter part of his life, with a competence, but subsequent unfortunate investments caused a material diminution of his property. His researches as a biblical student displayed extreme thoroughness. He imported at his own expense a set of plates of the "Annotated Paragraph Bible" of the London Tract Society, and secured several editions of the work, which was issued at an extremely low price in order to facilitate biblical instruction. He was the author of several religions and didactic works, principal among which were the "Family at Home," "Nathan W. Dickerman," "Mexico and the United States," and "Pleasure and Profit."

ABBOTT, Horace, manufacturer, b. in Sudbury, Mass., 29 July, 1806; d. in Baltimore, Md., 8 Aug., 1857. He was early engaged in the manufacture of shingles, cranberries, etc., in Baltimore, and is said to have made the first large steamboat-shaft ever forged in this country. In 1850 he built his first rolling-mill, which was larger than any before attempted in the United States. A second mill, built in 1857, contained a pair of ten-foot rolls, which were described as being the largest pair of rolls in the world. A third mill was erected, and in 1861 a fourth. In these mills the armor-plates for the "Monitor" were made, and subsequently those for nearly all the vessels of the monitor class built on the Atlantic coast, as well as for the "Roanoke," "Agamemnon," "Monadnock," and other government vessels. In 1863 an association of capitalists purchased the entire works and organized a stock company known as the Abbott Iron Company of Baltimore, and elected Mr. Abbott president.

ABBOTT, Jacob, author, b. in Hallowell, Me., 14 Nov., 1803; d. in Farmington, Me., 31 Oct., 1879. He was graduated at Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me., in 1829, and studied divinity at Andover, received ordination as a Congregational minister. From 1825 to 1829 he was professor of mathematics and natural philosophy in Amherst college, and afterward he established the Mount Vernon school for girls in Boston. In 1834 he organized a new Congregational church in Roxbury (the Eliot church) and became its pastor. He re- signed the pastorate in 1858, and subsequently devoted himself almost exclusively to literary labor, dividing his time between Farmington and New York, and travelling extensively abroad. A complete catalogue of his works (which are chiefly for the young) would considerably exceed 200 titles. Many of them are serial, each series comprising from 5 to 36 volumes. Among them are the "Young Christian" series (4 vols.; new ed., with life of the author, 1882), the "Rollo Books" (28 vols.), the "Lucy Books" (6 vols.), the "Jonas Books" (6 vols.), the "Franconia Stories" (10 vols.), the "Marco Paul Series" (6 vols.), the "Gay Family series" (12 vols.), the "Juno Books" (12 vols.), the "Rainbow Series" (4 vols.), and four other serials as: "Science for the Young" (4 vols., " Hort," " Light," " Water and Land," and "Force"); "A Summer in Scotland"; "The Teacher"; more than 20 of the series of illustrated histories to which his brother John S. C. contributed, and a separate series of histories of America in 8 volumes. He also edited, with additions, several German and French text-books, and compiled a series of school readers.

ABBOTT, John, entomologist. He was for many years a resident of Georgia, and wrote "The Natural History of the Rarer Lepidopterous Insects of Georgia," which was edited by Sir J. E. Smith, and published in London, with 104 colored plates, in 1837. In 1839 he was appointed official entomologist in the u. s. a. to explore the region of the Rio Grande, and in 1844 he was called to the bar of Lower Canada. In 1859 he was elected a representative from Argenteuil in the Canadian assembly, and he represented
this constituency until the union of the provinces, when he was returned for the house of commons. For a brief period in 1862 Mr. Abbott was solicitor-general in the Sandfield Macdonald-Sicotte administration. He was subsequently made the solicitor-general, and on the death of Sir John Macdonald he became premier. After serving a short period he retired, owing to ill-health. Sir John was regarded as one of the best authorities in Canada on commercial law, and headdled largely to his reputation by his "Jury Law Consolidation Act" for Lower Canada.

ABBOTT, John Stephens Carleton, b. in Brunswick, Me., 18 Sept., 1807; d. in Fair Haven, Conn., 17 June, 1877. He was a brother of Jacob Abbott, and was graduated at Bowdoin College in 1825, and at Andover Theological Seminary. He was ordained as a Congregational minister in 1830, and successively held pastorates at Worcester, Roxbury, and Nantucket, Mass. Like his elder brother, he had the narrative faculty in a remarkable degree, and, like him, he was a prolific writer. His first published work, "The Mother at Home" (1833), commanded a large sale, and was followed by "The Child at Home," and at short intervals by other books of a semi-religious character. In 1844 he resigned his pastorate and devoted himself to literature, his favorite field of literary labor being semi-historical. His principal books are "Practical Christianity"; "Kings and Queens, or Life in the Palace"; "The French Revolution of 1789"; "The History of Napoleon Bonaparte" (2 vols.); "Napoleon at St. Helena"; "The History of Napoleon III." (1868); 10 volumes of illustrated histories; "A History of the Civil War in America" (2 vols., 1863-1866); "Romance of Spanish History" (1870); and "The History of Frederick the Second, called Frederick the Great" (1871). Several of these have been translated into foreign languages.

ABBOTT, Joseph Carter, journalist, b. in Concord, N. H., 15 July, 1825; d. in Wilmington, N. C., 8 Oct., 1882. He studied at Phillips Andover academy, and subsequently under private instruction, covering the usual college course. He then read law in Concord, and was admitted to the bar in 1852, at which time he had already edited the "Dulcy American" for six months. He continued to edit this journal until 1857, and in the meantime (1855) he was appointed adjutant-general of New Hampshire, and in that capacity effectively reorganized the State militia. In 1859-'61 he assumed the editorship of the Boston "Atlas and Bee," but continued to discharge his duties as adjutant-general. He early joined the "Know Nothing" party, and during all these years was a frequent contributor to the magazines, his particular interest being in historical matters. He was a member of the commission for adjusting the boundary between New Hampshire and Canada. When the civil war broke out he showed great energy and efficiency in raising and organizing troops until, yielding to the desire for active service, he obtained a commission as lieutenant-colonel of the 7th regiment, New Hampshire volunteers. On various occasions he distinguished himself, but especially at the attack on Fort Fisher, N. C., where his brigade stormed successively several positions where the Confederates made a stand. He was promoted brigadier-general July 1863, and commanded his regiment in active service until the summer of 1864, when he was placed in charge of a brigade and brevetted brigadier-general. After the war he removed to Wilmington, N. C., where he was a member of the constitutional convention, was elected U. S. senator by the Republicans for a partial term ending in 1871, served as collector of the port under President Grant, and was inspector of ports under President Hayes.

ABBOTT, Lyman, clergyman, b. in Roxbury, Mass., 18 Dec., 1835. He is the third son of Jacob Abbott, was graduated at the University of the City of New York in 1859, studied law, was admitted to the bar, and went into partnership with his brothers, Benjamin V. and Austin, in 1856. Becoming convinced that he was better qualified for the pulpit than for the bar, he studied theology with his uncle, the Rev. John S. C. Abbott, and entered the ministry in 1860. His first pastoral charge was the Congregational church in Terre Haute, Ind. In 1862 he was elected president of Indiana Wesleyan University. In 1863 he was chosen secretary of the American Union (Freedmen's) Commission. This office called him to New York city, and occupied him until 1868. During a part of this period he was also pastor of the New England church in New York city, but he resigned in 1869 to devote himself to literature and journalism. He was joined and associated with other authors of novels (see Austin Abbott), and for several years he edited the "Literary Record" of "Harper's Magazine," at the same time conducting the "Illustrated Christian Weekly." This last-named duty he resigned to take charge of the "Christian Union," an independent weekly journal, in the editorship of which he was associated with Beecher. For several years he has been pastor of Plymouth church and editor of "The Outlook." His works include "Jesus of Nazareth: His Life and Teachings" (New York, 1869); "Old Testament Shadows of New Testament Truths" (1870); a "Dictionary of Bible Knowledge" (1873); "A Layman's Story of the New Testament," in four volumes (1875 et seq.); a Life of Henry Ward Beecher (1883); "For Family Worship," a book of devotions (1883); and "In Aid of Faith" (1886). He is also the author of several pamphlets, the most important being one on "The Results of Emancipation in the United States" (1867). He has edited two volumes of "Sermons by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher," and "Morning and Evening Exercises," selected from the writings of the same author.

ABBOTT, Robert Osborne, surgeon, b. in Pennsylvania in 1824; d. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 16 June, 1867. He entered the army in 1849 as assistant surgeon, and in that capacity accompanied Magruder's battery to California. He subsequently served in the East, and also in Florida and Texas. During 1861 he was assistant to the chief medical purveyor in New York. In 1862 he was made medical director of the fifth army corps, and later in the same year was appointed medical director of the central hospitals of the Department of Washington, and he was placed in charge of all the hospitals in and about the capital, together with all the hospital transports. The incessant and arduous duties of this office, which he held until November, 1866, seriously impaired his health. A six months' sick-leave failed to restore it, and he died a victim of over-work.
ABEEL, David, missionary, b. in New Brunswick, N. J., 12 June, 1804; d. in Albany, N. Y., 4 Sept., 1846. He was educated at Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J., and studied at the Theological Seminary of the Reformed church in that place. His first pastoral charge was at Athens, N. Y., where he remained for two years, and then sailed for Canton, China, in October, 1829, under the auspices of the Seaman’s Friend society, but after a year’s service placed himself under the direction of the American board of commissioners for foreign missions. He visited Java, Singapore, and the other Chinese ports; but his health failed and he returned home by way of Europe in 1833, visiting Holland, France, and Switzerland, and everywhere urging the claims of the heathen upon Christian nations. In England he aided in forming a society for promoting the education of women in the East. On returning to America he published “Bleak towers of the World to the Gospel,” “Residence in China,” and “The Missionary Convention at Jerusalem.” In 1839 he revisited Malaca, Borneo, and parts of Asia, and in 1842 established a mission at Amoy. In 1845 his health gave way altogether, and he returned home to die. He was one of the most successful of the early American missionaries, being gifted with sound judgment and energy, and in “Memoirs,” by the Rev. G. R. Williamson (1849).

ABERCRUMBIE, James, British soldier, b. in Scotland in 1706; d. 23 April, 1781. He was descended from a wealthy family, entered the army, and reached the grade of colonel in 1746, of major-general in 1756, of lieutenant-general in 1759, and of lieutenant-colonel-general in 1772. He survived the British forces in America after the departure of London in 1758, ordered the disastrous attack on Fort Ticonderoga, 8 July, 1758, and then retreated to his entrenched camp south of Lake George. Superseded in 1759 by Amherst, he returned to England and, as a member of parliament, supported policies designed to reduce the colonies. His son James died in Boston, 24 June, 1755, of a wound received at Bunker Hill. He had served as aide-de-camp to Gen. Amherst in 1759, and was promoted to the grade of lieutenant-colonel in 1770. In the charge on Bunker Hill he led the Grenadier Guards.

ABERCRUMBIE, James, clergyman, b. in Pennsylvania, 26 Jan., 1758; d. there, 26 June, 1841. He was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1776, and studied divinity, but, owing to a disease of the eyes, followed mercantile pursuits from 1783 until 1796, when he was ordained and became associate pastor of Christ church. He was principal of the Philadelphia academy from 1810 to 1819, and retired from the ministry in 1833. He published “Lectures on the Catechism” (1807); “Lectures on Rhetoric” (1810); “Lectures on the Liturgy” (1811); “The Mourner Comforted” (1812); and sermons.

ABERCRUMBIE, John Joseph, soldier, b. in Tennessee in 1802; d. in Roslyn, N. Y., 3 Jan., 1877. He was graduated at West Point in 1822, served as adjutant in the 1st Infantry from 1825 to 1833, and was made captain in 1834. He served in the Florida war, and was brevetted major for gallant conduct at the battle of Okeechobee. He was engaged in frontier duty in the west until the Mexican war. For gallantry at the battle of Monterrey, where he was wounded, he received the brevet rank of lieutenant-colonel. He was at the siege of Vera Cruz in 1847 as aide-de-camp to Gen. Patterson. When the civil war broke out he was stationed in Minnesota. He took part in the Shenandoah campaign and was in command at the action of Falling Waters. He served through the Peninsula campaign as brigadier-general of volunteers, was wounded at Fair Oaks, and was present at Malvern Hill and in several skirmishes on the retreat to Harrison’s Landing. He was engaged in the defense of Harper’s Ferry in 1862 and 1863, had charge of depots at Fredericksburg in May, 1864, and took part in the defense against Hampton’s Legion in June, 1864. He was brevetted brigadier-general at the close of the war, and retired 13 June, 1865.

ABERCRUMBIE, Sir Robert, British soldier, b. in Orange County, N. Y., 1842; d. in Scotland, 1847. He was engaged in the defense of N. Washington in 1832 and 1833, had charge of depots at Fredericksburg in May, 1864, and took part in the defense against Hampton’s Legion in June, 1864. He was brevetted brigadier-general at the close of the war, and retired 13 June, 1865.

ABERT, John James, soldier, b. in Shephardstown, Va., 17 Sept., 1848; d. in Washington, D. C., 27 Sept., 1863. He was the son of John Abert, who came to this country with Rechabben in 1780. He was graduated at West Point in 1811. He was at once re-enlisted, and was then employed in the war-office. Meanwhile, he studied law, and was admitted to the bar in the District of Columbia in 1813. In the war of 1812 he volunteered as a private soldier for the defence of the capital. He was re-appointed to the army in 1814 as topographical engineer with the rank of major. In 1829 he succeeded to the charge of the topographical bureau at Washington, and in 1838 became colonel in command of that branch of the engineers. He was retired in 1861 after "long and faithful service." Col. Abert was associated in the supervision of many of the earlier national works of engineering, and his reports prepared for the government were standards of authority. He was a member of several scientific societies, and was one of the organizers of the national institute of science, which was subsequently merged into the Smithsonian institute. His sons served with distinction in the U. S. army during the civil war—James William, in the U. S. army during the civil war. James William, in the U. S. army during the civil war. He was engaged in the improvement of western rivers, except during the Seminole war in 1856-58, when he was in Florida. During the civil war he served on the
ACOSTA, d. 1809, was appointed engineer in charge of all the works of construction at the Pensacola navy-yard. During the civil war he served at first on the staff of Gen. Banks in his Virginia campaign, and later under Gen. Meade with the Army of the Potomac. From 1863 to 1866 he was engaged on the surveys of the Magdalena river for the Colombian government. On his return in 1866 he was appointed to the office of assistant engineer, having an annual salary of $4,000, and has been occupied on numerous government surveys. Since 1873 he has been in charge of the geographical division extending from Washington, D. C., to Wilmington, N. C. Col. Albert is the author of numerous valuable reports on his work, and has also published “Notes, Historical and Statistical, upon the Delaware and Schuylkill Rivers of Pennsylvania,” “Historical and Statistical Information relating to the Interoceanic Ship Canal between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans” (Cincinnati, 1872).—William Stretch, soldier, b. in Washington, D. C., 1 Feb., 1836; d. in Galveston, Tex., 35 Aug., 1867. He was appointed lieutenant in the artillery in 1855, and at the outbreak of the civil war in 1861 was stationed at Fort Monroe, Va. He was appointed captain in the cavalry in 1861, and fought in the battles of Williamsburg and Hanover Court House. Later he joined Gen. McClellan's staff, and was at Antietam. From November, 1862, to October, 1864, he was assistant inspector-general at New Orleans under Gen. Banks, after which he served in the department of the Missouri as colonel of the 2d Massachusetts artillery. Subsequent to the war he was with his regiment in Texas, and became assistant inspector-general of the district of Texas. In June, 1867, he was advanced to the rank of major in the 7th U. S. cavalry. He received several brevets, the highest of which was that of lieutenant-colonel.

ABOVEVILLE, Francois Marie, Comte d', French soldier, b. in Brest, 23 Jan., 1793; d. 1 Nov., 1817. He distinguished himself as a young officer of artillery at the siege of Münster, came to America with the rank of colonel, commanded the artillery of Rochambeau's army at the siege of Yorktown, and was made a brigadier in 1788. He commanded the French artillery at Ardennes in 1792, with the rank of lieutenant-general, and was governor of Brest in 1809. Embracing the cause of the Bourbons, he was made a peer of France after the restoration in 1814.

ABRAHAMS, Simeon, physician and philanthropist, b. in 1809; d. in New York, 14 April, 1867. He practised medicine in New York with success, and bequeathed large sums to Jewish and other charities in that city.

ACAMAPICTLI (ah-kah-mah-petch'tli). I. An Aztec king, d. in 1389. He succeeded to the throne in 1352, and consolidated the kingdom, collecting the tribes and making new laws. He constructed roads and aqueducts, and was the founder of the city of Tenochtitlan. II. The third Aztec king, second grandson of the preceding. He assisted King Quinatzin, of Texcoco, against his two rebellious sons, and finally routed them. He ruled his own country in peace for forty-one years, and died in 1402.

ACCAULT, Michel (ak-kô), explorer. He was one of the trusted lieutenants of La Salle, discoverer of the Mississippi, and was sent by him with Louis Hennepin during the summer of 1679 to explore the upper part of that river. This expedition has been fully chronicled by Father Hennepin, who represented the church, while Accault and Du Goy were the military aids. They ascended the river to the falls of St. Anthony, were captured by the Sioux Indians, rescued by the gallant French officer Daniel Duthal, and reached the trading-station at Green bay in the autumn. See HENNEPIN.

ACLAND, Christina Harriet Caroline Fox, daughter of Stephen, first earl of Ilchester, b. 3 Jan., 1750; d. at Tetton, England, 21 July, 1815. She married, in September, 1770, Maj. John Dyke Acland, accompanied him to America, and shared in all the vicissitudes of Burgoyne's campaign, and while young and during her husband's absence, the British camp in a frail boat and in the midst of a driving storm to rejoin her husband. This expedition was received with the utmost cordiality by Gates, shared her husband's captivity, and carefully nursed him until restored to health. The kindness that had been shown to his wife Maj. Acland reciprocated, while on parole in New York, by doing all in his power to mitigate the sufferings of the American prisoners.

The other women of Acland's family, especially his wife, used their influence to soothe the wounded spirit of the soldier. As home was far away, the husband's land she became insane for a time, and finally married Chaplain Brudenell, is totally untrue. She died the widow of Maj. Acland, as is attested by the burial register. The story that her husband was killed in a duel is equally unfounded. He received a paralytic stroke on 29 Nov., 1778, while carrying some improvements about his place, and died on 2 Dec. In person Lady Harriet was highly graceful and delicate, and her manners were elegant and feminine. Mrs. Perez Norton commemorated her sufferings in a touching poem, and before she left New York a painting representing her standing in a boat, with a white handkerchief in her hand as a flag of truce, was exhibited at the royal academy, London. There is a striking portrait of her by Sir Joshua Reynolds, at Killerton, Exeter, the seat of Sir Thomas Dyke Acland. She suffered for years from cancer, but bore it with great fortitude. She is still remembered for her numerous charities.

ACOLUA I (ah-kol-hoo'-ah), a king of Azcapotzalco, 1229-1255. He ascended the throne in 1168. II. (also called by some historians Tetzotzomoc), a king of Azcapotzalco. He began to rule in 1338.

ACOSTA, Cecilio, Venezuelan jurist and writer, b. in Caracas in 1831; d. there, 8 July, 1881. He was the editor of the penal code now in force in his country, Venezuela. He was a great Spanish and Latin scholar, and had a thorough knowledge of the French, English, and Italian literatures. Acosta was among the first South Americans honored with the appointment of corresponding member of the Spanish academy.

ACOSTA, Joaquín, Colombian general and author, b. in Guaduas, Colombia, 29 Dec., 1799; d. there in 1852. He entered the Colombia army at
the age of twenty, and rendered distinguished services as an officer of engineers. He was a member of the convention of New Grenada in 1834, and worked for reform of the government. In 1834 he explored the valleys of the Socorro and Magdalena rivers, and in 1831 made researches relative to the Chiboes and other Indian tribes. He was for a time New Granadan minister to Ecuador, and from 26 July to 8 Nov., 1842, was chargé d'affaires at Washington. Subsequently he held the office of secretary of state in New Grenada government. He published in Paris, in 1848, a history of the discovery and settlement of New Grenada, accompanied by a valuable map made by himself, the first one published since Colombian independence. He also contributed to the publications of the French geographical society.

ACOSTA, José d., Spanish missionary, b. in Medina del Campo in 1539; d. in Salamanca, 15 Feb., 1599. At the age of fourteen he became a member of the Society of Jesus. He was a missionary in South America from 1571 until 1576, then visited Mexico, where he remained two years. After his return to Spain he published "De natura et de praevisione civitatis apud Barbaros" (Salamanca, 1588–90), which he translated into Spanish and extended. It was issued under the title "Historia natural y moral de las Indias" (1590), attained great popularity, and was translated into various languages. He was rector of the university of Salamanca at the time of the Luddite disturbances.

ACOSTA, Santos, Colombian statesman, b. in Miraflores, Colombia, in 1839. He became conspicuous in politics when quite young. He has been general-in-chief of the Colombian army, representative and senator in several legislatures, secretary of state, a foreign minister, and president of the republic from May, 1867, to April, 1868.

ACUALMETZLI, Ignacio (jikni'-le-oos), Spanish clergyman, b. in Österaker, Sweden, 25 Dec., 1714; d. in Fellingsbro, 25 April, 1800. He was educated in Upsala, ordained in 1743, and sent out as provost of the Swedish congregations in New Sweden (afterward Delaware), in 1749. He reached Philadelphia in November, and began his work with zeal and success, with a truly missionary spirit. He undertook the ecclesiastical affairs of the Swedish colonies, which he found in great disorder. But ill health obliged him to resign in 1756, after a sojourn of seven years in America, and on his return to Sweden the king gave him a pension and the living of Fellingsbro. He wrote various articles on America, for Swedish journals and for religious papers, and published "The Swedish Colonies in America" (Stockholm, 1759), which was translated into English in 1784, and is of great value and interest.

ACUALMETZLI, the Indian name of a Mexican warrior, b. in Coyucan in 1529; d. in 1542. His Christian name was Ignacio Alarcón de Roquevilla. When he was a year old his father and mother were murdered by the Spaniards, and the latter from the effects of punishment received because she insulted one of the captains of Cortés. A Spaniard took care of the orphan, had him christened, and gave him an education. But Acualmetzli, when about twenty years of age, learned the cause of his parents' death and avenged it, slaying the Chichimec then in revolt, in order to seek revenge. He fought bravely, and instructed the Indians in civilized warfare, until he fell in battle with the troops sent against them by the viceroy Antonio de Mendoza.

ACUNÁ, Cristóbal de (ah-koon'-ya), Spanish Jesuit missionary, b. in Burgos, Spain, in 1597; d. about 1676. He was attached to Tzeheí's Amazon expedition in 1669–71, with the special object of reporting the incidents of the exploration. On his return from the upper Amazon he published "Nuevo Descubrimiento del Gran Río de las Amazonas." All the copies of this work, except ten, were unfortunately destroyed, but from these a translation was made by Gomberville into French in 1684. Although great interest was excited by the expedition, the distractions in the mother country prevented the government from taking any marked interest in the colonization of the region to which so much energy and talent had been devoted. Acuná afterward went to the West Indies, thence returned to South America, and died while on his way from Panama to Lima.

ACUÑA, Juan, marquis of Casaforte, 37th viceregal of Mexico, b. in Lima, Peru, late in the 17th century; d. in Mexico, 17 March, 1774. He was an officer of artillery in the Spanish army. For twelve years, from 15 Oct., 1722, he governed New Spain with great success in all the departments of the administration. During that period many public buildings were erected, among them the famous observatory erected at Acapulco in 1725. The town of Vera Cruz, erected 1727, which for many years was called "Puerta de Acuña." Mining received a great impulse, while commerce with Spain and the Philippine islands was increased. Acuña sent to Texas a colony from the Canary islands, who founded the town of San Fernando.

ACUÑA, Manuel, Mexican poet, b. in the state of Guanajuato, 27 Aug., 1749; d. by his own hand 6 Dec., 1873. He founded the literary society "Netzahual Coyotl," in which he first showed his poetic talent. He was the author of a play entitled "El Pasado," his best poems are "Gloria" and "A Rosario." Disappointment in love is said to have been the cause of his suicide.

ADAIR, John, general, b. in Chester co., S. C., in 1759; d. in Harrisburg, Ky., 19 May, 1840. He served in the revolutionary army, and in 1787 removed to Kentucky, where he was appointed major under St. Clair and Wilkinson in their expeditions against the Indians of the northwest in 1791. In an attack by "Little Turtle," the Miami chief, 6 Nov., 1792, while in camp near Fort St. Clair, his command was destroyed and he was taken prisoner. At that time such an hypothesis was regarded as visionary, but the idea has since found many supporters, among them being Bondinot in his "Star of the West." Unsatisfactory as are his vocabularies of Indian dialects, they are the most valuable part of his writings.
New Orleans under Gen. Jackson. From 1829 to 1834 he was governor of Kentucky, and in 1831-'33 a member of congress, serving on the committee on military affairs.

ADAMS, William Penn, second chief of the Cherokee nation, b. about 1858; d. in Washington, D. C., 23 Oct., 1880. During the civil war he commanded a brigade of Indians, which was organized by Gen. Albert Pike, in the service of the confederacy, and fought at the battle of Pea Ridge. At the time of his death he was at the capital representing the interests of his tribe.

ADAM, Graeme Merzer, Canadian author, b. in Loanhead, Midlothian, Scotland, in 1839. He was educated at Portobello and at Edinburgh, and when quite young entered a publishing house in that city, and in 1858 was given charge of one of its departments. A few months later he accepted a proposal by the Blackwoods to take charge of a book store in Toronto, Canada. In 1869 he succeeded to this business as a member of the firm of Rollo & Adam, who were the publishers of the first of the more important Canadian periodicals, the “British American Magazine.” Mr. Rollo retired in 1866, and it then became the firm of Adam, Stevenson, & Co. The business was continued until 1868, when it was discontinued, and Mr. Adam went to New York, where he helped to found the publishing house that has since been developed into the John W. Lovell Publishing Company. He returned to Toronto in 1878; in 1879 he established the “Canada Educational Monthly,” which he edited for five years, and in 1882 assumed the editorship of the “Canada Monthly,” which he and Prof. Goldwin Smith were instrumental in founding in 1872. He also published “The Northwest, its History and its Troubles” (1885); “Outline History of Canadian Literature”; and, with Ethelwyn Wetherald, “An Algonquin Maiden” (Toronto, 1887).

ADAMS, Abigail (Smith), wife of John Adams, second president of the United States, b. in Weymouth, Mass., 23 Nov., 1744; d. in Quincy, Mass., 28 Oct., 1818. Her father, the Rev. William Smith, was for more than forty years minister of the Congregational church in Weymouth. Her mother, Elizabeth Quiney, was great-great-granddaughter of John Eliot, influential Puritan divine, Thomas Shepard, of Cambridge, and great-great-grandniece of the Rev. John Norton, of Boston. She was among the most remarkable women of the revolutionary period. Her education, so far as books were concerned, was but scanty. Of delicate and nervous organization, she was so frequently ill during childhood and youth that she was never sent to any school; but her loss in this respect was not so great as might appear, as England clergymen at that time were usually men of great learning, the education of their daughters seldom went further than writing or arithmetic, with now and then a smattering of what passed current as music. In the course of her long life she became extensively acquainted with the best English literature, and she wrote in a terse, vigorous, and often elegant style. Her case may well be cited by those who protest against the exaggerated value commonly ascribed to the routine of a school education. She spent much of her life in seclusion, but among people of learning and political sagacity. On 23 Aug., 1764, she was married to John Adams, then a young lawyer practising in Boston, and for the next ten years her life was quiet and happy, though she shared the intense interest of her husband in the fierce disputes that were so soon to culminate in war. During this period she became the mother of a daughter and three sons. Ten years of doubt and anxiety followed during which Mrs. Adams was left at home in Braintree, while her husband was absent, first as a delegate to the continental congress, afterward on diplomatic business in Europe. In the zeal of her husband. Mrs. Adams urged on the declaration of independence he was staunchly supported by his brave wife, a circumstance that used sometimes to be jocosely alleged in explanation of his superiority in boldness to John Dickinson, the women of whose household were perpetually conjuring up visions of the headstrong man’s return. In 1781 her husband went to France, and early in the following year she accompanied him to London. With the recent loss of the American colonies ranking in the minds of George III. and his queen, it was hardly to be expected that much courtesy would be shown to the first minister from the United States. Indeed, so slight was the recognition of their hospitality by the English minister, which she seems to have remembered vindictively. “Humiliation for Charlotte,” she wrote some years later, “is no sorrow for me.” From 1789 to 1801 her residence was at the seat of our federal government. The remainder of her life was passed in Braintree (in the part called Quincy), and her lively interest in public affairs was kept up till the day of her death. Mr. Adams was a man of sunny disposition, and great keenness and sagacity. Her letters are extremely valuable for the light they throw upon the life of the times. See “Familial Letters of John Adams and his Wife, Abigail Adams, during the Revolution,” with a memoir by C. F. Adams (New York, 1876).

ADAMS, Ib., wife of John Adams, first president of the United States, d. in Andover, Vt., 16 June, 1804; d. in Watertown, Mass., 2 Sept., 1877. In 1810 he established an express route between New York and Boston, making his first trip on 4 May. A few months later, under the firm-name of Adams & Co., he associated with himself Ephraim Farnsworth, who took charge of the New York office. On the death of the latter, soon afterward, William B. Dinsmore succeeded to his place, and for several years subsequently the business was limited to New York, New London, Norwich, Worcester, and Boston. In 1854 the corporation of Adams Express Co. was formed by the union of Adams & Co., Harmen & Co., Thompson & Co., and Emlen & Co., with Mr. Adams as president. Its business then rapidly extended throughout the south and west, and in 1870 to the far west. Mr. Adams was associated with the organization of the pioneer express throughout the mining camps of California in 1850; but on the consolidation of the companies in 1854, Adams & Co. disposed of their property to the new express company. During the civil war the facilities that were afforded by Adams Express Co. were of the greatest value to the national government. Mr. Adams accumulated a large fortune. See “History of the Express Business,” by A. L. Stimson (New York, 1884).
ADAMS, Amos, clergyman, b. in Medfield, Mass., 1 Sept., 1728; d. in Dorchester, 5 Oct., 1775. He was graduated at Harvard in 1752, and in September of the following year became pastor of a church in Roxbury, which he served until his death. He was secretary of the convention of ministers at Watertown, which in May, 1753, recommended the people of the town to take up arms. Many of his sermons were published from 1756 to 1769, as well as two discourses on "Religious Liberty" (1767). The most notable of his writings were two discourses on the general fast, 6 April, 1769, in which he gave "A Concise Historical View of the Difficulties, Hardships, and Perils which Attended the Pious Associates as an Experiment in Improving the Minds of the English, with a Particular Account of its Long and Destructive Wars, Expensive Expeditions," etc. (republished in London, 1770).

ADAMS, Andrew, jurist, b. in Stratford, Conn., in January, 1736; d. in Litchfield, 26 Nov., 1797. He was graduated at Yale college in 1759, admitted to the bar in Fairfield co., and practiced law for a time in Stamford, but in 1764 removed to Litchfield. He was a member of the legislature in 1776-'81, a delegate to congress in 1777-'80, and again in 1781-'82, as well as a member of the council in 1771. In 1789 he received the appointment of judge of the supreme court, of which he was made chief justice in 1793. He was an adroit and able returned judge.

ADAMS, Benjamin, lawyer, b. in Worcester, Mass., in 1765; d. in Uxbridge, 28 March, 1837. He was graduated at Brown university in 1788, and became a lawyer; was member of the legislature from 1809 to 1814, state senator in 1814-'15, and again in 1822-'25, and went to congress in 1816, when he resigned in 1819.

ADAMS, Charles, lawyer, b. in Arlington, Va., 12 March, 1759; d. in Burlington, 13 Feb., 1861. He prepared himself for college by the light of his father's forge, and was a member of the first class that was graduated from the university of Vermont in 1794. He became a prominent lawyer, and was a constant contributor to newspapers on political questions. He was the friend and adjutant of Gen. Wool during the Canadian difficulties of 1838, and wrote a history of the events connected with that rebellion under the title of "The Patriot War." The work appeared in parts in the local press, but was never issued in book form.

ADAMS, Charles Baker, geologist, b. in Dorchester, Mass.; drowned in the Stour River, W. I., 19 Jan., 1853. He was graduated at Amherst college in 1834, and studied for two years at Andover theological seminary. Later he was associated with Prof. Edward Hitchcock in a geological survey of New York. In 1837 he became tutor in Amherst college, and in 1838 was made professor of chemistry and natural history in Middlebury college, Vt. From 1840 to 1848 he was state geologist of Vermont, and published annual reports of his work. In 1847 he was chosen professor of astronomy and zoology in Amherst college. Between 1844 and 1854 he made journeys to Panama and the West Indies for scientific purposes. He was the author of eleven numbers of "Contributions to Conchology," a monograph of "Stommata" and "Virinella," "Catalogue of Shells Collected in Panama" (New York, 1852), and, with Alonzo Gray, "Elements of Geology" (1852).

ADAMS, Charles Follen, author, b. in Dorchester, Mass., 21 April, 1843. He received a common-school education, and at the age of fifteen entered into mercantile pursuits. At the age of twenty-two he enlisted in the 13th Massachusetts infantry; was in all the battles in which his regiment participated, was wounded at Gettysburg, taken prisoner; released, and detailed for hospital duty. Since 1872 he has been known as a writer of German dialect poems, chiefly humorous. The first that appeared was "The Puzzled Dutchman" in "Our Young Folks" in 1872. This was followed by various others of which "Leedle Yawcob Strauss" (1876) became immediately a favorite. Mr. Adams is a frequent contributor to periodical literature, and has published in a volume "Leedle Yawcob Strauss and Other Poems" (Boston, 1877).

ADAMS, Charles Francis, diplomatist, son of John Quincy Adams, b. in Boston, 18 Aug., 1807; d. there, 29 Nov., 1866. When two years old he was taken by his father to Petersburgh, where he learned German, French, and Russian. Early in 1815 he traveled all the way from St. Petersburgh to Paris with his mother in a private carriage, a difficult journey at that time, and not unattended with danger. His father was soon afterward appointed minister to England, and the little boy was placed at an English school. He himself was sent to one between British and Americans was then more hostile than ever before or since, and young Adams was frequently called upon to defend with his fists the good name of his country. When he returned after two years to America, his father placed him in the Boston Latin school, and he was graduated at Harvard college in 1825, shortly after his father's inauguration as president of the United States. He spent two years in Washington, and then returned to Boston, where he studied law in the office of Daniel Webster, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1828. The next year he married the youngest daughter of Peter Chardon Brooks, whose elder daughters were married to Edward Everett and Rev. Nathaniel Frothingham. From 1831 to 1836 Mr. Adams served in the Massachusetts legislature. He was a member of the whig party, but, like all the rest of his vigorous and free-thinking family, he was extremely independent in politics and inclined to strike out into new paths in advance of the public sentiment. After 1836 he came to be used more widely with the leaders of the whig party with whom he had hitherto acted. In 1848 the newly organized free-soil party, consisting largely of democrats, held its convention at Buffalo and nominated Martin Van Buren for president and Charles Francis Adams for vice-president. There was no hope of electing these candidates. It was a great republican party. In 1858 he was elected to congress by the republicans of the 3d district of Massachusetts, and in 1860 he was re-elected. In the spring of 1861 President Lincoln appointed him minister to England, a place which both his father and his grandfather had filled before him. Mr. Adams had now to fight with tongue and pen for his country; in school-boy days he had fought
ADAMS, Professor and "the other hand the feeling of the governing classes and of polite society in London was either actively hostile to us or coldly indifferent. Even these students of history and politics who were most friendly to us failed utterly to comprehend the true character of the sublime struggle in which we were engaged—as may be seen in reading the introduction to Mr. E. A. Freeman's elaborate "History of Federal Government, from the Formation of the Achaean League to the Disruption of the United States" (London, 1862). Difficult and embarrassing questions arose in connection with the capture of the Confederate commissioners Mason and Slidell, the negligence of Lord Palmerston's Government in allowing the "Alabama" and other Confederate cruisers to sail from British ports to prey upon American commerce, and the ever manifest desire of Napoleon III. to persuade Great Britain to join him in an acknowledgment of the independence of the Confederacy. The diplomatic mission were discharged by Mr. Adams with such consummate ability as to win universal admiration. No more than his father or grandfather did he belong to the school of suave and crafty, intriguing diplomats. He pursued his ends with dogged determination and little or no attempt at conciliating others, while his demeanour was haughty and often defiant. His unflinching firmness bore down all opposition, and his perfect self-control made it difficult for an antagonist to gain any advantage over him. His career in England from 1861 to 1868 must be cited among the foremost triumphs of American diplomacy. In 1872 it was attempted to nominate him for the presidency of the United States, as the candidate of the Liberal Republicans, but Horace Greeley secured the nomination. He was elected in 1869 a member of the board of overseers of Harvard college, and was for several years president of the board. He has edited the works and memoirs of his father and grandfather, and has written a number of his own addresses and orations.—John Quincy, lawyer, b. in Boston, 23 Sept., 1833; d. in Quincy, Mass., 14 August, 1894. He was graduated at Harvard college in 1853, and admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1855. During the civil war he was on Gov. Andrew's staff. He was elected to the legislature by the town of Quincy in 1866, but failed to secure a reélection the following year because he had declared his approval of Andrew Johnson's policy. In 1869 and 1870 he was again a member of the legislature. In 1867 and 1871 he was democratic candidate for governor of Massachusetts, and was defeated. In 1877 he was chosen a member of the corporation of Harvard; in 1880 a lawyer and judge of the Circuit Court of the United States. Charles Francis, b. in Boston, 27 May, 1835. He was graduated at Harvard in 1856, and admitted to the bar in 1858. He served in the army throughout the whole of the civil war, and was mustered out in July, 1865, with the brevet rank of lieutenant-general of volunteers. He has since devoted his attention, both to railroad matters, and in 1869 was appointed a member of the board of railroad commissioners of Massachusetts. In 1871, in connection with his brother, Henry Adams, he published "Chapters of Erie and other Essays." He has since published an instructive book on railroad accidents. He was elected in 1882 a member of the board of overseers of Harvard college, and in 1884 president of the Union Pacific railway, from which he resigned in 1890.—Henry, author, third son of Charles Franklin Adams, b. in Cambridge, Mass., 1838. He graduated at Harvard in 1858, and was his father's private secretary in London from 1861 to 1868. From 1870 till 1877 he was assistant professor of history in Harvard college, and was one of the ablest instructors the university has known during the present generation, possessing to an extraordinary degree the power of infecting his pupils to original work. He now resides in Washington. D. C. Prof. Adams has published "Essays in Anglo-Saxon Law" (Boston, 1879); "Documents relating to New England Federalism, 1800—1815" (1877); "Life of Albert Gallatin" (Philadelphia, 1879); "Writings of Albert Gallatin," edited (3 vols., 1879); "John Randolph" (Boston, 1882); and "History of the United States, 1801—1817" (9 vols., 1889—91).—Brooks, lawyer, fourth son of Charles Francis Adams, b. in Quincy, Mass., 24 June, 1848, graduated at Harvard college in 1870, admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1873. He has published articles in the "Atlantic Monthly," and other periodicals; and the "Emancipation of Massachusetts" (Boston, 1886). ADAMS, Charles Kendall, educator, b. in Derby, Vt., 24 Jan., 1835. When twenty years of age he moved to Iowa, and subsequently entered the university of Michigan, graduating in 1861. He became assistant professor there in 1863, and five years later was elected to the full professorship of history. In 1869 he founded the history seminary at Ann Arbor. In 1881 he became a nonresident professor of history at Cornell university, and in 1885 succeeded Andrew D. White as its president. He has published papers and pamphlets on historical and educational subjects, and is the author of "Democracy and Monarchy in France" (New York, 1874) and a "Manual of Historical Literature" (New York, 1882). He has also edited "Representative British Orations" (3 vols., New York, 1884); and "Johnson's Cyclopedia" (1895). ADAMS, Daniel, author, b. in Townsend, Mass., 29 Sept., 1773; d. in Keene, N. H., 8 June, 1864. He was graduated at Dartmouth college in 1800, studied medicine, and settled in Lenox to practise his profession. Here he published an oration on the death of Washington, and began the preparation of his school-books, including the "Scholar's Arithmetic," "Grammar," and "Understanding Reading," which were issued from his own press. In 1806 he removed to Boston and opened a select school, and also edited the "Medical and Agricultural Register." He settled in Mount Vernon in 1813, resumed his practice, and revised his arithmetic, which was then published as "Adams's New Arithmetic." He also edited a newspaper called "The Telescope." In 1846 he settled in Keene, N. H., where he spent the remainder of his life. He was the author of many school-books, principally on mathematics. From 1838 till 1840 he served as a state senator, and he was for some time president of the New Hampshire Bible Society and also of the New Hampshire Medical Society. ADAMS, Edward, b. in Medford, Mass., 3 Feb., 1834; d. in Philadelphia, 25 Oct., 1877. He made his début 29 Aug., 1853, at the National theatre in Boston, acting Stephen in "The Hunchback." In November he appeared at the Howard Athenæum as Bernardo in "Hamlet," and thence he went to Philadelphia, where he appeared, 29 Sept., 1854, as Charles Woody in "The Soldier's Daughter."
He played also at the St. Charles theatre, Baltimore, where he achieved his first great success, about 1800. He appeared in Buffalo as Hamlet, and subsequently with Miss Kate Bateman and Mr. J. W. Wallack at the Winter Garden in New York; and afterward in all the principal cities in the United States as a star. In 1866 he returned to New York, and in Wallack's old theatre, the Broadway, played Robert Landry in the "Dead Heart," and Adrian de Tiligny in the "Heretic." At the opening of Booth's theatre, 3 Feb., 1867, he appeared as the great French stage-coachman Jago, Raphael, Rover, Claude Melnotte, and Enoch Arden, this last character becoming a great favorite. He appeared with Edwin Booth during the season of 1869-70 in several of Shakespeare's plays, then visited Australia, where his health failed, and, returning to San Francisco, received a generous benefit, 27 May, 1876, followed by others in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and elsewhere. He possessed a voice of wonderful richness, strength, and melody, and was regarded as one of the best light comedians on the stage. His wife, a clever actress and graceful danceuse, retired from the stage several years ago.

ADAMS, Eliphei, clergyman, b. in Dedham, Mass., 26 March, 1730; d. New London, Conn., 4 Oct., 1753. He was the son of Rev. William Adams, the second minister of Dedham, Mass., was graduated at Harvard college in 1749, preached in various places without settlement for ten years, and in 1759 was ordained a Congregational minister in New London, Conn. He was a man of learning, and was an able divine, his discourses, of which several years is preserved in the "Massachusetts Historical Collection," iv. 1. Having become interested in the welfare of the Indians in the region, he acquired their language. As a preacher he was popular, and various of his sermons were delivered before bodies educational and political. Many of them were published, the principal ones being, one on the death of Rev. James Noyes, of Stonington, 1760; election sermons, 1761 and 1763; a discourse occasioned by a storm, 1771; Thanksgiving sermon, 1781; on the death of Gov. Saltonstall, 1784; on the ordination of Rev. William Gager, 1793; on the ordination of Thos. Chap., 1796, and a discourse before young men, 1797.

ADAMS, Nathan, b. in Concord, N. H., 29 Aug., 1813; d. in Oxford, Pa., 3 Nov., 1871. He was graduated at Dartmouth college in 1836, and in 1840 became chaplain to the seamen at Havre, France. After ten years of assiduous labor, he made an extensive tour in Europe, and then returned to America. In 1844 he became pastor of the Pearl st. Congregational church in Nashua, N. H., whence in 1860 he went to Philadelphia and entered the service of the foreign evangelical society. Soon afterward he took charge of an enterprise that developed into the Broad st. church of that city. From 1867 till his death he was professor of theology in Lincoln university, near Oxford, Pa., and in 1870 he began editorial work on the "Christian Register." He was a large reader, and, according to the superior tones of the Amati and Stradivarius instruments were due to tradition, which made me seek the same kind of wood, and accordingly he searched the forests of northern Vermont and Canada for maple and pine, taking his wood from partially decayed trees, and constructed 140 violins, some of which were remarkable for their powerful and sweet tones. He was the author of "Theological Criticisms" (Montpelier, 1845).

ADAMS, Hannah, author, b. in Medfield, Mass., in 1755; d. in Brookline, 11 Nov., 1832. She was the first woman in America who made literature a profession. Showing at an early age a fondness for study, she acquired a fair knowledge of Greek and Latin from divinity students boarding with her father, who was himself a man of literary tastes. He became bankrupt when she was in her seventh year; and then for six years she was obliged to provide for themselves. During the war of the revolution she supported herself by making lace, and afterward by teaching. She was a woman of varied learning and indomitable perseverance. Her principal work was a "View of Religious Opinions" (1784), in which she gave a comprehensive survey of the various religions of the world. It was divided into: 1. An Alphabetical Compendium of the Denominations among Christians; 2. A Brief Account of Paganism, Mohammedanism, Judaism, and Deism; 3. An Account of the Different Religions of the World. The work passed through several editions, and was reprinted in England. In the fourth edition, she changed the title to "Dictionary of Religions," and also a "History of New England" (1799) and "Evidences of Christianity" (1801). Her writings brought her little pecuniary profit, yet they secured her many friends, among them the Abbé Grégoire, with whom she carried on an extensive correspondence, and also received his aid in preparing her "History of the Jews" (1819). She published a "Controversy with Dr. Morse," and in 1826 "Letters to the Gospels." She was simple in her manners and of rare modesty. A voyage from Boston to Nahant, about ten miles, was her only journey by water, and a trip to Chelsford her farthest by land. During the closing years of her life she enjoyed an annuity given by friends in Boston, and at her death was buried in Mount Auburn, the first person whose body was placed in that cemetery. Her autobiography, edited with additions by Mrs. Hannah F. Lee, was published in Boston in 1832.

ADAMS, Henry A., Jr., naval officer, b. in Pennsylvania in 1853. He entered the naval school at Annapolis, Md., in 1869, and in 1871 became a passed midshipman in 1854, and a master the following year, when, while attached to the screw of war "Levant," he took part in the engagement with the forts at the mouth of Canton river, China. He was commissioned as lieutenant in 1856, and was on the "Brooklyn" at the passage of forts St. Philip and Jackson, and the capture of New Orleans in April, 1862. Commissioned as lieutenant-commander and transferred to the North Atlantic blockading squadron, he participated in both the attacks on Fort Fisher, and received the encomium from Admiral Porter in his official despatch of 28 Jan., 1865. "I recommend the promotion of Lieut.-Com. H. A. Adams, without whose aid we should have been obliged to stand a still more than once. He volunteered for anything and everything." After the taking of Richmond he was one of the party that accompanied President Lincoln on his entry into the city. He was commissioned as commander in July, 1866, and was ordered to the store-ship "Guard," of the European station, and was afterward assigned to duty in 1870 in the navy-yard at Philadelphia.

ADAMS, Herbert Baxter, educator, b. in Amherst, Mass., 16 April, 1850. His early training
was in the Amherst schools and in Phillips Exeter academy. He was graduated at Amherst in 1872, and received the degree of Ph. B. at Heidelberg, Germany. He entered Johns Hopkins university from 1876 to 1878, associate from 1878 to 1883, and was appointed associate professor in 1883. He has been secretary of the American historical association since its foundation in 1884. In 1873 he went to Europe and devoted three years to travel and study. His principal writings are: "The Genesis of the New England Towns"; "Saxon Tithing-Men in America"; "Norman Castles in America"; "Village Communities"; "Methods of Historical Study," and "Maryland's Influence upon Land Cessions to the United States." All these papers are published in the "Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science," about 1881; edited by Prof. Adams, 4 vols. (Baltimore, 1882-86).

ADAMS, Isaac, inventor, b. in Rochester, N. H., in 1803; d. in Sandwich, N. H., 19 July, 1883. His education was limited. At an early age he was a factory operative, and afterward learned the trade of cabinet maker, but in 1821 went to Boston and began to work in the machine shop of a printing-office. He invented the printing-press that bears his name. It was introduced in 1830, and came into almost universal use, being still so popular as to warrant its manufacture in more than thirty different sizes. He improved it in 1834, making it substantially what it now is. The distinctive feature of his press is the stationary platen or bed with its form against a stationary platen. The sheets are fed by hand. He engaged with his brother Seth in the manufacture of these and other machines, and acquired a competency. He was a member of the Massachusetts senate in 1840. His last years were spent in retirement.

ADAMS, James Hopkins, statesman, b. in South Charlestown, R. I., 16 July, 1811; d. near Columbia, S. C., 27 July, 1881. He was graduated at Yale in 1831. In 1832, during the "nullification" excitement, he strongly opposed the nullifiers in the legislature. After serving in the state senate for several sessions, he was elected governor for the term of 1853-55. He was one of the state commissioners employed in the Southern states by the government. The resolution was passed, to treat with the president concerning the disposition of United States property in South Carolina.

ADAMS, Jasper, educator, b. in Medway, Mass., 27 Aug., 1733; d. in Charleston, S. C., 25 Oct., 1841. He was graduated at Brown university in 1753, and studied theology at Andover. In 1759 he was chosen professor of mathematics at Brown university, and during the same year was ordained in the Protestant Episcopal church. He became president of the college of Charleston in 1784, and of Geneva, N. Y. (now Hobart) college in 1826. Again, from 1828 to 1836, he was in charge of the college. He was also president of the New England Association of the University of Cambridge, and professor of geography, history, and ethics at West Point from 1838 to 1840, and subsequently was in charge of a seminary at Pendleton, S. C. He published sermons and addresses, and a "Moral Philosophy" (New York, 1838).

ADAMS, John, clergyman, b. 1704; d. in Cambridge, Mass., 18 Jan., 1740. He was graduated at Harvard in 1721, became pastor of a church in Newport, R. I., April 11, 1728, and afterward settled in Philadelphia. He was well known as an author and linguist, and is described as "master of many languages, and conversant with Greek, Latin, French, and Spanish authors." His poems (Boston, 1745) include a metrical version of the Book of Revelation. A satirical poem on the love of money was published separately.

ADAMS, John, second president of the United States, b. in that part of the town of Braintree, Mass., which has since been set off as the town of Quincy, 30 Oct., 1735; d. there, 4 July, 1826. His great-grandfather, Henry Adams, received a grant of about 40 acres of land in Braintree in 1636, and soon afterward emigrated from Devonshire, England, with his eight sons. John Adams, the subject of this sketch, was the eldest son of John Adams and Susanna Boylston, daughter of Peter Boylston, of Brookline. His father, one of the selection of Braintree and a deacon of the church, was a thrifty farmer, and at his death in 1790 his estate was appraised at £1,530 9s. 6d., which in those days might have been regarded as a moderate competence. It was the custom of the family to send the eldest son to college, and accordingly John was graduated at Harvard in 1755. Previous to 1773 the graduates of Harvard were arranged in lists, not alphabetically or in order of merit, but according to the social standing of their parents. In a class of twenty-four members John thus stood fourteenth. One of his classmates was John Wentworth, afterward royal governor of New Hampshire, and then of Nova Scotia. After taking his degree and while waiting to make his choice of a profession, Adams took charge of the grammar school at Worcester. It was the year of Braddock's defeat, when the smouldering fires of a century of rivalry between France and England broke out in a blaze of war which was forever to settle the question of the supremacy of the English race in the modern world. Adams took an intense interest in the struggle, and predicted that if we could only drive out "these turbulent Gallics," our numbers would in another century exceed those of the British, and all Europe would be unable to subdue us. In sending him to college his family seem to have hoped that he would become a clergyman; but he soon found himself too much of a free thinker to feel at home in the pulpit of that day. When accused of Arminianism, he cheerfully admitted it to the clergyman, and later in life he was sometimes called a Unitarian, but of dogmatic Christianity he seems to have had as little as Franklin or Jefferson. "Where do we find," he asks, "a precept in the gospel requiring ecclesiastical synods, convocations, councils, decrees, creeds, confessions, oaths, subscriptions, and whole cartloads of other trumpery that we find religion encumbered with in these days?" In this mood he turned from the ministry and began the study of law at Worcester. There was then a strong prejudice against lawyers in New England, but the profession threw hasty nevertheless, so litigious were the people. In 1758 Adams began the practice of his profession in Suffolk co., having
his residence in Braintree. In 1764 he was married to Abigail Smith, of Weymouth, a lady of social position higher than his own and endowed with most rare and admirable qualities of head and heart. In this same year the agitation over the proposed stamp act was begun, and on the burning questions raised by this ill-considered measure Adams had already taken sides. When James Otis in 1761 delivered his memorable argument against writs of assistance, John Adams was present in the court-room, and the next day he wrote to Capt. Preston and his seven soldiers when they were tried for murder. His friend and kinsman, Josiah Quincy, assisted him in this invidious task. The trial was judiciously postponed for seven months until the popular fury had abated. Preston and five soldiers were acquitted; the other two soldiers were found guilty of manslaughter, and were barbarously branded on the face with hot iron. The verdict seems to have been strictly just according to the evidence presented. For his services to his eight clients Mr. Adams received a fee of nineteen guineas, but never got so much as a word of thanks from the churlish Preston. An ordinary American politician would have shrunk from the odium of such a proceeding, and Adams went on to perform the same service for Thomas Jefferson. He was the most admirable friend to Washington, and the most invidious one to his political opponents. He was frequently accused of defending men who were raised to higher positions by his efforts. He had a way of saying things in a private letter that he would never dare to express in public or in argument. He was almost always a martyr to his own eloquence.

John Adams

The people refused to make use of stamps, and the business of the inferior courts was carried on without them, judges and lawyers agreeing to connive at the absence of the stamps. In the supreme court, however, where Thomas Hutchinson was chief justice, the judges refused to transact any business without stamps, and there was a serious interruption to business and the town of Boston addressed a memorial to the governor and council, praying that the supreme court might overlook the absence of stamps. John Adams was unexpectedly chosen, along with Jeremiah Gridley and James Otis, as counsel for the town, to argue the case in favor of the memorial. Adams delivered the opening argument, and took the decisive ground that the stamp act was ipso facto null and void, since it was a measure of taxation which the people of the colony had taken no share in passing. No such measure, he declared, could be held as binding in America, and parliament had no right to tax the colonies. The governor and council refused to act in the matter, but presided at the end of the stamp act put an end to the disturbance for a while. About this time Mr. Adams began writing articles for the Boston “Gazette.” Four of these articles, dealing with the constitutional rights of the people of New England, were afterward republished under the somewhat curious title of “An Essay on the Canon and Found of English Law.” After years of practice, Mr. Adams’s business had become quite extensive, and in 1768 he moved into Boston. The attorney-general of Massachusetts, Jonathan Sewall, now offered him the lucrative office of advocate-general in the court of admiralty.

This was intended to operate as an indirect bribe by putting Mr. Adams into a position in which he could not feel free to oppose the policy of the crown; such invidious methods were systematically pursued by Gov. Bernard, and after him by Hutchinson. But Mr. Adams was too wary to swallow the bait, and he stubbornly refused the pressing offer. In 1770 came the first in the series of great acts that made Mr. Adams’s career illustrious. In the midst of the terrible excitement aroused by the proceedings of the Stamp Act, the provincial congress of Massachusetts, the Province of Council and Conven, met at Concord, and Mr. Adams was chosen one of the representatives of the people. This revolutionary body had already seized the revenues of the colony, appointed a committee of safety, and begun to organize an army and collect arms and ammunition. During the following winter the views of the loyalist party were set forth with great ability and elo-
quence in a series of newspaper articles by Daniel Leonard, under the signature of "Massachusetts-
ns." He was answered most effectively by Mr. Ad-
ams, who wrote an article weekly in the Boston "Gazette" until the battle of 
Lexington. The last of these articles, which was 
actually in type in that wild week, was not 
published. The series, which has been reprinted in 
the 4th volume of Mr. Adams's works, contains a 
valuable review of the policy of Bernard and 
Hutchinson and a powerful statement of the rights of 
the colonies.

In the second continental congress, which assem-
bled on May 10, Mr. Adams played a very im-
portant part. Of all the delegates present he was 
probably the only one, except his cousin, Samuel 
Adams, who was convinced that matters had gone 
too far for the king. As there was a strong 
prejudice against Massachusetts on the part of 
the middle and southern colonies, it was desirable 
that her delegates should avoid all appearance of undue 
 haste in precipitating an armed conflict. Never-
thless, his influence was in favor of the arming 
of 18,000 New England men had been gathered to be-
siege the British in Boston were such as to make it 
seem advisable for the congress to adopt it as a 
continental army; and here John Adams did the 
second notable deed of his career. He proposed 
Washington for the chief command of this army, 
and thus, by putting Virginia in the foreground, 
succeeded in committing that great colony to a 
course of action calculated to end in independence. 
This move not only put the army in charge of the 
only commander capable of winning independence 
for the American people in the field, but its politi-
cal importance was great and obvious. Afterward 
in some dark moments of the revolutionary war, 
Mr. Adams seems almost to have regretted his part in 
this selection of a commander. He under-
stood little or nothing of military affairs, and was 
incapable of appreciating Washington's transcendent 
ability. The results of the war, however, justi-
fied in every respect his action in the second con-
tinental congress.

Mr. Adams sat as a member of the Massachusetts 
council, which declared the office of governor va-
cant and assumed executive authority. Under 
the new provisional government of Massachusetts, Mr. 
Adams was made chief justice; but never took his 
seat, as continental affairs more pressingly de-
manded his attention. He was always loquacious, 
often too ready to express his opinions, whether 
with tongue or pen, and this trait got him more 
than once into trouble, especially as he was inclined 
to be sharp and censorious. For John Dickinson, 
the leader of the moderate and tempering party 
in congress, who had just prevailed upon that body 
to send another petition to the king, he was more 
harmful than dangerous. He did not carry much 
respect, and he gave vent to some contemptuous expressions 
in a confidential letter, which was captured by the 
British and published. This led to a quarrel with 
Dickinson, and made Mr. Adams very unpopular 
in Philadelphia. When congress reassembled in 
the autumn, Mr. Adams, as member of a special commit-
te for framing a constitution, drew up a body of regu-
lations, which came to form the basis of the Ameri-
can naval code. The royal governor, Sir John 
 Wentworth, fled from New Hampshire about this 
time, and the people sought the advice of congress 
as to the form of government which it should seem 
most advisable to adopt. Similar applications 
presently came from South Carolina and Virginia. 
Mr. Adams prevailed upon congress to recommend 
to these colonies to form for themselves new gov-
ernments, and entirely upon popular suffrage; 
and about the same time he reprinted a small 
work entitled "Thoughts on Government, Applicable to 
The Present State of the American Colonies." 
By the spring of 1776 the popular feeling had become 
so strongly inclined toward independence that, on 
the 15th of May, Mr. Adams was able to carry 
through congress a resolution that all the colonies 
should be invited to form independent govern-
ments. In the preamble to this resolution it was 
declared that the American people could no longer 
conscientiously take oath to support any govern-
ment deriving its authority from the crown; all 
such governments must now be suppressed, since 
the King had threatened his protection from the 
habitants of the united colonies. Like the fa-
mous preamble to Townshend's act of 1767, this 
Adams preamble contained within itself the gist of 
the whole matter. To adopt it was to cross the 
Rubicon, and it gave rise to a hot debate in con-
gress. Against the opposition of most of the dele-
gates from the middle states the resolution was 
finally carried. Mr. Adams now said, "the Gordian 
knot is cut." Events came quickly to 
maturity. On the 7th of June the declaration 
of independence was moved by Richard Henry 
Lee, of Virginia, and seconded by John Adams. 
The motion was allowed to lie on the table for 
three weeks, in order to hear from the colonies of 
Connecticut, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Penn-
sylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and New York, 
which had not yet declared their position with re-
gard to independence. Meanwhile three commit-
tees were appointed, one on a declaration of inde-
pendence, a second on confederation, and a third 
on foreign relations; and Mr. Adams was a mem-
er of the first and third of these committees. 
On the 1st of July Mr. Lee's motion was taken up 
by congress sitting as a committee of the whole; and 
as Mr. Lee was absent, the task of defending it de-
volved upon Mr. Adams, who, as usual, was op-
posed by Dickinson. Adams's speech on that oc-
casion was probably the finest he ever delivered. 
Jefferson called it "the best article of the battle and 
indeed his labors in bringing about the decla-
ratin of independence must be considered as the 
third signal event of his career. 

On the 12th of June congress established a 
board of war and ordinance, with Mr. Adams for its 
chairman, and he discharged the arduous duties of 
this office until after the surrender of Burgoyne. 
After the battle of Long Island, Lord Howe sent 
the captured Gen. Sullivan to Philadelphia, solicit-
ing a conference with some of the members of 
the congress. Adams opposed the conference, and 
with characteristic petulance alluded to the unfor-
tunate Sullivan as a decoy duck who had much 
better have been shot in the battle than sent to 
such a business. Congress, however, consented to 
the conference, and Adams was chosen as a com-
missioner, along with Franklin and Rutledge. 
Toward the end of the year 1777 Mr. Adams was 
appointed to supersede Silas Deane as commissioner 
to France. He sailed 12 Feb., 1778, in the frigate 
b"Boston," and after a stormy passage, in which he 
can no little risk of capture by British cruisers, he 
landed at Bordeaux, and reached Paris on the 8th 
of April. Long before his arrival the alliance with 
France had been consummated. He found a 
wretched state of things in Paris, our three com-
missioners there at loggerheads, one of them dab-
bbling in the British funds and making a fortune
by privateering, while the public accounts were kept in the laxest manner. All sorts of agents were drawing bills upon the United States, and commanders of war vessels were setting up their claims for expenses and supplies that had never been ordered. Mr. Adams, whose habits of business were extremely strict and methodical, was shocked at this confusion, and he took hold of the matter with such vigor as to put an end to it. He also recommended that the representation of the United States to the French court be put into the hands of a single minister instead of three commissioners. As a result of this advice, Franklin was retained at Paris, Arthur Lee was sent to Madrid, and Adams, being left without any instructions, returned to America, reaching Boston 2 Aug., 1779. He came home with a curious theory of the decline of Great Britain, which he had learned in France, and which serves well to illustrate the mood in which France had undertaken to assist the United States. England, he said, "loses every day her consideration, and runs toward her ruin." Her riches, in which her power consisted, she has lost with us and never can regain. She resembles the melancholy spectacle of a great man dying. He is still at the root." Such absurd notions were quite commonly entertained at that time on the continent of Europe, and such calamities were seriously dreaded by many Englishman in the event of the success of the Americans.

Immediately on reaching home Mr. Adams was chosen delegate from the first Congress to confer with Vergennes concerning the late convention for the reconciliation of the relations between Massachusetts; but before the work of the convention was finished he was appointed commissioner to treat for peace with Great Britain, and sailed for France in the same French frigate in which he had come home. But Lord North's government was not ready to make peace, and, moreover, Count Vergennes continued to insist that the commissioners hold up their communications to Great Britain of the extent of his powers. During Adams's stay in Paris a mutual dislike and distrust grew up between himself and Vergennes. The latter feared that if negotiations were to begin between the British government and the United States, he might be made to appear as a traitor and round up the animals of the English race and thus wave off that decadence of England for which France was so eagerly hoping. On the other hand, Adams quite correctly believed that it was the intention of Vergennes to sacrifice the interests of the Americans, especially as concerned with the Newfoundland fisheries, and the territory between the Alleaghamies and the Mississippi, in favor of Spain, with which country France when was then in close alliance. Americans must always owe a debt of gratitude to Mr. Adams for the clear-sightedness with which he thus read the designs of Vergennes and estimated at its true value the purely selfish interest of France in behalf of the United States. This clearness of intellect and statesmanship was thus put to the test of the event of the British evacuation of Boston in March, 1775, and had thrown down the glove of defiance to George III, on the great day of the Boston tea party. When he explained that he was only a cousin of that grand and picturesque personage, he found that fashionable society thenceforth took less interest in him.

In the summer of 1780 Mr. Adams was charged by congress with the business of negotiating a Dutch loan. In order to give the good people of Holland some correct ideas as to American affairs, he published a number of articles in the Leyden "Gazette" and in a magazine entitled "La politique hollandaise"; also "Twenty-six Letters upon the treaties between the United States of America," now reprinted in the 7th volume of his works. Soon after Adams's arrival in Holland, England declared war against the Dutch, ostensibly because of a proposed treaty of commerce with the United States in which the burgomaster of Amsterdam was implicated with Henry Laurens, but really because Holland had joined the league headed by the empress Catherine of Russia, designed to protect the commerce of neutral nations and known as the armed neutrality. Laurens had been sent out by congress as minister to Holland; but, as he had been captured by a British cruiser and taken to the tower of London, Mr. Adams was appointed minister in his place. His first duty was to sign the Dutch loan with the United States, and the articles of the armed neutrality. Before he had got any further, indeed before he had been recognized as minister by the Dutch government, he was called back to Paris, in July, 1781, in order to be ready to enter upon negotiations for peace with the British government. Russia and Austria had volunteered their services with the French, in George III, and the Americans; but Lord North's government rejected the offer, so that Mr. Adams had his journey for nothing, and presently went back to Holland. His first and most arduous task was to persuade the Dutch government to recognize him as minister from the independent United States. In this he was covertly opposed by Vergennes, who wished the Americans to be exclusively dependent upon France, and to have no other friendships or alliances. From first to last the aid extended by France to the Americans in the revolutionary war was purely selfish. That despotic government wished no good to a people struggling to preserve the immemorial principles of English liberty, but wished them to be supplanted by the despotism of France. It was to extort just enough aid to us to enable us to prolong the war, so that colonies and mother country might alike be weakened. When he pretended to be the disinterested friend of the Americans, he professed to be under the influence of sentiments that he did not really feel; and he thus succeeded in winning from congress a confidence to which he was in no wise entitled. But he could not hoodwink John Adams, who wrote home that the duke de la Vauguyon, the French ambassador at the Hague, was doing everything in his power to obstruct the progress of the negotiations; and in this, Adams correctly inferred, he was acting under secret instructions from Vergennes. As a diplomatist Adams was in no wise equal to the occasion; he introduced new and strange methods of warfare, which disconcerted the perfidions intrigues of the old school, of which Vergennes and Talleyrand were typical examples. Instead of beating about the bush and seeking to foil trickery by trickery (a business in which the wily Frenchman would doubtless have managed more than his match), he went straight to the duke de la Vauguyon and bluntly told him that he saw plainly what he was up to, and that it was of no use, since "no advice of his or of the count de Vergennes, nor even a requisition from the king, should re-
strain me." The duke said that Adams meant exactly what he said, and, finding that it was useless to oppose the negotiations, "fell in with me, in order to give the air of French influence" to them. Events worked steadily and rapidly in Adams's favor. The minister at Paris had raised the wrath of the Dutch against Great Britain to fever heat. In November came tidings of the surrender of Lord Cornwallis. By this time Adams had published so many articles as to have given the Dutch some idea as to what sort of people the Americans were. He had some months before presented a petition to the states general, asking them to recognize him as minister from an independent nation. With his wonted boldness he now demanded a plain and unambiguous answer to this petition, and followed up the demand by visiting the representatives of the several cities in person and arguing his case. As the reward of this, and Richard Oswald, a gentleman whom Lord Shelburne had sent to Paris for the purpose. One British ministry had already been wrecked through these negotiations, and affairs had dragged along slowly amid endless difficulties. The situation was one of the most complicated in the history of diplomacy. France was in alliance at once with Spain and Holland, and the United States, as it was, and fly in triumph over Sir Joseph Yorke and British pride. I shall look down upon the flagstaff with pleasure from the other world.

Mr. Adams had hardly time to finish this work when his presence was required in Paris. Negotiations for peace with Great Britain had begun some time before in conversations between Franklin and Richard Oswald, a gentleman whom Lord Shelburne had sent to Paris for the purpose. One British ministry had already been wrecked through these negotiations, and affairs had dragged along slowly amid endless difficulties. The situation was one of the most complicated in the history of diplomacy. France was in alliance at once with Spain and Holland, and the United States, as it was, and was extremely ready to make liberal concessions to them for the sake of thwarting the schemes of France. In the background stood George III., surly and irreconcilable, hoping that the negotiations would fail; and amid these difficulties they doubtless would have failed had not the parties by this time had a surfeit of bloodshed. The designs of the French government were first suspected by John Jay, soon after his arrival in Paris. He found that Vergennes was sending a secret emissary to Lord Shelburne under an assumed name; he ascertained that the right of the United States to the Mississippi valley was to be denied; and he got hold of a despatch from the French minister to Philadelphia, to Vergennes, opposing the American claim to the Newfoundland fisheries. As soon as Jay learned these facts he proceeded, without the knowledge of Franklin, to take steps toward a separate negotiation between Great Britain and the United States. When Adams arrived in Paris, Oct. 26, he coincided with Jay's views, and the two together overruled Franklin. Mr. Adams's behavior at this time was quite characteristic. It is said that he left Vergennes to learn of his arrival through the newspapers. It was certainly some time before he called upon him, and he took occasion, besides, to express his opinions about republics and monarchies in terms that curiously Frenchman thought very rude. Adams agreed with Jay that Vergennes should be kept as far as possible in the dark until everything was arranged. He thought that the negotiation with Great Britain went on separately. The annals of modern diplomacy have afforded few stranger spectacles. With the indispensable aid of France we had just got the better of England in fight, and now we proceeded amicably to divide territory and commercial privileges with the enemy, and, instead of the too friendly ally was virtually ignored. In this way the United States secured the Mississippi valley, and a share in the Newfoundland fisheries, not as a privilege but as a right, the latter result being mainly due to the persistence of Mr. Adams. The point upon which the British commissioners insisted most strongly was to have the American loyalists for the hardships they had suffered during the war; but this the American commissioners resolutely refused. The most they could be prevailed upon to allow was the insertion in the treaty of a clause to the effect that congress should recommend to the several state governments to reconsider their laws against the Tories and to give these unfortunate persons a chance to recover their property. In the treaty, as finally arranged, all the disputed points were settled in favor of the Americans; and, the United States being thus virtually detached from the alliance, the British government was enabled to turn a deaf ear to the demands of France and Spain for the surrender of Gibraltar. Vergennes was out of office, and a new one too friendly ally was virtually ignored. In this way the United States secured the Mississippi valley, and a share in the Newfoundland fisheries, not as a privilege but as a right, the latter result being mainly due to the persistence of Mr. Adams. The point upon which the British commissioners insisted most strongly was to have the American loyalists for the hardships they had suffered during the war; but this the American commissioners resolutely refused. The most they could be prevailed upon to allow was the insertion in the treaty of a clause to the effect that congress should recommend to the several state governments to reconsider their laws against the Tories and to give these unfortunate persons a chance to recover their property. In the treaty, as finally arranged, all the disputed points were settled in favor of the Americans; and, the United States being thus virtually detached from the alliance, the British government was enabled to turn a deaf ear to the demands of France and Spain for the surrender of Gibraltar. Vergennes was out of office, and a new one.
along with Franklin and Jay, to negotiate a commercial treaty with Great Britain. A sudden and violent fever prostrated him for several weeks, after which he visited London and Bath. Before he had fully recovered his health he learned that his presence was required in Holland. In those days, when we lived under the articles of confederation, and congress found it impossible to raise money enough to meet its current expenses, it was by no means unusual for the superintendent of finance to draw upon our foreign ministers to furnish them the means of drafts for cash. The practice was done again and again, when there was not the smallest ground for supposing that the minister upon whom the draft was made would have any funds wherewith to meet it. It was part of his duty as envoy to go and beg the money. Early in the winter Mr. Adams learned that drafts upon him had been presented to his bank in Amsterdam to the amount of more than a million florins. Less than half a million florins were on hand to meet these demands, and, unless something were done at once, the greater part of this paper would go back to America protested. Mr. Adams lost not a moment in starting for Holland, but he was delayed by a storm on his way from Boston to Liverpool, and it was only after fifty-four days of difficulty and danger that he reached Amsterdam. The bankers had contrived to keep the drafts from going to protest, but news of the bickerings between the thirteen states reached Holland. It was believed that the new nation was going to pieces, and the regency of Amsterdam had no money to lend. And the condition of the British government was not regarded as valid security for a sum equivalent to about $800,000. Adams was obliged to apply to professional usurers, from whom, after more humiliating perplexity, he succeeded in obtaining a loan at exorbitant interest. In the meantime he had been appointed commissioner, along with Franklin and Jefferson, for the general purpose of negotiating commercial treaties with foreign powers. As his return to America was thus indefinitely postponed, he sent for his wife, with their only daughter and youngest son, to come and join him in France, where the two elder sons were already with him. In the summer of 1784 the family was thus re-united, and began house-keeping in a way new to them. His new application of the British government for a loan of money to purchase the offices of trade of Prussia, but, before it was ready to be signed, Mr. Adams was appointed minister to the court of St. James, and arrived in London in May, 1785. He was at first politely received by George III., upon whom his bluff and fearless dignity of manner made a considerable impression. His stay in England was, however, far from pleasant. The king came to treat him with coldness, sometimes with rudeness, and the royal example was followed by fashionable society. The American government was losing credit at home and abroad. It was unable to fulfil its treaty engagements as to the payment of private debts due to British creditors, and as to the proceeds of the capture of the English vessel under the Articles of the British government in retaliation, refused to surrender the western posts of Ogdensburg, Oswego, Niagara, Erie, Sandusky, Detroit, and Mackinaw, which by the treaty were to be promptly given up to the United States. Still more, it refused to make any treaty of commerce with the United States, and neglected to send any minister to represent Great Britain in this country. It was generally supposed in Europe that the American government would presently come to an end in general anarchy and bloodshed; and it was believed by George III. and the narrow-minded politicians, such as Lord Sheffield, upon whose cooperation he relied, that, if sufficient obstacles could be thrown in the way of American commerce to cause serious distress in this country, the United States would repent of their independence and come straggling back, one after another, to their old allegiance. Under such circumstances it was impossible for Mr. Adams to accomplish much as minister in England. During his stay there he wrote his "Defence of the American Constitution," which subjected him at home to ridiculous charges of being an anti-republican. The object of the book was to set forth the advantages of a division of the powers of government, and especially of the legislative body, as opposed to the scheme of a single legislative chamber, which was advocated by many writers on the continent of Europe. The argument is enounced by needlessly long and sometimes hardly relevant discussions on the history of the Italian republics.

Finding the British government utterly stubborn and impracticable, Mr. Adams asked to be recalled, and his request was granted in February, 1788. For the "patriotism, perseverance, integrity, ability, and conduct" which had distinguished him at home and abroad he received the public thanks of congress. He had no sooner reached home than he was elected a delegate from Massachusetts to the moribund continental congress, but that body expired before he had taken his seat in it. During the summer the ratification of the new constitution was so far completed that it could be put into operation, and public attention was absorbed in the work of organizing the new government. As Washington was unanimously selected for the office of president, it was natural that the vice-president should be taken from Massachusetts. The candidates for the presidency and vice-presidency were voted for without any separate specification, the second ballot falling to the candidate who obtained the second highest number of votes in the electoral college. Of the 69 electoral votes, all were registered for Washington, 34 for John Adams, who stood second on the list; the other 35 votes were scattered among a number of candidates. Adams was somewhat chagrined at this marked preference shown for Washington. His chief fault was his success in the British ministry, which he was much better fitted by temperament and training to appreciate the kind of work that he had himself done than the military work by which Washington had won independence for the United States. He never could quite understand how or why the services rendered by Washington were so much more important than his own. The office of vice-president was then more highly esteemed than it afterward came to be, but it was hardly suited to a man of Mr. Adams's vigorous and aggressive temper. In one respect, however, he performed a more important part while holding that office than any of his successors. In the dark and uncertain days of 1789, he and Congress were the only advocates of the vigorous measures by which Washington's administration was seeking to reestablish American credit and enlist the conservative interests of the wealthier citizens in behalf of the stability of the government. These measures were for the most part opposed by the persons who were rapidly becoming organized under the leadership of the republican party, the opposition being mainly due to dread of the possible evil consequences that might flow from too great an increase of power in the federal government. In these debates the senate was very
evenly divided, and Mr. Adams, as presiding officer of that body, was often enabled to decide the question by his casting vote. In the first congress following the election, Adams made some notable speeches, in which he answered questions of vital importance to the whole subsequent history of the American people, and on all these occasions he supported Washington's policy. During Washington's administration grew up the division into the two great parties which have remained to this day in American politics—the one known as federalist, afterward as whig, then as republican; the other known at first as republican and afterward as democratic. John Adams was by his mental and moral constitution a federalist. He believed in strong government. To the opposite party he seemed much less a democrat than an aristocrat. In one of his essays he said, "All the federalist leaders argued this feeling more or less, and it presently became the chief source of weakness to the party. The disagreement between John Adams and Jefferson was first brought into prominence by the breaking out of the French revolution. Mr. Adams expected little or no good from this movement, which was like the rest seeming at first to个人 merit, and should not be withheld by any artificial enactments from the lowliest of men, to whom the chance of an illustrious career ought to be just as much open as to the "well-born." At the same time John Adams differed from Jefferson and from his cousin, Samuel Adams, in distrusting the masses of people. These views gave great umbrage to ever except in being called a revolution. He set forth his views on this subject in his "Discourses on Davila," which were published in a Philadelphia newspaper. Taking as his text Davila's history of the civil wars in France in the 16th century, he argued powerfully that a pure democracy was not the best form of government, but that a certain mixture of the aristocratic and monarchial elements was necessary to the permanent maintenance of free government. Such a mixture really exists in the constitution of the United States, and, in the opinion of many able thinkers, constitutes its peculiar excellence and the best guarantee of its stability. These views gave great umbrage to the extreme democrats, and in the election of 1792 they set up George Clinton, of New York, as a rival candidate for the vice-presidency; but when the votes were counted Adams had 77, Clinton 50, Jefferson 4, and Aaron Burr 1. During this administration Adams, by his casting vote, defeated the attempt of the republicans to bulk Jay's mission to France. Adams to Washington in admiration for the heroic strength of purpose with which he pursued his policy of neutrality amid the furious efforts of political partisans to drag the United States into a rash and desperate armed struggle in support either of France or of England.

In 1796, as Washington refused to serve for a third term, Mr. Adams seemed clearly marked out as federalist candidate for the presidency. Hamilton and Jay were in a certain sense his rivals; but Jay was for the moment unpopular because of the famous treaty that he had lately negotiated with England, and Hamilton, although the ablest man in the federalist party, was still not so conspicuous in the ranks of the masses of voters as Adams, who besides was sure to have the support of the indispensable New England vote. Having decided upon Adams as first candidate, it seemed desirable to take the other from a southern state, and the choice fell upon Thomas Pinckney, of South Carolina, a younger brother of Charles Pinckney, upon whom the opposite party was clearly united. Should Adams and Pinckney receive an exactly equal number of votes, it would remain for a federalist congress to decide which should be president. The result of the election showed 71 votes for John Adams, 68 for Jefferson, 59 for Pinckney, 50 for Burr, 15 for Samuel Adams, and 9 for others, and the elections were held in voting for Washington. When it appeared that Adams had only three more votes than Jefferson, who secured the second place instead of Pinckney, it seemed on the surface as if Hamilton's advice had been sound. But from the outset it had been clear (and no one knew it better than Washington) that several southern federalists would withhold their votes from Adams in order to give the presidency to Pinckney, always supposing that the New England voters could be depended upon to vote equally for both. The purpose of Hamilton's advice was to make Pinckney president and Adams vice-president, in opposition to the wishes of their party. This purpose was expected in New England, and while some of the southern federalists voted for Pinckney and Jefferson, eighteen New Englanders, in voting for Adams, withheld their votes from Pinckney. The result was the election of a federalist president with a republican vice-president. In case of the death, disability, or removal of the president, the administration could fall into the hands of the opposite party. Clearly a mode of election that presented such temptations to intrigue, and left so much to accident, was vicious and could not last long. These proceedings gave rise to a violent feud between John Adams and Alexander Hamilton, which ended in breaking up the federalist party, and has left
A furious debate ensued, which was interrupted by a motion from the federalist side, calling on the President to inform the public of the steps he had taken, or supposed he could have taken to avoid the war. Mr. Adams immediately sent in copies complete in everything except the letters X, Y, and Z, which were substituted for the names of Talleyrand’s emissaries. Hence these papers have ever since been known as the “X, Y, Z. despatches.” On the 8th of April the Senate voted to publish these despatches, and they aroused great excitement both in Europe and in America. The British government scattered them broadcast over Europe, to stir up indignation against France. In America a great storm of wrath seemed for the moment to have wrecked the republican party. Those who were not converted to federalism were for the moment silenced. From all quarters came up the outcry “Millions for defence: not one cent for tribute.” A few excellent frigates were built, the nucleus of the gallant little navy that was by and by to win such triumphs over England. An army was raised, and Washington was placed in command, with the rank of lieutenant-general. Gerry was recalled from France because he failed in showing less firmness than his colleagues, though indeed he had not done anything dishonorable. During this excitement the song of “Hail, Columbia” was published and became popular. On the 4th of July the effigy of Talleyrand, who had once been bishop of Autun, was arrayed in a cloak and burned publicly in the streets. But he was authorized to issue letters of marque and reprisal, and for a time war with France actually existed, though it was never declared. In February, 1799, Capt. Truxtun, in the frigate “Constitution,” defeated and captured the French frigate “L’Insurgente” near the island of St. Christopher. In February, 1800, the same gallant officer in a desperate battle destroyed the frigate “La Lutègnee,” which was much his superior in strength of armament. When the directory found that their silly and infamous policy was likely to drive the United States into alliance with Great Britain, they began to change their tactics. Talleyrand tried to claw out by disavowing his emissaries X, Y, and Z, and in the next American commercial treaty he had been imposed upon by irresponsible adventurers. He made overtures to Van Murray, the American minister at the Hague, tending toward reconciliation. Mr. Adams, while sharing the federalist indignation at the behavior of France, was too clear-headed not to see that the only safe policy for the United States was one of strict neutrality. He was resolutely determined to avoid war if possible, and to meet France half-way the moment she should show symptoms of a return to reason. His cabinet were so far under Hamilton’s influence that he could not rely upon them; indeed, he had good reason to suspect them of working against him. Accordingly, without consulting his colleagues except Rey, he transmitted the Senate the nomination of Van Murray as minister to France. This bold step precipitated the quarrel between Mr. Adams and his party, and during the year it grew fiercer and fiercer. He joined Ellsworth, of Connecticut, and Davie, of North Carolina, to Van Murray as commissioners, and awaited the assurance of Talleyrand that they would be properly received at Paris. On receiving this assurance, though it was couched in rather insolent language by the haughty Frenchman, the commissioners sailed Nov. 5. On reaching Paris, they found the directory overturned by Napoleon, with whom as first consul they succeeded in ad-
justing the difficulties. This French mission completed the split in the federalist party, and made Mr. Adams dismiss his cabinet and selected a new one. Another affair contributed largely to the downfall of the federalist party. In 1798, during the height of the popular fury against France, the federalists in congress presumed too much upon their strength, and passed the famous alien and sedition acts. By the first of these acts, aliens were rendered liable to summary banishment from the United States on the simplest pretexts. The second act overturned the constitutional amendment that forbids all infringement of freedom of speech and of the press, and both acts aroused more widespread indignation than any others that have ever passed in congress. They called forth from the southern republicans the famous Kentucky and Virginia resolutions, which were quickly followed by resolutions in language open to some latitude of interpretation, the right of a state to "nullify" or impede the execution of a law deemed unconstitutional.

In the election of 1800 the federalist votes were given to John Adams and Cotesworth Pinckney, and the republican votes to Jefferson and Burr. This was the occasion of the celebrated "bids" of Pinckney, and I for Jay, while Jefferson and Burr had each 73, and the election was thus thrown into the house of representatives. Mr. Adams took no part in the intrigues that followed. His last considerable public act, in appointing John Marshall to the chief justiceship of the United States, turned out to be of inestimable value to the country, and was worthy of a president of a different, and quite unworthy of such a man as John Adams, was the silly and puerile fit of rage in which he got up before daybreak of the 4th of March and started in his coach for Massachusetts, instead of waiting to see the inauguration of his successful rival. On several occasions John Adams's career shows as striking examples of the demoralizing effects of stupendous personal vanity, but on no occasion more strikingly than this. He went home with a feeling that he had been disgraced by his failure to secure a reflection. Yet in estimating his character we must not forget that in his resolute insistence upon the French mission of 1798 his motives were chiefly guided by the probable effect of his action upon his chances for re-election. He acted as a true patriot, ready to sacrifice himself for the welfare of his country, never regretted the act, and always maintained that it was the most meritorious of his life. "I desire," he said, "no other inscription over my grave-stone than this: Here lies John Adams, who took upon himself the responsibility of the peace with France in the year 1800." He was entirely right, as all disinterested writers now agree.

After so long and brilliant a career, he now passed a quarter of a century in his home in Quincy (as that part of Braintree was now called) in peaceful and happy seclusion, devoting himself to literary work relating to the history of his times. In 1820 the aged statesman was chosen delegate to the convention for revising the constitution of Massachusetts, and was a prominent advocate of the acknowledgment of the equal rights, political and religious, of others than so-called Christians. His friendship with Jefferson, which had been broken off by their political differences, was resumed in his old age, and an interesting correspondence was kept up between the two. As a writer of English, John Adams in many respects surpassed all his American contemporaries; his style was crisp, pungent, and vivacious. In person he was of middle height, vigorous, florid, and somewhat corpulent, quite like the typical John Bull. He was always truthful and outspoken, often vehement and brusque, vanity and loquacity, as he freely admitted, were his chief foibles. Without being quarrelsome, he had little or none of the tact that avoids quarrels; but he harbored no malice, and his anger, though violent, was short-lived. Among American public men there has been none more upright and honorable. He lived to see his son president of the United States, and died on the fiftieth anniversary of the declaration of independence, just half a century after the year of his age. His last words were, "Thomas Jefferson still survives." But by a remarkable coincidence, Jefferson had died a few hours earlier the same day. See "Life and Works of John Adams," by C. F. Adams (10 vols., Boston, 1850–56); "Life of John Adams," by J. Q. and C. F. Adams (2 vols., Philadelphia, 1849); "John Adams," by J. T. Morse, Jr. (Boston, 1885).

The portrait that forms the frontispiece of this volume is from a painting by Gilbert Stuart, which was executed while Mr. Adams was president and is now in the possession of his grandson. The one on page 16 was taken when he was a youth. The houses represented on page 15 are those in which President John Adams and his son John Quincy Adams were born.

**ADAMS, John**, educator, son of a revolutionary officer of the same name, b. in Canterbury, Conn., 18 Sept., 1772; d. 24 April, 1863. He was graduated at Yale in 1795, and taught for three years at the academy in his native town. In 1800 he became rector of Phillips Academy, N. J., academy, and in 1808 principal of Bacon academy, Colchester, Conn. In June, 1810, he was chosen principal of Phillips Andover academy, where he remained for twenty-three years, and, in addition to his regular duties, took part in the organization of several of the great charitable associations that have attained national importance. He resigned his office in 1833, and went to Illinois, where he established several hundred Sunday-schools. He received the degree of L.L. D. from Yale in 1854.

**ADAMS, John**, sailor, b. in Boston, Mass., 29 Nov., 1796; d. in Alston, Mass., 17 March, 1886. He was the last survivor of all who witnessed the victory gained by the American frigate "United States" over the French frigate "Comte de Duras" in the "Guerriere," 19 Aug., 1812. He was subsequently captured and confined in Dartmoor prison till the end of the war. For nearly half a century afterward he followed the sea, commanding some of the finest merchantmen that sailed from Boston.

**ADAMS, John**, soldier, b. in Tennessee in 1825; killed in the battle of Franklin, Tenn., 30 Nov., 1864. He was graduated at West Point in 1846, and joined the 1st dragoons. He was brevetted 1st lieutenant for gallantry at Santa Cruz de Rosales, Mexico, 16 March, 1848, after several years of frontier duty was promoted to 1st lieuten- chant, 9 Oct. 1853, and was appointed to be the governor of Minnesota with the rank of lieu-
tenant-colonel. He was promoted captain of 1st dragoons, 30 Nov., 1856, but resigned 31 May, 1861, and became a confederate brigadier-general.

ADAMS, John Folsom, clergyman, b. in Strath-

am, N. H., 23 May, 1790; d. in Greenland, N. H., 11 June, 1881. He began to preach in 1812, and joined the New England Methodist conference. He served as circuit rider in the backwoods of Maine, and so distinguished himself by zeal and ability that he was repeatedly assigned as presiding elder to important stations at Boston and Lynn, and the larger towns of eastern New England. In the anti-slavery agitation he took a prominent part in favor of emancipation, and on various occasions chanced to be a delegate at the general conference.

ADAMS, John Quincy, sixth president of the United States, b. in Braintree, Mass., 11 July, 1767; d. in Washington, D. C., 23 Feb., 1848. He was named for his mother's grandfather, John Quincy. In his eleventh year he accompanied his father to France, and was sent to school near Paris, where his father died in the. Effort to learn at once other studies soon became conspicuous. In the following year he returned to America, and back again to France with his father, whom, in August, 1780, he accompanied to Holland. After a few months at school in Amsterdam, he entered the university of Leyden. Two years afterward John Adams was sent to represent Massachusetts as ambassador to Russia, and the boy accompanied him as private secretary. After a stay of fourteen months, as Catharine's government refused to recognize Mr. Dana as minister, young Adams left St. Petersburg and travelled alone through Sweden, Denmark, and northern Germany to France, spending six months in the journey. Arriving in Paris in early 1782, he even before the negotiation of the treaty of peace between Great Britain and the United States, and was immediately set to work as secretary, and aided in drafting the papers that “dispersed all possible doubt of the independence of his country.” In 1785, when his father was appointed minister to England, he decided not to stay with him in the East, but to return to Massachusetts in order to complete his education at Harvard college. For an American career he believed an American education to be best fitted. Considering the immediate sacrifice of pleasure involved, it was a remarkably wise decision in a lad of eighteen. But Adams's character was already fully formed; he was what he remained throughout his life, a Puritan of the sternest and most uncompromising sort, who seemed to take a grim enjoyment in the performance of duty, especially when disagreeable. Returning home, he was graduated at Harvard college in 1788, and then studied law in the office of Theophilus Parsons, after whom chief justice of Massachusetts. In 1791 he was admitted to the bar, and among the first cases that came into his hands was the question of the commission, of which he was professed to be the ablest diplomat in the American service. In the fall of 1790 Mr. Adams accordingly took up his residence at the capital of Prussia. Shortly before this he had married Miss Louisa Johnson, a niece of Thomas Johnson, of Maryland. During his residence at Berlin Mr. Adams translated Wieland’s "Oberon" into English. In 1798 he was commissioned to negotiate a treaty with Sweden. In 1800 he made a journey through Silesia, and wrote an account of it, which was published in London and afterward translated into German and French. When Jefferson became president, Mr. Adams's mission terminated. He resumed the practice of law in Boston, but in 1802 was elected to the Massachusetts senate, and next always was chosen to the same office of the United States instead of Timothy Pickering. The federalist party was then rent in twain by the feud between the partisans of John Adams and those of Hamilton, and the reception of the younger Adams in the senate was far from flattering. Affairs grew worse when, at the next vacancy, Pickering was chosen to fill his uncle's place. The younger Adams was grossly and repeatedly insulted. Any motion he might make was sure to be rejected by the combined votes of republicans and Hamiltonians, though frequently the same motion, made soon afterward by somebody else, would be carried by a large majority. A committee of which he was a member would make a speech, and then adjourn, without knowing what was the time and place of meeting. At first Mr. Adams was subjected to such treatment merely because he was the son of his father; but presently he rendered himself more and more amenable to it by manifesting the same independence of party ties that had made his father so unpopular. Independence in politics has always been characteristic of the Adams family, and in none has this been more strongly marked than in John Quincy Adams. His first serious difference with the federalist party was occasioned by his qualified approval of Jefferson's purchase of Louisiana, a measure that was bitterly opposed and fiercely censured by nearly all the federalists, because it was feared it would open the way to the south. A much more serious difference arose somewhat later, on the question of the embargo. Questions of foreign rather than of domestic policy then furnished the burning subjects of contention in the United States. Our neutral commerce on the high seas, which had risen to very considerable proportions, was plundered in turn by England and France as "hostilities," and the practice of war by law, the tenets of which he relieved by writing occasional articles for the papers. Under the signature of "Publicola" he criticised some positions taken by Thomas Paine in his "Rights of Man"; and these articles, when republished in England, were generally ascribed to his father. In a further series of papers, signed "Marcellus," he attacked Warburton's "System of Political Philosophy," and in a third series, signed "Columbus," he discussed the extraordinary behavior of Citizen Genet, whom the Jacobins had sent over to browbeat the Americans into joining France in huring defiance at the world. These writings made him so conspicuous that in 1791 Washington appointed him minister to Holland, and two years later made an appointment transferring him to Portugal. Before he had started for the latter country his father became president of the United States and asked Washington's advice as to the propriety of promoting his own son by sending him to Berlin. Washington in strong terms recommended the promotion, declaring that in his opinion the young man would prove to be the ablest diplomat in the American service. In the fall of 1790 Mr. Adams accordingly took up his residence at the capital of Prussia. Shortly before this he had married Miss Louisa Johnson, a niece of Thomas Johnson, of Maryland. During his residence at Berlin Mr. Adams translated Wieland's "Oberon" into English. In 1798 he was commissioned to negotiate a treaty with Sweden. In 1800 he made a journey through Silesia, and wrote an account of it, which was published in London and afterward translated into German and French. When Jefferson became president, Mr. Adams's mission terminated. He resumed the practice of law in Boston, but in 1802 was elected to the Massachusetts senate, and next always was chosen to the same office of the United States instead of Timothy Pickering. The federalist party was then rent in twain by the feud between the partisans of John Adams and those of Hamilton, and the reception of the younger Adams in the senate was far from flattering. Affairs grew worse when, at the next vacancy, Pickering was chosen to fill his uncle's place. The younger Adams was grossly and repeatedly insulted. Any motion he might make was sure to be rejected by the combined votes of republicans and Hamiltonians, though frequently the same motion, made soon afterward by somebody else, would be carried by a large majority. A committee of which he was a member would make a speech, and then adjourn, without knowing what was the time and place of meeting. At first Mr. Adams was subjected to such treatment merely because he was the son of his father; but presently he rendered himself more and more amenable to it by manifesting the same independence of party ties that had made his father so unpopular. Independence in politics has always been characteristic of the Adams family, and in none has this been more strongly marked than in John Quincy Adams. His first serious difference with the federalist party was occasioned by his qualified approval of Jefferson's purchase of Louisiana, a measure that was bitterly opposed and fiercely censured by nearly all the federalists, because it was feared it would open the way to the south. A much more serious difference arose somewhat later, on the question of the embargo. Questions of foreign rather than of domestic policy then furnished the burning subjects of contention in the United States. 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J. Q. Adams.
daring to violate the edict. In December, 1807, Napoleon replied with the Milan decree, threatening to confiscate all ships bound to England, or which should have paid a fine to the British government or submitted to search at the hands of a British custom officer. All these decrees and orders were in flagrant violation of international law, and for a time they made the ocean a pandemonium of robbery and murder. Their effect upon American commerce was about the same as if both England and France had declared war against the United States. Their natural and proper effect upon the American people was accepted as an additional and immediate declaration of war against both England and France, save that our military weakness was then too manifest to make such a course anything but ridiculous. Between the animosities of the two bullies by whom we were thus tormented there was little to choose; but in two respects England's capacity to administer the punishment was increased. In the first place, she had more ships engaged in this highway than France, and stronger ones; in the second place, owing to the difficulty of distinguishing between Americans and Englishmen, she was able to add the crowning wickedness of kidnapping American seamen. The wrath of the Americans was not so much directed against England than against France; and never perhaps did that war have so waxed stronger than in the summer of 1807, when, in full sight of the American coast, the "Leopard" fired upon the "Chesapeake," killed and wounded several of her crew, and violently carried away four of them. For this outrage the commission of the "Leopard" was promoted in the British service. In spite of all the meannesses, the hatred of the federalists for France was so great that they were ready to put up with insult added to injury rather than attack the power that was warring against Napoleon. So far did these feelings carry them that Mr. John Lowell, a prominent federalist of Boston, was actually heard to declare in a public meeting that the "Leopard" was justified in committing the outrage. This was the cause, he afterward said, "which alienated me from that day and forever from the councils of the federal party." He tried to persuade the federalists of Boston to hold a meeting and pledge their support to the government in any measures, however serious, that might be proposed in order to prevent the insolence of Great Britain. But these gentlemen were too far blinded by party feeling to respond to the call; whereupon Mr. Adams attended a republican meeting, at which he was put upon a committee to draft and report such resolutions. Presently the federalists bowed to the storm of popular enthusiasm and held their meeting at which Mr. Adams, was also present and drafted resolutions. For his share in the proceedings of the republicans it was threatened that he should "have his head taken off for apostasy." It was never of much use to threaten Mr. Adams. An extra session of congress was called in October to consider what was to be done. Mr. Jefferson's government was averse to war, for which the country was unprepared, and it was thought that somewhat milder measures might harass England until she would submit to reason. For a year and a half a non-importation act had been in force; but it had proved no more effective than the non-importation agreements of 1768 and 1774. Now an embargo was laid upon all the ships' cargoes, and no American merchant could have foreign trade. This measure was very doubtful; it was damaging ourselves in the hope of damaging the enemy. The greatest damage fell upon the maritime states of New England, and there the vials of federalist wrath were poured forth with terrible fury upon Mr. Jefferson and the embargo. But the full measure of their ferocity was reserved for Mr. Adams, who had actually been a member of the committee that reported the bill, and had given it his most earnest support. All the choicest epithets of abuse were showered upon him; few men in history have been more fiercely berated and reviled. His term of service in the senate was to expire on 3 March, 1809. In the preceding June the Massachusetts legislature chose Mr. Lloyd to succeed him, a proceeding that was intended and accepted as an effort to defeat the mandate of the people, and Mr. Lloyd was chosen to fill the remainder of his term. In the course of the next month the republicans of his congressional district wished to elect him to the house of representatives, but he refused. In 1806 Mr. Adams had been appointed professor of rhetoric and belles-lettres at Harvard, and in the interval of six months he had delivered lectures there, which were published in 1810, and for a time were held in esteem.

One of Mr. Madison's first acts on succeeding to the presidency in 1809 was to nominate Dr. James Madison minister to Russia. Since Mr. Dana's failure to secure recognition in 1782, the United States had no minister at St. Petersburg, and the ministerial position was not regarded as important. The czar, at first, declined to concur in creating the mission, but a few months later the objects were yielded, and Mr. Madison's nomination was confirmed. He was very courteously received by Alexander I., and his four years and a half in Russia passed very pleasantly. His diary gives us a vivid account of the Napoleonic invasion and its disastrous ending. In the autumn of 1812 the czar offered his services as mediator between the United States and Great Britain. War had only been declared between these powers three months before, but the American government promptly accepted the proposal, and, in the height of the popular enthusiasm over the naval victories of September and October, a mission was formed to send stewards and Bayard to St. Petersburg to act as commissioners with Mr. Adams. The British government refused to accept the mediation of Russia, but proposed instead an independent negotiation, to which the United States agreed, and the commissioners were directed to meet at Ghent. Much time was consumed in the negotiation of the terms of defeating England again and again on the sea, and suffering in return some humiliating reverses on land, until at last the commissioners met at Ghent, in August, 1814. Henry Clay and Jonathan Russel were added to the American commission, while England was represented by Lord Gambier, Dr. Jefferson, and Mr. Goulburn. After four months of bitter wrangling, from which no good result could have been expected, terms of peace were suddenly agreed upon in December. In warring off the British attempts to limit our rights in the fisheries Mr. Adams played an important part, as his father had done in 1782. The war had been a drawn game, neither side was decisively victorious, and the treaty apparently left things much as before. Nothing was explicitly done to end the pretensions of England to the right of search and the impressment of seamen, yet the naval victories of the United States had taught the British a lesson, and these pretensions were never renewed. The treaty was a great one, and it is said to have been the one that Lord Castlereagh had hoped to obtain some advantages, and Mr. Adams, for his share in it, was reviled by the London press in a tone which could not but be regarded as a compliment to his powers. After the conclusion of the treaty he visited Paris and wit-
nessed the return of Napoleon from Elba and the exciting events that followed up to the eve of Waterloo. Here his wife and children joined him, after a tedious journey from St. Petersburg, not without distress and peril by the way. By this time Mr. Adams had been appointed commissioner, with Clay and Gallatin, to negotiate a new commercial treaty with England. This treaty was completed on 13 July, 1815; but already, on 26 May, when Mr. Adams arrived in London, he had received the news of his appointment as minister to England. The series of double coincidences in the Adams family between missions to England and treaties with that power is curious. First John Adams is minister, just after his share in the treaty that concluded the revolutionary war, then his son, just after the treaty that concluded the war of 1812–15, and then the grandson is minister during the civil war and afterward takes part in the treaty that disposed of the Alabama question.

After an absence of eight years, John Quincy Adams was called back to his native land to serve as secretary of state under President Monroe. A new era in American politics was dawning. The war which had just been concluded has sometimes been called our second war of independence; certainly the year 1815, which saw the end of the long strife between France and England, marks an important era in American history. Our politics ceased to be concerned mainly with foreign affairs. So suddenly were men's bones of political contention taken away from them that Monroe's presidency is traditionally remembered as the "era of good feeling." So far as political parties were concerned, such an epithet is well applied; but as between prominent individuals struggling covertly to supplant one another, it was anything rather than an era of good feeling. Mr. Adams' principal achievement as secretary of state was the treaty with Spain, whereby Florida was ceded to the United States in consideration of $5,000,000, to be applied to the liquidation of outstanding claims of American merchants against Spain. By the same treaty the boundary between Louisiana and Mexico was established as running along the Sabine and Red rivers, the upper Arkansas, the crest of the Rocky mountains, and the 42d parallel. Mr. Adams defended the conduct of Gen. Jackson in invading Spanish Florida and hanging Arthurnot and Ambrister. He supported the policy of recognizing the independence of the revolted colonies of Spanish America, and he was the principal author of what is known as the "Monroe Doctrine," that the American continent is no longer open to colonization by European powers. His official report on weights and measures showed remarkable scientific knowledge. Toward the close of Monroe's first term came up the first great political question growing out of the purchase of Louisiana: Should Missouri be admitted to the union as a slave-state, and should slavery be allowed or prohibited in the vast territory beyond? After the Missouri compromise had passed through congress, it was submitted to President Monroe for his signature, two questions were laid before the cabinet. First, had congress the constitutional right to prohibit slavery in a territory? and, secondly, in prohibiting slavery "forever" in the territory north of Mason and Dixon's line, as prolonged beyond the Mississippian line in the Old Northwest, had congress included the district only so long as it should remain under territorial government, or did it apply to such states as might in future be formed from it? To the first question the cabinet replied unanimously in the affirmative. To the second question Mr. Adams replied that the term "forever" really meant forever; but all his colleagues replied that it only meant so long as the district in question should remain under territorial government. Here for the first time we see Mr. Adams taking that firm stand in opposition to slavery which hereafter was to make him so famous.

Mr. Monroe's second term of office had scarcely begun when the question of the succession came to be the focus of attention. Then Mr. Adams, Mr. Quincy Adams, secretary of state; William H. Crawford, secretary of the treasury; John C. Calhoun, secretary of war; and Henry Clay, speaker of the house of representatives. Shortly before the election Gen. Jackson's strength began to loom up as more formidable than the other competitors had hitherto been. In 1820 Adams was the most popular of the men in the domestic circle, outside of it he had few warm friends, but he seemed to have a talent for making enemies. When Edward Everett asked him if he was "determined to do nothing with a view to promote his future election to the presidency as the successor of Mr. Monroe," he replied: "This is one of the most pleasant duties of a man in the cabinet. This resolution he never swerved. He desired the presidency as much as any one who was ever chosen to that high office; but his nature was such that unless it should come to him without scheming of his own, and as the unsolicited expression of popular trust in him, all its value would be lost. Under the circumstances, it was a remarkable evidence of the respect felt for his lofty character and distinguished services that he should have obtained the presidency at all. The result of the election showed 99 votes for Jackson, 81 for Adams, 41 for Crawford, 37 for Clay. Mr. Calhoun, who had withdrawn from the contest for the presidency, received 182 votes for the vice-presidency, and was elected vice-president of the United States. Mr. Clay had been chosen to the house of representatives, and Mr. Clay now used his great influence in favor of Mr. Adams, who was forthwith elected. When Adams afterward made Clay his secretary of state, the disappointed partisans of Jackson pretended that there had been a bargain between the two, that Adams had secured Clay's assistance by promising him the first place in the cabinet, and thus, according to a usage that seemed to be establishing itself, placing him in the line of succession for the next presidency. The perplexity John Randolph characterized this supposed bargain as "a coalition between Bilil and Black
George, the Puritan and the blackleg." There never was a particle of foundation for this reckless charge, and it has long since been disapproved. The Federalist party had become extinct. In the course of John Quincy Adams's administration the new division of parties into Whigs and Democrats began to grow up, the Whigs favoring internal improvements, the national bank, and a high tariff on importations, while the Democrats opposed all such measures on the ground that they were incompatible with a strict construction of the constitution. In its relation to such questions Mr. Adams's administration was Whig, and thus arrayed against itself not only all the southern planters, but also the ship-owners of New England and the importers of New York. But a new and powerful tendency now came in to overwhelm such an administration as that of Adams. The so-called "spoils system" was already germinating, and the time had come when it could be put into operation. Mr. Adams would have nothing to do with such a system. He would not reward the men who worked for him, and he would not remove from office the men who most vigorously opposed him. He stood on his merits, asked no favors and granted none; and was, of course, the most independent president we have had since Washington. Jackson and his friends promised their supporters a share in the government offices, in which a "clean sweep" was to be made by turning out the presiding monarch. The result of the election of 1828 showed that for the time Jackson's method was altogether the more potent; since he obtained 178 electoral votes, against 83 for Adams.

The close of his career as president was marked by an incident that increased the odium in which Mr. Adams was held by so many of the old Federalist families of Boston. In the excitement of the election the newspapers devoted to Jackson swarmed with mischievous paragraphs designed to injure Adams's reputation. Among other things it was said that, in 1803, he had suspected some of the federalist leaders of entertaining a scheme for carrying New England out of the union, and, fearing this, had sent secret agents to the north of the embargo, and that in case of its success the seceded states would almost inevitably be driven into alliance with Great Britain, he communicated his suspicions to President Jefferson and other leading republicans. These tales, published by unscrupulous newspapers twenty years after the event, grossly distorted what Mr. Adams had actually said and done; and thirteen eminent Massachusetts federalists addressed to him an open letter, demanding that he should bring in a bill of particulars supported by evidence. Adams replied by stating the substance of what he had really said, but declining to mention names or to point out the circumstances upon which his suspicion had been based. In preserving this reticence he was actuated mainly by unwillingness to stir up a furors controversy unwholesome in which he was not likely to do no good. But his adversaries made the mistake of attributing his forbearance to dread of ill consequences to himself, a motive by which, it is safe to say, Mr. Adams was never influenced on any occasion whatever. So the thirteen gentlemen returned to the attack. Mr. Adams then wrote out a full statement of the case, completely vindicating himself, and bringing forward more than enough evidence to justify any such suspicions as he had entertained and guardedly stated. After finishing this pamphlet he concluded not to publish it, but left it among his papers. It has lately been published by Prof. Henry Adams, in his "Documents concerning the presidency of his father," and is one of the finest specimens of political writing to be found in the English language.

Although now an ex-president, Mr. Adams did not long remain in private life. The greatest part of his career still lay before him. Owing to the mysteries of the declining party, he had betrayed some of the secrets of the Masonic order, there was in some of the northern states a sudden and violent prejudice against the Freemasons and secret societies in general. An "anti-mason party" was formed, and by its votes Mr. Adams was, in 1831, elected to congress, where he remained, representing the first district of Massachusetts, until his death in 1848. He was nominated by the anti-masons for the governorship of Massachusetts, but was defeated in the legislature, there being no choice by the people. In congress he occupied a perfectly independent attitude. He was one of those who opposed President Jackson's high-handed treatment of the bank, but he supported the war-effort in his firm attitude toward the South Carolina nullifiers and toward France. In 1835, as the French government delayed in paying over the indemnity of $5,000,000 which had been agreed upon by the treaty of 1831 for plunder of American shipping in the Napoleonic wars, Jackson threatened, in case payment should be any longer deferred, to take the French minister of war, who had been arrested against French commerce. This bold policy, which was successful in obtaining the money, enlisted Mr. Adams's hearty support. He defended Jackson as he had defended Jefferson on the occasion of the embargo; and this time, as before, his course was disapproved in Massachusetts, and he lost a seat in the U.S. Senate. He had been chosen to that office by the state senate, but the lower house did not concur, and before the question was decided the news of his speech in favor of reprisals turned his supporters against him. He was thus left in the house of representatives more independent of party ties than ever, and was accordingly enabled to devote his energies to the aid of the anti-masons, whose cause, which thus far had been conspicuously upon the scene. At that time it was impossible for the opponents of slavery to effect much. The only way in which they could get their case before congress was by presenting petitions for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. Unwilling to receive such petitions, or to allow any discussion on the subject beforehand, congress in 1836 enacted the cowardly "gag-rule," that "all petitions, memorials, resolutions, or papers relating in any way or to any extent whatsoever to the subject of slavery or the abolition of slavery, shall, without being either printed or referred, be laid upon the table; and that no further
action whatever shall be had thereon." After the
year and days had been ordered on this, when Mr. 
Adams's name was called he rose and said: "I
held the resolution to be a direct violation of the
constitution of the United States, the rules of this
house, and the rights of my constituents." The
house sought to drown his words with loud shrieks
and yells of "Order!" "Order!" but he raised his voice
to a shout and defiantly finished his sentence.
The rule was adopted by a vote of 117 to 56, but it
did not stop him from good to endurable peace and
tolerance. They had put themselves in an untenable position,
and furnished Mr. Adams with a powerful weapon
which he used against them without mercy. As a
parliamentary debater he has had few if any su-
periors; in knowledge and dexterity there was no
one in the house who could be compared with him;
he was always master of himself, even at the white
heat of anger to which he often rose; he was terri-
ble in inventive, matchless at repartee, and insensi-
tible to fear. A single-handed fight against all the
slave-holders in the house was something upon
which he was always ready to enter, and he usually
came off with the last word. Though the vitupera-
tive vocabulary of the English language seemed
inadequate to convey his thoughts, the language
which the pro-slavery party regarded him, though
he was more than once threatened with assassina-
tion, nevertheless his dauntless bearing and bound-
less resources compelled the respect of his bitterest
opponents, and members from the South, with true
chivalry, sometimes confessed it. Every session he
read his report and read upon it, the disgraceful
measure was rescinded in 1845. This part of Mr.
Adams's career consisted of a vast number of small incidents, which make a very in-
teresting and instructive chapter in American his-
tory, but can not well be epitomized. He came to
serve as the rallying-point in congress for the ever-
growing anti-slavery sentiment, and may be con-
garded, in a certain sense, as the first founder of the
new republican party. He seems to have been the
first to enunciate the doctrine upon which Mr. Lin-
coln afterward rested his great proclamation of
emancipation. In a speech in congress in 1836 he
said: "From the instant that your slave-holding
states become the theatre of war—civil, servile, or
foreign—constantly increasing that your state consti-
tution extend to interference with the insti-
tution of slavery in every way in which it can be
interfered with." As this principle was attacked
by the southern members, Mr. Adams from time to
time reiterated it, especially in his speech of 14
April, 1842, on the question of war with England
and Mexico, when he said: "Whether the war be
civil, servile, or foreign, I lay this down as the
law of nations: I say that the military authority
takes for the time the place of all municipal in-
itutions, slavery among the rest. Under that
state of things, so far from its being true that the
states where slavery exists have the exclusive man-
agement of the subject, not only the president of the
United States, but the commander of the army
has power to order the universal emancipation of
the slaves."

After the rescinding of the gag-rule Mr. Adams
spoke less frequently. In November, 1846, he had
a shock of paralysis, which kept him at home four
months. On 21 Feb., 1848, while he was sitting in
the house of representatives, came the second shock.
He was carried into the speaker's room, where he
lay two days, and died on the 23d. His last words
were: "This is the last of earth; I am content." See
"Life and Public Services of John Quincy
Adams," by William H. Seward (Auburn, 1849);
"Life of John Quincy Adams," by Josiah Quincy
(Boston, 1858); "Diary of John Quincy Adams,"
edited by Charles F. Adams, 12 vols., 8vo (Phil-
delphia, 1874-75); and "John Quincy Adams," by
John T. Morse, Jr., (Boston, 1882).

The steel portrait of Mr. Adams, facing page 24,
is from a picture by Marchant, in the possession of
the New York Historical Society. The mansion
represented on page 26 is the Adams homestead at
Quincy, in which the presidents lived, now the
summer residence of the state and of John Quincy Adams.

ADAMS, Julius Walker, civil engineer, b. in
Boston, Mass., 18 Oct., 1812. He entered West
Point academy in 1836, but was never graduated.
After acting as assistant engineer of various rail-
roads, from 1832 to 1841, he was at Cootichute
water-works, Boston, in 1846, and in the same year
became superintending engineer of the Erie rail-
way. He remained with that company for eight years,
and then he has been chief engineer of the city works
of Brooklyn, projector of the East River suspen-
sion bridge, and for six years consulting engineer
to the department of public works, New York. He
has been president of the American society of civil
engineers, and has published "Sewers and Drains,"
and "The Water-supply of Towns" (Boston, 1840),
Julius W., b. in Westfield, Mass., in April, 1810.
In Brooklyn, N. Y., 11 Nov., 1856, and in 1860 was engineer
of the water-works at New Haven, Conn. During
the civil war he was colonel of the 67th New York
cavalry, and was a member of the railroad
committee which the pro-slavery party regarded him, though
he was more than once threatened with assassinat-
ion, nevertheless his dauntless bearing and bound-
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"Life and Public Services of John Quincy
Adams," by William H. Seward (Auburn, 1849);
Knoxville, Tenn., and afterward in Natchez, where he settled in 1819. He was a member of the legislature in 1828, and was elected a U. S. senator from Mississippi to fill the vacancy that had been caused by the death of Thomas B. Reed, serving from 8 Feb. to 31 May, 1830.

ADAMS, Samuel, b. in Boston, Mass., 27 Sept., 1722; d. there, 2 Oct., 1803. Among the grandchildren of Henry Adams, the emigrant from Devonshire, were Joseph Adams, of Braintree, and John Adams, of Boston, a sea-captain. The former was grandfather of President John Adams; the latter was grandfather of Samuel Adams, the statesman. The second son of Capt. John Adams, b. 6 May, 1699, was named Samuel, and in 1713 married Mary Fi-]

father that the younger Samuel inherited the political tastes and aptitudes which, displayed amid the grand events of the revolution, were to make him on the whole the most illustrious citizen that Massachusetts has ever produced. Young Adams was educated first at the Boston Latin school, then at Harvard college, where he was graduated in 1740. Very little is known of his college life, except that he was noted as a diligent student. He was fond of quoting Greek and Latin, after the pedantic fashion of the time. In 1748, being then twenty-one years of age and a candidate for the master's degree, he chose as the subject for his Latin thesis the question, "Whether it be lawful to resist the supreme magistrate if the commonwealth cannot otherwise be preserved"; and this question he answered in the affirmative. History has not told us how this bold doctrine affected Gov. Shirley and the other officers of the crown who sat there on commencement day and listened to it. It was the wish of the elder Samuel that his son should become a clergyman; but the son had no taste for theology and preferred the law. The legal profession was a respectable one in old-fashioned New England; and after a short time Samuel yielded to his mother's objections and entered the counting-house of Thomas Cushing, a prominent merchant, father of an eminent revolutionary leader. Shortly afterward his father gave him $1,000 with which to set up in business for himself. He lent half of this to a friend, who never returned it, and lost the other half in bad bargains. Then he became, with his father in a brewery, but the business did not prosper. About this time the father lost the greater part of his fortune in a wildcat banking enterprise. In 1690, at the time of the disastrous expedition of Sir William Phips against Quebec, Massachusetts had issued paper money, with the inevitable result that there was a great fall in prices, with frequent and disastrous fluctuations. This led to complaints from British merchants trading to Massachusetts, and the governor was ordered by the board of trade to veto any further issue. A quarrel ensued between the governor and the legis-
ing most of the remarkable state-papers of that period of fierce agitation. In the controversies first with Gov. Bernard, then with his successor, Hutchinson, Samuel Adams was always foremost. On the passage of the Townshend acts in 1767, Adams wrote the petition of the Massachusetts legislature to the king, the letter of instructions to their agent in England, and the circular letter addressed to the other colonies, inviting their aid in the defence of the common rights of Americans. The king was especially enraged by this circular letter, and Gov. Bernard was directed to order the legislature to rescind it under penalty of instant dissolution. After several days' discussion the legislature held a vote to order the king's resolution to rescind. This obstinacy had much to do with the decision of the British government to send troops to Boston in the hope of overwhelming the people of that town. On the morning after the famous "massacre" of 5 March, 1770, Mr. Adams was appointed chairman of a committee to communicate the votes of the town-meetings. More than 5,000 persons were present at the town-meeting, which was held in the old South meeting-house, and all the neighboring streets werecrowded. Lieut.-Gov. Hutchinson, with the council, and Col. Dalrymple, commander of the two regiments, sat in the old state-house at the head of King street. When Adams read the resolution of the town-meeting that the soldiers should be removed to the castle in the harbor, Hutchinson at first disclaimed any authority in the matter; but Adams reminded him that as acting governor of Massachusetts he was commander-in-chief of all troops within the province. Hutchinson consulted a while with Dalrymple, and at length replied that the colonel was willing to go to the castle. The regiments appeared to acquiesce in the indignation of the people. The committee, led by Adams, returned to the church with this message, and as they proceeded through the crowded street, Adams, bowing to right and left, passed along the watchword, "Both regiments or none!" When the question was put to vote in the church, 5,000 persons voted for the regiments or none. Armed with this ultimatum, Adams returned to the state-house and warned Hutchinson that if he failed to remove both regiments before nightfall he did so at his peril. Hutchinson was as brave and as obstinate as Adams, but two regiments were powerless in presence of the angry crowd that filled Boston, and before sunset they were removed to the castle. These events were afterward known in parliment as the "Sam Adams regiments." In 1772 the government ventured upon a step that went further than anything that had yet been done toward driving Massachusetts into rebellion. It was ordered that the judges, holding their offices at the king's pleasure, should henceforth be paid by the legislature. This they did, which aimed directly at the independence of the judiciary, aroused intense indignation. The judges were threatened with imprisonment if they should dare to accept a penny from the crown. Mr. Adams now had recourse to a measure that organized the American revolution. The people of Boston, in turn, presented the king the letter of instructions to the legislature to decide what should be done about the judges' salaries. On his refusal, Adams proposed that the towns of Massachusetts should appoint "committees of correspondence" to consult with each other about the common welfare. Such a step was strictly legal, but it virtually created a revolutionary legislative body, which the governors would neither dissolve, nor prorogue. Within a few months eighty towns had chosen their commit- 
mittees of correspondence, and the system was in full operation. Hutchinson at first scoffed at it, for he did not see to what it was leading. The next spring Dabney Carr, of Virginia, moved that intercolonial committees of correspondence should be formed, and this was soon done. But one more step was needed. It was only necessary that the intercolonial committees should assemble in one place, and there would be a continental congress speaking in the name of the united colonies, and, if need be, superseding the royal governments. By such stages was formed the revolutionary government that declared the independence of the United States and administered the affairs of the new nation for eight years. It was the first step toward its construction, though the idea had been first suggested in 1765 by the great preacher Jonathan Mayhew. In order to provoke the colonies to assemble in a continental congress, it was only necessary that the British government should take the aggressive upon some issue in this matter. The wretchedness of the Massachusetts committees and the general approval of the country. In this bold act of defiance Samuel Adams was from first to last the leading spirit. He had been the first of American statesmen to come to the conclusion that independence was the only remedy for the troubles of the time, and since it was a step upward, and one without publicly avowing it. The "Boston tea-party" made war inevitable. In April, 1774, parliament retorted with the acts for closing the port of Boston and annulling the charter of Massachusetts. This alarmed all the colonies, and led to the first meeting of the continental congress. In this hall were the representatives from Massachusetts to take the lead, and the work was managed by Mr. Adams with his accustomed shrewdness and daring. When the legislature met at Salem, 17 June, 1774, in conformity to the new acts of parliament, he locked the door, put the key into his pocket, and carried through the measures for assembling a congress at Philadelphia in September. A Tory member, fearing an overreach, was allowed to go out, and ran straight to the governor with the news. The governor lost no time in drawing up the writ dissolving the legislature, but when his clerk reached the hall he found the door locked and could not serve the writ. When the business was accomplished the legislature adjourned and did not meet for a whole year. This was done in obedience to the sovereign authority of Great Britain. The acts of April were henceforth entirely disregarded in Massachusetts.
of the congress with prayer was opposed by John Jay, on the ground that Episcopalians, Congregationalists, and even Mr. Duéché himself, hardly expected to unite in formal worship. Then Samuel Adams got up and said, with perfect sincerity, that “he was no bigot and could hear a prayer from a gentleman of piety and virtue who was at the same time a friend to his country. He was a stranger in Philadelphia, but he had heard the Second Session of the Continental Congress. It was a politic move, for it pleased the Episcopalians, who were the dominant sect in New York, Virginia, and South Carolina; and it produced an excellent impression in Philadelphia, where Duéché was the most popular preacher that day. It was thought that the men of New England were not so stiff-necked as had been generally supposed, and there was a reaction of feeling in their favor.

Toward the end of the following winter Gen. Gage received peremptory orders from the ministry to arrest Samuel Adams and “his willing and ready cooperators.” The London was to be tried for treason. A London newspaper predicted that their heads would soon be exposed on Temple Bar. It was intended to seize them at Lexington on the morning of 19 April, but, forewarned by Paul Revere, they escaped to Woburn and made their way to Philadelphia in and thereby gained a hearing in Congress. For the next eight years Mr. Adams took an active and important part in the work of the congress. Probably no other man did so much as he to bring about the declaration of independence. He had a considerable share in framing the state constitution of Massachusetts adopted in 1780. After the close of the war he was twice in Europe, and of the federal government, through fear of creating a tyranny that might swallow up the local governments. Like Patrick Henry, R. H. Lee, and others who had been foremost in urging on the revolution, he was ranked among the anti-federalists. Unlike the two Virginians just mentioned, however, he did not actively oppose the national constitution of 1788, but did not give it his support. In the Massachusetts convention of 1788, for considering the federal constitution, he was by far the most influential member. For two weeks he sat in silence listening to the arguments of other members. Then he decided to support the constitution and urge its ratification unconditionally, but with a general understanding that Massachusetts would submit to the new congress sundry amendments equivalent in effect to a bill of rights. His decision carried the convention in favor of ratification by the narrow majority of 187 votes to 168 nays. But for this ratification on the part of Massachusetts the constitution would not have been adopted, and of all the great services rendered by Samuel Adams to his country, the ratification of the constitution, was the most conspicuous. "It was a most excellent example of Massachusetts in proposing amendments was followed by other states, and it was thus that the first ten amendments, declared in force Dec., 1791, originated. In 1789 Mr. Adams was chosen lieutenant-governor of Massachusetts, Hancock being governor. There were many who urged his claims for the vice-presidency under Washing-

But for the services of Mr. Adams, there would have been no permanent establishment of the army. He was a born soldier, a man of war, and in after life was always ready to fight. Dr. Adams distinguished himself by riding along the advanced line of combatants, and, under the fire of the enemy, dressing the wounds of Gen. Potter, who could not be removed from the spot where his fell, and, but for the action of Surgeon Adams, would have lost his life. At the close of the war Surgeon Adams received an invitation from a wealthy and well-known gentleman to accompany him on a tour of the northern states, and to have his health attended. But an application for leave of absence was refused by the war department, on the ground that his services could not be spared. Soon afterward he was ordered to Texas, where yellow fever was epidemic, and his last days were spent among the victims of the disease, of which he died. He was highly esteemed for his Christian character.

ADAMS, Seth, inventor, b. in Rochester, N. H., 13 April, 1807; d. in Newton, Mass., 7 Dec., 1873. He was apprenticed to a cabinet maker, and after he had attained his majority he removed to Boston, where he worked in a machine shop. In 1831 he established a business for the manufacture of machinery, and two years later he became interested
in the printing-press invented by his brother Isaac, and subsequently obtained the exclusive right of making it. In 1866 he enlarged his shops in order to produce the famous power presses lately invented by his brother, the interests of the two brothers were united, and the firm of I. & S. Adams was established, which continued until 1856. In 1849 he took charge of the Adams sugar refinery, which for many years was the largest but one of its kind in the United States. He accomplished a very large fortune, a portion of which he left for the establishment of the Adams nerve asylum in West Roxbury, Mass., for hypochondriacs. He also gave a considerable sum of money to Bowdoin college. For some time he was a member of the city council and of the board of public works. A massive monument has been erected to his memory in his native town.

ADAMS, Stephen, senator, b. in Franklin co., Tenn.; d. in Memphis, Tenn., 11 May, 1857. He was a member of the state senate of Tennessee, after ward studied law, and began practice in Mississippi, where he took a prominent part in politics. He was elected to the state house of representatives, was a member of the circuit court in 1847-5, and became a judge of the circuit court in 1848. In 1852, on the resignation of Jefferson Davis, who gave up his seat to become candidate for governor, he was chosen as a state-rights democrat to serve out the term in the U. S. senate, which expired in 1857.

ADAMS, William, clergyman, b. in Colechester, Vermont, 10 Mar., 1817; d. at Oranges, N. J., 31 Aug., 1880. His father was John Adams, I. L. D., principal of the Bacon academy at Colechester, whence he removed in 1810 to assume charge of the Phillips academy at Andover, Mass. His mother was Elizabeth Riple, a line descendant ofGov. Bradford. He was prepared for college at Andover and was graduated at Yale in 1837, counting among his classmates Horace Greeley, Henry Durant, Judges Edwards, Hogeboom, Gould, and Welch, and N. P. Willard. He studied for the ministry at Andover theological seminary, under Prof. Moses Stuart, on whom he delivered a memorial discourse in New York, 25 Jan., 1832. He was graduated in 1830, and in February, 1831, was ordained pastor of the evangelical Congregational church in Brighton, Mass., where he remained until April, 1834. In August, 1834, he took charge of the Central Presbyterian church in Broome street, N. Y. He was moderator of the new-school general assembly at Washington in 1859. The university of New York gave him the degree of D. D. in 1842, and Princeton college that of I. L. D. in 1869. In 1853 his congregation founded the Madison square Presbyterian church, whose pastorate he resigned in October, 1873, after nearly forty years of consecutive service in one church, to accept the presidency of the Union theological seminary in the city of New York, in connection with the professorship of sacred rhetoric and pastoral theology of the New York theological seminary. He had resided in New York for ten years, and was a member of the general assembly of the Presbyterian church of America to the general assembly of the Presbyterian church of Scotland, and to the Free church assembly. In 1877 he was a delegate to the general council of the Presbyterian church in Edinburgh, responding to the address of welcome by the lord provost of that city. Dr. Adams' chief characteristics were his deep religious feeling, his cheerful and catholicity: he abhorred dogma and sectarianism. It was natural, therefore, to find him, from 1869 to 1871, a leader of the new-school branch of the Presbyterian church, in the efforts to reunite the two divisions of that church into one body, and he was chosen to address the old-school assembly that met in New York in June, 1869, as the representative of the new-school branch. In 1870 he delivered the address of welcome to the foreign delegates to the evangelical alliance, which met in New York, 3 Oct., 1873, and the following passage therefrom shows his creed: "We meet to express and manifest our Christian unity. Divers are the names we bear both as to countries and churches—Christian, Catholic, Church, and Reformed, but we desire and intend to show that amid all this variety of form and circumstance there is a real unity of faith and life: believing, according to the familiar expression of our common Christian veneration, in one God, the Father Almighty, Maker of heaven and earth, and in one Lord Jesus Christ, the only begotten Son of God, begotten of the Father before all worlds, and of the same substance with the Father; light from light, true God from true God to close them at its final meeting in the Academy of Music. His last sermon was delivered 6 June, 1880, before the graduating class at West Point. He was a personal friend of Daniel Webster, who always attended his church when passing through New York. From a conference in his study, brought about by a sermon delivered on the duty of employers to their employees, sprang the Young Men's Christian Association of New York, and the many kindred associations. He was prominent in the council of the American Bible society, the American board of foreign missions, and the American tract society. He was president of the Presbyterian board of home missions. He was president of the New York institution for the instruction of the deaf and dumb, a class of unfortunates in whom he took great interest. He edited the works of Robert Hall (4 vols., New York, 1830), and was the author of "The Three Gardens: Eden, Gethsemane, and Paradise" (1859); a biographical sketch of Isaac Taylor, preface to the "Spirit of the Day and Helps to the Habit" (1865); "Conversations of Jesus Christ with Representative Men" (1868), and other works.

ADAMS, William, educator, b. in Monaghan, Ireland, 3 July, 1813; d. in Nashotah, Wis., 2 Jan., 1897. He entered Trinity, and became a scholar...
of the house in 1833. He read law and medicine each for a year, and was for a time with his uncle at Ballyhaise as an accountant. In 1838 he entered the General Theological Seminary in New York, graduating in 1841. He was one of the founders of Nashotah mission, afterward Nashotah theological seminary, in Wisconsin, where he went in September, 1841. During the following winter he contributed to an English publication an article on the church's duties to her emigrants, which attracted much attention. From the foundation of the seminary he was the professor of systematic divinity. Dr. Adams published "Mercy to Babes" (New York, 1847); "Christian Science" (Philadelphia, 1850); and "A New Treatise on Baptismal Regeneration" (New York, 1871), and contributed largely to periodical literature, writing principally on theological topics.

ADAMS, William Forbes, bishop, of the American Episcopal church, b. in Ireland, 2 Jan., 1833. He came to the United States at the age of eight, and was ordained deacon 15 Dec., 1859, and priest in July of the following year. While rector of a parish in Boston, he was nominated to the house of bishops, 2 Nov., 1871, and elected missionary bishop of New Mexico and Arizona. He was consecrated in St. Paul's church, New Orleans, 17 Jan., 1875, and entered upon his work: but, in consequence of physical infirmity, his resignation was offered and accepted, 15 Oct., 1877. He is now (1897) bishop of Easton, Maryland, where he was established in 1887.

ADAMS, William Taylor, author, b. in Providence, Mass., 30 July, 1822; d. in Boston, 27 March, 1897. He was for twenty years a teacher in the public schools of Boston, fourteen years a member of the school committee of Dorchester, and one year a member of the legislature. He graduated with the most of his class. His uncle, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, was a warm friend of his. He began to publish in 1850, and he produced a thousand stories in newspapers, exclusive of his books. In earlier life he edited the "Student and Schoolmate," and in 1851 "Our Little Ones," but he was best known as an editor by his "Oliver Optic's Magazine for Boys and Girls." He was editor-in-chief of "The Connecticut Guardian Slave, or the Heir of Belleview," which had a large sale, and was followed by "In-doors and Out," a collection of stories. The "Riverdale Series" (6 vols.) for boys was completed in 1862. His other works, mainly in series, include "The Boat Club," "Woodville," "Young America Abroad," "Starry Flag," "Onward and Upward," "Yacht Club," and "Great Western." His published works comprise about one hundred volumes. He wrote two novels for older readers, "The Way of the World," and "Living Too Fast."

ADET, Pierre Auguste, French diplomatist, b. in Nevers in 1763; d. in 1822. He left the army and devoted himself to the study of chemistry, and afterward engaged in politics and became minister to the United States in 1795. In 1797 he broke off diplomatic relations, presenting the note of the Directory declaring that France would treat neutrals as they allowed themselves to be treated by the English. Before returning to his own country he issued an address to the American people, intended to influence them against the policy of their government.

ADLER, Felix, author, b. in Alzey, Germany, 13 Aug., 1851. He is the son of a Hebrew rabbi. He was graduated at Columbia college in 1870, and subsequently studied at Berlin and Heidelberg, obtaining the degree of Ph. D. After his return to the United States he was professor of Hebrew and oriental literature at Cornell university from 1874 to May, 1876, when he established a new religious society in New York, called the Society of Ethical culture, to which place he speaks regularly on Sundays. He published in 1877 a series of discourses expounding his views, under the name of "Creded and Deed," followed by a volume entitled "The Moral Instruction of Children" (New York, 1891).

ADLER, George J., philologist, b. in Germany in 1821; d. in New York, 24 Aug., 1868. He was brought to New York at the age of twelve, and was graduated at the university of New York in 1844, in which institution he was professor of German from 1846 till 1854. He compiled a German-and-English dictionary, the first edition of which appeared in New York in 1848, and also a German grammar and other books, and published a lecture entitled "Poetry of the Arabs of Spain" (New York, 1868); "Wilhelm von Humboldt's Linguistic Studies" (1868); and a translation, with notes, of Farniel's "History of Provençal Poetry." He was insane, with occasional lucid intervals, for the last eight years of his life, and died in Bloomington asylum.

ADRAIN, Robert, mathematician, b. in Carrickfergus, Ireland, 30 Sept., 1755; d. in New Brunswick, N. J., 10 Aug., 1843. He took part in the Irish rebellion of 1798, received a severe wound, and escaped to America. He taught school in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, contributed to scientific journals, and from 1810 to 1813 was professor of natural philosophy and mathematics in Rutgers college, then until 1825 in Columbia college, and from 1827 to 1834 was professor of mathematics in the university of Pennsylvania. He edited Hutton's "Mathematics," published essays on the figure and magnitude of the earth and on gravity, and was editor from 1825 to 1829 of the "Mathematical Diary."—His son, Garnett B., lawyer, b. in New York city, 29 Dec., 1816; d. in New Brunswick, N. J., 17 Aug., 1878. He was graduated at Rutgers college in 1833, and in 1857 was admitted to the bar. He was elected to congress from New Jersey in 1856, and reelected in 1858, serving in the house as chairman of the committee on engraving.

AGASSIZ, Alexander, natural philosopher, of Neuchâtel, Switzerland, 17 Dec., 1833. He is the only son of Louis Agassiz by his first wife, and he followed his father to the United States in 1849. His early education was received abroad, and after his arrival in this country he prepared for Harvard, graduating in 1855. Then he studied engineering at the Lawrence scientific school, where in 1857 he received the degree of B. S., after which he took a further course in the chemical department, and also taught in his father's school for young ladies. In 1859 he went to California as an assistant on the coast survey, and was engaged on the northwest boundary. He collected specimens for the museum at Cambridge, and visited the prin-
In 1860 he returned to Cambridge and became assistant in zoology at the museum, taking charge of it in 1865 during his father's absence in Brazil. In 1865 he began engaged in coal-mining in Pennsylvania, and during the following year in the copper mines of Peru and Chili, where he was engaged until 1869 as superintendent of the Cahuil and Hecla mines. He developed these deposits until they became the most successful copper mines in the world, and from the wealth they have brought to him he has made gifts to Harvard amounting to over $500,000. During 1869-70 he was engaged examining the museums and collections of England, France, Germany, Italy, and Scandinavia. On his return in 1870 he resumed his duties at the museum in Cambridge, of which he was made curator, on the death of his father in 1874, and remained as such until 1885, when he resigned, owing to ill health. During the summer of 1875 he visited the western coast of South America, examining the copper mines of Peru and Chili, and making an extended survey of Lake Titicaca and collecting for the Peabody museum a great number of Peruvian antiquities. He afterward went to Scotland to assist Sir Wyville Thompson in arranging the collections made on their Expedition as part of the "Challenger," of which he brought to this country. He wrote one of the final reports on the zoology of the expedition, that on Echinodermata. From 1876 to 1881 his winters were spent in deep-sea dredging expeditions in connection with the coast survey, the steamer "Blake" having been placed at his disposal for this purpose. Mr. Agassiz was a fellow of Harvard college till 1885, and has served as an overseer. He is a member of the national academy of sciences, of the American association for the advancement of science, being its vice-president during the Boston meeting of 1880, of the American academy of sciences, and of numerous other scientific societies of the country and Europe. His publications, in the form of pamphlets, reports, and contributions to scientific periodicals and the proceedings of societies, are very numerous, and are principally on subjects connected with marine zoology. Most of these are to be found in the bulletins and memoirs of the museum at Cambridge, which has been his home and the best authority in the world on certain forms of marine life." He is the author, with Mrs. Elizabeth C. Agassiz, of "Seaside Studies in Natural History" (Boston, 1866); of "Marine Animals of Massachusetts Bay" (1871), and of the fifth volume of "Contributions to the Natural History of the United States," left incomplete by his father.

AGASSIZ, Jean Louis Rudolphe, naturalist, b. in Motier, canton Fribourg, Switzerland, 28 May, 1809; d. in Cambridge, Mass., 14 Dec., 1873. His father was pastor of the Protestant parish of Motier, a profession which his forefathers had for six generations; his mother, Milie, Rose Mayor, was the daughter of a physician residing in Cudelin, canton de Fribourg. His first studies at home were directed by his mother, who was a woman of high endowments and rare culture. At the age of ten years he and his younger brother were sent to the gymnasia at Biel, in the neighboring canton of Bern; here he acquired the ancient and modern languages, which later became so valuable to him in the discoveries he made in the early years of his life. Agassiz showed a fondness for natural science, and in his boyhood days he began collecting specimens. His leisure time at the gymnasia was similarly occupied, and his first collection of fishes dates from this period. During the vacations spent at Orbe (Fribourg), whether his father had been transferred, he became intimate with a young clergyman named Fivaz, who encouraged his interest in natural history and led him to the active study of botany. He continued his education in the college of Geneva, where he was admitted to the residence of his parents. Thence he went to Heidelberg, where he devoted his principal attention to anatomy under the famous Tieleman, and in 1827 to Munich, where he came under the influence of Schelling, Oken, Martins, Döllinger, Wagler, Zuccarini, Pouchet, and von Kobell. Döllinger, especially, at whose house he occupied a room, recognized the high talent of his pupil, and fostered his long-cherished plan of devoting himself exclusively to zoology. While at Munich, Agassiz organized the club called the "Little Academy," and became its president. He was a member of the society that Born, Rudolphi, Michaeilis, Schimper, and Braun first disclosed their latest discoveries, and even Döllinger made his new ideas known there before they were published. Martins, then lately returned from Brazil, where he had been sent on a scientific exploring expedition, intrusted young Agassiz, on the death of Spix, with the description of the fishes that had been collected. This work, completed when he had scarcely reached his twenty-first year, was dedicated to Cuvier, and published in Latin (Munich, 1829). The brilliant accomplishment of so arduous an undertaking at once gained him a reputation as one of the first ichthyologists. While at Munich he was made an intimate of the young students who were continually visiting the museum, and those at the museum in Munich, as well as such other paleontological collections as were available in central Germany, were carefully studied. Meanwhile he had not neglected his medical studies, and in 1829 he received the doctor's degree in medicine from Munich, and in philosophy from Erlangen in 1830. His second great undertaking was the "Natural History of the Fresh-water Fishes of Europe," in the preparation of which he was assisted peculiarly by the publisher, Cotta, of Stuttgart. It was never completed, but was partially published in 1839-40. After receiving his degree, he spent some time in Vienna, attending the hospitals, and pursuing his studies of the fossil fishes. In 1839 he was made a liberal professor and curator of natural history in the museum of Grenoble, which was then under the direction of Professor Zuecarini. It was 1844 when he visited the United States for the first time, as a member of the scientific party accompanying the steamer "Atlantic." In 1846 he was examined and reported upon the geological and natural history of the Mississippi valley; and in 1847-48 he returned to the United States and spent two years (1851-2) in Paris. This city was then the great scientific centre of Europe, and its collections were the richest and most celebrated in the world. Many of the students, especially the specialists, were attracted to the capital, and formed part of the brilliant circle under the leadership of the distinguished Humboldt. Cuvier, the great French naturalist, received the young Agassiz with
enthusiasm. The valuable treasures of the Paris museum were at his service, and the material collected for years by Cuvier for his work on fishes was freely transferred to the young naturalist.

The development theory of Geoffroy, then recently advanced, was opposed by Cuvier with all the power of his science and detailed knowledge. Agassiz accepted the ideas of his master, and firmly adhered to them throughout his life, and in later years, when the development theory advanced by Darwin came into prominence, he was uncompromising in his efforts against its promulgation. Humboldt also became his firm friend and patron, aiding him materially in the publication of his work. Among his associates were Owen, Milne-Edwards, R. W. Chambers, and John Muir.

In 1832, shortly after the death of Cuvier, he returned to Switzerland and became professor of natural history in the college at Neuchâtel. His labors on the fossil fishes were gradually approaching completion, the first of the five quarto volumes, "Recherches sur les poissons fossiles," appearing in 1833 in Paris. Shortly afterwards Agassiz, probably Agassiz’s most important contribution to science, and forms, with Cuvier’s, the leading, and Johannes Müller’s works, the foundation of our present knowledge of fishes. In this book one thousand species were completely, and seven hundred partially, figured and described. At Neuchâtel he gathered around him a large number of pupils, and the little city became one of the chief seats of science in Switzerland. He created the natural history museum, and was the chief founder of the scientific society, which issued the first volume of its memoirs in 1835. During the summers frequent scientific excursions were made in the Jura and the Alps. These expeditions led to studies, and in 1837 he published his first "Études sur les glaciers," which gave the results of his observations during the eight preceding summers. He had erected a station on the middle of the Aar glacier at a height of 9,000 feet above the sea and twelve miles from any human habitation, and from this now celebrated Hôtel des Néiges he conducted these works. In 1847 he published his "Système glacier," in which he thoroughly discussed the chief phenomena of glaciers and more fully developed his views on their earlier extension. In the mean while he had also devoted considerable attention to the echinoderms, and in 1836 and 1857 published special memoirs on them. His monograph on living and fossil echinoderms, published in parts, was first issued in 1839; portions of this work were prepared by Desor and by Valentin. In 1834, in 1835, and in 1840, Agassiz visited England to obtain material for his work on fossil fishes, and as a result he published monographs on the "Fossil Fishes of the Upper Devonian," 1837, and on the "Fishes of the London Clay" (1845).

In 1846 he came to the United States, partly to make himself familiar with the geology and natural history of this country, in fulfillment of a mission suggested to the king of Prussia by Humboldt, and partly to deliver a series of lectures on "Comparative Embryology," at the Lowell institute, Boston. The lectures met with a most cordial reception, and by special request he delivered an additional course on glacial phenomena. He then visited New York, Philadelphia, Charleston, and other cities, in search of material for his report. In 1847 Supt. A. D. Bache placed at his disposal the use of the United States Exploration Vessel "Blake." This led to a scientific cruise along the coast of Massachusetts, and some years later (1850-7) to a more extended trip to the coral reefs of Florida. In this manner he became thoroughly familiar with the marine life along our shores. The liberality of this offer affording him such valuable facilities for the continuation of his studies, and the enthusiasm with which he was everywhere greeted, induced him to make the United States his home. The Prussian government released him from his scientific mission, and he accepted, in 1848, the chair of zoology and geology in the Lawrence scientific school at Cambridge, Mass., a professorship specially created for him by Mr. Lawrence. At Cambridge, as abroad, he attracted brilliant young men, enthusiasts in science, many of whom to-day are among the leading naturalists in this country. Of these, besides his son Alexander, may be mentioned Bicknese, Clark, Hartt, Hyatt, Lyman, Morse, Niles, Packard, Putnam, Schlieder, Shaler, Stimpson, Tenney, Verrill, Wilder, and Ward. He prepared during 1848, with Dr. A. A. Gould, "Principles of Zoology," a text-book for the use of schools and colleges. In the summer of the same year, with the provision of a exploring expedition to Lake Superior, and the results were published in a volume entitled "Lake Superior; its Physical Characteristics," etc. (1850).

In succeeding years he traversed the entire country, lecturing in all the larger cities and accumulating vast collections of specimens, which constituted the foundation of the museum in Cambridge. From 1851 to 1854 he was professor of comparative anatomy and zoology in the medical college in Charleston, S. C., and during this time he studied the marine animals of the southern coast, also visiting the adjoining states; but, as the climate did not agree with him, he returned to Cambridge in 1854 with a successful termination, by the publication of a fourth volume, the "Bibliographie Zoologique et Geologique," which he had begun in 1848 with H. E. Strickland. This work contains a full list of all the periodicals devoted to zoology and geology, and an alphabetical list of authors and their works in the same departments. This "Kommunikator Zoologicus," which appeared in 1842-16. Agassiz next began to collect material for the publication of a magnificent work to be called "Contributions to the Natural History of the United States." In 1857 the first volume appeared, containing an introduction his well-known "Evolution of the World." The question of development was considered in a manner directly in opposition to the now generally accepted theory of descent. Of this work, projected on a gigantic scale, only four volumes ever appeared during his life; the fifth, left incomplete, was issued by his son. His attention was then turned to his collections, which had accumulated so large a bulk, and, unclassified, were stored wherever available accommodation could be obtained. In June, 1859, the museum of comparative zoology was founded, with Agassiz as its curator, and until his death much of his time was devoted to the classification and arrangement of the specimens.

In 1865, his health having become somewhat impaired by continual work, he was enabled, by the liberality of Mr. Nathaniel Thayer, a Boston merchant, to visit Brazil. Here again he made great collections, which now enrich the museum at Cambridge, and a journal of his trip was published in 1867. He was appointed in 1868 a non-resident professor of the history of the earth, at Barnard college, New York, N. Y., and there delivered a course of lectures. In 1871, the coast survey, having occasion to send the new war steamer "Hassler" around
Cape Horn to operate on the Pacific coast, extend-
ed to Agassiz an invitation to make the voyage in
the interest of science. The expedition, with a
competent corps of assistants, sailed in December
and reached San Francisco late in August. Much
valuable scientific information was accumulated.
New facts concerning the glacial phenomena of
South America were obtained, careful observations
of the temperature of the water and deep-sea
soundings were regularly made, and great collec-
tions of fishes, reptiles, mollusks, and other spec-
imens of natural history were gathered, a large
portion of which were called "Systema Naturae"
Cambridge. The gift of Penikese island and
money for its endowment, by John Anderson,
of New York, in 1873, made possible the establish-
ment of the Penikese island school of natural
history. This summer school, affording oppor-
tunities for the study of specimens direct from nature
without the intervention of text-books, was the
accomplishment of a long-cherished project of
Agassiz's. The first season was enthusiastically
passed, and at its end the pupils bade farewell to
the master, who, a few months later, after a short
illness, died in Cambridge. His grave in Mt.
Auburn is marked by a boulder from the glacier
of the Aar, and shaded by pine-trees brought from
Sweden.
Agassiz received the degree of LL. D. from the
universities of Edinburgh and Dublin before he was
thirty years of age. In 1836 he was elected to
the French academy of sciences, and in the same
year he was made a fellow of the royal society
of London. He was also a member of nearly all the
learned and scientific societies of the United
States, he was a member of the American
association for the advancement of science, of
the American academy of arts and sciences, of
the Boston natural history society, and of many other
scientific organizations. He was also an original
member of the national academy of sciences.
In addition to the works already enumerated,
there appeared, under the title of "The Structure
of Animal Life" (Boston, 1852), a collection of
newspaper extracts of lectures delivered extempo-
ranously. This book was never revised by him,
and contains numerous errors. Agassiz also pub-
lished "Methods of Study in Natural History,
with a preliminary and historical sketch (Boston,
1866—76); and "Journey in Brazil" (Boston,
1868), in conjunction with Mrs. Elizabeth Cary
Agassiz, who has edited "Louis Agassiz: His Life
and Correspondence" (Boston, 1886). His Contri-
butions of scientific memoirs to transactions and
proceedings of various societies were numerous.
A complete list of them may be found in the cata-
logue of scientific papers published by the royal
society of London.
AGNEW, Cornelius Rea, physician, born in New
York city, 8 Aug., 1830; d. there, 18 April, 1888.
He was graduated at Columbia College in 1849,
studied medicine at the college of physicians and
surgeons, and received his degree in 1852. Dur-
ing the following year he was house surgeon, and
subsequently curator, at the New York hospital.
After studying in Europe, he was surgeon to the
New York eye and ear infirmary until 1864. In
1858 he was appointed surgeon-general of the
state of New York, and at the outbreak of the
civil war he became medical director of the New
York military hospitals, where he was attached
and he performed most efficient service. He was a
prominent member of the U. S. sanitary com-
mission, and much of its success must be attributed
to his labors. In 1868 he established an ophthalmic
clinic in the college of physicians and surgeons,
and during the following year he was elected clin-
ical professor of diseases of the eye and ear in the
same institution. He founded in 1868 the Brook-
lyn eye and ear hospital, and in 1869 the Man-
hattan eye and ear hospital. For actual years
he was one of the managers of the New York state
hospital for the insane, at Poughkeepsie. Dr.
Agnew exhibited considerable interest in the edu-
cational institutions of New York city. In 1859
he was elected a trustee of the public schools, and
subsequently he was president of the board. In
1870 he became a trustee of the Columbia college
of mines, and in 1874 became one of the trustees of the
college. In 1872 he was elected president of the State medical
society. He contributed numerous papers to the
current medical journals, most of which are de-
voted to diseases of the eye and ear, and he also
published brief monographs and a "Series of
American Clinical Lectures," edited by P. C. Se-
guin, M. D. (New York, 1855).
AGNEW, James, British soldier, killed in the
battle of Germantown, 4 Oct., 1777. He came to
Boston in the latter part of 1775, holding the rank
of lieutenant-colonel. He commanded a brigade in
1776, and was engaged at Brooklyn heights, in the
battle of Long Island, and at Brandywine, where
he was wounded.
AGRAMONTE, Ignacio, Cuban revolutionist,
born in Puerto Príncipe, Cuba, in 1844; d. 11 May,
1875. He studied law in Havana, and was ad-
mitted to the bar in 1867. When the insurrection
against Spanish rule broke out in the eastern part
of the island, he joined the Central American
Legion, and in February, 1869, he was ap-
pointed secretary to the provisional government of
the insurrectionists. He was also a member of the
Cuban congress, and one of the signers of the act
freeing the slaves in the island. Finally he took
the field, and held a commission as major-general
of the forces operating in the Camagüey district,
where he distinguished himself in many bloody
contests with the Spanish troops. He fell in the
battle of Jimanavita.
AGUADO, Pedro (ah-go-ah'-do), Spanish Fran-
ciscan monk, born in Valledonro, near Madrid,
in the 16th century. He travelled in northern
America, where he wrote an interesting book that was pub-
lished under the title of "Descubrimiento pacifica-
y poblacion de la provincia de Santa Marta y
Nuevo reino de Granada."
AGüERO, Joaquin de, Cuban revolutionist,
born in Puerto Príncipe, Cuba, in 1816; d. there 12
Aug., 1851. In 1843 he freed all his slaves. In
1851 he headed an insurrection against the Spanish
government, in the central part of the island, was
defeated after a desperate contest, and was cap-
tured and shot, together with his principal followers.
AGUEYNABA (ahg-wan-ah'-ba). 1. Sachem of
the island of Porto Rico when the Spaniards, under
command of Juan Ponce de Leon, took possession
of that part of the West Indies. He was friendly
to Ponce, and accompanied him in an expedition to
Santo Domingo. Soon after returning to his
native land he died, in 1510. II. Sachem, brother
of the preceding, whom he succeeded early in 1511.
He promoted rebellion among his fellow-Indians,
who attacked the Spaniards and killed many of
them. He was friendly to Ponce, and accompanied
him in an expedition fearing the result of a war, as they believed the
Europeans to be immortal; but he convinced them
of the contrary by having a young Spaniard kept
under water until dead, and then preserved until
marks of decomposition became visible. Thus encouraged, the natives rebelled, but they were defeated, and the colony was reunited.

AGUILLAR, Maria, Mexican author, b. in Atlixco, near Puebla, 3 March, 1665; d. 25 Feb., 1766. She entered the nunnerly of Santa Rosia, of Puebla, at the age of nineteen, and in 1740 was elected abbess of her convent. Her conventional name was Sor Maria Águeda de San Ignacio, and she was highly esteemed for her scholarship and zeal. She wrote several religious books, which were printed in Puebla and in the city of Mexico.

AGUIRRE, José María (ah-gee-rhe), Mexican lawyer, b. in the city of Mexico in 1778; d. in 1832. He was a priest, but the authorities gave him permission to practise law, which he had studied thoroughly. His extraordinary ability as a lawyer was such that, in fifty-two years of continuos practice at the bar, he only lost half a dozen cases. He distinguished himself specially in defending persons accused by the Inquisition.

AGUIRRE, Lope de, Spanish adventurer, b. in Oñate; d. in Venezuela in October, 1561. He was commissioned by the queen for Florida on the American continent, instigated him to seize upon the supreme command, and then murdered him and succeeded to his place. He committed a series of crimes, and finally met with a violent death.

AHUIZOTL (ah-wus-ot'-l), king of the Aztecs, reigned toward the end of the 15th century; in 1486 he was killed and his kingdom disappeared; he founded the city of Tenochtitlán, built many canals and important buildings. He was constantly at war, and conquered Guatemala. According to tradition, 72,344 prisoners were immolated by his order in four days at the consecration of a temple in 1486.

AHUMADA Y VILLALON, Agustín de (ah-oo'-mah-dah ehl vin'-ah-lahn'), Spanish adventurer, b. in Morelia, 42d viceoy of Mexico, d. 5 Feb., 1750. He assumed the office of viceoy 10 Nov., 1755, and distinguished himself by his honesty and zeal in eradicating abuses and introducing reforms. In his time happened the sudden eruption of a new volcano at Jorullo, near Pátzcuaro, when its ashes spread in large quantities over considerable areas and the entire population of Querétaro. He died in Cuernavaca.

AIKEN, Charles Augustus, educator, b. in Manchester, Vt., 30 Oct., 1827; d. in Princeton, N. J., 14 Jan., 1892. He was graduated at the college of South Carolina in 1846 and at Andover theological seminary in 1853. From 1843 to 1866 he was professor of Latin at Dartmouth, and from 1866 to 1869 at Princeton college. From 1869 to 1871 he was president of Union college. Subsequently he held the chair of Christian ethics and apologistics in Princeton theological seminary.

AIKEN, William, statesman, b. in Charleston, S. C., in 1808; d. in Flat Rock, N. C., 7 Sept., 1857. He was graduated at the college of South Carolina in 1827, and became an extensive rice-planter on Jéhosee island, near Charleston. He was a member of the legislature from 1838 to 1840, state senator in 1842, governor of South Carolina in 1844, and representative in congress from 1851 to 1857. He contributed liberally to charitable and educational institutions. He took no part in secession, and was elected again to congress in 1866, but was not admitted to a seat.

AIKINS, James Cox, Canadian senator, b. in the township of Toronto, 30 March, 1825. He was educated at Victoria college, represented the county of Peel in the Canadian house of assembly from 1841 to 1863, and was a member of the legislative council of Canada from 1862 until the union; became a member of the privy council 9 Dec., 1869; was secretary of state of Canada from 1869 until the resignation of the Macdonald government, 5 Nov., 1873; was appointed by the union president of Canada 2d time 19 Oct., 1878, and was called to the senate in May, 1897. Mr. Aikins is a liberal conservative.

AIKMAN, Alexander, journalist, b. in Scotland in 1753; d. at Prospect Pen, St. Andrews, Jamaica, in July, 1828. He came to Charleston, S. C., and learned the trade of a printer. When the American colonies revolted he left the country and established in Jamaica a loyalist newspaper, the "Jamaica Mercury," afterward called the "Royal Gazette." He was public printer in that colony, and sat for many years in the assembly.

AILLEBOUR, Louis d', French governor of Canada, d. in Quebec in 1660. He brought a company of colonists for the island of Montreal, and, after administering that province in the absence of Maisonneuve, was nominated governor of Three Rivers. From 1647 to 1651 he was governor of Canada. He negotiated unsuccessfully with the governors of the New England provinces for a white league against the Iroquois chiefs.

AINSLEE, J., English poet, b. in Bargery Mains, Ayrshire, 5 April, 1752; d. in Louisville, Ky., 11 March, 1878. He was sent to the Ayr academy to complete his education, but was compelled to leave that institution when fourteen years of age, in consequence of ill-health. Three years afterward he went to Glasgow and engaged in the whaling trade in the Arctic waters. He improved uncongenially, he returned to Roslin, where his parents then resided, and engaged in landscape gardening. Soon afterward he was appointed a clerk in the register house, Edinburgh, and at intervals while so employed acted as amanuensis for Prof. Dugald Stewart, the last of whose works he completed before his death in 1828. He afterward was appointed a representative in the British Parliament, and his biographical sketch (1820) consists of a narrative embodying a number of sparkling lyrics. A collection of his Scottish songs and ballads, edited by his friend William Wilson, was issued in New York in 1855. Ainslie is one of the minor Scottish poets represented in "Whistle Binkie" (Glasgow, 1853) and in Wilson's "Poets and Poetry of Scotland" (New York, 1876). In 1854 he visited his native land and received gratifying evidences of esteem and friendship from literary men. His best-known poems are "The Ingle Side" and "On wi' the Tartan," which were much admired by Sir Walter Scott, who by mistake handed Ainslie, at the register house, several pages of the MS. of one of his early novels in place of a legal document. Sir Walter's confidence was never betrayed. Another circumstance that Ainslie recalled with pleasure was related by him on the one hundred and twelfth anniversary of the birth of Robert Burns, to a large company assembled in Louisville, over which he presided, to celebrate the day so dear to Scotchmen—the circumstance of his having had the honor of kissing "Bonnie Jean," widow of the great poet.
AINSWORTH, Laban, clergyman, b. in Woodstock, Conn., 19 July, 1757; d. in Jaffrey, N. H., 17 March, 1858. He was graduated at Dartmouth college in 1778, and was ordained pastor of the church at Jaffrey in 1782, where he remained until his death, seventy-six years. This is probably the longest pastorate on record.

AITKEN, Robert, publisher, b. in Scotland in 1734; d. in Philadelphia in July, 1802. He settled in Philadelphia in 1769, and published the "Pennsylvania Magazine, or American Monthly Museum," from January, 1775, till June, 1776, having Hopkinson and Witherspoon for contributors, and imprisoned in 1777 for his conduct in relation to the cause of independence. He printed the first American bible in 1782, losing money on the venture, and is reputed to have been the author of "An Inquiry Concerning the Principles of a Commercial System for the United States" (1787).

AKERLY, Samuel, physician, b. in 1755; d. on Staten Island, 6 July, 1845. He was graduated at Columbia college in 1804. He contributed to medical and scientific periodicals, was active in establishing institutions for deaf mutes, and published an "Essay on the Geology of the Hudson River" (1839) and "Observations on Deafness" (1821).

AKERMAN, Amos Tappan, lawyer, b. in Portland, Me., 22 February, 1782; d. at Elberton, Ga., 21 Dec., 1880. He was graduated at Dartmouth college in 1802, was admitted to the bar in 1814, and settled in Elberton, Ga., in 1850. He followed his state in secession in 1861, and served the confederate government in the quartermaster's department; but after the war he was a republican and reconstructionist. He held the office of attorney for Georgia in 1866 and attorney-general of the United States in 1870, remaining in that office until 1872, when he resigned.

AKERS, Benjamin Paul (Akers), sculptor, b. in Saccarappa, Westbrook, Me., 10 July, 1853; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 21 May, 1904. No genius was ever more a special gift than his, since there could hardly be less congenial soil for the growth of an artist than a small Maine village seventy years ago. He had never seen an artist, nor even a statue or a building when he began modelling. He had previously attempted painting, which did not satisfy him, and the first plaster cast that he ever saw was, he said, "a revelation" to him. In 1849 he went to Boston and took lessons in plaster casting from Carew, and returning home to Hollis, where his family then lived, he obtained some clay from a pottery and began modelling, space for the work being given him in the office of the village physician, who believed in his genius. His first work was a head of Christ, which was remarkably original and impressive, and was afterward ordered in marble by the United States minister to the Hague. While this was in process of execution, the bust of a respected townsmen, of which in after years he said: "It was as ugly as Fra Angelico's devil, and was a remarkably faithful likeness." The next summer he took a studio in Portland, and for over two years labored diligently and conscientiously at what he now felt to be his real life work. He made many portrait busts, among them being that of Gov. Gilman, of New Hampshire, Rev. Dr. Nichols, of Portland, Prof. Sheppard, John Neal, Prof. Cleaveland, Samuel Appleton of Boston, M. S. Law, fellow, and others of less note. He also produced several ideal works, among them a head of "Charlotte Corday" and a bas-relief of "Evening." In the autumn of 1852 he sailed for Europe, reaching Italy in December. He remained studying a year in Florence, making several busts, and a "Morning" and "Evening." He then visited Egypt, and designing in marble several of his previous works. In the summer of 1853 he returned to Portland, and that winter modelled the statue of "Benjamin in Egypt," which was exhibited at the World's Fair in New York, and was destroyed at the burning of the Portland custom-house the next year. Among his portrait busts at this time was a head of Judge Shepley, of Boston. In a dominant career, he, who could humble modelled busts of many of the noted men of the time, among them that of Hon. Linn Boyd, of Kentucky, speaker of the house, Judge McLean, of Cincinnati, Edward Everett, Sam Houston, and Gerrit Smith. In January, 1855, he again visited Europe, residing at times in Rome, Venice, Naples, and the Swiss Alps on foot, and in the following two or three years produced his best-known works. These include "Peace," "Una and the Lion," "Girl Pressing Grapes," "Isisah," Schiller's "Diver," "Reindeer," "Saint Elizabeth of Hungary," "Diana and Endymion," "Paul and Francesca," "Milton," and the "Death of Scott," which he did for the Scottish Highlanders described in Hawthorne's "Marble Faun." During this time he also made many busts of Americans visiting Rome, and executed very many copies of antique busts and statues for the galleries of American and English patrons of art. The amount of labor which he crowed into a little more than two years was amazing; in fact, his constant toil on wet clay and cold clay, he who understood a constitution naturally delicate, and he returned home in the summer of 1857 with his health seriously broken. He was unable to accomplish much in his art during the next two years, and in 1859 made another visit to Italy to recover his failing strength, but returned the next year, without improvement. He sailed from Charleston for his home to Philadelphia for the winter, but the change was not beneficial, and he died at thirty-six years of age, with his work, as he said, "just begun." He had much literary ability, and contributed papers on art and artists to the "Atlantic Monthly."

AKIN, Thomas Beamiush, Canadian jurist, b. in Liverpool, Nova Scotia, 1 Feb., 1800; d. in Halifax, 6 May, 1891. He studied law with the late Beamiush Murdoch, author of the "History of Nova Scotia," was admitted to the bar in 1831, and practised as a solicitor at Halifax. He was appointed a commissioner in 1857 for arranging and preserving the ancient records and documents illustrative of the history of the province of Nova Scotia, and was twice elected a governor of King's college, Windsor, Nova Scotia. He was the author of several pamphlets, including "History of Halifax, N. S." (1847); "Rise and Progress of the Church of England in the British North American Provinces" (1849); and "Selections from the Public Documents of the Province of Nova Scotia," next to The National Magazine, the best known American periodical in the States. He was the author of several pamphlets, including "History of Halifax, N. S." (1847); "Rise and Progress of the Church of England in the British North American Provinces" (1849); and "Selections from the Public Documents of the Province of Nova Scotia," next to The National Magazine, the best known American periodical in the States.

ALAMÁN, Lucas (lah-hah-mahn), Mexican statesman, b. in the state of Guanajuato, 18 Oct., 1792; d. in Mexico, 2 June, 1856. He was educated at the college of La Concepcion and at the school of
ALAMINOS

Alexander, Oyden," Albany, plan. first naval officer of the Spanish fleet that discovered the peninsula of Yucatan in 1517. He distinguished himself by his services under the command of Grijalba and Hernán Cortés, and was the first to pass the Bahama channel.

ALARCON, Hernando d' (ah-lahr-kohn'), Spanish navigator, b. in Spain, 1562. He sailed from New Spain in May, 1540, with two ships and a tender along the western coast of America, under instructions from Mendoza, the viceroy, to aid the land expedition of Coronado, which set out at the same time, in search of the seven cities of Cíbola. He made a careful survey of the shore-line of the Californian coast, supplying the map with charts and observations, supplementing those of Ulloa, accurately represented the configuration of California.

ALARCON Y MENDOZA, Juan Ruiz d', Mexican dramatist, b. in Tuxaxo, Mexico, about 1580; d. in Spain, 4 Aug., 1653. He was educated in Spain, and in 1600 became a lawyer in his native country. In 1622 he was appointed auditor of the chancery and, in 1625, alcalde mayor of Mexico. In 1628 he published eight dramas, and in 1634 twelve more, " La verdad sospechosa," of which Corneille's " Menteur" was an adaptation, and "Las paredes oyen," which still keeps the stage in Spain, are his most famous plays. A new edition of his works was printed in Madrid in 1848-52.

ALBA, Fernando d'. See Ixtllilxochitl.

ALBANI, Marie Emma Lajeunesse, singer, b. at Chamby, near Montreal, in 1851. Her parents were French-Canadians. She was educated with her sisters in the convent of the Sacred Heart in Montreal and in the Paris convent of the Sacred Heart, where she made her professed vows in 1868. Her first musical training came from her father, a skilful musician. In 1864 he removed to Albany, N. Y., where her singing in the cathedral attracted much attention. A concert was given for her benefit, and with the proceeds she was sent to Europe to complete her musical education. After studying two years in Paris, where she found a patroness in Baroness Lafitte, under the tuition of Duprez, and then in Milan under Lamperti, she made her début as an opera-singer in Messina in 1870. The name Albani was adopted out of compliment to the city where her musical promise was recognized and generously encouraged. She sang at Malta, and then, during the winter of 1871-72, in the theatre of La Pergola at Florence. Among Thomas's "Mignon," which had been damning in four Italian theatres, became a success with her, as were all the parts with which she identified herself. When War was declared, she at once offered her services for foreign affairs and the chief instrument in the re-actionary policy of fettering the press, the property of the Jesuits and imposing insupportable burdens on the people. He was the author of the famous "Historia de Méjico" (1849-52), in which he pronounced against the tradition of the Conquest and returned to New Spain in 1851, having failed to meet the land expedition according to the plan. He also discovered the Colorado river, ascended that difficult stream for 100 miles, and took possession of the country in the name of Charles V., distributing crosses among the natives as a missionary of the church, telling them that he was "the messenger of the King and the chart and observations, supplementing those of Ulloa, accurately represented the configuration of California.

ALBERT, Jacob, clergyman, b. near Pots- town Pa., 1 May, 1759; d. in 1808. He was of German parentage (the name originally being Albrecht), and was brought up as a tile-burner. Beginning a religious life in 1780, and being successful as an exhorter, he soon became a Methodist minister. He married many converts, all exclusively Germans, and in 1800 a separate church organization was created for them, Albright being their first presiding elder. He was appointed bishop in 1807. His denomination is now known as the "Evangelical Association," but in many places its members are known as "Plain People."
received a military education in Spain, and in 1792 had become a brigadier-general. He wrote a valuable work entitled "Dicionario geográfico histórico de las Indias Occidentales de America" (Madrid, 1789).

ALCIBAR, José, the last of the painters belonging to the old Mexican school. Very little is known about his life, but he executed many works of merit, especially two large paintings in the cathedral of Mexico, dated 1779. He must have lived to an old age, as he was already an artist working with Carrera fifty years before that time.

ALCOCER, Vidal, Mexican philanthropist, b. in the city of Mexico, 8 April, 1801; d. there 22 Nov., 1860. When very young he worked as a bookbinder, and then as a gunsmith, until he entered the army. He fought in the war of independence, at the end of which he became aide-de-camp. He immediately took part in the organization of troops for the war against the French, and then as a soldier in operations to defend his native city from the American army. His chief aim in life was to promote education among destitute children, in pursuit of which he organized, in 1846, an association which had established twenty schools for poor children in the city of Mexico, and from 1854 to 1858 the number of these schools was increased to thirty-three, with 7,000 boys and girls receiving a good elementary education.

ALCORN, James Lusk, statesman, b. near Golconda, Ill., 4 Nov., 1816; d. in Cohoma co., Miss., 29 Dec., 1888. He was educated in the schools of Livingston co., Ky., and in 1843 was elected to the legislature. In 1844 he removed to Mississippi and began the practice of law. From 1846 to 1855 he served in one branch or the other of the legislature. In 1852 he was chosen elector-at-large on the Scott ticket, and in 1853 was nominated as governor by the Whigs. This he declined, and was a candidate for congress in that year, but was defeated by L. Q. C. Lamar. He was the founder of the levee system in his state, and in 1858 he became president of the levee board of the Mississippi-Yazoo Delta. In 1861 he was elected brigadier-general by the state convention, which was a member, but his commission was refused by Jefferson Davis on account of old political differences. He was elected to the U. S. senate in 1865, but was not allowed to take his seat. He was elected governor in 1869 on the republican ticket, from which office he resigned on being elected to the U. S. senate, where he served for six years, from 4 Dec., 1871. In 1873 he was defeated as independent candidate for governor of his state.

ALCOTT, Amos Bronson, educator, b. in Wolcott, Conn., 29 Nov., 1799; d. in Boston, 4 March, 1888. While yet a boy he was provided with a trunk of various merchandise, and set out to make his way in the south. He landed at Norfolk, Va., and went among the plantations, talking with the people and reading their books. They liked him as a companion, and were glad to hold discussions with him on intellectual subjects. They would keep him under their roofs for weeks, reading and conversing, while he forgot all about his commercial duties. But when he returned to the north his employer discovered he had not sold five dollars' worth of his stock. He relinquished his trade in 1825; and established an infant school which immediately attracted attention. His method of teaching was by conversation, not by books. In 1828 he went to Boston and established another school, showing singular skill and sympathy in his methods of teaching young children. His success caused him to be widely known, and a sketch of him and his methods, under the title of "A Record
complexion. He was regarded as a leader in the transcendental style of thought, but in later years was claimed as a convert to orthodox Christianity. He published "Tablets" (1868); "Concord Days," personal reminiscences of the town (1872); "Table Talk" (1877); and "Sonnets and Canzonets" (1877), besides numerous contributions to periodical literature, including papers entitled "Orphic Sayings" in "The Dial" (Boston, 1839-42). After taking up his residence in Concord, he allowed the peculiarities of his mind to find expression in quaint and curious arrangement of his grounds. The fence enclosing them, built entirely by himself, is made wholly of pine boughs, knotted, girded, and twisted in every conceivable shape. His "Walden" (1854), written about two years of age her parents removed to Boston, and in her eighth year to Concord, Mass. At the age of eleven she was brought under the influence of the community that endeavored to establish itself near Harvard, in Worcester co. Thoreau was for a time her teacher; but she was instructed more by her mother than by her teacher. She began to write for publication at the age of sixteen, but with no marked success for fifteen years. During that time she was a volunteer nurse, and for many months labored in the hospital wards. At this time she wrote to her mother and sisters letters containing sketches of hospital life and experience, which on her return were revised and published in book form (Boston, 1863), and attracted much attention. In 1866 she went to Europe to recuperate her health, which had been seriously impaired by her hospital work, and on her return in 1867 she wrote "Little Women," which was published the following year, and made her famous. The sales in less than a year amounted to 87,000 copies. Her characters were drawn from life, and are full of the buoyant, free, hopeful New England spirit which marked her own enthusiastic love for nature, freedom, and life. Her other stories were conceived in the same vein, and have been almost equally popular. They are: "Flower Fairies or Fairy Tales" (Boston, 1855); "Hospital Sketches," 1857; "Aunt Jo's Scrap Bax" (1871-82), containing "My Boys," "Shawl Straps," "Cupid and Chow-Chow," "My Girls," "Jimmy's Cruise in the Pinafore," and "An Old-Fashioned Girl" (1869); "Eight Cousins" (1874); "Rose in Bloom" (1876); "Silver Pitchers" (1876); "Under the Lilacs" (1878); "Jack and Gill" (1880); "My Week with Santa Claus" (1884), reissued in a revised edition (1881); "Petticoat Stories" (1882); "Spinning-Wheel Stories" (1884); "Lulu's Library," the first of a new series (1885).

EDMUND D. CHENEY wrote her life (Boston, 1889). Another daughter, May, artist (Mrs. Ernest Niekratz), b. in Concord, Mass., in 1840; d. in December, 1879. At the school of design in Boston, and in the studios of Krug, Blimmer, Hunt, Vantier, Johnston, and Muller she received the best attainable instruction, and subsequently divided her time between Boston, London, and Paris. After her marriage she lived mainly in Paris. Her strength was as a copyist and as a painter of still life, either in oils or water-colors. Her success as a copist of Turner was such as to command the praise of Mr. Ruskin, and secure the adoption of some of her work for the pupils to copy at the South Kensington schools in London. In these branches of work she had few equals. She published "Concord Sketches" (Boston, 1869).

ALCOTT, Alexander, author, b. in Wolcott, Conn., 6 Aug., 1798; d. in Auburn, Mass., 29 March, 1859. He supported himself in youth by working on a farm in summer and teaching in winter, studied medicine at Yale, and practised for several years. In 1852 he associated himself with William Woodbridge in the preparation of school-books for children, and, in editing the "Annals of Education," he published "Little Rambles," the first weekly periodical for children published in America. His interest in improving the condition of the public schools led to his writing numerous articles on the subject, published in the Hartford and New Haven journals. For his book "On the erection of school-houses," he was awarded a premium from the American Institute of Instruction. About 1852 he removed to Boston, and there published the "Young Man's Guide," a book that exerted great influence by disseminating correct physiological principles. Upward of 100 books and pamphlets were published by him, including "The Life of a Farmer," "The Young Husband," "The Library of Health" (vols.), "Moral Reform," "My Progress in Error," and a "Prize Essay on Tobacco." He spent his winters in travel, visiting school-houses, more than 20,000 of which he is said to have inspected, and lecturing. His name is identified with some of the most valuable reforms in education, morals, and physical training of the present century.

ALDANA, Ignacio, Mexican patriot, b. in San Miguel el Grande, Guanajuato; d. in Monclova, 20 June, 1811. He was a lawyer, but devoted himself to commercial projects with marked success. From the beginning of the revolutionary war he joined Hidalgo, was soon promoted to the rank of general, and was sent as minister to the United States, in hope of obtaining help from this nation. But, on reaching Bejar, he found that some insurgents, led by Zambrano, were preparing a revolt against the revolutionary authorities. These being overpowered by the new insurgents, 1 March, 1811, Aldama was arrested and sent to Monclova, where he was executed.

ALDANA, Ramon, Mexican poet, b. in Mérida de Yucatán, 30 June, 1832; d. in the city of Mexico, 16 Aug., 1882. He studied philosophy and law in his native city, but soon devoted himself to journalism and politics. He produced four dramas, which bear the titles of: "Honor y felicidad," "No hay venganza," "Un amor de venganza," and "La culpa y el corazón," besides lyric poems, sonnets, and numerous literary articles.

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ALDEN, Ebenezer, physician, b. in Randolph, Mass., 17 March, 1788; d. there 26 Jan., 1881. He was of the seventh generation from John Alden of Mayflower memory, and was graduated at Harvard in 1808. He was the last survivor of his class, which included his friends Richard Henry Dana, and Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, of South Carolina. He studied medicine at Harvard and built up a large practice of the university of Pennsylvania, where he received his degree in 1812, and followed his profession throughout his life in his native town. He published "Historical Sketch of the Massachusetts Medical Society" (Boston, 1838); "Memoir of Mrs. M. A. O. Clark" (Boston, 1844); and the "Alden Memorials" (Boston, 1881). A memorial brochure was published, containing a biographical sketch, with a portrait, of Dr. Alden, together with the funeral addresses.

ALDEN, Henry Mills, editor, b. in Mt. Taor, Vt., 11 Nov., 1830. He was graduated at Williams college in 1857, and at Andover theological seminary in 1858. He delivered before the Lowell institute of Boston a series of twelve lectures on "The Structure of Paganism." In 1869 he became managing editor of "Harper's Magazine." He is the author of "The Ancient Lady of Sorrow," a poem (1872), and, jointly with A. H. Guernsey, "Harper's Pictorial History of the Great Rebellion" (New York, 1862-65). Mr. Guernsey writing the eastern campaigns and Mr. Alden the western.

ALDEN, Ichabod, soldier, b. in Duxbury, Mass., 11 Aug., 1759; d. 10 Nov., 1788. He was a great-grandson of John Alden of the original Plymouth colony. Before the revolution he was lieutenant-colonel of the Plymouth regiment, and he held the rank of colonel with the militia of the city of Boston. Subsequently he was promoted to the colonelcy of the 7th Massachusetts regiment. He was killed by Indians at Cherry Valley, N.Y.

ALDEN, Isabella, author, b. in New York in 1811. Her maiden name was McDonald. She is the author of a popular juvenile series called the "Pansy Books," comprising nearly 60 titles, most of which are adapted to the use of Sunday-school libraries. Among the most popular of these are "An Endless Chain," "The King's Daughter," "Mary Burton Abroad," "Chautauqua Girls at Home," "Four Girls at Chautauqua," "New Year's Tangles," and "Six Little Girls." Mrs. Alden has from the beginning been identified with the Chautauqua system of instruction and has also edited "Pansy," a juvenile publication.

ALDEN, James, naval officer, b. in Portland, Me., 31 March, 1810; d. in San Francisco, Cal., 6 Feb., 1877. He was appointed midshipman in 1828, and in that capacity accompanied the Wilkes exploring expedition around the world in 1838-42. He was present at the capture of Vera Cruz, and sent during the Mexican war, being present at the capture of Vera Cruz, Tuxpan, and Tabasco. In 1855-56 he was actively engaged in the Indian war on Puget's sound. At the outbreak of the civil war he was in command of the steamer "South Carolina," reenforced Port Pickens, Fla., and was in an engagement at Galveston, Texas. He commanded the sloop of war "Richmond" at the passage of forts Jackson and St. Philip and the capture of New Orleans (April, 1862), and was also at Port Hudson. He was made captain in 1863, and commanded the "Brooklyn," participating in the capture of Mobile bay (August, 1864) and in the two engagements at Galveston. He was commissioned commodore in 1866, and two years later was placed in charge of the navy- yard at Mare island, Cal.

In 1869 he was appointed chief of the bureau of navigation and detail in the navy department. He was promoted to the rank of rear admiral in 1871, and assigned command of the European squadron.

ALDEN, John, magistrate of the Plymouth colony, b. in England in 1599; d. in Duxbury, Mass., 12 Sept., 1687. He was hired as a cooper at Southampton, where the "Mayflower" was undergoing repairs, and signed the compact in her cabin in 1620. He married Priscilla Mullens in 1621, and the incident of his courtship has been made the subject of one of Longfellow's longer poems. His wisdom, integrity, and decision won for him the confidence of his associates, and, although the youngest of the Pilgrims, he became one of the important members of the colony. The "Mayflower," shown in the engraving, was a vessel of 180 tons.

ALDEN, Joseph, educator, b. in Cairo, N.Y., 4 Jan., 1807; d. in New York, 30 Aug., 1885. At the age of fourteen he began teaching in a public school and showed great ability in this direction. He was graduated at Union college in 1826, and studied at Princeton theological seminary, where for two years he was tutor. In 1834 he was ordained pastor of the Congregational church in Williamstown, Mass., and subsequently (1855-52) became professor of Latin, and then of rhetoric and political economy, in Williams college. From 1852 to 1857 he was professor of mental and moral philosophy at Lafayette college. In 1857 he became president of Jefferson college, and from 1867 to 1872 he was principal of the Albany, N.Y., normal school. He was a prolific writer, and prepared more than 70 volumes, mostly Sunday-school literature. Among his works are "The Example of Washington," "Citizen's Manual," "Christian Ethics," "The Science of Government," "Elements of Intellectual Philosophy," and "First Steps in Political Economy." He was also a constant contributor to periodical literature and for sometime editor of the New York "Observer," and of the Philadelphia "Christian Librarian." - His son, William Livingston, author, b. in Williams town, Mass., 13 Oct., 1837, was educated at Lafayette and Jefferson colleges, graduating in 1858, and then studied law. He was for several years a contributor to the magazines, but has achieved his reputation principally by humorous editorials, of which those in the New York "Times" are the most famous. In 1885 he was appointed U. S. consul-general at Rome, To earn is due this credit of introducing canoeing as a recreation into the United States, and in 1870 he founded the
ALDEN, Roger, soldier, b. in Lebanon,Conn., 11 Feb., 1754; d. in West Point, N. Y., 5 Nov., 1836. He was graduated at Yale in 1773, and served in the revolutionary war as aide to Gen. Greene. Subsequently he became agent of the Holland Land Company and resided at Meadville, Pa., from 1795 to 1825. He was appointed ordnance storekeeper at West Point, 29 Jan., 1825, and remained as such until his death. He was a great-grandson of John Alden.—His son, Bradford Ripley, soldier, b. in Meadville, Pa., in 1800; d. in Newport, R. I., 10 Sept., 1870. After graduation at West Point in 1833-40, and then served for nearly two years as aide to Gen. Scott. After three years of garrison duty he was appointed commandant at West Point, 14 Dec., 1845, and remained there until 1852. The important ordnance service that followed, he led an important expedition against the Ronge river Indians, was severely wounded in action, 24 Aug., 1853, and resigned in consequence on the 29th of September in the same year. He never fully recovered from his wound, and was unable to serve in the civil war. He was a man of fine literary taste and culture, and passed several years of his civil life in Europe.

ALDEN, Timothy, clergyman, b. in Yarmouth, Mass., 28 Aug., 1771; d. in Pittsburg, 5 July, 1839. He studied at Harvard, distinguishing himself by his knowledge of oriental languages, and was graduated in 1794. From 1799 to 1806 he was pastor of the Congregational church in Portsmouth, N. H., where from 1800 to 1808 he taught school. Subsequently he conducted schools for young ladies in Boston, Newark, Cincinnati, and East Liberty, Pa. In 1817 he founded Alleghany college, Meadville, Pa., and became its first president, retiring in 1831. He published a collection of epistles numbered from 1830 to 1856; he joined the American Sunday Missions among the Senecas" (1827); and other works, and prepared a valuable catalogue of the library of the New York historical society.

ALDEN, Timothy, inventor, b. in Barnstable, Mass., in 1819; d. in New York, 4 Dec., 1878. He was the sixth in descent from John Alden, of "Mayflower" fame. When very young, setting type in his brother's printing office, he said: "If I live, I will invent a machine to do this tiresome work." He labored steadily, devoted his leisure to study, and in 1846 began the construction of a composing and distributing machine. His idea was to arrange the type in cells around the circumference of a horizontal wheel. By the rotation of the wheel, several receivers are also made to rotate, and these pick up the proper types from their respective cells. His brother, Henry W. Alden, made many improvements after the death of the inventor.

ALDRICH, James, poet, b. in Suffolk co., N. Y., 28 July, 1836. He entered early into mercantile life, but at twenty-six years of age, having had some success as a writer, he abandoned business for literature. Several popular periodicals were conducted by him, and in 1849 he established the "Literary Gazette," in which appeared many of his poems, which pleased the popular taste. Of these "A Death-Bed" is the best known, particular attention being called to it by Edgar A. Poe, who pointed out its striking resemblance to a poem by Hood on the same subject. In the latter part of his life he resumed his business pursuits. See Rufus W. Griswold's "Poets and Poetry of America."

ALDRICH, Nelson Wilbraham, senator, b. in Foster, R. I., 6 Nov., 1841. He received an academic education, and engaged in mercantile pursuits. He was president of the Providence common council in 1872-3, a member of the Rhode Island general assembly in 1873-4, 1877-8, serving in 1877 as speaker of the house of representatives, and was elected to congress in 1878 and 1880. He was elected to the U. S. Senate as a republican, to succeed Gen. Burnside, and took his seat 5 Dec., 1881.

ALDRICH, Thomas Bailey, author, b. in Portsmouth, N. H., 11 Nov., 1835. His early youth was passed in Louisiana. He began a course of study preparatory to entering college, but, on the death of his father, he abandoned it to enter the counting-room of his uncle. Was afterward a bank clerk in New York City. Here he remained three years, and here he began to contribute prose and verse to various journals. His "Ballad of Babie Bell" (1856) won immediate and universal favor, and this, with other successes, induced him to enter upon a literary career. When first he was a proof-reader, then a "reader" for a publishing-house. He became a frequent contributor to "Putnam's Magazine," the "Knickerbocker," and the weekly papers, and afterward to the New York "Evening Mirror." In 1856 he joined the staff of the New York "Home Journal," then under the management of Willis and Morris, with whom he remained three years. He was editor of "Every Saturday," Boston, so long as it was published, 1870-74. For several years he had written almost exclusively for the "Atlantic Monthly," then in March, 1881, he became its editor. His published volumes of poetry are "The Dells" (1855); the "Ballad of Babie Bell," and other poems (1856); "The Course of True Love Never did Run Smooth" (1858); "Pam- pinea and other Poems" (1861); two collections of "Poems" (1863 and 1865); "Cloth of Gold and other Poems" (1874); "Flower and Thorn: Later Poems" (1876); an edition de luxe of his Lyrics and Sonnets (1880); and "Friar Jerome's Beautiful Book" (1881). His prose works are "Daisy's Necklace" (1859); "Out of his Head, a Romance in Prose" (1862); "Story of a Bad Boy," which is in some degree autobiographical (1879); "Marjorie Daw and other People," short stories (1879); "Pudd'nhead Wilson," a novel (1874); "The Queen of Sheba," a romance of travel (1877); "The Stillwater Tragedy" (1880); "From Ponkapog to Pesth" (1882); and "Mercedes" (1883). He has translated from the French, Bedeljere's "Story of a Cat." Complete collections of his prose writings
ALDRIDGE, Ira, negro tragedian, known as the "African Roscius," d. in Lodz, Poland, 7 Aug. 1869. The place and date of his birth are unknown. Some biographers say he was born in Belhair, near Baltimore, about 1810; that he was a mulatto, apprenticed to a ship-carpenter; acquired a knowledge of German from German immigrants; accompanied Edmund Kean to England as his servant, where his natural talent for the stage was observed; and subsequently returned to the United States, where, in 1830–31, he appeared on the stage in Baltimore, but was not successful; then returned to England and began a career of fame. Other biographers, claiming to be better informed, say that he was born in New York city about 1865, that his father was a full-blooded negro, and that he was educated in the United States, was converted and educated, and became the pastor of a colored church in New York. He intended that his son Ira should follow the same profession, but the boy had a passion for the stage, and demonstrated his ability in successful amateur performances. His father disapproved of his son's proclivity, and sent him to be taught to be educated for the ministry. The son obeyed for a time, but his fondness for the stage soon took him away from his books. After some time spent in preparation, he made his début at the Royalty theatre in London as Othello, where he met with immediate success. In England he was generally preferred in those plays in which his color appropriately. He was highly appreciated by Edmund Kean, and appeared at Belfast as Othello to Kean's Iago. As an interpreter of Shakespeare he was very generally regarded as one of the best and most faithful. He appeared at Covent Garden as Othello in 1833, and at the Surrey theatre in 1818. In 1852 he visited Germany, where he played three years, and in 1857 the emperor of Sweden invited him to visit Stockholm. On the continent he ranked as one of the ablest tragedians of his time. Honors were showered upon him wherever he appeared. He was presented by the king of Prussia with the first-class medal of arts and sciences, accompanied by an autograph letter from the emperor of Austria; the king of Sweden; a medal from the emperor of Russia; and a magnificent Maltese cross, with the medal of merit, from the city of Berne. Similar honors were conferred on him by other crowned heads of Europe. He was a member of the Prussian academy of arts and sciences, and holder of the large gold medal of member of the imperial and archducal institution of our lady of the Assumption in Vienna and the Royal Swedish academy of sciences in Stockholm. His special attraction was the brilliancy and grace of his delivery, his skill in the management of the plays and his adaptability to them. His various performances are published in England, France, and Germany, and translations of two of his novels and several of his short stories have appeared in the "Revue des deux Mondes."

ALEMANY, Joseph Sadoc, archbishop, b. in Vich, in Catalonia, Spain, in 1814. He entered the Dominican order at the age of fifteen, and studied in the convents of Trumpt and Garona. He was ordained at Viterbo, Italy, in 1837, remained a year and a half at Viterbo as sub-master of novices, was appointed provincial for Spain, became a papal chaplain in the church of Minerva, in Rome, which office he continued to discharge up to 1841, when he volunteered for the American mission. After performing missionary duties in Nashville and Memphis, he was made provincial of the order in the state of Ohio in 1847. He attended the general chapter of the Dominicans in Italy in 1850, when his abilities attracted the attention of the empire, and he was appointed bishop of Monterey the same year, and was consecrated in the church of San Carlo by Cardinal Franzoni. He at once left Rome, bringing with him some members of his order of both sexes, through whose agency he has founded several educational institutions in California. He was installed as bishop of San Francisco in 1852, being its first archbishop. He resigned his archiepiscopal office in 1883, with the object of devoting the rest of his life to the reorganization of his order in Spain, and went to reside in a Dominican convent in Valencia. He is the author of "A Life of Saint Dominic."

ALEXANDER, José Martiniano d' (ah-lane'-sa), Brazil-Jesuit, b. in Ceará in 1829; d. in Río de Janeiro, 12 Dec., 1857. His law studies were pursued at São Paulo, and on their completion he went to Rio, where he became a frequent contributor to the journals of that city. He also wrote dramas and romances, some of which are based upon the Indian legends current in Brazil, and rank among his abilities attracted the attention of the empire. In 1868 he was elected deputy for Ceará to represent the conservative party, and entered the cabinet as minister of justice. Two years later, when a candidate for senator, he was returned as one of the "triple list," but was not confirmed by the emperor. His reputation at the bar is one of the most distinguished in Brazil; and he is a most valuable contributor to the history of his country. His best known works are "Iracema," and his romances of "Guarany" and "Urabigua," are the best known of his literary productions.

ALENCASTRE NOROÑA Y SILVA, Fernando (ah-len-kas'-tra', dukes of Linares, 55th viceroy of Mexico, where he assumed command, 15 Jan., 1711. The same year snow fell for the first time on the rivers of Mexico. The snow is the autogenous snowfall brought about by the heavy rainfall and is not that of any other earthquake. Alencastre showed himself most liberal and charitable toward the sufferers by the earthquake, as well as during the terrible famine and epidemic that scourged the country four years later. He established in Nuevo Leon a colony called San Felipe de Linares, and soon after this he was named viceroy of New Spain, 16 Aug., 1716.

ALEXANDER, Abraham, statesman, b. in North Carolina in 1718; d. near Charlotte, 23 April, 1786. He represented Mecklenburg co. in the colonial legislature prior to 1775, and when, early in 1775, Joseph Martin, the royal governor, attempted to prevent a free expression of opinion, he was one of the patriots who went in triumph to the summons of Col. Thos. Polk, and elected Mr. Alexander permanent chairman. The dates of the preliminary meetings are not known.
On 31 May they unanimously adopted the Mecklenburg declaration of independence, substantially renouncing allegiance to the British crown and providing for a civil government upon a republican basis. This document, antedated by more than a year the formal declaration of 1776, and was itself preceded by several others, notably that of Men- don, Mass. It was in the form signed, was read to mass meetings of the people of North Carolina, and in August, 1775, was transmitted to Philadel- phia by the hand of a special messenger.

ALEXANDER, Archer, freedman, b. near Richmond, Va., about 1810; d. in St. Louis, Mo., 8 Dec., 1879. He was a slave, and fled to St. Louis, then under martial law, in 1863, after the Union forces had cut the timbers of a certain bridge so that it should break down under a train carrying a detachment of national troops about to pass over it. At the risk of his life he conveyed the information to a well-known union man, and the detachment was saved. Archer was suspected as the informant and arrested by a provost-marshal. He made his escape to and secured employment in St. Louis under a provost marshal’s certificate.

Until the emancipation proclamation assured his permanent freedom he was in constant danger from kidnappers. Although almost wholly illiterate, he had a shrewd intelligence and was a skilled and efficient workman. A stone commemorating his capture as a fugitive slave has been raised on the spot where he was taken when making his escape from slavery. See “The Story of Archer Alex- ander” (Boston, 1886).”

ALEXANDER, Archibald, educator, b. in Rockbridge co., Va., 17 April, 1772; d. in Princeton, N. J., 22 Oct., 1851. His grandfather, of Scot- tish descent, came from Scotland to Lexington. At the age of ten Archi- bald was sent to the academy of John Williams at Timber Ridge meeting- house (since de- veloped into Washington and Lee university), near Lexington. At the age of sev- en-teen he became a tutor in the family of Gen. John Posey, of The Wil- derness, twelve miles west of Fred- ericksburg, but after few months resumed his studies with his former teacher. At this time his mind became influenced by a remarkable movement, still spoken of as “the great revival,” and he turned his attention to the study of divinity. In 1791 he was licensed to preach 1 Oct., 1791, ordained by the presbytery of Hanover 9 June, 1794, and for seven years was an itinerant pastor in Charlotte and Prince Edward cos.

In 1796 he became president of Hampden Sydney college, Va., but in 1801 resigned, and settled in New York and New England. During his tour he went to see the Rev. Dr. Waddel, the celebrated blind preacher mentioned by Wirt in his “British Spy.” The result of this visit was his marriage to Dr. Waddel’s daughter Janetta. Immediately after he resumed his presidency, but, owing to misin- dustri-ally among the students, retired, and became in 1807 pastor of the Pine st. Presbyterian church in Philadelphia. The degree of D. D. was conferred on him by the college of New Jersey in 1810, and in the same year he was elected president of Union college in Georgia, a fact which remained unknown even to his family until after his death. On the organization of the theological seminary at Princet- on in 1812 Dr. Alexander was unanimously chosen as the leading professor. As the number of students increased and other professors were added to the faculty, he was enabled to direct his attention more particularly to the department of pastoral and polemic theology, in promoting which, with the geniality and benevolence of his character, he shone with zeal and success till his death, a period of nearly forty years. His powers both for pulpit oratory and polemic disputation were extraordin- ary. He was always busy, and from 1829 to 1850 scarcely a number of the “Princeton Review” appeared without an article from his pen. His style was idiomatic and polished; his occasional sermons and contributions to periodicals, he published nothing until he had entered his fifty-second year. His first work was “Outlines of the Evidences of Christianity” (1823), which has been translated into various foreign languages and is used as a text-book in colleges. It was reprinted in London and Paris, and reissued as a pocket edition in 1833, accompanied with introductory notes by Rev. John Morison, D. D. This was followed by a “Treatise on the Canon of the Old and New Test- aments” (1826); “Lives of the Patriarchs” (1825); “Essays on Religious Experiences” (1840); “His- tory of African Colonization” (1846); “History of the Lch Colonial System” (1849); “The Jewish Nation” (1852), and other works. He also contributed largely to periodicals. He left several works in manuscript, of which the “Outlines of Moral Science” (1852) was pronounced by the “Westmin- ster Review” to be a “calm, clear stream of abstract reasoning, flowing from a thoughtful, well-constructed mind, united with an intuitive simplicity and directness which gives an almost axiomatic force.” Other posthu- monous works were “Duties and Consolations of the Christian”; “Patriarchal Theology”; “History of the Presbyterian Church in Virginia”; “Biographical Sketches of Distinguished American Clergymen and Alumni” of the College of New Jersey”; and “Church Polity and Discipline.” He left five sons, of whom three became ministers, and one daughter. The eldest son wrote the life of his father, and edited his posthumous works (New York, 1854).

—His son, James Waddel, clergyman, b. near Gordonsville, Louisa co., Va., 13 March, 1804; d. at the Red Swell Springs, Va., 17 July, 1879. He re- ceived his academic training at Philadelphia, was graduated at Princeton in 1829, and studied theo- logy in Princeton seminary. In 1824 he was appointed a tutor, and during the same year he was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of New Bruns- wick, N. J. During 1825-28 he was in charge of a church in Orange co., N. J. From 1828 to 1830 was pastor of the first Presbyterian church in Trenton, N. J. His health failing, he resigned this charge and became editor of “The Presbyte-
rion," in Philadelphia. He was professor of rhetoric and belles lettres in Princeton college from 1833 till 1844, when he assumed charge of the Duane st, church in New York city. From 1844 to 1854 he was professor of ecclesiastical history and church government in Princeton theological seminary, and in 1851 he was called to the pastorate of the Fifth ave, Presbyterian church, where he remained until his death. Among his published works are "Consolation": "Thoughts on Family Worship": "Plain Words to a Young Communicant": a series of essays entitled "The American Mechanic and Workingman": "Discourses on Christian Faith and Practice" (New York, 1858); "Gift to the Afflicted": a biography of Dr. Archibald Campbell. He compiled thirty volumes for the American Sunday-school union. He was also a frequent contributor to the "Princeton Review" and the "Biblical Repository." "Forty Years' Familiar Letters of James W. Alexander," was published by the surviving correspondents, the Rev. John Hall, D. D., of Trenton, N. J., 1890. In 1860 he was president of the Workingman's College and City College, New York, and in 1861, was elected professor of divinity at the Philadelphia Seminary, which he had been president of his last years. He was translated "Thoughts;" "Consolation;" and several other essays for various pulpits, and meritorious services in the battle of Bull Run. He continued with the army of the Potomac, rendering important aid at the siege of Yorktown, for which he was brevetted lieutenant-colonel in 1862.

ALEXANDER, Barton Stone, soldier, b. in Kentucky in 1819; d. in San Francisco, Cal., 15 Dec., 1878. He was appointed to the U. S. Military academy from Kentucky, in 1839, and became lieutenant in the corps of engineers. He superintended the repairs at various fortifications, and also in the erection of Minot's ledge lighthouse, at the entrance of Boston harbor. During the civil war he served as engineer in the construction of the defenses of Washington, took part in the MS. army, and was brevetted major for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Bull Run. He continued with the army of the Potomac, rendering important aid at the siege of Yorktown, for which he was brevetted lieutenant-colonel in 1862.

ALEXANDER, Caleb, clergyman, b. in Northfield, Mass., Jan. 17, 1795; d. in Princeton, N. J., 12 April, 1828. After graduation at Yale in 1777, he studied for the ministry and was ordained pastor of the Presbyterian church at New Marlboro, N. Y., in 1781-82. In April, 1786, he took charge of a church at Mendon, N. Y., and left it the same year. He next became principal of an academy at Oneonta, where he remained during the years 1788-90, and wrote various articles, Latin and English grammars, an "Essay on the Deity of Christ" (1790), "Grammar Elements," a literal translation of Virgil into English prose (Worcester, 1796), the "Columbian Dictionary" (1800), and "Young Ladies and Gentleman's Instructor."
ALEXANDER, George, Canadian senator, b. in Banffshire, Scotland, 21 May, 1814. He was educated at Aberdeen university, emigrated to Canada, became president of the provincial agricultural association of Upper Canada in 1857, and continued a member of the board of arts and manufactures until 1867. He represented Grey division in the legislative council of Canada from 1858 until the union of the provinces, and was called to the senate 30 May, 1873. He is a conservative.

ALEXANDER, James, lawyer, b. in Scotland about 1690; d. in New York, 2 April, 1756. His American career began in 1715, when he was enrolled in the army of New York and partisanship with the pretender in his vain attempt to seize the English crown. He became the first official recorder of the town of Perth Amboy, N. J., in 1718, but, having served as an officer of engineers in Scotland, he was appointed surveyor-general of New York and New Jersey. In his intervals of leisure he studied law and became eminent at the colonial bar. He was a constant contributor, with Chief Justice Morris, to the “New York Weekly Journal,” established in 1733. In 1735 he was temporarily disbarred because he served as counsel for Peter Zenger, a popular printer of that day, who was accused of sedition, but was later served on the bench which tried him. He was a graduate of the university of Gottingen, about 1756.

ALEXANDER, John Henry, scientist, b. in Annapolis, Md., 26 June, 1812; d. in Baltimore, Md., 2 March, 1867. He was graduated at St. John’s college in 1826, and studied law, but turned his attention to science. He was an active member of the American philosophical society. His son William was the “Lord Stirling” of revolutionary fame. In 1756 a ministerial project threatening the rights of the colony was proposed, and, when it came up for consideration at Albany, Sec. Alexander undertook the journey from New York to oppose the measure, although he was suffering from severe illness. His death resulted from the fatigue and exposure then incident to the trip.

ALEXANDER, John, lawyer, b. in Scotland about 1690; d. in New York, 2 April, 1756. His American career began in 1715, when he was enrolled in the army of New York and partisanship with the pretender in his vain attempt to seize the English crown. He became the first official recorder of the town of Perth Amboy, N. J., in 1718, but, having served as an officer of engineers in Scotland, he was appointed surveyor-general of New York and New Jersey. In his intervals of leisure he studied law and became eminent at the colonial bar. He was a constant contributor, with Chief Justice Morris, to the “New York Weekly Journal,” established in 1733. In 1735 he was temporarily disbarred because he served as counsel for Peter Zenger, a popular printer of that day, who was accused of sedition, but was later served on the bench which tried him. He was a graduate of the university of Gottingen, about 1756.

ALEXANDER, Nathaniel, physician, b. in Mecklenburg, N. C., in 1756; d. in Salisbury, 8 March, 1808. In 1776 he was graduated at Princeton. After studying medicine he entered the army as a surgeon in 1781. He was a member of the revolutionary war. At its close he began the practice of his profession in the high hills of Santee, whence he removed to Mecklenburg. He was for several years a member of the state legislature, was a member of congress in 1803-5, and was elected by the legislature governor of North Carolina in 1805.

ALEXANDER, Stephen, ‘seventeenth-century man of letters, b. in Schenectady, N. Y., 1 Sept., 1806; d. in Princeton, N. J., 25 June, 1883. He was graduated at Union in 1824 and at Princeton Theological Seminary in 1832, was a tutor at Princeton in 1833, and became adjunct professor of mathematics in 1834, and professor of astronomy in 1840. From 1845 to 1854 he occupied the chair of mathematics, and afterward that of astronomy and mechanics until he retired in 1878. He has written a great number of scientific papers, some of which have been translated into other languages. He was chief of the expedition that went to the coast of Labrador to observe the solar eclipse of 18 July, 1869, and was selected principal leader of the expedition to observe the eclipse of August, 1869. His principal writings are “Physical Phenomena attendant upon Solar Eclipses,” read before the American philosophical society in 1843; a paper on the “Fundamental Principles of Mathematics,” read before the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1848; another on the “Origin of the Forms and the Present Condition of some of the Clusters of Stars and several of the Nebulae,” read before the American Association in 1850; others on the “Form and Equatorial Diameter of the Asteroid Planets” and “Harmonies in the Arrangement of the Solar System which seem to be Conformity of the Nebular Hypothesis of Laplace,” presented to the National Academy of Science; a “Statement and Exposition of Certain Harmonies of the Solar System,” which was published by the Smithsonian Institute in 1873.

ALEXANDER, Thomas, earl of Selkirk, b. in 1774; d. in Paris, France, 6 April, 1839. He was the founder of Selkirk Rangers, a unit of volunteers, and wrote a volume on “Emigration,” containing a statement respecting that attempt at colonization of the western territory of Canada (London, 1817).

ALEXANDER, Sir William, earl of Stirling, b. in 1580; d. in London, 12 Sept., 1640. When a
young man he was appointed tutor to the earl of Argyll and accompanied him abroad. At a later date he received the place of gentleman usher to Prince Charles, son of James VI, of Scotland, and continued in favor at court after the king became king of England. He attained reputation as a poet and writer of rhymed tragedies, and assisted the king in preparing the metrical version known as "The Psalms of King David, translated by King James," and published by authority of Charles I, in 1631, after his father's death. Sir William held a copyright on the work for 156 years. In view of the successful result in Ireland of the establishment of baronets of Ulster, Sir William proposed to the king that the system should be extended to North America. On 21 Sept., 1621, a charter was issued, granting to him, "his heirs and assigns, whosoever, . . . the continent, lands, and islands situate and lying in Ar, for which sum a grant of into three miles called Cape de Sable . . . to the river called by the name of Santa Cruz . . . and thence northward to the 'great river of Canada' [i.e., the St. Lawrence] . . . to the aforesaid Cape Sable, where the circuit began." In other words, the king made a present to the ambitious poet of what are now the provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. The magnificent grant was subsequently extended to include a large section of the present northern United States and the Dominion of Canada—an empire larger than all the rest of the British possessions. Charles, on his accession to the throne in 1625, not only confirmed his father's charter, but passed several acts for the development of the region, and was never remunerative. As portions of the domain had already been granted by Henry IV. of France, and occupied by his subjects, wars among the rival claimants followed in due time as a matter of course; but first the new American baronetcies were offered for sale at £150 each, for the "mines and forests, erect cities, appoint fairs, hold courts, grant lands, and coin money." As portions of the domain had already been granted by Henry IV. of France, and occupied by his subjects, wars among the rival claimants followed in due time as a matter of course; but first the new American baronetcies were offered for sale at £150 each, for the "mines and forests, erect cities, appoint fairs, hold courts, grant lands, and coin money." 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The work of Sir William Alexander can be divided into four main sections: his contributions to the establishment of the American colonies, his role in the Scottish government, his work in the military, and his contributions to literature. His work in the military included his service as a major-general during the American Revolution, and his leadership of the British army during the Battle of Long Island. His contributions to literature include his translations of the Psalms of King David, and his work as a poet and writer of rhymed tragedies.

ALEXANDER, William, called Lord Stirling, soldier, b. in New York city in 1726; d. in Albany, 15 Jan., 1783. He engaged in the provision business with his mother, the widow of David Provost. In connection with his business young Alexander subsequently joined the British army in the commissionary department, and became aide-de-camp to Gov. Shirley. In 1757 he prosecuted his claim to the earldom of Stirling before the house of lords, without success. In 1761 he married the daughter of Philip Livingston. He held the office of surveyor-general, and was also a member of the provincial council. The former office had belonged to his father, James Alexander, who, formerly an adherent of the pretendent, had come to America, risen to be colonial secretary in New York, aided the British cause, and was an ardent patriot, and entered the revolutionary army as colonel of the battalion of east New Jersey in October, 1775. He distinguished himself by the capture of a British armed transport, for which exploit congress, in March, 1776, appointed him a brigadier-general. At the battle of Long Island, 26 Aug., 1776, his brigade, ordered by Gen. Putnam to attack a greatly superior force, was nearly cut to pieces, and he himself was taken prisoner. He was soon exchanged, and in February, 1777, was promoted a major-general. When Lee marched to succor Philadelphia in December, 1776, Stirling was left in command at New York. At Trenton he attended the surrender of Cornwallis. On 24 June, 1777, at Matonechin (now called Metuchen), he awaited an attack, contrary to Washington's orders; his position was turned and his division defeated, losing two guns and 150 men. At the battle of Brandywine and Germantown he acted with bravery and discretion. At the battle of Monmouth he displayed tactical judgment in posting his batteries, and repelled with heavy loss an attempt to turn his flank. In 1780, when in command in New Jersey, he surprised a British force at Paulus' Hook. In 1781 he commanded at Albany. He died of gout, five days after the preliminaries of peace were agreed upon. Lord Stirling was one of the founders of the Historical Society of New York. He was of great interest in the development of the United States after the revolution, and became its first governor. His journey to England in 1756 was undertaken in order to give testimony in behalf of Gen. Shirley, who was charged with neglect of duty. He wrote "The Conduct of Major-General Shirley, briefly stated," a pamphlet published about the time of the investigation; "Memoirs of Alexander Alexander, 1787."

ALGER, Cyrus, inventor, b. in West Bridgewater, Mass., 11 Nov., 1781; d. in Boston, 4 Feb., 1856. Early in life he became an iron-founder, and established his business in Easton, Mass. In 1809 he removed to South Boston, where he founded the works that since 1817 have been known as the South Boston iron company. He supplied the government with large numbers of iron-built boats during the war of 1812, and his works became famed for the excellent ordnance there manufactured. He was one of the best practical metallurgists of his time, and his numerous patents of improved processes show continued advance in the art practised by him. The first gun ever rifled in America was made at his foundry in 1808. The world's first bronze cannon was made at his foundry for the U.S. ordnance department. The mortar "Columbiad," the largest gun of cast iron that had then been made in the United States, was cast under his personal supervision. Mr. Alger also devised
numerous improvements in the construction of time fuses for bomb-shells and grenades. In 1811 he patented a method of making cast-iron chilled rolls, and in 1822 first designed cylinder stoves. Mr. Alger served as a member of the city council during the first year of its existence, and was elected alderman in 1824 and 1827.

**ALGER, Horatio, Jr.,** author, b. in Revere, Mass., 13 Jan., 1834; d. in Natick, Mass., 18 July, 1899. He was graduated at Harvard, engaged in journalism and teaching, and in 1864 was ordained pastor over the Unitarian church in Brewster, Mass. Taking up his residence in New York in 1896, he became interested in the condition of the street boys, and this experience gave form to many of his later writings. He has published in book-form "Bertha's Christmas Vision" (Boston, 1855); "Nothing to Do; A Tilt at Our Best Society," a poem (1857); "Frank's Campaign," which was enthusiastically received; and a volume of poems, "Ragged Dick," "Luck and Pluck," and "Tattered Tom" are the most popular of his series for boys.

**ALGER, Russell Alexander, governor of Michigan, b. in Lafayette, Medina co., Ohio, 27 Feb., 1836.** He was left an orphan at eleven years of age, worked on a farm till he was eighteen, attending school in the winters, and then studied teaching, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1859. He began to practise in Cleveland, but was forced by impaired health to remove to Grand Rapids, Mich., where he was engaged in the lumber business. He became captain in the 2d Michigan cavalry at the beginning of the civil war, and at Boonesborough, Ky., was captured by Philip Sheridan, then colonel of that regiment, to attack the enemy's rear with ninety picked men. The Confederates were routed, but Capt. Alger was wounded and taken prisoner. He escaped on the same day, and on 16 Oct. was made lieutenant-colonel of the 6th Michigan cavalry. On 28 Feb., 1863, he became colonel of the 5th Michigan cavalry, and on 28 June his command was the first to enter the town of Gettysburg. He was specially mentioned in Gen. Custer's report of the cavalry operations there, and in the pursuit of the enemy he was severely wounded at Boonesborough, Ky., on 8 July. He was with Sheridan in the Shenandoah valley in 1864, and on 11 June, at Trevilian station, by a brilliant charge and capture of a large force of Confederates. On 11 June, 1865, he was given the brevets of brigadier-general and major-general of volunteers. He then resumed the lumber business in Detroit, Mich., and has acquired a fortune, serving also as president or director of various corporations. His great pine forest on Lake Huron contains more than 100 square miles and is annually more than 75,000,000 feet of lumber. In 1884 he was the successful Republican candidate for governor of the state, serving from 1885 till 1887. In March, 1897, Gen. Alger was appointed secretary of war in President McKinley's cabinet.

**ALGER, William Rounseville,** clergyman, b. in Freetown, Mass., 30 Dec., 1822. He studied for the ministry, was graduated at Harvard theological school in 1847, and received the degree of A. M. in 1848. He was pastor of a church in Roxbury, and in 1855 removed to Boston, where he became pastor of the Bulfinch street church, and finally united with Theodore Parker's congregation in 1868, whom he succeeded as pastor, then worshipping in Music Hall. In 1874 he removed to New York, and in 1882 became pastor of the Unitarian church of the Messiah in that city until 1878, when he moved to Denver, thence to Chicago in 1880, to Portland in 1881, and returned to Boston. His published works comprise "The Poetry of the Orient; or Metrical Specimens of the Thought, Sentiment, and Fancy of the East," prefaced by an illustrated dissertation (Boston, 1856; new ed., 1861); an edition, with an introduction, of James Martineau's "Studies of Christianity" (1858); "A Critical History of the Doctrine of a Future Life," with a bibliography by Ezra Abbot, containing 5,000 titles (1861); "The Genius of Solitude; or The Loneliness of Human Life" (1861); "Prayers offered in the Massachusetts House of Representatives during the Session of 1868" (1869); "The End of the World and the Day of Judgment," and "The Sword, the Pen, and the Pulpit; a Tribute to Charles Dickens" (2 vols., Philadelphia, 1877); "A School of Life" (Boston, 1881); and "A Symbolic History of the Cross of Christ" (1881).

**ALLAN, George William,** Canadian senator, b. in Toronto, 9 Jan., 1822. He was graduated at Upper Canada college, Toronto, in 1839, studied law, and was called to the bar in 1846, after which he travelled extensively. He was elected mayor of Toronto in 1855, and has been president of the Canadian institute of the same city. In 1869 he was appointed government trustee for municipal bond fund of the Toronto and Nipissing railway. He sat in the legislative council of Canada for York division from 1858 until the union, and was called to the senate in May, 1867. Mr. Allan was elected on a moderate Unionist ticket.

**ALLAN, Sir Hugh,** ship-owner, b. in Saltcoats, Ayrshire, Scotland, 29 Sept., 1810; d. in Edinburgh, 8 Dec., 1882. After receiving a limited education, he entered a counting-house in Greenock in 1833, and in 1854 moved to Montreal, where he was appointed ship-master on his father's ship, "Favorite," for Canada. For three years he was clerk in a dry-goods store in Montreal, and afterward was the shipping-house of James Miller. He served during the rebellion of 1837 as a volunteer, rising finally to the rank of captain. Mr. Miller died in 1838, and was succeeded in business by the firm of Edmonton and Allan. In 1853 this firm began the construction of iron screw steamships, and the "Canadian."
their first vessel, made her first voyage in 1855. During the Crimean war two of the company's steamers were employed as transport ships, between Portsmouth and Marseilles and the Levant, by Great Britain and France and in 1874 two were employed in a similar service between England and the western coast of Africa. The Allan line of royal mail steamships has contributed greatly to the prosperity of Montreal and of Canadian commerce.

Sir Hugh was a director of the Montreal telegraph company, the Montreal warehousing company, the merchants' bank of Canada, the Mafgrave gold mining company, and for a short time of the Pacific railway. His name gained a place in the political history of Canada through his alleged questionable connection with the "Pacific Scandal." He was knighted in 1871, as Sir Hugh Allan of Ravenscrag, in recognition of his hospitality to the prince of Wales, and his services to Canadian and British commerce. He had a beautiful residence at Ravenscrag, Montreal, and a villa at Belmont, on Lake Memphremagog.

**ALLAN, John,** soldier, b. at the castle of Edinburgh, Scotland, 13 Jan., 1746; d. in Lubec, Me., 7 Feb., 1805. His father was a retired British officer, who emigrated to Nova Scotia in 1749. John was brought up in agricultural and mercantile pursuits. He became a justice of the peace, and then clerk of the supreme court, and from 1770 to 1776 was a member of the provincial assembly. Before the American colonies engaged in the struggle for independence he gave them active and efficient aid, securing the alliance of the Indian tribes of that region. Congress nominated him superintendent of the eastern Indians, and gave him a colonel's commission in January, 1777, and with his Indians he protected the other colonial possessors of the northeastern frontier. The Nova Scotia authorities offered a price for his apprehension, while his house was burned and his wife thrown into prison. In 1784 Col. Allan settled in Maine. The government of Massachusetts in 1792 granted him a tract of 22,000 acres, on which the town of Whiting was laid out. In 1801 congress gave him 2,000 acres in Ohio in compensation for the losses he sustained for the patriot cause.

**ALLAN, John,** antiquarian, b. in Kilmarnock, Ayshire, Scotland, 26 Feb., 1777; d. in New York, 19 Nov., 1863. His father was a tenant farmer, and sent his son to a grammar-school. After leaving school he worked on the farm, but, finding this labor uncongenial, he engaged in the mercantile business in New York in 1794, secured employment as a clerk or book-keeper, and speedily acquired a high reputation for industry and trustworthiness. He was the leading book-keeper for many years, and to his clerkship he added also the business of commission agent, and was at one time much employed as a house agent and collector of rents. By these various employments he secured a moderate independence. He married early in life, and occupied for a quarter of a century a house in Pearl st. opposite Centre, the site of which is now part of the public street. In 1857 he removed to 17 Van Winkle st., where he resided until his death, and there found leisure for gratifying his taste for antiquarian research. In a room at his house his valuable and unique collection of pictures, books, autographs, and rare and curious articles, especially attractive to the antiquary and virtuoso, was frequently viewed by visitors to the city. After his death, and not until his heirs had been paid, the property was sold. Mr. Allan's collection was sold at auction a short time after his death, and the total receipts amounted to $37,609.26. At that time but one of his children, a Mrs. Stewart, was living, and he had appointed her sole executrix of his estate. One of Mr. Allan's hobbies was a fancy for snuff-boxes, of which he had gathered a large and valuable collection. Among the publications illustrative of Allan's Life and Burns's Poems, which brought extremely high prices at his celebrated sale. See Duyckinck's "Memorial of John Allan," issued by the Bradford Club (New York, 1864).

**ALLEN, Alexander Viets Griswold,** author, b. in Otis, Mass., 4 May, 1841. He was graduated from Kenyon College, 1863. While engaged in the theological seminary in 1865, was ordained a priest in the Protestant Episcopal church in that year, and in 1867 became professor of church history in the Episcopal divinity school at Cambridge. He has published "The Greek Theology, and the Renaissance of the Nineteenth Century," constituting the fourth volume of the" Bohemian Library," 1884, and "Continuity of Christian Thought" (1884).

**ALLEN, Andrew,** b. in Philadelphia in 1740; d. in London, Eng., 7 March, 1825. He received a classical education, studied law with his father, William Allen, chief justice of Pennsylvania, was admitted to the bar, and practised in Philadelphia. He was appointed attorney-general in 1766, became a member of the provincial assembly in 1774, and was one of the committee of three appointed by the colonial congress to go to New York and advise with the council of safety of the colony and with Gen. Lee respecting the immediate defence of the city of New York, and was a strong advocate for congressional measures, until the royalist army had taken New York and compelled Washington, with the broken remains of his troops, to cross the Delaware. Terrified by the position of affairs, he went into the British lines, took the oaths of allegiance to the king, renouncing those he had taken to congress, and went to England. As a result, he was attainted and his landed estate forfeited under the confiscation act. On his return to England he was compensated with a pension by the British government of £400 per annum.

**ALLEN, Benjamin,** clergyman, b. in Hudson, N. Y., 29 Sept., 1789; d. at sea, 13 Jan., 1829. He was educated a Presbyterian, but united with the Episcopal church and became a lay reader, laboring among the colored people of Charleston, Va.; then a deacon, and in 1818 a priest. He published in 1815 the weekly "Layman's Magazine," and in 1820 an abridgment of Burnet's "History of the Reformation." In 1821 he was chosen rector of St. Paul's church, Philadelphia. In 1827 he established a printing-house for the publication of tracts and printing of prayer-books, and published "Christ and Him Crucified," and "Living Manners," a tale (1822); "History of the Church of
Christ" (1823-24); "The Parent's Counsellor, a Narrative of the Newton Family," and a "Sketch of the Life of Dr. Pilmore," his predecessor in St. Paul's church (1825). See Memoirs by his brother (Philadelphia, 1832).

**ALLEN, Charles**, jurist, b. in Worcester, Mass., 9 Aug., 1797; d. there, 2 Aug., 1869. He was admitted to the bar in 1821. He was elected to the legislature in 1829, 1834, 1836, and 1840. In 1835, 1838, and 1839 he sat in the state senate. He was a commissioner to negotiate the Ashburton treaty in 1842, and judge of the court of common pleas from 1842 to 1844. He was active in the free-soil movement, and was elected to congress in 1848 and re-elected in 1850, in which latter he was called the "Whig," afterward called the "Republican." He was appointed chief justice of the superior court of Suffolk county in 1858, which office he resigned in 1867.

**ALLEN, David Oliver**, missionary, b. in Barre, Mass., 14 Sept., 1799; d. in Lowell, 17 July, 1862. He entered a regularly conducted academy in the same year, and was afterwards taught in Lawrence academy, and then entered Andover theological seminary, which he left in 1827 to go as a missionary to Bombay. He established schools and preached in that province, and made extensive tours in western India. In 1844 he took charge of the Bombay printing establishment, and in 1847 he became secretary and editor of a new translation of the Bible in that language. Injured in health by the Indian climate, he returned to America in 1853. After his return he published a "History of India, Ancient and Modern, Geographical, Historical, Political, Social, and Religious" (Boston, 1855); also a "Complete Soldier, in Northampton, Mass., 17 July, 1743; d. in Burlington, Vt., 26 March, 1806. In 1771 he emigrated to Poultney, Vt., and became a lieutenant in Col. Warner's regiment of Green Mountain boys. He removed to Ticonderoga in 1775, and was a delegate from that town to the several conventions in the New Hampshire grants in 1776, and to those that declared the state independent and formed the state constitution during the following year. He was appointed a captain in Col. Herrick's battalion of rangers in July, 1777, and distinguished himself at the battle of Bennington. In September of the same year he captured Mt. Defiance by assault, and on the 29th of September, was ordered to arrest fifty of their prisoners. Subsequently he was made major in the rangers, and showed himself a brave and successful partisan leader. In 1783 he removed to South Hero, where he resided until 1800, when he went to Burlington and remained there until his death.

**ALLEN, Elisha Hunt**, statesman, b. in New Salem, Mass., 28 Jan., 1804; d. in Washington, D. C., 1 Jan, 1883. He was graduated at Williams college in 1823, and studied law under his father, Samuel C. Allen, and Charles Adams. In 1826 he was admitted to the bar, and began to practise at Brattleboro, but he soon removed to Bangor, Me., where he was elected to the state legislature and served continuously from 1834 to 1841, being speaker in 1838. In 1841 he was elected a representative to congress, but he was defeated by Hannibal Hamlin when a candidate for re-election. He removed to Boston in 1847, where he practised law, and in 1849 was elected to the legislature. During the same year he was appointed county attorney and became prominent in the affairs of the Hawaiian government. He was minister of finance, and for twenty years was chief justice of the kingdom. In 1856, 1864, 1870, and 1875 he was the accredited minister to the United States. At the time of his death he was dean of the diplomatic corps.

**ALLEN, Elizabeth Akers**, author, b. in Strong, Me., 9 Oct., 1832. Her maiden name was Chase. She married Paul Akers, the sculptor (see Akers), who died in 1861, and in 1869 she married E. M. Allen, of New York. She began to write at the age of fifteen, under the pen name of "Florence Percy," and in 1855 published under that name a volume of poems entitled "Forest Buds." In 1858 she became a contributor to the "Atlantic Monthly," and in 1866 a collection of her poems was published in Boston. It included the poem "Rock me to Sleep, Mother," which she began to write as a song to thirty composers. A dispute as to the authorship of the words attracted wide attention. Mrs. Allen wrote them in Portland, Me., early in 1859, and sent them from Rome in May, 1868, to the Philadelphia "Saturday Evening Post." That was the author was shown by William D. O'Connel, and the poem published in the New York "Times" of 27 May, 1867. She was for several years literary editor of the Portland, Me., "Advertiser." Mrs. Allen is a frequent contributor to periodical literature, and the author of "Queen Catherine's Rose" (Dublin, 1885); "The Silver Bridge, and Other Poems" (Boston, 1886); "The Triangle" (Burlington, Vt., 1888); "The High-Top S'weeting" (New York, 1891); and "The Proud Lady of Stavoren" (1897).

**ALLEN, Ethan**, soldier, b. in Litchfield, Conn., 10 Jan., 1737; d. in Burlington, Vt., 13 Feb., 1789. In early life he removed to Bennington, Vt., which town he settled on a tract of land purchased from New Hampshire grants, claimed by the colonies of New York and New Hampshire. In 1770 he was appointed agent to represent the settlers at Albany, where litigation on the claims was pending. A decision adverse to them was rendered, and resistance to the New York authorities followed. Allen was made colonel of an armed force known as the "Green Mountain boys," raised in order to protect holders of land granted by New Hampshire. He was declared an outlaw, and £150 was offered for his capture by Gov. Tryon, of New York. When hostilities with Great Britain began, after the Green Mountain boys had proved their patriotism and efficiency by the capture of Quechee point, the New Hampshire congress granted them the same pay that was received by the soldiers of the continental army, and, after consulting Gen. Schuyler, recommended to the New York convention that they should be employed in the army to be raised in defence of America under such officers as they (the Green Mountain boys) should choose. Allen and Warner went where the New York assembly was in session, and requested an audience. Many members objected to holding a public conference with proclaimed felons. Yet there was a large majority in favor of admitting Ethan Allen to the floor of the house, on the motion of Capt. Sears. The assembly resolved, in accordance with the recommendation of congress, that a regiment of Green Mountain boys should be raised, not to exceed 500 men; and Allen, in a letter of thanks to the assembly, pledged his word that they would re- icoporate the favor by boldly hazarding their lives in the common cause of America. In seizing the British fortress of the Green Mountain boys prevailed on congress, who ordered Arnold to raise troops for the purpose; but before that a force was collected at Castleton, Vt., and placed under the command of Allen. At daybreak, May 10, he effected the capture of the entire British
forces, who were called upon to surrender in the name of the great Jehovah and of the continental congress." The subsequent capture of Skenesborough and of Crown Point by forces detached from Allen's command placed valuable military stores at the disposal of the Americans, and gave them the mastery of Lake Champlain. The invasion of "Canada" was proposed by Allen to the New York authorities, but was rejected. Allen and his men then joined Gen. Schuyler's forces as a volunteer, and was sent to Canada for a secret mission to ascertain the views of the Canadians. While on his last trip he was met by Col. Brown, and a joint expedition for the capture of Montreal was proposed and eagerly accepted. The project proved unsuccessful, and Allen was captured on 23d of December, and was very cruelly treated at first, and for a time was confined in Penticnear castle, near Falmouth; then he was sent to Halifax, N. S., and later to New York, where, 6 May, 1778, he was exchanged for Col. Campbell. On his return to Vermont he was placed in command of the state militia, and he further received from congress the commission of lieutenant-colonel in the continental army. An unsuccessful attempt to bribe him was made by the British, through Beverly Robinson, for his influence toward effecting a union between Vermont and Canada; and, by temporizing with this offer, he was able to prevent any active demonstration by the British in that part of the country. Toward the close of the war he settled in Bennington, and subsequently in Burlington. He was a member of the state legislature, and also a special delegate to congress, where he ultimately succeeded in obtaining the recognition of Vermont as an independent state. He was the author of a history of the controversy between New York and Vermont, a narrative of his captivity, and several political pamphlets, and published also "Reason the only Oracle of Man" (Bennington, 1784). Sketches of his life were written by Jared Sparks (Boston, 1834), by Hugh Moore (Plattsburg, N. Y., 1834), and by H. W. Du Puy (Buffalo, 1853). It is believed that no portrait of Allen was ever made. The one given is copied for this work by our artist, from the ideal heroic statue at Montpelier, Vt.

ALLEN, George, educator, b. in Milton, Vt., 17 Dec., 1808; d. in Worcester, Mass., 28 May, 1876. He was graduated at the university of Vermont in 1827, studied law, and was admitted to practice in 1831. Subsequently he studied theology, and from 1840 to 1857 was pastor of the Episcopal church at St. Albans, Vt. In 1837 he became professor of ancient languages in Delaware college, Newark, Del., and in 1845 professor of ancient languages, and then of Greek alone, in the university of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia. Prof. Allen published "A Life of Philidor," the chess-player (Philadelphia, 1854). In 1847 he became a Catholic.

ALLEN, Charles Grant, author, b. in Kingston, Canada, 24 Feb., 1848; d. in London, 25 Oct., 1899. He studied at Oxford, and was graduated in 1871. In 1873 he was appointed professor of logic and philosophy in Queen's college, Spanish Town, Jamaica, and from 1874 to 1877 was its principal. Since then he has resided in England, where his graceful articles on popular scientific subjects constantly appear in the current magazines. His published works, "Outlines of "Onionology" (1877); "The Color Sense" (1879); "Anglo-Saxon Britain" (1880); "Vignettes from Nature" (1881); "The Colors of Flowers" (1882); "Strange Stories" (1884); "Flowers and their Pedigree" (New York, 1884); "Charles Darwin" (1885); "Philistia" (1885); "For Mamie's Sake" (1886); "Babybon" (1886), and "In All Shades for the BofadeIn November being the pen-names of J. Arbuthnot Wilson and Cecil Power.

ALLEN, Harrison, physician, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 17 April, 1841; d. there, 14 Nov., 1897. He was graduated at the university of Pennsylvania in 1861, in 1862 became assistant surgeon in the U. S. Navy, and served with the Potomac until March, 1863, when he was transferred to hospital duty at Washington, where he remained until his resignation in December, 1865, and attained the brevet rank of major. From 1865 to 1878 he was professor of comparative anatomy and medical zoology in the university of Pennsylvania, and since then has resided in Philadelphia. In 1867 he was elected professor of anatomy and surgery in the Philadelphia dental college, and in 1870 surgeon to the Philadelphia hospital and secretary of its medical board. He is a member of numerous medical societies, and was a delegate from the centennial commission to the international medical congress. His contributions to the various medical journals relate chiefly to osteomyelitis, human anatomy, and morbid anatomy. He has published "Outlines of Comparative Anatomy and Medical Zoology" (Philadelphia, 1867), "Studies in the Facial Region" (1874), and "An Analysis of the Life-form in Art" (1875).

ALLEN, Heman, lawyer, b. in Poultney, Vt., 2 Feb., 1734; d. in Highgate, Vt., 9 April, 1832. He was graduated at Dartmouth college in 1755, and then studied law. During 1808-9 he was sheriff of Chittenden co., Vt., and from 1811 to 1814 chief justice of the county court. From 1812 to 1817 he was an active member of the state legislature, during which time he was appointed quartermaster of militia with the title of brigadier-general, 14 Feb., 1812, and resigned in 1818 to accept the appointment of U. S. marshal for the district of Vermont. He was appointed minister to Chili in 1823. When he called on Com. Hull to make arrangements to sail with him in the frigate "United States" he met Mrs. Hull's sister Elizabeth, one of the "seven graces of Saratoga," in Saratoga, Misses Hull and Mr. Allen spent two weeks they were married and sailed in the frigate with the gallant commodore and Mrs. Hull and Miss Jeannette Hart, who soon afterward made a conquest of Gen. Bolivar, but refused his repeated offers of marriage. Mr. Allen continued in Chili as minister until 1827. In 1830 he was made president of the "Mississippi," and after 1835 at the bank, which office he filled until the expiration of its charter in 1836. He then settled in Highgate, and resided there until his death.
ALLEN, Henry, founder of a sect, b. in Newport, R. I., 14 June, 1748; d. in Northampton, N. H., 2 Feb., 1874. In 1774 and succeeding years he made many converts in Nova Scotia to his peculiar millenarian belief. He believed that the nations of the earth are emanations from a single great spirit, and that the Bible is to be interpreted not literally, but in a spiritual sense. He published a book of hymns and several treatises and sermons. The Allenites became numerous under his eloquent preaching, but declined after his death.

ALLEN, Henry Watkins, soldier and statesman, b. in Prince Edward co., Va., 29 April, 1820; d. in the city of Mexico, 22 April, 1866. His father, a physician of note, removed to Lexington, Mo., while Henry was young. The latter, at his solicitation, was taken from the shop where he was employed and placed in Marion college, Mo., but, in consequence of his ideas, was dismissed from school and became a teacher in Grand Gulf, Miss. Then he studied law, and was in successful practice in 1842 when President Houston called for volunteers in the Texan war against Mexico. He raised a company, and acquitted himself well during the campaign, then resumed his practice in Grand Gulf, and took an active part in the election. He settled a few years later on an estate in West Baton Rouge, and was elected to the Louisiana legislature in 1853. A year later he went to Cambridge university to pursue a course of legal studies. In 1859 he went to Europe with the intention of taking part in the Italian struggle for independence, but agreement between Turin and France caused his return. He then traveled through Europe, the incidents of which are recounted in “Travels of a Sugar Planter.” He was elected to the legislature during his absence, and on returning took a prominent part in the business of that body. He had been a Whig in politics, but had joined the democratic party when Buchanan was nominated for president in 1856. When the civil war broke out he volunteered in the Confederate service, was commissioned lieutenant-colonel, and was stationed for some time at Ship island. He was subsequently made colonel of the 4th Louisiana regiment, and was appointed military governor of Jackson. He fought gallantly at Shiloh, where he was wounded. At Vicksburg he rendered important service in the capture of the city, and was severely wounded under fire. At the battle of Baton Rouge he commanded a brigade, where he was badly wounded in both legs by a shell. On his recovery he was commissioned a brigadier-general, in September, 1864, and almost immediately afterward was elected governor of Louisiana. He arranged to have the cotton tax to the confederate government paid in kind, and opened a route by which cotton was exported through Texas to Mexico, and medicine, clothing, and other articles introduced into the state. These necessaries were sold at moderate prices and given to the poor. In the suppression of the manufacture of liquor and other similar measures Gov. Allen exercised dictatorial powers. After the war he settled in Mexico and established an English paper, the “Mexican Times.” See “Recollections of Henry W. Allen,” by Sarah A. Dorsey (New York, 1867).

ALLEN, Ira, soldier, b. in Cornwall, Conn., 21 April, 1791; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 7 Jan., 1814. He was a younger brother and associate of his brother. In the dispute between New York and New Hampshire over the land grants, He was a member of the Vermont legislature in 1786-77, and also of the constitutional convention of Vermont. He was the first secretary of the state, then treasurer, and surveyor-general. During the revolution he served in the militia and participated in the battle of Bennington. In 1780-81 he was a commissioner to congress in behalf of Vermont, in opposition to the claims of adjoining states. In 1789 he framed the memorial that led to the organization of Vermont. He was a delegate to the convention that in 1792 ratified the constitution of the United States. In 1795, having become senior major-general of the militia, he went to France and purchased arms, which he expected to sell to the state of Vermont, but on his return voyage he was seized and carried to England, where he was charged with furnishing arms to the Irish rebels, and litigation in the court of admiralty followed, where, after eight years, a decision was finally rendered in his favor. He suffered imprisonment in France in 1798, and returned home to the United States in 1806. He was the author of “The Natural and Political History of Vermont” (London, 1798), and also of “Statements Appended to the Olive Branch” (1807).

ALLEN, Isaac, Canadian jurist, b. in 1741; d. in 1806. He was a loyalist officer of the revolution, who, at the close of the war held the rank of major-general and commanded the 21st battalion of New Jersey volunteers, in which he was opposed by New-Brunswick with other tories, and obtained a grant of 2,000 acres above Fredericton. He was one of the first judges appointed in the province, having been made an assistant justice in 1784. In a test case to determine the right to hold slaves, tried at Fredericton in 1800, he decided with Judge Saunders against the master, while the chief justice and other judge upheld the master’s right. As a result of this trial, he received a challenge to a duel from an officer in the rangers. His grandson, John C. Allen, became chief justice of New-Brunswick.

ALLEN, James, clergyman, b. in Roxbury, Mass., in 1802; d. in Brookline, Mass., 18 Feb., 1847. He was ordained in 1781 and became the first minister of Brookline, remaining in that charge until his death. His remarks concerning the religious revival of 1743 drew upon him severe animadversion. He published a Thanksgiving sermon (1772); a discourse on Providence (1777); a discourse entitled “The Doctrine of the Millennial Exalted, and the Millennial Millennium Reconciled” (1777); a “Fast Sermon on the Earthquake” (1772); etc.

ALLEN, Joel Asah, naturalist, b. in Springfield, Mass., 19 July, 1838. He studied first at the Wilbraham academy, and then at the Lawrence scientific school under Agassiz, where he devoted special attention to zoology, and was one of the assistants that accompanied Agassiz on the expedition to Brazil in 1865. He visited Florida in 1869, and the Rocky mountain region in 1871, with scientific exploring parties, and in 1875 was the chief of an expedition sent out by the Northern Pacific railroad. In 1870 he became assistant in ornithology at the museum of comparative zoology at Cambridge, and in 1871 received the Humboldt scholarship. Since 1885 he has been curator of the department of mammals and birds in the American museum of natural history, New York. In 1871 he was made a fellow of the American academy of arts and sciences, and in 1876 a fellow of the national academy of sciences. He is the president of the American Association for the advancement of science, and of the American philosophical society. From 1883 to 1886 he was president of the American ornithologists’ union. He is the author of numerous reports and scientific papers, among which are “On Geographical Variation in Color among North American Squirrels” (1874); “Notes on the
Mammals of Portions of Kansas, Colorado, Wyoming, and Utah" (1874); "Geographical Variation in North American Birds" (1874); and "Notes on the Birds of Dakota, Montana, and Dakota" (1875). He has also written "Mammals and Winter Birds of East Florida" (Cambridge, 1871); "The American Bison, Living and Extinct," (1872); "Monographs of North American Rodentia," with Dr. Elliott Coues (1876); "History of North American Pinnipeds, a Monograph of the related genera of A delicately Wild Mammals of North America" (1880). From 1876 to 1883 he edited the "Bulletin of the Nuttall Ornithological Club," and since then (1884-9) he has had charge of "The Auk," a quarterly journal of ornithology.

ALLEN, John, soldier, b. in Rockbridge co., Va., 30 Dec., 1771; killed in the battle of the river Raisin, 29 Jan., 1813. He was the son of an early settler in Kentucky, and began the practice of law at Shelbyville in 1795. In 1812 he raised a regiment of riflemen which was engaged in the battle of Brownstown and formed the left wing at the river Raisin.

ALLEN, Joseph, merchant, b. in Boston, 2 Sept., 1749; d. in Worcester, Mass., 2 Sept., 1827. He was a nephew of Joseph Allen, who graduated at Leiceter, Mass., where he contributed to the endowment of the academy. Re- moving to Worcester in 1765, he was clerk of Wor- cester co., court from 1776 to 1810, a member of the state constitutional convention in 1778, a delegate to congress from 1811 to 1813, and councillor from 1815 to 1817.

ALLEN, Joseph, clergyman, b. in Medfield, Mass., 15 Aug., 1790; d. in Northborough, Mass., 23 Feb., 1873. He was graduated at Harvard in 1811, and was ordained pastor of the Congregational church at Northborough in 1816, which relation he sustained until his death. He was a delegate to the peace congress of Paris in 1849. His published works include "A Historical Account of Northborough" (1826); "History of the Worcester Asso- ciation" (1868); and "Allen Genealogy" (1869), besides sermons, text-books, and Sunday-school books.

His son, Joseph Henry, author, b. in Northbor- mouth, Mass., in 1821; d. in 1898. He issued "Ten Discourses on Orthodoxy" (Boston, 1849), setting forth Unitarian views; and "A 4-Volume Philadelphia Times" (Boston, 1861), and "Christian History in Three Great Periods" (3 vols., 1880-89); also of a number of classical text-books, of the "Memoirs of the Rev. Hiram Willingham," and a "Manual of Devotion" (Boston, 1892).

His son, William Francis, educator, b. in North- borough, Mass., 5 Sept., 1830; d. 9 Dec., 1889. He was graduated at Harvard, became professor of ancient languages, and afterward of the Latin language and literature, in the university of Wis- consin. He has published a number of text-books and a collection of "Slave Songs" (1867).

ALLEN, Moses, clergyman, b. in Northampton, Mass., 14 Sept., 1748; d. Feb. 8, 1799. He was graduated at Harvard in 1772, was licensed to preach in 1774, and was ordained at Christ's church parish, south of Charleston, S. C, in 1775. In 1777 he took charge of the church at Midway, Ga. The British force under Gen. Prevost burned his church and devastated the district in 1778. He officiated as chaplain to the Georgia brigade, and was cap- tured when Savannah was reduced by the British in December. His eloquent patriotic appeals and energetic exertions in the field had rendered him obnoxious to the British, and they refused to re- lease him on parole with the officers. He was con- fined in a lowthorne prison-ship, and was drowned in attempting to escape.

ALLEN, Nathan, physician, b. in Princeton, Mass., 15 April, 1813; d. in Lowell, Mass., 1 Jan., 1888. He was graduated at Amherst college in 1836, after which he studied at the Pennsylvania medical college and received his degree there in 1841. He then settled in Lowell, Mass., and ac- quired a large practice. Dr. Allen was a member of the state board of charities of Massachusetts, and after 1862 was examining supervisor of pensions. In 1882 he was elected professor of the civil and criminal law of Amherst college. He was the author of "The Opinion Trade" (Lowell, 1853), and of numerous pamphlets on social and physiological subjects, the most important of which are "Medical Problems of the Day" (1874); "State Medicine and Insanity" (1876); and "Nor- mal Standard of Women for Propagation" (1876).

ALLEN, Oscar Dana, chemist, b. in Hebron, Me., 25 Feb., 1836. He was graduated at the Shef- field scientific school in 1861, and ten years later he received the degree of doctor of philosophy for original investigations, having in the mean time been an assistant professor there. In 1871 he be- came professor of metallurgy and assay, and in 1873 was appointed to the chair of analytical chem- istry and physical chemistry, and his investigations have been chiefly on the rare elements cerium and rubidium. These investigations and his other scientific papers have appeared principally in the "American Journal of Science." The latest American edition of "Freeman's Quantitative Analysis" (New York, 1881) was edited and re- viewed by him. He is a member of numerous scienti- fic societies.

ALLEN, Paul, editor, b. in Providence, R. I., 15 Feb., 1755; d. in Baltimore, 18 Aug., 1826. He was graduated at Brown university in 1769, studied law, and became a newspaper writer in Phila- delphia. He prepared the "Travels" of Lewis and Clarke for the press, and was afterward one of the editors of the "Boston Gazette" and "Morning Post," and was editor of the "American Magazine of Useful Knowledge." He became editor of the "American Magazine" and obtained a large list of subscriptions. The work, which appeared under his name in 1819, was really written by his friends John Neal and Wat- kins, as he was too indolent to fulfill his engage- ments either on this or on a "Life of Washington," which was extensively advertised and sub- scribed for. He published in 1821 a poem called "Noah," originally in twenty-five cantos, but cut down by the advice of Neal to five. He published a small volume of poems in 1801, and a "Life of Alexander I." in 1818.

ALLEN, Philip, statesman, b. in Providence, R. I., 1 Sept., 1757; d. there, 10 Dec., 1865. He was graduated at Rhode island college in 1803, and afterward at Amherst college. He was active in the West India trade established by his father, who died in 1803. He began the manufacture of cotton at Smithfield about 1812, and in 1831 established the print works at Providence. In 1819 he was elected to the legislature, and served as one of the commissioners for the settlement of the state debt. In 1851 he was elected, as the candidate of the democratic party, governor of Rhode Island, and again in 1852 and 1853. From 1853 and 1859 he was U. S. senator, serving in the committees on commerce and naval affairs.

ALLEN, Richard, clergyman, b. in 1790; d. in Philadelphia, 26 March, 1831. He became a local
Methodist preacher about 1782, and in 1793, at Philadelphia, organized the first church for colored people in the United States. He was ordained in the General Conference in 1799, and was elected bishop of the newly formed African Methodist Episcopal church in 1816.

ALLEN, Richard L., agricultural writer, b. in Hampton co., Mass., in October, 1863; d. in Stockholm, Sweden, 22 Sept., 1899. He abandoned mercantile business in New York and followed literati in Boston. In 1865, he settled in Baltimore, but was obliged to seek a more active life on account of his health, and settled on a farm on Niagara river in 1882. In 1842 he started, in partnership with his brother, the "American Agriculturist." In 1856 the brothers opened a warehouse for supplying improved agricultural implements. He published, and, at the "American Agriculturist" and "American Agriculturist's Annual," "The Diseases of Domestic Animals" (New York, 1818); "The American Farm Book" (1849); a valuable treatise on "The Diseases of Domestic Animals" (1848); "American Agriculture"; and "American Farmer's Muck-Book."

ALLEN, Robert, soldier, b. in Augusta co., Va., in 1777; d. near Cartage, Tenn., 19 Aug., 1841. He graduated at West Point in 1836, and was 24 lieutenant in the Seminole war. In the Mexican war he served on the march to Monterey as assistant quartermaster, and was present at the siege of Vera Cruz. For gallant conduct at the battle of Cerro Gordo he received the brevet rank of major. He was present at the battles of Contreras and Churubusco in 1847. After the Mexican war he was chief quartermaster of the Pacific division, and, after the breaking out of the civil war, of the department of Missouri, with headquarters at St. Louis, where he had charge of supplies and transportation for the various armies in the Mississippi valley. He was promoted major in 1862, and lieutenant-colonel in 1863, and was brevetted brigadier-general in the regular army in 1864. From November, 1863, to 1866 he was chief quartermaster of the Missouri valley, with headquarters at Louisville, and furnished transportation and supplies to Gen. Sherman's command for the march across the country to join Gen. Grant at Chattanooga, and he fitted out the Kentucky, Virginia, and North Carolina expeditions. He received the brevet rank of major-general in 1865. After the war he served again as chief quartermaster of the Pacific, and was retired 24 March, 1878.

ALLEN, Samuel, patentee of New Hampshire, b. in England in 1709; d. in New Castle, N. H., 5 May 206, was a London merchant, and in 1691 purchased from the heirs of John Mason their grant of land from the English crown. The purchase included Portsmouth and Dover, and extended sixty miles from the sea-coast. The original settlers, whose titles had not been disputed by the Mason heirs, resisted Allen's claim as governor and proprietary, but Allen's claim, as governor and proprietary, was sustained by the royal commission, and litigation followed, before the conclusion of which Mr. Allen died, leaving his heirs a legacy of suits, which were carried through the courts with all sorts of incidental chicanery—records destroyed, forged Indian deeds, and the like—until 1715, on the death of his son Thomas, the heirs aban-

doned their claim in despair. Mr. Allen's personal character is recorded as above reproach. See Allen vs. Waldron, Belknap's New Hampshire, and Savage's Westmoreland.

ALLEN, Solomon, preacher, b. in Northampton, Mass., 23 Feb., 1751; d. in New York, 28 Jan., 1821. He was a brother of Moses and Thomas Allen, who were chaplains in the revolutionary army, while he fought as a soldier and rose to the rank of major. As lieutenant he commanded the guard that took Major Henry Lee to West Point. After the war he was engaged in suppressing Shay's rebellion. At the age of forty he became a religious convert, and at fifty began the life of a missionary preacher. For twenty years he circulated among the new settlements of western New York, where he was greatly respected for his zeal in devotion and self-denial. A "Sketch of the Last Hours of Solomon Allen" was written by J. N. Danforth.

ALLEN, Thomas, clergyman, b. in Northampton, Mass., 17 Jan., 1743; d. in Pittsfield, Mass., 11 Feb., 1810. He was a brother of Moses Allen, was graduated at Harvard in 1762, and became the first minister of the church in the town of Sheffield in 1764. He went as a volunteer chaplain twice during the revolutionary war, and participated as a combatant in the battle of Bennington. His ministry at Pittsfield lasted forty-six years.

ALLEN, Timothy Field, physician, b. in Westminster, Vt., 24 April, 1837. He was graduated at Amherst in 1859, and studied medicine at the medical school of the university of the city of New York in 1861. From 1861 to 1863 he practised in Brooklyn, N. Y., and during 1862 was acting assistant surgeon in the U. S. army. Since 1863 he has followed his profession in New York. He became professor of materia medica in the New York Homoeopathic medical college in 1871, and has been its professor of materia medica and surgeon to the New York ophthalmic hospital. He has published "Encyclopaedia of Materia Medica" (10 vols., New York, 1874-79); "Index" to the same (1881); "Ophthalmic Therapeutics" (1878), and "Characeae Americana" (Boston, 1880).

ALLEN, William, jurist, b. in Philadelphia about 1710, and in September, 1780 he succeeded his father-in-law, Andrew Hamilton, as recorder of Philadelphia in 1744, and from 1750 to 1774 he was chief justice of Pennsylvania. Benjamin West was aided by him, and Dr. Franklin was enabled to establish the college of Philadelphia with his cooperation. He was a loyalist, and in 1774 went to England, where he published "The American Crisis," setting forth a plan for restoring the dependence of the American colonies. His son Andrew became attorney-general, and was afterward a member of congress and of the committee of safety, but deserted the national cause in 1776. William, another son, served as lieutenant-colonel in the continental army, but raised a regiment of loyalists in 1778.

ALLEN, William, clergyman and author, b. in Pittsfield, Mass., 2 Jan., 1784; d. in Northampton, Mass., 16 July, 1898. He was a son of the Rev. Thomas Allen, and was graduated at Harvard in 1802, and licensed to preach in 1804. He preached in western New York for some time, and was then elected a regent and assistant librarian of Harvard college. At Cambridge he prepared the first edition of the "American Biographical and Historical Dictionary," containing sketches of about 700 Americans (1809). A second edition was printed in 1832 with 1,500 names, and a third in Boston in 1857 containing nearly 7,000. In 1807 he wrote
the notices of American clergymen contained in Bogue's "History of the Dissenters." In 1810 he succeeded his father as pastor of the church in Pittsfield. He was chosen president of Dartmouth college in 1817, and in 1820 went to Bowdoin college over which he remained until 1829, when he resigned and devoted himself to literary studies. He collected 10,000 words not contained in standard dictionaries, and published them as a supplement to Webster's "Dictionary." He wrote "Junius Unmasked," in which he sought to prove that Lord Sackville was the author of the "Junius" letters (Boston, 1828); "Psalms and Hymns" (1833); "Memoirs of Dr. Elzaer Wheelock and of Dr. John Codman" (1833); "A Discourse at the Close of the Second Century of the Settlement at Northampton, Mass." (1844); "Wunniso, or, the Yale of Housatonnuck," a poem (Boston, 1856); a Dudley lecture at Cambridge; a book of "Christian Sonnets" (Northampton, 1860); "Poems of Nazareth and the Cross" (1866); "Sacred Songs" (1867); and numerous pamphlets, and contributed biographical articles to Sprague's "Annals of the American Pulpit." See his "Life, with Selections from his Correspondence" (Philadelphia, 1847).

**Allen, William**, statesman, b. in Edenton, N. C., in 1804; d. 11 July, 1879. He passed the first years of his early life at Lynchburg, Va., and in the winter of 1822 made his way on foot to Chillicothe, O., where his half-sister, the mother of Allen G. Thurman, was living. He attended Chillicothe academy for two years, then studied law in the office of Judge Scott, and afterward in that of Col. King, and was admitted to the bar at the age of twenty. He became the associate in business of Col. King, an eloquent pleader, but an indolent lawyer, who left to his wife the labor of preparing cases for trial.

**Allen, William**, naval officer, b. in Providence, R. I., 21 Oct., 1784; d. 15 Aug., 1813. He entered the navy as midshipman in 1800, was 3d lieutenant of the "Chesapeake" when she struck her colors to the British frigate "Leopard" in 1807, and drew up the letter of the officers to the secretary of the navy urging the trial of Capt. James Barron for neglect of duty. He became 1st lieutenant of the frigate "United States" in 1806, and was elected a delegate to the Congress with the " Macedonian," 25 Oct., 1812. In 1813 he was made master-commandant, and carried Mr. Crawford to France in the "Argus," and then harassed British commerce until he encountered the brig "Pelican," of the British navy, 14 Aug., 1813. In the ensuing severe combat he was mortally wounded and his vessel captured. Allen street, New York, is named in his honor.
the Maine conference seminary, and was graduated at Bowdoin college in 1853. From 1853 to 1856 he taught Latin and Greek in Cazenovia, N. Y., seminary, and in 1857 he became principal of the high school at Augusta, Me. The same year he was elected professor of natural philosophy and chemistry in Dickinson college, Carlisle, Pa., where in 1846 he assumed the duties of the professorship of philosophy and English literature, and in 1847-48 was acting president. He was appointed president of Gipson college in 1850, which place he held until 1862 and again from 1867 until his death. During 1865-66 he was president of Pennsylvania agricultural college. In 1872 he was chosen president of the American Bible society. He contributed largely to periodical literature, and published several valuable reports on education.

ALLIN, William Howard, naval officer, b. in Hudson, N. Y., 3 July, 1790; killed in action 15 Nov., 1822. He entered the navy as midshipman 1 Jan., 1808, and was promoted lieutenant 24 July, 1813. He was 2d lieutenant of the "Argus," and commanded in the fight with the "Pelican" off the coast of England after Captain Allen and the first officer were disabled. He was killed in attempting to board the captured Spanish schooner "Matezanas," in the island of Cuba. His friend Hallock made his early death the subject of a tender and touching poem.

ALLEN, Zachariah, inventor, b. in Providence, R. I., 15 Sept., 1755; d. 17 March, 1882. He was descended from one of the early settlers of Providence and was born in a house built in 1678. He was graduated at Brown in 1815, was admitted to the bar in 1817, and in 1822 engaged in manufacturing. He did much as a capitalist to promote the industries of Rhode Island, and was the inventor of the automatic cut-off valve for the steam-engine, extension rollers, an improved fire-engine, and a hot-air furnace. He also devised a storage reservoir for water-power, and first suggested the system of mutual insurance adopted by New England mill-owners. He was for many years president of the Rhode Island Historical Society. He published, on returning from Europe in 1825, the "Practical Tourist," a treatise on "Practical Mechanics," a manual of physical science entitled "Philosophy of the Machine" (1851), and "Solar Light and Heat" (1859), and articles on the history of Rhode Island. See "Memorial" of Mr. Allen by Amos Perry (1883).

ALLEND, Ignacio (al-ven-de'), Mexican patriot, b. 29 Jan., 1779; shot at Chihuahua, 1 Aug., 1811. He was a captain in the Spanish army, but joined the rebellion of Hidalgo in 1810, and rendered efficient services by reason of his military knowledge and his influence over the natives, with whose aid he transported heavy artillery across the mountains. When Hidalgo lost the battle with the Spanish troops, Allende conducted the retreat, but was betrayed into the hands of the Spaniards near Saltillo, Mexico, in 1811, when he became a prisoner and was buried in the vault reserved for the viceroys and presidents in the cathedral of Mexico.

ALLERTON, Isaac, pilgrim, b. about 1583; d. in New Haven in 1659. He went from England to Leyden in 1608, and came to America in 1629 in the first voyage of the "Mayflower." He was a wealthy and enterprising member of the company, and took a leading part in its affairs. He treated with Massasoit, and made several trips to England as the agent of the colony to purchase the rights of the adventurers, to secure patents for lands, and to bring over the rest of the congregation at Leyden. In 1651 he had a dispute with the colony and was dismissed from its service. He then took up his residence at Marblehead, and established trading-stations on Kennebec river, at Penobscot, and other places. Two coasting vessels owned by him were wrecked, and two of his trading-houses were destroyed by the French and Indians. In 1653 he was warned by the Plymouth authorities to depart from Marblehead. He was a burgess of New Amsterdam, and was chosen a member of the council in 1645, but resided, after he left Marblehead, at New Haven. His daughter Mary, who died in 1699, was the last survivor of the "Mayflower" company.

ALLIBONE, Samuel Austin, author, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 17 April, 1816; d. in Lucerne, Switzerland, 2 Sept., 1889. He gained a high reputation in early life. He had acquired a peculiar talent for the familiar knowledge of English and American literature. He applied his learning to the preparation of a great work which he entitled "A Critical Dictionary of English Literature and British and American Authors," the first and second volumes of which appeared in 1854, and the second and third in 1871. This laborious compilation, exhibiting careful exactness and critical judgment, contains notices of 46,400 authors, with 40 classified indexes of subjects. Before the appearance of this "Dictionary of Authors," Dr. Allibone had published "A Review by a Layman of a Work entitled "New Themes for the Protestant Clergy" (Philadelphia, 1852), and "New Themes Condemned" (1853). In 1866 he published "An Alphabetical Index to the New Testament," and in 1871 the "Union Bible Companion," the first part of which was published separately under the title of "The Divine Origin of the Holy Scriptures," and in 1873 appeared his "Poetical Quotations, from Chaucer to Tennyson," with copious indexes, containing 13,000 passages taken from 550 authors, classified under 453 subjects. This was followed by "Prose Quotations, from Socrates to Macaulay," with indexes to the 8,810 quotations, containing the names of 544 authors and 371 subjects (1876). In 1889 he published "Great Authors of All Ages; being Selections from the Prose Works of Eminent Writers from the time of Pericles to the Present Day," with indexes. He published also "Explanatory Questions on the Gospels and the Acts" (1899), and was the author of numerous religious tracts and articles in periodicals. The indexes to Edward Everett's "Orations and Speeches" (1850-59), and Washington Irving's "Life and Letters" (1861-64), were from his hand. He was book editor and corresponding secretary of the American Sunday-school union from 1867 till 1873, and also the librarian of the Lenox library, resigning in 1888.

ALLIN, John, clergyman, b. in England in 1596; d. in Dedham, Mass., 26 Aug., 1671. He was a Puritan scholar, who emigrated from England in 1637 and became the first minister of Dedham. He published a "Defence of the Nine
Propositions" of church discipline, in which he had the assistance of Mr. Shepherd, of Cambridge, and also a "Defence of the Synod of 1602 against President Chauncey," besides a large number of sermons and valuable pamphlets:

ALLISON, Burgess, clergyman, b. in Bordentown, N. J., 17 Aug., 1853; d. in Washington, 29 Feb., 1887. He became a convert to the Baptist faith early in life, and began to preach when he was sixteen years old. He studied at Rhode Island college (now Brown university) in 1777, and subsequently had charge of a small congregation at Bordentown, N. J., where he established a classical boarding-school, which attained great reputation. In 1796 he withdrew from his teaching and devoted his time for several years to inventing. Some improvements in the steam-engine and its application to navigation are due to his efforts. In 1801 he began to study law, and was graduated in 1804, and in 1827, he was elected to the state legislature. He was a member of the Governor's council and was re-elected in 1817. He succeed in his profession, and became a successful lawyer and a valuable citizen. He was elected to the Governor's council in 1821, and in 1827, he was re-elected. He was a member of the Governor's council in 1821, and in 1827, he was re-elected. He was a member of the Governor's council in 1821, and in 1827, he was re-elected. He was a member of the Governor's council in 1821, and in 1827, he was re-elected.

ALLISON, William Boyd, senator, b. in Perry, O., 2 March, 1829. He spent his early years on a farm, and was educated at Alleghany college, Pennsylvania, and Western Reserve college. He continued to practice law until 1857, when he went to Dubuque, Iowa. He was a delegate to the Chicago convention of 1860, a member of the governor's staff in 1861, and rendered valuable service in raising troops for the war. He was elected in 1862 to the 38th congress, as a republican, and returned for the three succeeding congresses, serving in the house of representatives from 7 Dec., 1865, to 3 March, 1871. In 1872, he was elected to the U. S. senate, as a republican, and he has been re-elected four times. His term of service will expire in March, 1903.

ALOCHEZ, Claude Jean, explorer, b. in France, in 1829; d. near St. Joseph's river, in the state of Indiana, 27 Aug., 1889. He went to Quebec from France at the age of 17. As a youth he traversed the regions of Lake Superior and parts of the Mississippi valley, and left interesting records of his experiences and observations. He founded a mission at Cheminienigo, on Lake Superior, in 1663, and in 1676 established permanently at Kaskaskia, Ill., the mission that was begun by Marquette but abandoned on the approach of La Salle. His observations on the Indians were printed in the Jesuit "Relations."

ALLSTON, Robert Francis Withers, statesman, b. in All Saints' parish, S. C., 21 April, 1801; d. near Georgetown, S. C., 7 April, 1864. In 1821 he was graduated at West Point, ranking so high in his class as to be assigned to the artillery; but after a year's service he became a rice-planter, civil engineer, and surveyor in South Carolina. From 1823 to 1827 he was state surveyor-general. In 1828 he was elected to the legislature, and in 1832 to the senate, of which he became successively acting president and president (1843-1846). He was deputy adjutant-general in 1831-38, trustee of South Carolina college, Columbia, 1841-64, and governor of the state in 1856-58. He was a progressive agriculturist, an active member of various societies, and the author of a "Memoir on Rice" (1845); "Report on Public Schools" (1847); and "Essay on Sea-Coast Crops" (1854). In politics he advocated state sovereignty. His study of rice-culture was of much advantage to that industry.

ALLSTON, Washington, painter, b. in Waccamaw, S. C., 5 Nov., 1759; d. in Cambridge, Mass., 9 July, 1843. In early boyhood he removed to Newport, R. I., and there attended school. He then studied at Harvard college, and was graduated in 1800. In the following year he went abroad and became a student at the Royal academy, and three years later he removed to Rome and there studied the works of the old masters, meanwhile gaining for himself a high reputation as a colorist. He returned to the United States in 1809 and married a sister of Dr. William Ellery Channing. His second wife was a sister of R. H. Dana. From 1811 to 1818 he resided in England, and during these years produced some of his best pictures. Of these, "The Dead Man Revived," he named a prize of 100 guineas from the British institute. His "Uriel in the Sun," "Jacob's Feast," and other smaller pictures, now owned in England, were produced at this time. In 1818 he opened a studio in Boston. His best known works in the United States are "Jeremiah," "The Witch of Endor," "Miriam," "Rosalie," "Madonna," "Spanish Girl," "Spyralto's Vision of the Bloody Hand," and "Belshazzar's Feast," an unfinished composition now in the Boston Athenaum. Among the portraits painted by him are those of Benjamin West, Coleridge the poet, and one of himself. His works show a high imaginative power, and his ability as a colorist earned him the name of the American Titian. He was also a member of the American Academy. In 1835 he delivered a poem before the Phi Beta Kappa Society at Cambridge. "The Sylphs of the Seasons," which was published in London in 1813, and later "The Paint King" and "The Two Painters," appeared. In 1841 he published "Monaldi," a romance illustrative of Italian life, and in 1850 a volume of his "Lectures on Art, and Poems." See Ward's "Lectures on the Works and Genius of Washington Allston." (Boston, 1852), and "Artist Biographies, Allston." (1879).

ALLSTON, William, soldier, b. in 1757; d. in Charleston, S. C., 26 June, 1839. He was a captain during the revolutionary war under Marion, the famous partisan leader. After the return of peace he married Rebecca Motte, and became a successful planter and a large slave-owner. He was for many years a member of the South Carolina senate. His son, Joseph, statesman, b. in South Carolina in 1778; d. 10 Sept., 1816. He was for several years a prominent member of the South Carolina state legislature, and governor in 1813-'14. He married Theodosia, daughter of Aaron Burr, and from this fact arose unjust suspicions regarding his patriotism. During his term as governor his wife, a charming and accomplished woman, was lost at sea during a voyage from New York to Charleston.
ALMY

ALMACRO, Diego (al-mah-gro), soldier, b. about 1463; killed in July, 1538. He was one of the Spanish conquerors of Peru, who, in company with Francisco Pizarro, overthrew the magnificent empire of the Incas, which at the time was rent by civil war. His energy in forwarding supplies to Pizarro, who had penetrated to the interior of the country, was such that the latter was enabled to prosecute the campaign to a successful issue. In 1533 he stormed Cuzco, the ancient capital of the Incas. He was extremely severe with his captives. Nevertheless, his habitual manners were so winning and courteous that he was very popular with his own soldiers. He obtained the rich spoils of the Incas' palaces, and Almagro was defeated, captured, and strangled to death. — His son, Diego, was born in 1529, and died in Peru in 1542. His mother was an Indian of Panama, but Charles V, had him legitimated in 1526, and placed him under the care and protection of an old Spanish priest. After his father's death young Almagro was imprisoned for some time, and as soon as liberated he resolved to avenge his father's execution. In company with Herrera and others, he attacked the house of Pizarro and killed him, 25 June, 1541. Then Almagro was proclaimed governor of Peru, and went with troops to suppress the opposition to his authority; but Vaca de Castro routed him in the plain of Chupas and took many prisoners, among them Almagro, with all the principal promoters of the plot, who were court-martialed and executed.

ALMONTE, Juan Nepomuceno (al-maw-nay'-to), Mexican statesman, b. in Valadolid, Mexico, in 1804; d. in Paris, 20 March, 1869. He was the reputed son of the priest Morelos, the famous partisan chief, who was imprisoned in the United States, where he secured an excellent education, supporting himself the while. Returning to Mexico he entered upon a military career, and was chosen by Santa Anna one of his aides-de-camp, in which capacity he served in the Texan campaign against Gen. Houston, being made prisoner with his chief at the battle of San Jacinto (1836). On regaining his liberty he was made secretary of state by the Mexican president, Bustamente. In 1840 he showed great courage in quelling a revolt in the province of Oaxaca, but was deprived of office by a revolution that followed, and forced to support himself by lecturing. He was subsequently appointed minister at Washington; but when the annexation of Texas was resolved upon he demanded his passports, protesting at the same time against that measure. In 1845 he was a candidate for the presidency of Mexico, but failed; and afterward, on the elevation of Paredes to power, he was appointed, first, minister of war, and then ambassador to Paris. He was on his way to France when he heard, at Havana, of the return of Santa Anna to power, upon which he immediately returned to Mexico, and, joining Santa Anna, took part in the war against the United States, distinguishing himself at the battles of Buena Vista, Cerro Gordo, and Chapultepec. After the war he entered the ranks of the liberal opposition, and for the second time became a candidate for the presidency, but again without success. He was, however, appointed Mexican minister at Paris, where he remained after the fall of the government of General Miramon was overthrown by Juarez (1866). He returned to Mexico with the French expedition in 1862. Juarez protested against his presence in the French camp, and demanded that Almonte should be delivered up to him; but the French commander refused, and shortly afterward a provisional government was set up by Gen. Taborda, declaring Juarez deposed, and Almonte invested with supreme power in his place. He found himself, however, unable to organize a government; and Gen. Forey, on his arrival in Mexico, annulled Taborda's decree, and announced to the Mexicans that they were free to choose a new government. After the decisive victory of the French arms, Almonte became one of the triumvirate to whom they intrusted the management of affairs in Mexico, assigning him the foreign department and the finances. He was appointed lieutenant of the empire by Maximilian in April, 1864, and some weeks later marshal of the empire. During the course of the war he was in command of the Mexican navy throughout his short reign, and, when Maximilian was executed, he fled to Europe, spending his last days in exile.

ALMY, John Jay, naval officer, b. in Newport, R. I., 25 April, 1814; d. in Washington, D. C., 16 May, 1865. He entered the navy as a midshipman in 1829, and rose to be commodore, 30 Dec., 1860, and rear-admiral 24 Aug., 1873. He was retired in July, 1876, after fifty-six years and eleven months of service. As midshipman and lieutenant he cruised all over the world in the old sailing navy, was at the surrender of Walker and his filibusters, commanded the "Fulton" in the expedition to Paraguay, was at the siege of Vera Cruz and the capture of Cuzco during the Mexican war, and at the navy-yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1861-'62. As commander he had charge successively of the gunboats "South Carolina," "Connecticut," and "Junípera." While in command of the "Connecticut" he captured four noted blockade-runners with valuable cargoes, and ran ashore a blockade-runner and burned it. In command of the "Junípera" he was in the South Atlantic squadron, until 1867, and then assigned to the Brooklyn navy-yard, then the signal corps, and after a cruise in the Pacific was retired, 24 April, 1877.
ALMY, William, philanthropist, b. in Providence, R. I., 17 Feb., 1761; d. 5 Feb., 1836. He was a teacher and a member of the society of Friends, and became wealthy through marriage with a member of the Swain family and realizing business arrangements for the manufacture of cotton goods. One of his most important charities was the establishment of the New England yearly meeting boarding-house in Providence, where he educated at his own expense eighty young persons selected by him. He devoted large sums to other charitable deeds.

ALOFSEN, Solomon, historian, b. in Amsterdam, Netherlands, 22 Nov., 1808; d. in Arnhem, Holland, 10 Oct., 1876. He was born of a good Dutch family and came to the United States in early manhood as secretary of legation, and, like the country, settled in Jersey City. Here he married and raised a family, serving for a time secretary of the Illinois Central railroad, and dealing largely in investments. His favorite studies were historical and ethnological, and he became a prominent member of the societies of New York and vicinity. He read many papers at the meetings of the New York historical society and made important contributions to its collections. After forty years' residence in the United States he returned to Holland, where he was made a member of the royal antiquarian society. His library consisted mainly of Americana, and was especially full in the department of the civil war. It was carefully catalogued and sold in Utrecht in June, 1885.

ALPUCHÉ É INFANTE, José María, Mexican patriot, b. in Campeche, Yucatan, 9 Oct., 1780. He studied in the Seminario Concilia de Mérida, and became a priest. He was one of the founders and organizers of the "Logias Yorkinas," an advanced section of the liberal party, and helped Guerrero to the presidency of the republic. His opposition to military power and injustice, which in his time pervaded every branch of the administration, was the cause of his banishment to New Orleans. Afterward Alpuche, having returned to Mexico, endured great hardships as a prisoner in the castle of San Juan de Ulúa. The rest of his life was full of disappointment and sufferings, until 1810, when the revolution of Aguerre, was the signal for his return. He died in Mexico City.

ALPUCHÉ, Wenceslao (al-poo'cho), Mexican poet, b. in Tihosuco, Yucatan, 28 Sept., 1804; d. in Tekas, 2 Sept., 1841. He took as models the works of the Spanish playwrights and lyric poets, Calde-rón, Lope de Vega, Moreto, and Quintana, whom he tried to follow. His best poems are "Hidalgo," "La Independencia," and "La Fama."

ALRICKS, Hermann, lawyer, b. at Lost Creek Mill, Juniata co., Pa., in 1804; d. in Harrisburg, Pa., 28 Jan., 1874. In 1814 his parents removed to Harrisburg. He received his early education in the academy of that city, and read law there until he was prepared for admission to the bar. He soon attained a lucrative practice, and gained a high reputation for his contributions to its collections and writings before the orphans' and registrars' courts. He made it a rule not to undertake a cause unless he was satisfied of its justice. As a collector of historical traditions he was well known to cultivated people throughout the state, and his extraordinarily tenacious memory enabled him to hold his store of information with dexterity and authority at the instant service of inquirers. The only public office he ever held was that of deputy attorney-general in 1829, an appointment that involved him in such an unpleasant political fracas that he became very averse to office-seeking.

ALSINA, Adolfo (al-so'na), Argentine statesman, b. in Buenos Ayres in 1820; d. there in 1878. He first attracted public notice by a series of lectures and contributions to the periodical publications of the Argentine Republic, and reading in the provincial chambers, and was highly distinguished for eloquence and general ability. He was governor of the province from 1866 till 1868, and vice-president of the Argentine republic from 1868 to 1874. He several times commanded a body of national guards during civil disturbances.

ALSOP, George, author, b. in England in 1638. He was a London apprentice in his youth, but resided in Maryland in 1658-62. He published a book with this quaint title: "A Character of the Province of Maryland, also a Small Treatise on the Wild and Naked Indians or Susquehanokes of Maryland, their Customs, Manners, Absurdities, and Religion, together with a relation of letters" (London, 1666). This was reprinted, with introduction and notes, by J. G. Shea (New York, 1890), and again in Baltimore in 1890.

ALSOP, John, of the continental congress, b. in Middletown, Conn.; d. in Newtown, Long Island, 22 Nov., 1794. He was a prosperous merchant known as "the Londoner," and became a worthy member of the first American congress in 1774-76. On the occupation of New York by the British forces he withdrew to Middletown, Conn., remaining there until peace was concluded. —His son, Richard, author, b. in Middletown, Conn., 23 Jan., 1761; d. in Flatbush, Long Island, 20 Aug., 1832, studied at Yale college, but did not complete the course, preferring to devote himself exclusively to languages and literature. Although he was brought up to a mercantile life, it proved so irksome that he soon devoted himself to letters, and formed a kind of literary league, popularly known as the "Hartford Wits." These included Theodore Dwight, Lemuel Hopkins, and Benjamin Trumbull, a well-known lawyer who served as the author's model in his "Monody on the Death of Washington," in heroic verse (Hartford, 1809); "The Enchanted Lake of the Fairy Morgana" (1808); "The Natural and Civil History of Chili," from the Italian of Molina, and fugitive pieces. In 1815 he edited the "Captivity and Adventures of J. R., Jewett among the Savages of Nootka Sound," of which he not only had the manuscript but also the languages, as it seemed, by a sort of intuition, and made a distinct impression on the drift of public thought. —Another son, John (poet, b. in Middletown, Conn., 5 Feb., 1776; d. in Middletown, 1 Nov., 1841), was a pupil of Dr. Dwight. He studied in the law school of Judge Reeve at Litchfield, was admitted to the bar in 1803, and began practice in New London. He afterward became a bookseller in Hartford, and still later in New York. The latter part of his life was spent in retirement in Middletown. His poems were never issued in book form, but appeared in various periodicals and collections.
ALSTON, Willis, statesman, b. in Halifax co., N. C. He first appears in the colonial records of the Halifax district, N. C., in 1776, was a member of the house of representatives 1791–92, and member of congress from 1799–1801.—His son, Willis, Jr., d. 10 April, 1837, was a member of the state legislature in 1794 and afterward, and a member of congress in 1803–15 and in 1825–31. During the war of 1812–15 with Great Britain, he was chairman of the ways and means committee of the house of representatives 1814–18, and a member of congress from 1819–25.

ALTAMIRANO, Ignacio M., al-tah-me-rah-no, Mexican jurist, b. of pure Indian parentage, in the state of Guerrero. He studied law under the protection of a Spanish gentleman, was graduated with distinction, devoted himself to politics, and soon became noted for his brilliant and fiery oratory, against his Indian enemies of the conservative party, he belonging to the extreme radical faction. During the French invasion and the empire of Maximilian, Altamirano fought bravely against the foreign troops, but at the end of the war he retired from the army. Since that time he has filled with success many high offices in different departments.3 He has been governor several times. He is considered the first of Mexican orators, and a great Oriental, Greek, German, English, French, and Italian scholar. He has published much, both in prose and verse.

ALTHAM, John, missionary, d. in 1641. He was one of the two Jesuits who accompanied Leonor Calderon in 1633. On landing he obtained a hut from its Indian owner, which he fitted up for religious service, and it was afterward known as "the first chapel in Maryland." He studied the Indian dialects at St. Mary's, and then preached the gospel throughout the commonwealth, travelling as far as the mouth of the Susquehanna. He converted several chiefs, and by his influence with the Indians did much to strengthen the infant settlement.

ALVARADO, Alonzo d', Spanish soldier, b. in Burgos, Spain; d. in 1553. As an officer under Cortés, he participated in the conquest of Mexico (1519), and went thence to Peru, where he served as one of Pizarro's subordinates in the capture of the Inca in 1532. In 1537 he was sent with 500 men to reinforce the Pizzaro who were fighting their brother Spaniards under Almagro in Peru. He was intercepted, defeated, and made prisoner by Almagro before he could join the opposing force. Pizarro and Almagro were soon killed by their soldiers, and the strange warfare proceeded before he joining De Castro to crush Almagro the younger. He was lieutenant-general of the force that suppressed the rebellion of Gonzalo Pizarro in 1548, and was made captain-general of Peru, but was vanquished in 1553, and did not long survive the mortification of his defeat.

ALVARADO, Juan Bautista, governor of California from 1836 till 1842. He was the leader of the Californian revolt against Mexican authority. Figueroa, the legitimate governor of the province, died in September, 1835, and Chico, a very obnoxious person in the eyes of Californians, was appointed in his stead by the Mexican government. His rule was so unpopular that Chico was forced to evacuate, upon which Alvarado, in November, 1836, rallied a force, including sundry adventurers from the United States, and other foreigners, seized Monterey, and sent the deputy, whom Chico had left, to Mexico. Independence was formally declared, and the legislature elected Alvarado governor ad interim. Southern California remained loyal for a time; but Alvarado, partly by a show of force, and partly through shrewd diplomacy, won over Santa Barbara and Los Angeles, and in January, 1837, proclaimed the whole province of California free and united. In June of the same year a Mexican commissioner was sent to negotiate with the revolted provinces, but the self-made governor, with characteristic address, won him over and sent him back to plead his (Alvarado's) cause. In the meantime the Mexican government had appointed somewhat the while-governor for California, without consulting Alvarado, and hostilities forthwith began. A single "battle" took place at San Buenaventura, in which one man was killed, the Mexican forces were routed, and Alvarado was soon recognized by the central government as governor of what was then designated as the "Department of California." For two years his jurisdiction was not seriously disputed, but in 1842 the Mexican government sent a new military representative, and Alvarado was deposed. He appeared subsequently as an intriguer of some ability, but never came to the front again in the character of a successful leader. The conquest by the United States followed, and Alvarado was driven several instances of the local tendency to revolution.
accompanied by a host of adventurers. Guatemala became highly prosperous under his government. Having authority to extend his conquests, he headed an expedition of 280 vessels, and landed near Cape San Francisco, whence he marched into the interior; but among the Andes he met the forces of Pizarro, prepared to resist his advance. Disclaiming any intention to interfere with his countryman’s rights, he received 120,000 pieces of eight as an indemnification for his losses, and returned peacefully to Guatemala. Visiting Spain soon afterward, he appeased the emperor’s displeasure at this affair, obtained the governorship of Honduras, and then fitted out from Guatemala a new expedition of discovery, consisting of 12 large ships, two galleys, 800 soldiers, 150 horses, and a large retinue of Indian colonists, to the Philippine islands. He escaped thence and went to Peru, where he amassed a large fortune, after the manner of the adventurers of the time. But, unlike most of them, he devoted this wealth to charitable objects. He founded the benevolent order of St. Bernardine, and in Mexico, Vera Cruz, Acapulco, and other cities of New Spain, establishments which were conducted by an association named St. Hippolite. His philanthropy made him famous among the people who have been benefited by his gifts.

ALVARENGA, Manoel Ignacio da Silva (al-vay-nya-gah), Brazilian poet. He was professor of rhetoric in Rio Janeiro. His poems, which are graceful and full of local color, were published in Lisbon in 1799.

ALVAREZ, Bernardino (al-vah-reth), Spanish adventurer, b. in Seville in 1514; d. in Mexico in 1554. He joined the army in his boyhood, but was dismissed for misconduct and transported to a penal colony on the Philippine islands. He escaped thence and went to Peru, where he amassed a large fortune, after the manner of the adventurers of the time. But, unlike most of them, he devoted this wealth to charitable objects. He founded the benevolent order of St. Bernardine, and in Mexico, Vera Cruz, Acapulco, and other cities of New Spain, establishments which were conducted by an association named St. Hippolite. His philanthropy made him famous among the people who have been benefited by his gifts.

ALVAREZ, Diego d’, Mexican priest, b. in Guadalajara about 1750; d. in 1824. At the age of sixteen he had finished his studies in philosophy, theology, and canon and civil law, which he then taught in the seminary conciliar of the city of Mexico. He was also learned in medicine, mathematics, oratory, architecture, music, chemistry, and agriculture. He wrote on a wide range of subjects, his works making twenty-three large volumes in manuscript, but only one of them, “Prieten de la hechologa mistica,” was published.

ALVAREZ, Miguel, Mexican adventurer, b. about 1790; d. in 1867. He was of Indian blood, and exercised extraordinary influence over the Indians of southern Mexico. He was governor of Guerrero in 1853, and had little difficulty in rousing his mountaineers to insurrection. The outbreak took place at Acapulco, at the beginning of the following year, in the degree promulgated by Alvarez in March, 1854, which became noted as the plan of Ayutla. Santa Anna’s deposition was officially announced, and republican institutions were proposed. Santa Anna’s power was overthrown in the battle of Saltillo, 22 July, 1855, and Gen. Carrera was intrusted with the government, which he relinquished in September in favor of Alvarez, whose nomination as president of Mexico was ratified by the assembly of Guanajuato, which for that purpose were called together by him. Having secured his object, he made his entry into Mexico, escorted by a body-guard of Indians. His abolition of the privileges of the clergy and the army met with such opposition that he tendered his resignation, substituting in his place his former minister Conenfort, 11 Dec.; and after procuring $200,000 from the national exchequer, and having armed rebellions he could get, he returned to southern Mexico.

ALVARO, or ALBO, Francisco, Spanish sailor, lived in the 16th century. He accompanied Magellan’s expedition that sailed from Spain on 10 Aug., 1519, and kept a log-book, which recounts the fortunes of the fleet from the time they sighted the cape of Santa Agustinne on the coast of Brazil. The original is preserved in Simancas, Spain, and a copy is in the British museum. It was printed in the “Coleccion” of Navarrete, and is included in the documents given in the volume of the Hakluyt society, containing Lord Stanly’s translations of Pigafetta and other records of Magellan’s voyage.

ALVORD, Benjamin, soldier, b. in Rutland, Vt., 18 Aug. 1813; d. in Washington, D. C., 16 Oct., 1884. He was graduated at the U.S. military academy in 1833, served in the Seminole war (1835–7), was instructor in mathematics at West Point until 1839, and was on frontier, garrison, and engineer duty until 1846, when he participated in the military expedition on the Rio Grande. He was brevetted major for his services in the war with Mexico. He received the successive brevets of captain and major for gallantry in several of the more important engagements, and was chief of staff to Maj. Lally’s column on the march from Vera Cruz to Mexico in 1847. He was made paymaster 22 June, 1854, and served as such until 1862, when he became a brigadier-general of volunteers, which grade he resigned 8 Aug., 1865. He was brevetted brigadier in the regular army in April, 1865. From 1872 till his retirement from active service in 1881 he was chief of the pay department with the rank of brigadier-general. He is the author of treatises on mathematics and many essays.

ALVORD, Corydon Alexis, printer, b. in Winchester, Mass., 13 June, and Nov., 1874. He learned his trade in Hartford, and in 1815 removed to New York, where he made a specialty of printing illustrated books, gaining a high reputation. His establishment on Vandewater st. was one of the most extensive in the country. Among its features were fonts of ancient and oriental letter, together with fonts of old-style type, which enabled him to make reprints or fac-similes of old books and newspapers. There were monster vaults deep under ground, and extending under adjacent buildings, forming a series of immense storage-rooms guarded by thick walls and iron doors as thoroughly protected as the treasury of England. He was also a leader in the storage of stereotype plates and valuable engravings. He began a reprint of the old records of the city of New York, but the work was not finished, owing to changes in the recorder’s office. In the reproduction of old books and papers he succeeded in copying the discolored areas made by age, in a remarkable degree of fidelity. He was an active member of the graphic society, and president of the typothepia. He acquired a competence, which was subsequently lost through the misconduct of others. In 1871 he retired from business, went to Hartford, and devoted his remaining years to the preparation of a local history of Hartford and Winchester.
ALVORD, Henry Elijah, educator, b. in Greenfield, Mass., 11 March, 1844. He was educated in the Massachusetts public schools, and subsequently studied in the Norwich university, where in 1863 he received the degree of C. E., and in 1864 was listed as a private in 1862, and passed through every grade to that of major, reaching that rank in the 3d Massachusetts cavalry in 1865. At the close of the war he was appointed to the regular army with the rank of captain of cavalry, and remained as such until 1872, when he became a special Indian courier. He then lectured for a time at Williston seminary, Easthampton, Mass., and later became manager of the Houghton farm, Orange co., N. Y. In 1886 he was elected professor of agriculture at the Massachusetts agricultural college, Amherst. Prof. Alvord has been a frequent contributor to the agricultural journals of this country and Great Britain, and is the author of the American sections of "Dairy Farming" (London, 1881).

ALVORD, Thomas Gold, politician, b. in Onondaga, N. Y., 20 Dec., 1810; d. in Syracuse, N. Y., 26 Oct., 1897. He was graduated at Yale in 1828, in 1832 admitted to the New York bar, and in 1844 sent to the legislature, where he remained for ten consecutive terms, and was several times speaker of the house in 1858 and in 1864, was lieutenant-governor in 1865–6, and a member of the New York state constitutional convention in 1867–8. He was the proprietor of extensive salt mines in central New York, and was popularly known as "Old Salt."

ALZATE Y RAMIREZ, José Antonio, Mexican scientist, b. in Oaxaca in the province of Mexico, 2 Feb., 1790. He was a corresponding member of the French and Spanish academies of science, and one of the earliest trustworthy observers of Mexican meteorology. He attained a high reputation as a zoologist and botanist, and his researches led the way for modern exploration of Mexican antiquities. He published the "Gaceta de Literatura," and an essay entitled "La limite des mieres perpetuelles en Volcan Popocatepeti."

AMERICO (or AMERIGO) VESPUCCI (ves-puch-ee), Italian navigator, b. in Florence, Italy, 9 March, 1451; d. in Seville, Spain, 22 Feb., 1512. He was of a wealthy family of Genoa, and received his education from his uncle, Giorgi Antonio Vespucci, a Dominican friar, a friend and colleague of Savonarola. He engaged in business, first in Florence and afterward in Seville, where he met Columbus, perhaps as early as 1493, and when in 1496 he equipped the fleet with which that navigator sailed on his third voyage, he had previously, in 1496, had charge of fitting out a fleet for Amerigo. He sailed from Spain in 1499 in an expedition that visited the neighborhood of Cape Paria and several hundred miles of coast, and returned in June, 1500. In May, 1501, he entered the service of Emanuel, of Portugal, and participated in an expedition that visited the coast of Brazil. In May, 1500, he com-

manded a caravel in a squadron that sailed for the discovery of Malacca, but parted company from the rest, and finally made his way to the coast of Brazil, where he discovered the bay of All Saints, which he named the "Bay of the Great Santa Maria." He was buried at his residence, eight miles to the westward of Portugal, near Cape Frio, and, leaving a colony there, returned to Lisbon in June, 1504. Early in 1505 he obtained from King Ferdinand of Spain letters of naturalization, and on 22 March, 1508, was appointed pilot-major of the kingdom, an office that he held until his death, taking charge of the prepara-
tion of a general description of coasts and accounts of new discoveries, and also superintending the construction of charts and the examination of pilots. The controversy as to whether Vespucci took precedence both of the Cabots and of Columbus in the discovery of the mainland of America has been for centuries a matter of dispute. None of the original letters of Amerigo bearing on the subject are extant, except in translations, and these differ greatly among themselves and contain inconsistencies of fact and date. It is not even known in what language the letters were written. An account by Amerigo of his voyage of 1499, said to have been written about the 15th of July, 1507, a "Cosmographie Introductio," was published at the little college of St. Dié in Loraine, and to it was appended an account by Amerigo of his voyages, purporting to be addressed to René II., duke of Lor-

aine. Here it is asserted that four voyages were made, the date of the first being fixed at May, 1497. Amerigo would thus have reached the main-

land a week or two earlier than Cabot, and about 14 months earlier than Columbus. It was also suggested in this book that Amerigo should give his name to the continent he had discovered. The best authorities now consider the evidence incon-
trovertible that this date of 1497 is incorrect, and doubt has been thrown on whether Amerigo's narrative. Has been charged with many with deliberate falsification, and most of his apolo-
gists have contented themselves with defending his character, rather than the truth of his narra-
tive, ascribing the inconsistencies of the latter to the errors of translators and copyists. Santaram, in his "Researches," says he could find no mention at all of Vespucci in the royal archives of Portugal, nor in the diplomatic records, where all new discoveries were mentioned, and the fact that his reputed discovery of the mainland was not used as evidence by the Spanish government in an action at law in 1512, where it would have been in their favor, seems to show that it was not genuine evidence of that day. The name of America, how-

ever, suggested by the "Cosmographie Introductio," began soon to be generally used, and it was not until the publication of Schoner's "Opusculum Geographicum" (1533) that doubt began to be thrown on its propriety. See Life and Voyages of Amerigo Vespucci, by C. E. Lester (New York, 1846); Santaram's "Vespuccius und seine Voi-

ges," translated by E. V. Childs (Boston, 1856); and Winsor's "Narrative and Critical History of America" (Boston, 1884).
wounded at the battle of Bull Run and brevetted for gallantry in that action, and was present at the surrender of the city of Petersburg in 1864. He was brevetted major-general of volunteers for his conduct at the capture of Fort Fisher, 13 March, 1865, and brevetted major-general, U.S. army, for "gallant and meritorious conduct in the field during the rebellion," and on 30 April, 1866, mustered out of the volunteer service. On 28 July, 1866, he was promoted to the full rank of lieutenant-colonel, 24th infantry. On 15 July, 1868, he was appointed provost-marshal of Mississippi, under acts of congress providing for such temporary government, and on 17 March, 1869, his command extended to include the 4th military district. The lately insurrectionary states were at the time divided into five such districts, each with a general officer commanding, and a military force at his disposal. Mississippi was among the last of the states to comply with the conditions of reconstruction, and in the interval the community drifted into a state bordering upon anarchy, the provisional government at times interfering in the interest of order. Under his direction an election was held 30 Nov., 1869, and there was elected Gen. Ames, to fill a vacancy in the governorship of the state, and to enforce the laws. In 1870, he was elected U.S. senator for the unexpired term from 1 March, 1869. In 1873 he was chosen governor of Mississippi by a popular vote, and resigned his seat in the Senate. His administration was so repugnant to the democrats—or, in other words, to the white population—that between the two parties the rivalry was carried to extremes, mostly blacks, a feeling of hostility arose so bitter that it culminated in a serious riot in Vicksburg, 7 Dec., 1873, and this was followed by atrocities all over the state, consisting for the most part in the punishment, often in the murder, of obnoxious republicans, white and black. The civil officers were powerless to enforce the law, and Gen. Ames appealed to the general government for aid. Upon this, despatches of the most contradictory character were forwarded to Washington by the opposing parties, and, pending an investigation by congress, affairs were in a deplorable state of disorganization. An election held in November resulted in a general defeat of the Republicans, both branches of the legislature becoming distinctly Democratic. Gov. Ames held that this election was largely carried by intimidation and fraud, and vainly sought to secure congressional interference. Soon after the legislature convened in January, 1876, articles of impeachment were prepared against all the executive officers, and, pending the trials, the machinery of the state was thrown into confusion. Theandident of the state convention for the legislature in 1876, Gen. Ames, seeing that conviction was inevitable, offered through his counsel to resign, provided the articles of impeachment were withdrawn. This was done, and he resigned at once and settled in Minnesota. Later he removed to Lowell, Mass.

AMES, Edward Raymond, bishop, b. in Athens, Ohio, 29 May, 1840; d. in Baltimore, 25 April, 1879. He studied for two years at the Ohio State University, and in 1829 opened a high school at Lebanon, Ill., which in time grew into McKendree College. Here he remained until 1850, when he joined the Indiana Methodist Episcopal conference and became an itinerant minister. At the general conference for 1850 he was chosen corresponding secretary of the missionary society, and rode through the South and West and among the Indian tribes, with more than 23,000 miles. He was a presiding elder from 1844 to 1872, and was then chosen bishop. He was the first Methodist bishop to visit the Pacific coast. During the civil war he rendered important service as a member of several commissions.

AMES, Fisher, statesman, b. in Dedham, Mass., 9 April, 1828; d. there, 4 July, 1898. His father, a physician, died when Fisher was but six years old, but his mother resolved, in spite of her limited income, to give the boy a classical education. At the age of six he began the study of Latin, and at the age of twelve he was sent to Harvard, where he was graduated in 1844. Owing to his extreme youth and the strictness of the English school of the family, he was obliged to spend some years in teaching before studying law, and during this period he devoted himself with indefatigable zeal to self-culture. Often in after-life he spoke of the ravenous appetite with which he had devoured the books within his reach. He read the leading English poets, dwelling for hours on their beauties, and fixing the most striking passages in his memory. He practiced the same pursuit in the classics. The translations of Dryden, of Lord Stanley's, and of other versions of the Iliad and the Odyssey, were in his mind, as well as the finest passages of the Aeneid. He was a profound student of the Scriptures, and declared that no man could become truly eloquent "without being a constant reader of the Bible and an admirer of the purity and sublimity of its language." Mr. Ames practiced law, and could repeat considerable portions of the Eclogues and Georgics, and most of the fine passages of the Aeneid. He was a profound student of the Scriptures, and declared that no man could become truly eloquent "without being a constant reader of the Bible and an admirer of the purity and sublimity of its language." Mr. Ames practiced law, and could repeat considerable portions of the Eclogues and Georgics, and most of the fine passages of the Aeneid.
gressions of France. On the death of Washington he pronounced his eulogy before the legislature of Massachusetts. He was elected president of Harvard University the following year, and during the last few years of his life told his friend at the academy of his health, and spent his last years in retirement. Though not a deliberate artist in words, his diction is highly pictorial, and he abounds in verbal felicities, in condensed, epigrammatic sentences and illuminated sayings that linger long in the memory. He rarely wrote out beforehand any part of his letters, but jotted down a few heads only, on which he studied till he had gained a complete mastery of his theme, and trusted for the rest to the inspiration and resources of the hour. In person Mr. Ames was somewhat above the average stature, well-proportioned, and very erect. His face had none of the strong and rugged features of his brother, was wholly self-taught, and was of the forehand disposition. His works, a collection of his letters, with a life by Rev. J. T. Kirkland, was published by the Literary Club of Boston. Mr. Ames, published an enlarged edition (2 vols., 1854). In 1871 his grandson, Pelham W. Ames, published a selection from his congressional speeches, four of which are not contained in the former collections.

AMES, Joseph, painter, b. in Roxbury, Mass., in 1816; d. in New York, 30 Oct., 1872. He early began portrait and genre painting, and, steadily increasing his success in his own state, opened a studio in Boston, and soon established a reputation, painting the portraits of several prominent citizens. He was wholly self-taught, and it is thought that some of his best work was done in this first period of his career. As soon as he could save the means he went to Rome and studied there, painting a fine portrait of Pius IX. On his return to the United States he settled in Boston, but removed to Baltimore on account of his health in 1870. The change did him no good, and he soon removed to New York. He was elected a member of the national academy of design in 1876. His success in New York in genre work, as well as in portraiture, was extraordinary. This year he published his memoirs, which contain some of his finest work. He died in his studio of a young lady of Baltimore, while in his studio he left a finished picture of Madame Ristori as Medea. He died of brain fever after a brief illness. His widow has executed meritorious busts of Abraham Lincoln and Gov. John A. Andrew, of Massachusetts.

AMES, Mary Clemmer (Mrs. Hynson), author, of Salem, Mass., b. 1869; d. at Dedham, Mass., 21 Aug., 1884. She was educated at Westfield (Mass.) academy, and when very young began to write for the "Springfield Republican." Afterward she became a correspondent of the New York "Independent," to which, under the title of "A Woman's Letter from Washington," she regularly contributed for many years. Through these letters she was best known in the literary world. At an early age she married the Rev. Daniel Ames, from whom she was afterward divorced. She was intimate with Alice and Phoebe Cary, whose biographies she wrote. She also published monographs on Charles Sumner, Margaret Fuller, George Eliot, Emerson, and Longfellow. She wrote three novels, "Victoria" (New York, 1864), "Eirene" (1870), and "His Two Wives" (1874); "Ten Years in Washington" (1871), "Outlines of Men, Women, and Things" (1875), and a volume of poems (Boston, 1882). With the earnings of which she paid for a house in Washington, which was a social as well as a literary centre for many years, and in 1883 she married Edmund Hudson, editor and proprietor of the "Army and Navy Register." She was thrown from a carriage in 1878, and received injuries from which she never wholly recovered. A complete edition of her works in four volumes, was published in Boston in 1885, and a memorial by her husband in 1886. She was an earnest and conscientious writer, and exercised a powerful and healthful influence upon public affairs.

AMES, Nathan Pabody, manufacturer, b. in Chelmsford, Mass., 11 Jan., 1816; d. in Chicopee, Mass., 23 April, 1847. He began business in 1829, and became known as a skillful sword-maker, furnishing large numbers by contract to the U. S. government. His business having increased, he removed to Cabotville, Mass., and with his associates incorporated in 1831 the Ames Mfg. Co. for the manufacture of the common pattern. This was imitated by the addition of a foundery for casting bronze cannon and church-bells. This establishment soon became famous, and furnished most of the brass cannon for the U. S. army. The statues of De Witt Clinton, in Greenwood cemetery, Brooklyn, N. Y., of Washington, in Union sq., New York, and of Franklin in School st., Boston, Mass., were cast at this foundery. In 1840 Mr. Ames visited Europe for the purpose of inspecting the various armories and of acquiring the latest information in regard to improved processes. In 1844 he received an important order from the British government for machines used in the manufacture of muskets and rifles.

AMES, Nathaniel, mathematician, b. in Bridgewater, Mass., in 1708; d. in Dedham, 11 July, 1764. He was a physician, but, inheriting a love of astronomy from his father, he began the publication in 1725 of a series of almanacs that won great success. In 1735 he removed to Dedham and kept a tavern. Here he married Maria Adams, and their sons were born to them—Fisher Ames (q. e.) and Nathaniel, who continued the publication of his father's almanacs until 1775, when he became a surgeon in the patriot army. He made several sea voyages, and published stories of nautical adventure, including "Mariner's Sketches" (1809) and "Nautical Reminiscences" (1832). He died in Providence, R. I., 18 Jan., 1835.

AMES, Oakes, manufacturer, b. in Easton, Mass., 10 Jan., 1804; d. in North Easton, Mass., 8 May, 1873. He was the eldest son of Oliver Ames, a blacksmith, who had acquired considerable reputation in the making of shovels and picks. After obtaining a public school education, he entered his father's workshops and made himself familiar with every step of the manufacture. He became a partner in the business, and with his brother, Oliver, Jr., established the firm of Oliver Ames & Sons. This house carried on an enormous trade during the gold excitement in California, and again a few years later in Australia. During the civil war they furnished extensive supplies of swords and shovels to the government. In the building of the Union Pacific railroad they were directly interested, and obtained large contracts, which were subsequently transferred to the Credit Mobilier of America, a corporation in which Oakes Ames was one of the largest stockholders. In 1869 he was called into the executive council of Massachusetts. He served
continuously in congress from 1862 to 1873 as representative from the 2d Massachusetts district. His relations with the Credit Mobilier led to an investigation before a committee of the Senate, and he was finally succeeded by a vote of the house of representatives. Subsequent to his withdrawal from political life he resided at North Easton, where he died of apoplexy.

—His brother, Oliver, manufacturer, b. in Plymoutb, Mass., 5 Nov., 1807; d. in North Easton, Mass., 9 March, 1877, was a member of the Massachusetts state senate in 1852 and 1857. He was largely interested with his brother in the development of the Union Pacific railroad, and was its president pro tempore, from 1866 until 1868. He was formally elected president of the company on 12 March, 1868, and continued as such until 8 March, 1871. He was connected with the Credit Mobilier the law leading the judge Gough in the case of the railroad. By judicious management he paid debts and about $1,000,000 in legacies under his father's will. He was a member of the state senate in 1880–1, and in 1888 he received the republican nomination for lieutenant-governor, being re-elected in 1884, 1885, and 1885. In 1886 he was governor of Massachusetts, and was re-elected in 1887 and 1888.

AMES, Samuel, jurist, b. in Providence, R. I., 6 Sept., 1806; d. there, 29 Dec., 1865. He was prepared for college at Phillips Andover academy, and was graduated at Brown in 1823. After graduation he held the law lecturership of Amherst College at Litchfield, Conn., and became a member of the Rhode Island bar in 1826. He served in the Providence council, was for many years in the state assembly, and was elected speaker of that body in 1844 and 1845. In 1839 he married Mary Throop Dorr, a niece of Thomas Wilson Dorr, famous as the author of the Dorr Constitution of Rhode Island, which did not prevent Mr. Ames from taking a stand on the side of law and order, and he served as quartermaster of the state troops during the whole period of disturbance. In 1853 he was appointed by the legislature to represent the state in adjusting the boundary between Rhode Island and Massachusetts. In 1853 he was one of the commissioners to revise the statutes of Rhode Island, a work that was completed in 1857 mainly under his supervision. He was elected chief justice of the state supreme court in May, 1856, and resigned the office in November, 1865, because of failing health. He was a delegate to the peace convention in 1861. The later books of which he was author or editor are "Ames's Reports" and "Rhode Island Reports" (vols. iv. to xii.).

AMHERST, Jeffrey, soldier, b. in Riverhead, Kent, England, 29 June, 1717; d. 3 Aug., 1797. His American career began in 1758, when he was commissioned major-general at the instance of William Pitt, and sent to cooperate with Prideaux in wrecking the Spanish treasure vessel, the Rio. Before this he had been a soldier serving in Flanders and winning distinction under the duke of Marlborough. For his services in reducing the French strongholds he received the thanks of the house of commons and the order of the bath. In 1760 he was appointed governor-general of the British possessions in America, but proved unable to deal with the Indians under such a leader as Pontiac. In 1763 he was made governor of Virginia, his last American service. In England, Parlement recognizing his general unknown, and as Amherst was a favorite with the king, honors were heaped upon him, largely because he steadily favored the American war. In 1776 he was raised to the peerage as Lord Amherst, and in 1787 received a patent as Baron Amherst of Melbourne, this being the name of his seat in Kent. His "Amherst's Magazine," for September, 1797; Parkman's "Conspiracy of Pontiac"; and Bancroft's "History of the United States," vol. iii. A fine portrait of Gen. Amherst by Gainsborough is in the national portrait gallery. See AMI, Henry Mark, Canadian scientist, b. in Belle-Riviere, 25 Nov., 1805. He was graduated at McGill college in 1822, and in June of the same year was appointed on the palaeontological staff of the geological survey of Canada. In 1886 he was assistant palaeontologist, and during the same year was engaged in the determination, identification, and classification of the fossil remains of Canada, in connection with the museum and geological survey and the geological survey and the stratigraphic and paleontology of Ottawa and vicinity, and a catalogue of fossils. In June, 1888, he became a permanent civil service officer in the department of the interior, geologist in 1889. He published "Notes on Triarthrus spinosus, Billings," and various reports on the stratigraphy and paleontology of Ottawa and vicinity, and a catalogue of fossils. In June, 1888, he became a permanent civil service officer in the department of the interior, geologist in 1889. He published "Notes on Triarthrus spinosus, Billings," and various reports on the stratigraphy and paleontology of Ottawa and vicinity, and a catalogue of fossils.

AMIDAS, or AMADAS, Philip, navigator, b. in Hull, England, in 1550; d. there in 1618. He was the son of a Breton family who had for a century resided in England. He commanded one of the two ships in Arthur Barlow's voyage of discovery to the coast of North Carolina in 1584, undertaken with a view to establishing a permanent colony. They explored New Inlet, and returned with glowing accounts of the grapes, cedars, and other products of the country and of its people. Amidas was in charge of an expedition to Newfound land a few years later.

AMMEN, Daniel, naval officer, b. in Ohio, 15 May, 1844; d. near Monterey, Cal., 1 July, 1880. He was destined for the navy and was graduated at the United States Naval Academy, and commissioned second lieutenant in 1864. He was appointed midshipman, and served in the Wilkes exploring expedition, in the Mediterranean, in the East India squadron, and on the coast survey. As lieutenant (from 4 Nov., 1849) he was attached to a commission to select a naval station on the Pacific coast, accompanied the expedition to Paraguay river in 1855–56, and was on the steam frigate "Merrimack" in 1858–59. In 1861, at the outbreak of the civil war, he was executive officer of the North Atlantic blockading squadron. At the reduction of Port Royal, 7 Nov., 1861, he commanded the "Seneca," and was sent ashore to hoist the flag over the surrendered forts, and hold them till the army took possession. He was promoted to captain and made commander of the Potomac fleet and -monitor "Patapsco," and participated in the attack on Fort Maclllister, 3 March, 1863. In May, 1864, he was despatched to the Pacific in command of 220 seamen as passengers on board a California steamer. Two days out from New York a well-organized attempt at mutiny was suppressed by him. Ammen and Bessewain Bell aided by Capt. Tinklepaugh, of the steamer, and a few volunteers from among the passengers. He participated in the two attacks on Fort Fisher in the winter of 1864–65, was commissioned captain 26 July, 1866, and was on special and sea service until 11 Dec., 1877, when he was made rear-admiral and was
placed on the retired list after forty-nine years and six months of service. He is the author of "The Atlantic Coast." (New York, 1883) and "The Old Navy and the New." (Philadelphia, 1891).—His brother, Jacob, soldier, b. in Botetourt co., Va., 7 Jan., 1806; d. in Lockland, Ohio, 6 Feb., 1894. He was graduated at West Point in 1831, and served there as assistant instructor until September, 1832. During the threatened "nullification" of South Carolina he was on duty in Charleston harbor. From 4 Oct., 1834, to 5 Nov., 1837, he was again at West Point as an instructor, and he resigned from the army, 30 Nov., 1837, to accept a professorship of mathematics at Bacon college, Georgia, Oct., 1837. He went to Amherst college, Washington, Mass., in 1839, to the university of Indiana in 1840, to Jefferson college again in 1843, and returned to Bacon college in 1848. From 1855 to 1861 he was a civil engineer at Ripley, Ohio, and on April 18 of that year became captain in the 12th Ohio volunteers.

The American Academy, which he joined in 1838, and, in addition to the practice of his profession he has taken a warm interest in town affairs, filling several important positions. He was appointed in 1869 lecturer at Harvard college on the physiological action of drugs, and was afterward professor of physiology in the medical school at Bowdoin college, and later professor of chemistry in the university of Maine, from 1869 to 1872. He was one of the first to advocate the use of nitrous oxide for painless dental surgery and in 1872 wrote a pamphlet on the effects of nitrous oxide.

ARNO, Thomas Isaac Coffin, b. in Boston, 3 Nov., 1850; d. of yellow fever in Beaufort, N. C., 8 Oct., 1864. He was graduated at West Point in 1851, and served on garrison and frontier duty in the Utah expedition (1858-60), and on recruiting service until 1861, when he became colonel of the 17th Massachusetts volunteers. He was stationed at Baltimore with his regiment until March, 1862, when he was ordered to North Carolina and took part in the operations about New Bern, Beaufort, Goldsboro, and Kinston until 1 March, 1864, when he was assigned to a general command of the forces south of the Trent river, and on 5 July to the sub-district of Beaufort. He was promoted to be major 19 September, and was breveted brigadier-general of volunteers 1 October.

APUDIA, Pedro de, Mexican soldier. He was made a captain in the American army in 1840, led a foray on the Texas frontier under the command of Gen. Woll in 1842, took a prominent part in the conflicts with the Texan forces under Summerville, and in December, 1842, commanded the land forces in the siege of Campeachy. He was compelled to retreat by Com. Moore on 26 June, 1843, and was also a convincing demonstration of great indignation by his cruel execution of Gen. Sentmanat, who had attacked the town. He was dismissed from his command, but on 11 April, 1846, appeared before Matamoras as a general in the army under Arista. He was given command of Monterey, but, after a spirited defense, surrendered to Gen. Taylor, 18 April, 1846.

ANACACOA, also called the Golden Flower, was an Indian queen, wife of Cuamaté, one of the five caciques who possessed the island of Santo Domingo when the Spaniards discovered it and settled there in 1492. She was celebrated as a composer of ballads and narrative poems, called avesitas, which the Indians composed in honor of the queen. When the colony was revolted, and made a long war against them; and during a feast organized to honor the queen of Jaragua, who was friendly to the Spaniards, Gov. Nicolas de Ovando ordered the arrest of Anaacoa and her Indian noblemen, all of whom, being suspected of conspiracy, were executed.

AAXASCO, Juan de (an-vas-ko), Spanish traveler, lived in Seville in the first part of the 16th century. He was one of the most active of the officers that accompanied Hernando de Soto during his famous expedition to Florida and the regions along the Mississippi river, from 1539 to 1543, and the successful return of the expedition was largely due to him, who was their guide in descending the Mississippi.

ANAYA, Pedro Maria (ah-nay-yah), Mexican soldier. He took part in the operations against the American army of occupation, and was twice president of Mexico ad interim; while President Santa Anna was absent from the capital (2 April to 30 May, 1842), and also in the absence of President Peña y Peña (12 Nov., 1847, to 8 Jan., 1848).

ANCHIETA, José de (an-chay-ta), Portuguese missionary, b. at Laguna, in Teneriffe, Ca-
ary islands, in 1533; d. in Brazil, 9 June, 1597. He was a relative of Loyola's. In 1534 he went from Coimbra, where he had been stationed, as a missionary to Brazil, where he founded a college for the conversion of natives, was appointed governor of the converted Indians. His life was passed in danger, privation, and arduous labor. He was believed by both whites and Indians to have the power of working miracles, and was commonly called the "Apostle of Brazil." The academy of sciences at Madrid has published a treatise by Navarrete." He acted as agent to Darien and Panama, where he was stationed, and produced the illustrations for a little book entitled "Looking Glass for the Mind." Shortly after, on being informed that Darien, it was possible to engrave on wood, he obtained blocks of box-wood, designed his own tools, and produced the first wood engravings ever made in the United States. About 1798 he abandoned the practice of medicine, and devoted himself forthwith exclusively to engraving.

At first he used both wood and metal as occasion required, but from about 1820 his illustrations were usually cut in wood, and for some time he was the only artist in that line in New York. His best known productions include the illustrations in Webster's "Elementary Spelling-Book," a series of forty plates for Shakespeare's plays, and engravings for "Bible," and of Samuel Bell's "Anatomy." For many years he was employed by the American tract society and engraved the illustrations for their publications. A memorial address on this pioneer engraver, by Benson J. Lossing, was published by the New York Historical Society, with 38 illustrations, many of them engraved by Anderson himself.

ANDERSON, Alexander, senator, b. in Jefferson co., Tenn., 10 Nov., 1794; d. in Knoxville, Tenn., 23 May, 1869. He was elected by the democrats U. S. senator from Tennessee in 1840, and was afterward a legislator and judge in California, and framed the state constitution.

ANDERSON, Carlus G., medical adviser, b. in Bergen, N. Y., 7 March, 1832. He was graduated at Rochester university in 1854, and at the theological seminary in Rochester in 1856. He became distinguished as a preacher of the Baptist denomination, and was called in 1866 from his church in St. Louis to the professorship of homiletics, church polity, and pastoral duties, in Newton theological institute. From 1873 to 1878 he preached in Brooklyn, and then in Chicago, and in the latter year was chosen president of Chicago university, in which post he continued till September, 1885.

ANDERSON, George Burgwin, soldier, b. in Wilmington, N. C., 12 April, 1831; d. in Raleigh, N. C., 16 Oct., 1862. He was graduated at West Point, and was appointed to the 2d dragoons, promoted to be 1st lieutenant in 1855, and in 1858 appointed adjutant of his regiment. He resigned in April, 1861, and entered the Confederate army, where he was soon appointed brigadier-general and given direction of coast defenses in North Carolina. At the battle of Antietam, where he commanded a brigade, he received a wound in the foot, which eventually proved fatal.

ANDERSON, Henry James, educator, b. in New York, 6 Feb., 1799; d. in Lahore, northern Hindostan, 19 Oct., 1875. He was graduated at Columbia college with highest honors in 1818.
ANDERSON studied medicine, and received in 1823 his degree from the college of physicians and surgeons. He devoted his leisure time to mathematical investigations, and in 1825 was appointed professor of mathematics and astronomy in Columbia college. After twenty-five years of the latter position, he resigned his professorship to go abroad in hopes of restoring the health of his wife, but to no avail. While in France he became intimately acquainted with the astronomer Arago, and about the same time he became a convert to the Catholic faith. He studied blogging in Europe, Asia, and Africa, and during a visit to the Holy Land he acted as geologist to the Dead Sea expedition under command of Lieut. Lynch. The results were collected and published by the U. S. government in 1848, with the titles of "Geology of Lieut. Lynch's Expedition to the Dead Sea," and "A Journal of Reconnaissance of Part of the Holy Land." In 1854 he was elected a trustee of Columbia college, and in 1866 emeritus professor of mathematics and astronomy. In 1874 he was one of the band of pilgrims that left the United States on a visit to Lourdes, France, and was received by Pius IX. with special marks of favor. He then joined as a volunteer the American troops sent to New Orleans, observing the transit of Venus, and proceeded to Australia, having procured the necessary instruments at his own expense. On his return, he visited India, and, while exploring the Himalayas, he was stricken with the disease that caused his death. He was active in advancing the interests of the Catholic church in New York, for many years was president of the society of St. Vincent de Paul, was prominent in the originating of the Catholic union of New York, and was also one of the founders of the Catholic Protective in Westchester, N. Y.

ANDERSON, Henry T., clergyman, b. 27 Jan., 1812; d. 19 Sept., 1872. He was a minister of the denomination known as Campbellites or Disciples, and was the author of an interlinear translation of the New Testament, and during the last five years of his life was engaged in its revision, taking for his basis the text of Tischendorf. This work was nearly completed at his death.

ANDERSON, Isaac, clergyman, b. in Rockbridge Co., Va.; d. in Rockford, Ill., 28 Jan., 1857. He studied at liberty hall academy (afterward Washington college), and then fitted himself for a preacher. After his family had removed to Union, Tenn., he was licensed to preach in 1802, and was the Presbyterian pastor in that place for nine years, and subsequently in Maryville, where the southwestern theological seminary was established through his efforts.

ANDERSON, James Patton, soldier, b. in Tennessee about 1820; d. in Memphis in 1873. He served in Mexico, commanding Mississippi volunteers, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He afterward settled at Olympia, Washington territory, and sat in the house of representatives as a delegate from that territory. He served in the San Jacinto and in the Mexican war. He held the rank of brigadier-general in the confederate army, distinguished himself at Shiloh and Stone river, and was promoted to major-general 17 Feb., 1864. He was assigned to the command of the district of Florida, and subsequently commanded a division in Polk's corps, Army of the Tennessee. He was born in Henry, juggler, b. in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, about 1810. He appeared on the stage with a travelling dramatic company in 1839, and was known as a conjurer in Scotland before he came to America in 1851. In New York he appeared in drama at the Broadway theatre and at Castle Garden, and then opened an exhibition of sleight-of-hand at Tripler Hall, taking the professional name of "Prof. Anderson, the Wizard of the North." He attained a high reputation as a juggler, and travelled extensively in the United States and other countries.

ANDERSON, John Jacob, educator, b. in New York city in 1821. He was the master of a large public school in New York for twenty years, and is the author of several text-books of history. These include "Introductory School History of the United States" (New York, 1865); "Pictorial School History of the United States" (1846); "Common School History of the United States"; "Grammar School History of the United States"; "A Manual of General History"; "A School History of England" (1870); "The Historical Reader" (1871); "The United States Reader" (1873); "A New Manual of General History" (1869); "A Pictorial School History"; "A School History of France"; "The Historical Reader"; and "A School History of Greece.

ANDERSON, Joseph, statesman, b. near Philadelphia, 5 Nov., 1757; d. in Washington, D. C., 17 April, 1837. He studied law, and at the beginning of the revolution was appointed an ensign in the New Jersey line, but at the battle of Monmouth he served as a captain. He was with Sullivan in the expedition against the Iroquois, and was present at Valley Forge and at the siege of Yorktown, retiring after the war with the brevet rank of major. He began the practice of law in Delaware. Washington appointed him in 1791 territorial judge of the region south of the Ohio river, and he took part in drawing up the constitution of Tennessee. He was U. S. senator from that state from 1797 to 1815, serving on important committees and twice acting as presiding clerk pro tempore. He was first comptroller of the treasury from 1815 till 1836.

ANDERSON, Martin Brewer, educator, b. in Brunswick, Me., 12 Feb., 1817; d. at Lake Helen, Fla., 26 Feb., 1860. He was graduated at Waterville college in 1840, and then studied for a year at Newton, Mass. In the following year he was appointed tutor of Latin, Greek, and mathematics at Waterville, and subsequently professor of rhetoric. He also organized and taught the course in modern history. In 1850 he resigned his professorship and became proprietor and editor of the "New York Recorder," a weekly Baptist journal. In 1853 he accepted the presidency of the University of Rochester, which office he occupied until 1859, teaching the departments of psychology and political economy. He travelled in Europe in 1862-63. He published numerous literary and philosophical articles. He was a powerful public speaker, and during the war rendered notable service in arousing and sustaining the sentiment of loyalty to the government and the determination to carry the struggle through to a successful close. He was a member of the New York state board of charities for thirteen years, also one of the commissioners of the state reservation at Niagara Falls.
ANDERSON, Mary, actress, b. in Sacramento, Cal., 28 July, 1859. She was brought to Louisville, Ky., when an infant, and was left fatherless at three years of age. She was educated in the Ursuline convent of that city, and, when thirteen years old, resolved to enter the dramatic profession. She received a training in music, dancing, and literature to that end, and, after taking a course of didactic lessons in New York, on the advice of Charlotte Cushman, and pursuing elocutionary studies at home for a year longer, she appeared as Juliet at Macaulay's theatre, in Louisville, 27 Nov., 1875, and subsequently in other parts. She played then in St. Louis, and next in New Orleans, where she was received with enthusiasm. She became a favorite actress in the principal cities of the United States, playing Lady Macbeth, Parthenia in "Ingomar," Pauline in "The Lady of Lyons," and various other characters. She played in 1883 and the following seasons in England, where she was greatly admired for her beauty and refined acting. See "The Stage Life of Mary Anderson," by William Winter (New York, 1886). She married in 1890.

ANDERSON, Ophelia Brown, actress, b. in Boston, 24 July, 1845; d. in Jamaica Plain, Mass., 27 Jan., 1852. She was the daughter of Mrs. Polby, an actress, and appeared on the stage in Boston, when two years old, as Cora's child in "Pizarro." She became a favorite with the American public, and was the chief attraction in the Tremont and National theatres, of which successively her father was the manager. Her father, William Pelby, b. in Boston, Mass., 16 March, 1822; d. 29 March, 1850, managed the Tremont, built the Warren theatre, and appeared in London as Hamlet and Brutus in Payne's play.

ANDERSON, Rasmus Björn, author, b. in Albion, Wis., 12 Jan., 1846. His parents were Norwegians, and he was educated at the Norwegian Lutheran college, at Decorah, Iowa. He was professor of Scandinavian languages at the University of Wisconsin from 1875 to 1884. In 1885 he was appointed U. S. minister to Denmark. He has published "Julegraven" (1872); "Den Norske Maasbag" (1874); "America Not Discovered by Christopher Columbus" (Chicago, 1874); "Norse Mythology" (1875); "Viking Tales of the North" (1877); "The Younger Edith" (1880); 3d telling of Horn's "History of the Literature of the Scandinavian North" (1885); and Björn's works.

ANDERSON, Richard Clough, soldier, b. in Hanover co., Va., 12 Jan., 1760; d. near Louisville, Ky., 16 Oct., 1826. As captain in the 5th Virginia continental, he led the advance of the Americans at the battle of Trenton, 27 Dec., 1814, crossing the Delaware river in the first boat, and driving in the Hessian outposts several hours before the main attack was delivered. He was at the battles of Brandywine and Germantown, and was a daring leader wherever dash and resolution were needed. He was at the death-bed of Pulaski, and the dying Pole gave him his sword as a memento. After the war he removed to the wilderness of Kentucky, near Louisville, and led the life of a pioneer and Indian fighter until advancing civilization pushed the frontier so far westward that he was too old to follow. Before the close of the last century he superintended the building of a two-masted vessel, which he sent to London laden with Kentucky produce. See biographical sketch of New York, 1879, by his son, Richard Clough, Jr., lawyer (b. in Louisville, Ky., 4 Aug., 1788; d. in Tabaco, 24 July, 1856), was graduated at William and Mary college in 1804, and studied law with Judge Tucker. He practised with success at the Kentucky bar, and, after sitting in the legislature, was elected to congress in 1817 and again under the following term. In 1822 he was again returned to the legislature, and was chosen speaker. He was appointed minister to Colombia in 1823 and in 1826, when proceeding to the Panama congress as envoy extraordinary, he died on the journey.

ANDERSON, Richard Herron, soldier, b. near Statesburgh, S. C., 7 Oct., 1821; d. in Beaufort, 26 June, 1878. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1842, assigned to the 2d dragoons, and served on frontier duty until 1845, when he joined the expedition for the military occupation of Texas. In the war with Mexico he took part in the siege of Vera Cruz and the various operations preceding and including the capture of the city of Mexico, 15-14 Sept., 1847. In 1857 he was assigned to the 2d dragoons 13 July, 1848, and captain 3 March, 1855, served frequently at the cavalry school for practice at Carlisle barracks, and was on duty in Kansas during the border troubles of 1855-57. He was on duty at Fort Kearney, Nebraska, from 1859 to 1861, when he resigned; 3 March, 1861, to accept a brigadier's commission in the Confederate government. He was promoted to major-general in August, 1862, and given the command of the 5th division of Bragg's army in Tennessee, but was soon ordered to the army of Virginia, and was wounded at Antietam. He commanded a division at Gettysburg 1-3 July, 1863, and was promoted to lieutenant-general in May, 1864. It was his unexpected death in a pursuit of Forrest that led to the entrenchment (a suitable place to encamp) that took the van of Lee's army to the defence of Spottsylvania before Grant could reach that place, and thus prolonged a campaign that might otherwise have ended there with a decisive battle. Gen. Anderson took a prominent part in the defence of Petersburg, and in the closing engagements that preceded the surrender of the 4th corps of the confederate army under Lee. After the war he remained in private life.

ANDERSON, Robert, soldier, b. at "Soldier's Retreat," near Louisville, Ky., 14 June, 1855; d. in Nice, France, 27 Oct., 1871. He graduated at West Point in 1855, and was appointed second lieutenant in the 1st corps of engineers. He served in the Black Hawk war of 1832 as colonel of the Illinois volunteers. In 1835-37 he was instructor of artillery at West Point, and in 1837-38 he served in the Florida war, and was brevetted captain. Subsequently he was attached to the staff of Gen. Scott as assistant adjutant-general, and was promoted major in December, 1861, and in October, 1861, to the rank of colonel, and serving in the Mexican war, and was severely wounded at Molino del Rey. In 1857 he was appointed major of the 1st artillery, and on 20 Nov., 1860, he assumed com-
mand of the troops in Charleston harbor, with headquarters at Fort Moultrie. Owing to threatened assaults, he withdrew his command, on the night of 26 Dec., to Fort Sumter, where he was soon closely invested by the confederate forces. On 13 April, 1861, he evacuated the fort, after a bombardment of nearly thirty-six hours from batteries to which he replied as long as his guns could be worked. He marched out, with his seventy men, with the honor of the flag of the 14th, saluting his flag as it was hauled down, and sailed for New York on the following day. In recognition of this service he was appointed brigadier-general in the U.S. army by President Lincoln, and was assigned to the command of the department of Kentucky, and subsequently to that of the Cumberland. In consequence of his failing health, he was relieved from duty in October, 1861. He was retired from active service 27 Oct., 1863, and on 3 Feb., 1865, he was brevetted major-general. He sailed for Europe in 1869 for his health, but died there. He translated and adapted from the French "Instructions for Field Artillery, Horse and Foot" (1840), and "Art of Assaulting Batteries" (1890), both of which have been used by the war department. It was largely owing to his personal efforts that the initial steps were taken organizing the Soldiers' Home in Washington, which now harbors about 2,000 veterans of the regular army.—His brother, Larz, capitalist, b. near Louisville, Ky., 9 April, 1805; d. in Cincinnati, Ohio, 27 Feb., 1878, was graduated at Harvard in 1822. He was a son-in-law of Nicholas Longworth, of Cincinnati, in which city he resided and was respected for his profuse charities and public spirit.

ANDERSON, Robert Houston, soldier, b. in Savannah, Ga., 1 Oct., 1829; d. there, 8 Feb., 1888. He was graduated at West Point in 1857, and served in the 9th infantry at Fort Columbus, New York harbor, and at Fort Walla-walla, Washington territory, until 1861, when he obtained a leave of absence, but subsequently resigned (5 May, 1861), entered the Confederate service as major, and was commissioned brigadier-general in 1864. In 1867 he became chief of police in Savannah, Ga.

ANDERSON, Rufus, author, b. in North Yarmouth, Me., 17 Aug., 1796; d. 30 May, 1880. He was graduated at Bowdoin college in 1818, and at Andover theological seminary in 1822, and was ordained as a minister in 1823. From 1824 to 1832 he was assistant secretary of the American board of foreign missions, and in 1832 he became secretary, in which office he remained until 1856, receiving on that occasion a testimonial of $20,000 from New York and Boston merchants, most of which he turned over to the board. From 1847 to 1859 he lectured on foreign missions in the American seminary. He visited the Mediterranean missions in 1843, the Indian missions in 1854, and those in the Sandwich islands in 1863. He published "Foreign Missions, their Relations and Claims"; "Memoir of Catharine Brown" (1825); "Observations upon the Peloponnesus and Greek Islands" (Boston, 1839); "The Hawaiian Islands, their Progress and Condition under Missionary Labors" (1864); "A Heathen Nation Civilized," containing a history of the Sandwich island mission (1870); and "History of the Missions of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions to the Oriental Churches" (1872).

ANDERSON, William, soldier, b. in Chester co., Pa., in 1763; d. there 14 Dec., 1829. He fought through the revolutionary war, served at the battle of Brandywine on the staff of Gen. Lafayette as colonel, and was present at Valley Forge, Germantown, and Yorktown. He was a Jeffersonian democrat and held many public offices. From 1809 to 1815 he sat in congress, and again in 1817-19. He was subsequently county court judge in Delaware co., and after that a collector of customs, His daughter Evelina, who became the wife of Commodore Porter, was author of the popular song "The sailor has prop'd the spirit that loved thee."

ANDRÉ, Édouard Vital, Count (an-drā'-da), Brazilian statesman, b. in Santos, 13 June, 1763; d. near Rio de Janeiro, 6 April, 1838. Under the patronage of the Lisbon royal academy he travelled, studying in Paris under Lavoisier, at the mining school of Friedberg under Werner, and at Pavia under Volta. In 1800 he became president of the national union of the farmers of Coimbra, and soon afterward general intendant of the Portuguese mines. He took an active part in the construction of canals and public works, and in 1812 was named perpetual secretary of the Lisbon academy of sciences. He returned to Brazil in 1819, and became one of the champions of national independence. As chief minister in the junta (24 Dec., 1821) he urged Dom Pedro I. to remain in Brazil, became his minister of the interior (16 Jan., 1822), was removed from his office 25 Oct., but reinstated 30 Oct., at the request of the people, and was finally displaced 17 July, 1823, on account of his liberalism. In the constituent assembly his opposition became so bitter that after its dissolution (12 Nov., 1823) he was banished to France, and lived in Bordeaux till 1829, when he returned to Brazil. Dom Pedro I. abdicating 7 April, 1831, in favor of Dom Pedro II., selected Andrada as the latter's guardian and tutor. In 1835 he was tried on a charge of intrigue and restoration, but Dom Pedro I. was acquitted, but was deprived of his place and restrained of his liberty. He wrote on mineralogy, and published "Poesias d'America Elysea" (Bordeaux, 1825). His brothers, Antonio Carlo and Martin Francisco d'Andrad, were prominent in Brazilian politics and shared his fate. The latter, b. in Santos in 1776, d. there 23 Feb., 1844, left two sons: José Bonifacio, author of "Rosas e goivos" (São Paulo, 1849); and Martin Francisco, author of "Lagrimas e sorrisos" (Rio, 1847), and of the drama "Januário Garcia" (1849).

ANDRÉ, John, soldier, b. in London in 1754, of Swiss parents; d. at Tappan, N. Y., 2 Oct., 1780. In the autumn of 1775 he was taken prisoner at St. John's by Gen. Montgomery. He afterward served on the staff of Gen. Grav, and then on that of Sir Henry Clinton, who, in 1779, made him adjutant-general of the British army in America. Under the name of "John Anderson," he contested the Hessians at Pippins by secret negotiations with Benedict Arnold for the surrender of West Point. On the night of 21 Sept., 1780, he had an interview with Arnold in the woods near Stony Point, and took breakfast with him in the house of Joshua Smith, who was not privy to the plot. On leaving him,
Arnold gave him six papers containing full information as to the state of the defences at West Point, and also pass enabling him to return either by land or by water to New York. Smith persuaded him to take the journey by land, and accompanied him part of the way. Contrary to Clinton's positive instructions, André adopted a disguise, and, contrary to Arnold's positive instructions, Smith left him before he had reached the British lines. Soon after Smith left him he was stopped by three young men, who supposed to be soldiers, and incautiously let them know that he was a British officer. The young men, who were patriots, searched the reasonable documents in his stockings, arrested him. He was tried by a board of six major-generals and eight brigadiers, found guilty of acting as a spy, and condemned to the gallow. His remains were buried on the spot where he suffered, but in 1821 they were taken to England and interred in Westminster Abbey. His hard fate has been often commended for acting upon his suffering personal qualities, but the justice of his sentence is generally conceded by British writers as well as American. Each of André's captors—John Paulding, David Williams, and Isaac Van Wart—received from congress a silver medal and an annuity of $200. His life has been written in Sparks, in his American Biographies, and more fully by Winthrop Sargent, Life and Career of Major John André (Boston, 1861).

ANDREE, Karl Theodor, German geographer, b. in Brunswick, 20 Oct., 1808; d. in Waltham, 10 Aug., 1853. After studying at Jena, Göttingen, and Berlin, he published, in 1829—51, at Brunswick, a work entitled "Nordamerikanische Geschichtlichen Umb. und geschichtlichen Umrissen." Among his other works are "Buenos Ayres und die argentinische Republik" (Leipsic, 1836); "Geographische Wanderungen" (Dresden, 1839); and "Geographie des Welthandels" (Stuttgart, 1856). In 1861 he began the publication of the geographical magazine "Globus." During the American civil war he advocated the cause of the secessionists.

ANDREW, James Osgood, M. E. bishop, b. in Wilkes co., near Washington, Ga., 3 May, 1794; d. in Mobile, Ala., 1 March, 1871. He was the son of a Methodist minister who was a partisan ranger in the revolution. He entered the South Carolina conference in 1812, was ordained deacon in 1814, received full ordination in 1816, and in the ensuing years in Georgia and North Carolina, was stationed at Savannah, Charleston, Greensborough, and Athens, was presiding elder for several years, and in 1822 was chosen bishop by the general conference that met at Philadelphia. After Emory college was established in 1841, he resided at Oxford, Ga. In 1844 he married Leonora Greenwood, of Greensborough, who possessed a few slaves, and after marriage he conveyed to his wife all the rights in her property that the law gave him. He was himself the legal owner of a negro woman, who had been left in his charge by a deceased parishioner, with the request that she might be sent to Liberia or remain with him, at his option, and also of a boy who had been bequeathed to his former wife. At the general conference in New York in 1844, the fact that Bishop Andrew was a slave-holder was the subject of a heated discussion, ending with the adoption of a resolution, by a vote of 111 to 69, requesting him to desist from performing the offices of bishop so long as he remained a slave-owner. When he became aware of the consequence of this request, caused by the fact that the bishops of the church was interested in slave property, he decided to resign his episcopal office, but was deterred by a formal request from the southern delegates to the conference. The representatives of thirteen southern conferences protested against this action and repudiated the jurisdiction of the general conference, and in May, 1846, the Methodist Episcopal church, south, was organized as an independent body, in a general conference held at Petersburg, Va. Bishop Andrew presided as senior bishop over this organization until his death. After a visit to California in 1855, to look after the interests of the struggling southern Methodist church, he took up residence in Ala. The New Orleans conference of 1866 granted him a retired relation at his own request. He published a volume of "Miscellanies" and a work on "Family Government."

ANDREW, John Albion, statesman, b. in Windham, Me., 31 May, 1815; d. in Boston, Mass., 30 Oct., 1867. His father, descended from an early settler in New Hampshire, was a merchant in Windham. John Albion was graduated at Bowdoin in 1837. He was a neglected student, though fond of reading, and in his professional life always felt the lack of training in the habit of close application. He immediately entered on the study of the law in the office of Henry H. Fuller, in Boston, where he was admitted to the bar. Until the outbreak of the war he practised his profession in that city, attaining special distinction in the fugitive-slave cases of Shadrach Burns and Sims, which arose under the fugitive-slave law of 1850. He became interested in the slavery question in early youth, and was attracted toward many of the reform movements of the day. But he took an active interest in politics and frequently spoke on the stump on behalf of the wig party, of which he was an enthusiastic member. From the year 1848 he was closely identified with the anti-slavery party of Massachusetts, but held no office until 1858, when he was elected a member of the state legislature from Boston, and at once took a leading position in that body. In 1860 he was a delegate to the Chicago republican convention, and, after voting for Mr. Seward on the early ballots, announced the change of the vote of part of the Massachusetts delegation to Mr. Lincoln. In the same year he was nominated for governor by a popular impulse. Many feared that the participation of the state in the impeding conflict between the government and the seceded states. He had announced this purpose in his inaugural address in 1861, and, upon
being inducted into office, he sent a confidential message to the governors of Maine and New Hampshire, inviting their cooperation in preparing the militia for service and providing supplies of war material. This course of action was favored with favor at the time by a majority of the legislature, although his opponents refrained from a direct collision. On receiving the president's proclamation of 15 April, 1861, he despatched five regiments of infantry, a battalion of artillery, and a battery of artillery to the defence of the capital. Of these, the Massachusetts 6th was the first to tread southern soil, and the rapid progress of that state were mustering and shedding the first blood of the war in the streets of Baltimore, where it was assailed by the mob. Gov. Andrew sent a telegram to Mayor Brown, praying him to have the bodies of the slain carefully sent forward to him at the expense of the commonwealth of Massachusetts. He was equally active in raising the not regarded contingent of three years' volunteers, and was laborious in his efforts to aid every provision for the comfort of the sick and wounded soldiers. He was four times re-elected governor, holding that office till January, 1866, and was only then released by his positive declination of another renomination, in order to attend to his private business, as the pecuniary sacrifice involved in holding the office was more than he was able to sustain, and his health was seriously affected by his arduous labors. In 1862 he was one of the most urgent of the northern governors in impressing upon the administration at Washington the necessity of adopting the emancipation policy, and of forwarding the several amendments to the Constitution. In September, 1862, he took the most prominent part in the meeting of governors of the northern states, held at Altoona, Penn., to devise ways and means to encourage and strengthen the hands of the government. The address of the governors to the people of the north was prepared by him. Gov. Andrew interfered on various occasions to prevent the federal authorities from making arbitrary arrests among southern sympathizers in Massachusetts previous to the suspension of the habeas-corpus act. In January, 1863, he obtained from the secretary of war the first authorization for raising colored troops, and the first colored regiment (54th Massachusetts infantry) was despatched from Boston in May. Gov. Andrew was particular in selecting the best officers for the black troops and in providing them with the most complete equipment. Though famous as the war governor of Massachusetts, he also bestowed proper attention on the domestic affairs of the commonwealth. In his first message he recommended that the provision in the law preventing a person against whom a decree of divorce has been granted from marrying again, should be modified; but the proposition met with strong opposition in the legislature, especially from clergymen, and it was not till 1864 that an act was passed conferring power upon the supreme court to remove the penalty resting upon divorced persons. He also recommended a reform in the usury laws, such as was finally effected by an act passed in 1867. He was strongly opposed to capital punishment, and recommended its abandonment. A law requiring representatives in congress to be residents of the districts from which they are elected was vetoed by him on the ground that it was both unconstitutional and inexpedient, but was passed over his veto. Of the twelve veto messages sent by Gov. Andrew during his incumbency, only one other, in the case of a resolve to grant additional pay to members, was followed by the passage of the act over the veto. His final term as governor expired 5 Jan., 1866. In a valedictory address to the legislature he advocated a generous and conciliatory policy toward the southern states, "demanding no attitude of humiliation; inflicting no acts of humiliation." Gov. Andrew was modest and simple in his habits and manner of life, emotional and quick in sympathy for the wronged or the unfortunate, exceedingly joyous and mindful in temperament, and companionable with all classes of persons. The distinguished ability that shone out in his administration as governor of Massachusetts, the many glittering quips of his intellect, his personal character, his social address, and the charm of his conversational powers, together with his clear and forcible style as an orator, combined to render him conspicuous among the state governors of the war period, and one of the most influential persons in civil life not connected with the federal administration. So high was the expectation of his labors as governor he was tendered, but declined, the presidency of Antioch college, Ohio. He presided over the first national Unitarian convention, held in 1863, and was a leader of the conservative wing of that denomination—those who believed with Channing and the early Unitarians in the supernaturalism of Christ's birth and mission, as opposed to Theodore Parker and his disciples. After retiring from public life Mr. Andrew entered upon a lucrative legal practice. In January, 1867, he represented before the general court about 30,000 petitioners for a license law, and delivered an argument against the principle of total prohibition. On the 20th of the month he died, much regret was noticed by public meetings in various cities. He married, 25 Dec., 1848, Miss Eliza Jane Hersey, of Hingham, Mass., who with their four children survived him. See "Memoir of Gov. Andrew, with Personal Reminiscences," by Peleg W. Chandler (Boston, 1868), "Discourse on the Life and Character of Gov. Andrew," by Rev. E. Nason (Boston, 1868), and "Men of Our Times," by Harriet Beecher Stowe. A life of Gov. Andrew, by Edwin P. Whipple, was left unfinished at the time of Mr. Whipple's death in 1886.—His son, John F., d. in Boston, 30 May, 1885. He was graduated from Harvard in 1872, and three years later settled in the state in terms as a Massachusetts representative and two terms as state senator. In 1888 he was elected to congress as a democrat, and re-elected two years later, but was defeated in 1892.

ANDREWS, Christopher Columbus, lawyer, b. in Hillsborough, N. H., 27 Oct., 1829. He was a farmer's son, attended school during the winter until 1843, when he went to Boston. Later he attended the Franconia academy, studied law in 1848 at Cambridge, and in 1850 was admitted to the bar. He followed his profession in Newton, and was also a member of the school board during 1851-52. In 1853 he settled in Boston, but in the following year removed to Kansas, and later went
to Washington to further the interests of Kansas during a session of congress. After two years' service in the treasury department as law clerk, he settled in St. Cloud, Minn., and in 1829 was elected state senator in the first constitutional convention of 1829 he actively supported Douglas and was nominated as elector on that ticket. In 1831 he assisted in bringing out the "Minnesota Union" in support of the administration, and for a time edited that paper. Soon after the beginning of the civil war he enlisted as a private, but was commissioned colonel in the Minnesota Volunteers. He was surrendered in a fight near Murfreesboro, and from July to October, 1862, was a prisoner. After his exchange he was appointed lieutenant-colonel of his regiment, and was present in the operations around Vicksburg. He became colonel in July, 1863, and served in the campaign that resulted in the capture of Little Rock, Ark., where he was placed in command with a brigade. Here he was very active in fostering the union element, and his influence went far in the movement that in January, 1864, resulted in the reorganization of Arkansas as a free state, for which he received the thanks of the constitutional convention. During 1865 he commanded the forces near Augusta, Ark., fortified Deesall's Bluff, Gen. Steele's base of supplies, and organized numerous successful scouting parties. He was promoted to brigadier-general, and assigned to the command of the 2d division, 13th corps, and participated in the siege and storming of Fort Blakely, Ala. On 9 March, 1865, he was commissioned brevet major-general. Subsequently he commanded the district of Mobile, and later that of Houston, Texas. In the reconstruction of that state Gen. Andrews showed much interest, and made speeches at Houston and elsewhere which produced a better public opinion. Afterward he was ordered to accompany Gov. A. J. Hamilton to Austin on his reinstatement to the governorship of Texas, and from August 27 to December during the autumn of 1865, and was mustered out of service 13 Jan., 1866. He was appointed minister resident to Sweden and Norway in 1869, and continued there until 1877, furnishing the U. S. government with frequent valuable reports on important subjects, which have been published in the "Record and Laws of the United States" (Boston, 1858); "Hints to Company Officers on their Military Duties" (New York, 1860); "Digest of the Opinions of the Attorneys-General of the United States" (Washington, 1865); and "History of the Campaign of Mobile" (1867).

ANDREWS, Ebenezer Baldwin, geologist, b. in Danbury, Conn., 29 April, 1821; d. in Lancaster, Ohio, 19 Aug., 1899. He was in community of the first at Williams college and then at Marietta college, where he was graduated in 1842. Then, after graduation at Princeton theological seminary in 1844, he became pastor of the Congregational church in Housatonic, Mass., 1846-50, and from 1850 to 1851 he had charge of a parish in New Britain, Conn. From 1851 to 1856 he was professor of chemistry and mineralogy in Williams college, and then became assistant geologist to the Ohio state survey. He contributed papers on geological subjects to the "American Journal of Science," and the record of his work is given in the annual reports of the Ohio survey. He was also the author of a manual-book on "Elementary Geology" (Cincinnati, 1878). In 1870 he was made LL. D. by Marietta college.
ANDREWS, Ethan Allen, educator, b. in New Britain, Conn., 7 April, 1787; d. there, 4 March, 1858. He was graduated at Yale in 1810, studied law in Farmington, was admitted to the bar, and spent several years in practice. In 1822 he was appointed professor of ancient languages in the university of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. He returned in 1828 to teach ancient languages in the New Haven gymnasium, and a year later established the New Haven young ladies' institute. In 1833 he was called to Boston to succeed Jacob Abbott as principal of a young ladies' school, and also became senior editor of the "Religious Magazine," which was then edited by his brother, Abbott. In 1839 he returned to his native town and began the publication of his series of Latin text-books. These include "First Latin Book"; "Latin Reader"; "Viri Romani"; "Latin Lessons"; "Andrews and Stoddard's Latin Grammar"; "Synopsis of Latin Grammar"; "Questions of Latin"; "Key to Latin Exercises"; "Exercises in Latin Syntax"; "Cesar's Commentaries"; "Salust"; "Ovid"; and "Latin Dictionary." His most important work was the "Latin-English Lexicon," which is a condensed translation, with alterations, of Dr. Wilhelm Freund's "Wörterbuch der Lateinischen Sprache." He was engaged in a revised edition of the Latin Lexicon at the time of his death, and it has since been published. For several years he was judge of probate, and in 1851 he was a member of the state legislature.

ANDREWS, George Leonard, soldier, b. in Bridgewater, Mass., 31 Aug., 1828; d. in Brookline, Mass., 4 April, 1880. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy, and became colonel of the 2d Massachusetts regiment in the Shenandoah valley, and conferred the degree of general at the time of his death. He was engaged in the erection of fortifications in Boston harbor, and was assistant professor of engineering at West Point. Resigning 1 Sept., 1855, he was employed as a civil engineer until the beginning of the civil war. He served as lieutenant-colonel, and subsequently as colonel of the 2d Massachusetts regiment in the Shenandoah valley, and was engaged for the service of several weeks. He was engaged in the construction of fortifications at the mouth of the Potomac river. He was killed at the battle of Cedar Mountain. He fought through Pope's campaign, and was at Antietam. For distinguished bravery he was promoted brigadier-general, 10 Nov., 1862, and in Banks's expedition led a brigade. From July, 1863, to 13 Feb., 1865, he commanded the corps d'Afrique. For his services at Vicksburg and Antiota, he was made a brigadier-general of volunteers, 26 March, 1865. On 8 April, 1867, he was appointed U. S. marshal for Massachusetts, and on 27 Feb., 1871, went to West Point as professor of the French language.

ANDREWS, John, clergyman, b. in Cecil co., Md., 4 April, 1746; d. in Philadelphia, 29 March, 1813. He was educated at the Philadelphia academy, and was ordained in London in February, 1767. He left his parish in Queen Anne co., Md., on account of his loyalist sentiments, and taught a school in Yorktown, became principal of the Philadelphia Episcopal academy in 1785, and then professor of moral philosophy in the University of Pennsylvania, of which institution he was vice-president until December, 1810, and after that professed until his death. He was author of "Elements of Logic."

ANDREWS, Joseph, engraver, b. in Hingham, Mass., 17 Aug., 1806; d. there, 9 May, 1873. He was apprenticed to Abel Bowen, a wood-engraver of Boston, in 1821, and learned copper-plate engraving from Hoogland, who was his brother, and printer, at Lancaster, in 1827, but in 1835 went to London and studied under Joseph Godfrey. There he executed the plate of "Annette de l'Arbre," after West, and in Paris engraved the head of Franklin, painted by Duplessis. In 1840 he visited Paris a second time, and engraved six portraits for the historical gallery at Versailles, published under the auspices of Louis Philippe. After that he went to Florence and began the plate of the "Duke of Urbino," after Titian. His best-known engravings made in America are from Stuart's head of Washington and Rothermel's "Plumtree Rock in 1620." He engraved portraits from paintings by Trumball, G. P. A. Healy, and others, of Oliver Wolcott, John Q. Adams, Zachary Taylor, Jared Sparks, Amos Lawrence, and James Graham, and several ideal scenes after representative American landscapes.

ANDREWS, Loren, educator, b. in Ashland co., Ohio, 1 April, 1819; d. in Gambier, Ohio, 18 Sept., 1861. He was educated at Kenyon college, devoted himself to teaching, and the excellence of the present common-school system of Ohio is largely due to his labors. He filled various important educational places in the United States, when he was elected president of Kenyon college. During his administration the affairs of the college flourished greatly; additions were made to the faculty, new buildings were erected, and the number of students increased from thirty to more than two hundred. On the outbreak of the civil war, in 1861, President Andrews raised a company of volunteers, and he was made captain. Later he was elected colonel of the 4th Ohio volunteers, and, after service at Camp Dennison, he was ordered to Virginia. He was in the field a short time, where he was subjected to fatiguing service, and was afterward stationed at Oakland, remaining until he was taken home ill at the end of August; there he died of exposure having brought on an attack of camp fever, from the effects of which he died a few weeks later.

ANDREWS, Lorrin, missionary, b. in East Windsor, Conn., 29 Apr., 1755; d. in Honolulu, Sandy islands, 29 Sept., 1856. He was educated at Jefferson college, Pa., and Princeton theological seminary; sailed for the Hawaiian islands in November, 1827, and preached at Lahaina. In 1831 he established Lahainaduna seminary, which subsequently became the Hawaiian university, in which he was a professor for ten years. He translated a part of the Bible into Hawaiian, resigning his connection with the American Board in 1840, and was awarded by King Kamehameha for such time as the king's chaplain at Lahaina. In 1845 he was appointed judge under the Hawaiian government, and was also secretary of the privy council. These offices he held for ten years. He prepared a Hawaiian dictionary and several works on the literature and antiquities of the Hawaiians.

ANDREWS, Samuel James, clergyman, b. in Danbury, Conn., 21 July, 1817. He was graduated at Williams college in 1839, and became a lawyer. Subsequently he was ordained in the Congregational ministry, was afterward a tutor at Trinity college, Hartford, and at last adopted the Irvingite doctrines, and became, in 1856, a pastor of the Catholic apostles, in Harvard, Conn. He published "The Life of Our Lord Upon Earth." (New York, 1865.)

ANDREWS, Sherlock James, jurist, b. in Wallingford, Conn., 17 Nov., 1801; d. in Cleveland, Ohio, 11 Feb., 1880. He was graduated at Union college in 1821, after which he followed the lectures on science as assistant to Prof. Silliman, and also the lectures on law. In 1825 he removed to Ohio, and from that time devoted himself to the profession of law, and was constantly engaged in important
that for some years before his death he conversed and corresponded in it with several of his pupils, and was preparing a dictionary of Alwato, a portion of which was in type at the time of his decease. The philosophy evolved from universology he called "Integralism." In it he believed would be found the ultimate principle of religion, freedom and political views. Among those associated with him in this were Prof. Louis Elsberg, Rev. Dr. Ryland, Rev. Dr. Newman, Rabbi Gottheil, Rev. Dr. Sampson, Rev. Dr. Colyer, Prof. J. S. Sedgwick, T. B. Wakeman, and Rabbi Hildebr. Mr. Andrews was a prominent member of the Liberal club of New York, and for some time was its president.

His contributions to periodicals are numerous. He was a member of the American academy of Arts and Sciences and of the American Ethnological Society. His works include "Comparison of the Common Law with the Roman, French, or Spanish Civil Law on Estates and other Limited Property in Real Estates" (New York, 1841); "Cost of Government in the United States" (New York, 1851); "The Constitution of Government in the Sovereignty of the Individual" (1851); "Love, Marriage, and Divorce, and the Sovereignty of the Individual: a Discussion by Henry James, Horace Greeley, and Stephen Pearl Andrews," edited by Stephen Pearl Andrews (1853); "Discoveries in Chinese, or the Universal Primitivism of Science," and "A New System of Writing as a Contribution to Philology and Ethnology and a Practical Aid in the Acquisition of the Chinese Language" (1854); "Constitution or Organic Basis of the New Catholic Church" (1860); "The Great American Crisis," a series of papers published in the "Continental Monthly" (1860-63); "The Civil War and the Continental Monthly," (1864); "The Primary Synopsis of Universology and Alwato" (1871); "Primary Grammar of Alwato" (Boston, 1877); "The Labor Dollar" (1881); "Elements of Universology" (New York, 1881); "Ideological Ety- mology" (1881); "Transactions of the Colloquium, with Documents and Exhibits" (vols. 1 and 2, New York, 1884); "The Church and Religion of the Future," a series of tracts (1886); and text-books of phonography. His dictionary of Alwato was published posthumously by his sons.

ANDREWS, Timothy Patrick, soldier, b. in Ireland in 1794; d. 11 March, 1868. During the war of 1812, when Barney's flotilla, in Patuxent river, was confronting the enemy, the services of a naval officer of his father, was employed by the commodore as his aide, and rendered important services. He subsequently was in active service in the field, and in 1822 appointed paymaster in the army. In 1847 he resigned to take command of the regiment of voltigeurs raised for the Mexican war. He was distinguished in the battle of Contreras and as a brigadier-general for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Chapultepec. On the close of the war and the disbandment of the voltigueurs, he was reinstated, by act of congress, as paymaster, and in 1851 was made deputy paymaster-general. During the civil war, on the death of his brother, Andrews succeeded him as paymaster-general of the army. He was retired 29 Nov., 1864.
ANDROS, William Draper, inventor, b. in Grafton, Mass., 25 May, 1818. In 1828 the family removed to New York, where he was a pupil in a country store at Newton Lower Falls for a year. He removed to New York, where he was variously employed until 1840, when he became connected with a wrecking company. While he was thus engaged his attention was directed to pumping apparatus, and in 1844 he invented the pioneer centrifugal pump, which was patented in 1846. By this invention the saving of imperishable goods from abandoned wrecks was made possible. Its mode of action consisted in forming channels through sand-bars and in making earth excavations in and under water. This pump was subsequently introduced and extensively manufactured in England and throughout the world. About nine years later he invented and patented the anti-friiction centrifugal pump, which has been used all over the world. He also invented three other distinct styles and various modifications of centrifugal pumps, of which that known as the “Cataract” is the most valuable. In all, Mr. Andrews has received twenty-five United States and nine foreign patents on pumps, oscillating and differential power-gearing, siphon gang-wells and attachments, balanced valves, safety elevators, and other similar inventions. During the civil war each of the U. S. monitors was provided with centrifugal pumps and engines. These were made to discharge thirty tons of water a minute, and arranged to fill compartments, thereby partly submerging the monitor, so that in case of grounding in dangerous proximity to an enemy they could be lightened by pumping, backed off, and resubmerged in a few minutes. The pumps made by Mr. Andrews have been used in creating channels through the sand-bars at the mouth of St. John’s river, Fla., Cape Fear river, N. C., and the Delaware river. The system of gangs of tube-wells patented by him has been extensively used in cities. During the unprecedented drought of the summer and autumn of 1885, a series of four plants of gang-wells, furnished by Mr. Andrews to the city of Brooklyn, yielded for some time a daily average supply of 25,000,000 gallons, reaching an aggregate of 27,000,000 gallons in a single day, 18,400,000 gallons being their contracted delivery. Mr. Andrews has received numerous medals and diplomas for his inventions, both in this country and abroad.

ANDROS, Sir Edmund, colonial governor, b. in London, England, 6 Dec., 1637; d. there, 24 Feb., 1714. His father was an officer in the royal household, and young Andros was brought up at court. He early became a soldier, and served in the regiment of foot sent to America in 1666. In 1672 he was made major in Rupert’s dragoons, and two years later succeeded his father as bailiff of Guernsey. From 1674 to 1681 he was governor of the province of New York, appointed by Lord Baltimore, and in this capacity he became involved in numerous disputes with the adjoining colonies on account of his extensive claims to jurisdiction. In 1680 he deposed Philip Carteret and seized the government of New Jersey, and in the following year he was recalled and accused of maladministration. He was successful in clearing himself of all charges of unfaithfulness, and retired to Guernsey. In 1686, on the accession of James II., he was appointed governor of the dominion of New England, which included all the English North American settlements between Maryland and Canada, except Pennsylvania. He arrived in Boston on 21 Dec., 1686, and at once put into execution a number of measures that were extremely obnoxious to the colonists. Although proclaiming religious freedom, he restrained the liberty of the press, arbitrarily levied enormous taxes, and compelled land-owners to procure new titles to their property, for which exorbitant charges were made. These and similar actions, performed in accordance with instructions received in England, gave great offence. In October, 1687, at the head of an armed force, he demanded the surrender of the charter of Connecticut, but its sudden removal and concealment in the “charter oak” prevented the accomplishment of this purpose. The occurrence of these events has since been disputed, and historical data have been accumulated to show its imposibility. (See Broadshead’s “History of New York,” vol. ii., p. 472.) By his aggressions on the territory of the Penobscot Indians he brought on the Indian war of 1688. The people of Boston, unable to endure the severity of his administration, revolted, and on 18 April, 1689, he was deposed and imprisoned with fifty of his followers. In the following year he was sent to England, and his charges were preferred against him by a committee of colonists: but the home authorities deemed it unadvisable to bring the matter to a judicial decision, and he was never tried. In 1692 he again returned to America as governor of Virginia, and remained until 1698, gaining the esteem of the people by his efforts to promote manufactures and agriculture there. He was associated in the founding of William and Mary college, which, next to Harvard, is the oldest seat of learning in the United States. His quarrels with the church authorities, and the influence of Dr. Blair, commissary of the bishop of London, led to his recall. From 1704 to 1706 he was governor of the island of Jersey, and subsequently he lived in London. See Whitmore’s “Andros Tracts,” with notes and a memoir of Sir Edmund Andros (Boston, 1868); “A Narrative of the Proceedings of Sir Edmund Andros” (Boston, 1691 and 1773); “Collections of the Boston Historical Society” (3d series, vii., 150); Broadshead’s “Government of Sir Edmund Andros in New England” (Morison, 1868); Sir George Macartney’s “History of New York”; index to “O’Callaghan’s New York Colonial Documents”; Palfrey’s “History of New England” (iii., 127); and Bancroft’s “History of the United States” (vol. i., New York, 1882).

ANDROS, Thomas, clergyman, b. in Norwich, Conn., 1 May, 1730; d. in Berkeley, Mass., 30 Dec., 1845. He joined the revolutionary army at the age of sixteen, and was in the battles of Long Island and White Plains. In 1781 he enlisted on a privateer in New London, but was captured and confined in the Jersey prison-ship in New York. A few months later he escaped, and on the restoration of his health, studied theology with Dr. Benedict in New York. He was ordained at Berkeley in 1788, and for forty-six years remained
in charge of the church at this place. He published sermons, and also a narrative of his imprisonment and escape from the Jersey prison-ship. An account of his life, published in his son's name, given in Enuery's "Ministry of Taunton."—His son, Richard Salter Storrs, b. in Berkeley, Mass., 27 Oct., 1817; d. there, 3 Aug., 1868. He edited several newspapers, was deputy collector in Boston for some years, and subsequently, as special agent of the treasury department, was engaged in re-organizing the custorm-houses in the United States. He was the author of the "Customs Guide," a codification of the revenue laws, contributed poems to the "Democratic Review," and published "Chocoruma and other Sketches" (1838).

ANGEL, Benjamin Franklin, diplomatist, b. in Burlington, Otsego co., N. Y., 28 Nov., 1815; d. in Geneseo, N. Y., 11 Sept., 1894. He was prepared for college by Cornelius C. Felton, but did not enter, owing to trouble with his eyes. He taught school until he recovered their use, studied law, was admitted to the bar, and practiced in Geneseo in partnership with his former preceptor, at the same time writing editorials for the democratic county paper. He was appointed surrogate in 1838, and served in that office for four years, after which he was appointed master in chancery and supreme court commissioner, a judicial office conferring concurrent jurisdiction with the judges of the supreme court sitting in chambers. He was again surrogate from 1844 till 1847. He was a member of the democratic national convention at Baltimore in 1832. In 1835, his health having become impaired, he went to Honolulu, Sandwich islands, as U. S. consul. In 1852 Commodore C. C. Perry proceeded to China as special commissioner to settle a dispute between some American merchants and the Chinese government in regard to the exaction of export duties. This mission was successful, and he returned to the United States by way of the East Indies, Egypt, and Europe. His letters from Asia were published in the newspapers of the time. On his return, against his protest, he was placed in nomination for congress, but was defeated. On the accession of Mr. Buchanan to the presidency he was appointed minister to Norway and Sweden. He returned to the United States in the autumn of 1852, and, with the exception of being a delegate to a soft ingenuity convention that nominated Gen. McClellan for the presidency in 1864, he did not again take an active part in politics, but devoted himself to agriculture at Geneseo, N. Y. He was president of the state agricultural society in 1873-74.

ANGELL, Henry Clay, entomist, b. in Providence, R. I., 30 April, 1794; d. in Boston, 1 May, 1857. He was graduated at Brown university in 1815, was admitted to the bar in 1816, and in 1820 prosecuted in England, but without success, a claim to a large property. From 1829 to 1831 he was editor of the "Law Intelligencer and Review." As reporter to the Rhode Island supreme court, he prepared the first published reports of that state. In association with Samuel Ames, he wrote a "Constitutional Guide" (1834). His other works, most of which were several times revised and reissued, were "Treatise on the Right of Property in Tide Waters" (1826); "Inquiry Relative to an Incorporeal Hereditament" (1827); "A Practical Summary of the Law of Assignment" (1835); "On Adverse Enjoyment" (1837); "Treatise on the Common Law in Relation to Water-Courses" (1840); "Treatise on the Law concerning the Liabilities and Rights of Common Carriers"; "A Treatise on the Law of Fire and Life Insurance"; "Treatise on the Limitations of Actions at Law and Suits in Equity and Admiralty" (2d ed., 1846); and a "Treatise on the Law of Highways" (2d ed., 1858), both of which were edited by Thomas Dwight (2d ed., by Chase, 1868).

ANGERS, Real, Canadian author, b. in 1823; d. in April, 1860. He studied law and was admitted to the bar of Lower Canada. Together with Mr. Aubin he reported and published the proceedings of the lower house in 1856-60. In addition to being the authors of a number of political essays, he wrote and published, "Révélations du Crime," and a treatise on stereography.

ANGHIERA, Pietro Martire d' (called in English Peter Martyr), Italian historian, b. in Aroma, on Lake Maggore, in 1455; d. in the city of Granada, Spain, in 1526. After completing his...
education at Rome he served in the Milaneese army, then accompanied the Spanish ambassador to Spain, and in 1798 fought in the wars against America, afterward entered the church, and opened a school at Madrid. In 1801 he was sent by King Ferdinand as his ambassador to Egypt, and in 1805 he became prior of the church at Granada. His "Opus Epistolarium" recounts all the important events that occurred between 1488 and 1825. He wrote also a history of the New World, entitled "De Rebuis Occidentis et Orbe Novo," based upon original documents supplied by Christopher Columbus, and on the transactions of the council of the Indies, of which he was a member. His other works are an account of newly-discovered islands and their inhabitants, and a narrative of his visit to Egypt and of explorations in the wilds of Africa, written in his own language, the organ of the Roman Catholic Church.

ANGLIN, Timothy Warren, Canadian statesman, b. in Clonakilty co., Cork, Ireland, 31 Aug., 1822. Emigrated to St. John, New Brunswick, in 1849, where the same year he established the "Weekly Freeman." He established the "Morning Freeman," which went into publication in 1851; he was a member of the provincial legislature, the organ of the Roman Catholic Church in New Brunswick, in 1854, and was its editor and proprietor until 1877. On the government permitting a prohibitory liquor bill to pass, Mr. Anglin went into opposition, and he has since been a conservative. In 1860 he was elected to the New Brunswick Provincial Assembly by the county of Saint John, which he represented until 1866, being the first Roman Catholic to represent that constituency. He was a leader of the opponents of confederation. In 1867 he was elected to the Dominion house of commons for Gloucester co., and on 26 March, 1871, was elected speaker of the house. He edited the "Weekly Freeman" during the session of 1877, when he resigned, his seat having been declared vacant through a breach of the independence of parliament act. He was re-elected speaker 7 Feb., 1878, and held the place till parliament was dissolved.

ANGULO Y HEREDIA, Antonio, Cuban author, b. in Havana in 1824. He studied law and was a notary public in 1843. He became the editor of Madrid the "Revista Hispano-Americana." He has published "Estudios sobre los Estados Unidos," embodying the results of his travels through the United States; and "Schiller y Goethe," a series of lectures on German literature delivered in the Ateneo of Madrid with great success. Angulo lost his reason and died a few years ago.

ANGULO, Pedro de, missionary, b. in Burgos, Spain, about 1500; d. in 1562. After finishing his studies he set out for America in 1524, in company with some other young men of noble birth. He rapidly acquired wealth and military fame, but was so much affected by the sight of the enormities with which he was everywhere met with that he resolved to devote himself entirely to the service of the natives. With this object he entered a Dominican convent and took the habit of the order in Mexico in 1528. After studying for some years he was ordained a priest, and was then placed under the direction of Las Casas, whom he accompanied into Peru and other places where the protection of the Indians rendered their presence necessary. In 1541 he was sent to Guatemala to carry on the work among the Indians which had been begun ten years before. He was so successful that ten years afterward the number of Christians was so large, and the convents of the Dominicans so numerous, as to require the establishment of the country into a new province of the order. His next efforts were directed to the conversion of the people that lived north of Guatemala. These Indians were so fierce and warlike that the Spaniards, who had been repelled in every attempt to subdue them, called their country "the land of war." In company with two other missionaries, Father de Angulo went among them, and, although at first received with distrust, finally succeeded in converting the entire nation. He next devoted himself to the task of persuading the Indians to abandon their nomadic life, succeeded in forming them into village communities, and drew up a code of laws suited to their character and needs. The Indians offered to place their country under the protection of the crown of Castile and pay an annual tribute, provided no attempt was made on their liberty, and a treaty to this effect was ratified by the Spanish court, which also expressed a wish that the name of the country should be changed to Verapax, in memory of the event. A city of the same name was built a few years afterward, and Father de Angulo was chosen its first bishop; but before the bells arrived from Rome he died.

ANGUS, Joseph, English clergyman, b. in Bolton, Lancashire, 16 Jan., 1816. He was educated at Edinburgh university, is president of Regent's park college, London (Baptist), author of several hand-books, and editor of Butler's "Analogy" (1855). He was one of the revisers of the English New Testament for the American Bible union, and in 1872 was elected a delegate of the Evangelical alliance.

ANGUS, Samuel, naval officer, b. in Philadelphia in 1784; d. in Geneva, N. Y., 29 May, 1840. He entered the service in 1799 as midshipman, and became lieutenant in 1807, master-commandant in 1813, and captain in 1816. He was severely wounded in the "Enterprise," and his ship "La Vengeance," and the French frigate "La Vengeance," 1 Feb., 1800, and again in the encounter between the "Enterprise" and a French frigate. In the war of 1812 he was badly wounded in the attack on the English at Black Rock, and while commanding a flotilla in Delaware bay, he commanded the ship that carried Adams and Clay to Ghent to arrange peace with Great Britain. On returning he received in the service, his mind became impaired, and he was dismissed, 21 June, 1824.

ANNAND, William, Canadian statesman, b. in Halifax, Nova Scotia, in 1808; d. in London, 13 Oct., 1887. He was elected to the assembly, and allied himself with the old reform party that was led by Joseph Howe, which established responsible government in the province and introduced various other reforms. He was a member of the executive council and financial secretary of Nova Scotia from 1859 to 1863, and was called upon to form an administration for that province in November, 1867, a duty which he accomplished most successfully, and in which he was so ably assisted by the provincial treasurer and president of the council, the latter being held conjointly with the premiership until his resignation in May, 1875. On 11 May, 1875, he was appointed agent in London for the promotion of immigration, and for representing the interests of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick more effectually in the United Kingdom and on the continent of Europe. He was also a repeal delegate to Great Britain with Mr. Howe and others in 1866 and 1868. Mr. Annand was a contributor to the Nova Scotia press, edited the "Speeches and Public Letters of Joseph Howe" (Boston, 1858), and was the author of a pamphlet on confederation (London, 1859). He held the office of queen's printer for several years.
ANSCHÜTZ, Karl, musician, b. in Coblenz, Germany, in February, 1815; d. in New York city, 30 Dec., 1870. His father was an eminent musician, and was in charge of a school for vocal and instrumental instruction. His early musical studies were made under his father, and in 1837 he was sent to study under Frederick Schneider, of Dessau, whose daughter he married. He then returned to Coblenz, where he was made leader of the royal musical institution and of the orchestra at the theatre, with the title of royal musical director. In 1848 he led the orchestra at Nuremberg, and in 1849 was conductor of the German opera at Amsterdam. During the same year he went to London with a German opera troupe, and subsequently he became leader of the orchestra at Drury Lane theatre. He conducted grand feats at Slade hall, at one of which he gave Beethoven’s ninth symphony with an orchestra of 590 musicians and a chorus of 500 singers. He also conducted the Italian opera at Dublin, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and elsewhere in Great Britain. In 1857 he came to the United States with Ulman’s Italian opera troupe, with which he remained until the close of 1862. In 1862 the German opera in New York, and was active in the establishment of the New York conservatory of music. In 1869 he served as musical director of the New York section of the musical charities at the Baltimore singing festival. He was also a composer of some ability, and wrote out four of the minor symphonies of Beethoven, of which two were performed.

ANSELME, Jacques Bernard Modeste d’, French general, b. in Apt, 22 July, 1740; d. in September, 1814. As lieutenant-colonel of the Soissons regiment, he fought through the American revolution. As lieutenant-general he took New Orleans in 1801, and the cities of Montbazon and Villefranche in 1792, but was defeated at Sluys and imprisoned until the revolution of Thermidor.

ANSORGE, Charles, musician, b. in Spiller, Silesia, Germany, in 1817; d. in Chicago, 28 Oct., 1866. He was educated in Breslau, where he received high honors, and also obtained a thorough musical training. For some years after his graduation he devoted himself entirely to music, and was further occupied in editing a public newspaper. Imbued with the liberal ideas prevalent in Germany in 1848-49, he published articles offensive to the authorities, for which he was tried and sentenced to three years’ imprisonment. But he escaped to England, where he was joined by his brother, and settled in Boston. In 1852 he was elected organist and choirmaster of the first church in Dorchester, where he remained for thirteen years. He was also a teacher of music in the asylum for the blind in South Boston for four years. For some time he was a resident editor of the “Massachusetts Teacher,” and took an active part in the state teachers’ association. In 1862 he resigned, and moved to Chicago, where in 1868 he became organist of Trinity church, Utica, where he remained till 1869, when he took charge of St. Stephen’s church, New York. This pastorate he resigned in 1867 and became rector of St. Mark’s in the Bowery, continuing there till his death. All Souls’ church, originally a chapel of St. Mark’s, was completed after his resignation, and was made a memorial by his late congregation. A memorial tablet has been erected near the chancel by the vestry of St. Mark’s. Dr. Anson published “Historical Notices of St. Mark’s Church from 1655 to 1845” (New York, 1845).—Another brother, Charles, educator, b. in New York city, 19 Nov., 1827; d. there, 29 July, 1867, was gradu
ANTHONY, Andrew Varick Stout, artist, b. in New York city in 1835. He studied drawing and engraving under the best teachers in New York, and was one of the original members of the American water-color society. His most conspicuous works are the illustrations of Whitier's "Snow Bound" (1867), "Ballads of New England" (1870), and "Mabel Martin" (1876); Longfellow's "Skeletron in Armor" (1877), and Hawthorne's "Scarlet Letter" (1878). He has passed part of his professional life in New York and California, but settled in Boston in 1889. His memorial and historical addresses were models of composition. A volume of these addresses, printed privately in 1875, contains a tribute to Stephen A. Douglas, delivered 9 July, 1861; one to John R. Thompson, 4 Dec., 1862; one to William P. Fessenden, 14 Dec., 1869; and three different addresses on Charles Sumner—the first on the announcement of his death in the senate; the second when Mr. Anthony, as one of the committee appointed by the senate, gave up the body of Mr. Sumner to the governor of Massachusetts; and the third when Mr. Boutwell presented in the senate resolutions of respect for Mr. Sumner's memory. Mr. Anthony also spoke in the senate on the death of William A. Buckingham, and on 21 Jan., 1876, delivered a short address on the death of...
Henry Wilson, vice-president of the United States, When the statues of Gen. Greene and Roger Williams were presented to congress by the state of Rhode Island, Mr. Anthony made the addresses, and he also made a short address at the presentation of the statues of Trumbull and Sherman. One of his best efforts was when he introduced the bill providing for repairing and protecting the monument erected in Newport, R. I., to the memory of the chevalier de Ternay, commander of the French naval forces stationed here in 1799 to aid the American revolution. Mr. Anthony had a warm and affectionate nature, genial manner, a commanding figure, and was a perfect specimen of a man. In his last days, with manly courage, he calmly waited for the end. As soon as his death was known, Gov. Bourn and Mayor Doyle issued papers calling the people to attend the funeral, which took place from the first Congregational church in Providence on Saturday, 6 Sept. It was the largest funeral ever known in Rhode Island. Mr. Anthony bequeathed a portion of his library, known as the "Harris Collection of American Poetry," to Brown university. In 1848 and later he wrote a few papers on natural history, mostly in books, and many of them exceedingly rare. It was begun half a century ago by the late Albert G. Greene, continued by Caleb Fiske Harris, and, after his death, completed by his kinsman, the late senator. The Rev. Dr. J. C. Stockbridge, a member of the board of trustees of the university, is preparing a annotated catalogue of the collection.

ANTHONY, John Gould, naturalist, b. in Providence, R. I., 17 May, 1804; d. in Cambridge, Mass., 16 Oct., 1877. His school education was slight, and was entirely discontinued when he became twelve years of age. Business pursuits then occupied his attention, and, settling in Cincinnati, he continued there for thirty-five years, actively engaged in commerce, and upon the people to attend the funeral, which took place from the first Congregational church in Providence on Saturday, 6 Sept. It was the largest funeral ever known in Rhode Island. Mr. Anthony bequeathed a portion of his library, known as the "Harris Collection of American Poetry," to Brown university. In 1848 and later he wrote a few papers on natural history, mostly in books, and many of them exceedingly rare. It was begun half a century ago by the late Albert G. Greene, continued by Caleb Fiske Harris, and, after his death, completed by his kinsman, the late senator. The Rev. Dr. J. C. Stockbridge, a member of the board of trustees of the university, is preparing a annotated catalogue of the collection.

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ANTHONY, William Arnold, physician, b. in Coventry, R. I., 17 Nov., 1833. He was educated at the Yale (now Sheffield) scientific school, and received his degree in 1860. From 1857 to 1860 he was principal of a graded school in Crompton, R. I. During 1860-61 he taught the sciences in the Prov-
dence Conference Seminary, East Greenwich, R. I., after which, from 1861 to 1863, he followed his profession in various capacities and in different localities. Again, from 1863 to 1867, he taught the science of electricity, and in 1867 he became a professor of physics and chemistry in Antioch College, where he remained until 1870, when he was called to occupy a similar chair in Iowa Agricultural College. During 1872 he accepted the professorship of physics in the then recently established Cornell University, which he still occupies.

Although much of his work has been principally that of teaching, he has found time to gratify his fondness for mechanices. He designed and constructed, during the years 1857-61, two turbines, one of which gave an efficiency of 81 per cent., whose floats were carefully formed to curves deduced from a mathematical investigation of the flow of fluids. In 1857 he constructed an "Elementary Text-book on Physics" (New York, 1855).

ANTONELLI, Juan, engineer, b. in Gaeta, Italy, about the middle of the 16th century; d. in Spain in 1616. He went to Cuba in 1584, where he made the plan and superintended the construction of the Morro Castle and Punta Fortress in Havana, in 1589, before they were finished, he went to Vera Cruz, Mexico, and planned the famous fortress of San Juan de Ulua. He returned to Cuba, and afterward went to Spain, where he died.

ANTONIO DE SEDILLA, better known as "Père Antoine," clergyman, b. in Spain about 1570; d. in New Orleans in 1829. He was sent to Louisiana by the Society of Jesus. In 1796 he published a poem, the power to put it in force in that colony, and arrived there, with five other Capuchin friars, in 1779. The governor, Miro, fearing a revolution if the Spanish laws against heretics were applied, forcibly seized Fra Antonio and the other monks and sent them back to Spain. Four years later Père Antoine, as he came to be called, returned to New Orleans in the capacity of priest of St. Louis cathedral, the only church in the city, and his goodness and charity made him the idol of the French population during his long pastorate. He gave all that he had to the poor and lived a life of the greatest abstinence, sleeping on hard boards in a rude hut that he constructed under a date-palm tree that stood in his garden. When the United States purchased Louisiana, Claiborne wrote to Jefferson that no opposition to the new dominion need be feared if Père Antoine could be won over. The president solicited his interest; but the old priest took no part in the crisis, refusing to meddle with politics. The palm-tree was cut down, and in 1814 it was reported in the "Visit of the good father, a famous landmark in New Orleans. It was said to have been planted by a Turk in 1727; but Sir Charles Lyell, in his "Second Visit to New Orleans," asserts that Père Antoine planted it himself. The tree was made the subject of Aldrich's story of "Père Antoine's Date Palm," and of romances by Dimitry and Lafadro Hearn. Many traditions associated with the tree are given in Gayarre's "History of Louisiana." It bloomed for the last time in 1853, but retained some life and verdure until in July 1855 it was cut down.

ANZOÁTEGUI, José Antonio (an-thoa-at-ge) Venezuela, soldier, b. in Barcelona, Venezuela, in 1798; d. 15 Nov., 1819. When the revolutionary war began he was twenty-one years old, and at once entered the ranks of the revolutionary army. Promotion followed rapidly, and he soon became one of the chief commanders, and as such took part in the victories won against the royal troops in San Felix and Boyacá.

APES, William, author, b. about 1800. He was an Indian preacher of the Pequot tribe, and published "A Son of the Forest" (Boston, 1831); "Experiences of the Christian Indians of the Pequot Tribe" (1833); "A Indian Nullification" (1835); and a "Eulogy on King Philip" (1836).

APODACA, Juan Ruiz (ah-po-dah'-ka), Span.-ish naval officer, b. about 1750; d. in 1835. He entered the service in 1770, and distinguished himself in several encounters with the English. In 1807 he was given the command of a fleet, and the next year his ship was captured by the British. About 1810 he was appointed captain-general of Cuba and Florida, and in 1816 he was transferred to Mexico as viceroy of New Spain. While in Mexico he suppressed several strong bands of insurgents, and for this and other services he was rewarded by his government with the title of Count of Venadito. He was of Spanish birth, 1822, and was subsequently promoted to the rank of captain-general of the navy.

APPEL, Theodore, clergyman, b. in Easton, Pa., 30 April, 1823. He was graduated at Marshall college, Mercersburg, Pa., in 1842, was ordained in the Reformed church, and held pastoral charges in Waynesboro, Pa., and Cuyertown, Md. He became in 1851 professor of mathematics, physics, and astronomy in Marshall college, at the same time acting as pastor of the Reformed church in Mercersburg and editing the "Mercersburg Review," and from 1853 to 1877 he filled the same chair in Franklin and Marshall college, Lancaster, Pa. From 1877 to 1887 he was president of the board of commisions for the eastern part of the Reformed church, and travelled on business connected with that office through Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina. From 1881 to 1886 he edited the "Reformed Missionary Herald." He has published "Recollections of College Life" (Reading, Pa., 1886).

APPLE, Thomas Gilmore, educator, b. in Easton, Pa., 14 Nov., 1829; d. in Lancaster, Pa., 17 Sept., 1898. He was graduated at Marshall college, and was a pastor of the German Reformed church from 1853 to 1855. In the latter year he was chosen president of Mercersburg college, which he left in 1871, and became a professor in the Lancaster theological seminary. In 1878 he was elected president of Franklin and Marshall college. He edited for several years the "Mercersburg Review" and the "Reformed Quarterly Review.

APPLETON, Daniel, founder of the publishing house of D. Appleton & Co., New York, b. in Waterhill, Maine, 1837; d. in Philadelphia, 27 March, 1849. He began business as a dry-goods merchant in his native place, but subsequently went to Boston, and in 1825 removed to New York, where he began the importation of English books in conjunction with his dry-goods business. The book department was placed in charge of William
Henry Appleton, his eldest son (b. 27 Jan., 1814; d. in Riverdale, N. Y., 19 Oct., 1899). He soon abandoned the sale of dry-goods, and removed to Clinton Hall, Beekman street, and there gave his attention solely to publishing books. In 1827, W. H. Appleton was sent to represent the house in London, and in the following year the father visited Europe and founded a permanent agency at 16 Little Britain. His first publishing venture was a collection of religious extracts entitled "Daily Crumbs from the Master's Table," a 32mo volume of which 2,400 copies were sold. This was followed by another book of the same size and character, and in 1832, the cholera year, by "A Refuge in Time of Plague and Pestilence." In January, 1838, W. H. Appleton was taken into partnership, and the firm was removed to 200 Broadway. In 1848 the father retired, and W. H. Appleton then formed a copartnership with his brother, John Adams Appleton (b. in Boston, Mass., 9 Jan., 1817; d. at his residence on Staten Island, 13 July, 1881). Three other sons became partners. Daniel Sidney, the fourth son, b. in Boston, 9 April, 1824, d. in New York, 12 Nov., 1890; George Swett, b. in Andover, Mass., 11 Aug., 1821, d. at Riverdale, N. Y., 7 July, 1878; Samuel Francis, the youngest son, b. in Boston, 26 April, 1826, d. in New York, 25 Oct., 1883. The business was removed from 200 Broadway to the old Society library building, corner of Leonard street and Broadway, and subsequently the growth of the city necessitated many removals farther up-town. In 1881 the retail, jobbing, and importing departments were abandoned, in order that sole attention might be given to the publication of the handbook, and the business was removed subsequently to its present location, 72 Fifth Avenue. In 1853 a printing-office and bindery were established in Franklin street, New York; but the publishing business increased to such an extent that in 1868 the manufacturing department was removed to Brooklyn, where buildings were erected that covered nearly a whole square. The publications of the house extend over the entire field of literature. Its "American Cyclopaedia" is the largest and most widely circulated work of its kind ever produced in this country. The first edition was issued in 1857-1863; and a revised edition, which was practically a re-writing of the entire work, with the insertion of thousands of illustrations and other improvements, in 1875-1876, additions and corrections being added from time to time. The "Annual Cyclopaedia," published in similar style and forming an appropriate continuation of the greater work, is now in its thirty-sixth year. Its illustrated books include "Picturesque America," "Picturesque Europe," and "Picturesque Palestine," besides valuable art collections. Its text-books embrace every subject taught in American schools; medical books form a special department, and books in Spanish for the South and Central American markets form another. Nearly all the noted scientists of Europe and the United States are represented in the list, which also in general literature includes the names of Bancroft, Bryant, Cooper, Dickens, Disraeli, Scott, and other standard authors. The literature of the civil war is represented on both sides, by Generals Sherman, Sheridan, and J. E. Johnston, Admirals Farragut and Porter, Jefferson Davis, William H. Seward, and biographies of Lee, Chase, "Stonewall" Jackson, A. S. Johnston, and other distinguished participants. The business is conducted by the company incorporated in 1897, of which W. H. Appleton, president; Daniel Appleton, 1st vice-president; Edward D. Appleton, 3d vice-president; D. Sidney Appleton, secretary and treasurer. The above, with Charles A. and Robert Appleton, constitute the board of directors of the company.

APPLETON, James, temperance reformer, b. in Ipswich, Mass., 14 Jan., 1819; d. there, 29 Aug., 1862. When a young man he was elected to the legislature of his native state, and during the war with Great Britain he served as a colonel of Massachusetts militia, and after the close of the war was made a brigadier-general. During his subsequent residence at Portland, Me., he was elected to the legislature in 1856-1857, but he returned finally to his native town, where he died. He wrote a large number of publications he exercised great influence upon public sentiment in favor of total abstinence. In his report to the Maine legislature in 1857 he was the first to expound the principle embodied in the Maine law. See his "Life," by Sydney Howard Gay.

APPLETON, Jesse, educator, b. in New Ipswich, N. H., 17 Jan., 1807; d. in Brunswick, Me., 12 Nov., 1819. After graduation at Dartmouth college he spent two years in teaching at Dover and Amherst, then studied theology, and was ordained pastor at Hampton, N. H., in February, 1827, notwithstanding his Armenian tendencies, which were considered heretical at that time. At his suggestion the "Pictureque Evangelical Magazine" was published, and while at Hampton he served as trustee of Phillips Exeter academy, and was a member of the academy of arts and sciences. His daughter married President Franklin Pierce. He was in great demand as a preacher on occasions of importance. A volume of his addresses, with a biographical sketch by the Rev. Dr. Nichols, of Portland, Me., was published in 1835. Last, his lectures and occasional sermons were published, with a memoir by the Rev. B. Tappen. These and other writings were collected in a two-volume edition, entitled "The Works of Jesse Appleton, D. D." (Andover, 1836).

APPLETON, John, lawyer, b. in Beverly, Mass., 11 Feb., 1815; d. in Portland, Me., 22 Aug., 1864. He was graduated at Bowdoin college in 1834, in 1837 began the practice of law in Portland, and soon afterward became editor of the "Eastern Argus." At this time he was registrar of probate for Cumberland co. In 1845 he was appointed chief clerk of the navy department, subsequently chief clerk of the state department of public instruction, and other standard works were published, with a memoir by the Rev. B. Tappen. These and other writings were collected in a two-volume edition, entitled "The Works of Jesse Appleton, D. D." (Andover, 1836).

APPLETON, John Howard, chemist, b. in Portland, Me., 6 Feb., 1844; d. at Brunswick, Me., 22 Aug., 1864. He was graduated at Brown University in 1863, the following year became instructor in chemistry there, and in 1868 was elected professor of chemistry and applied arts. Since 1872 he has filled the chair of chemistry only.
Prof. Appleton has written a series of chemical text-books that have an extensive sale. They are "The Young Chemist" (Philadelphia, 1878); "Qualitative Analysis" (1878); "Quantitative Analysis" (1881); and "Chemistry of Non-Metals" (Providence, 1884).

APPLETON, John James, diplomatist, b. in France about 1789; d. in Rennes, France, 4 March, 1864. His father was John Appleton, some time U. S. consul at Calais. John James studied at Phillips Andover academy, and was graduated at Harvard in 1811. During President Monroe’s administration he was appointed secretary of legation in Brazil, and afterward charged d’affaires for the United States at Madrid and at Stockholm. At the latter post he negotiated the commercial treaty that still serves as the basis of intercourse between the United States and Sweden. He also served as minister in France, 1823. He was at this time literarily a merchant prince, and, with true nobility of character, devoted a large part of his income to charitable purposes. He made it a rule to spend annually his whole income, and to this end often placed large sums for distribution in the hands of those who were likely to meet cases of destitution. At no time did he have a pernicious interest among charities. See memoir, by J. A. Jewett (Boston, 1850).—His brother, Nathan, merchant, b. in New Ipswich, N. H., 20 June, 1766; d. in Boston, 12 July, 1856. His youth was spent on a farm and in teaching. For a time he kept a store in Ipswich, but he removed to Boston in 1794 and went into the importing business in partnership with his brother Nathan. He also established cotton mills at Waltham and Lowell. After 1799 he passed much of his time abroad, until he retired from business in 1823. He was at this time literarily a merchant prince, and, with true nobility of character, devoted a large part of his income to charitable purposes. He made it a rule to spend annually his whole income, and to this end often placed large sums for distribution in the hands of those who were likely to meet cases of destitution. At no time did he have a pernicious interest among charities. See memoir, by J. A. Jewett (Boston, 1850).—His brother, Nathan, merchant, b. in New Ipswich, N. H., 6 Oct., 1767; d. in Boston, 14 July, 1861. He entered Dartmouth college in 1784, but soon left to engage in business with Samuel in Boston. When he became of age he was admitted into partnership, and the firm was known as S. & N. Appleton. In 1813 he was associated with Francis C. Lowell, Patrick T. Jackson, Paul Moody, and others, in establishing the Waltham cotton manufactory, in which the first power loom ever used in the United States was set up. This proving successful, he and others purchased the water-power at Pawtucket Falls, and he was one of the founders of the Merrimac Manufacturing Company. The settlement that grew around these factories developed into the city of Lowell, of which in 1821 Mr. Appleton was one of the three founders. He was also the projector and chief proprietor of the Hamilton Company. He served in the state legislature in 1815, served during several terms, and was elected to congress in 1830 and again in 1842. He was the author of several speeches and essays on currency, banking, and the tariff, of which his "Remarks on Currency and Banking" (enlarged ed., 1858) is the most celebrated. An account of the introduction of the power loom and of the origin of Lowell was published by him. He was a member of the Academy of Science and Arts, and of the Massachusetts Historical Society. He accumulated great wealth, and was noted for his benevolence. A "Memoir of His Life" has been written by Robert C. Winthrop of Boston.

APPLETON, Thomas Gold, author, b. in Boston, Mass., 31 March, 1812; d. in New York, 17 April, 1884. His early training was received at the Boston Latin school, where he was prepared to enter Harvard in the class of 1831. Among his classmates were J. L. Motley, Wendell Phillips, and other distinguished men. Mr. Appleton spent much of his time abroad. He was a liberal patron of the fine arts, and gave efficient aid to various institutions, including the public library, the institute of technology, and the museums at Boston and Cambridge. He was an amateur painter of superior merit, and his water-color sketches of scenes on the river Nile were exceptionally good. He was the author of several books in prose and verse. In poetry his "Faded Leaves" was well received by the reading public. In prose he published his "Nile Journal" (Boston, 1876), "Syrian Sunshine" (1877), "Windfalls," and other works. He was the founder of the Boston literary club, was highly esteemed for his genial temper and courteous manners, and was looked upon by those who knew him as unrivalled for wit and humor. A volume of his "Life and Letters," prepared by Susan Hale, was published in New York in 1885.

APPLETON, William, merchant, b. in Brookfield, Mass., 16 Nov., 1780; d. in Longwood, near Boston, 20 Feb., 1862. He was a son of the Rev. Joseph Appleton, of Brookfield, received an academic education, and at the age of fifteen became a clerk in a country store at Temple. In 1807 he went to Boston, where for over fifty years he was a successful merchant, giving also much attention to banking and financial operations. He was president of the U. S. branch bank from 1822 to 1836, and was also president of the provident institution for savings and the Massachusetts general hospital. He gave $30,000 to the last-named institution, and was noted for his benevolence. He was elected as a whip to congress, serving from 1851 to 1856, and again was a member in the special session from 4 July to 6 Aug., 1861, after which he resigned.

APPLING, Daniel, soldier, b. in Columbia co., Ga., 25 Aug., 1787; d. at Fort Montgomery, Ala., 18 March, 1817. He entered the army as lieutenant in 1808. On 19 May, 1814, being then major, he rendezvous a detachment of 120 rangers on board a flotilla bearing cannon and naval stores from Oswego, N. Y., to the unfinished ship "Superior" at Sackett’s Harbor, then blockaded by the British. Finding it impossible to run the blockade, Woolsey, the commander of the flotilla, landed the stores by night at Sandy creek. Here
the party were attacked by the British, who expected an easy victory, but were completely surprised by Appling and his men, concealed in the bushes on the banks. The British squadron, with 170 officers and men, fell into the hands of the Americans, and the naval stores were delivered safely at Sackett's Harbor. For his conduct in this engagement Appling was brevetted lieutenant-colonel. He distinguished himself afterward at Plattsburg, and was brevetted colonel in 1814.

On 1 June, 1816, he resigned from the army.

ARACENA, Domingo, scholar, b. in Santiago, Chili, in 1819; d. there in 1874. He was educated at the Jesuit schools in Santiago, and entered the novitiate of the order at the age of fifteen. He afterward learned Hebrew, Greek, and the principal modern languages, and attracted so much attention in his public discussions that he was known as the Pío de la Miranda of Chili. During the twenty years that he was professor in his convent he returned to Havana. Here he was one of the chief advocates for the establishment of the Sociedad Patriótica de Amigos del País, which has conferred many benefits upon Cuba. To his exertions were due the opening of the ports of the island to foreign commerce, and also the abolition of the tobacco monopoly. These measures were the origin of the commercial progress and prosperity of the island, which was due largely to the efforts of Arango, who introduced new methods of cultivating the land, and also the Otháití sugar cane, which supplanted the creole cane and has been a source of immense wealth. Arango wrote numerous pamphlets and memoirs, some of which have been translated into French and English. Humboldt called him "one of the first of the Spanish statesmen."

ARANGO, Rafael de, soldado, b. in Havana in 1788; d. there in 1850. He took part in the uprising in Madrid on 2 May, 1808, against the French invasion, under Napoleon I. This was the beginning of the peninsular war for independence, so fatal to the French armies. Arango retired from active military service in 1821 as a colonel of cavalry, went to Cuba, where he wrote on his personal services. His library is one of the richest in Mexico. A volume of poems and the excellent "Ensayo histórico sobre Fray Luis de León" are among his best works. The last named won him membership in both the Royal Spanish academy and the academy of history of Spain.

ARAZU, Juan de Dios (ar-an-thah'-thoo), Colombian statesman, b. in Antioquia near the close of the 18th century; d. in 1845. He began his political career when very young, and filled high offices since 1823 until 1841, then taking charge of the executive. He distinguished himself for his ability, great learning, and spirit of justice in his public dealings.

ARAÚJO Y RÍO, José, Spanish governor of Guatemalas, 3rd Kings Philip V. and Ferdinand VI., from 1742 until 1751. He succeeded Gen. Rivera y Villalón, and was replaced by Gen. Vázquez Priccio.

ARBOLEDA, Julio (ar-bo-lay'-dah), Colombian poet, d. in 1872. He received his education in Europe, and wrote in French, English, and Italian, as well as in his own language. His poems, entitled "Poesías," "Poesía," "Me encuesto," "Te quiero," and the long one called "Gonzalo de Ovón," deserve especial notice. He was assasinated, it is supposed, by political enemies. A collection of his poetry was republished in New York in 1884.

ARBUCKLE, Matthew, soldier, b. in Greenbrier county, in 1776; d. at Fort Smith, Ark., 11 June, 1851. He entered the army as an ensign in 1799, became a captain in 1806, major in 1812, lieutenant-colonel in 1814, colonel of the 7th infantry in 1829, and brevet brigadier-general in 1830. In 1817 he was successful in an expedition against the Fowltown Indians, and in 1846-47 served in the Mexican war. He commanded Fort Gibson, and Fort Smith. During much of his life he was brought constantly in contact with the Indians of the frontier, and, by his knowledge of their character, always kept their confidence.

ARBUTHNOT, Marriot, British admiral, b. in 1711; d. in London, 31 Jan., 1794. He was a nephew of Dr. John Arbuthnot, the poet. He became post captain in 1747, and in 1755 was made naval commissioner at Halifax, where he resided until 1778. He returned to England a rear admiral, and in 1779 was made vice admiral, and commander-in-chief on the American station. Soon after arriving at his destination he was blockaded in New York harbor by the French fleet under D'Eistaing. In December, 1781, Arbuthnot went to New York, saw Henry Clinton to Charleston, and cooperated with him in laying siege to that city. The fleet appeared off the harbor on 9 March, 1780, and entered it on 9 April. After a short siege the city surrendered on 12 May, and was given up to pillage. For this success Arbuthnot received the thanks of parliamnet. On 16 March, 1782, Arbuthnot obtained some advantage over the French fleet in an engagement off the capes of Virginia. In 1783 he was made admiral of the blue. At the time of his service in America, Arbuthnot was old and inefficient, and Sir Henry Clinton complained bitterly to the home government of his incapacity.

ARCE, Francisco, pioneer, b. in Lower California in 1763; d. in 1819. From the age of eleven he lived in Alta California. At the time of the American conquest in 1846 he was a military officer, and was secretary to Gen. José Castro, commander of the Californian forces. His name is known from his connection with a party of men who, in June, 1846, were bringing horses, generally supposed to belong to the 18th century, from San Diego to the south. Capt. John C. Fremont, then in command of an American surveying party in the territory, invited American settlers to assail the
ARCHIBALD, Manuel, Mexican priest, b. in Aguascalientes, 5 April, 1725; d. in Bologna, Italy, 28 June, 1785. He was a Jesuit, was distinguished for his learning, and was in succession rector of the colleges belonging to his order in Puebla, Zacatecas, and Guadalajara, and then took charge of the Jesuit missions among the Chichimecan Indians. When Charles III. of Spain expelled the Jesuits from his dominions, 25 June, 1767, Father Are went to Bologna, Italy, and, with funds furnished mostly by other Jesuits belonging to rich Mexican families, he founded a benevolent institution for the old and needy, called the Hospital for Septuagenarians, where, in whatever concern the care of the inmates, even to cleaning their rooms and cooking their food, until his death.

ARCHIBOLD, George, chemist, b. in Ford Flodden Field, Scotland, 4 May, 1848. He studied chemistry in Berwick-on-Tweed, Edinburgh, London, and Oxford, and wrote papers on chemical subjects. He came to the United States in 1881, and has since devoted his attention principally to the manufacture of starch, in which he has made important investigations. Dr. Archbold is a member of numerous scientific societies.

ARCHDALE, John, English governor of North Carolina, was a member of the family of Archdale of Leaks, in Chipping Wycum, Bucks co., England, and came to New England in 1664 as agent of his brother-in-law, Gov. Gorges of Maine. He visited North Carolina in March, 1686, and was commissioner for Gorges in Maine in 1687-88. He became governor of North Carolina in 1695, and held the office for about two years. He was sagacious, prudent, and moderate, and under his administration the province made great progress in internal improvements. He introduced rice culture into Carolina by distributing among some friends a bag of seed rice brought by the captain of a vessel from Madagascar. Archdale was formerly a member of the society of Friends, and was favored with a monthly letter, which the society continued to send him from London. By his moderation he quieted the troubles between the colonists and their feudal sovereigns, and, by establishing a special board for deciding contests between white men and Indians, he won the friendship of the latter. His conscientious scruples concerning the required oaths prevented his taking a seat in parliament, to which he was elected in 1698. Archdale published "A New Description of the Fertile and Pleasant Province of Carolina, with a Brief Account of its Discovery, Settling, and Government up to this Time, with several Remarkable Passages during My Time" (London, 1707). See Hewett's "Historical Account of the Rise and Progress of the Colonies of South Carolina and Georgia" (London, 1779); Holmes's "Annals of America" (Cambridge, 1829); and Bancroft's "History of the United States" (New York, 1884).

ARCHER, Branch T., Texas revolutionary, b. in Virginia in 1790; d. in Brazoria co., Texas, 29 Sept., 1856. He studied medicine in Philadelphia, and was for many years a physician in the American Settlement, being a member of the legislature several times. In 1831 he removed to Texas, and became a prominent actor in the movements preliminary to the revolution. On 5 Nov., 1835, he presided over the famous "consultation" held by the American settlers, and with Col. Stephen Austin and N. H. Wharton formed a board of three commissioners to solicit aid from the United States in the struggle for Texan independence. He was a member of the first Texan congress in 1836, became speaker of the house of representatives, and was secretary of war of Texas from 1839 to 1842, when by reason of declining health he was compelled to retire to private life.

ARCHER, John, physician, b. in Harford co., Md., 6 June, 1741; d. there in 1810. He was graduated at Princeton in 1760, and studied theology, but relinquished the study of a clergyman and, after studying medicine, received in 1768, from the Philadelphia medical college, the first medical diploma issued on this continent. He raised and commanded a military company at the beginning of the revolution, was for several years a member of the legislature, and was chosen presidential elector in 1801. From 1801 to 1807 he was a member of congress from Maryland. He made several discoveries in medicine, which have been adopted by the profession.—His son, Stevenson, jurist, b. in Harford co., Md.; d. 5 June, 1848, was graduated at Princeton in 1803, and studied law. He became a judge of the court of appeals, and was appointed chief justice of the state in 1831, and held that position until his death. He served in congress from 4 Nov., 1811, to 3 March, 1817, and from 6 Dec., 1819, to 3 March, 1821. During his last term he was a member of the committee on foreign affairs. In the interval from 1817 to 1819 he was U. S. judge for the territory of Mississippi. In politics he was a Whig, and was known as the "Old Farmer" of Virginia. He was appointed to the army from Virginia, 12 March, 1812, as captain in the 2d artillery, and on 27 May, 1813, was brevetted major for gallantry and good conduct in the cannonade and bombardment of Port George, on 26 and 27 May, 1813. He was distinguished at Stony Creek, 6 June, 1813, and, on 10 Nov., 1821, became inspector-general, with the rank of colonel.

ARCHER, William Segar, b. in Amelia county, Va., 5 March, 1792; d. there, 29 March, 1855. His family was of Welsh origin, and his father, John Archare, was in the revolution. The former, Maj. John Archer, was aide to Gen. Wayne, and acquitted himself with gallantry at the capture of Stony Point; the latter, Col. William Archer, died on a British prison-ship. William S. was graduated at William and Mary in 1806, and studied law. He served in the legislature, with the exception of one year, from 1812 to 1819. From 1820 till 1835 he was a representative in congress, where, as chairman of the committee on foreign relations, and member of the committee on the Missouri compromise, he exerted great influence. From 1841 till 1847 he was a member of the U. S. senate, and in this body was at the head of the committee on foreign relations.

ARCHIBALD, Sir Adams George, Canadian jurist, b. in Truro, N. S., 3 May, 1814; d. in Halifax, 14 Dec., 1892. He was the grandson of the late James Archibald, judge of the court of common pleas, N. S. He was educated at Pictou academy, and was called to the bar of Prince Edward island in 1838, until 14 Feb., 1857; secondly, as attorney-general, from 10 Feb., 1899, until 11 June, 1903. He was a delegate to England in 1877 to arrange terms of settlement with the British government, and the general mutiny association in respect to Nova Sco-
tian mines, and also to ascertain the views of the government relative to the projected union of the British-American provinces. He was a delegate to Quebec, on the subject of the Intercolonial railway, in 1859; and the Charlottetown union convention, 1864; and to the final conference, 1865-'67, in London to complete the terms of union. He was sworn of the privy council 1 July, 1867, and was secretary of state for the provinces from 1 July, 1867, until his resignation in 1868; was lieutenant-governor of Manitoba and the northwest territories from 1867 until the date of the union of the provinces when he resigned and was a judge in equity of Nova Scotia from 24 June, 1873, until 4 July of the same year, when he was appointed lieutenant-governor of Nova Scotia. He was one of the directors of the Canadian Pacific railway, under Sir Hugh Allan, in 1873, and in 1885 was knighted. He represented Colchester in the Nova Scotia assembly from 1854 to 1859, and when that county was divided was elected for South Colchester, of which he was the representative until the union of the provinces in 1867; and sat for Colchester in the house of commons until appointed lieutenant-governor of Manitoba.

ARCHIBALD, Thomas Dickson, Canadian senator, b. in Onslow, Nova Scotia, in 1813; d. in 1867. He was a merchant in partnership with his brother in a general business in connection with the Sydney mines. He was consular agent of the United States at Sydney until he was called to the senate, was a member of the executive council of Nova Scotia from 1860 to 1863, and sat in the legislative council of Nova Scotia and in the council of the province in 1867, when he was called to the senate.

ARENAS, José (ah-reh-nah'-les), Argentine geographer, b. in Buenos Ayres about 1790. He entered the army when quite young, was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel of artillery about 1815, and in 1819 took charge of the topographical department of Buenos Ayres, and then travelled through almost every portion of South America. His highly interesting report of some of these travels was published under the title of “Noticias históricas y descriptivas sobre el gran país del Chaco y Río Bermejo, con observaciones relativas a un plan de navegación y de colonización.”

ARENS, Albert, metalurgist, b. in Clausthal, Germany, 14 March, 1840. He was educated at the mining schools in Clausthal and Berlin, studying also at the university of Berlin. After coming to the United States he was variously occupied as mining superintendent and also in charge of metal mining and smelting works in Arizona, California, Colorado, Nevada, and Utah. He has contributed valuable technical papers to the “Transactions of the American Institute of Mining Engineers,” having been elected a member of that society in 1882. Among his inventions are the siphon tap, now everywhere used on lead furnaces, the Enreka lead furnace, extensively employed throughout Colorado and Utah, and the well-known roasting furnaces that bears his name.

ARGALL, Sir Samuel, English deputy governor of Virginia, b. in Bristol, England, in 1572; d. in 1629. He was one of the early adventurers to Virginia, his first public exploit being the abduction of Pocahontas. By the present of a copper kettle, Argall induced the Indian in charge of the girl to entice her on board his vessel, hoping to receive a large ransom from her father; but this Powhatan refused to give. While Sir Thomas Dale was governor of Virginia, in 1613, Argall with his sanction commanded an expedition that destroyed the French settlement of Port Royal in Nova Scotia, and that of St. Saviour on Mount Desert island. As deputy governor of Virginia from 1617 to 1619 he distinguished himself by many acts of tyranny and rapacity, so that he was recalled to England in 1619. He had amassed a fortune by trading in violation of law, but was shielded from punishment by his partner, the Earl of Warwick. He was hated by the colonists for his enactment of severe sumptuary laws, and for his arbitrary conduct in general. Argall took part in the expedition against the Algerines in 1620, was knighted in 1623, and in 1625 joined an expedition against the Spanish. Purchas gives an account of his voyage from Jamestown in 1610, and has also preserved his letter, written in 1618, about his voyage to Virginia. After the death of Lord Delaware, Capt. Argall took charge of his estate, and was accused by Lady Delaware, in letters still in existence, of the grossest peculation. See Beverley’s “History of the Present State of Virginia” (London, 1725); Argall’s “An Account of America” (London, 1689); Marshall’s “Life of Washington”; Bancroft’s “History of the United States” (New York, 1884); and “Virginia Vestuta” (Albany, 1885).

ARGENSON D’, Pierre de Voyer, viscount, French governor of Canada, b. in 1626; d. in France about 1670. He came of a noble family of Touraine, and distinguished himself in several military engagements. He became governor of Canada on 27 Jan., 1657, and held the office until 1661. Under his administration Canada was not only occupied in repelling Indian incursions, but was torn by internal quarrels. He made some progress, however, in discovery in the region on Hudson bay and beyond Lake Superior.

ARGUELLO, Luis Antonio, governor of California, b. in San Francisco, Cal., in 1784; d. there in 1830. He was a member of a large and influential family, was governor of California from November, 1823, till November, 1825, and had been military officer under the Spanish government. He was the first governor under the Mexican rule, and the only one under the Mexicancaption. He was also the first native of California called to serve in this capacity. While in office he was led into numerous dealings with the Russians, who had founded a colony in the northern part of the territory, and
his policy toward them was highly liberal, even dangerously so. Before he became governor he had acquired some note by an exploring expedition into the mountainous heart of California. His sister, Concepcion (b. in San Francisco, Cal., in 1726; d. in Beneica in 1857), was noted for her romance with Rezénf, the first Russian explorer that showed definite designs upon any part of California. In 1806 Rezénf, in the interests of the Russian colony at Sitka, had resolved to open trade with the Californians and to establish a possible Russian colony in the territory. To further his ends, he became betrothed to the young Concepcion, hoping for personal aid from the influential Argüello family. He returned to Russia to get further government approval for his projects, and suddenly died while absent. Concepcion never married, and died, a heroine of her position, gave her story prominence, and it has been used by Bret Harte in one of his best-known poems.

ARISTA, Francisco Gabino, Argentine traveller, b. in Salto, Buenos Ayres; d. about 1808. In 1774, when a colonel in the army, he explored the desert known as "Gran Chaco." On 2 June, 1780, he started upon an expedition having for its object the pacification of the Indians, which lasted until 31 Jan., 1781, and in 1782 he explored the river Bermejo, and proved that it flowed into the Paraguay and not into the Parana, as had formerly been supposed. He also gave valuable information about the navigability of the river and the character of the tribes living in it. His narrative of this expedition was published by his son, Dr. José Antonio Arias, by order of the government.

ARIA DE BENAVIDES, Pedro (ah-rees-a-day behn-ah-veh-dees), Spanish physician of the 16th century, b. in Toro. He travelled extensively in Western America, and made curious and interesting studies about the remedies used by the Indians for the curing of their various diseases. His observations were published in Spain under the title of "Secretos de chirurgia especial de las enfermedades de morbo gállico y amparones, y la manera como se curan los indios de llagas y heridas, con otros secretos hasta agora no escritos." The date of his birth and death are not known.

ARILLAGA, Bautista, Arzobispo de Madrid, b. about 1785; d. in August, 1807. Dr. Arillaga was probably the most erudite scholar that Mexico has ever produced, and at various times had under his tutelage the most eminent men of his country. In 1803 the Abbé Testory, head chaplain of the French forces, wrote a pamphlet in defence of the nationalization of church property, in the course of which he characterized the Mexican clergy as ignorant and corrupt. Dr. Arillaga replied to this attack in three pamphlets, which are masterpieces of learning, statistics, wit, and sarcasm. Dr. Arillaga was superior of the Jesuits in Mexico, and rector of the college of San Ildefonso. He was arrested together with Bishop Ormachea, of Vera Cruz, and thrown into the prison of San Ildefonso, where he died.

ARISMENDI, Juan Bautista, Venezuelan general, b. in the island of Margarita in 1786. He was a captain when the revolution broke out, and took command of the patriots and drove the Spanish General Morillo from the island after a long conflict. He was one of the leaders that assembled a provincial congress at Angostura on 29 July, 1817, and put at the head of the government a triumvirate of which Bolivar was a member. In 1819 he assisted Bolivar and Paez to drive Morillo from New Granada and from the greater part of Venezuela. In Bolivar's absence the Angostura congress forced Zea, whom he had appointed vice-president, to resign, and chose Arismendi in his place. On his return Bolivar restored Zea and exiled Arismendi to Margarita. Notwithstanding this, Arismendi espoused the cause of Bolivar during the insurrection headed by Paez, in 1826, and rendered great service to the nation.

ARISTA, Mariano (ah-rees-a-tay), Mexican general, b. in the state of San Luis Potosi, 26 July, 1802; d. on board the English steamer "Tagus" going from Lisbon to France, 7 Aug., 1855. Having distinguished himself in the successive wars that established first the independence of Mexico and afterward the republican form of government, he attained a high position in the Mexican army, and in 1836 was second in command to Santa Anna, then general-in-chief. By the revolutions that continually agitated Mexico, he was twice deprived of his command; but his military knowledge was indispensable to every dominant party, and he was quickly restored and promoted. In the war with the United States he commanded at Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma; and after its close was appointed in June, 1848, minister of war under President Herrera. In 1850 he was elected president of Mexico, but he resigned that office 6 Jan., 1853, and retired to his farm, and was banished to the U.S. In 1851 his remains were sent home to Mexico.

ARISTIZABAL, Gabriel de, Spanish admiral, b. in Madrid in 1743; d. in 1805. In 1795 he conceived and carried out the idea of transferring to Havana the remains of Christopher Columbus, which, with those of his son Diego, had been in the cathedral of the city of Santo Domingo, in the island of Santo Domingo, since 1536. Doubt have arisen about the genuineness of these remains through the alleged discovery, in 1877, in the same cathedral, of what have been claimed to be the true remains of Columbus.

ARMAND, Charles Trefin, Marquis de la Romaine, French soldier, b. in Poitou, France, 14 April, 1751; d. near Lambelle, 30 Jan., 1783. At an early age he entered the Garde du Corps in Paris, but fought a duel about an actress, was dismissed from the service, and in consequence left France. Coming to the American colonies, he volunteered in the cause of the revolution, 10 May, 1777, and received from Congress a commission as colonel under the name of Charles Armand. He participated in the engagement at Red Bank, was with Lafayette in New Jersey, and was active in Westchester co., N.Y., opposing the forces of Simcoe, Emmerick, and Barnmore, the latter of whom he captured near Kingsbridge, 8 Nov., 1783. The following year his corps was incorporated with
Pulaski's. In 1781, becoming dissatisfied with the promotions in the army, and seeing no chance of advancement, he returned to France, procured clothing and accoutrements from his own means, and crossed the Atlantic again in time to partici- pate in the victory at Yorktown. March 26, 1783, congress conferred on him the rank of brigadier-general. He was very severe in his denunciation of Gen. Gates on account of the defeat at Camden. In 1789 he returned to France and became an actor in the French revolution, taking part with the royalist of La Vendee. Five years later he arrived in Paris by Brittany to demand the preservation of the privileges of that province, and in 1791 became the leader of a secret organization whose ramifications extended throughout Brittany, Anjou, and Poitou, its purpose being to act with the army of the allies. But the design was betrayed, and he became a major of the 3d artillery, and, remaining in that grade for ten years, was brevetted brigadier. He served in the Flor- ida war, and was appointed on various important boards and commissions, an officer of the 3d artillery at Fort Moultrie, S. C., in 1844, when he was granted sick leave, from which he was never able to return to duty.

ARMITAGE, Thomas, clergyman, b. in Pontefract, England, 2 Aug., 1819; d. in Yonkers, N. Y., 20 Jan., 1866. Coming to New York in 1838, he was ordained a deacon in the ministry of the church. In 1848 he embraced the doctrine of the Baptist church, and as a pastor in New York attained prominence as one of the leading writers and pulpit orators of that denomination. He interested himself in the movement for Bible revision, especially in regard to what he believed to be the correct text. The death of the founder, and was one of the founders of 1850 of the American Bible Union, of which society he afterward became president. After 1848 he was the pastor of the Fifith avenue Baptist church, New York city. He published "Lectures on Preaching, its Ideal and Inner Life" (Philadelphia, 1880), and "A History of the Baptists" (New York, 1885).

ARMITAGE, William,方法, bishop of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of Wisconsin, b. in New York city, 6 Sept., 1830; d. in St. Luke's Hospital, New York, 7 Dec., 1873. He was graduated at Columbia college in 1849, studied in the General Theological Seminary, was ordained in 1852, spent seven years of his ministry in New York, was consecrated Bishop of the Diocese of the Upper Missisipi and of the Iowa Territory of St. John's church, Detroit. In 1866 he went to the Holy Land, and during his absence was elected assistant bishop of Wisconsin, receiving consecration to the office 6 Dec., 1866, soon after his return. He took up his residence in Milwaukee, and began the necessary steps for the founding of a cathedral chapter. The death of the venerable Bishop Kemper in May, 1870, caused his elevation to the vacant see. A tumor at the base of the spinal column gave him much suffering during the latter years of his life, and in 1873 he went to St. Luke's hospital, New York, for relief. An examination by eminent surgeons caused them to inform him that it was impossible for him to survive more than a week with his present disease. But instead of saying they told him that if it should prove unsuccessful, his system would receive such a shock that he would not probably live more than a few hours. The operation was performed on Friday, and he lived till 3 A. M. of Sunday.

ARMITAGE, James Harris, physician, b. in Sutton, N. H., 31 Dec., 1809; d. in Albany, N. Y., 3 Dec., 1875. His early years were spent on his father's farm and in the common school, with a short time in the Worcester and Monson academies. He studied with Dr. Alden March in Albany, and was
graduated in 1833 at the Vermont academy of medicine. He taught for a year in a private medical school, and from 1834 to 1840 was professor of anatomy and physiology in the Vermont academy of medicine. In 1841, he went to found a medical college in Albany, raised $10,000 for the institution, and delivered in that city the first American course of medical lectures illustrated with dissections of the human body. He made two visits to Europe, one in 1839 and one in 1845, for the purpose of inspecting the principal schools of the old world, and went to Paris in 1860 as U. S. consul. He was one of the originators of the Young Men's Christian association, and was also instrumental in founding the Dudley observatory.

ARMSTRONG, David Hartley, senator, b. in Nova Scotia, 21 Oct., 1812; d. in St. Louis, Mo., 18 March, 1886. He received an academic education, and was graduated at McGill college, Montreal, in 1837, opened and taught the first public school in the state, 1 April, 1838. He was comptroller of St. Louis from 1847 to 1856, and member of the board of police commissioners from 1853 to 1875 and again in 1877, serving as its vice-president and filling other local offices. He was chosen U. S. senator from Missouri in 1877, and in October, 1877, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Lewis V. Boggy, and served until 1879.

ARMSTRONG, David Maillant, artist, b. in Newburg, N. Y., about 1837. He was graduated at Trinity college, Hartford, in 1858, studied law in New York, and practised that profession for a short time. It soon became evident to him that his choice of the law was a mistake, and he turned his attention to art. He studied in Rome and Paris under the best teachers, and divided his time mainly between Italy and New York. For four years he was U. S. consul-general for Italy, resident at Rome, and was director of the American art department at the Paris exposition of 1878, when he was given leave of absence. In 1881 he resigned, having served two years of his leave, to study in Italy.

ARMSTRONG, George Dodd, author, b. in Mendham, N. J., 15 Sept., 1813; d. in Norfolk, Va., 12 May, 1899. He was graduated at Princeton in 1832, was a teacher, and then entered the union theological seminary, Prince Edward co., Va. Two years later he became a lawyer, and was admitted to the bar in Virginia in 1840. He entered Washington college, now Washington and Lee university, Lexington, in 1851 he resigned his professorship and took pastoral charge of a church in Norfolk. The degree of S. T. D. was conferred on him by the college of William and Mary in 1854. He has contributed from an early age to periodicals, and published the "Christian " (New York, 1852); "Scriptural Examination of the Doctrine of Baptism," (1857); "The Summer of the Pestilence: a History of the Rayages of the Yellow Fever in Norfolk, Va., in 1853" (Philadelphia, 1857); "Sacraments of the New Testament" (1859); and "The Books of Nature and Revelation collated" (1866).

ARMSTRONG, James, naval officer, b. in Shelburne, Ky., 17 Jan., 1794; d. 27 Aug., 1868. He joined the navy as midshipman in 1809, and was assigned to the sloop of war " Frolic," which was captured by the British 20 April, 1814, her guns having been thrown overboard during the chase. He rose by the regular steps of promotion to be a captain in 1841. He commanded the East India squadron in 1853, and assisted at the capture of the barrier forts near Canton, China, in 1857. He was in command of the navy-yard at Pensacola, Fla., when that state seceded in 1861, and surrendered without resistance when a greatly superior military force demanded possession. In 1866 he was promoted to be commodore.

ARMSTRONG, James, soldier, b. in Pennsylvania, in the early part of the year; d. in Carlisle, Pa., 3 March, 1795. Of his early life little is known. He served as a colonel in the successful defence of Fort Montrie, Charleston harbor, in the summer of 1776, and commanded the Pennsylvania militia in the defence of Germantown in October, 1777. He was a member of congress from 2 Dec., 1783, till the day of his death.

ARMSTRONG, James, Canadian jurist, b. in Berthier, province of Quebec, 27 April, 1821. He was called to the bar in 1844, became queen's counsel in 1867, was nominated crown prosecutor for the district of Richelieu in 1864, and was appointed chief justice of St. Lucia, West Indies, by the imperial government in 1871. Subsequently he was appointed chief justice of Tobago, West Indies, which office he held conjointly with the chief justiceship of St. Lucia until his resignation in 1882. St. Lucia was one of the French colonies acquired by Great Britain by conquest in 1756, and the French laws were allowed to remain in force. He served some time as a member of the code commission, but as far back as 1843 the chief justice made a report upon the laws, in which he said that no one knew what the law of the colony really was. Such was the state of the law when Mr. Armstrong became judge, partly owing to the appointment of judges who knew nothing of French jurisprudence, and particularly of recently arrived Frenchmen, France. The criminal law of France before the revolution was in force in St. Lucia for many years, portions of the English law being from time to time introduced. Chief justice Armstrong convinced the imperial government of the absolute necessity of introducing the English criminal law into the colony, subject to the enactments of the colonial legislature. A code of civil law, based in great measure upon the civil code of Quebec, was compiled by Mr. Armstrong and the governor of St. Lucia. Mr. Armstrong afterward prepared a code of civil procedure, which the legislature adopted, and passed resolutions thanking him for the great labors of the code. He was chief judge of St. Lucia till 1857. He is the author of a treatise on the law of marriage in the province of Quebec, written before the civil code came into force, and a treatise on the laws of intestacy in the different provinces and northwest territories of the dominion (1886). He is president of the Montreal and Sorel railway.

ARMSTRONG, James F., naval officer, b. in New Jersey, 20 Nov., 1817; d. in New Haven, Conn., 19 April, 1873. He was appointed midshipman from Connecticut in 1832. His first service was on the sailing frigate " Delaware" in the Mediterranean, whence he was transferred to the schooner " Resolute" in the West India squadron, in 1837. He became passed midshipman 23 June, 1838, and lieutenant 8 Dec., 1842, and in this grade was alternately on sea and shore duty until the civil war, when he was placed in command of the steamer " Simpont" on the blockading squadron. As commander, dating from 27 April, 1861, he continued on the blockading service, took part in the capture of Fort Macon, 25 April, 1862; and was subsequently commissioned captain 16 July, 1862. His last cruise was in 1864, after which he was on the reserve list until 1871, when he was reinstated and was detailed for shore duty on the Pacific coast.

ARMSTRONG, John, soldier, b. in the north of Ireland in 1725; d. in Carlisle, Pa., 9 March, 1795.
He served with distinction in the war with France in 1755-6, commanding an expedition against the Indians at Kittanning, destroying their settlement, and capturing a great many of the enemy. For this service the corporation of Philadelphia gave him a vote of thanks, a medal, and a piece of plate. He was commissioned as a brigadier-general in the continental army 1 March, 1776, served at Fort Moultrie, and commanded the Pennsylvania militia at the battles of Brandywine and Germantown, but left the army 4 April. The complaints of dissatisfaction in regard to rank. He was sent to congress in 1778-80, and again in 1787-8, and held many local public offices.—His youngest son, John, soldier, b. in Carlisle, Pa., 25 Nov., 1758; d. in Red Hook, N. Y., 1 April, 1843. He served in the war of the revolution, enlisting in 1775 while yet a student at Princeton. His first training was in the Potter Pennsylvania regiment, from which he went as aide-de-camp to Gen. Mercer, whom, when fatally wounded, he carried in his arms from the Princeton battlefield. He then became an aide on the staff of Gen. Gates, and served with him through the campaign against Burgoyne, which closed at Saratoga. In 1778 he was appointed adjutant-general of the southern army, but, in consequence of illness, retired before the battle of Camden. He afterward resumed his post on Gen. Gates' staff, with the rank of major, which he held until the close of the war. While in camp at Newburg, N. Y., 10 March, 1783, he wrote the first of the two celebrated "Newburg Letters," which was anonymous, set forth the services and destination of the soldiers, and called a meeting of the officers of the army for the consideration of measures to redress the army grievances, being intended to arouse congress to a sense of justice to the army then about to be disbanded. Washington was then camp at the time, met the inflammatory document by issuing general orders forbidding the meeting, when suddenly the second address appeared. This also was anonymous, but Washington overruled the threatened embarrassment by attending the meeting in person. He shrewdly quieted Gates by making him chairman, and then rallied his faithful officers to the calm and dignified to be answered the argument of the "anonymous addresser," but intimated that he "was an insidious foe, some emissary perhaps from New York, sowing the seeds of discord and separation between the civil and military powers of the continent." At the time of making this address Washington did not know the anonymous author, but a private letter afterward written by him expressed his confidence in the good motives that had dictated the letters, "though the means suggested were certainly liable to much misunderstanding and abuse." The "addresses" were pointed and vigorous, written in pure English, and for the purpose for which they were written—"to induce the people of the state to maintain in the public offices, for a period of about eleven years. In 1789 he married a sister of Chancellor Livingston, and, purchasing a farm in New York, devoted himself to agriculture. He was a U. S. senator in 1800-2, and again in 1803-4. In 1804-10 he was minister to France, and filled the position with distinguished ability, also acting after 1806 as minister to Spain. The commission of brigadier-general was conferred on him 6 July, 1812, but he did not accept it. In his subsequent retirement at Red Hook, N. Y., he prepared and published the following works: "Notices of the War of 1812" (New York, 1836; new ed., 1840); "Memoirs of Gen. Montgomery and Wayne"; "Treatise on Agriculture"; "Treatise on Gardening"; and a "Review of Gen. Wilkinson's Memoirs." He also partially prepared a "History of the American Revolution," and several biographical notices.—His son, Henry Beckman, soldier, b. in New York city, 9 May, 1791; d. in Red Hook, N. Y., 10 Nov., 1884. His early years were spent in France, where his father was American minister to the court of the first Napoleon, and his education was received at a French school, where he was taught for years, hats of all kinds being considered effeminate. Before leaving France, in 1811, young Armstrong frequently saw Napoleon and many of his marshals. At the beginning of the second war with Great Britain in 1812, he entered the army as captain in the 15th infantry, and served throughout the war with great gallantry and distinction. He was severely wounded at the assault upon Queenstown heights, 13 Oct., 1812, and shared in the capture of Fort George, 27 May, 1813, the battle of Stony Creek, 5 June, 1813, and the sortie from Fort Erie, 15 Aug., 1814. On the return of peace in 1815 he retired from the army with the rank of lieutenant-colonel of the 1st regiment of rifles. Formerly seventy years, "Armstrong lived the life of a country gentleman on his estate on the banks of the Hudson. His mind was richly stored with reminiscences of the many eminent persons whom he had met during his long life." ARMSTRONG, Moses Kimball, politician, b. in Milan, Ohio, 19 Sept., 1822. He was educated in the public schools of that place, and removed to Ohio, went to Minnesota in 1856, was elected surveyor of Mower county, and in 1858 was appointed surveyor of U. S. lands. On the admission of Minnesota as a state he removed to Yankton, then an Indian village on the Missouri river; and, on the organization of Dakota in 1861, he was elected to the legislature of the territory, being reelected in 1861 and 1862, and acting the last year as speaker. He became editor of the "Dakota Union" in 1864, was elected territorial treasurer, appointed clerk of the supreme court in 1865, elected to the territorial senate in 1866, and in 1867 was chosen its president, publishing the same year his history of Dakota. He acted as secretary of the public works of the territory from 1866 to 1869 in establishing the great meridian and standard lines for U. S. surveys in southern Dakota and the northern Red river valley, detecting the errors of locating the international boundary-line near Pembina since 1823; in 1868 was elected again to the territorial senate, in 1872 he was chosen president of the first national Bank of the territory, and he was elected to the 43d and 45d congresses, as a democrat. He established the first democratic newspaper in the territory. ARMSTRONG, Richard, British soldier, b. about the middle of the 18th century; d. about 1823. He entered the Queen's regiments as cap-
taint, afterward became major, and at all times showed the greatest efficiency as a partisan officer on the royalist side during the war of the revolution. In 1783 he was appointed with Capt. Saunders to prepare a parting address for Col. John G. Simcoe, the intrepid leader of the rangers. He was in active service 29 Jan., 1787, to a vacancy; 25 Sept., 1803, to a major-generalship; and 25 Oct., 1809, to a lieutenant-generalship.

ARMSTRONG, Richard, missionary, b. in Northumberland co., Pa., 19 Sept., 1803; d. in Honolulu, Sandwich islands, 23 Sept., 1860. He was graduated at Dickinson college, Pa., and, after a considerable amount of study, went in 1832 to the Sandwich islands. For eight years he was in charge of the mission at Nukahiva, in the Marquesas group; then went to Wailuka, whence after five years he returned to Honolulu to take the station made vacant by the return of Mr. Bircham to the United States. In December, 1847, the king made him his immediate of instruction and principal of the board of education, and appointed him to a seat in the house of nobles, and to a membership in the privy council. His death was caused by the kick of a vicious horse.

ARMSTRONG, Robert, soldier, b. in east Tennessee in 1790; d. in Washington, D. C., 23 Feb., 1854. He commanded a company of Tennessee artillery under Gen. John A. ADC. In the Creek campaigns of 1813-'14 with distinguished bravery. At the battle of Talladega, Ala., 24 Jan., 1814, he was dangerously wounded, but recovered, and again distinguished himself at the battle of New Orleans, and in 1826, as brigadier-general, commanded the Tennessee mounted volunteers at the battle of Wahoo springs, 23 Nov., 1817, where he was severely wounded and taken prisoner in 1829 to 1845, when he was sent as consul to Liverpool, remaining until 1852. He subsequently became the proprietor and editor of the "Washington Union," and was the confidential adviser of Mr. Polk during his presidency. Gen. Jackson bequeathed to him his sword.

ARMSTRONG, Saunuel Turell, governor of Massachusetts, b. in Dorchester, Mass., 29 April, 1784; d. in Boston, 26 March, 1850. He was a bookseller in Boston, and among other works published a stereotype edition of Scott's family Bible, which was widely circulated. He became mayor of Boston and lieutenant-governor of Massachusetts, and its majority of the legislature made him acting governor for the remainder of the term. He made a fortune in his business, and, as he had no children, it was reported that he intended to leave large amounts to charitable institutions; but if so, his designs were frustrated by his sudden death. Gov. Armstrong served in the state house of representatives, and in the senate in 1839.

ARMSTRONG, William Jessup, clergyman, b. in Mendham, N. J., 29 Oct., 1796; lost at sea, 27 Nov., 1846. He was graduated at Princeton in 1816, and studied in the theological school (Presbyterian) of that college. He was licensed to preach in 1818, and went to Albermarle co., Va., as a missionary, but returned to Trenton to take charge of a congregation. Here he remained three years, and then accepted an invitation from the first Presbyterian church in Richmond, Va., where he remained until 1831. He then became secretary of the Presbyterian board of foreign missions for Virginia and North Carolina, and at the same time agent for the American Board of foreign missions for the same district. In September of the same year he became secretary to the last-named society. After a residence of two years and a half in Boston, he removed to New York. In 1810 he received the degree of S. T. D. from Princeton. He was lost in the wreck of the steamer "Atlantic." A memoir by Henry Read, with a selection of Dr. Armstrong's sermons, was published in 1853.

ARNOLD, Aaron, merchant, b. in the Isle of Wight in 1794; d. in New York city, 18 March, 1836. He was the son of a farmer, but early showed a fondness for mercantile pursuits, and in 1823 emigrated to Philadelphia, where he lived for three years, studying carefully the comparative business advantages of the different cities of the country. He finally selected New York as the most desirable place, and with his nephew, George A. Hearn, established there, in 1827, a wholesale and retail dry-goods store, under the firm name of Arnold & Hearn. In 1842 Mr. Hearn was succeeded by Mr. Arnold's son-in-law, James M. Constable, and the name of the firm was changed to Aaron Arnold & Co. In 1853 Mr. Arnold's son Richard and J. P. Baker were admitted to the firm, which then became known by its present title, Aaron, Constable & Co. In 1857 Mr. Arnold took complete control of the active management of the business, and for some time before his death was confined to his house. His success is ascribed, by those who knew him well, to his sterling honesty, his sagacity, and his steadfast adherence to his friends.

ARNOLD, Albert Nicholas, clergyman, b. in Cranston, R. I., 18 Apr. 1804; d. 11 Oct., 1883. He was graduated at Brown in 1828, studied at Newton theological seminary, and on 14 Sept., 1841, was ordained pastor of the Baptist church at Newburyport, Mass. From 1844 to 1851 he was a missionary to Greece, from 1855 to 1857 he was professor of church history at the Newton seminary, and from 1857 to 1866 was pastor of the Baptist church in Westborough, Mass., where he remained until 1894. He was then chosen professor of biblical interpretation and pastoral theology in the Baptist seminary at Hamilton, N.Y., and from 1860 to 1873 held the professorship of New Testament Greek in Baptist theological seminary at Chicago. Dr. Arnold published, in 1860, "Prerequisites to Communion," and in 1871 "One Woman's Mission."

ARNOLD, Benedict, governor of Rhode Island, b. in England, 21 Dec., 1615; d. 20 June, 1678. He lived for some time in Providence, and in 1657 was one of thirteen who signed a compact agreeing to subject themselves to any agreements made by a majority of the inhabitants of the colony. His knowledge of the native tongues gained him the office of messenger to negotiate with the Indians, and on one occasion they accused him of misrepresentation. In 1653 he moved to Newport, and in 1654 was elected assistant for that town. In 1657 he was one of the purchasers of the island of Conanicut. On 19 May, 1657, Roger Williams having retired from the presidency of the colony, Arnold was elected to the office, and he was again assistant in 1660. On 22 May, 1662, he was again elected president, and under the royal charter given in 1663 he was the first governor of the colony. To this office he was re-elected in May, 1664, and in 1669, 1677, and 1678. Gov. Arnold was instrumental in bringing about the reconciliation and union of the two colonies of Rhode Island and Providence plantations.

ARNOLD, Benedict, soldier, b. in Norwich, Conn., 14 Jan., 1741; d. in London, England, 14 June, 1801. His ancestor, William Arnold (b. 1591) came to Providence in 1636, and was associated with Roger Williams as one of the fifty-four proprietors in the first settlement of Rhode Island. His son Benedict moved to Newport, and was governor of the
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colony from 1663 to 1666, 1669 to 1672, 1677 to 1678, when he died. His son Benedict was a member of the assembly in 1695. His son Benedict, third of that name, moved to Norwich in 1709; was cooper, ship-owner, and sea-captain, town surveyor, collector, assessor, and selectman. He married, 8 Nov., 1733, Hannah, daughter of John Watson, widower, of Missions. Of their six children, only Benedict and Hannah lived to grow up. Benedict received a respectable school education, including some knowledge of Latin. He was romantic and adventurous, excessively proud and sensitive, governed rather by impulse than by principle. He was noted for physical strength and beauty, and was possessed of immense capacity both for good and for evil, and circumstances developed him in both directions. At the age of fifteen he ran away from home and enlisted in the Connecticut army, marching to Albany and Lake George to resist the French invasion; but, getting weary of discipline, he deserted and made his way home alone through the wilderness.

He was employed in a drug shop at Norwich until 1763, when he removed to New Haven and established himself in business as druggist and haberdasher. He acquired a considerable property, and engaged in the West India trade, sometimes commanding his own ships, as his father had done. He was elected a selectman, carried on the trade with Canada, and often visited Quebec. On 22 Feb., 1767, he married Margaret, daughter of Samuel Mansfield. They had three sons, Benedict, Richard, and Henry. She died 19 January 1775. On one of his voyages, being at Honduras, he fought a duel with a British sea-captain who called him a “4-d Yankee”; the captain was wounded and apologized. He occasionally visited England. At noon of 20 April, 1775, the news of the battle of Lexington reached New Haven, and Arnold, who was captain of the governor’s guards, about 80 in number, assembled them on the common and ordered them to lead them to Boston. Gen. Wooster thought he had better wait for regular orders, and the selectmen refused to supply ammunition; but, upon Arnold’s threatening to break into the magazine, the selectmen yielded and furnished the ammunition, and the company marched to Cambridge. Arnold immediately proposed the name Ticonderoga, and Crown Point, and the plan was approved by Dr. Warren, chairman of the committee of safety. Arnold was commissioned as colonel by the provincial congress of Massachusetts, and directed to raise 400 men in the western counties and surprise the forts. The same scheme had been entertained in Connecticut, and troops from that colony and from Berkshire, with a number of “Green mountain boys,” had already started for the lakes under command of Ethan Allen. On meeting them Arnold claimed the command, but when it was refused he joined the expedition as a volunteer and entered Ticonderoga side by side with Allen. A few days later Arnold captured St. John’s, Massachusetts, asked Connecticut to put him in command of these posts, but Connecticut preferred Allen. Arnold returned to Cambridge early in July, proposed to Washington the expedition against Quebec by way of the Kennebec and Chaudiere rivers, and was placed in command of 1,100 men and started from Cambridge 11 Sept. The enterprise, which was as difficult and dangerous as Hannibal’s crossing of the Alps was conducted with comman- datory and public spirit, however, and succeeded in reaching the banks of the Richelieu, where it had been intended to strike the enemy. The public. At the same time he requested congress to restore to him his relative rank.
The last week in April 3,000 British troops under Gov. Tryon invaded Connecticut and destroyed the military stores at Danbury. They were opposed by a Whig band at Danbury, and Arnold was now promoted in which that general was slain. By this time Arnold, who was at New Haven, on a visit to his family, arrived on the scene with several hundred militia, and there was a desperate flight at Ridgefield, in which Arnold had two horses shot from under him. The British were driven to their ships, and narrowly escaped capture. Arnold was now promoted to the rank of major-general and presented by congress with a fine horse, but his relative rank was not restored. While he was at Philadelphia inquiring into the reasons for the injustice that had been done him, the country was thrown into consternation by the news of Burgoyne's advance and the fall of Ticonderoga. At Washington's suggestion, Arnold again joined the northern army, and by a brilliant stratagem dispersed the army of St. Leger, which, in cooperation with Burgoyne, was coming down the Mohawk valley, and had laid siege to Fort Stanwix. After Schuyler had been superseded by Gates, Arnold was placed in command of the army, and set forth for the heights. In the battle of 19 Sept., at Freeman's farm, he frustrated Burgoyne's attempt to turn the American left, and held the enemy at bay till nightfall. It properly reinforced by Gates, he would probably have inflicted a crushing defeat upon Burgoyne. But Gates, who had already begun to dislike him as a friend of Schuyler, was enraged by his criticisms on the battle of Freeman's farm, and sought to wreak his spite by withdrawing from his division some of his best troops. This gave rise to a fierce quarrel. Arnold asked permission to return to Philadelphia, and Gates granted it. But many officers, knowing that a decisive battle was imminent, and feeling no confidence in the command, Gates contrived to remain, and he did so. Gates issued no order directly superseding him, but took command of the left wing in person, giving the right wing to Lincoln. At the critical moment of the decisive battle of 17 Oct., Arnold rushed upon the field without orders, and in a series of magnificent charges broke through the British lines and put them in flight. The credit of this great victory, which secured for us the alliance with France, is due chiefly to Arnold, and in a lesser degree to Morgan. Gates was not on the field, and deserves no credit whatever. Just at the close of the battle Arnold was severely wounded in the leg that had been hurt at Quebec. He was carried on a litter to Albany, and remained there disabled until spring. On 20 June, 1778, he received from congress an annotated commission restoring him to his original seniority in the army. On 19 June, as he was still too lame for field service, Washington put him in command of Philadelphia, which the British had just evacuated. The tory sentiment in that city was strong, and Arnold, being disgusted at his intercourse with France, a feeling which Arnold seems to have shared. He soon became engaged to a tory lady, Margaret, daughter of Edward Shippen, afterward chief justice of Pennsylvania. She was celebrated for her beauty, wit, and nobility of character. During the next two years Arnold associated much with the Tories, and his views and opinions in public affairs were no doubt influenced by this association. He lived extravagantly, and became involved in debt. He got into quarrels with many persons, especially with Joseph Reed, president of the executive council of the state. These troubles wrought upon him until he made up his mind to resign his commission, obtain a grant of land in central New York, settle it with some of his old soldiers, and end his days in rural seclusion. His request was favorably entertained by the New York legislature, but a long list of charges now brought against him by Reed drove the scheme from his mind. The charges were investigated by a committee of congress, and on all those that affected his integrity he was acquitted. Two charges—first, of having once in a hurry granted a pass in which some due forms were overlooked, and, secondly, of having once used some public waggons, which were standing idle, for saving private property in danger from the enemy—were proved against him; but the committee thought these things too trivial to notice, and recommended an unqualified verdict of acquittal. Arnold then, considering himself vindicated, resigned his command of Philadelphia. But as Reed now represented that further evidence was forthcoming, congress referred the matter to another committee, which shirked the responsibility through fear of offending Pennsylvania, and handed the affair over to a court-martial. Arnold clannered for a speedy trial, but Reed succeeded in delaying it several months under pretense of collecting evidence of the charges. On 29 Sept. of the same year, the court-martial passed its sentence, which in every particular agreed in every particular with that of the committee of congress; but for the two trivial charges proved against Arnold, it was decided that he should receive a reprimand from the chief. Washington, who considered Arnold the victim of persecution, counseled the reprimand in such terms as to convert it into eulogy, and soon afterward offered Arnold the highest command under himself in the northern army for the next campaign. But Arnold in an evil hour had allowed himself to be persuaded into the course that has blackened his name forever. Three years had elapsed since Saratoga, and the fortunes of the Americans, instead of improving, had grown worse and worse. France had as yet done but little for us, our southern army had been annihilated, our paper money had become worthless, our credit abroad had hardly begun to exist. Even Washington wrote that "he had almost ceased to hope." The army, clad in rags, half-starved and unpaid, was nearly ripe for the mutiny that broke out a few months later, and desertions to the British lines averaged more than 100 a month. The spirit of desertion now seized upon Arnold, with whom the British commander had for some time tampered through the mediation of John André and an American loyalist, Beverley Robinson. Stung by the injustice he had suffered, and influenced by his tory surroundings, Arnold made up his mind to play a part like that which Gen. M'Kauk had played in the restoration of Charles II. to the British throne. By putting the British in possession of the Hudson river, he would give them all that they had sought to obtain by the campaigns of
1776–77; and the American cause would thus become so hopeless that an opportunity would be offered for negotiation. Arnold was assured by Lord North that he would renew the liberal terms already offered in 1778, which concealed everything that the Americans had demanded in 1775. By rendering a cardinal service to the British, he might hope to attain a position of such eminence as to conduct these negotiations, end the war, and restore America to her old allegiance, with the liberty and safety promised and guaranteed. In order to realize these ambitious dreams, Arnold resorted to the blackest treachery. In July, 1780, he sought and obtained command of West Point in order to surrender it to the enemy. When his scheme was detected by the timely capture of André, he fled to the British at New York, a disgraced and hated traitor. Instead of getting control of affairs, like Gen. Monk, he had sold himself cheap, receiving a brigadier-general's place in the British army and a paltry sum of money. In the spring of 1781, he conducted a plundering expedition into Virginia; in September of the same year he was sent to attack New London, in order to divert Washington from marching directly toward New York. In the following winter he went with his wife to London, where he was well received by the king and the Tories, but frowned upon by the Whigs. In 1787 he removed to St. John's, New Brunswick, and entered into mercantile business with his sons Richard and Henry. In 1791 he returned to London and settled there permanently and in 1797 he purchased Ballindale, for which he paid about £200, as a remark which the latter had made about him in the house of lords. His last years were embittered by remorse. The illustration on page 95 is a view of Col. Beverley Robinson's house, opposite West Point, which was occupied by Arnold as his headquarters. It is now the property of Hon. Hamilton Fish, of life long business, by Sparks in vol. iii. of his "American Biographies," and more fully by Isaac Newton Arnold, "Life of Benedict Arnold, his Patriotism and his Treason" (Chicago, 1880).—His fifth son, Sir James Robertson, British soldier, b. in Philadelphia in 1780; d. in London, England, 27 Dec., 1834. He entered the English navy, became a lieutenant of the rank of colonel. From 1816 to 1823 he was at the head of the engineers in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. In 1841 he was transferred from the engineers, and in 1851 was made lieutenant-general. He served with credit in various parts of the world, displaying especial courage in the attack on Surinam, where he received a severe wound. He was aide-de-camp to both William IV. and Victoria. He bore a strong personal resemblance to his father.

—Benedict's seventh son, William Fitch, the only one that left issue, b. 25 June, 1794, was a captain in the British army. His son, Edwin Gladwin, rector of Barrow in Cheshire, inherited the family seat of Little Missenden Abbey, Buckinghamshire, and the views and principles of his father, but with changed views. ARNOLD, George, author, b. in New York city, 24 June, 1834; d. at Strawberry Farms, N. J., 3 Nov., 1865. While he was still an infant his parents removed to Illinois, but in 1819 returned to the east and settled at Strawberry Farms. As he showed a talent for drawing, he was placed in the studio of a portrait painter in New York; but he soon abandoned the idea of becoming an artist, and adopted literature as a profession. He became a contributor to "Vanity Fair," the "Leader," and other periodicals, writing stories, poems, sketches, and art criticisms. Some of his poems are of remarkable sweetness. He was best known during his lifetime as the author of the "McAuley" papers, which established his reputation as a humorist. Arnold was the author of a biography of "Mr. Washington" first published in 1850, and continued there in and other papers until his death. He was also the author of several biographical works. During the civil war Mr. Arnold did military duty for a long time at one of the forts on Staten Island. His poems were collected and edited, with a memoir, by William Winter, M.D., in 1859. The "McAuley" papers were consolidated in one.

—"The Jolly Old Pedagogue" is his best-known poem.

ARNOLD, Isaac Newton, lawyer, b. in Hartwick, Otsego co., N. Y., 30 Nov., 1815; d. in Chicago, 24 April, 1884. His father, Dr. George W. Arnold, was a native of Rhode Island, whence he removed to western New York in 1810. After attending the district and select schools, Isaac Arnold was thrown on his own resources at the age of fifteen. For several years he taught school a part of each year, earning enough to study law, and at the age of twenty was admitted to the bar. In 1836 he removed to Chicago, where he spent the rest of his life, and was prominent as a lawyer and in politics. Of the early history of Chicago in 1837, and, beginning in 1846, served several terms in the legislature. The state was then heavily in debt, and Mr. Arnold became the acknowledged champion of those who were opposed to repudiation. In 1844 he was a presidential elector, and in 1848 was elected to congress as a representative. The last term he served. During Bull Run he acted as volunteer aide to Col. Hunter, and did good service in caring for the wounded. While in congress he was chairman of the committee on the defence and fortifications of the great lakes and rivers, and afterward chairman of the committee on manufactures, serving also as member of the committee on internal improvements. He voted for the bill abolishing slavery in the district of Columbia, and in March, 1862, he introduced a bill prohibiting slavery in every place under national control. This bill was passed on 19 June, 1862, after much resistance, and on 15 Feb., 1864, Mr. Arnold introduced in the house of representatives a resolution, which was passed, declaring that slavery was a sin and affirming that it should be so amended as to abolish slavery. His ablest speech in congress was on the confiscation bill, and was made 2 May, 1862. In 1865 President Johnson appointed him sixth auditor to the U. S. treasury. Mr. Arnold was an admirable public speaker, and delivered addresses before various literary societies, both at home and abroad. He had been intimate with Abraham Lincoln for many years before Mr. Lincoln's election to the presidency, and in 1866 he published a biography of him (new ed., rewritten and enlarged, Chicago, 1885). This was followed in 1879 by a "Life of Benedict Arnold," which, while acknowledging the enormity of Arnold's treason, presents and interprets his life from all aspects. The author claimed no relationship with the subject of his work. His life of Lincoln is valuable for the clearness with which it shows the historical relations of the president to the great events of his administration; and the author's death is said to have been caused, in part, by his persistent labor in completing his last revision of this work. Mr. Arnold was for many years president of the Chicago historical society, and Hon. E. B. Washburne delivered an address on his life before the society, 21 Oct., 1884 (Chicago, 1884).}

ARNOLD, Jonathan, statesman, b. in Providence, R. I., 14 Dec., 1741; d. in St. Johnsbury,
ARNOLD

Vol. 2. Feb. 1798. He studied medicine, and began practice. In 1774 he was a charter member of the Providence sgraniers. He was a member of the government, and director of the army hospital at Providence. After the war he removed to St. Johnsbury, Vt., where in 1782 he was appointed judge of the Orange co. court, an office which he held until his death. From 1782 to 1784 he was a member of the continental congress. His son, Lennel Hastings, statesman, b. in St. Johnsbury, Vt., Jan. 1792; d. in Kingston, R. I., 27 June, 1852, was graduated at Dartmouth in 1811, studied law, and practised in Providence from 1814 to 1821, after which he engaged in manufactures. From 1826 to 1831 he was a member of the general assembly of his state. He was elected governor of Rhode Island in 1831 and again in 1832. During the Dorr rebellion of 1842, he was a member of the executive council. He was a representative in congress from 1 Dec., 1845, till 3 March, 1847. — Richard, son of Lem-

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Dry Tortugas, whence he was transferred to Fort Pickens on 2 Aug. He remained there until May, 1862, being in command after 25 Feb. On 9 Oct., 1861, he commanded the detachment of the confederates on Santa Rosa island, and command- 

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pression on the mind of young Arnold, who denounced the act as unwarranted tyranny, and in after years remembered and acted upon his conceptions. The hostility in his mind against President Jackson. He was admitted to the bar in Knoxville, Tenn., in March, 1822, and, quickly attaining distinction in his profession, was elected to Congress in 1831 on the whig ticket after he had been twice defeated. Taking a prominent stand on the political issues of the day, he was fearless in his criticism, and generally opposed the administration. On 14 May, 1832, he made a speech against Senator Houston and a certain Maj. Morgan A. Heard, who had had some connection with the western army. In this speech he used the expression "capable of any crime," and indulged in severe personalities. On leaving the capitol, and while yet in the midst of more than 200 senators, he was assaulted by Heard, who fired upon him with a horse pistol, wounding him in the arm, and then struck him with a cane. Arnold knocked his assailant down, wrenched away the pistol, and carried it off as a trophy, while Heard was left for several hours where he fell. The admirers of Mr. Arnold presented him the next day with a high wreath of flowers, and the inscription, "Presented to Thomas D. Arnold for his brave defence against the attack of Morgan A. Heard." In 1836 he was elected brigadier-general of Tennessee militia, and in 1841 was returned to Congress, serving from 31 May, 1841, till 3 March, 1845, when he retired from political life and devoted himself to the practice of law. He had a notable controversy with William G. Brownlow.

AROSEMENA. Justo. Colombian jurist, b. in Panama in 1817; d. in Panama, 24 Feb., 1896. He was secretary of state several times, president of the congress, and Colombian minister successively to Venezuela, Peru, Bolivia, Chili, Central America, France, England, and the United States.

ARPIN, Paul, journalist, b. in France in 1811; d. in New York city, 18 May, 1865. He was the oldest French journalist in the United States. For many years he edited the "New Orleans Bee," and after that took charge of the New York "Courrier des Etats-Unis." He wrote largely for the American Cyclopaedia, contributing biographical notices of emigrants from France, including Lavoyer, La Harpe, Necker, Pascal, and Palissy.

ARRASCAETA, Enrique de (ahr-ras-ah-a'-ta), Uruguayan poet, b. in Montevideo in 1819. He has been a journalist, deputy, and minister of the republic of Uruguay; but his highest reputation comes from his numerous elegant poems.

ARRIATE, José Félix de, Cuban author, b. in Havana in 1697; d. in 1765. He studied law in Mexico, where he was admitted to the bar, and returned to his native city, where he filled some important offices. In 1761 wrote a history of Havana, the first historical work on a Cuban subject, to which he gave the title of "Llave del Nuevo Mundo." It was dedicated to the king and incidentally, alluding to the important geographical and strategic situation of the capital of Cuba. This work remained unedited until 1830, when it was published by the real sociedad económica of Havana. A new edition was brought out in 1876, forming part of the collection entitled "Los tres primeros historiadores de Cuba." This volume also contains some poems and a comedy, which are lost.

ARRIAGA, Pablo José (ahr-reh-a-gah), Spanish author, b. in Végara, Spain, in 1562. He was sent to Peru, and there founded several Jesuit colleges, being afterward prefect of Arequipa and Lima. He perished in a shipwreck in 1622. Of the works that he left finished at his death, those entitled "Extracción de la idolatría de los indios del Peru" and "Del supremo directorio espiritual" (1628) are the most important.

ARRILLAGA, José Joaquín, b. in Aye, province of Guipúzcoa, Spain, in 1750; d. at Soledad Mission, California, 24 July, 1818. In his youth Arrillaga was a volunteer in Mexico, rose in the service, became captain in 1783, and in the same year took office as lieutenant-governor of the two Californias. In 1796, when Governor de Romen was assassinated, he was appointed governor, and after an interval passed once more as lieutenant-governor, from 1794 to 1804, he received a permanent appointment as governor of Alta California, 26 March, 1804, and retained the office until his death. Of all the Spanish governors of the newly settled land, he was the one who endeavored to seek the approval of both civilians and the Catholic clergy.

ARRINGTON, Alfred W., lawyer, b. in Fredell co., N. C., 28 Sept., 1810; d. in Chicago, III., 31 Dec., 1867. He was the son of Archibald Arrington, a whig member of Congress from North Carolina from 1841 to 1845. In 1829 young Arrington was elected to the house of representatives of the native state, was received on trial as a Methodist circuit preacher in Indiana, and in 1832-33 he preached as an itinerant in Missouri, his remarkable mental powers and his eloquence everywhere drawing crowds to hear him. In 1834 he abandoned the ministry and studied law, being admitted soon after to the bar. He was made a judge of the Mississippi district court in 1835 or 1836 to Arkansas, attained distinction in his profession, and was sent to the legislature. In 1844 he was nominated an elector on the whig ticket, but withdrew his name, and avowed himself a democrat. Soon afterward he removed to Texas, and in 1850 was elected judge of the 12th district court, over which he presided till 1856. His health failing, he removed to Madison, Wisc., where he remained but a short time. In 1857 he went to Chicago, which thenceforward was his home. In that city he soon won a very high reputation as a constitutional lawyer, practising constantly before the U. S. district and circuit courts and the supreme courts of Wisconsin, which he had often attended on overwork. He wrote much under the signature of "Charles Summerfield," and was the author of an "Apostrophe to Water," which he put into the mouth of an itinerant Methodist preacher, and which was often quoted with great effect by John B. Gough. A volume of his poems, with a sketch of his character and a memoir, was published in Chicago in 1869. His works in book form include "Sketches of the Southwest," and "The Rangers and Regulators of the Tahana" (New York, 1857).

ARTAGUIETE, Diron d', French soldier, came to Louisiana as intendent commissary of the colony in 1798. Until he took charge of affairs and introduced order, the settled country was little more than a colony. He had a part in the government of Louisiana, acting as Bienville's principal coadjutor until 1711, when he returned to France, later becoming a director in Law's Mississippi company.—Diron d'Artaguette, probably the son, was appointed inspector-general of the French troops in Louisiana, and from 1718 to 1724 rendered important service in the wars of the Indians and in civil affairs. He died at Cape Francois, St. Domingo, where he filled the position of king's lieutenant.—Pierre d'Artaguette, a younger brother, distinguished himself in the Natchez war, and as a recognition of his merit was in 1734 appointed governor of the Illinois country, with post at
Fort Chartres. He administered the affairs of this command for two years, when he was ordered to collect troops to lead against the Chickasaws. The expedition, which began in January 1784, and the villages reached in May. The expected forces from Louisiana under Bienville had not appeared, and D'Artagniette attacked the Indians alone. The French were at first successful, but were finally overpowered, and with Vincennes and others he was made prisoner and burnt at the stake.

ARTEAGA, José María (b. May-say-so). Mexican soldier, b. in Aguas Calientes in 1825; d. in Uruapan, 13 Oct., 1886. He had but little education, his parents being very poor, and at once began to learn the trade of a tailor; but when nineteen years old he entered the army as a sergent. He took an active part in military operations during the long struggle, before the French invasion, and then he fought the invaders bravely. By successive promotions he attained the rank of general. The troops of Maximilian captured him in the battle of Amatitlán and took him to Uruapan, where he was executed.

ARTEAGA, Sebastián de, Mexican painter, flourished about 1800. He was born in Mexico, and the smarts of the old and new Mexico school. Among his best works are the "Apostle St. Thomas" and the "Marriage of the Virgin Mary," the former being in the museum of paintings of the city of Mexico. He was a high officer of the inquisition.

ARTHUR, Chester Alan, twenty-first president of the United States, v. in New York city, 18 Nov., 1886. His father was Rev. William Arthur (given below). His mother was Malvina Stone. Her grandfather, Uriah Stone, was a New Hampshire pioneer, who about 1763 migrated from Hampshire to Connecticut river, and made his home in Pemont, where he died in 1810, leaving twelve children. Her father was George Washington Stone, Shedied 16 Jan., 1869, and her husband died 27 Oct., 1875, at Newtownville, N. Y. Their children were three sons and six daughters, all of whom, except one son and one daughter, were alive in 1886.

Chester A. Arthur, the eldest son, prepared for college at Union Village in Greenwich, and at Schaghticoke, N. Y., 1843-1847, and was admitted to the more class of Union. While in his sophomore year he taught school for a term at Schaghticoke, Rensselaer co., and a second term at the same place during his last year in college. He joined the Psi-Upsilon society, the condition of admission being high scholarship. He was graduated at eighteen years of age, in the class of 1848. While at college he decided to become a lawyer, and after graduation attended for several months a law school at Ballston Spa, returned to Lansingburg, where his father then resided, and continued his legal studies. During that period he fitted boys for college, and in 1851 he was principal of an academy at North Pownal, Bennington co., Vt. In 1854, James A. Garfield, then a student in Williams college, taught penmanship in this academy during his winter vacation.

In 1855, Arthur, having accumulated a small sum of money, decided to go to New York city. He there entered the law office of Ennorus D. Culver as a student, was admitted to the bar during the same year, and at once became a member of the firm of Culver, Parker & Arthur. Mr. Culver had been an anti-slavery member of congress from Washington county when Dr. Arthur was pastor of the Baptist church in Greenwich in that county.

Dr. Arthur had also enjoyed the friendship of Gerrit Smith, who had often been his guest and spoken from his pulpit. Together they had taken part in the measures to form a New York anti-slavery society. This meeting was broken up by a committee of pro-slavery citizens; but the members repaired to Mr. Smith's home in Peterborough, and there completed the organization. On the same day in Boston a women's anti-slavery society, while its president was at prayer, was dispersed by a mob, and William Lloyd Garrison was dragged through the streets with a rope around his body, threatened with tar and feathers, and for his protection lodged in jail by the mayor. From these early associations Arthur naturally formed sentiments of hostility to slavery, and he first gave them public expression in the Lemmon slave case.

In 1852 Jonathan Lemmon, a Virginia slave-holder, determined to take eight of the slaves of his wife, Juliet—one man, two women, and five children—to Texas, and brought them by steamer from Norfolk to New York, intending to re-ship them from New York to Texas. On the petition of Louis Napoleon, a free colored man, on 6 Nov., a writ of habeas corpus was issued at the instance of Mr.

Paine, of the superior court of New York city, and after arguments by Mr. Culver and John Jay for the slaves, and H. D. Lapham and Henry L. Clinton for the slave-holder, Judge Paine, on 13 Nov., released the slaves on the ground that they had been made free by being brought by their master to a free state. The decision was made at the bar, and a writ of certiorari was sought by the slave-holder, and the case decided in the court of appeals in the next June, 1854. 1865, in the case of the Supreme Court of New York.

The legislature of New York passed a resolution directing its governor to defend the slaves. In December, 1857, the supreme court, in which a certiorari had been sued out, affirmed the decision of Judge Paine, and reversed the order of the governor. In June, 1858, it decided the case at the bar, and the legislature of Virginia directed its attorney-general to appeal to the higher courts of New York. The legislature of New York passed a resolution directing its governor to defend the slaves. In December, 1857, the supreme court, in which a certiorari had been sued out, affirmed the decision of Judge Paine, and reversed the order of the governor. In June, 1858, it decided the case at the bar, and the legislature of Virginia directed its attorney-general to appeal to the higher courts of New York. The legislature of New York passed a resolution directing its governor to defend the slaves. In December, 1857, the supreme court, in which a certiorari had been sued out, affirmed the decision of Judge Paine, and reversed the order of the governor. In June, 1858, it decided the case at the bar, and the legislature of Virginia directed its attorney-general to appeal to the higher courts of New York. The legislature of New York passed a resolution directing its governor to defend the slaves. In December, 1857, the supreme court, in which a certiorari had been sued out, affirmed the decision of Judge Paine, and reversed the order of the governor. In June, 1858, it decided the case at the bar, and the legislature of Virginia directed its attorney-general to appeal to the higher courts of New York. The legislature of New York passed a resolution directing its governor to def
him on his staff as engineer-in-chief, with the rank of brigadier-general. He had previously taken part in the organization of the New York militia, and had been judge-advocate of the second brigade. When the civil war began, in April, 1861, his active services were required by Gov. Morgan, and he became acting quartermaster-general, and as such began in New York city the work of preparing and forwarding the state's quota of troops. In December he was called to Albany for special legislation, and concerning the defenses of New York harbor. On 24 Dec. he summoned a board of engineers, of which he became a member; and on 18 Jan., 1862, he submitted an elaborate report on the condition of the national forts both on the sea-coast and on the inland border of the state. On 10 Feb., 1862, he was appointed inspector-general, with the rank of brigadier-general, and in May he inspected the New York troops at Fredericksburg and on the Chickahominy. In June, 1862, Gov. Morgan ordered his return from the Army of the Potomac, and he acted as secretary of the meeting of the governors of the loyal states, which was held at the Astor House, New York city, 29 June. The governors advised President Lincoln to fill the vacancy by a call for 300,000 volunteers. At Gov. Morgan's request, Gen. Arthur resumed his former work, resigned as inspector-general, and 10 July was appointed quartermaster-general. In his annual report, dated 27 Jan., 1863, he said: "Through the single office and clothing department to the state, in the city of New York, from 1 Aug. to 1 Dec., the space of four months, there were completely clothed, uniformed, and equipped, supplied with camp and garrison equipment, and transported from this state to the seat of war, sixty-eight regiments of infantry, two battalions of cavalry, and four battalions of artillery. He was engaged from 31 Dec. 1862, when Horatio Seymour succeeded Gov. Morgan, and his successor, Quartermaster-General S. V. Talcott, in his report of 31 Dec., 1863, spoke of the previous administration as follows: "I found, on entering on the discharge of my duties, a well-organized system of labor and accountability, for which the state is chiefly indebted to my predecessor, Gen. Chester A. Arthur. In his progress and his personal and unremitting exertion, at a period when everything was in confusion, reduced the operations of the department to a matured plan, by which large amounts of money were saved to the government, and great economy of time secured in carrying out the details of the same." Between 1862 and 1872 Gen. Arthur was engaged in continuous and active law practice—in partnership with Henry G. Gardner from 1862 till 1867, then for five years alone, and on 1 Jan., 1872, he formed the firm of Arthur, Phelps & Knevals. He was for a short time counsel for the department of assessments and taxes, but resigned the place on 1 Dec. During all this period he continued to take an active interest in all public affairs, and was a member of the central Grant club of New York; and became chairman of the executive committee of the republican state committee in 1873. On 20 Nov., 1871, he was appointed by President Grant collector of the port of New York, and assumed the office on 1 Dec.; was nominated to the senate 6 Dec., confirmed 12 Dec., and commissioned for four years 16 Dec. On 17 Dec., 1875, he was nominated for another term, and by the senate confirmed the same day, without reference to a committee—a courtesy never before extended to an appointee who had not been a senator. He was commissioned 18 Dec., and retained the office until 11 July, 1878, making his service about six and two-thirds years. During the state convention, held at Syracuse, 22 March, 1876, elected delegates to the national convention in favor of the nomination of Senator Conkling for president. The friends of Mr. Conkling in the state convention were led by Alonzo B. Cornell, then naval officer in the New York custom-house. A minority, calling themselves "Cabinet Republicans," nominated H. Bristow for president, were led by George William Curtis. At the national convention at Cincinnati, 14 June, sixty-nine of the New York delegates, headed by Mr. Cornell, voted for Mr. Conkling, and one delegate, Mr. Curtis, voted for Mr. Bristow. At the critical seventh ballot, however, Mr. Conkling's name was withdrawn, and from New York sixty-one votes were given in favor of Rutherford B. Hayes, against nine for James G. Blaine; and the former's nomination was thus secured. At the New York republican state convention to nominate a governor, held at Saratoga, 23 Aug., Mr. Cornell and ex-Gov. Morgan were candidates, and also William M. Evarts, supported by the reform republicans of the state. On 6 Dec. Gov. Morgan was nominated, and Gov. Morgan was nominated. In the close state and presidential canvass that ensued, Messrs. Arthur and Cornell made greater exertions to carry New York for the republicans than they had ever made in any other campaign; and subsequent Gen. Arthur's activity in connection with the republican nomination. On 6 March, 1877, Gen. Arthur became cabinet-secretary. At the presidential election in 1876, Gen. Arthur was nominated for the office of vice-president. At the presidential election in 1876, Gen. Arthur was nominated for the office of vice-president.
pended from office, and Edwin A. Merritt was designated as collector, and Silas W. Burt as naval officer, and they took possession of the offices. Their nominations were sent to the senate 3 Dec., 1878. On 15 Jan., 1879, Sec. Sherman communi-
cated to the senate a full statement of the facts that led to these suspensions, mainly criticisms of the management of the custom-house, closing with the declaration that the restoration of the suspended officers would create discord and conten-
tion, be unjust to the president, and personally em-
compassing to the secretary, and saying that, as Gen. Garfield, Mr. Sherman's predecessor, on Dec., 1879, his restoration would be temporary, as the president would send in another name, or sus-
pend him again after the adjournment of the senate. On 21 Jan., 1879, Collector Arthur, in a letter to Senator Conkling, chairman of the committee on commerce, before which the nominations were pending, made energy in support of the president's policies. Sherman's criticisms, completely demonstrating the honesty and efficiency with which the custom-house had been managed, and the good faith with which the policy and instructions of the president had been carried out. A fair summary of the merits of the ostensible issue is contained in Collector Ar-
thur's letter of March 31, 1879, from which the fol-
lowing extract is taken: "The essence of a correct civil service I understand to be: first, permanence in office, which of course prevents re-
movals except for cause; second, promotion from the lower to the higher grades, based upon good conduct and efficiency; third, prompt and thor-
ough investigation of all complaints, and prompt prompt and thorough investigations of all complaints, and prompt public relieves; fourth, the right to make challenge comparison with any department of the government under the present, or under any past, national administration. I am prepared to demonstrate the truth of this statement on any fair in-
vestigation." In a table appended to this letter Collector Arthur showed that during the six years he had managed the office the yearly percentage of remov-
als for all causes had been only 21 per cent. as against an annual average of 28 per cent. under his three immediate predecessors, and an annual average of about 24 per cent. since 1857, when Col-
lector Schell took office. Out of 125 persons who held office when he became collector, on 1 Dec., 1861; out of 2,000 in office in March, 1877, having been retained during his entire service, in making promotions, the uniform practice was to advance men from the lower to the higher grades, and all the appointments except two, to the one hundred positions of $2,000 salary, or over, were made in this method. The expense of collecting the revenue was also kept low; it had been, under his predecessors, between 1857 and 1861, $ 1, of one per cent. of the receipts; between 1861 and 1864, $ 15; in 1864 and 1865, $ 171; between 1866 and 1869, $ 171; in 1869 and 1870, $ 15; in 1870 and 1871, $ 171; and under him, from 1871 to 1877, it was $ 15, of one per cent. The influence of the admin-
istration, however, was sufficient to secure the confirmation of Mr. Merritt and Mr. Burt on 3 Feb., 1879, and the controversy was remitted to the republicans of New York for their opinion. Mr. Cornell was nominated for governor of New York 3 Sept., 1879, and elected on 4 Nov.; and Mr. Arthur was considered a candidate for U. S. senator for the term to begin 4 March, 1881.

Mr. Arthur resumed law practice with the firm of Arthur, Phelps, Knevals & Ramson. But he continued to be active in politics, and, in 1880, advocated the nomination of Gen. Grant to succeed President Hayes. He was a delegate at large to the Chicago convention, which met 2 June, and during the heated preliminary contest before the republican national committee, which threatened to result in the organization of two independent conventions, he conducted for his own party the convention with the controlling anti-third term delegates relative to the choice of a temporary presiding officer, and the arrangement of the preliminary roll of dele-
gates in the cases to be contested in the con-
vention. The result of the conferences was an agreement by which all danger was avoided, and the convention, on the opening of the convention, an at-
ttempt was made to secure suspensions of the un-
standing on the part of certain Grant delegates, to violate this agreement, he resolutely adhered to it, and insisted upon and secured its observance.

After the nomination, 10 June, of Gen. Garfield for president, by a combination of the anti-third term delegates, a general desire arose in the con-
vention to nominate for vice-president some advo-
cate of Grant and a resident of New York state. The New York delegation at once indicated their preference for Gen. Arthur, and before the roll-
call began the foregone conclusion was evident: he received 468 votes against 283 for all others, and the nomination was made unanimous. In this letter of Dec., 1877, he emphasized the right and the paramount duty of the nation to protect the colored citizens, who were enfranchised as a result of the southern rebellion, in the full enjoyment of their civil and political rights, including honesty and order, and excluding fraud and force, in popular elections. He also approved such measures as would base original appointments to office upon ascertained fitness, fill positions of responsibility by the promotion of worthy and efficient officers, and make the tenure of office stable, while not allow-
ing the acceptance of public office to impair the liberty or diminish the responsibility of the citizens. He also advocated a sound currency, popu-
lar education, such changes in tariff and taxation as would "relieve any overburdened industry or class, and enable our manufacturers and artisans to compete successfully with those of other lands," national works of internal improvement, and the development of our water-courses and harbors wherever required by the general interests of commerce. During the canvass he was chairman of the New York republican state commit-
tee. The result was a plurality for Garfield and Arthur of 21,000 in the state, against a plurality of 32,000 in 1876 for Tilden and Hendricks, the democratic candidates against Hayes and Wheeler.

Vice-President Arthur took the oath of office 4 March, 1881, and presided over the extra session of the senate that then began, which continued un-
til 20 May. The senate contained 37 republicans and 37 democrats, while Senators Mahone, of Virginia, and Davis, of Illinois, who were rated as independ-
ents, generally voted, the former with the republicans and the latter with the democrats, thus making a tie, and giving the vice-president the right to cast the controlling vote, which he several times had occasion to exercise. The session was exciting, and was prolonged by the efforts of the republicans to elect their nominees for secretary and sergeant-at-arms, against dilatory tactics em-
ployed by the democrats, and by the controversy over President Arthur's nomination for collector of the port of New York, of William H. Robertson, who had been the leader of the New York anti-third term delegates at the Chicago con-
vention. During this controversy the vice-presi-
dent supported Senators Conkling and Platt in their opposition to the confirmation. On 28 March he headed a remonstrance, signed also by the sena
tors and by Postmaster-General James, addressed to the president, condemning the appointment, and asking that the nomination be withdrawn. When the two senators hastily resigned and made their unsuccessful contest for a reflection by the legislature of New York, then in session at Albany, he exerted himself actively in their behalf during May and June. General Garfield was shot 2 July, 1881, and died 19 Sept. His cabinet announced his death to the vice-president, then in New York, and, at their suggestion, he took the oath as president on the 20th, at his residence, 123 Lexington avenue, before Judge John R. Brady, of the New York supreme court. On the 22d the oath was formally admin
distered again in the vice-president’s room in the
club at Washington by Chief-Justice Waite, and
President Arthur delivered the following inaugu
ral address:

“For the fourth time in the history of the re
public its chief magistrate has been removed by
death. All hearts are filled with grief and horror at the hideous crime which has darkened our land; and all are ready to share the protracted sufferings, his unyielding fortitude, the
example and achievements of his life, and the
pathos of his death, will forever illumine the pages
of our history. For the fourth time the officer
who has filled that position, and obedient to the
constitution to fill a vacancy so created is called to assume the
functions of the office. The wise and foreseeing the
most dire possibilities, made
sure that the government should never be imper
iled because of the uncertainty of human life.
Men may die, but the fabrics of our free institu
tions remain unshaken. No higher or more reassur
ing proof could exist of the strength and perma
nence of popular government than the fact that,
the constitutional successor is peacefully installed
without shock or strain, except the sorrow which
mourns the bereavement. All the noble aspirations of
my lamented predecessor which found expres
sion in his life, the measures devised and suggested
during his brief administration to correct abuses and
wrong, to conserve, to promote the general welfare, to
secure domestic security and maintain friendly and honorable rela
tions with the nations of the earth, will be

garned in the hearts of the people, and it will be
my earnest endeavor to profit and to see that the
nation shall profit by his example and experience.
Prosperity blesses our country; our fiscal policy is
fixed by law, is well guarded and generally ap
proved. No threatening issue mars our foreign
intercourse, and the wisdom, integrity, and thrift of
our people may be trusted to continue undisturbed
the present assured career of peace, tranquillity,
and welfare. The gloom and anxiety which have
enshrouded the country must make way for
cheerfulness. No legislative or political measure for speedy legisla
tion has been heard; no adequate occasion is
apparent for an unusual session of congress. The
constitution defines the functions and powers of the
executive as clearly as those of either of the other
two departments of the government, and he must
answer for the just exercise of the discretion it per
mits in the discharge of the duties it imposes.
Summoned to these high duties and responsibili
ties, and profoundly conscious of their magnitude and
gravity, I assume the trust imposed by the
constitution, relying for aid on Divine guidance
and the virtue, patriotism, and intelligence of the
American people.”

He also on the same day appointed Monday, 29
Sept., as a day of mourning for the late president.
On 23 Sept. he issued a proclamation convening
the senate in extraordinary session, to meet 10 Oct.,
in order that a president pro tem, of that body
might be elected. The members of the cabinet
were requested to retain their places until the regu
lar meeting of congress in December, and did re
main until the successor for the late president
Winegar, who, desiring to become a candidate
for senator from Minnesota, resigned from the
treasury 24 Oct. Edwin D. Morgan was nomi
nated and confirmed secretary of the treasury, but
declined the appointment; and Charles J. Folger,
of New York, was then nominated and confirmed,
was commissioned 27 Oct., and qualified 14 Nov.
Shortly after his accession to the presidency he
members of the cabinet of President Arthur, and the
dates of their commissions, were as follows: State
department, Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, of New
Jersey, 12 Dec., 1881; treasury, Walter Q. Gresham,
of Indiana, 23 Sept., 1884; Hugh McCulloch, of
Maryland, 28 Oct., 1884; war, Robert T. Lincoln,
of Illinois; 19 May, 1884; (President Lincoln’s suc
cessor); secretary of the treasury, William E. Chandler, of
New Hampshire, 19 April, 1882; interior, Henry M.
Teller, of Colorado, 6 April, 1882; attorney-gen
eral, Benjamin H. Brewster, of Pennsylvania, 19
Dec., 1881; postmaster-general, Timothy O. Howe,
of Wisconsin, 29 Dec., 1881 (died in office, 25 March,
1882); Walter Q. Gresham, 5 April, 1882; and
Frelinghuysen, McCulloch, Lincoln, Chandler, Teller,
Brewster, and Hatton remained in office until the
day of the presidential term, 4 March, 1885.

The prominent events of President Arthur’s ad
ministration, including his most important recom
mendations to congress, may be here summarized:

On 18 Nov., 1881, an invitation was extended to all the independent countries of North and South America to participate in a
peace congress, to be convened at Washington 22
Nov., 1882. The president, in a special message,
18 April, 1882, asked the opinion of congress as to
the extension of the treaty of friendly relations with
Great Britain and the United States, in the trust and
confidence of peace and good-will between the
countries for all the centuries to come, and espe
cially as a mark of the profound respect entertained
by the American people for the illustrious sovereign and gracious lady who sits upon the
British throne.” On 29 Nov., 1881, an invitation
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vastating war between Chili and the allied states of Peru and Bolivia. Its friendly counsel was offered in aid of the settlement of the disputed boundary-line between the two nations, and the disposition of the territory was probably influential in averting a war between those countries. On 29 July, 1882, a convention was made with Mexico for relocating the boundary between that country and the United States from the Rio Grande to the Pacific, and on the same day an agreement was also effected permitting the armies of either country to cross the boundary in pursuit of hostile Indians. A series of reciprocal commercial treaties with the countries of America to foster an unhampered movement of trade was recommended. Such a treaty was made with Mexico, 20 Jan., 1883, Gen. U. S. Grant and Mr. Wm. H. H. Seward being the U. S. commissioners, and was ratified by the senate 11 March, 1884. Similar treaties were made with Santo Domingo 4 Dec., 1884: and 18 Nov., 1884, with Spain, relative to the trade of Cuba and Porto Rico, both of which, before action by the senate, were withdrawn by President Cleveland, who, in his message of 8 Dec., 1885, pronounced them inexpedient. In connection with commercial treaties President Arthur and Mr. Wm. H. Seward urged the United States to extend reciprocity to the American countries to secure the adoption of a uniform currency basis, and as a step toward the general remonetization of silver, provision for increased and improved consular representation in the Central American states was urged, and the recommendation was accepted and acted upon by Congress. A Central American commission was appointed, under the act of congress of 7 July, 1884, and proceeded on its mission, guided by instructions containing a statement of the general policy of the government for enlarging its commercial intercourse with American states. Reports from the commission were submitted to congress in a message of 13 Feb., 1885. Negotiations were conducted with the republic of Colombia for the purpose of renewing and strengthening the obligations of the United States as the sole guarantor of the integrity of Colombian territory, and of the neutrality of any interoceanic canal to be constructed across the isthmus of Panama. By cor- respondence upon this subject, as early as 1880, the British government had shown that the provisions of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty of 19 April, 1850, can not be urged, and do not continue in force in justification of interference by any European power, with the right of the United States to exercise exclusive control over any route of isthmus transit, in accordance with the spirit and purpose of the so-called "Monroe doctrine." As the best and most practicable means of securing a canal, and at the same time protecting the paramount interests of the United States, a treaty was made with the republic of Nicaragua, 1 Dec., 1884, which authorized the United States to construct a canal, railway, and telegraph line across Nicaraguan territory, to be conducted under the auspices of the republic of Nicaragua. This treaty was rejected by the senate, but a motion was made to reconsider the vote. Before final action had been taken it was withdrawn, 12 March, 1885, by President Cleveland, who withheld it from re-submission to the senate, and in his message of 8 Dec., 1885, expressed his unwillingness to assert for the United States any claim of paramount privilege of ownership or control of any canal across the isthmus. Satisfaction was obtained from Spain of the old claim on account of the "Masonic," an American vessel, which had been seized at Manilla unjustly, and under circumstances of peculiar severity. From the same government was also secured a recognition of the conclusiveness of the judgments of the U. S. courts naturalizing citizens of Spanish nativity. From the British government full recognition of the claims and immunities of naturalized American citizens of Irish origin was obtained, and all such that were under arrest in England or Ireland, as suspects, were liberated. Notice was given to England, under the joint resolution of congress of 3 March, 1883, of the termination of the fishery clauses of the treaty of Washington, and a complete scheme for re-organizing the extra-territorial jurisdiction of American consuls in China and Japan, and another for re-organizing the whole consular service, were submitted to congress. The former recommendation was adopted by the senate. The balance of the Japanese indemnity fund was returned to the Senate of the Republic of China by act of 3 March, 1885. A bill that was passed by congress prohibiting the immigration of Chinese laborers for a term of twenty years was vetoed, 4 April, 1882, as being a violation of the treaty of 1880 with China, which permitted the limitation or suspension of immigration, but forbade its absolute prohibition. The treaty with Japan was supplemented by an extension of immigration for ten years, was passed 6 May, 1882, which received executive approval, and also an amendatory act of 5 July, 1884, Outstand- ing claims with China were settled, and additional regulations of the opium traffic established. Friendly and commercial intercourse with Corea was opened under the most favorable auspices, in pursuance of the treaty negotiated on 22 May, 1882, through the agency of Com. R. W. Shufeldt, U. S. N. The friendly offices of the United States were extended to Liberia in aid of a settlement, favorable to that republic, of the dispute concerning its boundary-line, with the British possession of Sierra Leone. On 27 Feb., 1883, commission was appointed by the United States, and the commission was held at Washington, 1 Oct. to 1 Nov., 1883. In response to the appeal of Cardinal John McCloskey, of New York, the Italian government, on 4 March, 1884, was urged to exempt from the sale of the property of the propaganda the American college in Rome, established mainly by contributions from the United States, and in consequence of this interposition the college was opened under the most favorable auspices, in pursuance of the treaty of 1882. On 3 Aug., 1882, a law was passed for returning convicts to Europe, and on 26 Feb., 1885, importation of contract-laborers was forbidden. The suspension of the coining of standard silver dollars, and the redemption of the trade dollars, were repeatedly recommended. The repeal of the stamp taxes on matches, proprietary articles, playing-cards, bank checks and drafts, and of the tax on surplus bank capital and deposits, was recommended. These taxes were repealed by act of congress of 3 March, 1883: and by executive order of 25 June, 1883, the number of internal revenue collection districts was reduced from 120 to 83. The
tax on tobacco was reduced by the same act of con-
gress; and in his last annual message, of 5 Dec.,
1884, the president advised the repeal of all internal
revenue laws except those distilled spirit is-
fermented liquors. Congress was advised to un-
take the revision of the tariff, but “without the
abandonment of the policy of so discriminating in
the adjustment of details as to afford aid and pro-
tection to American labor.” The course advised
was the organization of a tariff commission, which
was authorized by act of congress of 15 May,
1884. The report of the commission submitted to
congress 4 Dec. was made the basis of the tariff re-
vision act of 3 March, 1885. On 12 July, 1882, an act
became a law enabling the national banks, which
were then completing their twenty-year terms, to
extend their corporate existence. Overdue five per
cent, bonds to the amount of $293,573,750, and
six per cent, bonds to the amount of $829,561,050, and
were continued (except about $56,000,000 which
were paid) at the rate of 34 per cent, interest. The
interest-bearing public debt was reduced $478,785,
950, and the annual interest charge $29,834,880
during the presidential term. On 1 July, 1882,
“An act to regulate the carriage of passengers by
sea,” was passed Congress; the act was not accurately
phrased, although the object was admitted to be
meritorious and philanthropic. A modified bill
passed congress, and was approved 2 Aug. The
attention of congress was frequently called to the
decline of the American merchant marine, and
legislation was recommended for its restoration,
and measures to create the opportunity of new steamships under the U. S. flag. In compliance
with these recommendations, the following laws
were enacted: 26 June, 1884, an act to remove
constant barriers from American shipping; 5 July,
1884, an act creating a bureau of navigation, under
charge of a commissioner, in the treasury depart-
ment; and 3 March, 1885, an amendment to the
postal appropriation bill appropriating $800,000
for contracting with American steamship lines for
the transportation of foreign mails. Reasonable
national regulation of the railways of the country
was favored, and the opinion was expressed that
congress should protect the people at large in their
inter-state traffic against acts of injustice that the
separate States might in their localities be disposed
to adopt. The attention of congress was often called to
the necessity of modern provisions for coast de-
fence. By special message of 11 April, 1884, an
annual appropriation of $1,500,000 for the arma-
ment of fortifications was recommended. In the last
annual message an expenditure of $690,000,000, one
tenth to be appropriated annually, was recommend-
ed. In consequence, the fortifications board was
created by act of 3 March, 1885, which made an
elaborate report to the 49th congress, recommend-
ing a complete system of coast defence at an ul-
timate cost estimated at $193,577,800. The gun-
boat yard, consisting of army and navy officers,
appointed under the act of 3 March, 1885, visited
the coast and made contracts for terms of years with American manu-
facters to produce the steel necessary for heavy can-
non, and recommending the establishment of one
army and one navy gun factory for the fabrication of modern ordnance. This plan was commended
to congress in a special message 30 March, 1884, and
in the above-mentioned message of 11 April;
also in the annual message of that year. In the
annual message of 1881 the improvement of Missis-
sippi river was recommended. On 17 April, 1882,
by special message, congress was urged to provide for
“closing existing gaps in levees,” and to adopt
a system for the permanent improvement of the
navigation of the river and for the security of the
valley. Special messages on this subject were also
sent 8 Jan. and 2 April, 1884. Appropriations were
made of $88,500,000 for permanent work; and in
1882 of $855,000, and in 1884 of over $150,000, for
the relief of the sufferers from floods, the amount in
the latter year being the balance left from $500,000
appropriated on account of the floods in the Ohio.
These relief appropriations were expended under the
presidential supervision of the secretary of war. On
Aug., 1882, the president vetoed a river-and-harbor
bill making appropriations of $18,743,875, on the
ground that the amount greatly exceeded “the
needs of the country” for the then current fiscal
year, and because it contained “appropriations for
purposes not for the common defence or general
welfare,” which did not “promote commerce
among the states, but were, on the contrary, entire-
ly for the benefit of the particular localities” where it was “proposed to make the improvements.”
The bill, on 2 Aug., passed Congress over the veto
by 122 years to 59 in the house, and 41 years to
16 in the senate. In connection with this
subject it was suggested to congress, in the annual
message, the creation of a board of general super-
vision to be authorized by the president, to adopt
appropriate means for the purpose of locating on
land selected for the Indians and other purposes;
appropriations were made for the purpose of calling
Lake Michigan by way of Illinois river with the
Mississippi. Unlawful intrusions of armed settlers
into the Indian territory for the purpose of locat-
ing upon lands set apart for the Indians were pre-
vented, or the intruders were expelled by the army.
On 2 July, 1884, the president vetoed the bill to
restore to the national park on the retired list
Mag. Gen. Fitz- John Porter, who, on the sentence
of a court-martial, approved by President Lincoln
27 Jan., 1863, had been dismissed for disobedience
of orders to march to attack the enemy in his
front during the second battle of Bull Run. The
reasons assigned for the veto were, (1) that the con-
gress had no right “ to impose upon the president
the duty of disannulling an act of Congress;
(2) that the bill was in effect an annulment of a
final judgment of a court of last resort, after the lapse of many years, and on insufficient evidence. The
veto was overruled in the house by 168 yes to 78
nays, but was sustained in the senate by 27 to 25.
A new naval policy was adopted prescribing a
reduction in the number of officers, the elimina-
tion of drunkards, great strictness and impartiality
in discipline, the discontinuance of extensive re-
pairs of old wooden ships, the diminution of navy-
yard expenses, and the beginning of the construc-
tion of a new navy of modern steel ships and guns
according to the plans of Captain Preble. The
building of such vessels, the cruisers "Chicago," "Boston," and "Atlanta," and a
despatch-boat, "Dolphin," with their armaments,
were designed in this country and built in
American workshops. The gun foundry board
referred to above was originated, and its reports
were printed with that of the department for 1885.
An urgent call for progress in the reconstruction of the navy, the granting of authority for at least three additional
steel cruisers and four gun-boats, and the finishing of
the four double-turreted monitors. Two cruis-
ers and two gun-boats were authorized by the act
of 3 March, 1885. An Arctic expedition, consisting of the steam whalers "Thetis" and "Bear," together with the ship "Alert," given by the British admiralty, was fitted out and despatched under the command of Commander Winfield Scott Schley for the purpose of Lieut. A. W. Greely, of the United States army, with his party had been engaged since 1881 in scientific exploration at Lady Franklin bay, in Grinnell land: and that officer and the few other survivors were rescued at Cape Sabine 22 June, 1884. On recommendation of the president, an act of congress was passed directing the reduction of the troops of the department of the frontier and political rights. The subject of reform in the methods of the public service, which had been discussed by the president in his letter of 23 Nov., 1877, while collector, to Sec. Sherman, and in his letter of 15 July, 1889, accepting the nomination for vice-president, was fully treated in all his annual messages, and that of the several departments. The final dissolution of the confederacy, and the entrance of the several states into the Union, caused the war service at the west was increased at reduced cost. The foreign mail service was improved, the appropriation of $800,000, already alluded to, was made, and various postal conventions were negotiated.

Recomm mended were made for the revision of the laws fixing the fees of jurors and witnesses, and for empowering the attorney-general to fix the compensation of district attorneys and marshals. The prosecution of persons charged with frauds in connection with the star-route mail service was pressed with vigor (the attorney-general appearing in person at the principal trial), and resulted in completely breaking up the vicious and corrupt practices that had previously flourished in connection with that service. Two vacancies on the bench of the supreme court were filled—one on the death of Nathan Clifford, of Maine, by Horace Gray, of Massachusetts, commissioned on 20 Dec., 1881. For the vacancy occasioned by the retirement of Ward Hunt, of New York, Roscoe Conkling was nominated 24 Feb., 1883, and instructed by the department; but on 3 March he declined the office, and Samuel Blatchford, of New York, was appointed and commissioned 23 March, 1882.

Measures were recommended for breaking up tribal relations of the Indians by allotting to them land in severalty, and by extending to them the laws applicable to other citizens; and liberal propensions for the education of Indian children were advised. Peace with all the tribes was preserved during the whole term of the administration. Stringent legislation against polygamy in Utah was recommended, and under the law enacted 22 March, 1882, many polygamists were indicted, convicted, and punished. The Utah commission, to aid in the better government of the territory, was appointed under the same act. The final recommendation of the president in his messages of 1883 and 1884 was, that congress should assume the entire political control of the territory, and govern it through commissioners. Legislation was urged for the preservation of the valuable star-route mail service, and for the support of the main. National aid to education was repeatedly urged, preferably through setting apart the proceeds of the sales of public lands.

A law for the adjudication of the French spolia-
to the republican cause and candidates. The national convention, in its resolutions, declared that "in the administration of President Arthur we recognize a wise, conservative, and patriotic policy, under which the country has been blessed with remarkable prosperity, and we believe his eminent services are entitled to and will receive the hearty approval of every citizen." The conventions in all the states had also unanimously passed resolutions commending the administration. 

Mr. Arthur, b. 29 Nov., 1830, and Ellen Herndon of Fredericksburg, Va., who died 12 Jan., 1880, leaving two children, Chester Alan Arthur, b. 25 July, 1863, and Ellen Herndon Arthur, b. 21 Nov., 1871. Their first child, William L. H. Arthur, was b. 10 Dec., 1860, and d. 8 July, 1863. Mrs. Arthur was the daughter of Commander William Lewis Herndon, of the U. S. navy, who, in 1817-22, explored the Mississippi river under orders of the government. He perished in a gale at sea, 12 Sept., 1857, on the way from Havana to New York, while in command of the merchant-steamer, "Central America." (See Herndon.)

In person, Mr. Arthur was tall, large, well-proportioned, and of distinguished presence. His manners were easy and dignified. He had a well-developed body, large and strong, and was robust in health and social life, and warmly beloved by his personal friends. He conducted his official intercourse with unvarying courtesy, and dispensed the liberal hospities of the executive mansion with ease and dignity, and in such a way as to meet universal commendation from citizens and foreigners alike. He had a full and strong mind, literary taste and erudition, and a remarkable memory, illustrated by analogy and anecdote. He reasoned coolly and logically, and was never one-sided. The style of his state papers is simple and direct. He was eminently conscientious, wise, and just in purpose and act as a public official: had always the courage to follow his deliberate convictions, and remain unmoved by impertinence or attack. He succeeded to the presidency under peculiarly distressing circumstances. The factional feeling in the Republican party, which the year before had resulted in the nomination of Gen. Garfield for president as the representative of one faction, and of himself for vice-president as the representative of the other, had measurably subsided during the canvass. The new administration was never immediately after the inauguration of the new administration, and a fierce controversy was raging when the assassination of President Garfield convulsed the nation and created the gravest apprehensions. Cruel misjudgments were formed and expressed by men who would now hesitate to admit them. The long weeks of alternating hope and fear that preceded the president's death left the public mind perturbed and restless. Doubt and uneasiness were everywhere apparent. The delicacy and discretion displayed by the vice-president had compelled approval, but had not served wholly to disarm prejudice, and when he took the murdered president's place the whole people were in the hands of a faction which they themselves had stood oath toward exalting the disloyalty of which, doubtless, he was most painfully conscious. All fears, however, were speedily and happily dispelled. The new president's inaugural was explicit, judicious, and reassuring, and his purpose not to administer his high office in the spirit of former faction, although by it he lost some friends and much toward healing the dissension, was within the dominant party. His conservative administration of the government commanded universal confidence, preserved public order, and promoted business activity. If his conduct of affairs be criticised as lacking aggressiveness, it may confidently be replied that aggressiveness would have been unfortunate, if not disastrous. Rarely has there been a time when an indirect president could have wrought more mischief. It was not a time for showy exploits or brilliant experiment. Above all else, the people needed rest from the strain and excitement into which the assassination of their president had plunged them. The course chosen by President Arthur had the approval of the majority of the country. If apparently negative in itself, it was positive, far-reaching, and most salutary in its results. The service which at this crisis in public affairs he thus rendered to the country must be accounted the greatest of his personal achievements, and the most important result of his administration. As such, it should be placed in its true light before the reader of the future, and in this spirit, for the purpose of historical accuracy only, it is here given the prominence it deserves. His administration, considered as a whole, was responsive to every national demand, and stands in all its departments substantially without assault or criticism.

He died suddenly, of apoplexy, at his residence, No. 128 Broad avenue, New York, on the morning, 18 Nov., 1886. The funeral services were held on the following Monday, at the Church of the Heavenly Rest. President Cleveland and his cabinet, Chief-Justice Waite, ex-President Hayes, James G. Blaine, Gen. Sherman, Sheridan, and Schofield, and the surviving members of President Arthur's cabinet, were in attendance. On the 24th day of December, the body was conveyed to Albany, where they were placed by the side of his wife in the family burial-place in Rural cemetery.

**ARTHUR, Sir George,** Bart., British statesman, b. in Plymouth, England, 21 June, 1784; d. 19 Sept., 1854. He entered the army in 1804, and served in Sir James Craig's expedition to Italy in 1805. The following year, while in Egypt, he was severely wounded in the attack upon Rosetta. He served as a captain under Sir James Kempt in Sicily in 1808, and in the Walcheren expedition in 1809, in which latter he so greatly distinguished himself that he was thanked in general orders, was appointed a deputy assistant adjutant-general on the field, and upon his return to England had the honor of being the first officer to be breveted major-general. He was also appointed and received a sword of honor. He was afterward military secretary to Sir George Don, governor of Jersey, and in 1812, having attained his majority in the 7th West India regiment, he joined it in Jamaica, and within a short time was appointed assistant quartermaster-general of the forces in that island. In 1814 he was appointed lieutenant-governor of British Honduras, holding at the same time the rank of colonel on the staff, thus exercising the military command as well as the civil government. While acting in this capacity Col. Arthur suppressed a serious outbreak of the slave population of Honduras. His despatches relative to the revolt and the subjugation of the附件, the attention of Mr. Wilberforce and other philanthropists, and contributed in no slight degree to the subsequent abolition of slavery within the British empire. In 1829 he left Honduras for England, and in 1828 was appointed lieutenant-governor of Van Diemen's Land (then the principal British penal colony), having the command of the military forces as well as his remaining to his other duties. His attempts at introducing reforms in the transportation system were not successful, as the colonists and their friends at home, who were determined to put an end to the system altogether, never allowed his
plans a fair trial. He returned to England in March, 1857, was knighted, and at the close of that year was appointed lieutenant-governor of Upper Canada, having anticipate in the interim. The invasion was no more successful than the preceding attempts at revolt, and much credit was awarded to Sir George Arthur for his successful arrangements for the defence of the colony. The union of Upper and Lower Canada took place in 1841, Lord Sydenham being the first governor-general, and at his request Sir George Arthur conferred; and gave his hearty support to the project of a railway line from Bombay to Callian, which may be regarded as the germ of the great Indian peninsula railway, while during his administration the reclamation of the shore of the island of Bombay was projected. On his return to England in 1846 he was made a privy counsellor and the colonel of the 50th Queen’s own regiment.

ARTHUR, Timothy Shay, author, b. near Newburg, N. Y., in 1809; d. in Philadelphia, 6 March, 1885. When he was about eight years of age his parents moved to Baltimore, Md., where he received a little education, was apprenticed to a trade, and was a clerk for several years. In 1836 he visited the west as the agent of a banking concern. He had meantime educated himself by reading and study, and when he returned to Baltimore he became editor of “The Athenaeum.” In 1831 he removed to Philadelphia, where the rest of his life was passed, and where, in 1832, he founded “Arthur’s Home Magazine,” of which he was editor to the very week of his death. He was a voluminous writer of tales of domestic life, and also prepared, with the aid of W. H. Carpenter, a series of histories of the different states of the union. The entire number of volumes of Mr. Arthur’s works exceeds one hundred, and of these more than half have been published in England, where they have had a large circulation. Among his books are “Lights and Shadows of Real Life,” “Tales for Rich and Poor” (6 vols.), “Library for the Household” (12 vols.), “Ten Nights in a Bar-Room,” and “Steps to Heaven.” His stories all have some moral end in view, many of them being devoted to the support of the temperance cause. Although they do not possess great merit as literature, they have been widely read and gained him much popularity. His book, “The Leather Time-Upon-Time” (1853), was sometimes verging on spiritualism and Swedenborgianism.

ARTHUR, William, clergyman, b. in Antrim, Ireland, in 1796; d. in Newtonville, near Albany, N. Y., 27 Oct., 1875. He was graduated at Belfast college, came to the United States, studied law for a short time, and was then called to the Baptist ministry. After preaching in Vermont and western New York, he was settled as pastor of the Calvary Baptist church of Albany, N. Y., where he remained from 1855 to 1863. He afterward removed to Schenectady, where he published a magazine called the “Antiquarian,” to whose pages he contributed much curious learning on a variety of topics. He published an “Etymological Dictionary of Family and Christian Names” (New York, 1857), which was favorably received both in this country and in Europe. During the last ten years of his life he lived in retirement, preaching occasionally, and giving much time to literary pursuits. Dr. Arthur was noted for his attainments in the classics and in history, both sacred and profane. His son, CHARLES A. ARTHUR, was twenty-first president of the United States.

ARTIGAS, José (ar-tie-gas), a South American soldier, b. in Montevideo, 19 June, 1764; d. in Paraguay, 23 Sept., 1850. He was the son of a wealthy landed proprietor, and for a time led an adventurous life as a smuggler and in the light cavalry of the provinces, but on account of some difficulty with the governor passed in 1811 into the service of the junta of Buenos Ayres, then in insurrection against Spain. At the head of a band of gauchos he defeated the Spaniards in several encounters, and vigorously supported the republican cause. He was besieged by Portuguese troops from Brazil, who then occupied Montevideo. But, being passionate and scheming, he soon acted independently, and finally detached his men from the besieging army, whereupon Posadas, director of the junta, outlawed him and set a price upon his head. But the gauchos flocked to his standard, and Artigas, having defeated the besieging forces, obligingly wrote to cede to him the whole of Uruguay (1814). He then compelled the Portuguese to abandon their attempt to regain possession of Montevideo, which had surrendered. He now acted as dictator in Uruguay, and in 1815 made an unsuccessful attempt against Buenos Ayres. After various contests he was twice defeated, in 1819 and 1830, and fled to Paraguay, where Dr. Francia, the dictator, banished him to Candelaria. Here he devoted himself to husbandry and philanthropic work.

ARVEJO, Rafael (ar-ra'welo), Venezuelan statesman, b. in Valencia, 1 June, 1784; d. 16 Oct., 1892. While quite young he went to Bogotá, where he finished his education. In his own country he soon became noted for his political and literary abilities. He was provincial governor, minister of foreign affairs, and president of the republic of Venezuela, ad interim. But his greatest fame in that country he owed to his satirical poems and epigrams, which are very popular.

ARZAO, Antonio Rodriguez (ar-thah'-o), Brazilian traveler, who in company with Antonio Suarez explored in 1714 the deserts of Sào Paulo, where they discovered a large region rich in gold and diamonds, which the Indians called Hyvii-turuy (“place beaten by winds”), but the discoverers gave it the name of Cerro do Frío. Several other members of Arzao’s family made similar expeditions and discoveries in the interior of Brazil.
ASBOTH, Alexander Sandor, soldier, b. in Keszthely, Hungary, 18 Dec., 1811; d. in Buenos Ayres, S. A., 21 Jan., 1868. He was educated in Oldenburg, and served for some time as a courier in the Austrian army. Subsequently he studied law at Presburg, and then, turning his attention to engineering, was employed upon various important works in the Banat. He served with Kossuth in the Hungarian war of 1848-9, and participated in the battles of Tomasovaci, Kapolna, and Nagy Sarlo. He followed Kossuth to Turkey, shared his fortunes, and on Kossuth’s release came with him to the United States in 1851, where he soon became a citizen. He pursued various occupations, and on the outbreak of the civil war in 1861 offered his services to the government. In July he was sent to Missouri as chief of staff to Gen. Fremont, and on 20 Sept. was appointed brigadier-general and commanded the Whley, in Fremont’s western campaign. He was next assigned to the command of a division in Gen. Curtis’s army, and during the Arkansas campaign occupied Bentonville and Fayetteville. He participated in the battles of Pea Ridge, and was severely wounded. In 1863 he was placed in command of Columbus, Ky., and in August of the same year was assigned to the district of west Florida, with headquarters at Fort Pickens. He was badly wounded in the battle of Marianna, 27 Sept., 1864, his left cheek-bone being broken and his left arm fractured in two places. For his services in Florida he was brevetted major-general 13 March, 1865, and resigned in the following August. In 1866 he was sent as U.S. minister to the Argentine Republic and Uruguay, where he died in consequence of the wounds in his face.

ASBURY, Francis, M. E. missionary bishop, b. in Handsworth, Staffordshire, England, 20 Aug., 1743; d. in Spottsylvania, Va., 21 March, 1816. His parents, devout Methodists, must have been among the earlier disciples of Wesley.

This was in 1767, almost before the spirit of political discontent was making itself felt in the American colonies, where Wesleyanism had already been planted in a congenial soil. In 1771, Asbury by that time had begun to show his qualities as an executive as well as a preacher, was designated by Wesley as a missionary to America, and, with the Rev. Richard Wright as his companion, he landed at Philadelphia 27 Oct., 1771. The first Methodist meeting-house in America was only three years old, and Wesley and Asbury together would have about 300 communicants in the country, these being mainly in New York and Philadelphia. During the following year Asbury was appointed “general assistant in America,” with power of supervision over all the preachers and societies, but was superseded in 1773 by an older minister, Mr. Thomas Rankin. By this time the spirit of revolution was abroad, and Asbury, however, with the true spirit of an apostle, remained at his post. With prophetic vision he recognized the opportunity of his chosen church, and determined to stand by it during a period that threatened its foundations. His political sympathies were fully with the patriots, and when most of his contemporaries, and other Methodists, fell under suspicion of toryism, because of their refusal to take the prescribed oath of allegiance, they were conscientiously opposed to all oaths. Several writs were served upon Methodist preachers; but Mr. Asbury’s prudence and address were such that he avoided trouble until 1776, when he was compelled to leave the country. On 3 March, 1778, he considered himself in such danger that he took refuge in the house of Judge Thomas White, of Delaware, and there remained practically a prisoner for two years before he ventured freely to resume his labors. To use his own words, it was “a season of the most active, the most useful, and the most suffering part of my life.” At the authority of the Ohio conference, the “non-jurors,” as they called themselves, were acting from religious, not political, motives, and the itinerants were permitted to resume their circuits.

On the restoration of peace it became evident to the American Methodists that the organization of an independent church was necessary. Until this time Wesley and the members of the Church of England, which was owned by the state, had firmly maintained its ecclesiastical relations and recognized only the bishops of the “establishment” as authorized to administer the sacraments. He became convinced, however, that his American disciples would not long submit to such leading-strings, and proceeded wisely to study the question of presbyter and bishop, reaching the conclusion that in the primitive church the two offices were identical. He therefore assumed the office of bishop, formally consecrated the Rev. Thomas Coke, LL.D., of Oxford, and sent him to America to perpetuate the apostolic succession in its Wesleyan aspect on this side of the water. At a conference held in 1784, Dr. Coke, with the advice and consent of Wesley’s instructions, consecrated Francis Asbury joint bishop with himself over the American church, which forthwith adopted as its official designation “The Methodist Episcopai Church in the United States of America.” From this time until he was no longer able to travel, Bishop Asbury’s work was most complete, and he deserves to rank with the great evangelists of all time. The civil history of the United States might have been very different had Asbury failed to be on the ground to assume the office. Like a good general, he even kept his skirmishers—that is, his “circuit riders”—abreast with the leading
pioneers, and he himself, frequently under escort of a score or two of frontiersmen to guard against Indians, rode to and fro, often in the advance and always near enough to see what was going on. The first ordained by the Methodist church by the power exercised by him, rude, unlettered men, many of these itinerants were, and the bishop himself had but a slender equipment of scholastic knowledge. Nevertheless, they largely shaped the destiny of the west. There is nothing authentic in frontier literature more romanti.c than "Asbury's Journals" (3 vols., New York, 1852), with their unconscious record of a zeal and self-sacrifice that rivals anything in history. In spite of his defective early education, he managed to acquire a knowledge of Greek and Hebrew, and, contrary to the usual impression, laid during the first year of his episcopate the foundation of the first Methodist college, that at Abingdon, Md. Annually he rode on horseback or by conveyances about 6,000 miles, and this for the most part, over the rough roads and through the nearly trackless forests that covered the continent beyond the narrow belt of sea-coast settlements. In character and temperament he was bold, aggressive, enthusiastic, gentle in manners, but of unflinching firmness. His native wis.dom, combined with the approach of artificial training, and lent him an insight that was well-nigh infallible. Wesley could never have done what Asbury did. Indeed, he tried to do it, and failed, not comprehending the spirit of freedom that was abroad in the American air. Asbury was instantly in sympathy with that spirit, and he succeeded. He knew the ability with which he fulfilled his mission. The noblest monument to his memory is the great church, which grew under his personal leadership from a scattered band of 316 members and four preachers to a powerful denomination 244,000 strong, controlled by bishops, 2,000 local preachers, and 700 missionaries. See "Asbury's Journals" (New York, 1851); Bangs's "History of the Methodist Episcopal Church" (1839); Strickland's "Life of Asbury" (1838); Wakely's "Heroes of Methodism" (1859); Stevens's "Memorials of Methodism"; "Centenary of Methodism" (1866); and Larabee's "Asbury and his Co-laborers" (2 vols., Cincinnati, 1853).

ASGILL, Sir Charles, soldier, b. in England, July 13, 1755; d. in London, March 10, 1812. He was the son of Sir Charles Asgill, a London alderman, first baronet of that name. When sixteen years of age he entered the 1st foot guards, and in 1781 became a captain. He served in the United States under Cornwallis, and was included in the surrender at Yorktown. Particular interest is attached to this young officer on account of his narrow escape from death. Capt. Joseph Huddy, of the New Jersey line, had been captured, falsely charged with having been concerned in the death of Philip White, a desperate Tory, who was killed while trying to escape from his guard, and then hanged by the British troops. In retaliation, Washington was authorized by congress to select by lot from among his prisoners an officer of equal rank to be executed immediately, and Asgill was chosen, but his death was postponed while an investigation as to the exact cause of Capt. Huddy's execution was being made in the British army. Meanwhile six months elapsed, and, in response to an appeal made by the queen, Marie Antoinette of Austria, his wife, the great tragedian of this age, Kate Asgill, was placed in liberty. After his return to England, he served in Flanders, and later was in command of the garrison in Dublin during the rebellion in Ireland. He became colonel of the 11th regiment, and in 1807 was made general in the British army. On the death of his father he succeeded to the estate and the baronetcy. His story was made the ground-work of a tragic drama by Madame de Sevigné.

ASHBERNE, Charles Arthur, geologist, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 9 Feb., 1851; d. in Pittsburgh, Pa., 24 Dec., 1889. He was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1874. During the summer of 1872 he was engaged on the survey of Delaware river, and on his graduation he accepted a place in the light-house survey service. In 1874 the geological survey of Pennsylvania was reorganized and, with the appointment of Prof. P. L. Meade, geologist, and Mr. Ashburner at once resigned from the U. S. service to become an assistant on the survey. He was actively employed during the latter part of 1874 in the surveys of Mifflin and Juniata cos., and in 1875 was appointed assistant geologist, with charge of the surveys in Meckan, Elk, Forest, and Cameron cos., and in 1880 he was appointed geologist in charge of the survey of the anthracite coal fields, where he originated a method for surveying and representing the geology of this great coal-bed which has received the approbation of mining engineers and geologists both in the United States and in Europe. The ability and skill with which this undertaking was performed led to his being appointed in 1885 geologist in charge of all the office and field work of the survey. Mr. Ashburner was a member of the American Philosophical Society, the American Institute of Mining Engineers, and other scientific societies, to whose proceedings he contributed valuable papers. He also contributed to the scientific and technical journals, and presented papers before the academy of Philadelphia and the geological survey. In 1889 he was made Sc. D.

ASHBURTON, Lord, Alexander Baring, statesman, b. in England, 27 Oct., 1774; d. at Longleat, the seat of the marquis of Bath, 13 May, 1848. He was the second son of Sir Francis Baring, described by Lord Erskine as "the first merchant in the world," and was educated with a view to succeeding his father in the great mercantile house of Baring Brothers & Co. Sir Francis, foreseeing the vast commercial interests involved, sent Alexander to America to study the commercial outlook and enlarge the business relations of the house. In 1798 he married the daughter of senator Wil.liam Bingham, of Pennsylvania, and shortly afterward returned to England and became the head of the house when his father died, in 1810. Two years before this he had published a tract entitled "An Inquiry into the Causes and Consequences of the Orders in Council, and an Examination of the Conduct of Great Britain toward the Neutral Com- mercial Commerce of America." This was the first great political pamphlet. After the British, Asgill be set at liberty. After his return to England, he served in Flanders, and later was in command of the garrison in Dublin during the rebellion in Ireland. He became colonel of the 11th regiment, and in 1807 was
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fitions. Mr. Baring was raised to the peerage as Lord Ashburnon in 1835, and in 1812 he was sent as special minister to the United States to negotiate a treaty adjusting the northeastern boundary. Daniel Webster was at that time secretary of state. The two countries were on the verge of war, but through the friendly consultations of these two statesmen an amicable arrangement was reached, which was ratified 9 Aug., 1812, and is known as the "Ashbury Treaty." See Brougham's "Speech in the House of Lords on the Ashburton Treaty" (London, 1843); Featherstonhaugh's "The War between the United States and England" (London, 1843); and Lord Palmerston's "Speech in the House of Commons on the Ashbury Treaty," quoted in Daniel Webster's works.

ASHBY, Turner, soldier, b. at Rose Hill, Fauquier co., Va., in 1824; killed in action near Harrisonburg, 6 June, 1862. He was a grandson of Capt. Jack Ashby, who commanded a company in the 3d Virginia regiment in the Revolutionary war. During early life he was a grain-dealer in Markham, Va., and afterward a planter and local politician. On the breaking out of the civil war he raised a regiment of cavalry, and, being a fine horseman, a soldier by nature, and possessed of remarkable personal durance, he soon distinguished himself. He was one of the first to offer the Confederate provisional army in 1862, but met his death shortly afterward in a skirmish preceding the battle of Cross Keys, Va.

ASHIE, John, soldier, b. in Grovelly, Brunswick co., N. C., in 1729; d. in Sampson co., 24 Oct., 1781. He was a member of the colonial assembly for several years, and its speaker from 1766 to 1768. He was early compelled by the aid of an armed force to compel the stamp-master to resign. In 1771 he assisted Gov. Tryon in suppressing the outbreak of the regulators, although afterward he became a zealous wig. He warmly espoused the cause of the colonists at the beginning of the war, and in 1753, at the head of 500 men, participated in the attack and destruction of Port Johnson, for which he was publicly denounced as a rebel. He was a member of the first provincial congress of North Carolina, and subsequently raised and equipped a regiment at his own expense. On 23 April, 1776, he was appointed brigadier-general of the Wilmington district, and in the latter part of 1778, joined Gen. Lincoln and the Carolinas. Early in the following year he was sent to drive the British from Augusta, but on 4 March, at Brier creek, he was surprised and totally defeated by the enemy under Gen. Prevost. He then returned to Wilmington, but was captured by the British when, in 1781, that town fell into their hands. Both he and his family were cruelly treated, and he died a few days after their imprisonment.

ASHLEY, James Monroe, congressman, b. near Pittsburg, Pa., 14 Nov., 1824; d. in Aluma, Mich., 16 Sept., 1896. His education was acquired while a clerk on boats. Later he worked in printing-offices, and became editor of the "Dispatch," and afterward of the "Democrat," at Portsmouth, Ohio. He was the first clerk of the Ohio Senate, and the first chief clerk of the bar of Ohio in 1849, but never practised. Subsequently he settled in Toledo, where he became interested in the wholesale drug business. He was elected to congress as a republican in 1859, and was relected four times, serving continuously from 5 Dec., 1859, till 3 March, 1869. He was for four terms chairman of the committee on territories, and was under his supervision that the territories of Arizona, Idaho, and Montana were organized. He was nominated for the 41st congress, but was defeated, and in 1869 was appointed governor of Montana. In 1866 he was a delegate to the loyalist convention held in Philadelphia.

ASHLEY, William H., congressman, b. in Pemberton, N. C., 24 Nov., 1778; d. near Booneville, Mo., 26 March, 1838. He received a public-school education, and in 1808 migrated to Upper Louisiana (now Missouri), where he became a brigadier-general of militia. He was an enterprising fur-trader, and in 1822 organized a company, 300 strong, which penetrated into the Rocky mountains and formed relations with the Indian tribes. He realized a handsome fortune from this venture. He was lieutenant-governor of Illinois in 1820, and represented Missouri in congresses in 1831-7.
ASHMEAD, Isaac, printer, b. in Germantown, Pa., 22 Dec., 1769; d. in Philadelphia, 1 March, 1850. He was apprenticed to William Bradford, and in 1821 founded what is now the oldest printing establishment in Philadelphia. He set up the first power-presses ever used in that city, and introduced composition rollers. He was one of the founders of the American Board of Commissioners on Foreign Missions, and published its publications. He also aided in establishing the "American Presbyterian" and the "Presbyterian Quarterly."

ASHMUN, Eli Porter, senator, b. in Blandford, Mass., 24 June, 1770; d. in Northampton, Mass., 10 May, 1819. He received a classical education, and the honorary degree of A. M. was conferred upon him by Middlebury college (1807) and by Harvard (1810). He studied law at Blandford several years. For some time he was a member of the state legislature, serving on various occasions in the upper and lower branches. He was U. S. senator from Massachusetts from December, 1816, till May, 1818, when he resigned.

ASHMUN, George, statesman, b. in Blandford, Mass., 25 Dec., 1801; d. in Springfield, Mass., 7 July, 1870. He was graduated from Dartmouth in 1821 studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1828 at Springfield, Mass. In 1833, 1835, 1836, and 1841 he was elected a member of the lower branch of the Massachusetts legislature, and during the last term he was speaker of the house. He was a state senator in 1833-1834. He was elected to congress in 1843, and served continuously until 1851, being a member of the committees on the judiciary, Indian affairs, and rules. He was a great admirer of Daniel Webster, and although he did not follow the latter in his abandonment of the Wil- not proriso, defended him in the ensuing quarrels; his replies to Charles J. Ingersoll, of Pennsylvania, and Charles Allen, of Massachusetts, when they assailed Webster with personal and political bitterness, were among the strongest efforts of his career in Congress. Subsequent to his retirement from political life he devoted his attention to the practice of his profession. In 1860 he was president of the Chicago convention that nominated Abraham Lincoln for president. It is said to have been through his influence that in 1861 Senator Douglas, of Illinois, was won over to the support of the administration, and the results of a subsequent interview at the White house between Lincoln, Douglas, and Ashmun, were of great importance to the country. In 1865 he was present during the national union convention, held in Philadelphia, but he took no part in its deliberations. He was also for some time a director of the Union Pacific railroad.

ASHMUN, Jehudi, missionary, b. in Champlain, N. Y., in April, 1794; d. in Boston, Mass., 25 Aug., 1828. He was graduated at the university of Vermont in 1816, taught for a short time in the Maine charity school, prepared for the congregational ministry, and became a professor in the Bangor theological seminary. Removing to the District of Columbia, he united with the Protestant Episcopal church and became editor of the "Theological Repertory," a monthly magazine published in the interest of that church. His true mission was inaugurated when he became agent of the colonization society, and took charge of a reinforcement for the colony of Liberia, on the western coast of Africa. He sailed 19 June, 1822, and found the colony in a wretched state of disorder and demoralization, and apparently on the point of extinction through incursions of the neighboring savages. With extraordinary energy and ability he undertook the task of reorganization. In November he was attacked by a force of savages, whose numbers he estimated at 800. With only 35 men and boys to help him, he repelled the attack, which was renewed by still greater numbers a few days later, with a like result. He displayed remarkable personal valor throughout these encounters, and when, six years later, his health compelled him to desert America, he left a comparatively prosperous colony 1,200 strong. He died almost immediately after his arrival in the United States. He was the author of "Memoirs of Samuel Bacon" (Washington, 1822), and of many contributions to the "African Repository."

His life was written by R. R. Gurley (New York, 1839).

ASHMUN, John Hooker, jurist, b. in Blandford, Mass., 3 July, 1757; d. in Springfield, Massachusetts, April, 1833. He was the son of Senator Eli P. Ashmun, was graduated at Harvard in 1818, and, on the establishment of the law department of that university, appointed its first professor, under the endowment of Isaac Royall. Prior to this he was associated with Judge Howe and Elijah J. Mills in devoting his time to legal studies. Judge Story pronounced his funeral discourse, and spoke highly of his professional attainments.

ASPER, Joel F., journalist, b. in Adams co., Pa., 20 April, 1822; d. in Chillicothe, Mo., 1 Oct., 1872. He was admitted to the bar in 1844, elected a justice of the peace in 1846, and prosecuting attorney for the county in 1847. He was a contributor to the "Western Reserve Chronicle," and in 1850 became editor of the "Chardon Democrat." In 1861 he raised a company and was commissioned a captain. He was wounded in the battle of Winchester, and, after being promoted lieutenant-colonel in 1862, was mustered out in 1863 on account of wounds. He was a contributor to the "Spectator." He was elected to congress in 1868, and served on the committee on military affairs.

ASPINWALL, Thomas, soldier, b. in Brookline, Mass., 23 May, 1786; d. 11 Aug., 1876. He was graduated at Harvard in 1804, and studied law with William Bacon, and in 1815 was admitted to the bar. In 1812, while serving in the war as a major in the 8th infantry, he was the first officer to organize the 92nd, and was promoted to colonel. He was in command of the forces at Fort Moultrie, in 1861, and surrendered Fort Sumter.

He was graduated at Harvard in 1764, studied medicine in Philadelphia, and practised in Brookline. He fought as a volunteer at Lexington, and afterward became a surgeon in the revolutionary army, and had personal charge of a military hospital at Jamaica Plain. After the war he interested himself in various institutions, in particular the hospital at Brookline, and succeeded in establishing that remedy into American practice.
was a prominent Jeffersonian republican, and a member of the Massachusetts legislature, and also of the executive council.

ASPINWALL, William Henry, merchant, b. in New York city, 16 Dec., 1807; d. there, 18 Jan., 1875. He was trained in the house of G. G. & S. Howland, his uncles, and taken into the firm in 1829. In 1837 the new firm of Howland & Aspinwall was established. This house had the largest Pacific trade of any firm in New York, besides doing an extensive business with the East and West Indies, England, and the Mediterranean. In 1850 he retired from the active management of the firm, and secured the contract for a line of mail steamers from the isthmus of Panama to the China coast, and a concession from the government of New Granada for the construction of a railroad across the isthmus. The road was completed after many difficulties, and opened on 17 Feb., 1855, the eastern terminus being named Aspinwall. Mr. Aspinwall was president of the Pacific mail steamship company until 1856. He travelled much in the last twenty years of his life, and amassed an important collection of paintings, which were sold by his family.—His son, Lloyd, b. in New York city, 12 Dec., 1834; d. in Bristol, R. I., 4 Sept., 1886, commanded the 23d N. Y. militia in its three months' service before Gettysburg, had charge of the purchase of vessels for the Newbern expedition, was president of a bank to receive the navy heritance, was connected with Burnaside's side at Fredericksburg, and after the war was a brigadier-general in the national guard.

ASTOR, John Jacob, merchant, b. in Waldorf, near Heidelberg, Germany, 17 July, 1763; d. in New York, 29 March, 1848. He was the fourth son of a butcher in Waldorf, and until he was sixteen worked with his father. He then joined an elder brother in London, who was employed in the tea trade, and Stephens and Company, the factory of their uncle, of the firm of Astor & Broadway, widely known afterward as Broadway & Co. Formerly Henry had settled in New York, and his intention was to emigrate to the United States as soon as he could save enough money. In 1783 he sailed for Baltimore with a small invoice of musical instruments to sell on commission. On shipboard he met with a furrier, who told him of the profits to be made in buying furs from the Indians and frontiersmen and selling them to the large dealers, and, in order to become familiar with the fur business, he entered into the employ of a Quaker furrier in New York and, when he had mastered the numerous details of the trade, began business on his own account, opening a shop in Water street, in which he worked early and late, except when absent on his purchasing trips. Soon after he established himself in New York he visited London, formed connections with houses in the fur trade, and made arrangements with Astor & Broadway to become their agent in America. After his return to New York he opened a ware room for the sale of musical instruments, becoming the first regular dealer in such articles in the United States. He married Sarah Todd, who brought him a dowry of only $300, but who possessed a frugal mind and a business judgment that he declared to be better than that of most merchants, and she assisted him in the practical details of his business. Before the close of the century Astor possessed, as the result of fifteen years of constant work, a fortune of $250,000. He then for the first time took a house separate from his store. With sagacious management, the business prospered to such an extent that he was able to ship furs in his own vessels and bring back European goods on his voyages to and from the close of the month of the Columbia river, but the war of 1812 interfered with Astor's gigantic enterprise and caused its abandonment. The story of this far-reaching scheme has been well told in Irving's "Astoria." At this time Astor bought American government securities at 50 or 70 cents, which after the war had doubled in value. After some years of peace he carried on his operations without government support, and established a trade with many countries, particularly China, but never realized the project of founding settlements in the northwest. He invested his gains in real estate outside the compact portion of the city of New York, and as the city extended he bought more land. His judgment in business was remarkably sagacious; his habits industrious and methodical, and his memory exceedingly tenacious, retaining the slightest details. For the last twenty-five years of his life he lived in quiet retirement. In this period, in consultation with literary and practical men, he matured a plan for establishing a public library in New York; the first suggestion of which had come from Washington Irving. He left $400,000 for founding the Astor library, which was carried out by his son, William B. Astor. He made other bequests for benevolent objects, in addition to his best gifts to the library. He left a lifetime endowment of which was $50,000 to found the Astor House in Waldorf, his birthplace, an institute for the edu-
cution of poor children, combined with an asylum for the aged and needy. His fortune at the time of his death was estimated at $280,000,000 to the Greene Halleck, the poet, who was his secretary for seventeen years, expressed the opinion that Mr. Astor would have been eminently successful in any profession.—His eldest son, William Backhouse, capitalist, b. in New York, 19 Sept., 1792; d. in that city, 24 Nov., 1875. Until he was sixteen he went to the public schools, employing his spare hours and vacations in assisting his father in the store. He was then sent to Heidelberg, and after two years went to Göttingen in 1810, and chose as his tutor a student, afterward known as the Chevalier Bunsen, with whom he also travelled. On his return he was divided in the business, which for several years yielded large profits. Finally the elder Astor withdrew, and was soon followed by his son, and from that time forth neither of them engaged again in commerce. When John Jacob Astor died in 1848, he made his eldest son his sole heir, although he provided for his relatives. William was already rich, having been successful in business, and having received from his uncle, Henry, a fortune of $500,000, and from his father the title to the Astor House property as a gift. William B. Astor, then fifty-six years of age, gave himself to the preservation and growth of the vast property. He added to the bequest of his father for the Astor Library the sum of $250,000, of which he paid during his lifetime $201,000 in land, books, and money. The edifice was completed under his directions in May, 1853. In 1853 he presented to the trustees the adjoining lot, and erected thereon a similar structure, which was completed in 1860. He next gave $50,000 for libraries. He gave much patient attention for many years to the administration of the library. Following the example of his father, he invested in real estate, principally situated below Central park, between 4th and 7th avenues, which rapidly increased in value. For about thirteen years prior to 1872 he was largely engaged in building the residences of houses. He gave much of his unencumbered land was covered by houses, mostly of the first class. He was said to own in 1867 as many as 220 houses, and he was also heavily interested in railroad, coal, and insurance companies. Besides other charitable gifts, he gave $50,000 to St. Luke's hospital, and in his will he left $380,000 to the Astor library, in addition to $49,000, the unexpended balance of his earlier donation. His estate, estimated at $100,000,000, was divided by his will between his two sons, John Jacob, and William Astor, who were given only a life interest in the residuary estate, which descends to their children. The gifts and bequests of William B. Astor to the Astor library amounted altogether to about $550,000. In 1879 his eldest son, John Jacob, presented three lots adjoining the library building, and erected on them a third structure, and William Astor, who was engaged in the central building. The edifice is represented on page 112. His outlay, exclusive of land, was about $250,000, making the entire gift of the Astor family more than $1,000,000.—William Waldorf, son of John Jacob, was graduated at Columbia law school in 1875. He served one term in the New York state senate, and was an unsuccessful candidate for congress. He was U. S. minister to Italy from 1882 till 1885, and has published “Valentino,” an Italian romance (New York, 1886), and “Sforza, a Story of Milan” (1889).

ATAHUALPA, or ATBALIPA (ah'-ta-o-o-al'pa), lined of Peru at the time of the invasion of the Spaniards, d. Aug., 1533. He was the son of Huayna Capac. The laws of Peru required that the principal wives of the incas should be blood relatives, and that no children of other parentage should be legitimate. Atahualpa's mother had been a princess of Quito; nevertheless, at the request of his father, the heir to the throne, Huascar, he was presented to the Inca, represented to his father to death in the most atrocious tortures. Such is the story told by Spanish annalists, whose testimony is doubtful, seeing that the murder of Huascar, their predecessor, and the tyranny of Atahualpa were among the causes of his own execution. Pizarro and his followers were now in Peru, and Atahualpa opened negotiations with them. His proposals were received in a friendly manner by Pizarro, and an interview was arranged (1532), which Atahualpa attended, followed by a large number of unarmed subjects. Father Vicente de Valverde explained to him, through an interpreter, the mysteries of religion, and that, on account of their heathenism, the pope had granted his kingdom to the Spaniards. Atahualpa professed not to understand the tenor of this discourse, and would not resign his kingdom, whereupon a massacre of the assembled crowd was at once begun by the Spanish soldiers, who seized Atahualpa and threw him into prison. On the arrival of Almagro the duplicity of the adventurers was excited by the magnificent proposals that Atahualpa made for his ransom, and with a desire of seizing the whole it was
determined to put him to death. During his imprisonment Atahualpa gave orders for the execution of his relatives, who were all cut off. This was one of the charges against him on the court martial by which he was tried, and, being found guilty, was sentenced to be burned, a penalty commuted for strangulation by the garrote on his accepting baptism at the hands of the priests accompanying the invaders.

ATHERTON, David R., senator, b. in Freetown, Ky., 11 Aug., 1807; d. in Clinton co., Mo., 26 Jan., 1886. He studied law and began practice in Liberty co., Mo. In 1834 and 1838 he sat in the Missouri legislature. In 1841 he was appointed judge of the Platte county circuit court, and in 1843 appointed U. S. senator in the place of Lewis E. Linn, deceased, and was subsequently elected and re-elected, sitting until 1855. He was prominent in the legislation on the organization of the territories of Kansas and Nebraska, and was a leader of the pro-slavery faction in the Kansas troubles of 1856-7.

ATEMPEANECATL (ah-tem-pah-nay-katl), one of the two famous generals and advisers of Montezer, war leader of Chichimeca. While the latter was attending to the wants of his people during a great famine, Atempeanecatl and Chihuanecatl continued the pending wars with the utmost success.

ATHERTON, Charles Gordon, senator, b. in Amherst, N. H., 4 July, 1804; d. in Manchester, N. H., 15 Nov., 1863. He was graduated at Harvard in 1823, and entered on the practice of the law in 1827. He practised at first in Nashua and then in Dunstable. After being a democratic member of the legislature for five years, and for four years speaker of the house, he was elected to congress in 1837 and sat in the lower house until 1843. He introduced in 1838 the resolution, which remained in force, authorizing the returning of fugitives otherwise than at the request of the state of their own choice, of whatever kind, on the subject of slavery, should be tabled without debate, and should not be taken again from the table. This was called the "Atherton gag." From 1843 to 1849 he was a senator from New Hampshire, and in 1852 he was again elected to the senate and served as chairman of the finance committee.

ATHERTON, Charles Humphrey, lawyer, b. in Amherst, N. H., 14 Aug., 1773; d. in Amherst, 8 Jan., 1853. He was graduated at Harvard in 1794, studied law, admitted to the bar, and entered on the practice of his profession in his native town. His reputation for solid attainments and exact habits of investigation kept him at the head of the Hillsborough co. bar for years. He filled the office of register of probate for thirty-nine years (1798-1837), served in congress from 15 Dec., 1815, to 3 March, 1817, and was a representative in the legislature in 1823, 1838, and 1839. He prepared various papers for the state historical society.

ATHERTON, Humphrey, soldier, b. in Boston, 17 Sept., 1661. He emigrated from England about 1636, and on the death of his brother, Joshua, took his place as a deputy to the general court. In 1654 he succeeded Robert Seilwick as commander of the military forces, with the title of major-general, and was much employed in negotiations with the Indians. He was killed by falling from his horse while he was reviewing the militia on Boston common.

ATHERTON, Joshua, lawyer, b. in Harvard, Mass., 20 June, 1737; d. in Amherst, N. H., 3 April, 1809. He was graduated at Harvard in 1762, studied law, and began practice in Petersham. Shortly afterward he removed to Litchfield, and in 1773, having been appointed register of probate in Hillsborough co., he settled in Amherst. Here he accumulated much property and was successful in his profession. During the revolutionary war he served as a captain in the Local Troops, and was both from loss of property and from cruel indignities. In 1779 he took the oath of allegiance to New Hampshire, and was admitted to practice in the supreme court. Later he became a member of the convention appointed to consider the federal constitution, and opposed its adoption on account of the provisions for the preservation of slavery. Subsequently he was elected to the New Hampshire legislature, and in 1789 he was made attorney-general of the state. He was also for a time commissioner for the U. S. direct tax.

ATKINS, Henry, navigator of the 18th century. He made numerous trading voyages to Davis straits, and also explored much of the coast of Labrador between the years 1729 and 1738. An account of his experiences has been published in the "Massachusetts Historical Collections."

ATKINSON, Edward, economist, b. in Brookline, Mass., 10 Feb., 1827. His education was obtained principally at private schools, and his reputation has been established by the pamphlets and papers that he has contributed to current literature on economic topics. The subjects treated embrace such general topics as banking, competition, cotton, free trade, mechanical arts, and protection. The most important of his addresses are "Banking," delivered at Saratoga in 1889 before the American Bankers' Association; "Insufficiency of Economic Legislation," delivered at the American Social Science Association; "What makes the Rate of Wages," before the British Association for the Advancement of Science; address to the chief of the Bureau of Labor Statistics at their convention in Boston in 1885; vice-presidential address on the "Application of Science to the Production of Goods," before the American association for the advancement of science, in 1885; and "Prevention of Loss by Fire," before the millers of the west, in 1885. His pamphlets and books include the following: "Cheap Cotton by Free Labor" (Boston, 1861); "The Collection of Revenue" (1866); "Argument for the Conditional Adoption of the Legal-Tender National Domain" (1859); "Labor and Capital—Allies, not Enemies" (New York, 1880); "The Fire Engineer, the Architect, and the Underwriter" (Boston, 1880); "The Railroads of the United States" (1890); "Cotton Manufacturers of the United States" (1880); "Addresses at Atlanta, Ga., on the International Exposition" (New York, 1881); "What is a Bank?" (1881); "Right Methods of Preventing Fires in Mills" (Boston, 1881); "The Railway and the Farmer" (New York, 1881); "The Influence of Boston Capital upon Manufactures," in "Memorial History of Boston" (Boston, 1882); and "The Distribution of Products" (New York, 1885). In 1886 he began the preparation of a series of pamphlets, "Monetary Legislation," delivered before the American political publication. Through his efforts was established the Boston manufacturers' mutual fire insurance company, an association consisting of a number of manufacturers who, for their mutual protection, adopted rules and regulations for the economical and judicious management of their plants. He is the inventor of an improved cooking-stove, called the "Aladdin Cooker."

ATKINSON, Henry, soldier, b. in 1782; d. at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., 14 June, 1842. At the age of twenty-six he was appointed, from North Carolina, captain in the 3d infantry. On 25 April, 1813, he was made inspector-general, and during the following year he became colonel of the 45th infantry.
He was advanced to the grade of brigadier-general 13 May, 1821, and was made adjutant-general 21 June. He served with distinction in the Black Hawk war, and was the headquarters observer in the engagements on Bad Axe river, 1 and 2 Aug., 1832, where the Indians were defeated.

**ATKINSON, John**, clergyman, b. in Deerfield, N. J., 6 Sept., 1835; d. in Haverstraw, N. Y., 8 Dec., 1897. He was admitted to the ministry in the New Jersey Methodist Episcopal conference in 1853, and was pasted pastor in Paterson, Newark, and Jersey City, N. J.; in Chicago, Ill.; Bay City and Adrian, Mich.; and in Haverstraw, Illinois Wesleyan university gave him the degree of D. D. in 1878. He was the author of the well-known hymn “We Shall Meet Beyond the River.” Dr. Atkinson for more than thirty years contributed to the periodical press, especially that not of his own denomination. He published “The Living Way” (New York, 1856); "Memorials of Methodism in New Jersey” (Philadelphia, 1890); “The Garden of Sorrows” (New York, 1869); “The Class Leader”(1874); “The Centennial History of American Methodism” (New York, 1884); and “The Wesleyan Movement in America.”

**THOMAS, W.**, bishop of the Episcopalian church, b. in Mansfield, Va., 6 Aug., 1807; d. in Wilmington, N. C., 4 Jan., 1881.

He entered Yale college, but left before completing the course, and went to Hampden-Sidney college, Virginia, where he graduated in 1825. He studied law, was admitted to the bar, and practised for nine years in various places. In 1834 he was ordained deacon in Norfolk, 18 Nov., 1836, and priest in the following year. Dr. Atkinson held several rectorships, and was rector of St. Peter’s church, Baltimore, Md., at the time of his election to the episcopate of North Carolina, 29 May, 1853. He was consecrated bishop in St. John’s chapel, New York, 17 Oct., 1853. Bishop Atkinson was an able and efficient administrator of his diocese and prominent in the councils of the church. In 1875 he was given an assistant, Dr. Theodore Benedict Lyman, who succeeded him in 1881.

**ATLEE, John Light**, physician, b. in Lancaster, Pa., 2 Nov., 1799; d. there, 1 Oct., 1885. He was a son of Col. W. P. Atlee, and grandson of Judge W. A. Atlee. He entered Dr. Samuel Humes in Philadelphia, and was graduated at the university of Pennsylvania in 1820. He returned to his native city, began practice, and soon became successful, especially in surgical cases. Dr. Atlee’s operation for double ovariotomy, in 1843, was the first in the history of medicine. He was one of the founders of the Pennsylvania county medical society in 1843, and twice served as its president. He assisted in organizing the Pennsylvania medical society in 1848, and became its president in 1857, and was also one of the organizers of the American medical association in Philadelphia, and was elected vice-president in 1855, and president in 1882. At the union of Franklin and Marshall colleges, in 1853, he became professor of anatomy and physiology, and continued there for forty years. He was a school director for forty years, was president of the board of trustees of the Pennsylvania state lunatic asylum at Harrisburg, was elected honorary fellow of the American gynaecological society in 1877, and was a trustee of numerous public institutions.—His brother, Washington Lenulle, surgeon and author, b. in Burlington, N. J., 28 Feb., 1836; d. in Sept., 1878. At the age of fourteen he was placed in a store, where he remained but eighteen months, when he entered the office of his brother. After studying there and with Dr. George McClellan, of Philadelphia, he received his diploma, in 1829, from the Jefferson medical college, in that city. Besides his practice, which became very large, he was president of the Philadelphia county medical association in 1874, and of the state association in 1873, and was also vice-president of the American medical association. Dr. Atlee was noted for his advocacy of the difficult operation of ovariotomy, which he was one of the first to practise. He ably defended its propriety when it was in universal disrepute, and, by his great skill in over 300 cases, he aided in making it one of the legitimate operations of surgery. When he first performed this operation in Philadelphia he was denounced by medical men on all sides as a dangerous man. Few surgeons dared to be present at his operations, and there was even talk of having him arrested. Dr. Atlee was also noted for his skill in the removal of uterine fibroid tumors. He was a brilliant speaker and debater, and a copious writer on medical and chemical subjects. He published over eighty articles in various journals. Among his writings are “Ovarian Tumors” (Philadelphia, 1853); an address before the Philadelphia county medical association, 1 Feb., 1875, on “Struggles and Triumphs of Ovariotomy”; a paper on “Fibroid Tumors of the Uterus,” read before the international medical congress, in Philadelphia in September, 1876; and a prize essay on the same subject.

**ATONDO Y ANTILLÓN, Isidoro,** Spanish navigator, lived in the latter part of the 17th century. He was placed in charge of an expedition sent to California, in 1678, to establish colonies in that part of the continent. In 1679, the next year, he founded the town of San Bruno, and took possession of Lower California in the name of the king of Spain.

**ATTA-CULLA-CULLA**, Indian chief, lived in the 18th century. About 1735 he was chosen vice-king under Oconostota, their archimagnus. In 1755, three years after the outbreak of those wars between the English, he was party to a treaty that ceded to the English a site for fort. The tribe, having been attacked by white settlers in retaliation for thefts committed in the Fort Duquesne expedition, made war upon the English, and reduced to famine, and finally massacred, the garrison of Fort Loudon. Capt. Stuart was saved by
ATTUKS, Crispus, a mulatto, or half-breed Indian, killed 5 March, 1770, in what is known as the Boston massacre. He was a resident of Framingham. On the day of the massacre he was prominent in a crowd of people who were jeering at the soldiers, threatening them with clubs. Finally Preston, the captain of the day, ordered his men to fire, and Attucks was the first to fall. Preston and six of his men were tried and acquitted by a Boston jury. John Adams, who defended them, charged Attucks with having "undertaken to be the hero of the night," and with having precipitated a conflict by his "mad behavior." He is praised by others for his courage, and is said to have been leaning quietly on a stick at the moment he was killed. He was about fifty years of age at the time of the affair. His body, together with those of the other victims, was borne in great pomp through the streets of Boston, and all were deposed in one common vault. All the shops were closed, and the bells of the neighboring towns were tolled. See Bancroft's "History of the United States," and also an article on Attucks in the "American Historical Record" for 1872.

ATWATER, Caleb, lawyer, b. in North Adams, Mass., 25 Dec., 1778; d. in Circleville, Ohio, 13 March, 1867. He was graduated at Williams college in 1801, and removed to Ohio, 1810, and became a practitioner. He moved to Ohio in 1811, where for some years he was a member of the state legislature, and postmaster of Circleville. He was also Indian commissioner under Jackson. He published "A Tour to Prairie du Chien" (1831); "Western Antiquities" (1850); "Writings of Caleb Atwater" (1850); "History of Ohio" (1850); and an "Essay on Education" (1841). An article on the "Writings of Caleb Atwater" is to be found in the Cincinnati "Western Monthly Magazine" for 1834.

ATWATER, Lyman Botchess, scholar, b. in New Haven, Conn., 20 Feb., 1813; d. in Princeton, N. J., 17 Feb., 1883. He was graduated at Yale in 1834, and at the theological seminary in 1838. He was a tutor at Western college, and in 1858 became pastor of the Congregational church at Fairfield, Conn., where he remained until 1854, contributing meanwhile to various religious periodicals. In 1854 he was appointed professor of mental and moral philosophy in Princeton, and in 1869 he became professor of logic and of moral and political science, and editor of the "Princeton Review." He was also acting president of the college for several years. He published a "Manual of Elementary Logic" (1867).

ATWATER, Wilbur Olin, chemist, b. in Johnstown, N. Y., 3 May, 1844. He was graduated at Wesleyan university, Middletown, Conn., in 1867, then studied chemistry at New Haven, and returned to Wesleyan for his final course of study, and after which he spent some time at the universities of Leipsic and Berlin, Germany. Subsequent to his return to the United States, during 1871-2, he held the chair of chemistry in East Tennessee university, and in 1873 he was called to fill a similar appointment in the Maine state college. In the same year he returned to Wesleyan university, and was professor of chemistry. From 1875 to 1877 he was director of the Connecticut agricultural experimental station. His published papers are very numerous, and have appeared in the scientific journals of Germany and France, as well as in those of the United States. In conjunction with G. B. Goode he is the author of The American Monograph (New York, 1879). He has made a special study of the composition of food, and has constructed charts to show the relative values. See "Annual Cyclopaedia" for 1883.

AUBER, Pierre Alexandre, French naturalist, b. in Havre in 1784; d. in Cuba in 1843. He went to Cuba in 1853, and was appointed professor of botany in the university of Havana and is credited with the first railway in Cuba, which was built in 1855, the first in any Spanish-speaking country.

AUBER, Virginia Felicia, Cuban author, b. in Coruña, Spain, in 1825. She went to Cuba in 1853 and resided there until 1873, when she returned to Europe. She wrote much under the pen name "Felicia," and published several novels, the best of which are "Perseverancia," "Otras tiempas," "Un amor misterioso," and "Una habanera.

AUBREY, Lady Letitia, of Wimingham, Sussex, England, was the daughter of William Penn, and was made owner and ruler of the "Barony of Nazareth," a tract of 5,000 acres in the heart of Northampton co., Pa. Her title was confirmed by独自 decided by a court of chivalry, where she was acquitted of the charge of murder in 1731, "on yielding and paying therefor, to the said John Penn, Thomas Penn, and Richard Penn, their heirs and assigns. One Red Rose, on the 24th day of June yearly, if the same shall be demanded, in full for all services, customs, and rents." Authentic copies of the deed are in existence, and according to tradition the possession of the barony is revocable at the will of the present owner, the Countess of Exeter. The "Red Rose Tavern" was until 1783 the principal inn of the barony. The land was sold to the Moravians in 1741.

AUBREY, Capt. d., knight of St. Louis, d. 24 Feb., 1770. He was an officer in the French army. On 14 Sept., 1758, he defeated Maj. Grant at Port Duquesne. In 1759 he was sent prisoner by Sir William Johnson at Niagara. In New Orleans he was commander, and on 4 Feb., 1765, succeeded to the government. He surrendered the colony to Ulen in March, 1760, but, after the expulsion of that governor in 1768, he resumed the administration until Gen. O'Reilly came in July, 1769. On his return voyage to France he was wrecked and drowned on the Bermudas.

AUCHMUTY, Robert (ok-mu'-te), lawyer, b. in Scotland; d. in Boston, Mass., in April, 1750. He was descended from a family settled in Fife, Scotland, in the 14th century. His father removed to Ireland in 1699, and the son emigrated to America and settled in Boston, where he practised law with success. He was counsel for the court of admiralty in 1703, which office he resigned shortly afterward; but he was reappointed in 1733. He was in England in 1741 as agent for the colony, and in that year published in London a pamphlet entitled "The Importance of Cape Breton to the British Nation, and a Plan for Taking the Place."—His son, Robert, b. in Boston; d. in Maryland. England, Dec. 24, 1784. An eloquent and successful advocate in Boston, was one of the counsel for the soldiers engaged in the Boston massacre, and became a judge of admiralty in 1763, but in 1776, being a zealous loyalist, withdrew to England. His and Hutchinson's letters from Boston, sent over by Franklin, in 1773, caused great excitement.—Another son, Samuel, b. in Boston, 16 Jan., 1722; d. in New York, 6 March, 1777, was graduated at Harvard in 1742, studied theology in England, and was appointed assistant minister of Trinity church in New York. In 1764 he became
ATOR, and had charge of all the churches in the city. He continued to read prayers for the king during the revolution, until Lord Stirling, in command at New York, compelled him to desist; whereupon he offered himself to serve in New Jersey, ordering that no services should be held until the prayers could be read without abridgment. When the British captured New York he passed the American lines amid great hardships. He found his church and parsonage burned and the church records destroyed. The exposure that he had undergone in order to evade the conquerors caused his death.—Sir Samuel, British general, son of the Rev. Dr. Samuel, b. in New York, 22 June, 1758; d. in Dublin, Ireland, 11 Aug., 1822, was graduated at King's college in 1775, and volunteered in the British army in August, 1776; was commissioned for garrison duty at the battle of Gen. Sumner, commanding 2d cavalry corps, and acted in this capacity until the death of Gen. Sumner in March, 1863. He was wounded at Antietam, and breveted captain. He reported as aide-de-camp to Gen. Tyler, and served with the 2d artillery till March, 1862. During the periodical campaign he was acting assistant adjutant-general to Gen. Emory's cavalry command. In July, 1862, he became aide-de-camp to Gen. Grant, and served with the corps in Virginia, and acted in this capacity until the death of Gen. Sumner in March, 1863. He was wounded at Antietam, and breveted captain. He reported as aide-de-camp to Gen. Grant in June, 1863, and witnessed the surrender of Vicksburg. He joined the staff of Gen. Sherman at Memphis on 1 Oct., 1863, and served as aide-de-camp to Gen. Sherman during the Atlanta campaign, that to Meridian, the Atlanta campaign, the march to the sea, and that through the Carolinas. He accompanied Gen. Sherman during his several tours through the great west, among the Indians, and through Europe, and continued to discharge the duties of aide-de-camp to the general of the army until his death.

AUDUBON, John James, naturalist, b. near New Orleans, La., 4 May, 1780; d. near New York city, 27 Jan., 1851. His grandfather was a fisherman of La Vendee, in France, and his father, who had worked his way up to the command of a French man-of-war, and had acquired a plantation in Louisiana, married there a lady of Spanish descent named Anne Moynet. When very young, Audubon lived for a short time on a plantation belonging to his father in Santo Domingo, and, after his mother's death in a negro insurrection, was taken to France to be educated. His parents had encouraged him in a love of nature almost before he was able to walk, and he had long since a somewhat jejunum, if not a healthy delight, in looking through the graceful forms of the tropical birds with which he was familiar. Although his efforts fell so far short of his ideal that he was accustomed to make a bonfire of them on each birthday, they nevertheless showed talent, and his father placed him in the studio of the celebrated painter David. Here he was set to drawing horses' heads and the limbs of giants, instead of his favorite birds. He persevered, however, in this one study, while he neglected all the others, preferring to spend his time in excursions through the woods, gathering specimens and making drawings of birds. Seeing his tastes, his father, who had designed him for the navy, gave up his plan, and sent the boy, then seventeen years old, to a farm belonging to him at Mill Grove, near Philadelphia. Here young Audubon spent his time in painting, fishing, drawing, and collecting specimens of natural history. A visit to France, made to lay before his father some grievances against the agent who had charge of the property, enabled Audubon to add largely to his collections. His house at Mill Grove became a museum, filled with stuffed animals, and decorated with fowls of all kinds, eggs, and with drawings of birds and beasts. He became an excellent marksman, and was also at this time quite a dandy, if we may credit his own account. While at Mill Grove he fell in love with Lucy Bakewell, daughter of an Englishman who had come to America a few years before, and whose property adjoined that of Audubon. At the desire of Mr. Bakewell, who thought him somewhat unpractical, he entered the employ of a firm in New York, where he soon demonstrated his lack of interest in anything but natural history, collecting specimens with his usual earnestness, and letting business take care of itself. It is related that his neighbors at one time made a legal complaint against him on account of the disagreeable odor from the drying skins in his room. He soon returned to his home, and, thinking he might be more successful in the west, formed a partnership with Ferdinand Rosier, a friend, and, having sold his farm, started, in 1808, for Louisville, Ky., with a stock of goods bought with the proceeds. Before setting out he married Miss Bakewell, and the journey to Louisville, part of which was made in a flat-boat, was their bridal tour. In Louisville, Audubon left business to Rosier, and spent his time in the more congenial occupation of tramping the woods in search of birds and in drawing pictures of them. In his store at Louisville he met Alexander Wilson, the celebrated entomologist who had come to solicit Audubon's subscription to his book on American birds, and was naturally astonished when he was shown drawings superior to his own, some of them representing birds he had never seen. Audubon relates that he gave Wilson considerable aid in his search for specimens, but the latter seems to have been somewhat jealous of the rival he had so unexpectedly discovered, and afterward wrote disparagingly of his visit to Louisville. Audubon's business did not prosper, and, after two removals in vain search for better success, the partnership was dissolved in 1812, and Audubon settled with his wife and their son Victor at Hendersonville, where his second son,
John, was afterward born. He embarked in a business venture with his brother-in-law at New Orleans, and was again unsuccessful. During this time he was still devoting himself completely to natural history, making long excursions into the surrounding country, sometimes tramping for days through pathless thickets with only dog and gun for companions, and all the time adding new drawings to his collection. Some birds he was obliged to shoot, afterward ingeniously supporting them in nature, while he painted them; others he drew with the aid of a telescope, representing them amid their natural surroundings.

Audubon’s appearance was now very different from that of the young proprietor of Mill Grove. After some of his long tramps through the forests, unshaven and unshorn, his rifle on his shoulder and his color-box strapped on his back, he looked the very "American wood puncher" he was afterward so fond of styling himself. He seems to have done all this with no incentive but the love of nature; the idea of publication had not yet entered his mind. About this time his father died, leaving him an estate in France and the sum of $17,000. The latter was held in trust by a friend in Richmond, who invested it shrewdly, and Audubon received not a penny. His devotion to his favorite pursuit continued to bring him into financial trouble, and he was obliged to earn money by giving drawing lessons and taking crayon portraits in Louisville and Cincinnati. His friends not unnaturally looked on him as a madman, but his wife encouraged and assisted him in every way she could. To maintain his family, he, the eldest son, who had been a governess in New Orleans, whither her husband went in 1820, and where she joined him a year later, and again in Natchez, where they went in 1822. She afterward established a school at Bayou Sara, to help him in the publication of his work, and in this school he aided her, for some time.

The idea of giving his collection of drawings to the world was first suggested to him by Prince Canino, son of Lucien Bonaparte, whom he met in Philadelphia. Audubon had gone to that city in 1824, after earning the necessary money in various ways, on one occasion by painting the interior of a steamboat. After this time he was forced to earn his living by drawing, the labor of years, were destroyed by a single night by rats, and the fact that, after a day or two of natural despondency, he went bravely to work to replace his loss, illustrates Audubon’s energy and perseverance. In Philadelphia he met several noted artists, but the idea of publication seems to have had little encouragement. After returning to Bayou Sara, where he had left his wife, he sailed from New Orleans, in 1826, for England, intending to seek aid there, though he had not a friend in the country. On his arrival he began to exhibit his drawings in public, and, though at first he met with discouragements, the value and merit of his work was soon recognized by European naturalists. The frequently expressed wish of the artist himself to publish his work was realized in 1829, when his friend Mr. Thomas H. Kirkland obtained for him the assistance of the Rev. Joseph L. van der Hoeve, who published in 1831 his "Ornithological Biographies," consisting of a letter-press of the "Birds," together with reminiscences of personal adventure and descriptions of scenery and character. The work consisted of five octavo volumes (Edinburgh, 1831-9). During this time Audubon continued the collection of material in the United States, and, although suffering from a severe illness, returned to his home town, Natchez, Mississippi, where he wrote much of the text of his work. On two of these journeys he was accompanied by his wife, and she frequently travelled with him while he obtained subscribers. In 1840 he left England for the last time, and thenceforward lived with his two sons and their families at his last home, Audubon, a village named Minnieisland, is now within the New York city limits, in what is known as "Audubon Park." From 1840 to 1844 he was occupied with the publication of a smaller edition of his work, which was completed in seven octavo volumes. The classification of the matter in this edition adds to its scientific value. In the folio edition the method of publication was altered, and the work was published in ten volumes, and the order of arrangement, and the effort had been to make the numbers uniform in interest. Before the publication of the last volume of the "Birds," Audubon had projected a similar work on the "Science of America," and with the help of his sons, Victor Gifford and John Woodhouse, and his nephew, Robert, he laid the foundations of a work that was planned to be even more extensive and complete. In 1844 he left England, and in 1846, after Audubon’s death, the superintendence of his son John. After he had reached his sixty-seventh year Audubon’s mind began to weaken, and during the last four years of his life he was able to do little work. He was buried in Trinity Churchyard, the burial place of New York, in a vault that had been prepared for his father and mother, John, Woodhouse, died 21 Feb., 1862, while preparing a third edition of the "Birds of America." Mrs. Audubon survived her husband many years, and prepared from his diary a biography, which was published in New York in 1868.
were showered upon him. At the time of his death he was a fellow of the Linnæan and zoological societies of London, of the natural history society of Paris, of the Wernerian society of Edinburgh, of the lyceum of natural history of New York, and honorary member of the society of natural history at Manchester, of the royal Scottish academy of painting, sculpture, and architecture, and of many other scientific bodies. See, besides works already mentioned, Dunlap’s “History of the Rise and Progress of the Arts of Design” (New York, 1874); Griswold’s “Prose-Writers of America” (Philadelphia, 1847); Mrs. Horace St. John’s “Audubon, the Naturalist, in the New World” (New York, 1856); Samuel Smiles’s “Brief Biographies” (Boston, 1861); and “Audubon and his Journals,” by Maria R. Audubon (2 vols., New York, 1887).

AUGUR, John Gottlieb, missionary bishop of the Protestant Episcopal church, b. in Wurttemberg, Germany, 18 Nov., 1852; d. 16 Feb., 1874. He was a Lutheranism minister, but applied for and took orders in the Episcopal church, being ordained at Cavalla, Africa, in 1862. At a special meeting of the general convention, in October, 1872, Dr. Auer was elected missionary bishop of Cape Palmas, in Africa. He was consecrated 17 April, 1873, and was stricken down with fever, and his term of service was less than one year.

AUGUR, Christopher Colon, soldier, b. in New York, 28 Dec., 1821; d. in Washington, D. C., 16 Jan., 1898. He was graduated at the U.S. military academy in 1843. During the Mexican war he was aide-de-camp to Gen. Eustis B. Hapgood, and after his death, to Gen. Caleb Cushing. He was promoted in 1852, and served with distinction in a campaign against the Indians in Oregon in 1856. On 14 May, 1861, he was appointed major in the 13th infantry, and was for a time commanding cadets at West Point. In November of that year he was commissioned a brigadier-general of volunteers, and joined McDowell’s corps. In July, 1862, he was assigned to a division under Gen. Banks, and in the battle of Cedar Mountain, 9 Aug., was severely wounded. He sat on the military court that investigated the surrender of Harper’s Ferry. He was promoted major-general 9 Aug., 1862, and in November joined his corps and took part in the Louisiana campaign. At the siege of Port Hudson he commanded the left wing of the army, and for meritorious services on that occasion he was brevetted brigadier-general in the U. S. army, 13 March, 1863, received on the same date the brevet of major-general for services in the field during the rebellion. From 13 Oct., 1863, to 13 Aug., 1866, he was commandant of the Department of Washington; from 15 Jan., 1867, to 13 Nov., 1871, of the Department of the Platte; then of the Department of Texas until March, 1875; of the Department of the Gulf until 1 July, 1878, and subsequently of the Department of the South and the Department of the Missouri, and in 1885 was retired. On 15 Aug., 1886, he was shot and dangerously wounded by a negro whom he attempted to chastise for stealing a horse which was lodged in front of his house in Washington. His son, Jacob Arnold, is a major in the 5th U. S. cavalry.

AUGUR, Hezekiah, sculptor, b. in New Haven, Conn., 21 Feb., 1791; d. there, 10 Jan., 1858. He was unsuccessful in business, and turned his attention to sculpture and mechanical inventions. He was among the most wholly self-taught, but was possessed of considerable native talent. His best work, “Jephtha and his Daughter,” is in the Trumbull gallery, Yale college. His most important invention was a machine for carving wood, which came into general use. He was given the degree of A. M. by Yale in 1856, though he was not a graduate.

AUGUSTUS, John, philanthropist, b. in 1785; d. in Boston, 21 June, 1859. He was a shoemaker, doing business in Boston, and devoted his means and his labors to aiding and reclaiming the poor and the vicious. For more than twenty years he was a constant visitor to the police courts, seeking subjects for his charitable efforts.

AULNAY DE CHARNISÉ. See Charnisé.

AURELIO I., Antonio, the name assumed by M. de Fournes, a French adventurer, b. about 1830. He lived among the Araucanians, in Chili, and was elected king by them. He formed a constitution, and his movements at first created much excitement in Chili, but he grew weary of his grant, and was necessary to get rid of him. Early in 1862 disguised Chilians were sent to Araucania, and, when they reached the place where the so-called king held his court, a policeman seized him, put him upon his horse, and succeeded in escaping with him from the pursuing Indians. The adventurer was imprisoned for some time.

AURY, Louis de, New Grenadian naval officer, b. about 1780. He became a lieutenant in the navy of his native country in 1813, and commanded the naval force of New Grenada at the siege of Cartagena. In 1816 he went to Texas with Herrero as commander of the united fleets, and was appointed governor of Texas and Galveston island. In July, 1817, he took part in McRae’s expedition to Florida, and afterward he was engaged in the campaigns of the revolted South American republics. He resided some time in New Orleans, and subsequently went to Havana.

AUSTEN, Peter Townsend, chemist, b. in Clifton, Staten Island, N. Y., 10 Sept., 1829. He was graduated at Columbia school of mines, in the course in analytical and applied chemistry, in 1853. He then studied for three years under Prof. Hofmann in the university of Berlin, and received the degree of Ph. D., for original work, from the university of Zurich. On his return from Europe he became in 1856 instructor in chemistry at Dart-
AUSTIN, Benjamin, merchant, b. in Boston, 18 Nov., 1752; d. there, 4 May, 1820. He was a merchant in Boston, and was a political writer before the revolution. In the controversy that raged during the administration of John Adams he wrote fierce newspaper articles, filled with personalities, in advocacy of republican views, and was for a time in the train of the party President Jefferson appointed him commissioner of loans for Massachusetts. He was a member at different times of both houses of the Massachusetts legislature. He wrote a series of articles for the "Independent Chronicle," under the name of "Honestus," and another series signed "Old South." The latter were printed in a volume in 1803. His son, Charles Austin, in 1806 assailed Thomas O. Selfridge in State street, Boston, for slandering his father, and was killed by Selfridge, who was tried and acquitted. A report of the trial was published in Boston in 1807.

AUSTIN, Coé Finch, botanist, b. in Fitchville, Orange co., N. Y., 29 June, 1844; d. in Clifton, N. J., 21 Mar., 1879. He was educated chiefly at Rankin's academy, Deckertown, N. J. Subsequent to his graduation he devoted some time to lecturing on chemistry and botany, but afterward settled in Clifton, where he resided during the latter part of his life. For many years he was curator of the herbarium at Columbia college. He was recognized as an authority on mosses, both in this country and in Europe. His published work includes "Musci Appalachiiani" (1870), a valuable description of American mosses, for the preparation of which he made numerous journeys through the eastern, middle, and southern states.

AUSTIN, David, clergyman, b. in New Haven, Conn., in 1780; d. in Norwich, Conn., 5 Feb., 1851. He was graduated at Yale in 1799, and in 1788 was settled as the Presbyterian minister in Elizabethtown, N. J. In 1795, after his recovery from a fever, he began to preach the second advent of Christ, which he prophesied would occur in May, 1796. When the day passed he renewed his predictions, which created great excitement, and in 1797 he removed to Philadelphia, covering from his delusion he was installed, in 1815, as pastor at Bozrah, Conn., where he officiated until his death. He published "The American Preacher," by various ministers: "The Downfall of Babylon"); a "Commentary on the Bible," and several millennial pamphlets and sermons.

AUSTIN, James Trochich, lawyer, b. in Boston, 7 Jan., 1784; d. there, 8 May, 1870. He was the son of Jonathan Austin and was educated at Harvard in 1802. In 1806 he married the daughter of Elbridge Gerry. He was town advocate in 1809, member of the state legislature and attorney for the county of Suffolk in 1812-32, and attorney-general of Massachusetts in 1832-43. He delivered an oration at Lexington on the 4th of July, 1824, and was a member of the college of Massachusetts while he was the ATA of the University. Many of these orations were published, and he published a "Life of Elbridge Gerry" (Boston, 1828). In politics he was an anti-federalist, and was a pronounced opponent of the abolition movement.

AUSTIN, Jonathan Loring, patriot, b. in Boston, 2 Jan., 1748; d. there, 10 May, 1826. He was graduated at Harvard college in 1766, and became a merchant in Portsmouth, N. H. When Langdon's regiment was raised he became its major, and subsequently was aide to Gen. Sullivan. He was secretary to the Massachusetts board of war until October, 1777, and was sent to France with despatches to Dr. Franklin announcing the defeat of Burgoyne and asking for money to be spent in the army. He remained with Dr. Franklin as his private secretary, being sent as his agent to London. In May, 1779, he arrived in Philadelphia with despatches from the commissioners to congress, was sent to Europe again in January, 1780, to negotiate a loan for the state of Massachusetts, and was in the latter capacity a member of the treaty of peace with England. He failed to secure the loan, and returned in the autumn of 1781. In 1786 he delivered the 4th of July oration in Boston. He was a state senator for several terms, and elected state treasurer, and subsequently secretary of state.

AUSTIN, Jonathan Williams, soldier, b. in Boston, 18 Apr., 1751; d. in the south in the summer of 1778. He was graduated at Harvard in 1790, studied law in the office of John Adams, and admitted to the bar in 1772. In the Middlesex convention in 1774 he was chairman of the committee that drew up the resolutions. He served as a major in the revolutionary war, and was a commandant at Castle William in 1776.

AUSTIN, Nathaniel, soldier, b. in Newburgh, Conn.; d. in Louisiana, 10 June, 1821. He removed to the west in 1798, and engaged in lead-mining. In 1820 he went to Texas, and from Texar forwarded to the Mexican commandant at Monterey a petition for permission to colonize 300 American families in that section. Returning to Missouri in search of emigrants, he was robbed and exposed to hardships that caused his death. The Mexican authorities granted a tract of land for a colony, and his son, Stephen F. Austin, founded the settlement.

AUSTIN, Samuel, clergyman, b. in New Haven, Conn., 7 Oct., 1790; d. in Glastonbury, Conn., 4 Dec., 1830. He was graduated at Yale in 1789, studied theology at Yale, and for three years in Fair Haven, Conn. He was dismissed 19 Jan., 1793, and became pastor of the First Congregational church in Worcester, Mass., where he remained until 1815. In 1807 he received the degree of S. T. D. from Williams college. After leaving Worcester he was chosen president of the University of Alfred, and reigned there for until 1821, when he resigned on account of ill health and removed to Newport, and there preached for several years. His published writings include
AUSTIN, Stephen F., pioneer, b. about 1790; d. Nov. 26, 1856. He was one of the sons of Moses Austin, an enterprising pioneer from Connecticut, who in 1820 obtained from Mexico authority to colonize 300 families in Texas, but died before the project could be accomplished. Stephen obtained a confirmation of the grant, and, having already selected the present site of Austin, he helped to settle what was soon made into an important settlement. He was entitled to a large tract for each 200 families induced to settle, and proved himself an able diplomatist by inducing unmarried young men to pair off together and call themselves families. In this way he soon acquired a large tract of fertile land, and, being clothed with almost absolute authority as a practical and enterprising politician, was so successful in the management of the public affairs of the frontier that the inhabitants of Texas, in 1836, elected him as governor. He was re-elected in 1837 and 1838, but died in office on Aug. 30, 1838. He was the father of Mirabeau B. Lamar.

AVERELL, William Woods, soldier, b. in Cameron, N. Y., 3 Nov., 1822; d. in Bath, N. Y., 3 Feb., 1860. His grandfather was a captain in the revolutionary army under Sullivan. Young Averell was graduated at the U. S. Military Academy in June, 1845, and assigned to the mounted rifles. He served in garrison and at the school for practice at Carlisle, Pa., until 1857, when he was ordered to frontier duty, and saw a great deal of Indian fighting, mainly against the Kiowas and Navajos. He was severely wounded in a night attack by the Navajos, April 14, 1859, and was on sick leave until the outbreak of the civil war in 1861. He was promoted to be first lieutenant of the mounted rifles 14 May, 1861, and was on staff duty in the neighborhood of Washington, participating in the battle of Bull Run and other engagements until 23 Aug., 1861, when he was appointed colonel of the 24th Pennsylvania cavalry, and commanded the cavalry defences in front of Washington. He engaged with the army of the Potomac in its most important campaigns. In March, 1863, he began the series of cavalry raids in western Virginia that made his name famous. The first notable one was on the 16th, 17th, and 18th of March, and included the battle of Kelly's Ford, on the upper Rappahannock. In August he drove a confederate force over the Warm Spring mountains, passed through several southern counties, and near White Sulphur Springs attacked a force posted in Rocky Gap, for the possession of which a fight ensued, lasting two days (26 and 27 Aug.). Averell was repulsed with heavy loss, and made his way back to the union lines with 150 prisoners. On 5 Nov., he started with a force of 5,000 men and drove the confederates out of Greenbrier co., capturing three guns and about 100 prisoners. In December he was again in motion, advancing with a strong force into southwestern Virginia. On 16 Dec., he struck the railroad near the Virginia and Great George rail road at a place known as Gen. Longstreet's base of supplies. He destroyed the railroad, severing an important line of communication between the confederate generals Lee and Bragg, and burned a large quantity of provisions, clothing, and military equipments. When he began his retreat the alarm had been given, and all
the mountain passes were held by the confederates. He captured a bearer of despatches, learned the enemy's plans, and forced the position defended by Gen. W. S. Jackson ("Madwall," as he was called, the distinguishing badge for lasting eight months from his friend's sake). A second line concentrated to cut off his retreat, but he led his command over a road supposed to be impassable, and reached the federal lines with 290 prisoners and 150 horses, having lost 11 men killed or drowned and 90 missing.

My command," he said in his report (21 Dec., 1864), "began to find a way to a new place and climbed three hundred and forty miles since the 8th inst. After the exposure and hardships of this raid he was obliged to ask for sick-leave, extending to February. On his return to duty he was placed in command of the 2d cavalry division, and from that time until September, 1864, the fighting was almost continuous. He was wounded in a skirmish near Wytheville, but was in the saddle and under fire again two days afterward, destroying a section of the Tennessee railroad. In June he crossed the Alleghany mountains, in July he was fighting in the Shenandoah valley and at Winchester. In August he was in fights at Mookfield, Bunker Hill, Martinsburg, and elsewhere, and ended the year with the successful capture of Fish-er's Hill (22 Sept.), and Mount Jackson (3 Sept.). In the meantime he had been brevetted through the different grades of his regular army rank until he was brevet major-general. On 18 May, 1865, he resigned. He was consi-genral of the United States in the British provinces of North America from 1863 till 1869, when he became president of a large manufacturing company. He discovered a process for the manufacture of cast-steel directly from the ore in one operation (1869-70), invented the American asphalt pavement (Jan., 1870), and the Averill insulating conduits for wires and conductors (1884-5), and also a machine for laying electric cables. He was also a member of a large military council.

AVERILL, John Thomas, b. in Alma, Maine, 1 March, 1825; d. in St. Paul, Minn., 4 Oct., 1880. He was educated at Maine Wesleyan university, settled in St. Paul, Minn., and engaged in manufacturing. In August, 1862, he entered the army as lieutenant-colonel of the 6th Minnesota infantry. The battle of brigadier-general was conferred on him. He served with distinction, and when he had served his term of service was elected to congress as a representative in 1874, by a close vote, and reelected by a large majority.

AVERY, Benjamin Park, journalist, b. in New York city in 1829; d. in Pekin, China, 8 Nov., 1875. After receiving a good English education and learning wood-engraving, he went to California with the "Argonauts of '49" and engaged for a time in gold-mining. In 1856 he established at North San Juan a weekly paper called the "Hy- draulic Press." In 1859 he became assistant editor on the "Marysville Appeal," in 1861 was chosen state printer, afterward served on the staff of the "San Francisco Bulletin," and in 1872 undertook the editorship of the "Overland Monthly." He was appointed minister to China in 1874.

AVERY, Waightstill or Waitstill, lawyer, b. in Groton, Conn, 3 May, 1745; d. in Burke co., N. C., in 1821. He was graduated at Princeton in 1776, and went to Mecklenburg, N. C., where he became a lawyer. In 1775 he took part in the convocation of 1775 and 1776, where he was a member of the state congress, and in 1777 the first attorney-general of the state. In 1779 he was a colonel of militia in active service.
Italy. He was absent just a year, and only returned to America after he had fought the Austrians and Sardinians at Genoa, and with a few thousand followers had defended Rome for two months against the allied armies, 100,000 strong. Once he sought refuge on board an American frigate, a British man-of-war, and at last, when the cause of freedom was hopelessly crushed, escaped with his usual good luck to America and resumed his mercantile life in New York.

AYRES, Pedro Menéndez de (ah-vee-ay-nes’), Spanish sailor, b. in 1529; d. in 1574. He rendered good services to Emperors Maximilian and Charles V. when fighting under letters of marque against the French fleets. He was appointed captain-general of the route to the West Indies, and conquered Florida, on which he became both military and civil governor. He died while making preparations to join the armada that was sent by Philip II. to Central America after the fall of the Mexican empire of Tula, about 1532. Avoxil was an able chiefman, who extended the limits of his nation and promoted its civilization and prosperity. In his old age he divided his dominions, giving the Cakchiquel kingdom to his son Jintemal, and that of Zutuhil, or Atitén, to his son Avoxil, keeping for himself what he had conquered.

AYALA, Juan Bautista de, explorer, known only in connection with the early exploration of San Francisco bay in 1775. The bay had been discovered only six years before. Ayala was a Spanish lieutenant, in command of the transport “San Carlos,” and his was the first European vessel to enter the Golden Gate. He remained about forty days, making surveys, and on his return to Monterey reported concerning the excellent character of the harbor. The visit of Sir Francis Drake in the 16th century cannot have been actually made to the bay of San Francisco, hence the assured priority of Ayala as explorer in this place.

AYER, James Cook, manufacturer, b. in Groton, Conn., Nov. 11, 1823; d. in Waltham, Mass., 3 July, 1878. At the age of thirteen he removed to Lowell, and there resided with his uncle. His education was obtained at the public schools, where at one time he was a classmate of Gen. Butler, and subsequently at the Westford academy, after which he was apprenticed to James C. Robinson, a grocer, in Waltham. While he served his term he became interested in medicine, and later he was graduated at the medical department of the university of Pennsylvania. He never practised, but devoted his principal attention to pharmaceutical chemistry and the compounding of medicines. His success in this line was very great, and soon led him to establish in Lowell a factory for the manufacture of his medicinal preparations, which became one of the largest of its kind in the world, and was magnificently equipped. He was worth $20,000,000. Much of his success was due to his advertising, and he published annually an almanac, 5,000,000 copies of which were gratuitously distributed each year. Editions in English, French, German, Portuguese, and Spanish, were regularly issued. In 1874 he accepted the republican nomination for congress in the 7th Massachusetts district, but was defeated.

AYLLON, Lucas Vázquez de (ah-yay-yon’), Spanish adventurer, d. in Virginia, 18 Oct., 1526. He was appointed a member of the superior court of the colony. Cortés sent him to negotiate an agreement with Velazquez, but he did not succeed in effecting it either with Velazquez or with Narvaez, who commanded the fleet of the latter. Ayllón sent an expedition to Florida in 1529, under Gordillo, who, in 1531, landed in lat. 33° 30', and carried off into slavery seventy Indians. Ayllón was of a new and more liberal nature, and, in seeking to establish a settlement, instead of returning with his twelve thousand captives, as it was proposed by Velazquez, he sought to please them; and with this object he purchased some twenty thousand dollars worth of arms, and, by their aid, became a Magnificent. He thus united the two kingdoms, began a campaign against the inhabitants of the Tolocin and Tlaxiacaue valleys, but it was ended by his death.

AXICOATL (ah-sha-yah-kah’-tl), the eighth Mexican king, d. in 1477. He effected the conquest of Teotitlanpec as far as Huautleco. The Tlaltecolans and other people attacked the Mexicans again, but were repulsed, their king, Moquihuix, was killed, and the Tlaltecoy people, after a great battle, were forced to submit. He thus united the two kingdoms, began a campaign against the inhabitants of the Tolocin and Tlaxiacaue valleys, but it was ended by his death.

AXOPIL, son and successor of Nima-Quiché (or Great-Quiché), king of the Quiché tribes that went to Central America after the fall of the Mexican empire of Tula, about 1532. Avoxil was an able chiefman, who extended the limits of his nation and promoted its civilization and prosperity. In his old age he divided his dominions, giving the Cakchiquel kingdom to his son Jintemal, and that of Zutuhil, or Atitén, to his son Avoxil, keeping for himself what he had conquered.

AVAILAS, Juan de (ay-ay-las’), Spanish governor of Paraguay, d. in 1538. He was a companion of Pedro de Mendoza in the conquests along the borders of Plata river. He ascended the Parana and Paraguay rivers, routed the Indians, and founded both the colony and the city of Asunción. Then he crossed the continent with 200 men, as far as to the borders of Peru, and was killed by savages.

AYRES, Romemy Beck, soldier, b. at East Creek, N. Y., 20 Dec., 1825; d. in Fort Hamilton, N. Y., 4 Dec., 1888. He was graduated at West Point in 1847, going at once to Mexico as lieutenant in the 3d artillery, and remaining in garrison at Fort Preble, Mexico, until 1850. From that time till the outbreak of the civil war he was on frontier and garrison duty in various parts of the country. In 1859-’61 he was at the artillery school for practice at Fortress Monroe. In May, 1861, he was promoted to be captain in the 3d artillery, and he was present at all the early engagements of the war about the defenses of Washington. After the evacuation of the Smith’s division and of the 6th army corps, he accompanied the army of the Potomac in the Peninsula campaign of 1862, and thence to the Maryland campaign, ending with the battle of Antietam. He was obliged to take a sick-leave of nearly three
months, but was in the saddle again in December and engaging in the winter campaign on the Rapapannonk. He was at Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, and the intervening engagements of less moment. As brigadier-general of volunteers from 29 Nov., 1863, he commanded a division of the 5th corps at Gettysburg, and was then ordered to New York city to suppress the draft riots. In 1864 he was with his command in the movement against Richmond, beginning with the battles of the Wilderness (May, 1864). He was wounded at the siege of Petersburg in June, returned to duty in August, and was present at all the major engagements, ending with the surrender of Lee's army at Appomattox, 9 April, 1865. During this period he received successive promotions and brevets in his regular army grade until he was lieutenant-colonel of the 28th infantry and brevet major-general. He was mustered out of the volunteer service as major-general 30 April, 1866. Since the war he has served on the executive and judicial boards. He was promoted in regular course to the colonelcy of the 3rd artillery, 18 July, 1879.

AZANZA, Miguel José (ah-than-thahl), the 54th viceroy of Mexico, b. in Navarre in 1746; d. in 1826. After service to Spain as a diplomatist and soldier, he was appointed viceroy of New Spain and took up residence in Mexico in 1819. He destroyed Mexican commerce and industries, especially silk, cotton, and woollen manufacturing, were very much promoted, notwithstanding several public calamities like the hurricane that almost destroyed the city of Acapulco in July, 1799, and the terrible earthquake of March, 1800. In November of next year a year later, the boundary between the Spanish and Portuguese possessions was discovered, Azanza was recalled to Spain in May, 1800.

AZARA, Felix de (ath'-a-ra), Spanish naturalist, b. in Aragon, 18 May, 1746; d. there in 1811. He became a brigadier-general in the Spanish army, and was wounded in the war against the Algerine pirates (1775). In 1781 he went to South America as a member of an expedition sent to the coast of Paraguay and the Plata region. His "Essai sur l'histoire naturelle des quadrupedes de la province du Paraguay" was first published in Paris, 1803, and in Spanish in Caracas (Madrid, 1802), under the auspices of his brother, the Chevalier José Nicolas de Azara (b. in 1731, d. in Paris in 1804). Spanish ambassador to France, who made a Spanish translation of Middleton's Ceylon, Felix de Azara's masterpiece, "Voyage dans l'Amérique méridionale depuis 1781 jusqu'en 1801" (4 vols., Paris, 1809), translated by Sonmini, with additions by Benrath, whose commentators, as well as those of Somnini and Cuvier, give additional value to the work. It contains a narrative of the discovery and conquest of Paraguay and the Plata river, and ornithological descriptions. A Spanish translation by Varela was published in Montevidoe.

AZPILCUETA, Juan (ah-thay-ve-doh), count of Barca, Portuguese statesman, b. in 1784; died in 1817. After co-operating in the establishment of the academy of sciences at Lisbon, he represented his government in Holland, France, Prussia, and Russia. He was first minister of John VI, whom he followed to Brazil in 1807. There he was one of the chief men in Brazilian affairs, and took great interest in promoting education and industry. He taught the Brazilians how to manufacture porcelain, made special studies and experiments in his own splendid botanical garden, as well as the first trials for the acclimatization and culture of the tea-plant in Brazil, and was the founder of a school of fine arts. His works include two tragedies and a translation of Virgil's pastoral.
BABBITT, Edwin Burr, soldier, b. in Connecticut about 1802; d. at Fort Monroe, 10 Dec., 1881. He was appointed to West Point from Indiana, and was graduated in 1826. He became first lieutenant, 3d infantry, 31 March, 1834, assistant quartermaster, 10 March, 1836, and captain, 3d infantry, 1 July, 1839. He served in the Florida war of 1837–8, and in the Mexican war during 1847–8. On 30 May, 1848, he was brevetted major "for meritorious conduct while serving in the enemy's country." He was made chief quartermaster of the department of Oregon 14 Nov., 1860, and of the department of the Pacific in 1864. He was lieutenant-colonel in 1865, when he was retired from active service, being over sixty-two years old. He was brevetted brigadier-general for his services on 13 March, 1865. Gen. Babbit, notwithstanding his retirement, served as chief quartermaster of the department of the Columbia from 1866 till 1867, and had charge of the clothing depot of the division of the Pacific from 1867 till 1869.

BABBITT, Isaac, inventor, b. in Taunton, Mass., 26 July, 1799; d. in Somerville, Mass., 26 May, 1862. He was a goldsmith by trade, and early turned his attention to the production of alloys, and in 1824 made in Taunton the first Britannia ware manufactured in the United States. As this proved financially unsuccessful, he withdrew, and in 1834 removed to Boston, where he engaged with the South Boston Iron Company, better known as Alger's foundries. While there employed, in 1839, he discovered the now well-known anti-friction metal that bears his name and is so extensively used in lining boxes for axles and guides. For this invention he was rewarded in 1841, a gold medal from the Massachusetts charitable mechanical association, and afterward congress granted him $29,000. He subsequently patented this material in England (1844) and in Russia (1847). For some time he devoted his attention to the production of the metal, and he was also engaged in the manufacture of soap.

BABCOCK, Charles A., naval officer, b. in New York city, 12 June, 1831; d. in New Orleans, 29 June, 1876. He was appointed from Michigan, as a midshipman, 8 April, 1850, became passed midshipman in 1856, lieutenant in 1859, lieutenant-commander in 1862, and commander in 1869. From 1862 to 1864 he commanded the steamer "Norse" of the North Atlantic blockading squadron. While co-operating with the army on the James, York, and Pamunkey rivers, he defeated the confederates in several actions, and was highly commended by Rear-Admiral Lee, who, in 1864, when commanding the Mississippi squadron, selected Babcock as his fleet-commander. In June, 1864, he was the erection of an ordnance depot at Jefferson barracks, Missouri. He was afterward attached to the Pensacola navy-yard, and in 1868–9 commanded the steamer "Nyack," of the South Pacific squadron.

BABCOCK, Henry, soldier, b. in Rhode Island in 1756; d. in 1800. He was a son of Chief Justice Babcock of Rhode Island. He entered Yale in 1752, entered the army, became a captain at seventeen years of age, and at nineteen served under Col. Williams at Lake George. He was major in 1756, lieutenant-colonel in 1757, and in 1758 colonel of a Rhode Island regiment that took part in the unsuccessful attempt to capture Ticonderoga. Ga. Here he was wounded in the knee. He was afterward present at the capture of the place by Sir Jeffrey Amherst, in 1759. He settled at Stonington, Conn., and in February, 1776, was made commander of the troops at Newport, R. I., but in May was removed on account of insanity.

BABCOCK, James P., journalist, b. in New York in 1809; d. in New Haven, Conn., 18 June, 1874. He began newspaper work at an early age, and in 1830 became editor of the New Haven "Palladium," which soon began to issue a daily edition and which he conducted for thirty-one years. He controlled the nominations of the whig party for many years, and, though hostile to the free-soil party at its inception, he finally gave it a hearty welcome in 1854. He retained his prestige with the republican party for some years, took an active part in furthering the national cause during the war, and, shortly after his resignation as editor of the "Palladium," was appointed, by President Lincoln, collector of the port of New Haven. He subsequently maintained that he has always sustained the policy he supported; and, after the rupture between the president and the republicans, Mr. Babcock acted with the democratic party, and, after an angry and excited contest, was nominated by them for congress, but was defeated by the republican nominee. He was elected by the democrats to the state legislature in 1870. The following year he was elected judge of the police court of New Haven.

BABCOCK, James Francis, chemist, b. in Boston, 23 Feb., 1844; d. in Dorchester, Mass., 19 July, 1897. He was educated at Lawrence scientific school, studying chemistry. Subsequently he opened a laboratory in Boston, and he has since been occupied as an analytical chemist, also testifying as a chemical expert in important capital and patent cases. For five years he was professor of chemistry in the Boston university, and in 1881 he accepted that chair in the Massachusetts college of pharmacy. In 1870 he was inspector of milk in the city of Boston, and for ten years he filled the place of state assayer. The reports he has been principally official reports relating to the chemistry of food and on sanitary topics. He is well known as the inventor of a fire-extinguisher.

BABCOCK, Orville Elias, soldier, b. in Franklin, Vt., 25 Dec., 1855; drowned in Mosquito Inlet, Fla., 2 June, 1884. He graduated at West Point, and entered the engineer corps as 2d lieutenant on 6 May, 1881. Promoted, 17 Nov., 1881, to a first lieutenant, he constructed, in February, 1882, a pontoon bridge at Harper's Ferry for Banks's movement to Winchester. He was made a captain in the engineer corps on 1 June, 1883, and was with the 9th corps at the surrender of Vicksburg. In the first Tennessee campaign, taking part in the battle of Blue Lick Springs and subsequent actions, and at the siege of Knoxville. On 29 March, 1864, he was promoted lieutenant-colonel and appointed aide-de-camp to Gen. Grant, in which capacity he served in the battles of the Wilderness and subsequent operations of the army of the Potomac. On 13 March, 1865, he was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers. At the surrender of Lee at Appomattox he selected the place where the generals met. He was promoted a colonel in the regular army on 25 July, 1866, and served as aide-de-camp to the general-in-chief until Gen. Grant was inaugurated president, when he was assigned to duty with the president and acted as his
secretary. He was appointed superintending engineer of public buildings and grounds in 1871, and supervised the construction of Washington aqueduct, the chain bridge across the Potomac, Ana- costa bridge, and the east wing of the department office, and also the plans for the improvement of Washington and Georgetown harbors. In January, 1876, he was indicted by the grand jury of St. Louis for complicity in revenue frauds. He de-
mended a court martial, but was brought to trial in Missouri, and acquitted, with the aid of a deposition by President Grant.

BABCOCK, Rufus, clergyman, b. in North Colebrook, Conn., 18 Sept., 1798; d. in Salem, Mass., 4 May, 1857. He was graduated at Brown in 1821, and acted as tutor in Columbia college (now university), D. C., for two years. He was ordained pastor of the Baptist church in Poughkeepsie in 1823, and became a associate pastor in Poughkeepsie. He was pastor of the first Baptist church in Salem, Mass., in 1826. He was elected president of Waterville college, Me. (now Colby university), in 1833; but in 1836, his health failing, he resigned and soon returned to ministerial duties, first as pastor of the Spruce street church in Philadelphia, where he remained three years, and then, on leaving his former charge in Poughkeepsie, and finally as pastor of the first Baptist church in Paterson, N. J. For many years he took a leading part in the great movements of the Baptist denomination in the United States. He was three times elected corresponding secretary of the American and Foreign Bible Society. He was elected a director of the Sunday-school union of Philadelphia, and of the American colonization society, and district secretary of the Baptist publication society, Philadelphia. Dr. Babcock founded, and for five years edited, the "Baptist Memorial," a monthly magazine of biography and current religious intelligence. He published "Claims of Education Societies" (1829), and became a leading voice in Baptism" (1828); "Making Light of Christ" (1830); "Memoirs" of Andrew Fuller (1830), George Learned (1832), Abraham Booth, and Isaac Back-

BACHE, François, Canadian engineer, d. 5 Aug., 1864. He did much toward improving the navigation of the lower St. Lawrence by building wharves, providing for a new system of light-houses, and introducing steam tugs. He was a member of the executive and legislative council, and adjutant-general for the province of Quebec.—His grandson, Louis François George, Canadian statesman, b. in Montreal, 26 Aug., 1834. He is descended from Jacques Baby de Rauville, an officer in the celebrated regiment Carignan Salières, which came to Canada in 1662. He was educated at St. Sulpice college, Montreal, and at the college of Jolliette; served for a time with a company of the 4th regiment in Canada in 1857. He was elected a representative for Jolliete in 1872, re-elected in 1874, and again in 1878, and on 28 Oct. of the latter year was sworn of the privy council as minister of inland revenue. He is a conservative in politics.

BACA, Luis (bahi-eh), Mexican composer, b. in Durango, 15 Dec., 1826; d. in 1855. He received his first education in Mexico, and then went to Paris to study medicine, but devoted himself entirely to music. In Paris, where he made the ac-

BACHE, Theophylact (baitch), merchant, b. in Settle, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England, 17 Jan., 1734; d. in New York, 30 Oct., 1807. He landed in New York 17 Sept., 1751, took charge of the business of Paul Richard, who died in 1756, be
came the owner of merchant vessels, and engaged in privateering. He was identified with the resis-
tance to the crown in 1765, and in 1770 was one of the committee appointed to report the resolutions of non-

Bache, who succeeded Dr. Franklin as postmaster-
general. She was the chief of the patriotic

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lished himself as his brother's agent, engaged in
Advertizer," afterward known as the "Aurora," which violently opposed the administrations of both Washington and Adams, and was one of the ablest and most influential journals of the day.

—Alexander Dallas, grandson of Richard, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 19 July, 1806: d. in Newport, R. I., 17 Feb., 1867. He early showed an unusual aptitude for learning, and his first instruction was received at a classical school in Philadelphia. At the age of fourteen he was appointed to the U. S. military academy, where, though the youngest member of his class, he was at its head when graduated in 1825. His failure to receive a demerit during the four years is cited as one of the few instances of that character in the history of the academy, so noted for its rigid discipline. On his graduation he was appointed lieutenant in the corps of engineers, but was retained at the academy as assistant professor of engineering during 1826, when, until 1829, he served as assistant engineer in the construction of Fort Adams, at Newport, R. I., under Col. J. G. Totten. Here he met Miss Nancy Charke Fowler, who afterward became his wife and also his associate in the preparation of much of his published material. In 1829 he was called to the chair of philosophy and chemistry at the University of Pennsylvania, which he occupied until 1841. His resignation from the army is dated Feb. 14, 1829.

Soon after his arrival in Philadelphia he became a member of the Franklin Institute, and at once actively participated in its work, as its "Journal" between 1829 and 1836 abundantly testifies. His labor at this time was undoubtedly the investigations relating to the bursting of steam boilers. His valuable researches in various branches of physics and chemistry, published in the "Transactions of the American Philosophical Society," of which he was a prominent member, belong to these years, and his first meteorological investigations date from this period. In 1836 he was intrusted with the organization of Girard College, Philadelphia, became its first president, and was sent to Europe to study the systems of education and methods of instruction and discipline adopted there. On his return in 1839 the results were embodied in a report made to the trustees, which did much to improve the theory and practice of education in the city, in the unfinished condition of the college, and in consequence of some delay in the adjustment of its funds, it was not deemed advisable to organize it at once for active operations; therefore Prof. Bache offered his services to the municipal government. He became principal of the high school, and in 1841 was called to his class in 1829 he was superintendent of the public schools. The system developed by him while in office has since been generally regarded as a model, and has been introduced in several cities of the union. While in Philadelphia he established, and for some years directed, a magnetic and meteorological observatory, which was largely supported by the American Philosophical Society. In 1842, having satisfactorily completed his labors in the cause of public instruction, he returned to his civil profession, where he remained until November, 1843, when he was appointed to succeed the late F. R. Hassler as superintendent of the coast survey, which place he held until his death. The survey originally recommended to congress by President Jefferson in 1807 was not definitely established until ten years later, when, by the appointment of Mr. Hassler as superintendent, its actual existence began. Under his direction it flourished at times and the work, though limited in scope, continued until his death; but with the advent of Prof. Bache the undertaking assumed larger proportions, and improved plans for extended operations were put into execution. During his administration the practical value of the survey was thoroughly demonstrated. In the accomplishment of his designs he was not only aided by congress, but his efforts were likewise greatly encouraged by the approval of scientific societies and their leaders. During the civil war he greatly assisted the naval and military forces by placing the resources of the coast survey at their disposal. From January to December, 1863, he was chief engineer for devising and constructing the defences of Philadelphia, when it was threatened by the invasion of Pennsylvania. In addition to his work on the coast survey, he was ex-officio superintendent of weights and measures, and served, until his death, on the light-house board. He was elected a member of the Smithsonian Institute, 1846, and annually during his life was reflected by congress. He was active in its direction and in the shaping of its policy. During the civil war he was elected a vice-president of the U. S. Sanitary Commission, and rendered efficient aid in its work. The University of New York in 1856, the University of Pennsylvania in 1837, and Harvard in 1851, conferred upon him the degree of L.L.D. He served as president of the American Philosophical Society, and of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and was the first presiding officer of the National Academy of Sciences, as well as the incorporator and first president of the Royal Society of London, the Institute of France, the Royal Academy of Turin, the Imperial Geographical Society of Vienna, and many similar organizations, included him among their honorary members. The excellence of his work on the coast survey was acknowledged by different foreign governments, and he was the recipient of several foreign letters of the Royal Society of London, to the National Academy of Sciences; the income is to be devoted to physical research. See the "Memoir of Alexander Dallas Bache," by Joseph Henry, with a list of his papers published in Volume I. of the "Biographical Memoirs" of the National Academy of Sciences. This memoir appears in the Smithsonian Reports for 1870, and is also a special value in the publications of the Smithsonian Institute. —Franklin, son of Benjamin Franklin Bache, physician, b. in Philadelphia, 25 Oct., 1792; d. there, 19 March, 1864. He was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1810, and received his medical diploma from the same university in 1814. In 1819 he entered
the army as assistant surgeon, and in 1814 was appointed surgeon. In 1816 he resigned, and began the practice of his profession in Philadelphia. From 1824 to 1836 he was physician to the Walnut Street prison; from 1826 to 1832, professor of chemistry in the Franklin Institute; from 1829 to 1836, physician to the Eastern penitentiary; from 1831 to 1841, professor of chemistry in the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy; and from 1841 to his death was professor of chemistry in Jefferson Medical College. In 1854 and 1855 he was a member of the American Philosophical Society, and at the time of his death president of the deaf and dumb asylum corporation. In 1818 he published a "System of Chemistry for the Use of Students of Medicine," and in connection with Dr. George Wood he prepared, in 1830, a "Pharmacopoeia" that was adopted by a national convention of physicians, and became the basis of the present U. S. Pharmacopoeia and U. S. Dispensatory. Of the latter work he was the editor, with Dr. Wood, from 1833 till his death. He published a "Supplement to Henry's Chemistry" (1823); "Letters on Separate Confinement of Prisoners" (1829–30); and "Introductory Lectures on Chemistry." He also edited several works, from 1823 to 1832 was one of the editors of the "North American Medical and Surgical Journal," and contributed largely to scientific journals. A memoir of him was published by Dr. George B. Wood (Philadelphia, 1865).—Hartman, another son of Benjamin Franklin Bache, engineer, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1797; d. there, 8 Oct., 1872. He was West Pointer; brevet captain of staff, and assistant topographical engineer. For forty-seven years he was constantly employed on topographical surveys and works of hydrographic and civil engineering, under the direction of the war department, till 7 March, 1867, when he was placed on the retired list. He became brevet major of engineers, 24 Oct., 1828; and 3, 7 July, 1838; lieutenant-colonel, 6 Aug., 1841; colonel, 3 March, 1863; and on 13 March, 1865, he received the brevet of brigadier-general, the highest grade in the engineer corps, for long, faithful, and meritorious services. Among his engineering works of conspicuous merit were the construction of the Delaware breakwater and the successful application of coral-reefs to the construction of light-houses upon sandy shoals and coral-reefs. He was engineer of the 4th light-house district from 1850, and a member of the light-house board from 1862 to 1870.—Benjamin Franklin, great-grandson of Benjamin Franklin, surgeon, b. in Monticello, Va., 7 Feb., 1891; d. in New York city, 2 Nov., 1881. He was graduated at Princeton in 1819, and at the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1823, entered the navy as assistant surgeon in 1824, and became surgeon in 1828. From 1832 to 1836 he was stationed at Pensacola navy-yard, and, while on leave from 1836 to 1841, he was professor of natural science and natural religion at Knox College, Ohio. He was first Lieuten-ant of the Mediterranean squadron in 1841–4, and of the Brazil squadron in 1847–50. From 1850 to 1854 he was at the New York naval hospital, and then organized at New York the laboratory that furnishes all medical supplies to the navy. He was director of this from 1853 to 1871, and in 1861 did great service to the government by restocking the laboratory on his own re-

and retired from active service.—Henry W., engineer, b. in 1839; d. in Bristol, R. I., 7 Nov., 1878. He was a descendant of Sarah Baché, and a son of Prof. Henry Bache, of the U. S. coast survey. He was professor of science for the same work, and on duty in Florida contracted a malarial fever which resulted in his death.

BACH, Pietro, educator, b. in Sicily in 1787; d. in Boston, Mass., 22 Aug., 1853. He was a graduate of the university of Padua and a lawyer by profession, was implicated in Murat's attempt to seize the throne of Sicily, and in consequence was obliged to fly to Italy in 1815. He resided in England till 1825, and then came to the United States. From 1836 to 1846 he was teacher of Italian and Spanish in Harvard college. He was the author of several grammars and phrase-books and a book of fables for learning Italian, and of "A Comparative View of Spanish and Portuguese Languages." (Cambridge).

BACHILO Y MORALES, Antonio (bache'-el-yo-mo-ral'es), Cuban ant toasted, b. in Havana in 1812. He was admitted to the bar in 1839. He edited various newspapers and reviews, filled successively several chairs in the university of Havana, has been director of the institute of higher education, and is one of the correspondents of the American Philosophical Society, and a corresponding member of the Society of Antiquaries of northern Europe, and of the historical societies of New York and Pennsylvania. His principal works are "Prontuario General de Agricultura," "Filosofia del Derecho," "Tradiciones Americanas" (1855); "Antigüedades Americanas," "Apuntes para la Historia de las Letras en la Isla de Cuba" (3 vols., 1862); "Cuba Primitiva," on the origin, languages, traditions, and history of the Greater Antilles and the Bahamas islands; and "Cuba: Monografía Histórica."

BACHMAN, John, naturalist, b. in Dutchess co., N. Y., 4 Feb., 1790; d. in Charleston, S. C., 25 Feb., 1874. He was associated with Audubon in the preparation of his work on ornithology, and was the principal author of the "Quadrapeds of North America," which the Audobon's illustrated. He also wrote "Two Letters on Hybridity" (1850); "Defence of Luther and the Reformation" (Charleston, 1853); "Characteristics of Genera and Species, as Applicable to the Botany of the United States" (1854); "Notes on the Use of Mankind by Nott and Glidion" (1854); and "Examination of Prof. Agassiz's Sketch of the Natural Provinces of the Animal World," etc. (1855), and was a contributor to the "Medical Journal" of South Carolina. In 1813 he was licened to preach, and from 1815 until his death was pastor of the Lutheran church in Charleston.

BACK, Sir George, explorer, b. in Stockport, England, 6 Nov., 1796; d. in London, 23 June, 1878. He entered the British navy in 1808, and in 1817 accompanied the Buchanan expedition to Spitzbergen. In 1819 he accompanied Sir John Franklin's expedition to the Arctic region, and again in 1825. In 1823 he commanded a search party sent out for Sir John Ross, then in the polar seas, and in 1836 he made his final voyage to the north in command of the "Terror." He showed great sagacity in his management, and the ultimate return of the first two expeditions was credited to his ability with which he directed his charge. He received a gold medal from the geographical society in 1837, and two years later was knighted. He was made rear-admiral in 1857, and admiral in 1867. He is the author of a "Narrative of the Arctic Land Expedition," etc. (London,
BACON, Franklin Thomas, lawyer, b. in Lee, Mass., 6 May, 1813; d. in Cleveland, Ohio, 14 May, 1870. He lived on a farm near Lansing, N. Y., was graduated at Yale in 1836, studied law in Cleveland, and was admitted to the bar in 1839. He was elected prosecuting attorney of the county in 1841, and was sent to the Ohio house of representatives in 1846, and to the state senate in 1848. He was a delegate to the peace congress at Washington in 1861. He supported McClellan for president in 1864, and was a delegate at Philadelphia in 1866 to form a new party. He gained especial distinction in the early part of his career as prosecuting attorney at the trial of Brooks, who was sentenced to life-long imprisonment for wrecking a train, and as attorney for the Oberlin rescuers, who had assisted in the escape of a slave. In his latter years he was much consulted in railroad cases, and was influential in settling the principles governing the Ohio courts regarding railroads.

BACON, David, missionary, b. in Woodstock, Conn., 24 Aug., 1862. His labors and sufferings as missionary to the Ojibbews Indians in the territory of Michigan, and afterward as founder of a Christian town at Tallmadge, Ohio, have been narrated in a "Sketch of the Rev. David Bacon," by Rev. Leonard Bacon, D. D. (Boston, 1876).—His son, Leonard, clergyman, b. in Detroit, Mich., 19 Feb., 1822; d. 25 Aug., 1872. His labors and sufferings as missionary to the Ojibbews Indians in the territory of Michigan, and afterward as founder of a Christian town at Tallmadge, Ohio, have been narrated in a "Sketch of the Rev. David Bacon," by Rev. Leonard Bacon, D. D. (Boston, 1876).—His son, Leonard, clergyman, b. in Detroit, Mich., 19 Feb., 1822; d. 25 Aug., 1872. His labors and sufferings as missionary to the Ojibbews Indians in the territory of Michigan, and afterward as founder of a Christian town at Tallmadge, Ohio, have been narrated in a "Sketch of the Rev. David Bacon," by Rev. Leonard Bacon, D. D. (Boston, 1876).—His son, Leonard, clergyman, b. in Detroit, Mich., 19 Feb., 1822; d. 25 Aug., 1872. His labors and sufferings as missionary to the Ojibbews Indians in the territory of Michigan, and afterward as founder of a Christian town at Tallmadge, Ohio, have been narrated in a "Sketch of the Rev. David Bacon," by Rev. Leonard Bacon, D. D. (Boston, 1876).—His son, Leonard, clergyman, b. in Detroit, Mich., 19 Feb., 1822; d. 25 Aug., 1872. His labors and sufferings as missionary to the Ojibbews Indians in the territory of Michigan, and afterward as founder of a Christian town at Tallmadge, Ohio, have been narrated in a "Sketch of the Rev. David Bacon," by Rev. Leonard Bacon, D. D. (Boston, 1876).
pastoral work, he occupied the chair of didactic theology in Yale until 1871, and thereafter was lecturer on ecclesiastical polity and American church history. He was a representative of the liberal orthodox and historic polity of the ancient New England churches. His life was incessantly occupied in the discussion of questions bearing on the interests of humanity and religion. Probably no subject of serious importance that came into general notice during his long career escaped his earnest and active attention. A public question which absorbed much of his thought after 1829 was that of slavery. His subsequent position that of resistance to slavery on the one hand, and of resistance to the extravagances of certain abolitionists on the other; and he thought himself well rewarded for forty years of debate, in which, as he was wont to say of himself, quoting the language of Baxter, that, "where others had had one enemy he had had two," when he learned that Abraham Lincoln referred to his volume on slavery as the source of his own clear and sober convictions on that subject. He was a strong supporter of the union throughout the civil war, and took active part in the various constitutional, economic, and political discussions to which it gave rise. He was influential in securing the repeal of the "omnibus" by his discussions in the Connecticut divorce law. In March, 1874, he was moderator of the council that rebuked Henry Ward Beecher's society for irregularly expelling Theodore Tilton, and in February, 1876, of the advisory council called by the Plymouth society. During his later years he was, by general consent, regarded as the foremost man among American Congregationalists. He became known in oratorical debate, in which he excelled, by his books, and pre-eminently by his contributions to the periodical press. From 1826 till 1838 he was one of the editors of the "Christian Spectator." In 1843 he aided in establishing "The New Englander" review, to which he continued to contribute copiously until his death. In that publication appeared many articles from his pen denouncing, on religious and political grounds, the policy of the government in respect to slavery. With Drs. Storr and Thompson he founded the "Independent" in 1847, and continued with them in the editorship of it for sixteen years. He had great delight in historical studies, especially in the history of the Puritans, both in England and America. Besides innumerable pamphlets and reviews, he published "Select Works of Richard Baxter," with a biography (1830); "Manual for Young Church-Members" (1835); "Thirteen Historical Discourses" on the 200th anniversary of the beginning of the 1st church in New Haven (1829); "Views and Reviews of American Law" (1840); "Sovereignly Discussed in Occasional Essays" (1841); "Christian Self-Culture" (1862); "Four Commemorative Discourses" (1866); "Genesis of the New England Churches" (1874); "Sketch of Rev. David Bacon" (1876); and "Three Civic Orations for New Haven" (1879).—Delia, daughter of David, author, b. in Tallmadge, Ohio, 2 Feb., 1811; d. in Hartford, Conn., 2 Sept., 1859. She was a teacher, regarded for some years as a model. In 1846 she delivered a course of lectures. She published anonymously "Tales of the Puritans" (New Haven), and "The Bride of Fort Edward," a drama (New York, 1839). Later she published in London and Boston "Philosophy of the Plays of Shakespeare Unfolded" (1857), with a preface by Nathaniel Hawthorne, besides several works of her husband. David Bacon, conjointly with other writers, was the author of the Shakespearean plays. See Hawthorne's "Recollections of a Gifted Woman" in his "Our Old Home," and Mrs. Farrar's "Recollections of Seventy Years."—Leonard's son, Leonard Woolsey, clergyman, b. in New Haven, Conn., 1 Jan., 1830. He was graduated at Yale in 1850, then studied theology at Andover and Yale, and medicine at Yale, receiving his degree in 1855. He served as pastor of Congregational or Presbyterian churches in Rochester, N. Y., Litchfield and St. Paul, Conn., Brooklyn, N. Y., and Baltimore, Md., and then spent five years in Europe, chiefly England. Returning in 1877, he served as pastor in New Haven, and in 1889 was called to Yale. He was much noticed for the periodical press, and published, besides pamphlets and musical compositions, "The Vatican Council" (1872); "Church Papers" (1876); "A Life worth Living; Life of Emily Bliss Gould" (1878); "Sunday Observance and Sunday Law," including six sermons on the Sabbath (1879); besides "Black Bourbons" (New Haven, 1842); "The Simplicity that is in Christ." (1886); and sundry translations from the French and German, and compilations of psalmody. Another son, Theodore, lawyer, and his five brothers, have won professional and literary distinction,—A daughter, Rebecca Taylor, became distinguished by her philanthropic labors in the founding of the Hampton, Va., institute and the New Haven school of nursing.

BACON, David Francis, physician, b. in Prospect, Conn., 30 Nov., 1813; d. in New York, 23 Jan., 1866. He was graduated at Yale in 1831, and at the medical school in 1836. Soon after the completion of his studies he was sent as principal medical officer to the ethnological and colonization society. During the greater part of his life he resided in New York, and was actively interested in politics. He was a frequent contributor to periodical literature, and published "Lives of the Apostles" (New York, 1835), and also "Wanderings on the Seas and Shores of Africa" (1843). David William, Catholic bishop, b. in Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1814; d. in New York, 5 Nov., 1874. He received a classical training in the New York Roman Catholic schools, where he proceeded to Mount St. Mary's college and seminary, Emmetsburg, Md., and having completed his course returned to New York, where he was ordained in 1848. And so afterward became pastor of the church of the Assumption in Brooklyn. He was unwaried in his efforts for the extension of the Roman Catholic church in that city, and, though his own congregation was the largest in Brooklyn, he was not satisfied until he had purchased the land and erected the church of St. Mary, Star of the Sea, at the corner of Lafayette and Third streets, where he was pastor during the last years of his residence in Brooklyn. In 1855 he was consecrated bishop of the newly created diocese of Portland, Me., which
embrace the states of Maine and New Hampshire. His labors here were unremitting, and were attended with great success. In August, 1874, he made a voyage to Europe for his health, which had been impaired by his illness and his labors. He expected to be benefited.

On his arrival in France he was obliged to go immediately into the hospital at Brest, where he remained until he was carried on board ship to return, and, on his arrival in New York, was carried to St. Vincent's hospital, where he died the next evening. He was a man of fine personal presence and an accomplished scholar, ben tened to be benefited.

BACON, Edmund, lawyer, b. in Virginia in January, 1776; d. in Edgefield, S. C., Feb., 1826. While quite young he was chosen by the citizens of Augusta, Ga., where he was at school, to welcome Washington, then on an official tour through the south as president. This delicate and honorable task," says a contemporary historian, Judge O'Neall, "he accomplished in an address so fortunate as not to have attracted not only the attention of that great man, but to have procured from him, for the orator, a present of several law books." He was graduated at the Litchfield, Conn., law school and settled in Savannah, where he acquired a fortune at the age of thirty. He was retained in the settlement of the estate of Gen. Nathaniel Greene, near Savannah, and it is a curious coincidence that a quotation from one of the law books presented to Mr. Bacon by Gen. Washington enabled him to gain a mooted point for the succession to the estate of the second general. In 1813 he was removed in search of a more healthful location to Edgefield, where he soon became a leading practitioner. He is the "Ned Brace" of Judge Longstreet's "Georgia Scenes," and as a wit and humorist was conspicuous among his contemporaries. He displayed a lavish hospitality, and was the acknowledged autocrat of the table, insomuch that on a certain occasion, when the learned Dr. Jonathan Maxey, president of South Carolina college, was present as a guest, no sooner had Mr. Bacon left the room than Dr. Maxey enthusiastically exclaimed, "A perfect Garrick, sir! A living breathing, acting Garrick!"

BACON, Edward Manuoe, journalist, b. in Providence, R. I., Nov. 29, 1844. He was educated in private schools, finishing his studies in the academy at Foxboro, Mass. At the age of nineteen he was appointed on the staff of the Boston "Advertiser," and has since been connected as reporter, correspondent, managing editor, and editor-in-chief with various journals. He was chief editor of the Boston "Globe" during its career as an independent paper. In May, 1866, he assumed the editorial control of the Boston "Post." The degree of A.M. was conferred on him by Dartmouth in 1879. He has edited several works, among them "King's Hand-Book of Boston" and "Boston Illustrated," and written a "Dictionary of Wrecks," Boston, 1879.

BACON, Ezekiel, jurist, b. in Boston, Mass., 1 Sept., 1716; d. in Utica, N. Y., 18 Oct., 1870. He was educated at Yale college in 1734, studied law in the Litchfield, Conn., law school, and began practice at Stockbridge, Mass. He was a member of the legislature in 1800-7; a representative in congress from 1807 to 1813; chief justice of the court of common pleas for the western district of Massachusetts in 1813, and from that year till 1815 first comptroller of the U. S. treasury. He removed to Utica, N. Y., 1816; was a member of the legislature of that state, judge of the court of common pleas, and a member of the state constitutional convention of 1821. In 1824 he was a democratic candidate for congress, but was defeated.

He published "Recollections of Fifty Years" (1843), "Being the Story of a Life," but it was the story of a long career, and ended in 1840. He volunteered in the 13th Massachusetts infantry for the civil war, and was wounded. In 1864 he went to Paris and entered the École des beaux arts, studying also under Cabanel and Edward Fricre. His best-known work is "Boston Boys and General Gage," which was first exhibited in Paris, and was shown in the Berlin exhibition of 1873 and at the Philadelphia centennial in 1876. His favorite subjects are figures so treated as to tell a story, historical or imaginative, in the most effective manner. His professional residence is for the most part in Paris, and he is a frequent exhibitor at the salon. The titles of some of his more important pictures are "Paying the Bills," a Paris street scene, (1876); "Les Auteurs" and "Land! Land!!" (1878); "In Normandy" (Paris salon, 1878); "The Luck of Roaring Camp" (1881); and "Lover's Quarrel" (1892); "Le Planairese.

BACON, John Edmund, lawyer, b. in Edgefield, C. H., S. C., March, 1822. He was a grandson of Edmund Bacon, was graduated at South Carolina college and entered the theological seminary at Leipzig, Germany. He read law at Litchfield, Conn., and soon won distinction at the bar. His aptitude for the languages, ancient and modern, led to his appointment as secretary of legation to St. Petersburg in 1858, and he acted as charge d'affaires until the arrival of the Hon. F. W. Pickens as U. S. minister. In 1859 he married at St. Petersburg Rebecca Calhoun, youngest daughter of Gov. Pickens. While on his wedding tour he heard of the election of Mr. Lincoln and sent his resignation to the department of state. In 1861 he returned to South Carolina, entered the confederate army as a private, and rose to the rank of major. In 1866 he was sent with Gov. Jones to Frankfort, and later with President Johnson for the restoration of South Carolina to the union. In 1867 he was elected district judge, but was soon afterward deposed by the federal general then in command of that department. In 1872 he was a democratic nominee for congress, but was defeated by R. B. Elliott, the incumbent negro politician. In 1889 he married at St. Petersburg Rebecca Calhoun, youngest daughter of Gov. Pickens.

BACON, Nathaniel, "the Virginia rebel," a colonial leader, b. Suffolk, Va., 1 Jan., 1647; d. in October, 1676. He was educated in the inns of court, London, and settled on a large estate near the head of James river in Virginia. He became a member of the council in 1672, and gained great popularity by his winning manners and eloquent speech. The Virginians were dissatisfied with the measures taken by Gov. Berkeley for defense against the Indians, and chose Bacon, on the outbreak of a fresh Indian war, to lead the colonial military forces. Although the governor refused to commission him, a force collected and defeated the Indians. On 29 May, 1676, Gov. Berkeley proclaimed Bacon a rebel, and sent a force against him. He was captured and tried before the court on 10 June. After the governor was acquitted, restored to his seat in the council, and promised a commission as general for the Indian war. But the governor refused to issue the promised commission. The high rates of taxation, the attempts of the governor to curtail the franchise, and other unpopular measures, in conjunction with
his inefficient Indian policy, fed the popular discontent. Upon compulsion of the rebels, Gov. Berkeley in July dismantled the obnoxious forts, dissolved the assembly, and issued writs for a new election. When he failed to carry out his promises, Bacon returned at the head of 500 men and compelled Berkeley to issue the promised commission. He then prosecuted the operations against the Indians with vigor; but, being again proclaimed a rebel, he issued a counter-manifesto, 6 Aug., and, marching upon Williamsburg, drove the governor from the city. He again routed the governor's forces and burned Jamestown, while Gov. Berkeley was obliged to take refuge on board an English ship. A number of women, wives of the governor's adherents, were seized and held as hostages by the rebels. Bacon died before carrying out his plans for attacking the governor at Acocoma, and Ingrum, who succumbed in the fight, and 1st in declining health, was won over by the governor, and, after the execution of a number of Bacon's principal adherents, the rebellion was extinguished. His career furnished the subject for a novel by William Car ruthers, of Virginia. See Fore's "Tracts Relating to the Origin, Settlement, and Progress of the Col onization Movement of the American Colonists in Africa."

**BAJONE, Samuel**, clergyman, b. in Sturbridge, Mass., 22 July, 1781; d. in Kent, Cape Shilling, Africa, 3 May, 1820. He was graduated at Harvard in 1808, and then studied law, which he subsequently practised in Pennsylvania. For a time he edited the "Worcester Eagle," and later the Lancaster "Gazette," which was at the same time a mission paper in the Protestant Episcopal ministry. In 1819 he was appointed by the U. S. government one of three agents to colonize Africa with negroes, under the auspices of the American colonization society. The expedition sailed for Sierra Leone, reaching that port on 9 March, 1820, and a settlement was made at Campelar, on the Sherbro river. Here his life was saved, and in 1821 he was removed to Kent, where his last days were spent. See "Memoirs of Rev. Samuel Bacon," by Jehudi Ashmun (1812).

**BAKONE, William Thompson**, clergyman, b. in Woodbury, Conn., 24 Aug., 1814; d. in Derby, Conn., 18 May, 1881. He was graduated at Yale in 1833, and studied for a time in the Presbyterian ministry. He studied at the Yale divinity school, and from 1843 to 1845 was pastor of the Congregational church in Trumbull, Conn. For some time he was one of the editors of the "New Englander," and during several years editor and proprietor of the "Journal and Courier," of New Haven. He then resumed his ministerial labors, and was in charge of parishes in Kent and in Derby, Conn. Two volumes of poems written by him were published in Cambridge, the first in 1837 and the second in 1848.

**BADEAU, Adam**, author, b. in New York city, 29 Dec., 1831; d. in Ridgewood, N. J., 20 March, 1865. His education was received at a boarding-school in Tarrytown, N. Y. He volunteered in the military service during the war, and was appointed aide on the staff of Brig.-Gen. Thomas W. Sherman. In that capacity he served in Louisiana until 27 May, 1863, when he was severely wounded, almost at the same time with his commanding officer, in leading an assault on the Confederate works at Port Hudson. In March, 1864, he was appointed Adjutant General with the rank of first of lieutenant-colonel and afterward of colonel. On this duty he accompanied the general in the Wilderness and Appomattox campaigns, and remained on his staff until March, 1869, when he was retired from the army with the full rank of captain and the brevet rank of brigadier-general, U. S. A. He also received a similar brevet in the volunteer service. From May to December, 1868, he was secretary of legation in London, 1883. In August, 1868, he was sent to Madrid as a bearer of government despatches, and in May returned to London as consul-general, retaining that office until September, 1881. In 1877 and 1878 he was given leave of absence by the state department to accompany Gen. Grant on his tour round the world. He was consul-general of the U. S. at London, 1881, and then resigned because he was not permitted by the state department to substantiate charges of corruption which he accused its administration. He had been appointed U. S. minister to Brussels in 1877, and to Copenhagen in 1881, but declined both appointments. He published "The Vagabond," a collection of essays (New York, 1856); "Military History of Ulysses S. Grant" (3 vols., 1867-81); "Conspiracy; a Cuban Romance" (1885); "Aristocracy in England" (1886); and "Grant in Peace" (1886).

**BADGER, George Edmund**, statesman, b. in Newbern, N. C., 13 April, 1795; d. in Raleigh, N. C., 11 May, 1866. He was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1815. In 1816 he was elected to the state legislature, and devoted the next four years of his life to law and legislation. From 1820 to 1825 he was judge of the North Carolina superior court at Raleigh. In 1840 he was a prominent advocate of the election of Gen. Harrison to the presidency; and in March, 1841, he was appointed chief justice of the state. On the death of President Harrison, and the separation of Mr. Tyler from the whig party, Mr. Badger resigned, giving the veto of President Tyler on the second bank bill as his reason. The whigs of North Carolina returned him at the first opportunity to the senate. He was elected to fill a vacancy in 1846 and the seat was elected to a full term. In 1853 President Fillmore nominated him as a judge of the U. S. supreme court, but the senate refused to confirm the nomination. At the expiration of his senatorial term he retired from public life and devoted himself wholly to his profession. In February, 1861, when the proposition to hold a convention for the purpose of seceding from the union was made in the state, he consented to serve as a union candidate if the convention should be called. The proposition was defeated by the people; but when, in May, 1861, the convention was finally called, he served in it as a representative from Wake co. He spoke ably in defence of the union, and after the ordinance of secession was passed, was known as a member of the conservative party. Mr. Badger was a vigorous speaker, but wrote little. He excelled in debate and was a man of profound research.

**BADGER, Joseph**, soldier, b. in Havre ville, Mass., 11 Jan., 1722; d. 4 April, 1806. He held several civil and military offices in his native place, but removed to Gilmanton, N. H., in 1753. He became a colonel in the revolutionary army in 1771, and was mustering officer of troops in his part of the state, and a member of the provincial congress. He was appointed brigadier-general in 1789, was judge of probate from 1784 to 1797, and in 1788 was a member of the convention that adopted the federal constitution. In 1797 he was a member of the state council. He was one of the founders of Gilmanton academy.

**BADGER, Joseph**, missionary, b. in Wilbraham, Mass., 28 Feb., 1757; d. in Perryburg, Ohio, 5 May, 1846. His early education was obtained
entirely from his parents. At eighteen years of age he joined the revolutionary army. Four years later he entered the family of Rev. Mr. Day, father of President Day of Yale, and began study with him. In the spring of the following year he was determined to become a clergyman, and entered Yale college in 1781. He at first supported himself by manual labor and afterward by teaching school, the sum of $200, in continental money, which he had saved, scarcely serving to buy him a coat. He was graduated in 1785, studied divinity, and in 1787 was ordained to the ministry in Massachusetts, where he remained until 1800. In that year the missionary society sent him to the unsettled part of the country northwest of the Ohio river. Here he endured great hardships for thirty years, going from settlement to settlement, over a country where there were neither roads nor bridges, and often passing the night in the branches of a tree. This mode of life gave him great familiarity with the country, which was of use to the American army during the war of 1812, when he served as chaplain. He became an intimate friend of Gen. Harrison, who gave him his appointment. In 1835 he retired and lived with a daughter until his death. See an autobiographical letter, "Letters of Rev. Mr. Badger," edited by the Andover."

BADGER, Joseph, clergyman, b. in Gilmanton, N. H., 16 Aug., 1792; d. 12 May, 1852. His father, revolting against the Calvinism in which he had been educated, had become a deist, and Joseph was given no religious training. When he was ten years old his family removed to Crompton, Canada, where he found almost a wilderness. He was converted in 1811 while visiting his native place, and in 1812 was baptized and began preaching without connecting himself with any regular church. He travelled for a time with a young man named Adams, who shortly afterward united with the Methodists; but Badger determined to "go forth and preach the free salvation to all who would hear." After laboring for two years in Lower Canada with great success, Badger received ordination at the hands of the Free-will Baptists, but maintained his independent position. In 1814 he returned to New Hampshire and preached with remarkable success, though his methods made him unpopular with the Calvinists. In 1817 he was appointed a missionary in the state of New York, and the churches that he founded joined the denomination known as Christians. After a preaching tour through the west in 1825 and a visit to Boston, Mr. Badger returned to New York, where he edited the "Palladium," at that time the organ of the Christian denomination. A stroke of paralysis forced him to give up work, but he preached again for some time before the final shock. See "Life of Joseph Badger," by E. G. Holland (New York, 1854).

BADGER, Milton, clergyman, b. in Coventry, Conn., 6 May, 1800; d. in Madison, Conn., 1 March, 1873. He was graduated at Yale with honor in 1823. After spending a year in teaching in New Canaan, Conn., he began his theological studies at Andover theological seminary, but in 1826 removed to New Haven to become a tutor in Yale college, and finished his preparation for the ministry there. He was ordained 3 Jan., 1828, as pastor of the South Congregational church in Andover, Mass., and remained there until 1855, when he became librarian of Andover theological seminary. He was a constant contributor to the Harvard theological review. He was soon, by the resignation of Dr. Peters, placed in the position of senior secretary, and for thirty-four years he performed the duties of his office with great faithfulness and skill. He possessed a vigorous constitution, but the constant pressure of his work proved too much for him, and in 1869 he was compelled, by the manifestations of the disease that finally ended his life, to withdraw from active duties.

BADGER, Simon, the youngest of the nine children of the Rev. Dr. Badger, of Concord, N. H., was born 12 Aug., 1823; d. in Concord, Mass., 20 June, 1899. He entered the navy as a midshipman, served on the steamer "Mississippi" on the eastern coast of Mexico during the war with that country, and participated in the attack on Alvarado in 1846. He was made midshipman 10 Aug., 1847, and was placed on the frigate Constitution, and in 1850 was detailed for the Pacific squadron, and in 1853-4 as the naval observatory. On 15 Sept., 1855, he was made lieutenant, and, while attached to the sloops "John Adams" in 1855-6, he commanded a party that attacked and destroyed the village of Vutia, Fleece Islands. In 1861-2 he commanded the steamer "Pamunkey," and, in 1862, he took command of the sloops "Mystic," "Cherry," and "Diana," as acting captain, when he was severely wounded in the leg by a metallic splinter. After this he was on shore duty until 1866, and on 23 July of that year was made commander. From 1866 to 1867 he commanded the "Peoria," of the North Atlantic squadron, and received a vote of thanks from the legislature of the islands of Antigua and St. Kitts for services rendered to the authorities. From 1868 to 1870 he was at the Portsmouth navy-yard. In 1872 he was made captain, and on 15 Nov., 1881, commodore. In 1885 he was placed on the retired list.

BADGER, William, governor of New Hampshire, b. in Gilmanton, N. H., 15 Jan., 1779; d. there, 21 Sept., 1852. In his youth he devoted himself to business. He was in the lower house of the state legislature from 1810 to 1812, and from 1814 to 1816 in the state senate, of which he was the president in 1816. He was associate justice of the court of common pleas from 1816 to 1821, and from 1822 to 1832 judge of the superior court of Strafford co. He was governor from 1824 to 1828.

BADIN, Etienne Théodore, clergyman, b. in Orleans, France, in 1768; d. in Cincinnati in 1853. His parents regarded the mental qualities that he developed in his boyhood as extraordinary, and, although very poor, gave him a classical education. He was sent for three years to the college Montaguar in Paris, where he acquired a thorough classical training, and entered the Sulpician seminary at Tours in 1789, with the object of becoming a priest. He immigrated to the United States in 1792 and was ordained by Bishop Carroll in the old cathedral of Baltimore in 1793, being the first priest ordained in the United States. He went to Georgetown college soon afterward to perfect himself in the knowledge of the English language, and was then appointed to do missionary work in Kentucky, which at that period formed a part of the diocese of Baltimore. He took up his residence in Scott co., occasionally making excursions to the Catholic settlements in other parts of the territory. His mission engaged him in traveling through the interior of the Northwest Territory. He was obliged to be almost constantly on horseback, in which way he travelled more than 100,000 miles. In 1796, when his sufferings and hardships were greatest, he was offered the rectorship of St. Genevieve by the Spanish governor of the town,
but did not even return an answer. Father Badin
was for about three years the only priest in Ken-
tucky. In 1797 Bishop Carroll appointed him vicar-general, and sent him an assistant, who died
in the following year. The death or withdrawal of
other priests, who had been assigned to the same
mission, left Father Badin alone again in Kentucky
in 1803, and as, through emigration from Mary-
land, the Catholic population was rapidly increas-
ing, his missionary duties were of a very exhaust-
ing nature. In 1805 he published his "Principles of
Catholics," the first Catholic work printed in the
western United States, in the press of Hallsville in
Indiana, and in 1811 built the church of St. Louis in that
city. In 1812 he erected the church of St. Peter in
Lexington, principally through the aid of his Pro-
estant friends. Owing to a misunderstanding
between him and Bishop Flaget as to the settle-
ment of title to certain properties that had been
acquired by Father Badin and the church before
the creation of the diocese of Bardstown, the latter
left Kentucky in 1819, and spent nine years travel-
ing through Europe. On his return he took charge
of the Monroe mission, Michigan territory, for a
year and a half. From 1830 to 1836 he was connected
with the Pottawattamie Indians on St. Mary's Res-
inuate, which was in Michigan; he was successful
only in converting them to Christianity, but in
forming them to the habits of civilized life. He
established schools among them, and in a few years
all the young people of the tribe had learned to
read English. The last three years of Father Ba-
din's life were spent in Cincinnati as the guest of
Archbishop Purcell. Father Badin was the author
of several poems in English and Latin. The two
principal are "Carmen Sacrum," a translation of
which was printed at Frankfort; the "Epice-
dium," written on the death of Col. Joe Davies at
the battle of Tippecanoe, translated by Dr. Mitch-
ell, of New York; and "Sanctissime Trinitatis
Landes et Invocatis" (Louisville, 1843).

BADIN, Ezra, soldier, b. in Milton, Mass., 25
May, 1746; d. in Dorchester, Mass., 5 April, 1788.
He was a brother of Gen. Stephen Badlam, was
a captain in Grilley's artillery regiment at the site
of Boston in 1775, was in L. Baldwin's regi-
ment in 1776, was present at Trenton and Prince-
ton, and from 7 July, 1777, to 31 Dec., 1780,
was lieutenant-colonel of Baldwin's regiment; the 2d
Massachusetts Regiment was in Badin's regiment
from 1780 to 1782, and was taken prisoner by the
He afterward served as a colonel in the suppression
of Shays's rebellion.—His brother, Stephen, sol-
dier, b. in Milton, Mass., 25 March, 1748; d. in
Dorchester, Mass., 25 Aug., 1815. He entered the
army in 1765, became lieutenant of artillery, and
soon rose to the rank of major, commanding the
artillery in the department of Canada. In July,
1776, he took possession of the eminence opposite
Ticonderoga, naming it Mount Independence on the
18th of that month, on receipt of the news that
the declaration had been adopted by congress. In
August, 1777, he was promoted to the rank of Gen.
Waller of Vermont; in 1779 was made brigadier-gen-
eral of militia. When a captain in New York he
became acquainted with Alexander Hamilton, who
frequently asked his advice in matters of tactics.
He was throughout his life a great admirer and
supporter of Gen. Washington, by whom he was
much esteemed. His later years were passed in Dor-
chester, Mass., where he was prominent in local af-
airs and in the church.

BAENA. Antonio Ladiaslao Monteiro (bahi-
ay'-na), Portuguese historian, d. about 1851. He
gave to Brazil, and was for many years in the mil-
itary service of that empire. He made explora-
tions in the province of Para, and published a full
description of it, in a book entitled "Ensai Coro-
grafico sobre a Província do Para" (1809), and
other valuable works.

BAERLE, or BARLEUS, Gaspard van,
Dutch author, b. in Antwerp in 1584; d. in 1648.
He was professor of philosophy and theology in Ley-
den (1617) and Amsterdam (1631). His works are:
"Poemata Epistolas" (2 vols.), and "Reurn in Brasi-
lian Historie" (Amsterdam, 1800).

BAEZ, Buenaventura (bah-oh-van-tur'-ah), presi-
dent of the Dominican republic, b. in Azua, Santo
Domingo, early in the 19th century. He inherited
a large fortune from his father, a mulatto, who was
prominent in the revolution of 1808; cooperated
with Santana in the establishment of Dominican
independence; and was president from 1849 till
1852, when he was supplanted by Santana, 11 June,
1858, and obliged to remain abroad till after the evacu-
ation of Dominica by the Span-
iards in 1858, when he was elected for a third term.
This was interrupted in March, 1866, by an insurrection led by Gen. Pimen-
tel in favor of Cabral, in consequence of which
Baez was banished to St. Thomas. A new revolu-
tion in December, 1867, drove Cabral from power
and restored Baez. After various direct and indi-
rect negotiations, he signed, 28 Nov., 1862, a treaty
between Great Britain and the United States for the
cession of the bay of Samanía, and the other for the
annexation of the Dominican republic to the United
States, subject to the approval of the people of the
republic, which was ostensively obtained in an ele-
ction (decreed by Baez, 16 Feb., 1870) held under the
protection of American men-of-war. The U. S.
navy, however, refused to ratify the treaty, and
Baez, after having entered the service of the Meso-
american, became chief pilot of seven vessels, and
visited the Spitzbergen coast for fishing. Purchas
also preserved an account of this voyage, written by
Bauin. Again, in 1614, he made a similar trip. In
1615 he piloted the "Discovery," commanded by
Robert Brol, in her search for the northwest pas-
sgage. In 1620 he commanded the "Perseverance".
This voyage, containing much valuable information,
is preserved in the British museum. In 1616 he
again sailed with the "Discovery," passed up through
Davis strait, reaching as far as 78° N. latitude, and
cruised around the open sea now known as Baffin's
bay. His narrative of this voyage was published
later; his opinions on the possible opening of this
great passage are there recorded against the exist-
ence of a northwest passage. He then joined the East
India Company and made voyages to the east un-
der Capt. Shilling in 1617 and 1620. His final
voyage was made as master of the "London" in 1821, and, under the pre-arranged purpose of driving the Portugese whores from Ormuz. During the siege, while engaged in making measurements, he was shot, and died almost immediately. Ballin was the first to determine longitude by observing the time of the moon's culmination. See "The Voyages of William Ballin, 1612-32," edited, with notes and an introduction, by Clements R. Markham, C. B., F. R. S., published by the Royal Geographical Society (London, 1881).

BAGBY, Arthur Pendleton, governor of Alabama, b. in Virginia in 1794; d. in Mobile, Ala., 21 Sept., 1858. He received a liberal education, and settled in Alabama in 1818. He soon gained a reputation as a criminal lawyer, and in 1829-32 was sent to the legislature, where he made a claim to the speakership of the house. He was governor from 1837 to 1841, when he was sent as a democrat to the U. S. Senate to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Clement C. Clay. Here he served until 16 June, 1848, when he accepted the office of minister to Russia. On 14 May, 1849, he withdrew and returned home. He was afterward one of the counselors of the state.

BAGBY, George William, author, b. in Buckingham co., Va., 13 Aug., 1828; d. in Richmond, Va., 29 Nov., 1883. He was educated at Edgehill school, Princeton, N. J., and at Delaware college, Newark, Del., leaving the latter at the end of his sophomore year. Subsequently he studied medicine in New York city, and practiced medicine a short time in the vicinity of the University of Pennsylvania. In 1853 he became editor of the Lynchburg (Va.) daily "Express," and was for some time the Washington correspondent of the New Orleans "Creole," Charleston "Mercury," and Richmond "Dispatch." From 1859 he was, until its suspension near the end of the war, the editor of the "Lynchburg Whig." He was a frequent contributor to the "Southern Illustrated News." From 1 Jan., 1870, to 1 July, 1878, he was state librarian of Virginia. He lectured frequently, and met with success as a humorist in many parts of Virginia and Maryland. He was the author of many humorous stories, and wrote several books, the best known of which was "Mozzi's Addums." His sketches were collected and published by Mrs. Bagby, as "The Writings of Dr. Bagby." (3 vols. Richmond, 1884-6.)

BAGIOLI, Antonio, musician, b. in Bologna, Italy, in 1765; d. in New York, 11 Feb., 1871. He began the study of music early in life, and, after a preparatory course in several schools, entered the conservatory at Naples, and remained there for several years under Zingarelli. In 1832 he arrived in New York as musical director of the Montrosé troupe, the first Italian opera company that ever visited the United States. After a successful season the opera troupe went to Havana; but Bagioli remained, married a young lady, and became a teacher of music, attaining a success probably unsurpassed by any professor in this country. He published "One Hour of Daily Study for the Acquisition of a Correct Punctuation of the Words, which is the only Method to become a Perfect Vocalist." (New York, 1864).—His only daughter, Theresa, married Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, F. S. A.

BAGLEY, John Judson, politician, b. in Medina, N. Y., 24 July, 1832; d. in San Francisco, Cal., 27 July, 1881. He received a common-school education in Lockport, N. Y., and in early life emigrated with his father, settling in Constantine, Mich. At the age of fifteen he went to Detroit and secured employment in a tobacco factory. On attaining his majority he began a business of his own in the same line, and was continuously engaged with it until his death, accumulating a large property. He held numerous positions of public trust in the Detroit city government, and in 1868-'9 was chairman of the republican state central committee, gaining great credit for the ability with which he conducted the presidential canvass of 1868. In 1872 he was the republican candidate for governor, and was defeated by a majority exceeding that of the Grant electors. He was relected in 1874. His administrations were marked by his interest in all measures tending to the public good. The educational and charitable institutions were benefited by the judicious legislation urged by him, and the status of the liquor traffic owes its improved condition to his recommendations. He was prominently mentioned as a candidate for the U. S. senate, but lost the nomination in the republican caucuses by a single vote. He was actively identified with the Unitarian church in Detroit, and his donations to various charitable institutions were large and numerous.

BAGOY, Sir Charles, British diplomatist, b. in Birchfield, Staffs, England, 23 Sept., 1781; d. in Kingston, Canada, 18 May, 1843. He was the second son of William, first Lord BagoY. In 1807 he was made under foreign secretary of state; in 1814 was sent on a special mission to Paris; was minister-plenipotentiary at Washington from 1816 to 1819; in 1829 was appointed ambassador to Russia, and in 1834 was sent on a similar mission to Holland; and in 1834 was sent as a special ambassador to Austria. On 10 June, 1842, after the death of Lord Sydenham, he became governor-general of British North America, which office he retained until his death.

BAHNSON, George Frederick, Moravian bishop, b. in Hamburg, Denmark, 16 Sept., 1805; d. in Salem, N. C., 11 Sept., 1869. He was educated at the Moravian college and the theological seminary in Germany, and in 1829 emigrated to the United States and entered the boarding-school at Nazareth, Pa., as a tutor. Five years later he began his ministerial career. The two churches in which he labored longest were those at Nazareth, Pa., and Salem, N. C. He was consecrated to the episcopacy at Bethlehem, 13 May, 1860, and presided over the southern district. In 1869 he went to Europe to attend the general synod of the Moravian church, and in the course of the journey his health failed, and he died a few weeks after his return. Bishop Bahnson was a man of commanding presence, a powerful preacher, and a ripe scholar.

BAILEY, Ann, scout, d. in Harrison township, Gallia co., Ohio, 23 Nov., 1825. She was reputed to have been born in Liverpool, England, about 1735, to have been kidnapped at the age of nineteen, carried off to Virginia and sold, and to have been married a number of times before the age of thirty. Trotter was a member of Col. Lewis's regiment, and was killed by the Indians in the battle of Point Pleasant on 10 Oct., 1774. His widow, moved by revenge, assumed male clothing and adopted the life of a scout and spy, and was often employed to convey information to the commandants of forts. In 1790 she married a soldier named John Bailey, stationed at Fort Clendennin, on Kanawha river. She was exceedingly expert with the rifle, possessed a black horse of remarkable intelligence, and made many perilous journeys from the settlements on the James and Potomac rivers to Fort Clendennin and other distant outposts. On one occasion she rescued the garrison of the fort from destruction by bringing a supply of ammu-
nition from Fort Union, now Lewisburg. After the Indian war, during which her second husband was killed, she lived with her son, William Trotter, on Kanawha river, and removed with him in 1818 to Ohio, where, in old age, she taught school, displaying great mental and physical vigor.

**BAILEY, Anna Warner**, known as "Mother Bailey," patriot, b. in Groton, Conn., 11 Oct., 1758; d. there in 1856, was the wife of Capt. Elijah Bailey, of Groton. She witnessed the massacre at Fort Griswold on 6 Sept., 1781, and on 7 Sept. walked to the scene of carnage, three miles, to search for an uncle, whom she found fatally wounded. At his request to see his wife and child she ran home, saddled a horse for the feeble man, and conducted the child and his wife to the fort. She was the first female in the United States to serve as a nurse during the War of the Revolution. In July, 1813, when the British threatened to attack New London, Mother Bailey rendered great aid to its defenders by tearing up flannel garments for cartridges.

**BAILEY, Ebenezer**, educator, b. in West Newbury, Mass., 25 June, 1795; d. in Lynn, Mass., 5 Aug., 1836. He was graduated at Yale in 1817, and in 1818 was elected a tutor of the college, a name he retained as a law student. Afterward he became a tutor in Virginia, but in 1819 returned to Newburyport, and there opened a private school for young ladies. In 1823 he was appointed master of the Franklin grammar school, and in 1825 teacher of the Boston high school for girls. This school proved unsuccessful, and on the Quinley town, then mayor, pronounced it an entire failure. Mr. Bailey at once replied with vigor in a "Review of the Mayor's Report on the High School for Girls." (Boston, 1828). Subsequently he had charge of the young ladies' high school, and in 1830 was active in the establishment of the American Institute of Education, afterward filling various offices in that body. In 1834 he established a boys' school at Roxbury, which, in 1839, was moved to Lynn. Mr. Bailey was the successful competitor for the prize odes delivered at the Boston theatre in commemoration of Washington's death. Afterward he was on several occasions poet at the Boston anniversary of Harvard. Mr. Bailey was at various times president of the Boston Mechanics' Institute, rector of the home of reform, president of the Boston lyceum, and director of the Boston mechanics' institute. He was a frequent contributor to the "Boston Courier" and other periodicals, and edited the "Young Ladies' Class-Book" (Boston, 1831); "Blakewell's Philosophical Conversations" (1832); and "First Lessons on Algebra" (1833).

**BAILEY, Gamaliel**, journalist, b. in Mount Holly, N. J., 3 Dec., 1807; d. at sea, 5 June, 1859. He studied medicine in Philadelphia, and after obtaining his degree in 1828 sailed as a ship's doctor to China. He began his editorial career in the office of the "Methodist Protestant" in Baltimore, but in 1831 he removed to Cincinnati, where he lived in connection with the Cincinnati Enquirer during the epidemic. His sympathies being excited on the occasion of the expenses of a number of students on account of anti-slavery views from Lane seminary, he became an active agitator against slavery, and in 1836 he associated himself with James G. Birney in the conduct of the "Cincinnati Philanthropist," the earliest anti-slavery newspaper in the west, of which in 1837 he became sole editor. Twice in that year, and again in 1841, the printing-office was sacked by a mob. He issued the paper regularly until after the presidential election of 1844, when he was selected to direct the publication of a new abolitionist organ at Washington. The first number of the "National Era," published under the auspices of the American and foreign anti-slavery society, appeared 1 Jan., 1847. In 1848 an angry mob laid siege to the office for three days, and finally separated under the influence of an eloquent harangue by the editor. The "Era," in which "Uncle Tom's Cabin" originally appeared, ably presented the opinions of the anti-slavery party. Dr. Bailey died while on a voyage to Europe for his health.

**BAILEY, Gilbert Stephen**, clergyman, b. in Fulton, Pa., 17 Oct., 1822. He was educated at Oberlin, and, after studying theology, became a Baptist clergyman, holding pastorates in various places in New York and Illinois till 1863, when he was made superintendent of the Baptist missions in Minnesota and Wisconsin, and presided over the Baptist Theological Union in Chicago. The system of "minister's institutes," now prevalent in the Baptist denomination, was originated by him in 1864, and they were subsequently conducted by him in Chicago, Upper Alton, and Bloomington, Ill. He resumed his preaching and had charge of churches in Pennsylvania, Michigan, and Iowa, and in 1872 took charge of the Harrisburg Baptist school mission in 1880-1, and missionary in southern California in 1885-6. Besides numerous tracts and uncollected poems, he has published a "History of the Illinois River Baptist Association" (New York, 1857); "Caverns of Kentucky" (Chicago, 1866); "Manual of Baptism" (Philadelphia, 1881); "The Baptists in the University of Liberty in America" (1876); "Three Discourses on the History, Wonders, and Excellencies of the Bible" (Otterburn, 1882); "The Word and Works of God" (Philadelphia, 1883); "Prize Discourse on Slander" (Washington, 1884); and "Ingersollism Exposed" (Otterburn, 1884).

**BAILEY, Guildford Dudley**, soldier, b. in Martinsburg, Va., 4 June, 1814; killed in action, 31 May, 1862. He was graduated at West Point in 1856, and assigned to the 2d artillery. He served on frontier and garrison duty, was at Fort Leavenworth during the Kansas disturbances of 1857-9, and at West Point as instructor for a short time in 1859. When the civil war began he was stationed at Fort Meigs, but was ordered to the 1st Bn., Capt. Hunt, superintend, refused to surrender when Gen. Twiggs attempted to give up his entire command to the confederates, and effect his escape into Mexico. Reporting for duty as soon as he could reach the north, he was sent with Hunt's battery to the relief of Fort Pickens, Fla. Returning on account of sickness, he organized and was appointed colonel of the 1st N. Y. light artillery volunteers (25 Sept., 1861), joined the Army of the Potomac, was detailed as chief of artillery in Gen. Casey's division during the Peninsular campaign, and was killed among his guns at the battle of Seven Pines. A monument has been raised to his memory in the cemetery at Ponghkeepsie.

**BAILEY, J. Jacob**, b. in Newbury, N. H., 2 July, 1728; d. in Newbury, Vt., 1 March, 1816. He settled in Hampstead in 1745, and served as a captain during the French war in 1756. He was with Col. Monroe in the siege of Fort William Henry, and was among those who escaped the subsequent massacre on 2 Aug., 1757. He was also militia captain of the volunteers and captured Crown Point in 1759. In 1764 he removed to Vermont, and there obtained a township. Later he was appointed brigadier-general of militia by the state of New York. During the revolutionary war he was commissary-general of the northern department, and in that capacity did much in benefiting the cause of the Americans.
BAILEY, Jacob, clergyman, b. in Rowley, Mass., 16 April, 1731; d. in Amboy, N. S., 26 July, 1808. He was graduated at Harvard in 1753, after which he was ordained, and in 1756 he was called to the church of England, and became a missionary in Pownalborough, now Wiscasset, Maine. During the revolutionary war he was a loyalist, and in 1779 he retired to Nova Scotia. He was called to the rectory of St. Luke's church in Amboy, where he remained until his death. See "Memoir of the life of the Rev. Dr. Bailey, A. M."

BAILEY, Jacob Whiting, naturalist, b. in Ward (now Auburn), Mass., 29 April, 1811; d. in West Point, N. Y., 26 Feb., 1857. He received a common-school education at Providence, R. I., and then studied at West Point, where he was graduated in 1833. He was president of the Artillery and during the following six years served at various military stations in South Carolina and Virginia. From 1834 until his death he was successively assistant, acting, and full professor of chemistry, mineralogy, and geology, at the military academy. His scientific reputation was achieved principally through his papers, generally regarded as the pioneer in this means of investigating the United States. The indicator bearing his name, and other improvements in the construction of the microscope, were devised by him. He made numerous collections, that of microscopic objects containing over 3,000 slides, and his collection of algae about 4,500. Many of his books and papers, were bequeathed to the Boston society of natural history. In 1856 he was elected president of the American association of the advancement of science, and he was a member of many other scientific bodies both in this country and Europe. He was the author of over twenty papers, which appeared in the American Journal of Science and Arts. The following are some of his titles: "Transactions of the Association of Geologists and Naturalists," "The Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge," and "Journal of Microscopic Science," and also of a volume of "Microscopic Sketches," which contained about 3,000 original figures, and a paper on fossil inorganic objects in California in the reports of the American geological survey. He was a member of the geological survey of his life and scientific labors given in the "American Journal of Science and Arts." 24 (1853, 1865, 1867) - His son, Loring Waort, chemist and geologist, b. in West Point, N. Y., 28 Sept., 1839, studied at Brown university and then at Harvard, where he graduated in 1859. In 1861 he was appointed assistant professor of chemistry and natural history in the university of New Brunswick, at Fredericton. For many years he has been connected with the geological survey of Canada, to whose reports he has regularly contributed accounts of his work. He has written scientific papers for the Canadian Naturalist and "Canadian Record," and has published "Mines of Southern New Brunswick" (1864), and the "Geology of Southern New Brunswick" (1866). Another son, William Whiting, botanist, b. in West Point, N. Y., 22 Feb., 1843, was graduated at Brown in 1864, after which he devoted special attention to botany at Harvard under the direction of Prof. Asa Gray and Prof. G. L. Goodale. In 1867 he served as botanist to the U. S. geological survey of the 40th parallel, and from 1869 to 1871 was assistant librarian of the Providence Athenaeum. In 1877 he became instructor of botany at Brown, and in 1881 professor. He is a contributor of prose and verse to periodicals, and has published a "Botanical Collector's Handy-Book" (Boston, 1881).
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vance suffered a defeat at Sabine Cross Roads on 8 April, and retreated to Alexandria, where it was found that the water had fallen so much that it was impossible for the fleet to pass below the falls. Rear-Admiral Porter, commanding the squadron, was reluctantly making preparations to save what stores he could and to destroy his gunboats, preparatory to retreating with the army, as he was advised that the land position was not tenable, when Lieut.-Col. Bailey proposed to build a dam across the water in the middle of the gunboats so that the gunboats could pass. The regular engineers condemned the project as impracticable; but Lieut.-Col. Bailey persevered, and, in the face of discouraging opposition and indifference on the part of the navy, finally, on 30 April, procured the necessary authority from Gen. Banks. When the work was actually begun, there was no lack of men or of zeal. Gen. Jas. Grant Wilson, then a member of Gen. Banks' staff, strongly advocated the scheme, and aided in the construction of the dam. Details of 3,000 soldiers were kept at work night and day, and several hundred lumbermen from Maine regiments did good service in felling and moving trees. The fatigue parties relieved one another, but the soldiers also felled trees along with their work. The dam took about twelve hours to complete, and was under a semi-tropical sun. The rapidity with which they were able to do the work was a source of wonder to those who had not seen it. It was long a matter of national glory.

On the north bank a tree dam was built, while on the south side, there being no available material for the required work, expedients were resorted to in the construction of dams. Several old mills were thus utilized for the purpose, and the work was pushed so that on the morning of 12 May the whole fleet passed safely down the falls without loss. The Mississippi squadron was saved through the native engineering skill of a Wisconsin farmer. His services were prompt recognition, and on 7 June he was brevetted brigadier-general, and on 30 June was promoted to the full grade of major-general, and subsequently received the formal thanks of Congress.

The officers of the fleet presented him with a sword and a purse of $3,000. After this feat Gen. Bailey's military record was highly creditable. In November, 1864, he was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers, and had command of the engineer brigade of the military division of the west Mississippi and of different cavalry brigades until he resigned, 7 July, 1865. After leaving the army he settled as a farmer in Newton co., Mo., and was elected sheriff, an office which he filled with his accustomed firmness and daring. He met his death at the hands of two desperadoes, upon whom he had personally served warrants, and who attempted to murder him while he was escorting to the county-seat without assistance. It is interesting to know that the main portion of the dam, constructed under such haste, was in place twenty-two years afterward, and bade fair to last indefinitely. It is still known as "Bailey's Dam."

BAILLEY, Joseph Mead, jurist, b. in Middlebury, Vt., Nov. 18, 1826. In Freepor, Ill., He was a member of the Illinois legislature in 1866-70 and presidential elector of the same state in 1876. He was chosen a judge in the 13th judi-
cial circuit, Illinois, in 1877, judge of the first division appellate court in 1878, and chief justice of that court in 1879. He became a trustee of the university of Chicago in 1879.

BAILLEY, Rufus William, educator, b. in North Yarmouth, Me., 13 April, 1796; d. in Huntsville, Tex., 25 April, 1866. He was graduated at Dartmouth college in 1813, and taught in the academies at Salisbury, N. H., and Blue Hill, Me., then studied law with Daniel Webster, but at the end of a year left it for theological semi-

ary, and on the completion of his studies was li-

censed, and began teaching at Norwich Plain, at the same time filling the place of teacher of moral philosophy in the military school. In 1824 he was installed pastor of the church in Pittsfield, Mass., where he remained four years. He was then obliged to remove to the south for the sake of his health, and remained forty years. He became president of twenty years in North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia, in the latter state travelling at one time extensively as agent of the colonization so-

ciety. In 1854 he was elected professor of languages in Austin college, at Huntsville, Texas, and in 1858 became its president. He was the author of several sermons and other writings, and frequently published a volume under the title of "The Issue"; also of a volume of sermons entitled "The Family Preacher"; of letters to daughters, entitled "The Mother's Request"; of a "Primary Grammar," and of a "Manual of English Gram-

mar," used extensively in southern schools.

BAILLEY, Silas, clergyman, b. in Massachusetts about 1828; d. in Paris, France, 11 June, 1874. He was graduated at Brown in 1854, studied at Newton theological seminary, and was for a time a pastor in Massachusetts. He became principal of Worcester academy about 1840, and, after several years, was elected president of Granville college, afterward Dennison university, Granville, Ohio, where he remained for twenty years. He then became president of the newly established college at Frank-

lin, Ind., where he remained until his health failed. After filling a pastorate at Lafayette for three years he accepted the professorship of theology at Kalamazoo college, Mich. He bequeathed his library to Franklin college. Dr. Bailey published some essays on Genesis and Hebrew.

BAILLEY, Theodorus, senator, b. in Dutchess co., N. Y., 12 Oct., 1758; d. in New York city, 6 Sept., 1828. He was a representative in congress from New York from 1793 to 1797, and from 1799 to 1803. In 1803 he was chosen a senator from New York, but resigned in the following year and accepted the postmastership of New York city, which office he held until his death.—His nephew,

Theodorus, naval officer, b. in Chateaugay, N. Y., 12 April, 1805; d. in Washington, D. C., 10 Feb., 1875, was appointed a midshipman from New York, 1 Jan., 1818, and received his commission as lieutenant 3 March, 1827. His first cruise was on board the "Cyane." Capt. Trenchard, which cap-

tured the "L'Heureux," he was ordered to escort the "Cape Horn, which sailed in 1820-21. He then made a three years' cruise in the Pacific on the "Franklin." In 1835-5 he sailed on a cruise round the world on board the "Vincennes." After serving on the frigate "Con-

stellation," in which he again sailed round the world, he was placed in command of the store-

ship "Olivebranch." In 1838, off the coast of France, on the break-

ing out of the Mexican war, he was ordered to Cali-

fornia, by way of Cape Horn, an artillery company and several officers who afterward became famous, including Henry W. HALLECK, William T. SHERMAN, and E. O. C. Ord. Lieut. Bailey rendered efficient
aid to the Pacific squadron by fitting out and leading numerous expeditions. He made use of his vessel, an old frigate, as an armed cruiser, and, after landing at Fort Sumter May 14th and capturing San Blas, was actively employed with the land forces in the conquest of California. He was commissioned as commander 6 March, 1849, and as captain 15 Dec., 1853. On 6 Sept., 1853, he was assigned to the command of the "St. Mary's," of the Pacific squadron, and cruised for the next year. Arriving opportunistly at Panama during the riots, he took steps to suppress them that were culminating friendly relations with the inhabitants of the Fiji islands. At the beginning of the civil war he was placed in command of the frigate "Colorado," of the western Gulf blockading squadron, and on 2 May, 1861, cooperated with Gen. Harvey Brown in the operations before Pensacola. He reconnoitred the position of the "Judah," going up to her side in his gig on the night of 13 Sept., 1861, and matured the plan by which Lient. Russell cut out and burned that confederate privateer a few hours later. Joining Farragut's squadron at New Orleans, as second in command, he led the attack in April, 1862, commanding the right column of the fleet in the passage of the forts St. Philip and Jackson, and leading the fleet in the capture of the Chalmette batteries and of the city. He led the attack in the gunboat "Conga," provoking up, ahead of the fire of five or six forts, sustaining unaided the attack of the confederate vessels, rams, and fire, and passed through them to the city. Admiral Farragut sent Bailey to demand the surrender of New Orleans, accompanied by Lient. George H. Perkins, he passed through the streets in the midst of a howling mob, who threatened the officers with drawn pistols and other weapons. In his official report of the victory, dated 24 April, 1862, Capt. Bailey used the famous phrase: "It was a contest of iron hearts in wooden ships against iron-clads with iron beaks—and the iron hearts won." The important part actually taken by Bailey was not adequately recognized in the first official account, but Farragut commended his gallantry and ability in the official report, and sent him to Washington with the despatches announcing the victory. The mistake was afterward rectified by Admiral Farragut, and the correction appended to the report of the secretary of the navy for 1869. He was promoted commodore after the capture of New Orleans, receiving his commission 16 July, 1862, and was assigned to the command of the eastern Gulf blockading squadron. Although his health was impaired, he displayed energy and perseverance in breaking up blockade-running on the Florida coast, and within eighteen months more than 150 blockade-runners were captured through his vigilance. After the war he was commandant of the Portsmouth navy-yard from 1863 to 1867. On 25 July, 1866, he was commissioned a rear-admiral, and on 10 Oct., 1866, he was placed on the retired list.

**BAILEY, George Frederick, Canadian engineer, b. in Quebec, 16 Oct., 1824. He was educated at the seminary of Quebec, and in 1844 entered the civil service of Canada in the department of engineering. In 1871 he was appointed assistant chief of the department of public works. He was superintending engineer of the Ottawa and St. Lawrence canals in 1877–8, and in 1879 became deputy minister of public works.**

**BAILEY, George France, archbishop of Quebec, b. at Crane Island, District of Quebec, 26 April, 1788; d. 13 Oct., 1870. He was a member of the Boston medical association, a visiting physician to the Quebec general hospital, and president of the dental association of Quebec. He was called to the senate on 26 March, 1874.**

**BAILLY, Joseph A., sculptor, b. in Paris, France, in 1825; d. 13 June, 1883. He began his career as a wood-carver, came to Philadelphia, and after several years he pursued his profession there. He improved himself to marble sculpture, and became a professor in the Pennsylvania academy of fine arts. He has produced a statue of Washington, which was placed in front of the Philadelphia state-house in 1869; a colossal statue of Witherspoon; the companion groups called "The First Prayer" and "Paradise Lost"; portrait busts of Gen. Grant and Gen. Meade; an equestrian statue of President Bianco of Venezuela, and "Spring."**

**BAILLY, John, clergyman, b. near Blackburn, Lancashire, England, 21 Feb., 1614; d. in Boston, Mass., 12 Dec., 1697. He began preaching at the age of twenty-two at Chester, but was thrown into jail on account of his congregationalist doctrines. After his release he went to Waterford, where he lived and continued his ministry in Limerick, where at the end of fourteen years he was again imprisoned for nonconformity. Set free on the condition of leaving the country, and prohibited even from preaching a farewell discourse to his church, he came to New England about 1684 and was ordained minister of the church at Watertown, 6 Oct., 1685. Bishop of Connecticut was invited to Boston, and in July of the following year became assistant minister of the first church in that city. A volume, issued in Boston in 1689, contains sketches of a series of his sermons and a reprint of a letter of farewell, addressed to his congregation at Limerick in lieu of a parting sermon.**
BAINBRIDGE, Henry, soldier, b. in New York in 1803; d. at sea near Galveston, 31 May, 1857. He was appointed to West Point from Massachusetts, was graduated in 1821, served as lieutenant on frontier duty, became a captain 15 June, 1836, and served in the Florida war, in the military occupation of Texas, and in the war with Mexico. For gallantry at Monterey, where he was severely wounded in storming the enemy's works, he was brevetted major, 23 Sept., 1846. He became major in the 7th infantry 16 Feb., 1847, and was engaged in Contreras and Churubusco, gaining the brevet of lieutenant-colonel for gallant conduct, and in the assault and capture of Mexico. In 1849 and 1850 he served in the Seminole war. He was promoted to a lieutenant-colonel 11 June, 1851, and served in Texas until his death on board the steamer "Louisiana," burned in Galveston bay.

BAINBRIDGE, William, naval officer, b. in Princeton, N. J., 7 May, 1774; d. in Philadelphia, 28 July, 1833. His ancestor, who in 1700 settled in New Jersey, was the son of Sir Arthur Bainbridge, of Durham co., England. Capt. Bainbridge's father was a descendant in the fifth generation from Sir Arthur. William, his fourth son, was distinguished for his adventurous disposition in early youth, and, with a good education, was fitted to follow the sea. He entered the merchant marine at the age of fifteen, and at nineteen became commander of a merchant ship. In 1796, while commanding the ship "Hope," on his passage from Bordeaux to the back of St. Thomas, he was attacked by a British schooner of eight guns and thirty-two men. Bainbridge returned the fire and kept it up until the schooner struck her colors. The armament of the "Hope" consisted of four 9-pounders and nine men. He could have retained the schooner as a prize, but he merely hailed the captain and told him "to go about his business and report to his masters that if they wanted his ship they must send a greater force to take her, and a more skilful commander." This performance gave him a reputation in Philadelphia, and he could have had command of any ship sailing from that port. On one occasion, when the English raaze "Indefatigable," under the command of Commodore Bainbridge, was outward bound, impressed a seaman from on board the "Hope," Bainbridge boarded the first English merchantman he encountered at sea and took out of her the best seaman she had on board; he then told the British captain that he might report that William Bainbridge had taken one of his majesty's subjects in retaliation for the capture of the American ship "Hope," by Lieut. Norton, of the "Indefatigable." Though this afforded no redress for the original injury, it was designed to show British naval officers that the rights of American citizens, as far as they were entrusted to Capt. Bainbridge's care, were not to be molested with impunity. In 1798 Bainbridge married, at the island of St. Bartholomew, Miss Susan Hylieger, daughter of a respectable merchant, and granddaughter of John Hylieger, of Holland, for many years governor of St. Eustatia.

On the organization of a navy in 1798, to protect American commerce against French cruisers, his character for bravery and intelligence secured for Bainbridge the command of the schooner "Volontier," a vessel of twenty guns, as lieutenant-commander. He was soon afterward captured by the French frigates "Volontier" and "Insurgent," but the schooner was returned to Bainbridge by the governor of Guadaloupe, and he proceeded with her to the United States, carrying many American prisoners, for whom, by his fact, he had obtained their liberty. For his services, Bainbridge was promoted to the rank of captain, and the American government ordered him to command the brig "Norfolk," of eighteen guns. The "retaliation act" against French citizens captured on the ocean, in the quasi war with France, passed at that time (1798), was due to Bainbridge's report of the outrages committed on American prisoners in the island of Guadaloupe. The "Norfolk" was rearmed, and Capt. Christopher R. Perry, and performed most important service, capturing the French lugger "Republican" and destroying other vessels. As an acknowledgment of these services, the merchants of Havana presented him with a most complimentary letter when he left the station. In May, 1800, Bainbridge was ordered in the brig "Norfolk" to carry the frigate "George Washington," to carry tribute to the Dey of Algiers. On his arrival at Algiers, much to his disgust, Bainbridge felt obliged to accede to a demand of the Dey to carry presents to Constantineople, and also an ambassador to the Ottoman porte. A refusal to comply with this demand would have resulted in depredations by the Algerines on American commerce; the American government not having realized the degradation entailed on it by paying tribute so that its merchant ships might pursue their vocations without being boarded by pirates. At Constantineople Bainbridge was received very kindly, and while there he paved the way to the first treaty between the United States and the Ottoman empire. The Dey of Algiers 21 Jan., 1801, and the Dey did all he could to entice him into his power and force him to return to Constantineople with presents, etc.; but the "George Washington" was anchored beyond reach of the guns of the forts, and there remained until the Dey had given a solemn promise (after Moslem fashion) that he would not require Bainbridge to return. On this occasion Bainbridge had the pleasure of bringing an order from the sultan for the liberation of 400 Maltese, Venetians, and Sicilians, and, on his presenting a firman from the Capudan pacha at Constantineople (a great friend of Bainbridge), the Dey from that moment treated him with great consideration.

On 30 Nov., 1801, Bainbridge was appointed to command the "Essex," forming part of the squadron under Com. Richard Dale, to cruise against the Barbary powers. In 1803 he was employed in superintending the construction of the "Syren" and "Vixen," after which, on 20 May, 1805, he was ordered to command the "Philadelphia," of 44 guns, of Com. Perry's squadron, fitted out to cruise against Tripolitan corsairs. Bainbridge sailed before the rest of the fleet, and, on his arrival in the Mediterranean, captured the Moorish ship-of-war "Moshbanna," of 22 guns, for molesting an American
vessel. He also recaptured the American brig "Celtic," and this seasonable check to Moorish ra-

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pacity prevented further depredations upon Amer-

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ican commerce by the Moors. On Bainbridge's

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arrival off Tripoli he gave chase to a Tripolitan

corvette and struck up a rock, by which the "Phi-

la-delphia" was wrecked, and she was then sur-

rounded by Tripolitan gun-boats and forced to sur-

render, not being able to use her guns. This

happened on 1 Nov., 1804. The "Philadelphia" was

float off the rock by the Tripolitans and carried

into the port of Tripoli, where she was afterward burned by Bainbridge. On examining the de-

structing of the "Philadelphia" is said to have been sent to

Com. Preble in a letter from Bainbridge while he was a prisoner, Bainbridge and his officers and

crew remained prisoners for nineteen months during the

Tripolitan war, suffering many privations, and

being subjected to all the dangers of the fire from the

British fleet, the government at Washington sub-

tended to recover his liberty, a court of inquiry was

held on Bainbridge, and he was acquitted of all

blame for the loss of the "Philadelphia."

A short time after his return to the United

States Bainbridge was ordered to command the

navy-yard at New York; but his embarrassed cir-

cumstances, owing to his long imprisonment, obliged

him to obtain a fur-lough and once more enter the

merchant service, where he continued until 1808.

In anticipation of a war with England he was or-

dered back to the service in March, 1808, and in

December was placed in command of the frigate "Presi-

dent," in which he sailed on a cruise in the fol-

lowing year. No war occurring, he again obtained a

fur-lough, and sailed on a voyage in a merchant

ship to St. Petersburg. He continued in the mer-

chant service until 1811, when, hearing that an en-

gagement had taken place between the "President"

and the British ship-of-war "Little Belt," he left

his ship at St. Petersburg and returned to the

United States. In anticipation of the war with Great

Britain the government had determined to lay up all the ships of the navy in ordinary; but,

owing to the representations of Capt. Bainbridge and

Stewart, this idea was abandoned. Bainbridge

was now ordered to command the Charlestown

navy-yard; but on the declaration of war, 8 June, 1812,

he solicited the command of a frigate, and his re-

quest was acceded to, and the government gave him

not only the "Constitution," but of the frigate

"Essex," Capt. David Porter, and the sloop "Hor-

net," Capt. James Lawrence. Bainbridge took the

"Constitution" immediately after Hull arrived in

her from his victory over the "Guerriere."

The "Constitution" parted company with the

"Hornet" off St. Salvador on 26 Dec., 1812, and

three days later fell in with the British frigate

"Java," of 49 guns and upward of 400 men. After

an action of one hour and fifty-five minutes the

"Java" surrendered, having been completely dis-

mantled and not having a single spar standing.

Her loss was 60 killed and 101 wounded, while the

"Constitution" lost but 9 killed and 25 wounded.

Among the latter was his lieutenent, who was struck
during the engagement. The "Java" was blown up after the prisoners were removed. In

his treatment of the prisoners Bainbridge was most

magnanimous, and he received many acknowledg-

ments for his kindness. On his return to the

United States he was received with high honors

and salutes, acted as aide-de-camp at the navy yard, where he led the kedge of the line-of-battle
ship "Independence." No squadron of equal

strength ever sailed from any country and accom-

plished the results that the three historic vessels

of Com. Bainbridge's command, the "Constitu-


While Bainbridge was in command at Charle-

town the British blockaded Boston harbor, and his

views for the defence of that port encountered

great opposition. Policies ran high, and the opera-

tion party was indifferent with regard to the pub-

clic property, which they said belonged to the ad-

ministration, while the commodore insisted that it

belonged to the nation and should be protected at

all hazards. The governor and council of Massa-

chusetts appointed a committee to consult with

him, he informed it that he should defend his com-

mand to the last extremity, let the consequences be

what they might, and that if the citizens of Bos-

ton chose to make their interests separate from

those of the nation, the terrible consequences might

fall where they deserved; to him, duty and honor

dictated the course he must pursue. Great weight-

s of opinion existed in Massachusetts with re-

gard to defending the harbors along the coast, and

even Boston itself; but, owing to Bainbridge's pa-

triotic importunities and devoted zeal as an officer,

sustained as he was by many eminent citizens of

Boston, a proper system of defence was adopted

and the danger was averted.

Com. Bainbridge was the first that advocated a

board of commissioners for the navy. His long ex-

perience in naval concerns satisfied him that the

administration of the navy could never be wisely

conducted without a preponderance of professional

men in connection and working in accord with the
civil element. Shortly after the beginning of the

cruise Commodore Bainbridge proceeded to Algiers

the United States by Algiers, and on the conclu-

sion of peace with Great Britain congress declared war

against the regency of Algiers and fitted out a large

squadron under the command of Bainbridge, in

1815, to protect American commerce in the Medi-

terranean. Peace was soon settled honorably by

Decatur, and at the same time Bainbridge brought

the Bashaw of Tripoli to a sense of the resources

of the United States, and exhibited his large force

in all the ports. The only way in which peace

could be maintained with these people, so faithless

in regard to political obligations, was by operating

on their fears. After making the necessary ar-

rangements with the Bashaw, the commodore

made a visit to Algiers, and with the Bashaw made

a treaty of peace and commerce. On his return to

the United States by Algiers, Bainbridge returned

to the United States on 15 Nov., 1815. A month

later the commodore established the first naval

school (in the Boston yard) for officers, and in 1817

he was appointed one of a board to locate navy-

yards. In October, 1819, the first board convened

for the examination of young officers for promo-

tion that had ever been assembled in the United

States, under Bainbridge as president officer.

In November of the same year he was ordered to

the command of the new line-of-battle-ship "Colum-

bus," and appointed to command the Mediterranean

squadron. On his return to the United States af-

ter his cruise in 1821, he was ordered to the Phila-

delphia station where his professional abilities were

brought into play in fitting out the ship-of-the-line

"North Carolina." In 1823 he was changed to

the command of the Boston station, and soon

afterward was appointed naval commissioner.

At the time of the difficulty between Decatur

and Barron, Bainbridge was in Washington city,

where he acted as aide-de-camp to the president,

until to his death and to Barron's being severely wounded.

After severing his connection with the board of

commissioners, Com. Bainbridge commanded sev-

eral navy-yards, until in the latter part of his life
he became a great sufferer from physical troubles. In 1853 he was attacked by pneumonia, and died on 28 July of that year. His remains were interred in Christ church burying-ground in Philadelphia. Dr. Bainbridge was a model of a naval officer. He was six feet in height and had a finely moulded and muscular frame, which enabled him to endure any amount of fatigue. His complexion was rather fair, his beard dark and strong, his eyes black, animated, and expressive. His deportment was commanding, his dress always neat; his temperament was ardent and somewhat impetuous, intolerably strict in his duties, with the greatest courtesy and the most attractive amenity.

**BAINES, Allen Mackenzie**, Canadian physician, b. in Toronto, 12 May, 1853. He was educated at Cobourg, and at Upper Canada college, Toronto, studied medicine, received degrees from both Trinity college, Toronto, and Toronto university, and afterward attended medical lectures and hospitals in London, England, where he took the degree of L. R. C. P. He returned to Canada in 1882 and settled as a physician in Toronto. Dr. Baines is examiner in toxicology and medical jurisprudence in Trinity college, and likewise physician for the home for incurables, Toronto, and the infirmary in the same city.

**BAIRD, William**, soldier, b. in Washington, Pa., 20 Aug., 1824. He was graduated at Washington college in 1841 and studied law. In 1845 he entered the West Point academy, was graduated in 1849, and served as second lieutenant in the Florida hostilities from 1850 to 1855. He was promoted first lieutenant 24 Dec., 1853, and from 1854 to 1861 served as professor at West Point as assistant professor of mathematics. In March, 1861, he took command of the light battery for the defence of Washington, and on 11 May was brevetted captain and appointed assistant in the adjutant-general's department. In July, 1861, he served as adjutant-general of Tyler's division in the defence of Washington and in the Manassas campaign, being present at Blackburn's Ford and at Bull Run. He was promoted captain 3 Aug., 1861, served as assistant adjutant-general and was promoted major 12 Nov., 1861, and served as assistant inspector-general and chief of staff of the fourth army corps in the peninsular campaign, where he was engaged in the siege of Yorktown and the battle of Fair Oaks. He commanded a brigade of the Army of the Ohio from May to September, 1862, and was engaged in the capture of Cumberland Gap. From October, 1862, to June, 1863, he commanded the 3d division of the Army of Kentucky about Lexington and Danville and in the operations of Gen. Rosecrans in Tennessee, being engaged at Tullahoma, the capture of Shelbyville, Dutch Gap, Pigeon Mountain, and Chickamauga. For gallant and meritorious services in the last action he received the brevet of lieutenant-colonel. In operations about Chattanooga he commanded a division of the 14th army corps and gained the brevet rank of colonel. He was engaged in the battle of Missionary Ridge, was in many engagements, but was still present at the conclusion of the battle of Missionary Ridge, and was present at the surrender of Atlanta. He was brevetted major-general of volunteers for services in the capture of Atlanta, in the pursuit of Hood's army and the march to the sea, and the capture of Savannah. He participated in the march through the Carolinas in 1865, and was present at the surrender of Johnston's army at Durham station. For his services in the Atlanta campaign he received the brevet rank of brigadier-general in the regular army on 13 March, 1865, with that of major-general for services during the rebellion. He served as inspector-general of the department of the lakes from 1866 to 1868, of the department of Dakota till 1870, of the division of the south till 1873, and subsequently as assistant inspector-general of the division of the Missouri.

**BAIRD, Henry Carey**, author, b. in Bridesburg, Pa., 10 Sept., 1825. In 1845 he became a partner in the publishing house of Carey & Hart, of Philadelphia, and in 1849 established the new house of Henry Carey Baird & Co., which has published a large number of technical industrial works and various economical treatises. He was at first a Whig, and subsequently a Republican in politics, but in 1875 he joined the national greenback party and became one of its leaders. He has written on economical questions, advocating views similar to those of Henry C. Carey, his uncle. He published a collection of his works in Philadelphia in 1873.

**BAIRD, Robert**, clergyman, b. in Fayette co., Pa., 6 Oct., 1798; d. in Youkens, N. Y., 15 March, 1863. He was graduated at Jefferson college, Pa., in 1818, and taught a year at Bellefont, where he began his career as a newspaper writer. He studied theology at Princeton, 1818-22, and taught an academy for five years, preaching occasionally. In 1827 he became agent in New Jersey for the American Bible society, engaged in the distribution of Bibles among the poor, and also labored among the destitute churches of the Presbyterian denomination as an agent of the Jersey missionary society. In 1829 he became agent for the American Sunday-school union, and traveled extensively in northwestern society. In 1835 he went to Europe, where he remained eight years, devoting himself to the promotion of Protestant Christianity in southern Europe, and subsequently to the advocacy of temperance reform in northern Europe. On the formation of the foreign evangelical society, since merged in the American and Foreign Christian union, he became its agent and corresponding secretary. In 1842 he published “A View of Religion in America” in Glasgow. In 1843 he returned home, and for three years engaged in promoting the spread of Protestantism in Europe. In 1846 he visited Europe to attend the world's temperance convention in Stockholm and the meeting of the evangelical alliance in London, and on his return he delivered a series of lectures on the “Continent of Europe.” In 1862 he was invited to London before large audiences the cause of the union against secession with vigorous eloquence. Among his other published works are a “View of the Valley of the Mississippi River, and a Discourse on the Mississippi Peril” (1836); “Visit to Northern Europe” (1841); “Protestantism in Italy” (Boston, 1845); “Impressions and Experiences of the West Indies and North America in 1849” (Philada-
delphia, 1850, revised, with a supplement, in 1857; “History of the Aborigines, Waldenses, and Van-
dols.” French, Dutch, German, Swedish, Finnish, and Russian translations were made of the
History of the Review of the Church: the Story of the Unitarian Church in New York, the
German, and Dutch, and Swedish translations of the “View of Religion in America.” See “Life of the
—His son, Charles Washington Baird, b. in Princeton, N. J., 28 Aug., 1825; d. in Rye, N. Y.,
10 Feb., 1887. He was graduated at the univer-
sity in the city of New York in 1848, and he
read theology at the Union theological school in 1852. He officiated as American chaplain at Rome till 1853, was sub-
sequently settled over the Dutch Reformed church of
Bergen Hill, Brooklyn, and after 1861 over the
Presbyterian church at Rye, N. Y. A translation
of Malou’s “Romannism” (New York, 1844), and
Theological Discourses and Esse-
(1846), were his first literary productions. He
published anonymously “Entaxia, or the Presby-
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(New York, 1871); “History of Bedford Church”
(New York, 1885); “History of the Huguenot Emi-
gation to America” (1855), a French version of
which was subsequently issued in Toulouse, France.
—Henry Martyn Baird, another son, b. in Phila-
delphia, Pa., 17 Jan., 1832; after graduation at the
university of the city of New York in 1850, studied
in Greece, and, after pursuing a course of theology in
Union and Princeton seminaries, became a tutor in
1855, and in 1859 professor of Greek at Princeton
college. He published “Narrative of a Residence
and Travels in Modern Greece” (New York, 1859);
“Life of Robert Baird, D. D.” (1865); a “History of
the Rise of the Hugenots” (1879); and “The
Huguenots and Henry of Navarre” (2 vols., 1886).
BAIRD, Samuel John, author, b. in Newark,
Ohio, in 1817; d. in Clifton Forge, Va., 10 April,
1877. He was educated at the academy at Col-
bra, in which he was educated, and at Williams
College. When he was fourteen years of age, he
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tired from the ministry, owing to declining health.
He made a special study of Presbyterian ecclesi-
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Digest”; “The Church of Christ, its Constitution and
Order” ; “A History of the Early Polity of
the Presbyterian Church in the Training of Minis-
ters”; “A History of the New School and of the
Questions involved in the Disruption”; “The
Socinian Apostasy of the English Presbyterian
Church”; “The First Adam and the Second”; “The
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Acts, Deliverances, and Testimonies of the
Supreme in the History of the Presbyterian
Church, from its Origin in America to the Present Time”
(1855); and “History of the New School” (1868).
BAIRD, Spencer Fullerton, naturalist, b. in Reading, Pa., 3 Feb., 1829; d. in Wood’s Hall,
Mass., 19 Aug., 1887. He was graduated at Dick-
inson college in 1840, and in 1841 was appointed
as assistant physician and surgeon in New York.
In 1845 he became professor of natural sciences in Dickinson College, and a few years later
assumed also the chair of chemistry. At the age
of twenty-seven he was appointed assistant secre-
tary of the Smithsonian Institution, and after the
death of Prof. Henry in May, 1878, he succeeded to
the full secretariacy. In 1871 he was nominated
U. S. commissioner of fish and fisheries, and after
his appointment very much of his time was devoted
to the duties of that office, and in 1882 he re-
ceived the appointment of Commissioner of Fishes
and Fisheries. In 1872 he received the degree of
D. L. L. D. from the University of Maryland, and
in 1885 he was elected to the academic degree of
D. S. H. D. from the University of Virginia. He
was president of the National Academy of Sciences
in 1885. He was a member of the American
American Institute of Arts and Sciences, and the
American Association for the Advancement of Science.
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In 1845 he became professor of natural sciences in Dickinson College, and a few years later
assumed also the chair of chemistry. At the age
of twenty-seven he was appointed assistant secre-
tary of the Smithsonian Institution, and after the
BAKER, Benjamin Franklin, musician, b. in Wenham, Mass., 10 July, 1811; d. in Boston, 11 March, 1889. He studied music, for eight years, was musical director in Dr. Channing's church in Boston; he inaugurated a series of successful musical conventions. From 1832 to 1848 he was superintendent of musical instruction in the grammar schools, and met 8,000 pupils a week. He introduced music into the public schools of Lowell and Lawrence, became editor of the Boston "Musical Journal," and, from its foundation in 1857, was principal of the Boston music school.

BAKER, Daniel, elder, b. about 1735; d. in Detroit, Mich., 10 Oct., 1836. He was appointed ensign of the 16th infantry 8 Jan., 1799, was made adjutant in 1802, captain in 1812, and the same year was brevetted major for gallantry in the disastrous affair at Brownstown, Mich. (5 Aug., 1812), known as Van Horn's defeat. Recovering from the wounds inflicted by this explosion, his wound was promoted to be major 15 April, 1814, and was in the engagement at Lyon's Creek, 19 Oct., 1814. After the war of 1812 he was promoted lieutenant-colonel of the 6th infantry, and commanded that regiment at the battle of the Bad Axe river, in the Black Hawk war, 1 Aug., 1832.

BAKER, David, clergyman, b. in Midway, Liberty co., Ga., 17 Aug., 1791; d. in Austin, Texas, 10 Dec., 1857. He was graduated at Princeton in 1815, studied theology in Winchester, and on 5 March, 1818, was ordained pastor of the Presbyterian church in Harrisburg, Va. This charge he resigned in 1821, and soon afterward went to Washington, D. C., where he remained until 1828. He gained such a reputation as an effective preacher that his services were in demand as a revivalist. After 1830 he continued as an evangelist, traveling in the south, and at last settled in Austin, Texas, where he founded a college and became its first president. Among his published works are "A Scriptural View of Baptism"; "An Affectionate Address to the young and tender ages"; "Historic and Gallant in a Nutshell," and "Revival Sermons." His memoirs, prepared by his son, were published in Philadelphia in 1859.

BAKER, David Jewett, lawyer, b. in East Haddam, Conn., 7 Sept., 1792; d. in Alton, Ill., 6 Aug., 1869. In his boyhood he worked on a farm, but secured a classical education, was graduated at Hamilton college in 1816, and was admitted to the bar in 1819. He began practice in Kaskaskia, Ill., attained a high position in the state bar, and was made probate judge of Randolph co., although he so strenuously opposed the introduction of slavery into the state that his life was threatened. In 1839-41 he was U. S. senator, and carried the state into that session with a resolution of soliciting the public lands to actual settlers in tracts of forty acres. He was U. S. district attorney for Illinois from 1833 to 1841, and afterward resumed the practice of law.

BAKER, Edward Dickenson, soldier, b. in London, England, 24 Feb., 1811; killed at the battle of Balls Bluff, 21 Oct., 1861. He came to the United States in the age of five, with his father, who died in Philadelphia while Edward was yet a youth. The boy supported himself and his younger brother by working as a weaver, and occupied his leisure hours in study. Impelled to seek his fortune in the far west, he removed with his brother to Springfield, Ill., where he studied and soon began the practice of law. His genius for oratory rapidly gained him distinction and popularity, and, entering the political field as which he was regarded a member of the legislature in 1837, of the state senate in 1840, and representative in congress in 1844. When the Mexican war began he raised a regiment in Illinois and marched to the Rio Grande. Taking a farouling to speak, he was voted in favor of the war in the house of representatives, he returned and overtook his regiment on the march from Veragua. He was brevetted captain of the brigade and led it during the rest of the war.

On his return to Galena, Ill., he was again elected to congress serving 3 Dec., 1849, till 3 March, 1851; but, becoming interested in the Panama railroad, he declined a renomination in 1850. In 1851 he settled in San Francisco, where he took rank as the leader of the California bar and the most eloquent orator in the state. The death of Senator Broderick, who fell in a duel in 1859, was the occasion of a fiery oration in the public square of San Francisco. He received a republican nomination to congress, but failed of election. Removing to Oregon, he was elected to the U. S. senate in 1860 by a coalition of republicans and Douglas democrats. The firing upon Fort Sumter prompted him to deliver a passionate address in Union square, New York, in which he pledged his life and his blood for the maintenance of the Union. He raised the California regiment in New York and Philadelphia, but declined a commission as general of brigade. In the disastrous assault at Ball's Bluff he commanded a brigade, and, exposing himself to the hottest fire, fell mortally wounded while leading a charge.

BAKER, George Augustus, painter, b. in New York city in 1821; d. there, 2 April, 1889. His artistic education was begun by his father, an artist of merit, and his first professional years were devoted to the then popular miniatures on ivory; but he soon became a portrait painter of rare excellence, his favorite subjects being women and children, to 1844, and spent two years in study. Returning to New York, he opened a studio, and soon ranked among the best portrait painters of the time. He was elected a member of the national academy of design in 1851. During the last twenty-five years of his life he had few rivals. His portraits are characterized by a wonderful richness of coloring and a life-like rendering of draperies. They are chiefly in private collections. The best known of his ideal works are "Love at First Sight," "Wild Flowers," "Children of the Wool," "Faith," and "The May Queen."—His son, George...
Augustus, was graduated at the College of the City of New York, and from the Columbia College law school, in 1850, at present practising in New York. He was elected to the bar in 1851. He published "Diamonds," a volume of vers de société (New York, 1875), and "Bad Habits of Good Society" (1876).

BAKER, George Bernard, Canadian statesman, b. in Dunham, province of Quebec, 29 Jan., 1834. He was graduated at the university of Bishop's college, Lennoxville, in 1855, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1860. He resided in the State of Missouri in the house of commons from 1850 until 1874, when he retired, elected by an acclamation to the Quebec legislature in 1875, and in 1876 was appointed a member of the executive council and solicitor-general. In 1878 he was elected to the dominion parliament. He is a liberal-conservative.

BAKER, Henry Brooks, surgeon, b. in Batteborough, Vt., 29 Dec., 1837. He received a common-school education, and studied medicine at the University of Michigan in 1861-2. He served through the civil war with the 29th Michigan infantry, and from July, 1864, was his assistant surgeon. He was graduated at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, and then engaged in practice in Lansing, Mich., where he has performed important operations. In 1870 he took charge of the vital statistics of Michigan, and in 1873 he became secretary of the State Board of Health. In his official capacity he has edited and published "Statistics of Michigan" (Lansing, 1870), "Vital Statistics of Michigan," registration reports (1870-9), "Reports of the State Board of Health" (1872-85). His own papers, which are quite numerous, principally on sanitary subjects, have appeared in various medical journals, chiefly those of Detroit. Dr. Baker has devoted much time to studies relative to the causation of diphtheria, typhoid fever, cholera, and pneumonia. The results thus far obtained have appeared in the "Transactions of the American Public Health Association" and "Transactions of the American Climatological Association," 1886. He is a member of the American Climatological Association, the Royal Meteorological Society of England, and the French Society of Hygiene.

Baker, Louis J., b. in Monroe, Butler co., Ohio, 6 May, 1829. He was educated at the Wesleyan university of Ohio. Subsequently he became a teacher, and took charge of a female academy at Richmond, Ind. In 1853 he purchased the "Scioto Gazatte," and became its editor. He was elected secretary of state for Ohio in 1855, and became afterward secretary of state for Minnesota. He served as a colonel in the army in 1862-3, was appointed provost-marshal for the department of Missouri, and served in this capacity until the close of the war, receiving the brevet of brigadier-general of volunteers. After he was appointed register of public lands at Booneville, Missouri, and retained the office two years, after which he retired to private life. From 1871 to 1875 he was commissioner of pensions.

BAKER, Lafayette Charles, of the U.S. secret service, b. in Stafford, Genesee co., N. Y., 13 Oct., 1826; d. in Philadelphia, 2 July, 1868. His grandfather, Remember Baker, was one of Ethan Allen's captains. Baker's father inherited the curious baptismal name of the Green Mountain Boy, as well as his adventurous spirit, and in 1839 removed to Michigan and settled where Lansing, the capital, now stands. Young Baker took part in the work of making a home in the wilderness, but in 1848 went to New York and Philadelphia, and in 1853 to San Francisco, in each of these cities working as a mechanic. When the lawless element became dominant in San Francisco in 1856, Mr. Baker joined the vigilance committee and took an active part in the resulting somewhat stormy order in the city. He went to New York on business in 1861, expecting to return at once, but the civil war intervened, and he went to Washington and offered his services. At the suggestion of Gen. Hiram Ballbridge, of New York, he was introduced to Gen. Scott, and, as a result of the interview, he was offered a post for Richmond, where, in spite of arrest, imprisonment, and several interviews with Jefferson Davis, while under suspicion as a spy, he succeeded in collecting much information and returning to Washington after an absence of three weeks. This was but the first of a series of adventures involving high executive ability and a wonderful talent for unravelling conspiracy and frustrating the designs of confederate spies and agents. As soon as his abilities were demonstrated to the satisfaction of the government, he was placed at the head of the bureau of secret service, with almost unlimited resources at his command, and in February, 1862, the bureau was transferred to the war department. Mr. Baker was commissioned a colonel, and, with his duties naturally made him enemies in influential quarters, and charges of a serious nature were several times preferred against him, but were never substantiated. When President Lincoln was assassinated, Col. Baker organized the pursuit of the murderer, and was present at his capture and death. His agents effected the capture of the interviewers in the plot. Gen. Baker published a "History of the United States Secret Service" (Philadelphia, 1868), which is necessarily semi-biographical, and touches authoritatively many disputed passages in the secret history of the civil war.

BAKER, Marcus, explorer, b. in Ostego, Kalamazoo co., Mich., 29 Sept., 1819. He was educated at Kalamazoo College and the University of Michigan, graduating in 1870; in 1870-1 was made professor of mathematics in Albion College, and in 1871-23 tutor of mathematics in the University of Michigan. In 1873 he became connected with the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, attaining in 1886 the degree of assistant geographer. During the time he spent several years in exploring and surveys in Alaska, and traversed the entire Pacific coast from southern California to the Arctic ocean. From July, 1882, to August, 1884, he was in charge of the Los Angeles magnetic observatory, established by the U.S. signal service. He has devoted much time, with William H. Dall, to the compilation of material for a Coast Pilot of Alaska, and also to the "Alaska Coast Pilot, Appendix I., Meteorology and Bibliography" (Washington, 1879). Mr. Baker has contributed mathematical papers to the scientific journals, and has been one of the secretaries of the Philosophical society, Washington.

BAKER, Nathaniel Bradley, governor of New Hampshire, b. in Merrimack co., N. H., 29 Sept., 1818; d. in Des Moines, Iowa, 11 Sept., 1876. He was educated at Phillips Exeter academy and Harvard college, being graduated in 1839, studied law in the office of Franklin Pierce, and admitted to the bar in 1842. For three years he was joint proprietor and editor of the New Hampshire Patriot. In 1846 he was appointed clerk of the court of common pleas, and in 1846 clerk of the superior court of judicature for Merrimac co. He was elected to the legislature in 1851, was chosen speaker of the house, and served two terms. He was a presidential elector in 1852, and in 1854 was elected governor of the state on the
democratic ticket. His term expired in 1855, and in 1856 he removed to Clinton, Iowa, and engaged in the practice of law. He was elected to the legislature in 1859, and acted with the republicans in the session of 1860 and the extra session of 1861. In July, 1861, he was appointed adjutant-general of Iowa, which office he held until the time of his death. In this capacity he was noted for his efficiency during the war, and was very popular with the soldiers, to whose comfort and welfare he greatly contributed. He was ordered to the command of large portions of the northwest, and many families were threatened with starvation, Gen. Baker's measures for their relief were energetic and effective.

BAKER, Osmon Cleander, clergyman, b. in Marlow, N. H., 30 July, 1812; d. in Concord, N. H., 20 Dec., 1871. Having received good preliminary training, Mr. Baker, at the age of fifteen, entered the academy at Wilbraham, Mass., and remained there as a student for three years. At that time (1831) the Rev. Willard Fisk was principal of the academy, and, as one of the leading educators of the Methodist church, was invited to become president of Wesleyan university, newly chartered, at Middletown, by the state of Connecticut. Mr. Baker was appointed one of the professors of the school and studied for three years, failing, through ill health, to complete the full course. Such was his proficiency, however, that he received the usual degree. In 1834 he accepted an invitation to teach in the seminary at Newbury, Vt., and from 1839 till 1844 was its principal. During this period he became first a local and afterwards an itinerant preacher, and, under the conviction that his duty lay in this direction, he resigned the charge of the seminary, and for the next three years was engaged in pastoral work in the neighborhood of Rochester and Manchester, N. H. In 1847 he was appointed presiding elder, and the same year was chosen a professor in the general biblical institute in Concord, N. H., which has since become the school of theology of Boston university. This chair he accepted with great reluctance, such was his devotion to pastoral work, but filled it so acceptably that he was elected president of the school, and remained there until 1852, when he was elected bishop by the quadrennial general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was a man of strong mind, a master of the English language, a large and fertile original thinker, but an excellent presiding and administrative officer, and proved himself highly efficient. As a preacher he was able, though not impassioned, and was an earnest advocate of thorough theological training for all ministers. He published "Guide-Book in the Administration of Discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church" (New York, 1855).

BAKER, Remember, pioneer, b. in Woodbury, Conn., about 1740; d. near Isle aux Noix, Lake Champlain, in August, 1775. He served in the French war of 1757-9, and was in the bloody attack on Ticonderoga in 1758. He went to Arlington, in the New Hampshire grants, in 1764, settled there, and was a schoolmaster. He was a man of large mind, and was an excellent officer in the army, and a brave and capable man of war. He was a strong representative of the "Ticonderoga Boys," aiding Ethan Allen in his struggles against the claims of New York to that part of the country. He was outlawed by Gov. Tryon, of New York, a price being set upon his head, and on one occasion he was actually captured, but was rescued on the same day, after he had been cruelly maltreated. He was with Ethan Allen at the capture of Ticonderoga, 10 May, 1775, and with Seth Warner at Crown Point two days afterward. He met his death at the hands of the Indians when on a scouting expedition on Richelieu river, the outlet of Lake Champlain.

BAKER, William Bliss, artist, b. in New York city in 1858; d. in Hoosic Falls, N. Y., 20 Nov., 1886. He studied art at the national academy of design from 1876 till 1880. He took the first prize in the annual antique school of the academy in 1879, and was awarded the third Haultain-pot, prize of $100, in 1881 for his "Woodland Brook." Among his recent paintings exhibited at the National Academy are "In the Old Pasture"; "Peaceful Day at Lake George" (1886); "October Morning" (1884); "Soli- tudine" (1886); "Baker's Mill" (1886); "From the Far South" (1886). BAKER, William H., artist, b. in 1825; d. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 29 May, 1875. He was brought up to mercantile pursuits in New Orleans, afterward studied art, and became a portrait painter there. He removed in 1865 to New York, where he painted portraits and ideal subjects. Mr. Baker exhibited in the national academy of "Cupid Dis- armed" (1869); "A Floral Offering" (1869); and "Cupid Reprimanded" (1871). In 1889 he removed to Brooklyn and became principal of the free school of design of the Brooklyn art association. He exhibited there "May Flowers" (1870); "Red Riding-Hood" (1871); "Morning Glory," "Home Regalia," and "The Big Patch, May's Field" (1873); and "Tramps from School" (1875). One of his best portraits is that of Bishop Quintard, of Tennessee, painted for the Episcopal general convention. Mr. Baker was a successful art teacher. As a painter he was painstaking, but never achieved greatness.

BAKER, William Munford, author, b. in Washington, D. C.; d. in South Boston, Mass., 20 Aug., 1883. He was graduated at Princeton in 1846, studied theology for two years with his father, the Rev. Daniel Baker, and spent one year in the Princeton seminary. He then joined his father in Texas, and was a pastor in Galveston, and subsequently in Austin, from 1849 to 1855. After fifteen years of service in Texas, Mr. Baker accepted a charge at Zanesville, Ohio, where he was transferred to Newburyport, Mass. In 1874 he became pastor of a Presbyterian church in South Boston. His most important work was "Inside: A Chronicle of Secession" (New York, 1869), written secretly during the war, while he lived in Austin, and giving a peculiarly vivid picture of southern life. It was published without his consent under the name of "G. F. Harrington." He also wrote the "Life and Labors" of his father (Philadelphia, 1858), which had a large circulation. His other books are mostly tales, including "Oak Mot" (Philadelphia, 1868); "Mose Evans" (Boston, 1874); "Carter Quarterman" (New York, 1876); "A Year with Living" (Boston, 1878); "Colonel Dun- woodie" (New York, 1878); "The Virginians in Texas" (New York, 1878); "Thirlmore," and "The New Timothy" (New York, 1870); "His Majesty Myself" (Boston, 1879); and "Blessed Saint Certainty." (Boston, 1881). Many of these were published as serials, "The Ten Theopelians; or, The Manifestations of the Christ" (New York, 1883), was completed shortly before his death, and is regarded by those who knew him as in some sort a record of the writer's own religious experiences and struggles. His death has appeared "The Making of a Man." (Boston, 1884).

BALBOA, Vasco Núñez de, Spanish discoverer, b. in Nieves de los Caballeros, Extremadura, Spain, in 1475; d. in Cartilla de Oro, Darien, in 1517. He was a bankrupt nobleman who escaped from his creditors to Hispaniola and afterward joined an expedition under Martin Fernández de Enciso, one of Ojeda's lieutenants, to the latter's
Darien colony of San Sebastián. After meeting with misfortune through shipwreck and hostile natives, and learning of the destruction and abandonment of the colony, they finally founded a town, which they called Santa María de la Aturigua de Pedrarias. Enciso forbade his men to trade with the natives, and was deposed by Balboa, who claimed that they were no longer within the boundaries of Ojeda’s province, and hence owed his lieutenant no obedience. The settlement split into factions, and finally Enciso and Zafundo, the latter as Balboa’s representative, were banished from Spain to live out their days before the king. In the meanwhile Balboa explored the country, gained the good will of the natives by his treatment of them, and was told of a sea that lay southward, and of a land where gold abounded (Peru). He was now commissioned as governor of Antigua by Admiral Diego Columbus; but, hearing from Spain that the king intended to side with Chiriquí, he determined to discover the new sea of which he had heard, and so alone for his faults. He left Antigua for this purpose on 1 Sept., 1513, and after laboring on for many days amid tangled forests, up rugged heights, fighting the natives continually, until the explorers were exhausted, foot-sore, and famished, they ascended a mountain of great height, and found a beautiful bay, which they called “San Juan,” at the mouth of the new sea. Balboa named it “Mar del Sur,” and took possession of it and all its coasts in the name of his royal master and mistress. Three days later he reached the beach at a place still known by the name he gave it, the gulf of San Miguel. After a short voyage of exploration and the collection of tribute, he set out for home, and reached Antigua in safety in January, 1514, after what must be considered a wonderful exploit when we take into account his small force and the almost insurmountable difficulties of the route. But Balboa’s exploit was in vain. A new governor, Pedrarias, arrived at Antigua in the following June, and his predecessor was put on trial on various charges. He was acquitted of the most serious, but was sentenced to pay a large fine. Soon after the new king of Spain, hearing of Balboa’s great discovery, gave him a special commission to explore the shore of the “southern sea,” and made him governor of Panama and Coyba. Pedrarias withheld this commission at first, but, becoming removed by his friend, the v. Prov. Madrid, 1 March, 1515, he undertook preparations for his voyage, and promised him his daughter in marriage. Vessels were built, though with difficulty, on the Pacific side of the isthmus, and Balboa, after making a few unimportant discoveries, sent his friend Garabito to investigate a rumor that Pedrarias had been superseded. The rumor was untrue, and Garabito was a false friend, told the governor that Balboa had no idea of marrying his daughter, but intended to found for himself a government on the shores of the Pacific. Pedrarias was enraged at this, enticed Balboa within his grasp, and secured his conviction on a charge of treason, together with charges on which he had previously been acquitted. The next day Balboa with four of his companions was executed, protesting to the last his innocence and loyalty. See Quintana’s “Vidas de Españoles célebres” (3 vols., 1807–24); Irving’s “Voyages and Discoveries of the Companions of Columbus” (New York, 1831); and Winsor’s “Narrative and Critical History of America,” vols. 9–11.

BALBUENA, Bernardo de (bahl-bw’-nya), Spanish poet, b. in Valdépeñas in 1568; d. in Porto Rico in 1827. He was educated in Mexico, became provost in Jamaica, and in 1820 bishop of Porto Rico. He wrote “El Siglo de Oro” (“The Age of Gold”), a pastoral romance, the scene of which is laid in the new world: “La Gran Deza Mejicana” (new ed., 1821); and “El Bernardo” (3 vols., Madrid, 1824; new ed., 1808), an epic, which is one of his most finished productions. He had a fine library, which was lost when the Dutch sacked Porto Rico in 1825.

BALCARRES, Alexander Lindsay, earl of, British soldier, b. in 1752; d. in London, 27 March, 1825. He was the eldest son of the fifth earl of Balcarres, whom he succeeded in 1767. He became a captain of dragoons before the king. In this country he saw three years of service under Carleton and Burgoyne. He was present at the defeat of the Americans under Gen. Thomson at Three Rivers, 1 June, 1776, and commanded the light infantry at Ticonderoga and at Hubbardton, Vt., 7 July, 1777. At the latter place he was wounded, thirteen balls passing through his clothes. On 19 Sept. he commanded the advanced corps of the army on the heights of Saratoga, and on the death of Gen. Fraser, 8 Oct., at Stillwater, was made lieutenant-colonel of the 24th foot. He became major-general in 1783, commander at Jamaica, lieutenant-governor of that island in 1794, lieutenant-general in 1798, and general in 1803.

BALCH, Thaddeus, b. in Virginia, 3 Jan., 1821. He was appointed a midshipman from Alabama, 30 Dec., 1837, and was assigned to the sloops “Cray,” of the Pacific squadron. He was promoted to passed midshipman, 29 June, 1843, and remained on special duty until the war with Mexico, when he was assigned to active duty, and engaged in the first war with China, under Com. Conner, 1 Nov., 1846. Throughout this war he was with the naval squadron, serving at the successful attack upon Vera Cruz and in the “mosquito fleet” under Com. Tatnall. In 1849–50 he was at the naval observatory, Washington, and was promoted lieutenant, 16 Aug., 1850. While with the sloops “Plymouth,” in the Pacific squadron, he was wounded during a fight between Chinese imperialists and rebels, and from this date until the outbreak of the civil war he was on duty with the various home and foreign squadrons. In 1860, while in command of the frigate “Sabine,” he fell in with the U. S. transport “Governor” in a sinking condition, and rescued nearly 400 marines under Gen. Mason at Fort Sumter. In 1864 he was in command of the “Pocahontas,” in the south Atlantic squadron, and volunteered to command boats taking possession of Tybee Island. Commissioned as commander, 16 July, 1862, he was actively engaged along the South Atlantic coast, and effectively cooperated with the land forces on various occasions, especially on 16 July, 1862, when, in command of the “Pawnee,” he repelled an attack by two batteries of artillery. In this affair the “Pawnee” was struck forty-six times. While in command of this vessel, Commander Balch captured two confederate guns, and was engaged in the combined operations of the navy under Rear Admiral Dahlgren and the army under Gen. Foster in Stone river, and on 9 Feb., 1865, with two other vessels ascended Tegoda creek, S. C., and silenced three batteries. On 25 July, 1866, he was promoted captain. He was with the North Atlantic squadron in 1868–9, and on shore duty at Washington until 1872. He commanded commodore 13 Aug., 1872, rear admiral 5 June, 1878, and was superintendent of the naval academy until 1880, when he went on his last cruise, terminating in January, 1883, and was placed on the retired list, having attained the limit of age for active service.
BALDWIN, Abraham, statesman, b. in Guilford, Conn., 6 Nov., 1754; d. in Washington, D. C., 4 March, 1807. He was graduated at Yale in 1772, and held a tutorship there from 1775 to 1779. From 1777 until the close of the war he was a chaplain in the army. At Gen. Greene's request, he removed in 1784 to Savannah, where he was admitted to the Georgia bar, and in the same year sent to the state legislature. Here he originated the plan of the university of Georgia, drew up the charter by which it was endowed with 40,000 acres of land, and, notwithstanding the prejudices of many members of the assembly against the project, secured its success. He was afterward president of the university for several years. He was a delegate to the continental congress from 1785 to 1788, and was a member of the constitutional convention, 25 May to 17 Sept., 1787, taking an active part in its discussions. He was a representative in congress from 1795 until 1799, and was then sent to the senate, where he remained until his death, serving again as its president pro tempore in 1801 and in 1802. While in congress he voted in favor of locating the seat of government on the Potomac. After the death of his father, in 1787, he took charge of his six half-brothers and sisters and educated them. One of these was Henry Baldwin, noticed below; another was the wife of Joel Barlow, the poet. A large number of needy young men owed to him the means of obtaining an education.

BALDWIN, Ashbel, clergyman, b. in Litchfield, Conn., 7 March, 1757; d. in Rochester, N. Y., 8 Feb., 1846. He was graduated at Yale college in 1775, and was a quartermaster in the revolutionary army, and was ordained to the diaconate by Bishop Seabury in Middletown. This was the first Episcopal ordination in the United States. He was ordained priest in September following, and became rector of St. Michael's church, Litchfield, where he remained till 1793. From 1793 to 1824 he was rector of Christ church, Stratford. He then held parishes in Wallingford, Meriden, North Haven, and Oxford, and in 1824 became chaplain of the U. S. Navy. In 1822 he became disabled by age. His records show that he had preached 10,000 times, and baptized 3,010 persons. He was secretary of the general convention, and also of the diocesan convention of Connecticut.

BALDWIN, Charles H., naval officer, b. in New York city, 3 Sept., 1822; d. there, 17 Nov., 1888. He entered the navy in 1839, and was ordered to the midshipman 2 July, 1845. In the war with Mexico he served on the frigate "Congress," and was in two shore engagements near Mazatlan while that place was occupied by the U. S. forces. In November, 1853, he was made lieutenant, and on 28 Feb., 1854, he resigned. He re-entered the service in 1861, and commanded the steamer Oronoko, the mortar flotilla, at the passage of forts Jackson and St. Philip, 24 April, 1862, and at the first attack on Vicksburg, 28 June, 1862. On 18 Nov., 1862, he became commander, and in 1868 and 1869 was fleet-captain of the North Pacific squadron. He was made captain in 1869, and in 1871 and 1872 was ordnance inspector at Mare Island, Cal. On 8 Aug., 1873, he was made commodore, and from 1875 to 1879 was a member of the board of examiners. On 31 Jan., 1883, he was raised to the rank of rear admiral, and assigned to the command of the Mediterranean squadron. He attended officially the coronation of the emperor of Russia, and in 1884 was placed on the retired list.

BALDWIN, George Colfax, clergyman, b. in Pennsylvania, 8 March, 1834; d. at Madison University, Hamilton, N. Y., 19 April, 1889. He has been for many years pastor of the First Baptist church in Troy, N. Y. He is author of "Representative Women of the Bible" (New York, 1855); "Representative Men of the New Testament" (1859); "The Model Prayer"; a volume of lectures (Boston, 1879), and other works.

BALDWIN, Henry, jurist, b. in New Haven, Conn., 14 Jan., 1780; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 21 April, 1844. He was graduated at Yale college in 1797, studied law, and became a prominent member of the bar. Removing to Pennsylvania, he settled at Pittsburg, and in 1817 was sent to congress as a federalist, and was twice re-elected. He returned to Philadelphia, and was appointed by Chief Justice Marshall to the U. S. supreme court. In the same year Yale college gave him the degree of LL. D. He was the author of "A General View of the Origin and Nature of the Constitution and Government of the United States" (Philadelphia, 1837).

BALDWIN, Henry Porter, governor of Michigan, 1817-24; d. in Detroit, Mich., 31 Dec., 1892. He became a clerk in Pawtucket, where he remained eight years, and on becoming of age engaged in business on his own account in Woonsocket. In 1838 he moved to Detroit, where he became a prominent merchant and president of the second national bank, and in 1841 and 1842 a member of the state senate. He was governor from 1850 to 1851, and in 1872 was appointed to the U. S. senate to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Zachariah Chandler, serving until 1881. While governor he secured an appropriation for the enlargement of the University of Michigan, and projected the state capital at Lansing. Mr. Baldwin was a prominent member of the Republican convention for the nomination of Mr. Lincoln for his many acts of liberality and public spirit.

BALDWIN, Jeduthan, soldier, b. in Woburn, Mass., 13 Jan., 1792; d. in Brookfield, Mass., 4 June, 1878. He commanded a company during the French and Indian war, and served in the expedition against Crown Point during the autumn of 1775. In the siege of Boston he displayed extraordinary activity in the defense of the American forces, and on 16 March, 1776, was made assistant engineer, with the rank of captain, to the continental troops. He was subsequently ordered to New York and became lieutenant-colonel 26 April, 1776. In September, 1776, he was sent to Canada, and later was made engineer, with the rank of brigadier-general, and served at Ticonderoga in 1777, and with his regiment was at West Point in 1780. He resigned from the army on 26 April, 1782. He was a member of the Massachusetts provincial congress in 1774-5. He bequeathed £100 to Leicester (Mass.) academy.

BALDWIN, John Denison, journalist, b. in Waltham, Mass., 11 March, 1807; d. in Worcester, Mass., 8 July, 1888. He supported himself from the age of fourteen, pursued academical, legal, and theological studies in New Haven.
and received the honorary degree of master of arts from Yale college. He was licensed to preach in 1833, was pastor of a church in North Branford, Conn., and scholar, and professor of geology and natural history. He became editor of the "Repub-
lican," an anti-slavery journal, published in Hartford, and subsequently of the "Commonwealth," published in Boston. From 1839 he owned and edited the "Worcester Spy." He was elected to congress in 1863, and re-elected twice. He pub-
lished "Raymond Hill," a collection of poems (Boston, 1847); "Prehistoric Nations" (New York, 1869); and "Ancient America" (1872).

BALDWIN, Joseph G., jurist, b. in Sumter, Ala.; d. in San Francisco, Calif., 30 Sept., 1864. From 1857 to 1863 he was a judge of the supreme court of California, and he was chief justice from January, 1863, until January, 1864. He was the author of "Flash Times in Alabama and Missis-
sippi" (New York, 1853), a popular book, "Party Leaders" (1854), and a volume of humorous local skitches (San Francisco, 1859).

BALDWIN, Loammi, engineer, b. in Woburn, Mass., 21 Jan., 1747; d. there, 20 Oct., 1807. He received a common-school education, and was quick to devote his attention to mathematics, studied at Harvard under Prof. Winthrop, after which he became a surveyor and engineer. He was a member of the Middlesex co. convention held in August, 1774. During the revolutionary war he entered the service as a major, and was in the battle at Lexington, in the battle of Long Island, and to the death of the war. He became the architect of the town of Woburn; but after reaching the rank of colonel he was compelled, in 1777, to retire in consequence of failing health. From 1780 to 1794 he was sheriff of Middlesex co. He was a member of the Massa-
chusetts state legislature from 1784 to 1777, and again in 1780. From 1794 to 1804 he was superin-
tendent of the Middlesex canal, and toward its principal owners. He was also a member of the American Academy of Sciences.—His son, Loammi, b. in Woburn, 16 May, 1780; d. in Charlestown, Mass., 30 June, 1838, was graduated at Harvard in 1800, studied law, and became a civil engineer. The dry docks at Charlestown and at Newport were constructed under his superintendence, and a portion of his father, has appeared from the pen of a grandson.—Another son, James Fowle, engineer, b. in Woburn, Mass., 29 April, 1782; d. in Boston, 20 May, 1862, was educated at the academies in Billerica and Westford, after which he entered on mercantile pursuits in Boston, but later joined his brother in the construction of the dry dock at the Charlestown navy-yard. In 1828 he was appointed one of the commissioners to make a survey for a railroad from Boston to Albany, and from 1830 to 1835 he was engaged in the construction of the Boston and Lowell rail-
road. He was appointed in 1837 one of the com-
mis-sioners to examine and report upon the means of improving the government. Baldwin was appointed master of the lyceum in 1854, and recommended Long Pond. His plan was adopted in 1846, and the work was completed in 1848. He was at one time state senator from Suffolk co., and also for some years water commissioner.

BALDWIN, Matthias William, manufactur-
er, b. in Elizabethtown, X. J., 10 Dec., 1785; d. in Philadelphia, 7 Sept., 1864. Having a natural inclina-
tion for mechanical contrivances, he was ap-
pointed at the age of sixteen to a firm of jewel-
Iers in Frankford, Pa. On the expiration of his service he became a journeyman, and in 1819 he established his own business. While thus occupied he devised and patented a process for platting with gold, which has since been universally adopted. He then undertook the manufacture of 'book-bind-
ers' tools and calico-printers' rolls, and his factory was the first concern of its kind in this foreign supply. About 1828 his attention was di-
rected to the manufacture of steam-engines, and at this time he constructed a five-horse-power engine, which was employed in his own works. The commen-
tations that the new engine received induced him to enter into the manufacture of stationary engines, and his business became extensive and profitable. In the latter part of 1830 he was per-
mittted to see a locomotive which had just been received from England, and after four months' labor he succeeded in producing a beautiful model, which was exhibited in Philadelphia. His first loco-
motive, called the "Iron sides," was made for the city, will depart daily, when the weather is fair, with a train of passenger-cars. On rainy days horses will be attached." He at the same time received orders for nine or ten locomotives, and in 1835 he moved to the corner of Broad and Hamilton streets. His inventions and improvements in the construction of locomotives are very numerous, and among these perhaps the most important was the flexible truck locomotive, patented in August, 1842. His works have acquired a world-wide reputation, and his locomotives have been sent to nearly every foreign country. It is estimated that over 1,500 locomotives left these works completed prior to his death. Mr. Baldwin was a member of the constitutional convention of 1857, and in 1854 of the state legislature. He was also for several years president of the Horticultural Society of Philadelp-hia. A new Geil sketch of his life, by Rev. Wolfe Calkins, has been privately printed.

BALDWIN, Robert, Canadian statesman, b. in Toronto, 12 May, 1804; d. at Spadina, near To-
ronto, 9 Dec., 1858. He entered upon the practice of law in 1825, and continued this profession during his political career; was elected to the Upper Cana-
dian assembly as a liberal, and to the Canadian assembly in 1836 in the interests of responsible government, and while there endeavored to impress upon Lord Glenelg the need there was of applying the English principle of responsibility to the Canadian executive. Though he found an able advocate in Lord Durham, his mission was a failure, as it was many years before Canada was granted responsible gov-
ernment. On 18 Feb., 1836, Mr. Baldwin was first sworn in as an executive councillor; in 1840 he became solicitor-general, and in 1842 premier and attorney-general of Upper Canada in the Hincks-Baldwin administration, which portfolio he re-
tained until the following year. In 1848 he re-
sumed office under the Baldwin-Lafontaine minis-
tery, and his influence was powerful in securing the life in 1851. Though regarded as the father of the reform party in Canada, he was not an extremist, and his politi-
cal views were more nearly in accord with those of the present liberal-conservatives than with those that were held by the successors of the reform par-
try in Canada.

BALDWIN, Roger Sherman, jurist, b. in New Haven, Conn. 4 Jan., 1793; d. there, 19 Feb., 1863. He affords an admirable instance of all that is best in the intellectual and moral life of New England. By descent and education he was of genuine Puritan stock. His father, Simeon Baldwin, was descended from one of the original New Haven colonists, and
his mother was the daughter of Roger Sherman, a signer of the declaration of independence, both families being from the earliest times identified with the cause of civil and religious liberty. Roger Sherman Baldwin entered Yale at the age of fourteen, and was graduated with high honors in 1811. Beginning his legal studies in his father's office, he finished them in the then famous law school of Judges Reeve and Gould, at Litchfield, Conn. By the time that he was ready for admission to the bar, in 1814, he had developed a mastery of the principles of law that was considered very remarkable in so young a man. His habits of concentration, his command of pure and elegant English, the precision and definiteness of his methods, soon brought him into prominence in his profession, and at a comparatively early age he attained distinction at the bar. His preference was for cases involving the great principles of jurisprudence rather than those that depended upon appeals to the feelings of jurymen. Nevertheless, he commanded rare success as a jury lawyer, being gifted with a certain dignified and lofty eloquence that carried conviction and sustained the current belief that he would not undertake the defence of a cause of whose justice he was not personally convinced. One of the most famous cases in which he was engaged was that of the "Anastasia captives" (1839), now well-nigh forgotten, but which assumed international importance at the time. A shipload of slaves, bound to Cuba, had gained possession of the vessel. They were encountered and driven out to sea by an American vessel and brought into New York, where they were cared for. The Spanish authorities claimed them as the property of Spanish subjects, and the anti-slavery party at the north, then becoming a formidable element in national politics, interested itself in their behalf. The case was first tried in a Connecticut district court, decided against the Spanish claim, and carried to the supreme court of the United States. The venerable John Quincy Adams and Mr. Baldwin were associated as counsel, the latter practically conducting the case. His plea on this occasion showed such a grasp of the legal technicalities involved, that such men as Chancellor Kent rated him with the leading jurists of the time. After serving his own state in assembly and senate (1837-41), he was elected governor in 1844, and reelected for the following term. In 1847 he was appointed to fill the unexpired term of Jabez W. Huntington as U. S. senator. He at once took a leading place among the statesmen of the period, was reelected for a second term, and always advocated the cause of equal rights for all during the heated controversies preceding the outbreak of the civil war. In 1860 he was one of the two electors "at large" for the choice of Mr. Lincoln, and in 1860 was appointed by Gov. Buckingham a member of the "peace congress" of 1861, consisting of five delegates from each state, who, it was hoped, would devise a basis of amicable settlement of the differences between North and South. In his opening address, John Tyler, of Virginia, president of the congress, said: "Connecticut is here, and she comes, I doubt not, in the spirit of Roger Sherman, whose name, with our very children, has become a household word, and who was in life the embodiment of that sound, practical sense which built the frame of the constitution. The labors of the congress came to naught, owing mainly to the precipitancy with which some of the southern states passed ordinances of secession. This was the last public service undertaken by Mr. Baldwin other than the personal assistance which every patriotic citizen lent to his country during the early years of civil war.

BALDWIN, Theron, clergyman, b. in Goshen, Conn., 21 July, 1801; d. in Orange, N. J., 10 April, 1870. After graduation at Yale in 1827, he studied for two years in the theological school of that college, and was ordained as a home missionary in 1829. He was settled for two years at Vandalia, Ill., as a Congregational minister, and became known as a promoter of education. Largely through his efforts the charter of Illinois college was procured. In 1831 he was appointed agent of the home missionary society for Illinois. He organized in 1838, and for five years conducted, the female seminary near Alton, Ill., at the same time serving as pastor of the Congregational church, and became noted for the formation of the "American collegiate and theological education in the west," popularly known as the "western college society," was the result of his labors, and he became its corresponding secretary, performing the duties of the office until shortly before his death. To him chiefly are due the higher educational facilities attainable in every part of the west.

BALDWIN, Thomas, clergyman, b. in Bozrah, Conn., 23 Dec., 1753; d. in Waterville, Me., 29 Aug., 1825. He removed to Canaan, N. H., which town he represented in the legislature, united with the Baptist church in 1780, was ordained as an evangelist in June, 1783, and was a travelling minister among the scattered colonies of New England. In 1786, when he was installed pastor of the second Baptist church in Boston. In 1808 he began the publication of the "Massachusetts Baptist Missionary Magazine," afterward the "American Baptist Missionary Magazine," which he edited until his death. He published "Open Communion Examined" (1789), and other writings on the subject of communion and baptism, the chief of which was a "Series of Friendly Letters in which the Distinguishing Sentiments of the Baptists are Explained and Vindicated" (Boston, 1810), besides numerous sermons.

RALESTIER, Wolfeott, author, b. in Rochester, N. Y., 13 Dec., 1801; d. in Dresden, Germany, 6 Dec., 1891. His school life was passed in various parts of the country, with one year at Cornell, and his first production was entitled "A Patent Philter," published serially in the New York "Tribune" in 1844, "A Fair Device" and a "Life of James G. Blaine" (New York, 1884). "A Victorious Defeat" (1886), "A Common Story" (1891), with Rudyard Kipling, "The Naulahka" (1892), and "Benefits Forest" (1894).

BALFOUR, Nisbet, soldier, b. in Dunboy, county Fife, Scotland, in 1743; d. there in October, 1823. As one of Cornwallis's most trusted officers, he won high distinction in the British service during the revolution. He was the third son
of Lord Balfour of Burleigh, was a lieutenant in the 4th regiment of foot at the battle of Dunker Hill, and was wounded in that engagement. He also participated in the engagements preceding the capture and occupation of New York, and in the battles of Elizabethtown, Brandywine, and Germantown, and was made lieutenant-colonel of the 23rd regiment in 1778. He accompanied Cornwallis to Charleston, and as commandant of that city rendered himself very obnoxious to the inhabitants by the severity of his treatment. He was promoted major-general in 1783, served in the war with France, and in Flanders in 1794, and when he died was sixth in the list of major-generals in the British army.

**BALLIF, Walter,** clergyman, b. in St. Ninian's, Scotland, in 1773; d. in Charlestown, Mass., 3 Jan., 1852. In early youth he was befriended by Robert Haldane, and at his expense was educated for the ministry of the church of Scotland. After several years of service there as a preacher he came to the United States, and became a Baptist about 1806. He remained in that denomination for some years, and was a member of several Baptist institutions, and there seems to have found a congenial sphere, for he became prominent as a preacher and writer in that sect. His best-known book is entitled “Essays on the Intermediate State of the Dead” (Charlestown, 1828). A memoir by A. Whittimore, was published in Boston in 1839.

**BALL, Dunlop,** tailor, b. in Scotland, 1758; d. in Charlestown, Mass., 3 Jan., 1852. Mr. Ball devoted his attention principally to the manufacture of his “New American Harvester,” which attained great popularity. In 1865 it was estimated that 10,000 of these machines were produced annually. During the later years of his life, although his inventions were used extensively, Mr. Ball was financially embarrassed, while the owners of his patents acquired great wealth.

**BALL, Thomas,** machinist, b. in Charlestown, Mass., 3 June, 1819. In early life he was a singer of basso parts in oratorios, and a portrait painter in Boston. About 1852 he devoted himself to modelling, and made a miniature bust of Jenny Lind, another of Daniel Webster, and a life-size statue of the statesman. He studied in Europe for several years preceding the Boston Exposition, and there completed a group called “Emancipation,” the original of which is in Washington, and a replica in Boston. His statue of Webster, in the Central Park, is his noblest work. It was placed there at an expense of about $90,000, through the munificence of a New York merchant.

**BALLARD, John H.,** Bent, b. in Fredericksburg, Va., 16 Oct., 1761; d. in Shelby co., Ky., 5 Sept., 1853. When eighteen years old he joined a band of emigrants to Kentucky, then the battleground of advancing civilization, and was prominent in the Indian warfare of the time. As a major of Kentucky volunteers he led an expedition against the British and Indians at the river Raisin, in Michigan, in 1812, on whose body was found a plan of the town and a prisoner. He was for several terms a member of the Kentucky legislature. Ballard co., Ky., and Blandville, its capital, commemorate his services during the early history of the state.

**BALLARD, Harlan Hoge,** educator, b. in Athens, Ohio, 26 May, 1853. He was graduated at the Cleveland College and at the Lenox (Mass.) high school. In 1880 he was appointed principal of the Lenox academy. During 1875 he organized, in connection with the high school, where he was then teaching, the “Agassiz Association” for the observation and study of natural objects, and in 1880 a general invitation was issued to all interested to unite in the work and to form local branches of the association. The membership has since increased to more than 10,000, distributed in nearly 1,000 chapters, located in nearly every state and territory, as well as in Canada, Great Britain, South America, and Japan.

**BALLARD, Henry E.,** naval officer, b. in Maryland, in 1816. Enlisted at Annapolis, 23 May, 1838. He was the first of Maj. Balfour of the revolutionary army; was appointed midshipman 2 Nov., 1840; lieutenant, 26 April, 1819; master, 27 April, 1816, and captain, 3 March, 1825. He was a lieutenant on board the U. S. frigate “Constitution” in her famous action with the British cruisers “Cyane” and “Levant” in the bay of Biscay, 20 Feb., 1815. After the capture of both vessels by the “Constitution,” he was placed with a prize crew on board the “Levant,” and took her to the Cape Verde islands, but was captured by a British squadron in Porto Praya, in defiance of the neutral flag, whose protection he claimed.

**BALLIVIAN, Adolfo** (bal-lyay'-ve-an), president of Bolivia, d. in Oruro, 14 Feb., 1854. After
BALLOU, Hosea, clergyman, b. in Richmond, N. H., 30 April, 1771; d. in Boston, Mass., 7 June, 1852. Maturin BalloU, father of Hosea, was a Baptist minister with a large family, two of whom, by some of his notables in the New England Universalists. Mr. BalloU, Sr., received no salary for his services as preacher, and was so poor that he could neither send his children to school nor furnish them with materials wherewith to learn to write. Hosea, the future author of numerous books, learned to make his letters with a bit of charcoal on a piece of birch-bark. He united with his father's church at the age of eighteen, but never attended school until he was twenty, and for this last privilege he seems to have been indebted to an accident that temporarily incapacitated him for physical labor. Hardly had he become a Baptist when his inquiring mind suggested questions and doubts to which no satisfactory answers were found in his book. Doubt, and even open doubt, as is usually said, a Universalist, a sect then gaining a foothold in this country. He began to preach as soon as he came of age, supporting himself by teaching school, and in 1794 became pastor of a congregation in Dunm, Mass., where he remained until 1802, when he removed to Barnard, Vt., to ordain the founder of the new church there, and remain there till 1810. He then went to Woodstock, Hartland, and Bethel. Here he wrote and published the first of his numerous works on theological topics, "Notes on the Parables" (1804). Other works on kindred topics followed at short intervals, and in 1807 he became pastor of the Universalist society in Portsmouth, N. H. Here he remained until 1815, when, after a short stay in South Boston, he went to the pulpit of the second Universalist society of Boston, and the period of his greatest activity and usefulness began. For more than thirty-five years, beginning 17 Dec., 1817, he remained pastor of this church, founding the "Universalist Magazine" (afterward the "Trumpet"), later the "Universalist Expositor," and still later "The American Quarterly Review." During these undertakings he was assisted by his grand-nephew, Hosea Ballou, second grandson of his elder brother Benjamin. He was strongly impressed with the necessity of providing a denominational literature to meet the growing demands of the sect, which he had already done so much to establish in America, and to this end he contributed hymns, essays, and controversial papers to the magazines and other publications. His "Examination of the Doctrine of Future Retribution" (1834) was among the most noteworthy of his books, which, counting sermons, lectures, and verses, most of them included in the "Universalist Collection," number many volumes. His life has been written by his son Benjamin T. Ballou, "Hosea Ballou, an American Universalist" (Boston, 1893). — His grand-nephew, Hosea, clergyman (b. in Halifax, Vt., 18 Oct., 1796; d. in Somerville, Mass., 27 May, 1861), was educated in his native town, prepared for the Universalist ministry, and was settled as pastor of a society in Stafford, Conn., about 1815. Thence, in 1821, he removed to Roxbury, where he remained till June, 1828, as pastor of a church. During this time he was associated with his uncle in the editorship of the "Universalist Magazine" and other denominational publications. In 1859 he published "The Ancient History of Universalism" (reprinted in 1852). In 1853 he edited an edition of Simond's "History of the Crusades." His editorialship of the periodicals referred to continued during most of his active life. Hosea Ballou, Jr., was for a time a non-resident professor in the Unitarian divinity school, Meadville, Pa. Removing from Roxbury in answer to an invitation from Medford, Mass., he became pastor of the society in that place, and in 1853 was elected first president of Tufts college, which he was largely instrumental in founding. After a visit to Europe under the auspices of the Universalist Foreign Missionary Society, he assumed the active duties of his office, and performed them acceptably until just before his death. In 1844 he received the degree of S. T. D. from Harvard. — His son, Maturin Murray, b. in Boston, Mass., 14 April, 1820; d. in Cairo, Egypt, 27 March, 1883, went to the Boston high school, and passed his entrance examination at Harvard, but did not join his class, and for five years a clerk in the Boston post-office, and subsequently for five years in the U. S. Treasury department. In 1838 he became connected with the "Olive Branch," a weekly publication, and was remarkably successful in this and other literary undertakings. He was editor and proprietor of "The American Christian" (1834) and "The Universalist" (1836). He became largely engaged in building operations in the business quarter of Boston. These undertakings included the St. James hotel, at the time one of the most costly structures in Boston, and several of the finest stores on Winter street. He travelled extensively in both of the American continents, and in both of the continents, and in several, and the Pacific islands, and the summer of 1886 undertook a voyage to the polar regions. In the intervals of his literary and journalistic labors he has been unremitting. He became in 1872 one of the original proprietors, and was for many years chief editor, of the "Boston Daily Globe." He edited and owned, either in part or altogether, "Ballou's Pictorial," "The Flag of the Union," the "Boston Sunday Bulletin," and the "Boston Sunday Budget." His connection with the Boston press lasted more than forty years. He is the author of "Due West," "Due South." "The History of Cuba" (Boston, 1854); "Biography of the Rev. Hosea Ballou," and "Life Story of Hosea Ballou." He edited and compiled "Psychological Research" (1850), "Maturin Murray's "Notable Thoughts about Women"; and "Edge of a Tool's Speech" (1886). — Moses, clergyman, grandson of Hosea the elder, b. in Monroe, Mass., 24 March, 1811; d. in Atco, N. J., 19 May, 1879. Educated at the Brattleboro (Vt.) academy, he was ordained to the Universalist ministry in 1835. His pastoral engagements were, in youth, at Portsmouth, N. H., and Newport, Conn., New Haven, Conn., New York city, Philadelphia, Pa., and Atco, N. J. In 1837 he was married to Almena D. Giddings. He wrote "A Memoir of the Rev. Merritt Sandford" (New York, 1850), and "The Divine Character of Vindicato," a review of Dr. Edward Beecher's "Conflict of Ages" (Cambridge, 1859).
Lincoln ticket in 1860, delegate to the republican convention that nominated Grant and Wilson in 1872, and was a representative of North Island, in the forty-fourth and forty-fifth congresses.

BALMACEDA, José Manuel (bal-mah-thay'-da), Chilian statesman, b. in 1840; d. by his own hand, in Santiago, Chili, 19 Sept., 1891. He received a good education, and early distinguished himself as a political orator, his speeches favoring radical reforms in the constitution, and he was deputy in five consecutive legislatures, was elected senator in 1883, and was from 12 April, 1882, minister of the Interior, appointed by President Santa Maria. He was in 1868 one of the founders, together with the brothers Mata, Idiordro Enarruzur, and other liberal Chilians, of the reform club, and in 1874 boldly but unsuccessfully advocated in congress the separation of church and state. In 1884, Balmaceda succeeded, however, in introducing civil marriage and other liberal laws. As Chilian minister at Buenos Ayres, Balmaceda rendered his country a great service by gaining the good will of the Argentine Republic during the war between Chili and Peru. He was nominated at the convention of 18 Jan., 1891, and subsequently elected president, 18 Sept., 1886. In Jan., 1891, he proclaimed himself dictator.

BALMACEDA, Francisco J. (bahl-mah-say'-da), Cuban writer, b. in Remedios, Cuba, in 1853. In 1846 he published, at Havana, "Rimas Chilianas"; in 1861, "Relatos Morales." Some years later he printed "Misterios y Misterios," a novel; a work on political economy, and another on agriculture. In 1869 Balmaceda was banished and sent to Fernando Po with many other revolutionists, and in 1871 he published a narrative under the title of "Los Confinados a Fernando Po.

BALMES, Francisco Javier (bahl-mess), Spanish surgeon. In 1803 he sailed from Corunna and visited the West Indian islands and China, where he studied the indigenous plants, and made valuable colored drawings, which he gave to the library of the Museum of natural sciences in Madrid.

BALTA, José, president of Peru, d. in Lima, Peru, 26 July, 1872. At the beginning of his public career he took part in the military operations consequent on the invasion of Peru by President Santo Cruz of Bolivia, in 1836. He was an actor in the various Peruvian revolutions, was distinguished in the defeat of the Spanish force on 2 May, 1866, and in 1867 led a revolt against the dictator, President, Prado, and drove him into temporary exile in Chili. Col. Balta was elected president for four years by a large majority in April, 1868, and inaugurated on 2 Aug. His administration was on the whole prosperous and popular; but he burdened the country with immense loans for the purpose of building railroads. In the presidential contest of 1872 the vote was so close that the election was thrown into the congress, and when it became evident that Dr. Armas, the ad ministration candidate, would be defeated, Balta was strongly urged by Gen. Gutiérrez, his minister of war, to declare himself dictator. But the president refused to do this, and made public his intention of resigning his office, on the expiration of his term, to the successor appointed by congress. This did not suit Gutiérrez, and he immediately seized and imprisoned Balta, and proclaimed himself supreme chief of the republic. This usurpation was of brief duration. The new dictator had few sympathizers, and four days after his coup d'état a disturbance took place in which Silvestre Gutiérrez, his brother and minister of war, was killed. In revenge, the usurper gave orders to kill Balta, and the latter was shot in his prison as he lay ill, July 22 (others say 26), 1872. That night the populace of Lima rose in insurrection. Gutiérrez, after a vain attempt to escape, was killed, and the legal president, Pardo, was inaugurated soon afterward.

BALTIES, Robert Gregory, b. in Enfield, Rhenish Bavaria, 7 April, 1827; d. in Alton, Ill., 15 Feb., 1886. He studied at the college of the Holy Cross, Worcester, Mass., at St. Ignatius college, Chicago, and at LaSalle university, Montreal, and was ordained priest in 1853, and consecrated bishop of Alton in 1870. He was the author of "Pastoral Instruction" (New York, 1875; 3d ed., enlarged, 1880).

Baltimore, Lords, proprietors of the province of Maryland.—Sir George Calvert, first Baron Baltimore, b. in Kipling, Yorkshire, England, about 1625; d. in London, 15 April, 1632. He graduated at Oxford in 1597, and was sent abroad to travel. On his return he became secretary to Robert Cecil, after which he acquired for him a clerkship of the privy council. In 1617 he was knighted by James I., who esteemed him highly, and gave him a pension in 1620. He had previously been made a secretary of state, but resigned the office in 1624, having become a Roman Catholic. He did not, however, lose the king's favor, but continued at court in the capacity of privy councillor, and from this fact, in connection with James's hatred of apostasy, some have concluded that he was always a Roman Catholic, but there are many evidences that he was actually converted. In 1625 the king made him a peer of Ireland. He had for some time been interested in the colonization of the New World, having been a member of the great company for Virginia, and in 1621 obtained from the king a patent for the southern promontory of Newfoundland, which he named Avalon. Here he spent money lavishly in building warehouses and a splendid mansion. He visited his colony
after the death of James, and again in 1629, when he captured some French ships that had been harassing the colonists. He was much disappointed, however, to find the climate so severe, and wrote to Charles L, desiring another grant farther south. In 1628 he visited Virginia and explored Chesapeake bay. His reception in Virginia was unfavorable, on account of his religion, for church-of-England men had full control there. Notwithstanding this, he was delighted with the country, and, although the king tried to dissuade him from founding another colony, he was persistent in his enterprise. Charles finally granted him another grant in 1633, and a new patent was drawn up, giving Baltimore that part of the country now included in the states of Maryland and Delaware. But before the papers were completed Lord Baltimore died, leaving his son to reap the benefit of the grant. The first Lord Baltimore seems to have been a man of much wisdom and moderation. He was liked by all parties, and, although a strong supporter of royal prerogative in England, he favored popular institutions and liberty of conscience in the colonies. It is supposed that many of the provisions of the Maryland charter were due to him, and it is even thought that he may have drawn up the entire paper, as is shown by the charter. He seems to have found a state where there should be, on the one hand, a hereditary landed aristocracy and many features of the feudal system, and, on the other, an assembly of freemen whose consent should be necessary to all laws. For a list of books relating to George Calvert, see "Proceedings of the Maryland Historical Society," 1888. See also Winson's "Private Parkes of the First and Second Calvert;" (Boston, 1886).—Cecilius (or Cecil) Calvert, second Lord Baltimore, b. about 1605; d. in London, 29 Nov., 1673. Little is known of his early life. About 1623 he married Anne Arundel, whose name is still borne by one of the counties of Maryland. On 20 June, 1632, the charter that had been indenied to Leonard Calvert was granted to him, as lord proprietor, many of the rights of a feudal sovereign, but provided for popular government, and exempted the colonists from taxation. In November, 1633, Cecil sent an expedition under his brother Leonard (see Calvert, Leonard) to his new domain. He never visited it himself, but governed it by deputies for forty-three years, and his administration, as is shown by the charter, was well adapted to the feudal system, and, on the other, an assembly of freemen whose consent should be necessary to all laws. For a list of books relating to George Calvert, see "Proceedings of the Maryland Historical Society," 1888. BALUFI, Gaetano, Italian ecclesiastic, b. in Ancona, 29 March, 1798; d. in London, 11 Nov., 1866. He was papal nuncio in New Granada, and discovered incised documents at Bogota, which he incorporated in a "Religious History of America," Rome, 1819. He afterward became bishop of Imperialo in Patagonia, and then archbishop of Buenos Aires.

BANCROFT, Aaron, clergyman, b. in Reading, Mass., 10 Nov., 1755; d. in Worcester, Mass., 10 Aug., 1839. While pursuing his studies during the revolutionary struggle he frequently served as a minute-man, and was present at both Lexington and Bunker Hill. In 1778 he was graduated at Harvard college. He taught school, studied theology, was licensed to preach, and spent three years as a missionary at Yarmouth, Nova Scotia. He was settled in Worcester as pastor of the Congregational church, and remained in the same post until his death. He was prominent in church councils and conventions. In middle life his theological views underwent a change in the direction of Arminianism. By his effective advocacy of liberal measures and voluntary associations in England, he held a prominent place in the period of the Unitarian schism. He published sermons in defence of religious liberty; a eulogy of Washington (1800); a "Life of Washington" (1807, reprinted in England in 1808); and a volume of sermons directed against the doctrine of election (1822). Although he was president of the American Bible Society, he adhered to the name and the system of Congregationalism to the close of his life.

BANCROFT, Edward, author, b. in Westfield, Mass., 9 Jan., 1744; d. in England, 8 Sept., 1829. He had but little schooling, and was apprenticed to a trade. Running away while in debt to his master, he went to Paris, France, and in his return paid what he owed. After going to sea, he settled in Guiana, and practised medicine there in 1763. He then removed to England and published a "Natural History of Guiana" (London, 1769), containing some new information, particularly about the arrow-roots, or vegetable poison, used by the Indians on their arrows. He afterward wrote a novel called "Harriet" (1783). About this time he began to question the orthodoxy of his religion. He became intimate with Priestley and Benjamin Franklin, and the latter obtained for him a place on the "Monthly Review," for which he wrote reviews of publications relating to America. In 1777, suspected of complicity in an attempt to burn the Portsmouth dock-yard, he fled to Passy, France, and then went to Paris, where he was placed in the continental congress. Deane confided to him an account of the intercourse between France and the congress in relation to the furnishing of supplies, and Bancroft communicated the whole to the British ministry, thus enabling the British ambassador to hinder the shipment. It is impossible to tell how large a part Bancroft was in this transaction, but it is certain that he had previously received money as an American spy. After the close of the war he obtained patents in France and England giving him the exclusive right to import yellow oak- bark, used in dyeing, which made him rich. He published "Experimental Researches concerning Permanent Colors" (1754; 2d ed., with additional volume, 1815). This work was translated into German. He also wrote articles on the relations between France and America, which were translated into French. Bancroft was a fellow of the royal society and a member of the royal college of physicians in London.

BANCROFT, George, historian, b. in Worces ter, Mass., 18 Oct., 1800; d. in Washington, D. C., 17 Jan., 1891. He was prepared for college at Exeter, N. H., was graduated at Harvard in 1817, and went to Germany. At Göttingen, where he resided for two years, he studied German literature under Benecke; French and Italian literature under Artaud and Bunsen; Arabic, Hebrew, and Scripture interpretation under Eichhorn; and the Roman history under Blumenbach; and the antiquities and literature of Greece and Rome under Dissen, with whom he took a course of Greek philosophy. In writing from Leipzig, 28
Aug., 1819, to Mrs. Prescott, of Boston, Dr. Joseph G. Cogswell remarks: "It was sad parting, too, from little Bancroft. He is a most interesting young man." In 1820 Bancroft was given the degree of Ph. D. by the university of Göttingen. At this time he selected history as his special branch, having as one of his reasons the desire to see if the observation of masses of men in action would not lead by the inductive method to the establishment of the laws of morality in the sciences. Bancroft became intimate with Schleiermacher, William von Humboldt, Savigny, Lappenberg, and Varnhagen von Ense, and at Jena he made the acquaintance of Goethe. He studied at Heidelberg with the historian Schlosser. In 1822 he returned to the United States and accepted for one year the office of tutor in the grammar school of Springfield, Mass., where in 1823 he published the first volume of his "History of the United States." In 1830, without his knowledge, he was elected to the legislature, but refused to take his seat, and the next year he declined a nomination, though certain to have been elected, for the state senate. In 1834 he published the first volume of his "History of the United States." In 1835 he drafted an address to the people of Massachusetts at the request of the young men's democratic convention, and in the same year he removed to Springfield, Mass., where he resided for three years, and completed the second volume of his history. In 1838 he was appointed by President Van Buren collector of the port of Boston. In 1844 he was nominated by the democratic party for governor of Massachusetts, and received a very large vote, though not sufficient for election. After the accession of President Polk, Mr. Bancroft became secretary of the navy, and signalized his administration by the establishment of Annapolis, and other reforms and improvements. This institution was devised and completely set at work by Mr. Bancroft alone, who received for the purpose all the appropriations for which he asked. Congress had never been willing to establish a naval academy. He studied the law to ascertain the powers of the secretary, and found that he could order the place where midshipmen should wait for orders; he could also direct the instructors to give lessons to them at sea, and by law had power to follow them to the place of their common residence on shore. With a close economy, the appropriation of the year for the naval service would meet the expense, and the secretary of war could cede all the expense of the schools to the navy department. When Congress came together they found the midshipmen that were not at sea comfortably housed at Annapolis, protected from the dangers of idleness and city life, and busy at a regular course of study. Seeing what had been done, they accepted the school, which was in full operation, and granted money for the repairs of the buildings. Mr. Bancroft was also influential in obtaining additional appropriations for the Washington observatory and in introducing some new professors of great merit into the corps of instructors, and he suggested a method by which promotion should depend, not on age alone, but also on experience and capacity; but this scheme was never fully developed or applied. While secretary of the navy Mr. Bancroft gave the order, in the event of war with Mexico, to renounce the immediate possession of California, and constantly renewed the order, sending a possible channel to the commander of the American squadron in the Pacific; and it was fully carried into effect before he left the navy department. No order, so far as is known, was issued from any other department to take possession of California, where "Life of James Buchanan," by G. T. Curtis, vol. i. During his term of office he also acted as secretary of war pro tem, for a month, and gave the order to march into Texas, which caused the first occupation of Texas by the United States. From 1846 to 1849 Mr. Bancroft was minister to Great Britain, where he successfully urged upon the British ministry the adoption of more liberal laws of navigation and allegiance. In May, 1847, he was appointed minister to Prussia; in 1848 he was accredited to the North German confederation, and in 1871 to the German empire, from which he was recalled at his own request in 1874. While still minister at Berlin he rendered important services in the settlement with Great Britain of the claim of the United States to the navigation of the Rhine. In the reference to the king of Prussia, which was proposed by Mr. Bancroft, the argument of the United States, and the reply to the argument of Great Britain, were written, every word of them, by Mr. Bancroft. Great Britain had long refused to concede that her emigrants to the United States, whether issued from Great Britain or Ireland, might throw off allegiance to their mother country and become citizens of the United States. The principle involved in this question Mr. Bancroft discussed with the government of Prussia, and in a treaty obtained the formal recognition of the right of expatriation at the will of the individual emigrant, and negotiated with the several German states a corresponding treaty. England watched the course of negotiation, resolving to conform herself to the principles that Bismarck might adopt for Prussia, and followed him in abandoning the claims to perpetual allegiance. After the expiration of the English mission in 1849, Mr. Bancroft took up his residence in Berlin, and continued work on his history. The third volume had appeared in 1840, and volumes 4 to 10 at intervals from 1852 to 1874. In 1876 the work was revised and issued in a centenary edition (6 vols., 12mo, Boston). Volumes 11 and 12 were published first under the title "History of the Formation of the Constitution of the United States" (New York, 1889). The last revised edition of the whole work appeared in six volumes (New York, 1884-85). Mr. Bancroft had been correspondent of the royal academy of Berlin, and also of the French institute; was made D. C. L. at Oxford in 1849, and Doctor Juris by the university of Bonn in 1868, and in September, 1870, celebrated at Berlin the fiftieth anniversary of his birth. His history of the United States was translated into French, German, and Russian. His minor publications include "An Oration delivered on the 4th of July, 1826, at Northampton, Mass." (Northampton, 1826); "History of the Political System of Europe," translated from Heeren (1829); "An Oration delivered before the Democracy of Springfield and Neighboring Towns, July 4, 1836." (2d ed., with prefatory remarks, Springfield, 1836); "History of the Colonization of the United States" (Boston, 1841, 12mo, abridged); "An Oration delivered at the Commemoration, in Washington, of the Death of Andrew Jackson, June 27, 1845"; "The Necessity, the Reality, and the Promise of the Progress of the Human Race": "An
Oration delivered before the New York Historical Society, November 20, 1854 (New York, 1854); "Proceedings of the First Assembly of Virginia, 1619; Communicated, with an Introductory Note, by George Bancroft."); "Calendar of the New York Historical Society," second series, vol. iii., part i. (New York, 1857); "Literary and Historical Miscellanies" (New York, 1855); "Memorial Address on the Life and Character of Abraham Lincoln, delivered at the request of both Houses of the Congress of America, before them, in the House of Representatives, at Washington, February 12, 1866" (Washington, 1866); and "A Plea for the Constitution of the United States of America, Wounded in the House of its Guardians," by George Bancroft, Veritatis Unice Litarem (New York, 1856). Among his other speeches and addresses may be mentioned a lecture on "The Culture, the Support, and the Object of Art in a Republic," in the course of the New York historical society in 1852; one on "The Office, Appropriate Culture, and Duty of the Mechanic"; and to the "American Cyclopedia" Mr. Bancroft contributed a biography of Jonathan Edwards. Among these the least satisfied with the historian have been some of the descendants of eminent patriots (Greene, Rush, Rush, et al.), who have not, in the opinions of his censors, been duly recognized by Mr. Bancroft. That there should be entire agreement as regards the accuracy and candor of the narrator of the events of so many years, and those years full of the excitement of party faction, is not to be expected. The merits of the work are common; the defects are in a biographer by the present writer (see Allibone's "Dictionary of Authors"), where the following opinions of eminent critics are quoted: Edward Everett says: "A history of the United States by an American writer possesses a claim upon our attention of the strongest character. It would do so under any circumstances: but when we add that the work of Mr. Bancroft is one of the ablest of that class which has for years appeared in the English language; that it compares advantageously with the standard British historians; that as far as it goes it does such justice to its noble subject as to supersede the necessity of any future work of the same kind, and, if completed as commenced, will be a monument over the tombs of both American and as an English classic, our readers would justly think us unpardonable if we failed to offer our humble tribute to its merit." Prof. Heeren writes: "We know few modern historic works in which the author has reached so high an elevation at once as an historical inquirer and an historical writer. The great concernlessness with which he refers to his authorities, and his careful criticism, give the most decisive proofs of his comprehensive studies. He has founded his narrative on contemporary documents, yet without neglecting works of later times and of other countries. His narrative is everywhere worthy of the subject. The reader is always instructed, often more deeply impressed with the greatness of the world or of the country is the muse which inspires the author, but this inspiration is that of the severe historian, which springs from the heart." William H. Prescott says: "We must confess our satisfaction that the favorable notice we took of Mr. Bancroft's labors on his first appearance has been fully ratified by his countrymen, and his latest work establishes his title to a place among the great historical writers of the age. The reader will find the pages of the present volume filled with matter not less interesting and important than the preceding.

He will meet with the same brilliant and daring style, the same picturesque sketches of character and incident, the same acute reasoning and compass of erudition." George Ripley writes: "Mr. Bancroft is eminently a philosophical and historical writer. He brings the wealth of a most varied learning in systems of thought and in the political and moral history of mankind to illustrate the early experiences of his country. He catalogues events in a manner which shows the possession of ideas, and not only describes popular movements picturesque, but also suggests some philosophical significance." Baron Bunsen says: "I read last month Bancroft with increasing admiration. What a glorious and interesting history has he given to his nation of the centuries before the independence!" Von Ranmer remarks: "Bancroft, Prescott, and Sparks have effectually in history composition that to the living European historian can take precedence of them, but rather might be proud and grateful to be admitted as a companion." Mr. Bancroft's last address was given at the opening of the third meeting of the American historical association, of which he was president, at Washington, 27 April, 1886. It was printed in the "Magazine of American History" for June, 1886. A letter from Mr. Bancroft to his friend, Judge Washington, D. C., 30 May, 1882, he wrote: "I was trained to look upon life here as a season for labor. Being more than fourscore years old, I know the time for my release will soon come. Conscious of being near the shore of eternity, I await without impatience and without dread the beckoning of the beyond land."

BANCROFT, Hubert Howe, historian, b. in Granville, Ohio, 5 May, 1832. He entered the book-store of his brother-in-law, in Buffalo, N. Y., in 1848, and in 1852 was sent to California to establish a branch of the business there. He soon began to collect and preserve all available books and documents relating to the history of the Pacific states. As his affairs prospered, Mr. Bancroft's library increased, and in 1868, resigning to his brother, A. L. Bancroft, the management of his business, he devoted himself to the arrangement and publication of the material he had gathered. This consisted of books, maps, and printed and manuscript documents, including a large number of rare and original papers. He was assisted in his work by his assistants by pioneers, settlers, and statesmen. The indexing of this vast collection employed six persons for ten years. The library was removed in 1881 to a fire-proof building, and now numbers about 45,000 volumes. Mr. Bancroft's plan is to publish thirty-nine volumes, embracing the history of the whole Pacific coast, from Central America to Alaska, and about one third of these have already appeared. The last volume published is the fifth of the history of California (San Francisco, 1886). Mr. Bancroft employs collaborators for the preliminary work, revising it all, and writing the most important chapters himself. In 1886 the publishing establishment of A. L. Bancroft & Company was founded, and sales of seven volumes of the history were destroyed.

BANDELIER, Adolph Francés Alphonse, archaeologist, b. in Bern, Switzerland, 6 Aug., 1840. His early education was very slight, and he never attended school after his eighth year. After settling in the United States, he became interested in several kinds of business, but without much success. His attention was then turned to archaeological pursuits, and his principal work has been performed under the direction of the Archaeological Institute of America. From 1880 to 1885 he
was engaged in examining the ruins of the ancient Pueblos, and in studying the sedentary Indians of New Mexico. He visited Central America in 1881, and for a time during 1883-'84 was in charge of the Methodist Episcopal mission in Central America. His papers and reports of progress have been published in the "Proceedings of the American Association for the Advancement of Science," and among the "Papers of the Archaeological Institute of America." He is the author of "Art of War and Mode of Warfare (Boston, 1877); "Tenure of Lands, and Inheritance of the ancient Mexicans" (1878); "Social Organization and Government of Ancient Mexicans" (1878); and "An Archaeological Tour into Mexico" (1880).

BANDINI, Juan, politician, b. in Lima, Peru, in 1800; d. in Los Angeles, Cal., in 1859. In 1831 he took part in a revolution against Gov. Victoria. In 1834 he was connected with a famous and disastrous wagon scheme for a new colony in California, and in 1836-38 he was leader of the southern opposition to Alvarado. These latter years were the culmination of his political activity, and with his failure in the conflict with Alvarado he retired from party leadership. But he continued to hold various minor offices, and early espoused the cause of Catholicism.

BANGS, Francis Cannon, actor, b. in Alexandria, Va., 13 Oct., 1833. His first appearance on the stage was in 1852, in the Old National theatre, Washington, D. C. He played in New York for the first time, at Laura Keene's theatre, in the spring of 1858, at Wallack's in December of that year. He entered the English and German theatres from which he retired from the stage until 1865, when he appeared as William Tell at the National theatre, Washington. He played Old Tom in "After Dark" at Niblo's Garden in November, 1868, and in 1869 appeared as the Duke of Alva in "Patrie" at the Grand Opera-House. He took part in the Shakespearean revival at Booth's theatre in 1875, and in 1883, with Charles Thorne in the "Corsican Brothers." In 1884 he appeared in the rôle of Willie Denver in "The Silver King."

BANGS, Nathaniel, clergyman, b. in Stratford, Conn., 2 May, 1778; d. in New York city, 3 May, 1862. He received a limited education, taught school, and in 1799 went to Canada, where he spent one of the happiest years of his life. Uniting with the Methodist church, he labored for six years as an itinerant minister in the Canadian provinces, and, on returning to New York, took a prominent part in the councils of the denomination. In 1829 he was transferred from a pastorate in New York to the head of the Methodist book concern. Under his management debts were paid off and the business much extended. He was also editor of the "Methodist Magazine." In 1828 he was appointed editor of the "Christian Advocate." When the "Methodist Quarterly Review" replaced the "Methodist Magazine" in 1832, the general conference continued Dr. Bangs in the editorship. He was the principal founder of the Methodist Literature Society. Besides his editorial labors he exercised the censorship over all the publications of the book concern. When appointed secretary of the missionary society in 1886, he devoted his chief energies to its service, until appointed president of the Wesleyan university, at Middletown, Conn., in 1841. In 1844 he resigned pastoral work in New York and settled with the latter. In 1852 he retired and employed himself during his remaining years chiefly in literary labors. His most important work was a "History of the Methodist Episcopal Church from its Origin in 1776 to the General Conference of 1810" (4 vols., New York, 1839-42). His other published works were a volume directed against "Christianism, a new sect in New England" (1809); "Errors of Hopkintanism" (1815); "Predestination as Examined in the History of the Methodist Episcopal Church" (1818); "Methodist Episcopacy" (1829); "Life of the Rev. Freeborn Garettson" (1832); "Authentic History of the Missions Under the Care of the Methodist Episcopal Church" (1833); "Letters to a Young Preacher" (1835); "The Original Church of Christ" (1836); "Essay on Emancipation" (1849); "Tracts and Responsibilities of the Methodist Episcopal Church" (1856); "Letters on Sanctioning" (1851); "Life of Arminius"; "Scriptural Vindication of the Ordinances and Powers of the Ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church"; and numerous occasional sermons. See "Life and Times of Nathan Bangs, D. D." by Abel Stevens (New York, 1863).—His son, Francis Nehemiah, lawyer, b. in New York city, 22 Feb., 1828; d. in Ocala, Florida, 30 Nov., 1885. He was educated at Wesleyan university, Middletown, Conn., and at the university of the City of New York, where he was graduated in 1845. He then studied at Yale, was admitted to the bar in New York in 1850, formed a partnership with John Sedgwick, and soon became prominent in his profession both with bankruptcy cases. On his elevation to the bench in 1871, Judge Sedgwick retired from the firm, which was afterward known as a railroad law firm, in charge of several important international cases. Mr. Bangs was active in the Cresola suits, the Havemeyer estate suits, and various phases of the litigation growing out of the Granger and railroad bankruptcies. He displayed great activity in his professional career from its beginning to its close, and it is believed his death resulted from overwork. He was one of the original members of the Bar Association of New York, and was its president in 1880 and 1881. He was active in the proceedings leading up to the battle against Judge Barnard and Cardozo in 1872, and was a witness at the trial of Barnard, who was convicted on every charge in regard to which Mr. Bangs testified. Interesting anecdotes are related of his courage and address in resisting some of the acts of Judge Barnard and Judge McCunn during the period of ring rule. Mr. Bangs was a republican in politics, and was a member of some of the Union League Clubs in New York city.

BANISTER, John, botanist, b. in England; d. in Virginia in 1692. He is said to have been an English clergyman, who, after spending some years in the West Indies, emigrated to America, and settled near Jamestown, Va. Here he devoted himself almost exclusively to botanical pursuits, and wrote a natural history of Virginia. He was killed by a fall while on a botanical expedition. To the second volume of Ray's "History of Plants" he contributed a catalogue of plants discovered by him in Virginia. Among his other publications are "Observations on the Natural Productions of America"; "Observations on the Musca lupus"; "On Several Sorts of Snails"; and "A Description of the Snaekerot, Pistolechia or Serpentaria Virginian."—His son, John, soldier, b. in Virginia; d. near Hatcher's Run, Dinwiddie co., Va., in 1787, received a classical education in England, studied law at the university of Edinburgh; returned to America he was prominent in the patriotic movements just before the revolution, and during the war a colonel in the Virginia line. He was a member of the state assembly, and of the continental congress from 16 March, 1778, to 24 Sept., 1779. In 1781, as lieutenant-colonel of Vir-
BANKHEAD adjutant-general was "Sept., 1894. The Bankhead military genealogy of the Marylanders, confiscated in the Blair papers (Petersburg, Va., 1840), and in Sparks's "Revolutionary Correspondence." See also Campbell's "History of Virginia" (Philadelphia, 1860).

BANKHEAD, James, soldier, b. in Virginia in 1783; d. in Baltimore, Md., 11 Nov., 1856. He was a son of James Bankhead, of Port Royal, an officer in the Revolution. He was appointed captain in the 5th infantry on 18 June, 1808; was brigade major to Gen. Symth in 1812; became assistant adjutant-general, 5 March, 1813; major 4th infantry, 15 Aug., 1813; adjutant-general, 9 Sept., 1813; and lieutenant-colonel, 3d artillery, 25 April, 1832. On 7 July, 1838, he was brevetted colonel for meritorious conduct in the Florida campaign, and on 16 Sept. commanded the 2d artillery. He distinguished himself at the siege of Vera Cruz, and in return for his services on that occasion was brevetted brigadier-general on 29 March, 1847. In January, 1848, he was commander of the department of Orizaba, Mexico, and at the time of his death commanded the military department of the district, and was a member of the state legislature. He entered the navy as a midshipman 6 Aug., 1838, and became lieutenant in 1852. During the civil war he was on duty on the "Susquehanna," and at the capture of Port Royal, 7 Nov., 1861, he commanded the "Virginia," and scored the "Fernandina, 3 May, 1862. In the same year was made commander, and commanded the famous "Monitor" when she foundered off Cape Hatteras on the morning of 31 Dec., 1862, on which occasion he displayed much courage. The vessel was filling rapidly, and Bankhead ordered the crew to leave on the Rhode Island's "boat, which was approaching. While the sea was breaking over the "Monitor's" deck, already partially submerged, Bankhead held the painter until the boat was full of men, and did not leave the vessel so long as he could do anything for the safety of the crew. He was made captain in 1866, and after the war commanded the "Wyoming," of the East India squadron. In ill-health compelled him to resign, and he died on board the steamer that was bringing him home.

BANKS, David, publisher, b. in Newark, N. J., in 1786; d. in New York city, 13 Oct., 1871. He began the study of law in New York in 1806, in the office of Charles Brainard, whose partner he afterward became. In 1809 he began the business of publishing law books with Stephen Gould, and the establishment of Banks & Gould was soon known as the most extensive of the kind in the country. The business is still continued by sons of Mr. Banks. For nearly ten years he held the offices of alderman and assistant alderman, being president of the board of aldermen part of that time. In later years of his life he was president of the East river bank.

BANKS, Nathaniel Prentice, statesman, b. in Waltham, Mass., 30 Jan., 1816; d. there, 1 Sept., 1884. He was early employed in a cotton factory, of which his father was superintendent, and learned the trade of a machinist. He was ambitious to become a writer, and studied diligently during his leisure hours, securing engagements to lecture before meetings and assemblies at an early age. He became editor of the local paper at Waltham, studied law, was admitted to the bar, and in 1849 was selected to represent his native town in the legislature of Massachusetts. At this time the ancient power of the whig party was waning in New England, and the free-soil party was making its influence felt. Mr. Banks advocated a coalition between the democrats and the new party, and was elected speaker of the New Hampshire legislature. He was re-elected in 1851 and re-elected in 1852. In 1853 he was a delegate to the Massachusetts constitutional convention, and was selected to be its chairman. On the tide of success that attended this political combination, he was in 1855 nominated to congress as a coalicion-democrat. During this term of service he withdrew from the democratic party and identified himself with the American or "know nothing" party, and by an overwhelming vote, as against the whig and democratic candidates in his district, he was re-elected to congress. In the preceding congress he had demonstrated his ability, and he was now nominated for speaker of the house of representatives. A contest lasting more than two months followed, and he was elected by a small majority on the 133d ballot, when the dead-lock had been broken by the adoption of the plurality rule. The American party went out of existence, and Mr. Banks was elected to the 35th congress as a republican by a larger majority than before, and served until 4 Dec., 1857, when, having been elected governor of Massachusetts, he resigned his seat in congress. He was re-elected governor in 1858 and 1859. In 1860 he accepted the presidency of the Illinois central railroad. Commodore General (then Captain) B. M. Scullin in that capacity, but gave up the office when the civil war began in the following year, and was commissioned a major-general of volunteers and assigned to the command of the 5th corps in the Army of the Potomac. For this duty he was in a degree qualified by experience in the state militia. His first active service was on the upper Potomac and in the Shenandoah valley, where a part of his corps acquitted itself well at the battle of Winchester, 23 March, 1862. He was left in April and May to guard the Shenandoah with two divisions. The exigencies of the service caused the withdrawal of one of these (Shields's), and Gen. Banks was left with about 8,000 men. Upon this force "Stone wall" Jackson made one of his sudden onslaughts with his whole corps, and the command only escaped capture by rapid and well-ordered marching and stubborn fighting. Through good generalship the bulk of the army crossed the Potomac at Front Royal on 26 May, and the confederate leader failed to realize his apparently reasonable expectation of capturing the entire corps. He was placed in command of the army of Virginia, 27 June, 1862, and concentrated his forces in the neighborhood of Culpepper Court-House early in August. Gen. Banks's corps was ordered to the front on 9 Aug., and late in the afternoon of that.
day a severe fight took place, known as the battle of Cedar mountain, which lasted well into the night. Bank's corps held the position against a large body of troops that was vastly outnumbering the night, and before the morning of Aug. 11th the confederates retreated to the Rapidan. After participating in Gen. Sigel's campaigns in September, Gen. Banks was placed in command of the defenses of Washington while preparations were secretly made to despatch a strong expedition by sea to New Orleans. He was signed for the command of this expedition, which sailed from New York in November and December, and on reaching New Orleans he succeeded Gen. B. F. Butler in command of the department. Baton Rouge was occupied with a strong force, and during the winter reconnoissances were made toward Port Hudson and other points in the vicinity. Early in April of 1863 he led the army up the Tchec country, encountering no very formidable opposition, as far as the Red river. Thence he crossed the Mississippi and invested Port Hudson in connection with the fleet under Farragut. Several unsuccessful attempts were made to storm the works, involving heavy losses to the assaulting columns. In July the assault was renewed with decided success, and on the 9th of that month the garrison of Port Hudson, 6,000 strong, capitulated, and the Mississippi river was once more open to the sea. No military movements of great importance were undertaken in the department until the succeeding spring, when Gen. Banks's army, supported by a powerful fleet, was sent up the Red river with the intention of regaining control of western Louisiana. At the same time Gen. A. J. Smith with 10,000 men descended the Mississippi, reaching the rendezvous first, and was joined by Gen. Banks, who assumed command of the whole force at Alexandria. The army advanced along the south bank of the Red river as far as Sulphur Cross-roads, when it suffered a defeat by the confederates under Gen. Richard Taylor, and was obliged to fall back to Pleasant Hill, having sustained heavy losses in men and material. Here on the following day the confederates renewed the attack, but were repelled with great loss, and the national army retreated without further loss. At Alexandria, where a new complication arose in consequence of the subsidence of the Red river after the spring freshets. The gun-boats were unable to descend the river owing to shoal water, and were only saved by the engineering skill of Lieut.-Col. Joseph Bailey (q. e.). The whole force then retreated to the Mississippi. Gen. Banks has been censured for the failure of this expedition, but it was undertaken contrary to his advice and in spite of his protest. During his command of the department of the Gulf he endeavored to reorganize the civil government of Louisiana, but did not accomplish it in a manner satisfactory to the inhabitants. He was relieved of his command in May, 1863. Upon covering the Gulf coast of Texas, he was elected to Congress from his old district. He was reelected to the successive congresses until 1877, failing only in 1872, when he was active in behalf of Horace Greeley, the liberal-democratic candidate for president. He served for a long time as chairman of the committee on foreign relations. He was again elected to Congress in 1888, and in 1891 he received a pension.—His daughter, Mand, after a course of study and training at the New York school of acting, went upon the stage in 1886, making her first appearance at Portsmouth, N. H., in the character of Parthenia in "Ingomar."—His brother, Gardner, soldier, b. in Waltham, Mass.; d. there, 9 July, 1871. At the beginning of the civil war he raised a company for the 16th Massachusetts regiment, in which he rose to the rank of captain. In 1861, as a Lieut. Col. Banks contracted an inflammatory rheumatism, which completely disabled him for active service. The battle of Fredericksburg was the last he shared with his comrades of the 16th. In 1864, after an illness of several months at Waltham, he went as a planter to Louisiana, where he remained until his return home four days before his death.
BARAGA

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was the author of about 1,700 poems, more than 200 of which have appeared in magazines in this country and Great Britain, and he was preparing to publish, with the aid of his friends, the "Description of the Mississippi River" (London, 1849); "Pilgrimage to the Holy Land" (New York, 1852); "Anasiss or, the Last of the Pharohs." (Boston, 1864); "The Private Life of a King" (New York, 1856); and "The Tradition of the Temple," a poem (New York, 1858). He also published several dramas of which have been阙 certain of very useful to philologists. He visited Grand river in the spring of

1883, and baptized more than 100 of the natives; but his efforts were counteracted by the white liquor-dealers and the Indians whom they have been able to convert. His enemies petitioned the government for his removal, and, although he was sustained by the governor of Michigan, he was forced to seek other fields. He began his labors among the Chippewas at Lapointe in 1835, and continued them successfully for eighteen years. His success was mainly due to his persevering efforts in the Leopoldine society in his native country. He next visited the Indians of Fond du Lac, seventy miles from Lapointe, and the Indians of Bad river, seventeen miles to the south, both of whom led a roving life. During the winter of 1836-37 he travelled six miles every day to instruct them, on their return to their wigwams, until he had them all ready to receive baptism. During this period he also wrote the "Jubilway Prayer- and Hymn-Book and Catechism"; the "Extracts of the History of the Old and New Testaments, with the Gospels of the Year," in the same dialect; "The History, Character, Manners, and Customs of the North American Indians," in German; and a devotional work for the instruction of his countrymen. In 1837 he went to Europe in 1837 to collect money for his mission, and was so successful that he was also enabled to have his Indian books printed in Paris. On his return to the United States he was able, with the means in hand, to conduct his operations more systematically. In 1843, as the mission he had established no longer met his expectations, he prevailed to make the "Ance"—an old trading-post of the American Fur Company, between Pointe Abbaye and Keewanon Point—the centre of his labors. The Indians here were steeped in idolatry and intemperance. But, though threats were made against his life, he succeeded in converting some of their medicine men, and his was followed by the conversion of many others. He built a church and parsonage, erected thirty houses for his converts, and purchased a large tract of land, on which he located them. In 1850 all the Indians had become Christians, and so prosperous that numerous families came to settle on the Ance. Here he wrote his grammar and dictionary of the Chippewa (Chippeway) language, which is the first interval contribution to Indian philology made hitherto. The demand for his Indian books in the United States and Canada contributed materially to his resources, and enabled him to increase still further the village on the Ance. The discovery of the copper mines on the upper peninsula of Michigan in 1845 added to Father Baraga's difficulties. A large native population from all parts of the world was scattered among his Indian villages, and he found it necessary to obtain more priests. For this purpose, as well as to secure the publication of his works, he went to Cincinnati in 1853, where he lectured on the mining resources of the upper peninsula, and on the harvest that was in its element. In the interval, the same year he was made vicar-apostolic of upper Michigan. In 1854 he went to Europe to procure missionaries, and returned with twelve priests. He also introduced the brothers and sisters of Saint Francis, and intrusted them with the education of the Indians. In 1856 Saint St. Mary was erected into an independent See, and Father Baraga was appointed bishop in the following year. The see having been transferred to Marquette in 1865, he was created bishop of Marquette and Saint St. Mary. His health began to fail, but his brethren could not prevail on him to moderate his austerity or slacken his labors. He slept on the ground, and
often walked forty miles a day on snow-shoes when visiting his Indians. He was stricken with apoplexy while in attendance on the council of Baltimore in 1866, and returned to his diocese broken in health, but continued to perform his ministerial duties till a few days before his death.

BARALT, Rafael Maria (bar-alt), Spanish American poet, b. in Maracaibo, Venezuela, Feb. 2, 1810. He studied in Bogota and Caracas, took part in politics, and entered the Venezuelan army, in which he served with distinction. In 1843 he went to Spain, where he held several important public offices, and won literary fame. His most important works are "Historia antigua y moderna de la corona de los reyes de Galicia"; and several masterly poems, specially the odes to Columbus and to Spain.

BARANDA, Pedro Saiz de (bah-rahn-deh), Mexican naval officer, b. in Campeche, 13 March, 1787; d. in Merida, Yucatan, 16 Sept., 1845. He studied in Ferrol, Spain, and served in the Spanish navy during the war with England, being present at Trafalgar and other battles. During the revolutionary war of Mexico, Baranda left the service of Spain, was appointed chief of the Mexican naval forces, and besieged the castle of San Juan de Ulúa, still held by the Spaniards, until they surrendered to the military chief Barragán. After this he went from the naval service and filled several important civil offices.

BARANOFF, Alexander Andreivitch, governor of Russian America, b. in 1756; d. at sea, near Java, 28 April, 1819. In early life he was a merchant in Siberia, but in August, 1790, he went to the island of Kodiak and opened trade there with the natives. In 1799 he traded at Magdalen post at Bering strait. In 1799 the Russian Company was formed, by the consolidation of all the companies in the territory, and established a line of forts and trading-posts on the coast. With its assistance, Baranoff, overcoming many natural obstacles, took possession of the largest of the Sitka group of islands, now known by his name, and the Empire gave him the title of nobility. After losing, and again recovering, in October, 1804, the fortress at Sitka, he built a factory there, and traded with Canton, Manila, the Sandwich islands, New York, Boston, and California; and even founded a colony (of which no traces remain) near San Francisco, then a Spanish mission. As his life was several times saved by his timely address to the government for leave to return to Russia; but this was not granted him until 1818, and he died in the vessel that was carrying him home.

BARBA, Pedro, the first governor of Havana when Hernán Cortés undertook the conquest of Mexico in 1519. He refused to arrest Cortés, notwithstanding the strict orders of Diego Velázquez; but he went to Mexico to help Pánfilo Narváez, and was made a prisoner by an officer of Cortés, who intrusted Barba with the command of a company and afterward of a brigantine, in which he took part in the famous fight of the four thousand Indian canoes. He died of a wound received in the storming of the city of Mexico.

BARBACENA, Feliberto Caldeira Brand (bar-bah-thay-rah), marquis of, Brazilian statesman, b. in Sabora in 1782; d. in Rio Janeiro, Brazil, 13 June, 1841. He was already distinguished in both the land and sea service of Portugal, when Pedro, the prince-regent of Brazil, on becoming emperor, appointed him to negotiate with the mother country for the annexation of the province. His success gained him the title of marquis. When Pedro gave up the crown of Portugal to his infant daughter, Barbacena accompanied the young queen to Lisbon. He was twice Brazilian minister of finance, and was a zealous defender of the interests of Dom Pedro II. During the latter's minority, Barbacena promoted many improvements in Brazil, and introduced into the country the printing-press, steamboats, and cotton and sugar industries.

BARBEE, William J., author, b. in Winchester, Ky., in 1816; d. there, 27 Oct., 1892. He removed to Paris, Ky., where he lived until his twentieth year. He was educated at Miami university, Oxford, Ohio, and studied medicine with Dr. Drake, of Cincinnati, where he practised from 1836 to 1846. He afterwards taught school in Kentucky, Tennessee, and Missouri, and also became a preacher of the Christian or Campbellite denomination. He has published "Physical and Moral Aspects of Geology," (Philadelphia, 1858); "The Cotton Question" (New York, 1867); "The Scriptural Doctrine of Confirmation"; "Life of the Apostle Peter," etc.

BARBER, Francis, soldier, b. in Princeton, N. J., in 1751; d. in Newburg, N. Y., 11 Feb., 1783. He was of Irish parentage, was graduated at Princeton in 1767, and in 1769 became principal of the academy in Elizabeth-town, where he had among his pupils Alexander Hamilton and others who became distinguished. In January, 1777, he was commissioned a major in the 3d New Jersey artillery, and in November of that year a lieutenant-colonel. In 1777 he became assistant inspector-general under Baron Steuben. He served with his regiment under Gen. Philip Schuyler in the northern army, and fought in the battles of Trenton, Princeton, and Germantown, and was wounded severely at Monmouth. During his recovery he performed valuable service in obtaining intelligence of the enemy's movements, the importance of which was acknowledged in letters of Gen. Washington that are still preserved. He accompanied Sullivan's Indian expedition in 1779 as adjutant-general, and in 1781 commanded a severe wound at Newtown. He also took part in the action at Springfield. In 1780 Gen. Washington intrusted to him the task of enforcing a requisition for grain and cattle in Gloucester co., N. J., and in 1781 selected him for the delicate duty of quelling the mutiny of the New Jersey and Pennsylvania troops. In Lafayette's Virginia campaign of 1781 he performed effective service at the head of a battalion of light infantry. He was present at the battle of Yorktown, and was killed at the close of the war by a falling tree.

BARBER, John Jay, painter, b. in Sandusky, Ohio, 21 Sept., 1840. He studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1862, joined the volunteer army in 1863, returned sick, and upon recovery determined to devote himself to painting. He received no instruction in art, but settled in Columbus, Ohio, in
BARBER


BARBOUR, Newman Barner, historian, b. in Windsor, Conn., 2 Feb., 1798; d. in New Haven in June, 1868. He published "Historical Scenes in the United States" (1827); "History and Antiquities of New Haven" (1831); "Religious Events" (1832); "Historical Collections" of Connecticut (1899) and of Massachusetts (Worcester, 1839); "History and Antiquities of New England, New York, and New Jersey" (1841): "Elements of General History" (New Haven, 1841); "Incidents in American History" (New York, 1847); "Religious Emblems and Allegories" (1848): "European Historical Collections" (1853); and "Our Whole Country, Historical and Descriptive" (Cincinnati, 1861). With Dr. George T. Bachrach of New Haven, he also published "Historical Collections" of New York, New Jersey (1844), Virginia (1845), and Ohio (1847) and, with Elizabeth G. Barber, "Historical, Poetical, and Pictorial American Scenes" (1850). See the "Picture Preacher," by Henry Howe (Philadelphia).

BARBER, Mary Augustine, educator, b. in Newtown, Conn., in 1789; d. in Mobile, Ala., in 1860. She entered the Pennsylvania Catholic Seminary, a daughter of the Rev. Mr. Barber, who had been an Episcopalian clergyman, and in 1817, shortly afterward, determined to become a nun, while her husband was anxious to enter the society of Jesus. They had five children; but Mr. Barber visited Rome, promised to make suitable provision for them, and so succeeded in his purpose. Mrs. Barber entered the visitation convent of Georgetown in 1818 with four daughters. She was a woman of superior education, and the convent and school progressed rapidly during her residence. In 1836 she founded a convent of the visitation in Kaskaskia, Ill., where she remained until 1844. She was peculiarly successful in training the younger sisters to be accomplished teachers, and she gave to the one occupation in the convent of St. Louis from 1844 till 1848, and in Mobile up to the time of her death.

BARBOUR, James, statesman, b. in Orange co., Va., 10 June, 1775; d. there, 8 June, 1832. He was a son of Col. Thomas Barbour. While serving as a deputy sheriff he acquired a knowledge of the law, and was admitted to practice at the age of nineteen. He sat in the Virginia house of delegates from 1796 until 1812, when he was elected governor. He was the author of the anti-duelling act, and bore a prominent part in all important legislation, occupying for the latter part of the period the speaker's chair. After a term in the governorship he was elected in 1815 to the U.S. Senate, and in 1828 presided over the Whig convention at Harrisburg, which nominated Gen. Harrison for president.—His brother, Philip Pendleton, jurist, b. in Orange co., Va., 25 May, 1783; d. in Washington, D. C., 24 Feb., 1841. He attended the schools of his native county until sixteen years of age, when he read law at home. In October, 1800, being sent by his father to Kentucky on business connected with some land-claims, and finding with great difficulty a lawyer to act for him, he left off and left to take care of himself. He was admitted to the bar, and, after practising successfully for some months, he borrowed money and entered William and Mary college as a law student. In 1802 he practised in Orange co., Va., and soon made a wide reputation. From 1812 till 1814 he was a member of the convention which decided the fate of the war party. He was elected in 1814 to congress, where in 1821 he was speaker of the house. In February, 1825, he resigned and became a judge of the Virginia general court. At the foundation of the university of Virginia in 1824 he was offered the professorship of law, but declined it. He was sent again to congress in 1827, and in 1829 was president of the Virginia constitutional convention. In 1830, while making a speech in congress, he was attacked by a hemorrhage that nearly ended his life, and he resigned on 31 May of that year. He was appointed by Jackson judge of the U. S. circuit court for the eastern district of Virginia, and on 15 March, 1836, was made a judge of the U. S. supreme court, where he remained till his death. In 1831 he was president of the Philadelphia free-trade convention. Judge Barbour was noted for his solidity of character and his powers of analysis and argument. In congress he opposed all appropriations for public improvements and all import duties, and strongly took the southern side in the Missouri question. At the constitutional convention at Baltimore in 1832 he received forty-six votes for vice-president.

BARBOUR, John Merrett, jurist, b. in Cambridge, Washington co., N. Y., 5 Sept., 1807; d. in New York city, 8 Dec., 1881. He studied law in New York and went to Michigan when a very young man; was first elected a justice of the peace, was made commissioner of internal improvements, and after the expiration of his term was elected county judge, in which capacity he served eight years. He subsequently moved to Saratoga Springs, N. Y., and then to Washington, D. C., where he was clerk in the office of the solicitor of the treasury. In 1850 he removed to New York, where he was elected judge of the 8th circuit, in which capacity he served for some years. In 1861 he was elected judge of the superior court, and in 1867 was re-elected by a heavy majority. On the death of Chief Justice Robertson, Judge Barbour was unanimously chosen to preside in his place. He was an able and well-read lawyer, often excelling in the more quiet branches of the law than in the active contests that come before a jury.—His brother, Oliver Lorenzo, lawyer, b. in Cambridge, Washington co., N. Y., 12 July, 1811; d. in Saratoga Springs, N. Y., 18 Dec., 1889. In 1827 he studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1832. He was reporter of the New York court of chancery from 1847 to 1849, and of the state supreme court from 1849 to 1878. He was chairman of the board of chancellors of I. L. D. in 1856. He published "Equity Digest," (4 vols., Springfield, Mass., 1836-41); "Treatise on Criminal Law" (Albany and New York, 1841; 3d ed., 2 vols., 1885); "Treatise on the Law of Set-Off" (Albany and New York, 1841); "Treatise on the Practice of the Court of Chancery" (2 vols., 1843; 2d ed., 2 vols., 1872); "Digests of Cases decided in the Court of Chancery of the State of New York" (3 vols., 1847-9); "Reports of Cases decided in the Supreme Court of the State of New York" (67 vols., 1848-76, Digest in 3 vols., 1880); "A Summary of the Law of Parties to Actions at Law"
BALBOA, John Strode, b. in Culpeper county, Va., 8 Aug., 1790; d. there, 12 Jan., 1855. He was the son of a revolutionary officer, and was at Washington, D.C., and afterward lived with Gov. James Barbour. In the war of 1812 he was aide to Gen. Madison. He afterward became a member of the state legislature, and, as chairman of the committee on courts and justice, received the unusual honor of a vote of thanks. He was elected to congress in 1823, and was re-elected four times, serving until 3 March, 1833. Here, as in the legislature, he was known as an able debater. Although a strong states-rights man, he spoke in congress in defence of McDuffie's proposition to break up the system of voting for president by states and in its place to establish the method of voting for chief magistrate by districts. He was an active member of the Virginia constitutional convention. He was a member of the House of Delegates and of the Senate. He was a member of the House committee on accounts, and chairman of the joint committee of both branches of the legislature, with Gov. Henry A. Wise. He was an active member of the Virginia agricultural society, and served as its president and editor of its annual report. He was a member of the Virginia bar and served as a member of the board of education, and filled the chairmanship of its medical committee, and was prominent in the Virginia midland railroad company.

BARCA, Francisco, Spanish statesman, b. in Puerto Real, near Cádiz, in 1831; d. by his own hand in New York, 29 July, 1883. He had filled several public offices when elected deputy to the Cortes, in 1858. He took high rank as a parliamentary orator, and in 1868 was appointed director-general of public works and head of the state government. When Alfonso XII. was proclaimed king, Barca took the office of sub-secretary of the interior, which he resigned a year and a half later on account of his sympathies with the liberal opposition. He accepted, in 1881, the office of Spanish minister at Washington. His published works include a "Diccionario de Política y Administración." He was a member of the Paraguayan and Spanish diplomatic missions, and was appointed minister plenipotentiary to France, Spain, and other countries.

BARCена, Mariano de la (bár-ché-n'a), Mexican engineer, b. in Guadalajara, Mexico, 26 July, 1853. From early youth he has been devoted to study and research in natural sciences. Many of his works have been translated into German and French. Béreana is a member of several European and American scientific associations, and is director of the meteorological observatory of Mexico. He has discovered and classified many Mexican plants, and published an excellent book on the natural products of the state of Jalisco, and a treatise on geology. Béreana represented his nation at the New Orleans exhibition in 1885.

BARCIA, Andrés González de, Spanish historian, d. in 1743. He published "General History of Florida" (Madrid, 1739), and "First Historians of the West Indies," published collectively after his death (3 vols., folio, 1749). He also edited works by Herrera, de la Vega, and Torquemada.

BARCLAY, Robert II., British naval officer, b. in Scotland; d. in Edinburgh, 8 May, 1837. He served under Nelson at Trafalgar, where he lost an arm, and in 1813 had charge of fitting out the British fleet under Lord Collingwood, in the war against America. In 1881 he joined the British army under Sir William Howe, with the rank of captain in the royal American regiment, and became a major in 1777. He continued in active service until the peace, when he fled with his family to Nova Scotia. In that province he was for some time speaker of the house of assembly, and adjutant-general of militia. Subsequently he was a member of the House of Lords under his father's title, and commissioner for the northern and eastern states, and commissary for the care and exchange of prisoners. At the close of the war of 1812, between the United States and Great Britain, he was appointed commissioner under the 4th and 5th articles of the treaty of Ghent.

BARCO CENTENERA, Martín del, Spanish poet, b. in Extremadura in Utracities of Spain; d. in Lisbon in 1605. He took an active part in the conquest of South America from 1572 to 1596, the history of which he wrote in an epic entitled "Argentina y conquista del Rio de la Plata, Tucumán y otros sucesos del Peru" (Lisbon, 1602). He also left another work called "Desengaños del Mundo."
BARD, John, physician, b. in Burlington, N. J., 1 Feb., 1716; d. in Hyde Park, N. Y., 30 March, 1799. He was the son of a New Jersey magistrate of Huguenot origin, and after attending the village school was apprenticed to a surgeon of Philadelphia. Establishing himself in New York in 1746, he soon took rank as one of the ablest of American medical men. In 1759, when an epidemic of malignant fever threatened New York, having been commissioned to devise means to check the spread of the disease, he first confined it to New Island for the isolation of cases of infectious disease, and was placed in charge of the hospital that was built in accordance with his suggestion. He was the first president of the New York medical society. He left a paper on malignant pleurisy, and several treating of yellow fever, all of which were published in the "American Medical Register."—His son, Samuel, physician, b. in Philadelphia, 1 April, 1742; d. in Hyde Park, N. Y., 24 May, 1821. He was graduated at King's (now Columbia) college in 1768, and studied medicine in Edinburgh. After receiving his doctor's degree in 1765 he travelled in Europe extensively. In 1767 he was called to New York to assist his father. Through his exertions a medical school in connection with King's, now Columbia, college was established the year after his return. In 1769 a hospital was built, but its loss by fire caused a delay in its establishment until 1791. He was professor of the practice of medicine in the medical college and, subsequently dean of the faculty. With the seat of government of New York he was Gen. Washington's physician. In 1798 he retired to Hyde Park, where he occupied himself with agricultural and scientific pursuits during the remainder of his life, returning, however, to render charitable services during the prevalence of yellow fever, on which occasion he contracted the disease. When the Columbia college medical school was organized as a separate institution, under the name of the college of physicians and surgeons, in 1813, Dr. Bard became its first president, and he held that station during the rest of his life. He was the author of a treatise, "De Viribus Opini" (1765); one on "Angina Suffocativa," printed in the "Transactions of the American Philosophical Society"; one on "A Course of Cold in Fever"; "Manual of Midwifery" (1807); and "The Shephard's Guide." He entered into the speculation of raising merino sheep, introduced into the United States by his friends Chancellor Livingston and Col. Humphrey, and in the last-mentioned book he gave the fruits of his knowledge and experience regarding the prevention of the infectious diseases to which they were subject. A biography of him was written by John McVickar (New York, 1822).

William, son of Samuel, b. in New York in October, 1777; d. 17 Oct., 1853, was a pioneer in life insurance in the United States, and for twelve years from its foundation in 1839 the president of the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company. Another son, John, b. in Hyde Park, N. Y., 2 June, 1819, was the founder of St. Stephen's college, at Annandale, N. Y., a diocesan training-school for students for the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal church, preparatory to entrance in the general theological seminary in New York city. His wife, Margaret, a sister of John Taylor Johnston, co-operated zealously with him in his religious benefactions. She died in Rome, Italy, 10 April, 1855. Mr. Bard died in Washington, D. C., 12 Feb., 1899.

BARKER, Fordyce, physician, b. in Wilton, Me., 2 May, 1819; d. in New York city, 30 May, 1891. He was graduated at Bowdoin, and studied medicine at Harvard and in Edinburg and Paris, finishing his studies in the latter city in 1844. He began the practice of his profession in New York in 1846, occupying a consulting-clinic at the New York Hospital, and was appointed associate professor of midwifery in the medical department of Bowdoin College. From 1850 till 1857 he filled a similar place in the New York Medical College, and from 1859 in Bellevue Hospital Medical College. In 1856 he was made president of the New York State Medical Society, and in 1885 president of the New York Academy of Medicine. He was the author of several works, including a series of clinical lectures "On Puerperal Diseases" (New York, 1872), and "On Sea-Sickness" (1870).

Barker, George Frederic, physicist, b. in Charleston, Mass., 14 July, 1855. He received an academical education and was apprenticed to a manufacturer of philosophical apparatus in Boston, with whom he remained until he became of age. In 1866 he entered the Yale, now Sheffield, Scientific School, and was graduated two years later. While in his final year he was made assistant in chemistry under Prof. Silliman, and during the winters of 1858-9 and in 1860-1 he was assistant to Prof. Silliman in the department of chemistry in Harvard Medical College. In 1866 he became professor of natural sciences in Wheaton (Ill.) College. A year later he was acting professor of chemistry in Albany Medical College, where he remained for several years, and at the same time pursued a course of medical studies, being graduated in 1863. He was then called to the chair of natural sciences in the Western University of Pennsylvania, and in 1867 was placed in charge of the department of physiological chemistry and toxicology at the same institution. Since 1875 he has been professor of physics at the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia. He was one of the commissioners of the United States to the International Electrical Exhibition in Paris in 1881, and a delegate to the International Congress of Electricians held at that time. The French government conferred on him the decorations of the Legion of Honor, with the rank of commander. In 1884 he was granted an appropriation for the purchase of the U. S. Electrical Commission. Prof. Barker has frequently been called upon to testify in important patent cases, and he was requested by the department of justice to act as one of the government experts in the suit against the American Bell Telephone Company. The toxicological and chemical evidence given by him in the Lydia Sherman poisoning case in 1872 was remarkable for its clearness, and has been inserted as a typical case in Wharton's and Stille's "Medical Jurisprudence." During the winter of 1859 he gave a series of public lectures in Pittsburgh, Pa., and his "Lecture on the Forces of Nature," delivered in 1863 before the chemical society of the University of Pittsburgh, has been published. In December, 1871, his lecture "On the Correlation of Vital and Physical Forces," before the American Institute of New York, attracted universal attention, and it was afterward republished in France. In 1859 Prof. Barker was elected a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and he has filled the offices of vice-president (1872) and president (1875). In 1876 he was elected a member of the National Academy of Sciences. His published papers have appeared principally in the "American Journal of Science and Arts," the "American Chemist," and more recently in the "Proceedings of the American...
can Philosophical Society." Besides the lectures mentioned, his two presidential addresses before the American Association for the Advancement of Science are valuable contributions to the literature of the subject. For many years he has been one of the editors of the "American Journal of Science," and in 1874-5 he was editor of the "Journal of the Franklin Institute." For several years he also has edited the annual record of progress in physics published in the Smithsonian reports. Prof. Barker is the author of a work on "The Kent Family" (New Haven, 1870), which has passed through eight editions, and has been translated into French and Japanese.

BARKER, Jacob, financier, b. on Swan island, Me., 7 Dec., 1779; d. in Philadelphia, 26 Dec., 1871. He was of Quaker parentage. He began his business career in the employ of Isaac Hicks and a company chiefly engaged in New York, and before he was twenty-one years of age he possessed five trading vessels and controlled a large credit. In 1801 he lost his fortune by a succession of mishaps. Obtaining a contract for supplying the government with oil, he made large gains, and, on the breaking out of the war of 1812, undertook to raise an army in the state of New York. He was one of the original members of the society of Tammany Hall, and was elected a state senator. A legal opinion in an insurance case, delivered by him when sitting in the court of errors, was sustained on appeal, though opposed to that of Chancellor Kent. He founded the "Union" newspaper for the purpose of the centennial celebration of Gov. Clinton. In 1815 he established the Exchange bank in Wall street, and entered into stock speculations. His bank failed in 1819; but he was sustained in his extensive speculations by other financial institutions in different states. His financial methods provoked intense ill-will among rival operators. When the life and fire insurance company of New York and other directors for fraud, and conducted his own defence with great ability. He was convicted, but a new trial was granted, and subsequently the indictment was quashed. In 1834 he established himself in New Orleans. He was admitted to the bar, and took a prominent part in business and political affairs. In 1840 he was an ardent supporter of Henry Clay. There was not only swept away through the civil war. His later years were passed with his son, Wharton Barker, in Philadelphia. See "Incidents in the Life of Jacob Barker from the year 1800 to 1855" (New York, 1855).

BARKER, James Nelson, author, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 17 June, 1874; d. in Washington, D. C., 9 March, 1858. In the war of 1812 he rose to the rank of major in the army. In 1814 he was severely wounded in a duel. From 1814 till 1817 he was assistant adjutant-general of the 4th military district. He then entered civil life, was chosen alderman, and in 1820 was mayor of Philadelphia. From 1829 till 1838 he was collector of Philadelphia, and in 1838 comptroller of the U. S. treasury. During his active life he contributed largely to the public journals, and some of his poems attracted general attention, notably "The Sisters" and "Little Red Riding Hood." His dramatic writings include "Marmion," "The Indian Princess," "Superstition," a tragedy, and "Summer and Tevers," a comedy. He also published "A Sketch of the Primitive Settlement on Delaware River" (1827).

BARKER, James William, merchant, b. in White Plains, N. Y., 5 Dec., 1815; d. in Rahway, N. J., 26 June, 1869. He began his business career in 1828 as a clerk in a large mercantile house, and subsequently entered into business for himself, where his energy and good management soon made him wealthy. In 1850 Mr. Barker was merchant in Pittsburg, and transacted annually a very large business. Mr. Barker took an interest in politics as an earnest and zealous Whig until the disorganization of that party. In 1854 he was the "Know-Nothings" candidate for mayor of New York city, but was defeated in a closely contested election by Franklin Wood. He was appointed in the founding of the "Order of the Star Spangled Banner," a secret organization, having for its object the prevention of the political ascendancy of the foreign-born inhabitants of the United States, and was its principal officer in 1854. In 1860 he united with the supporters of Mr. Lincoln, and was ever after a member of the Republican party. From 1867 till his death he was president of the Eclectic Life Insurance company, New York.

BARKER, Josiah, ship-builder, b. in Marshfield, Mass., 16 Nov., 1763; d. in Charlestown, Mass., 25 Sept., 1846. He enlisted in the revolutionary army when only thirteen years old, and served at intervals until 1831. In 1782-3 he served nine months in the fleet under the command of Commodore Barry in the West India islands. Mr. Barker learned ship-building on the North river, near Pembroke, Mass., where his father's home was, and built his first ships at St. Andrews and St. Johns in 1786-7. In 1795 he opened a ship-yard in Charlestown, on the site of the present U. S. navy-yard, removed it in 1799, and a few years afterward to the foot of Washington street, where he built many fine merchant vessels. He was appointed U. S. naval constructor about 1810, and built the "Virginia" in 1818, the "Warren" in 1826, the "Cumberland" in 1842, and other men-of-war. He also rebuilt the "Constitution" in 1844, and furnished the plans for the "Portsmouth." He was ordered to Portsmouth, N. H., in 1843, and retired 9 July, 1846. A "Memorial of Josiah Barker," by Harry P. Edes, was printed privately in Boston in 1871.

BARKSDALE, William, soldier, b. in Rutherford co., Tenn., 21 Aug., 1821; d. at Gettysburg, Pa., 2 July, 1863. He was educated at Nashville university, studied law in Columbus, Miss., and was admitted to the bar in 1845. After the outbreak of the war he soon became a successful practitioner, and was prominent as an advocate of state rights. He became editor of the Columbus "Democrat," and ably set forth his political views in its columns. His first military experience was as a member of the non-commissioned staff of the 2d Mississippi volunteers in the Mexican war. In 1861 he served as a member of the state convention held to consider the compromise measures then before the country. Two years afterward he was elected to congress, and at once became prominent among the pro-slavery democrats. When Preston S. Brooks made his assault upon Charles Sumner in the Senate on 29 Jan., 1856, Mr. Barksdale protected Mr. Sumner and prevented the interference of bystanders. When his state seceded he left his seat in congress and accepted the command of the 13th regiment of Mississippi volunteers, participated in the campaigns of Virginia, and rose to the rank of brigadier in the confederate service. He commanded the 3d brigading Ewell's division during the Mayday's fight at Gettysburg, and fell while leading his men in the assault on the national left.

BARLOW, Arthur, navigator, b. about 1550; d. about 1620. He was sent out by Sir Walter Raleigh in 1584 in command of an expedition bound upon a voyage of discovery for the purpose of colo-
BARLOW, Francis Channing, soldier, b. in Bridgewater, Oct. 18, 1844; d. in New York city, 11 Jan., 1896. He was graduated at Harvard, studied law in the office of William Curtis Noyes, New York, and began practice in that city. For a time he was on the editorial staff of the "Tribune." In 1861 he enlisted as a private in the 12th regiment New York state national guard, and went to the west with the first call for troops to defend the capital. At the end of the three months' term of service he had been promoted lieutenant. He at once reentered the service as lieutenant-colonel of the 61st New York volunteers, was promoted colonel during the siege of Yorktown, and distinguished himself at the battle of Fair Oaks or Seven Pines (31 May and 1 June, 1862), for which he was afterward (19 Sept.) promoted brigadier-general. He brought his regiment in good form through the trying "change of base" from the Chickahominy to the James river. At Antietam (17 Sept.) his command captured two sets of confederate colors and 300 prisoners, but he was severely wounded, and carried apparently dead from the field. At Chancellorsville, May, 1863, he commanded a brigade in the 11th corps, but was not involved in the discreditable surprise of its commanding officer, having been detained early in the day to harass "Stonewall" Jackson in his flank movement on the national right. At the battle of Gettysburg (1 July, 1863) he was severely wounded and taken prisoner during the first day's fight; but he was exchanged, was paroled, and was allowed to take the line of retreat again the following spring. At Spottsylvania Court-House, 12 May, 1864, the 2d corps (Gen. Hancock's) was ordered to storm the confederate works at dawn. Gen. Barlow commanded the 1st division, which, with the 3d, formed the advance line. The works were carried with a rush, and 3,000 prisoners were taken. Barlow and the other division, with two general officers, Ed. Johnson and G. H. StUART, opened one of the most sanguinary and stubbornly contested engagements of the civil war, and was the first substantial success won during the campaign. Gen. Barlow participated in the final campaigns of the Potomac army, and, being present at the assault on Petersburg, and at the surrender of the confederate forces in April, 1865, was mustered out of the military service on the conclusion of peace. He was elected secretary of the state of New York in 1865, and served until 1868, when president Grant appointed him U. S. marshal of the southern district of the state. He resigned in October, 1869. In November, 1871, he was elected attorney-general of the state, serving through 1872-3. Since that date he has practised in New York city. Gen. Barlow married Miss Arabella Griffith, who, while her husband was in the field, was highly efficient in the hospitals as a member of the U. S. sanitary commission. She died 27 July, 1864, of fever contracted in the hospitals of Washington. His second wife is a daughter of Francis G. Shattuck.

BARLOW, Joel, author, b. in Redding, Conn., 23 March, 1754; d. near Cracow, Poland, 24 Dec., 1812. He entered Dartmouth college in 1774, but soon removed to Yale, where he was graduated in 1778, delivering the commencement poem, "Prose of Peace" (published in "American Poems," Litchfield, Conn., 1793). In 1789 he became chaplain of Poor's brigade of the Massachusetts line, having previously spent his 1804-5 in Florida, and served with the army, and fought at White Plains. On the disbandment of the army, in 1783, Barlow, of Portland, Me., having just completed his course at Dartmouth, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1786. He founded with Elisha Babcock the "American Mercury," a political and literary weekly, and, joining the Hartford wits, wrote much satirical verse. In 1785 he edited and imposed the "Book of Psalmody" then in use in the Congregational churches of Connecticut, contributing general versions of psalms never before attempted. Two years later he published at Hartford his epic poem, "The Vision of Columbus," which made him famous. As a result he was offered the agency of the Seioto Land Company, which, under cover of the Ohio Land Company, had purchased the right of redemption to nearly 3,000,000 acres of government land in Ohio, which it now desired to sell abroad. Barlow accepted, and sailed for France in May, 1788, was appointed general agent, and devoted himself with the utmost industry to promoting his client's interests. He turned to politics and letters. As a Girondist he contributed largely to the political literature of France in 1789-91. Becoming interested in English politics, he crossed over to England in 1791, and resided for nearly two years in London, one of a circle of artists, poets, wits, journalists, and pamphleteers who formed the so-called literary and political circle, consisting of most of the British government press, taking refuge in France, Barlow in 1792-3 accompanied a deputation of the national convention into Savoy for the purpose of creating it.
into the 84th department of France, and was there nominated for deputy, but was defeated. In Chambéry, in this province, he wrote his "Hasty Padding," his most popular poem. Returning to Paris, he exerted himself to save his country from the advancing private fortunes, and by mercantile pursuits and speculations soon became wealthy. He was appointed U. S. consul at Algiers in 1795, and spent a year and a half at the capital battling with the plague and the caprices of the day, and succeeding in effecting the object of his mission, the liberation of American citizens and the signing of a treaty. Returning to Paris, he lived for eight years the life of a man of letters, writing his poem "The Columbiad," and making extensive preparations for a history of the American revolution and one work on the French revolution. During this period, too, he exerted himself to heal the rupture commenced by Captain Jarras and France caused by the mutual jealousy and suspicion of the federal party and the French directory. In the heated political campaign of 1798-1800, in America, he addressed to his countrymen two forcible and dignified epistles on the measures of the party in power, which had their due effect in determining the result. Returning to America, he lived himself a Kalorama near Washington, and, declining all political honors, devoted himself to literary and pastoral pursuits and the society of eminent men. In 1807 his epic, "The Columbiad"—the "Vision of Columbus" enlarged—was issued at Philadelphia. Of this book an impartial critic has said: "It abounds in beautiful passages, but is overburdened with political and philosophical disquisitions, and disfigured by singularities of expression." In 1811, his country being apparently on the verge of war with France, Barlow was prevailed on to accept the post of minister to the French court in the hope of preserving peace, and went there in the U. S. frigate "Constitution," bound for England. He was, however, at his residence at Wilna, Poland, when the treaty, whose provisions had been agreed on, would be signed. Barlow set out, but on reaching Wilna found the treaty had been signed at Kowel, near Moscow. Becoming involved in the retreat, he was overcome by cold and privation, and died at Yarmisch, in Poland. See "Life and Letters of Joel Barlow," by Charles Barr Todd (New York, 1886).

BARNOW, Samuel Latham Mitchell, lawyer, b. in Granville, Mass., 5 June, 1826; d. in Glen Cove, N. Y., 10 July, 1889. He was educated in New York city, where he practised law for forty years. He gave much time to the collection of rare and curious books. His library of Americana was among the largest in the country, and only surpassed by the Brinley, Carter-Brown, and Lenox collections. In connection with Henry Harrisse he edited "Notes on Columbus," an invaluable work for the biographer of the discoverer of the new world (New York, privately printed, 1866).

BARNOW, Thomas Harris, inventor, b. in Nicholas co., Ky., 5 Aug., 1789; d. in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1863. He settled in Lexington, Ky., in 1853, and in 1851 finished his first planetarium which is now in Transylvania university in that town. This instrument is now in every school and institution in the United States. It is now in use at West Point, the Washington observatory, and other institutions.

BARNOW, Charles, author, b. in Boston, Mass., 13 Feb., 1836. He attended the common schools until he was sixteen years of age, devoting his leisure hours to the assistance of his father, the Rev. C. F. Barnard, then in charge of the Warren street mission chapel, Boston. Then turning his attention to business, for a while he was employed as a clerk, but finding the situation not congenial, he began to study for the ministry, when ill-health compelled him to relinquish this intention, and he became a florist. At the age of twenty-one he undertook by private studies to educate himself, and has since devoted his attention almost exclusively to writing. As a journalist, he has filled at various times the place of assistant editor of the Boston "Journal of Commerce," editor of "Vox Humana," musical editor of the Boston "Post," editor of "World's Work Department" in the "Century" magazine, and its only contributor for nine years. His short stories and articles, exceeding one hundred and fifty in number, have appeared in various periodicals. His principal books are: "My Ten-Rod Farm," "Farming by Inches," "The Strawberry Garden," and "A Simple Flower Garden" (Boston, 1839-71); "The Tone Masters" (3 vols., 1871); "The Soprano" (1872); "Legenda Romantica" (1880); "Knights of To-day" (New York, 1881); "Co-operation as a Business Sign of the Times" (1851); and "A Day in the Life of a Private Secretary." Barnard is superintendent of instruction to the Chautauqua town and county club, a branch of the Chautauqua university, and as such has published "Talks about the Weather" (1855), "Talks about the Soil" (1866), and "Talks about Our Useful Plants" (1886), all issued by the Chautauquan Press, New York. He has also written many plays for amateurs, among which are "The Triple Wedding," "Too Soon," "Eugenea," "The Dream-Land Tree," and "Katy Neal" (New York, 1884-5). He was also associated in the authorship of the play "We, Us, and Co."

BARNOW, Daniel Dewey, lawyer, b. in Sheffield, Mass., 16 July, 1797; d. in Albany, N. Y., 24 April, 1861. He was graduated at Williams college in 1818, studied law, and in 1821 was admitted to the bar, and began its practice in Rochester, N. Y. In 1826 he was elected district attorney for Monroe co., N. Y., and in 1827 was elected representative to congress. After travelling for some time abroad, he settled in Albany, N. Y., and lived there in the practice of law and business. In 1839 he was elected to congress from 1839 to 1845, when he was chairman of the judiciary committee. From 1850 to 1853 he was U. S. minister to Prussia. He was the author of numerous reviews and speeches.

BARNOW, Edward Emerson, astronomer, b. in Nashville, Tenn., 16 Dec., 1857. He was graduated at Vanderbilt university in 1886. His discoveries in astronomy include the following: Comet (Barnard), VI, 1881; Comet (Barnard), III, 1882; the duplicity of the companion to 6 Capricorni (6 Nov., 1883); Comet (Barnard), II, 1884; Comet (Barnard), II, 1883; Comet (Barnard), 3, 1886, and also independently Comet V, 1886. Up to June, 1886, he discovered 30 comets. Since 1863 he has had charge of the astronomical observatory, and he is also assistant in practical astronomy at Vanderbilt university. His publications consist of astronomical contributions to the "Sidereal Messenger," "Observatory," "Science Observer," "Astronomische Nachrichten," and other technical journals.

BARNOW, Frederick Augustus Porter, educator, b. in Sheffield, Mass., 5 May, 1809; d. in New York, 27 April, 1889. He was graduated at Yale in 1828, in 1821 teacher in the asylum for the deaf and dumb at Hartford, and in 1832 in that of New York. From 1837 to 1848 he was professor of
mathematics and natural philosophy in the university of Alabama, and afterward of chemistry till 1854. The same year he took orders in the Episcopal church. He then became professor of mathematics and astronomy in the university of Mississippi, of which institution he was elected president in 1856. In 1861 Dr. Barnard left Mississippi, and in 1864 he became president of Colby University, New York. He was U.S. commissioner to the universal exposition at Paris in 1867, and published an elaborate "Report on Machinery and Industrial Arts" (New York, 1869); and was also U.S. assistant commissioner-general to the Paris exposition of 1878. His other principal works are: "Treatise on Arithmetic" (1839); "Analytic Grammar with Symbolic Illustration" (1836), originating a system still used in the principal institutions of the United States; "Reports on the machine schools, engineer schools, etc., on collegiate and university education, including a volume of "Letters on Collegiate Government" (1855); "History of the United States Coast Survey" (1857); "Recent Progress of Science" (1869); "The Metric System" (1871); and "Imaginary Metrical System of the Great Pyramid" (1884). In 1890 he was a member of the expedition to observe the eclipse of the sun in Equador; in 1892 he was engaged in reducing observations of stars in the southern hemisphere; and in 1893 he had charge of the publication of charts and maps of the U.S. coast survey. In 1890 he was elected president of the American association for the advancement of science, in 1895 of the board of experts of the American bureau of mines, and in 1872 of the American institute. He was one of the original corporators named in the charter of the national academy of sciences, and from 1874 to 1880 was foreign secretary of that body. In 1855 he received the degree of LL. D., from Jefferson college, Miss., and in 1859 from Yale; in 1861 that of D. D., from the university of Mississippi; and in 1872 that of doctor of literature from the regents of the university of the state of New York. He contributed to the "American Journal of education" from its beginning, and to "Silliman's Journal" since 1837. The engraving gives a partial view of the old and the new buildings of Columbia college.

BARNARD, Henry, educator, b. in Hartford, Conn., 24 Jan., 1811. He was graduated at Yale in 1830, was admitted to the bar in 1835, and from 1837 to 1840 sat in the Connecticut legislature, where he advocated reforms in prisons, insane asylums, and the common schools. He effected a reorganization of the public-school system, introducing the system of high and low schools, teachers' institutes, a normal academy, and new methods of instruction. He also secured the adoption of similar reforms in other states. From 1838 to 1842 he was secretary of the board of school commissioners in Connecticut; from 1843 to 1849 school commissioner of Rhode Island; from 1850 to 1854 superintendent of the Connecticut state schools; from 1857 to 1858 president of the state university of Wisconsin; from 1862 to 1866 of St. John's college in Annapolis; and from 1867 till 1870 U. S. commissioner of education. In Rhode Island, where the right of taxation for school purposes had been denied for 200 years, he revolutionized public opinion so completely that a system of public education as complete as in any other state in the Union was established by the vote of two-thirds of the tax-payers in each town. While secretary of the school board he established the "Connecticut Common School Journal," and while in Rhode Island he issued the "Rhode Island School Journal." In 1853 he began the publication of the "American Journal of Education." His published works are "School Architecture," "Cheesy, and Notes on the Free Schools of New England," "American Journal of Education" (1856-'86); "Kindergarten and Child Culture Papers," "Object-Teaching and Oral Lessons on Social Science and Common Things" (New York, 1881); "Pestalozzi and Pestalozianism" (1861); "Primary Schools and Elementary Instruc- tion," "School Cycles in New England," "Superior Instruction in Different Countries," From 1873 till 1886 Mr. Barnard devoted himself to revising his special treatises and completing others begun and developed in the "Journal of Education." In 1886 he announced a collected edition of his publications, under the title "The American Library of Schools and Education," containing over 1000 titles, and three of which is also published separately.

BARNARD, Isaac Darlington, senator, b. in Aston, Pa., 18 July, 1791; d. in Westchester, Pa., 28 Feb., 1834. He began to study law in Chester, Pa., after receiving a common-school education; but the war of 1812 intervening before he was qualified for the bar. He was commissioned captain in the 14th infantry, 12 March, 1812. He served with distinction at the capture of Fort George, Canada (27 May, 1813), and at Lyon's creek (19 Oct., 1814), after which engagement he was promoted major. In 1815 he resumed his legal studies, was admitted to the bar in 1816, and appointed deputy attorney-general of the State. Three years later he was elected to the state senate. In 1826 he became secretary of state for Pennsylvania, and in 1827 was chosen U. S. senator, resigning in 1831.
BARNARD

BARNARD, John, clergyman, b. in Boston, 6 Nov., 1681; d. 24 Jan., 1770. He was baptized on the day of his birth, and was from the very first destined for the pulpit by his parents. He entered the college which Harvard, then so graduated in due course. His biographers guardedly intimate that he was "thoughtless" during his college career; but he was converted before graduating, and began at once to study theology. He preached his first sermon within a year of receiving his degree, and became temporarily the assistant of Dr. John Calvinist, and became a member of the Massachusetts congregation of Trinitarian Methodism. He began a course of study at Harvard, and then became the assistant of Dr. John Harvard, and then was made the assistant of the Rev. Samuel Cheever, at Marblehead. There he remained during the rest of his life. In the bitter ecclesiastical controversy that arose throughout New England about 1712, mainly in consequence of Whitefield's powerful advocacy of Calvinistic Methodism, Mr. Barnard took a middle course, and he is by some authorities credited with being the first of the Trinitarian Congregationalists to deviate from Calvinism. He published a large number of sermons; "A History of the Strange Adventures of Philip Stedman" (1729); "A Version of the Psalms" (1732); and an edition of the first Dudleian (Harvard) lecture ever published (1756). He is described in the funeral discourse as a man of extraordinary impressiveness. "His presence," said the speaker, "restrained every impudent sally of youth, and when the aged saw him they arose and stood up." By all accounts he was a brave and influential man, who was looked up to by all his neighbors, who exacted and received all the pungentities respect then so generally accorded to the clergy.

BARNARD, John Gross, soldier, b. in Sheffield, Mass., 19 May, 1815; d. in Detroit, Mich., 14 May, 1852. He was graduated at West Point in 1835, standing second in a class of forty-three members, was ordered to duty at Newport, R. I., as brevet second-lieutenant of the corps of engineers, and was soon sent to the gulf coast, where, as assistant and principal engineer, he was engaged on the fortifications of Pensacola and New Orleans. He was also employed on various harbor improvements, and had reached the grade of captain of engineers before the war with Mexico called him to active service. He superintended the construction of the defences of Tampa, and surveyed the battle-fields about the city of Mexico. For these services he was brevetted major 30 May, 1848. Two years afterward he was appointed by the president chief of a scientific commission to survey the isthmus of Tehuantepec, with a view to the construction of a railroad from ocean to ocean. His report of this commission, edited by J. T. Williams, was the first full topographical account of the isthmus. In 1852 he was engaged in surveying the mouth of the Mississippi river with a view to their permanent improvement. He was superintendent of the U. S. military academy from 1855 to 1856, and was then placed in charge of the fortifications of New York harbor. He was promoted major-general of engineers 13 Dec. 1858. The foregoing list of his services before the civil war was not only the most prominent; he was constantly detailed on minor works of importance—too many for enumeration here. At the outbreak of the war Gen. Barnard served as chief engineer of the department of Washington from April to July, 1861, and then as chief engineer of the Island of Manhattan in the first Bull Run campaign. Next, with the rank of brigadier-general, he acted as chief engineer to the Army of the Potomac in the Virginia peninsular campaign of 1862. When the confederate army advanced into eastern Virginia, he was appointed chief engineer of the defences of Washington, and was promoted lieutenant-colonel of engineers 31 March, 1863. In January, 1866, he was promoted colonel of engineers, and in April, 1864; but, at Gen. Barnard's request, the nomination was withdrawn before it came up for confirmation by the senate. He was made a member of the joint board of army and navy officers on harbor defences, torpedoes, etc., and served as secretary of the members of the board, and engaged in the permanent fortifications, as a member of the U. S. lighthouse board, and on other important duties connected with the engineering branch of the service, until shortly before his death. Gen. Barnard was not only a brave soldier, but, like his brother, the president of Columbia college, an accomplished mathematician and author. The university of Alabama, in January, 1849, conferred on him the degree of A. M., and in 1858, and in 1864 he received that of L. L. D. from Yale. He was one of the original corporators of the national academy of sciences appointed by act of congress, 3 March, 1863. His works include "Survey of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec" (1852); "Phenomena of the Gyroscope" (1858); "Dangers and Defences of the Great Gulf in relation to Sea-coast Defence" (1856); "The Confederate States of America and the Battle of Bull Run" (1862); "Reports of the Engineer and Artillery Operations of the Army of the Potomac" (1865); "An epoch in General Totten" (1866); and many scientific and military memoirs and reports.

BARNARD, William Stedman, naturalist, b. in Canton, Ill., 28 Feb., 1849. He studied at the Canton high school, university of Michigan, Cornell university (B. S., 1871), university of Leipzig, and at the university of Jena (Ph. D., 1873). In 1870 he accompanied the scientific exploring expedition to Brazil as assistant geologist. On his return from Europe he lectured in 1874 at Cornell university, and during the summer at the school on Penikese island. Since then he has lectured on natural history at Mississippi agricultural college (1874—5); Illinois teachers' summer school (1875); Wisconsin state normal school (1875); Osakoosa college (1876—8); Cornell university (1878—80); Drake College (1881—2); and during the summer during 1880—5 he was entomologist at the U. S. department of agriculture, Washington. Dr. Barnard has made investigations in his specialties, and papers by him have appeared in scientific journals. His reports as entomologist have been published by VOL. 1.—12
the government, and he has contributed to the proceedings and transactions of the scientific societies of which he is a member. He has made inventions of harvesters, both for corn and cotton, and also of means and appliances for the destruction of injurious insects. He also devised the Harvard book-rack, improved paper-file holders, and similar articles. Dr. Barnard has made several hundred plates and figures, some on stone, for the illustration of his papers.

BARNES, Albert, theologian, b. in Rome, N. Y., 1 Dec., 1798; d. in Philadelphia, 24 Dec., 1870. He was graduated at Princeton in 1817. He studied theology at Princeton seminary, was licensed to preach in 1823, and became pastor of the first Presbyterian church in Philadelphia in 1830, where he remained until 1867, when poor health and partial blindness caused him to resign. His annotations on various parts of the Scriptures, originally prepared as lectures to his congregation, were published and attained a wide circulation, being adapted for the use of Sunday-schools. He was tried for heresy on a count of certain passages in his commentary on the Epistle to the Romans, and was acquitted; but was advised to alter the phraseology of his notes, which was accordingly done. He was a leader of the new-school Presbyterians, when, soon after his trial, a definitive rupture occurred in the denomination. Of Barnes's "Notes" more than 1,000,000 volumes were sold before the last revised edition, in six volumes, was issued (New York, 1872). His other writings were "Scriptural Views of Slavery" (Philadelphia, 1846); "The Way of Salvation" (1856); "Manual of Prayers"; "The Atonement and Episcopacy"; "Church Manual"; "Practical Sermons for Vacant Congregations and Families"; "Closset Companion" (New York, 1854); "How shall Man be Just with God?" (1856); "The Church and Slavery" (1856); "Miscellaneous Essays and Reviews" (1856); "Way of Salvation Illustrated" (1856); "Queries and Suggestions in regard to the Foundation of Faith in the Word of God"; "Life at Three Score" (1858); "The Atonement"; "Lectures on the Evidences of Christianity in the Nineteenth Century" (1868); and "Prayers for Family Worship." The "Defence" that he made at his trial on charges of heresy has also been published (New York), and a report of the trial (Philadelphia). He published besides several volumes of sermons and a series of question-books for Sunday-schools. A collection of his "Theological Works" was published in New York in 1875.

BARNES, Daniel Henry, educator, b. in Canandaigua, N. Y., 4 April, 1827; d. in New York city, 1 May, 1888. His education was acquired at the public schools until he was fifteen, when he became a clerk in a country store, and subsequently began business from wholesalers in New York city, where he followed the wholesale drug business, in which he made a large fortune. Mr. Barnes crossed the United States in a wagon, examining the mineral resources of Colorado, Nevada, and California, and described his experiences in a series of letters to the newspapers. Later he was an active advocate of the Union Pacific Railroad. In 1866 he was elected a democrat to congress, and served from 4 March, 1867, till 3 March, 1869. During his career in Washington he was a member of the committee on banking and currency, and education and labor, and secured legislation for the construction of the Brooklyn bridge, the New York post-office, and thehality for the Pacific Railroad. He was a member of the Brooklyn Board of Education, one of the founders of the Brooklyn bridge, member of the art association, and director in various institutions. He established and edited the Brooklyn "Argus," a journal devoted to the interests of municipal reform. Besides numerous contributions to the daily press, he published "From the Atlantic to the Pacific" (New York, 1865).
and St. Louis, and the Potsdam and Watertown railroads, between 1848 and 1857. During the civil war he was colonel of the 18th Massachusetts volunteers from 29 July, 1861, to 29 Nov., 1862, participating in most of the battles and skirmishes before the Battle of South Mountain and the Pottomac during that period. He was promoted to brigadier-general of volunteers 20 Nov., 1862, and was at Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, the skirmishes of Aldie and Upperville, and the battle of Gettysburg, where he commanded a division and was severely wounded. Subsequently he was on court-martial duty or in command of posts until the close of the war, and was brevetted major-general of volunteers 13 March, 1865. He was mustered out of the service 15 Jan., 1866. His health was permanently impaired by wounds and exposure, and, though he interested himself somewhat in railroad affairs, he was never able to engage regularly in any business.

BARNES, Joseph K., surgeon-general U.S.A., b. in Philadelphia, 21 July, 1817; d. in Washington, D. C., 5 April, 1883. After preliminary schooling at Dr. Cogswell's "Round Hill" school at Northampton, Mass., he entered the academic department at Harvard, but was obliged, on account of his health, to leave college, although he had already begun his medical studies under Surgeon-General Harris, U. S. N., and was graduated in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1838, practising for two years in his native city. In 1840 he was appointed an assistant surgeon in the army, and was stationed at West Point. At the close of the year he was transferred to Florida, where for two years he was engaged in the field under General Harney's expedition against the Seminoles. Thence, in 1842, he went to Fort Jessup, La., where he served four years. When the Mexican war began, Surgeon Barnes was appointed chief medical officer of the cavalry brigade, and he was in active service throughout the war. He was assigned to duty again at West Point in 1854, and remained there for several years. At the beginning of the civil war he was in Oregon, and was among the first summoned to Washington. In 1861 he was assigned to duty in the office of the surgeon-general, where his experience in field and hospital service was of great value. Two years later he was appointed to a medical board with the rank of colonel, and in September, 1863, he was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general. In 1865 he was brevetted major-general. For the position of chief medical officer of the army he had been fitted by twenty years' service under all the conditions afforded by our military service. Under his care the medical department, then organized on a gigantic scale, attained an admirable degree of efficiency and discipline. It was at his suggestion and through his influence that the army medical museum and the library of the surgeon-general's office were established, and the medical and surgical history of the war was compiled. He was present at the death-bed of Lincoln, attended Secretary Seward's wound, and the deathbed of a confederate assassin, and attended Mr. Garfield through his long confinement. He was a trustee of Peabody educational fund, a commissioner for the Soldiers' Home, and the custodian of other important public trusts. The Royal medical societies of London and Paris and Moscow made him an honorary member, as did many of the other important European schools. He was buried at Oak-Hill cemetery, Georgetown, D. C., with the military honors befitting his rank. He was placed on the retired list the year before his death.

BARNES, Phinehas, politician, b. in Orland, Me., 11 Jan., 1811; d. in Portland, Me., 21 Aug., 1884. He studied at the Lawrence Scientific School, Cambridge, Mass. (1835), and at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. (1836). Mr. Barnes has made a specialty of the construction of iron and steel works, and for some time has been associated with the American Iron and Steel Works in Pittsburg, Pa. He is a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, to whose transactions he has frequently contributed papers of technical value.

BARNES, Thurlow Weed, author, b. in Albany, N. Y., 28 June, 1833. He was graduated at Harvard in 1856; was chairman of the Albany general committee in 1886; travelled in Europe in 1882; and made the tour round the world in 1884-5. He is a grandson of Thurlow Weed, and is the author of the second volume of the "Life of Thurlow Weed" (2 vols., Boston, 1884), and of "Souvenir of Albany Bicentennial" (Albany, 1886).

BARNEY, Joshua, naval officer, b. in Baltimore, Md., 6 July 1759; d. in Pittsburg, Pa., 1 Dec., 1818. He left his father's farm while yet a child to go to sea. He navigated as well when but sixteen years old. He was made master's mate of the "Hornet," one of the first cruisers fitted out by the continental congress, and took part in Com. Hopkins's descent upon New Providence and capture of British stores, in February, 1776. He was made a lieutenant for gallantry in the action between the British brig "Tender" in Delaware bay, and was assigned to the sloop "Sachem," which captured a British privateer. While prize-master on board a captured vessel he was taken prisoner, but was soon exchanged. In the spring of 1777 he took
part on board the "Andrea Doria" in the defence of the "Delaware." He was lieutenant of the frigate "Virginia," which, before she got to sea, ran aground in Chesapeake bay and was captured by the enemy on 30 March, 1778. After having been again exchanged in August, 1778, he joined a privateer which brought into Philadelphia a valuable prize in 1779. He was again exchanged and exchanged in 1779, and afterward served on board the sloop-of-war "Saratoga," and, in the capture of the ship "Charming Molly" with two brigs, he led the boarding-party. The duty after which he was in charge of one of the prizes, the three vessels were re-taken by the "Intrepid," of 74 guns. He was confined in Portsmouth prison until May, 1781, when he made his escape. He was re-taken, but again escaped, and reached Philadelphia in March, 1782. He was placed in command of the "Hybor Ally," of 16 guns, fitted out by a society of Pennsylvania, for the purpose of clearing the Delaware of British privateers. On 8 April, 1782, he captured a British sloop of war, the "General Monk," of 18 guns, off Cape May, after a severe engagement. For this exploit Capt. Barney was voted a sword by the Pennsylvania legislature. He was made commander of the captured ship. He sailed for France in 1782, with the "General Monk," in November, 1782, with despatches for Dr. Franklin, and returned with the information that preliminaries of peace had been signed, and bringing a large sum lent by the French government. After the war he engaged in commerce and travelled in the west. In 1793 he was captured by an English brig and imprisoned as a pirate. Till declined to come to an acquit and was exchanged and returned to America. In the first year of the war of 1812-15 he engaged in privateering. On 24 April, 1814, he was commissioned a captain in the navy and appointed to the command of the flotilla for the defence of Chesapeake bay. He was ordered to the defence of Washington in July, and severely wounded and taken prisoner in the battle of Bladensburg. For his gallant conduct in the defence of the capital he received a sword from the city of Washington and a vote of thanks from the Georgia legislature. The ball in his thigh was never extracted, and the distress from the wound obliged him to return from a mission to Europe in October, 1815. He resided on his farm at Elkridge until 1818, when, after a visit to the west, he purchased a large tract in Kentucky, and was on the way thither when he was taken ill at Pittsburg and died. See "Memoirs of Commodore Barney" by Mary Barney (Boston, 1832).—His son, John, member of congress from Baltimore from 1825 to 1829, d. in Washington, D. C., 26 Jan., 1856, aged seventy-two years. He left unfinished a record of "Personal Reminiscences of Men and Things" in America and Europe.

BARNUM, William, clergyman, b. near Cookstown, county Tyrone, Ireland, about 1795; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 25 Nov., 1865. He received his early education from excellent schools in his native country, but before he attained his majority he came to the United States and settled in Baltimore. He studied art and became a painter. At the age of nineteen he united with the Methodist church, and, believing it to be his duty to preach, studied under the Rev. George Roszel, presiding elder of the Baltimore district, and in 1817 waslicensed to preach. His ministry for the first eight years was in the bounds of the Baltimore convention. He afterwards served the Methodist church in the capacity of presiding elder, and was for a time the direct agent of the Committee of Baptists, and a member of the largest in Philadelphia and Harrisburg.

BARNUM, Henry A., soldier, b. in Jamesville, Onondaga co., N. Y., 24 Sept., 1833; d. in New York city, 29 Jan., 1892. In 1856 he became a tutor in the Syracuse institute. He then studied law and was admitted to the bar. He enlisted as a private in the 13th New York volunteers in April, 1861, was elected captain of the regiment, and served in front with his regiment, which was the first under fire at Blackburn's Ford in the fighting preliminary to the battle of Bull Run. He was promoted to major in October, 1861, and, after being for a short time on Gen. Wadsworth's staff, rejoined his regiment and served through the peninsular campaign. When on Gen. Butler's staff at Murfand Hill, he received a wound from which he has never fully recovered, and was left for dead on the field. A body, supposed to be his was buried, and a funeral oration was delivered at his home. He was taken to Libby prison, where he remained till 18 July, 1862. He was on leave till the following December, when he was commissioned colonel, and led his regiment at Gettysburg and at Lookout Mountain, where he was wounded again, and where his regiment captured eleven battle-flags. He was again wounded in the Atlanta campaign, commanded a brigade on Sherman's march to the sea, and was the first officer to enter Savannah. He was brevetted major-general on 13 March, 1865. On 9 March, 1866, he was appointed colonel in the regular army, and became inspector of prisons in New York. He was deputy tax commissioner from 1869 till 1872, and was for five years harbor-master of New York. In 1885 he was elected as a Republican to the state assembly.

BARNE Phineas Taylor, exhibitor, b. in Bethel, Conn., 5 April, 1818. His father was an innkeeper, who died in 1825, and from the age of thirteen to eighteen the son was in business in various places, part of the time in Brooklyn and New York city. Having accumulated a little money, he returned to Bethel and opened a small store. Having been very successful in connection with the Agency for a year of a lottery chartered by the state for building the Groton Monument, oppo-
site New London. When the lottery charter expired, he built a larger store in Bethel, but through bad debts the enterprise proved a failure. After his marriage in 1839 he established and edited a weekly newspaper entitled "The Herald of Freedom," and for the free expression of his opinions he was imprisoned sixty days for libel. In 1834 he removed to New York, his property having become much reduced. He soon afterward visited Philadelphia, and saw there on exhibition a colored slave woman named Jenny Heth, advertised as the nurse of George Washington, one hundred and sixty-one years old. Her owner exhibited an ancient-looking, time-colored bill of sale, dated 1727. Mr. Barnum bought her for $1,000, advertised her extensively, and his receipts soon reached $1,500 a week. Within a year Joyce Heth died, and a post-mortem examination proved that the Virginia planter Barnum had in his possession a very valuable relic. Having thus acquired a taste for the show business, Mr. Barnum travelled through the south with small shows, which were generally unsuccessful. In 1841, although without a dollar of his own, he purchased Scudder's American Museum, named it Barnum's Museum, and, by adding novel curiosities and magnificent management of dramatic scenes, made it the first, and in 1848 he had added to it two other extensive collections, besides several minor ones. In 1842 he first heard of Charles S. Stratton, of Bridgeport, Conn., then less than two feet high and weighing only sixteen pounds, who soon became known to the world, under Mr. Barnum's direction. He had also been educated in the United States and Europe with great success. In 1849 Mr. Barnum, after long negotiations, engaged Jenny Lind to sing in America for 150 nights at $1,000 a night, and a concert company was formed to support her. Only ninety-five concerts were given; but the gross receipts of the tour in nine months of 1850 and 1851 were $712,161, upon which Mr. Barnum made a large yearly profit. In 1854, after being connected with many enterprises besides those named, he retired to an oriental villa in Bridgeport, which he had built in 1846. He expended large sums in improving that city, built up the city of East Bridgeport, made miles of streets, and therein planted thousands of trees. He also built a large and beautiful depot for trains in the new city, which has since been united with Bridgeport. But in 1856-7, to encourage a large manufacturing company to remove there, he became so impressed with confidence in their wealth and certain success that he endorsed their notes for nearly $1,000,000. The company went into bankruptcy, wiping out Mr. Barnum's property; but he had settled a fortune upon his wife. He went to England again with Tom Thumb, and lectured with success in London and other English cities, returning in 1857. His earnings and his wife's assistance enabled him to emerge from his financial misfortunes, and he once more took charge of the old museum on the corner of Prince and Bond streets, and conducted it with success till it was burned on 13 July, 1865. Another museum which he opened was also burned. He then, in the spring of 1871, established a great travelling museum and menagerie, introducing rare equestrian and athletic performances, which, after the addition of a representation of the ancient Roman hippodrome races, the great elephant Jumbo, and other novelties, he called "P. T. Barnum's Greatest Show on Earth." Mr. Barnum has been four times a member of the Connecticut legislature, and mayor of Bridgeport, to which city he presented a public park. His other benefactions have been large and numerous, among them a stone museum building presented to Tufts college near Boston, Mass., filled with specimens of natural history. He has delivered hundreds of lectures on temperance and the perils of life. He has published his autobiography (New York, 1855; enlarged ed., Hartford, 1869, with yearly appendices, "Humbugs of the World") (New York, 1865); and "Lion Jack," a story (1876).

BARNUM, William H., senator, b. in Boston Corners, N. Y., 17 Sept., 1818; d. in Lime Rock, Conn., 30 April, 1889. He was educated at the public schools, and was for many years engaged in the manufacture of car-wheels, and in the production of iron from the ore. He was elected to the state legislature in 1852, was a delegate to the union national convention at Philadelphia in 1860, was sent to congress as a democrat in 1866, and retained his seat by successive re-elections till 1876, in which year he was elected to the U. S. senate to fill the term of Orris S. Ferry, deceased, ending 4 March, 1879.

BARNUM, Zenas, capitalist, b. near Wilkesbarre, Pa., 9 Dec., 1810; d. in Baltimore, Md., 5 April, 1865. He was a civil engineer, but became proprietor of Barnum's Hotel in Baltimore, in the 1830's. He held various offices in the city of Baltimore, and in 1848 became mayor. Later he became president of the Baltimore central railroad, and devoted his entire energies to its reorganization, a task in which he was thoroughly successful. Mr. Barnum was largely interested in the development of the telegraph, and was the first president of the American Telegraph Company. He was also one of the originators of the American Railway Union and was prominent in the activities of this organization. He died in 1865.

BARNWELL, John, soldier, b. in Ireland about 1671; d. about June, 1724, in Beaufort, S. C. In 1712 a formidable conspiracy was formed by the Tuscarora Indians in North Carolina against the white settlers of the colony. In the neighborhood of Roanoke alone 137 whites were killed in one night. Col. Barnwell was sent by Gov. Craven, of South Carolina, with a regiment of 600 Carolinians and several hundred friendly Indians to punish the offenders. He marched through an unbroken wilderness without provision trains or any regular source of supplies. The advance was conducted with great expedition and skill. Barnwell's force was not large enough to drive the enemy back, so the engagement. The survivors were driven into their fortified town, besieged, and finally reduced to submission. Nearly 1,000 of them were killed or captured, and the remnant abandoned their hereditary lands and joined the Five Nations of New York. This was the first crushing blow dealt against the Indians by the white settlers in the Carolinas, and Barnwell is to this day known to his descendants as "Tuscarora John." In 1722 he was sent to England as agent for the colony of South Carolina.—His grandson, Robert, b. in Beaufort, S.C., in 1762; d. in 1814. He volunteered for the revolutionary war when sixteen years old, and was dangerously wounded. He was elected a member of the South Carolina legislature shortly afterward. He was taken prisoner and confined in a prison ship in Cape Fear river, N. C., but with his fellow prisoners organized a revolt, overpowered the guards, captured the ship and made their escape. Mr. Barnwell was afterward a member of the convention in South Carolina on the adoption of the federal constitution, and a member of congress from 1791 till 1802. He declined re-election, but was a member of the state legislature for many years afterward. He was speaker of the house of representatives of South Carolina in 1795, and president of the senate in 1805.—His son, Robert Woodward, statesman,
b. in Beaufort, S. C., 10 Aug., 1801; d. in Columbia, S. C., 25 Nov., 1882. After graduation at Harvard in 1821, he studied law, and practised in his native state. He was a representative in congress from 1829 till 1833. In 1834 he was elected president of the South Carolina college. He resigned, on account of his health, in 1841. He declined re-election, but was appointed U. S. senator in place of F. H. Elmore, deceased, and in this capacity he served in 1850–51. In December, 1860, after the passage of the ordinance of secession by South Carolina, and his appointment commissioned officers to go to Washington to treat with the national government for U. S. property within the state. He was a delegate to the convention of the seceding states at Montgomery, Ala., and was the casting vote that made Jefferson Davis president of the southern confederacy. He was also a member of the confederate senate (1861).

BARR, Amelia Edith, author, b. in Ulverstone, Lancashire, England, 29 March, 1831. She was the daughter of the Rev. William Huddleston, and was educated in Glasgow high school. In 1850 she married Robert Barr, son of the Rev. John Barr, of the Scottish Free Kirk. She came to the United States in 1854, and, after a residence of several years in Augusta, Ga., and in Galveston, Texas, removed to New York, where in 1867 her husband and three sons died of yellow fever. She came to New York in 1869 with her three daughters, and, after teaching for two years, began to write for publication, producing chiefly sketches and miscellaneous articles for the magazines and newspapers. Her first book was "Reminiscences of a Reality" (1882); "Young People of Shakespeare's Time" (1882); "Cluny McPherson" and "Scottish Sketches" (1883); "The Hallam Succession" (1884); "The Lost Silver of Aquitaine" and "Jan Vedler's Wife" (1885); "A Daughter of Fife," "The Last of the McAllisters," and "A Bow of Orange Ribbon" (1886); and "Remember the Alamo" (1888).

BARRAGÁN, Isidro (bar-ra-gah'n), Spanish soldier. On 27 July, 1829, he landed on the coast of Tamaulipas with 3,300 men and invaded that section of Mexico by order of King Ferdinand VII, in revenue for the expulsion of Spaniards by Pres. Guerra. Barragán took Tampico and other places, where he resisted the attacks of Mexican troops until the day following, after which he bravely for twelve hours against the Mexican army commanded by Generals Santa Anna and Terán, the Spaniards capitulated. Barragán departed for the United States and his soldiers were sent to Havana. This was the end of the Spanish invasion.

BARRAGÁN, Miguel (bar-ra-gah'n), tenth president of Mexico, b. in the state of San Luis Potosí in 1789; d. in Mexico, 1 March, 1855. He entered the army, and soon won several promotions. In 1821 he was under the command of Hurbide, but was opposed to his coronation. Being appointed commander of Vera Cruz in 1824, he held the Spaniards entirely isolated in the San Juan de Ulúa castle until famine and epidemics forced them to the French army, after which he compelled Barragán to leave the country; but afterward he was recalled by Santa Anna, and in the absence of this general he was intrusted with the presidency of the republic, which he filled with remarkable ability until his death.

BARRAS, Charles M., actor, b. in 1826; d. in Columbus, Ohio, 31 March, 1837. He made a reputation by his various impersonations on the stage. His delineations of the character of the "Hypochondriac," an adaptation from Molière, being especially noteworthy, He was the author of a well-known spectacular play called "The Black Crook," from which he derived a large income. His eccentric character and unconscious drapery made him extremely popular.

BARRAS, Louis, French naval officer, b. in Arles, Provence, France; d. near Arles in 1789. He was lieutenant-general of marine at the time of his retirement from active service in 1781, a grade corresponding to that of admiral in modern navies. He was with Ternay in command of the French relief squadron in 1781, and with Chastellux in command of the French squadron after Ternay's death. De Barras was chosen to represent the navy at the conference between Washington and Rochambeau at Wethersfield, Conn., 25 May, 1781, but was prevented from attending by the appearance of the British squadron off Block island. He participated in the encounters and disasters that befell the two fleets during a terrible gale that followed. Later in the season he was left in command at Newport, and he sailed thence in September to effect a junction with De Grasse in the Chesapeake. The French fleet, thus strengthened, lay in the mouth of the Chesapeake during the siege of Yorktown by the allied forces of Washington and Rochambeau. But for its presence there, the British may have been able to retake the city and to the rescue of Cornwallis, and the final surrender might have been indefinitely postponed. Count de Barras was afterward engaged in active operations in the West Indies, and especially distinguished himself in 1782 by capturing the Island of Montserrat from the British.

BARRAZA, José Loreto (bar-ra-tho'), Mexican Jesuit, b. in Santiago Papasquiaro, Durango, 24 June, 1787; d. there early in October, 1843. He was a profound scholar and a brilliant orator, and obtained a professorship of theology and the rectorship of the seminary of Durango. He was also a senator in the general congress from 1824 till 1826, and a representative of his state from 1836 till 1842. Barranza's very great influence among the clergy, and also among the leading men of every political party, enabled him to render many important services to his country.

BARRÉ, Antoine Joseph Le Fevre de la (del-la-bar'), naval officer, b. in Picardy about 1625; d. in Paris, 3 May, 1688. His American name is Le Fevre. He commanded the fleet of Guiana in 1663. In 1664 he retook Cayenne, the capital, from the Dutch, and in 1667 he defeated the English in the Antilles and compelled them to raise the blockade of St. Christopher. In 1682 he was appointed governor of Canada, succeeding Frontenac, and led a military expedition up the Ottawa river to intimidate and compel the tribes to trade with Montreal rather than with New York. He was forced to sue for peace. For this failure he was recalled to France. He published "Description de la France équinoxiale, ci-devant appelée la Guiane et, par les Espagnols, El Dorado" (Paris, 1699); "Journal d'un voyage à Cayenne," which was read at the end of a "Relation de ce que nous avons passé dans les îles et la terre ferme de l'Aмерique pendant la dernière guerre avec l'Angleterre en 1666-'67" (Paris, 1671).

BARRÉ, Isaac, soldier, b. in Dublin, Ireland, in 1726; d. in London, 20 July, 1802. He was graduated at Trinity college, Dublin, in 1745, and joined the army as an ensign the following year. His American experience began with the expedition against Louisburg in 1755, and he attracted the attention of Gen. Wolfe, who promoted him major of brigade in 1758 and adjutant-general of the army in 1759. He was at Wolfe's side when
that officer fell on the heights of Abraham, and his figure is conspicuous in Benjamin West’s famous painting. At this time he severely
wounded in the cheek. He received further promotion under Lord Amherst in 1796, carried to
England the news of the capture of Montreal, and
there remained, entering parliament and becoming
the terror of all opponents through his frightful
powers of invective. In 1848 John Britton pub-
lished a volume to prove that Barrett wrote the
“Letters of Junius.” He, however, solemnly de-
nied the authorship to his friend Samuel Bayard.

BARREDA, Gabino (bar-ray-dah), Mexican
physician, b. in Puebla in February, 1829; d. in
the city of Mexico in March, 1881. In 1843 he
became a medical student, and won special honors at
the University of Mexico. In 1857 he was elected a
member of the house of representa-
tives in 1861, and again in 1867. The national
preparatory school being established to unify the
studies necessary to enter any of the professional
schools, Barreda was appointed its director. He
also filled its chair of natural history, and that of
his only block in his course of chemistry.

The government also appointed him professor of general
pathology when this branch was for the first time
taught in the national school of medicine. For
ten years he devoted himself to introducing his
new philosophical teachings in opposition to the
old doctrines, and he was for some time president
of the “Sociedad Medico-Filosofica de Mexico.” In
1867 he represented his government at the postal union con-
ference in France, was also appointed minister to
Germany. Most of his writings are to be found in the
“Gaceta de Medicina de Mexico,” to whose editorial
staff he belonged; in the “Periódico de la Sociedad
Humboldt”; in the “Periódico de la Sociedad de
Ciencias de la Patagonia;” and in the “Gaceta de
Ciencias Medicas,” and in various other scientific journals. He separately published his
“Carta al Sr. E. Mariano Riva Palacio,” in which are
treated all subjects relating to public instruction,
and a method for scientific education.

BARRETT, Benjamin Fisk, clergyman, b. in
Dresden, Me., 24 June, 1808; d. in Germantown, Pa.,
6 Aug., 1882. He was graduated at Bowdoin, and
entered at the Cambridge Unitarian seminary. He adopted the
Swedishbrogian doctrines. From 1840 to 1848
he officiated as pastor of the new church society
in New York, and then in Cincinnati until 1850,
when he retired from the pulpit, owing to poor
health. He pursued a mechanical trade in Chicago,
and for a time spent a year in New Mexico, as
a property. He then took charge of the first Swe-
denbrogian church in Philadelphia, at the same time
editing the “New Church Monthly.” He is the author of “A Life of Swedenborg”; “Lectures on the Doctrines of the New Jerusalem Church” (New
York, 1842); “Lectures on the New Dispensation”;
Reed” (New York, 1855); “Catholicity of the New
Church”; “The Visible Church”; “Beauty for
Ashes” (1856); “Episcopalianism” (1871); “On
Future Life” (Philadelphia, 1872); “The Golden
City”; “The New Church, its Nature and Where-
about”; “Swedenborg and Channing”; “A New
View of Hell” (1872); “Report of the Inquiry into
the Allegations against D. P. Barrett” (1886);
about fifty pamphlets and smaller treatises, and
volumes of the New Swedenborgian Magazine. His collected works
were issued in Philadelphia (1873). He has edited the
“Swedenborg Library,” in twelve volumes, containing
the substance of Swedenborg’s teachings in extracts (Philadelphia, 1876, et seq.).

BARRETT, Edward, naval officer, b. in Louisi-
a in 1828; d. in March, 1880. When thirteen
years old he became a midshipman, and
received a complete education at the
naval academy, and served on foreign stations until Feb-
uary, 1846, when he was ordered to the naval
academy at Annapolis (established in 1845), and
was graduated in August of the same year, in time
to participate in the war with Mexico as a passed
midshipman. He was present at the operations
about Vera Cruz, took part in the expedition to
Puebla, and was soon connected with a valuable
prize to New Orleans. In 1848 he was placed in command of the sloop “Jamestown” and sent to
the African coast. In 1854 he acted as flag lieu-
tenant to Com. Breeze, was promoted lieutenant
14 Sept., 1855, and after further service on the
African coast and in the East Indies was appointed
instructor of artillery. In 1859 he was raised to
lieutenant, and in 1861 he was elected to the court-
martial for disloyalty, but was fully exoner-
ated alike by the court and the reviewing
authorities. In July, 1862, he was promoted lieu-
tenant-commander, and in 1863–4 commanded the
man-of-war “Massasoit.” In 1864–5 he commanded the
monitor “Catskill,” and captured the “Deer,”
which was the only block in the coasting trade.
He was in the first expedition that ascended the
Yang-te-Kiang river as far as Hangkow, and took
the first man-of-war through the Eads jetties at
the mouth of the Mississippi.

BARRETT, George Hooker, comedian, b. in
Exeter, England, 9 June, 1794; d. in New York
city, 5 Sept., 1859. His father, first appeared on the American stage at the
Haymarket, Boston, 28 Dec., 1796, as “Ranger.”
His mother was an actress. In 1806 he played
“Young Norval” in the Park theatre, New York.
He became manager in 1826, jointly with E. Gil-
fort, of the Bowery theatre, New York. From
1830 to 1851 he was manager of the Tremont
theatre, which he in 1831 purchased, and opened the Drury Lane theatre in London. In 1847 he opened the
Broadway theatre, New York, which had then
recently been built, and for a time was stage man-
ger, during 1852–3, in Charleston, S. C. In
1855 he retired from the stage. His forte was in genteel
comedy, though he succeeded in low comedy and
farces. By his elegance and stateliness he became
known as “Gentleman George.” His wife, an act-
ress, died in Boston, Mass., 22 Dec., 1853.

BARRETT, Lawrence, actor, b. in Paterson,
N. J., 4 April, 1858; d. in New York city, 20
March, 1891. His first appearance was in 1853.
After a year’s experience in playing minor parts,
he acted in 1855 at the Union theatre, New York, where he
acted in St. Louis, Chicago, and elsewhere, until
December, 1856, when he was engaged at the Cham-
ers Street theatre, New York, where he appeared as Sir Thomas Clifford in “The Hunchback.”
He was engaged by Mr. Barton early in 1857, and
acted under his management for nearly two years,
supporting Charlotte Cushman, Edwin Booth, and
other prominent actors. In 1858 he was engaged for
leading parts at the Boston museum, and later at
the Howard Athenaeum of that city, where he
played with Miss Cushman, Barry Sullivan, and E. L.
Davenport. On the outbreak of the civil war in
1861, Mr. Barrett accepted a captaincy in the 28th
Massachusetts infantry and served with distinction.
Afterward he acted at Philadelphia, at Washin-
ton, and then at the Winter Garden in New York, where he was engaged by Mr. Booth to play Othello to his Iago. The elder Wallack considered his impersonation of this character the most striking performance he had seen in twenty years. Mr. Barrett then became associated in the management of the Varieties theatre in New Orleans, playing leading parts, and, for the first time acting as Richelieu, Hamlet, and Shylock. About this time he met Edwin Forrest, and was led to make a careful study of the history and literature of the stage, a circumstance which afterward was of great value to him. In 1864 he purchased "Rosemary" from Lester Wallack, and, after acting the leading character in it at New Orleans, made his first tour as a star actor. In 1867 he played with great success at Maguire's opera-house in San Francisco, where he remained as manager of the California theatre until 1870, when he again appeared in New York. Late in 1870 he played with Mr. Booth in opposite characters at Booth's theatre. In 1871–72 he managed the New Varieties theatre in New Orleans, and in December, 1872, he played Cassius to Booth's Brutus in New York. During 1873-74 he made successful tours through the United States, visiting the leading cities. The season of 1875 began with a magnificent revival of "Julius Caesar" at Booth's theatre, where he again appeared as Cassius and later as King Lear. He took the part of Daniel Druce, and was the first actor to appear in Mr. Gilbert's play of that name in the United States. Later he produced "York and Love" at the Park theatre in New York. His latest success was in George H. Boker's "Francesca di Rimini," which he brought out in 1882 at the Chestnut street theatre, Philadelphia. He acted the Marchbanks, Lanciotto, with great intelligence and rare power. In the autumn of 1883 this play ran for nine weeks at the Star theatre, New York, where it was presented on a very complete scale and attracted much enthusiasm. In 1887, 1881, 1883, and 1884, Mr. Barrett visited England, and during his last visit appeared in many of his prominent roles, which were favorably received. He was the author of a life of Edwin Forrest (Boston, 1881).

BARRIGER, John Walker, soldier, b. in Shelby co., Ky., 9 July, 1832. He was graduated at West Point in 1856, and was commissioned second lieutenant of artillery. He participated in the Manassas campaign in 1861, receiving the brevet of captain for gallantry at Bull Run, and subsequently served as chief of commissariat for Indiana and for West Virginia, and from 17 Nov., 1863, to 15 Aug., 1865, as chief commissary of the Army of the Ohio, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, in the staff of the volunteer army. On 13 March, 1865, he was brevetted brigadier-general for faithful and meritorious services. From 1867 to 1873 he served as chief of commissariat in the department of the Platte, and subsequently as assistant commissary-general in Washington, with the rank of major. He is the author of "Legislative History of the Subsistence Department of the United States Army from June 16, 1875, to August 15, 1876."

BARRIGER, Daniel Moreau, diplomatist, b. in Cabarrus co., N. C., in 1807; d. at White Sulphur Springs, Va., 1 Sept., 1873. He was graduated at the university of North Carolina in 1826, and admitted to the bar in 1828. The same year he was elected to the state house of commons, and returned for several successive terms. He was a member of the state constitutional convention in 1835, and elected for three successive terms to congress, 1843–3. He received the appointment of minister to Spain from President Taylor in 1849, and served until 4 Sept., 1853, when he returned home and was relected to the state legislature. In 1855 he declined renomination and retired to private life until chosen to represent his state at the peace congress in Washington (1861). After the war he was sent as a delegate to the national union convention in Philadelphia, August, 1866.

BARRIONUEVO, Francisco de (bah-rio-noo-ay-vo), Spanish officer, b. in Madrid, in the 16th century. He went to Santo Domingo when the population of that island were in rebellion in 1552. With only thirty Spaniards and the same number of faithful Indians, he restored order and entirely subdued the rebels in a few days.

BARROS, Gerardo (bah-re-os), president of Salvador, b. in San Salvador. He was educated for the bar, being graduated in 1862; but during the revolutionary movements of 1867 he gathered a band of mounted warriors at Los Altos, near Quezaltenango. Beginning in a small way, taking one town and another, though defeated several times and driven across the frontier into Mexico or forced to hide in his native mountains, he always came back with re-doubled energy. In May, 1871, Gen. Miguel Gar-
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eña Granados joined him against the government of Víctor Cerna, and on 3 July they issued the "Plan de Patzcuaro." After the encounters in Tacaná, Retalhuleu, Chiché, Tierra Blanca, Cochin, and San Lucas, in which he showed great courage and military ability, Barrios entered the capital and put an end to the régime established by Carrera in 1840, called "the Thirty years." Gen. García Granados filled the presidential office, and Barrios remained in the army at Los Altos. But a revolution against the new government soon broke out, and Barrios defeated the insurgents in the battles of Cerro Coro and Santa Rosa. On 11 Dec., 1872, began another revolution headed by Gen. José María Medina, president of Honduras, who intended to reinstate the reactionary party. The government of 1872-1877 was without an original plan; there was another insurrection headed by Enrique Palacios, accompanied by other revolutionary movements in the mountains; but in four weeks peace was reestablished, which lasted till 1876, when President González, of Salvador, and President Leiva, of Honduras, cooperated with the reactionary party of Guatemala against Vicente Granados, who was presiding, and his successor, Andrés Valle, in a conference held at Chingo, agreed to leave the questions at issue to be arranged by Dr. Marco Aurelio Soto with the aid of Salvador and Guatemala. Owing to the influence of Gonzalez the agreement was not fulfilled. Barrios went in person to attack Salvador, and the crisis came at Chalchauapa, Apuracá, and Pasquina, the Salvadorians, having resisted for two months without success, capitulated. In 1876 the national assembly approved the acts of Barrios. An attempt was made to assassinate him in 1877 while he was visiting at San Pedro Jacópolis, near the Mexican frontier. The conspirators called themselves "the society of death," and their purpose was to kill Barrios and several of his ministers, and even women and children; but the whole plot was discovered, 1 Nov., 1877, and the chief instigators were shot. Another assembly met in Guatemala in 1879 and decreed (11 Dec.) the first constitution of the republic, a very liberal one, which was put in operation in 1881 against Barrios' government, which was again brought forward, and Barrios proposed the intervention of the United States in 1881. On seeing that González, president of Mexico, insisted upon agitating the subject, Mr. Romero, Mexican minister at Washington, agreed to that proposal, leaving the final determination of limits between Mexico and Guatemala to the president of the United States. The negotiations were far advanced, conducted by Secretary Frelinghuysen and Ministers Romero and Montúfar, when Gen. Barrios came specially authorized by the assembly of Guatemala to settle the question at issue; but some misunderstanding, chiefly between Barrios and Montúfar, brought the negotiations to an end here, and the question was arranged in accordance with the original conditions, by which Guatemala ceded the Chichapás and Sosolinci districts to Mexico. After travelling through the United States and in Europe, Barrios returned to Guatemala, and on 13 April, 1884, there was another attempt to kill him, a bomb being exploded near him. On 28 Feb., 1885, with the assent of the national assembly, his ministers, President Zaldívar, of Salvador, and President Cerna, of Honduras, published his proclamation intended to effect the union of all the Central American nations in one republic, and on 6 March issued a decree with directions as to the way of effecting said union. The people and the army congratulated Gen. Barrios and offered him their support, and the proclamation of the union was approved by the people. The week afterward confusion began, and troops were sent against Salvador; Barrios himself went to the front, but for several days no hostilities occurred. Salvador and Honduras had agreed to the union months before, while Costa Rica and Nicaragua held back from dread of Barrios. But Zaldívar, of Salvador, now revolted against Barrios, and revealed himself as the foe of Barrios and the union. Barrios did not begin the war until Zaldívar, made bold by the help he fancied Mexico would give him, ordered his troops to cross the frontier and attack the Guatemalan forces. Zaldívar was deceived as to assistance from the Mexicans. They protested against Barrios's tyrannical action in attempting to annex the other Central American states to Guatemala, but did nothing. When Barrios heard that Gen. Díaz was opposed to a Central American union he said: "I want for my country the union that gives strength and leads to progress and prosperity. I made a revolution in 1871 to deliver my country from these Guatemalan tyrants, and from some that came to this part of the world and wish now to consummate the work of the immortal Morazán. I did not expect Díaz, who imbued with blood the Mexican soil, to find fault with me as a revolutionist when I try to effect, peacefully if possible, the union of these small countries. The Salvadoran troops were speedily repelled, as Barrios entered the enemy's country and proceeded to attack Santa Ana, by that time garrisoned by about 7,000 men and defended by earthworks. The actual fighting began on 30 March, the day when the Salvadoran troops crossed the frontier; but by 2 April Barrios had taken the fortress, and all Zaldívar's troops had fled into the interior. There was nothing now preventing the whole of Salvador, and Honduras was already despatching a force to join them. As they approached the village a timid officer was afraid to lead his regiment in first, dreading an ambuscade. Barrios accordingly put himself at their head and was the first to enter the streets. The main body of the garri- son had fled, but some sharpshooters were left in the church-tower and on the roofs of the houses. A bullet from one of these struck Barrios down, and at the same moment his son was killed by his side. This happened at Chalchauapa between nine and ten in the morning. When the foremost Gua- temalan troops saw Barrios fall they were seized with panic and fled, meeting the rest of the advance-
ing army and throwing them too into confusion; and though the officers fired among them to com-
ply this order, the crew had already spread, and soon the whole army was in disordered flight and the greater part of it scattered. The day his body was brought into Guatemala all the road for miles out was lined with people, mostly of the lower classes, weeping and sorrowful. His widow left Guatemala directly after the funeral for New York, where Barrios owned a fine house in Fifth avenue. He had been for some time put-
ing his money into American securities and mortgaging all his property in the country. His son, by a special act of congress, is a cadet at the U. S. military academy. No doubt some of Barrios’s measures were harsh and at times even cruel, but they attained their end as no other measures could. His merits have been enor-
mously exaggerated and the wildest tales have been invented about him; and in those cases where cruelty can be clearly proved it can generally be traced rather to his lieutenants than directly to himself. Still, he probably did not care to exam-
mine too closely into the manner in which his orders were carried into effect. When long suf-
moutry was the end was gained. He took the keenest interest in all that concerned his army, and his troops were better dressed, better equipped, and better discipl-
ined than is usually the case in Spanish-American states. There were many barracks in the capi-
tal, most of them in the immediate neighborhood of his palace, and these were usually from three to four thousand troops in the city. He organized a system of militia throughout the country, so that every man was drilled except the pure Indians, and these local militia were called out once or twice a month for exercise and drill on Sunday mornings. By this means he had a force of from 20,000 to 30,000 men ready. He made the city of Guatemala one of the cleanest, pleasantest, and most habitable cities in Spanish America, and fur-
nished it with a good and efficient police, bringing an inspector from New York to organize it. He sent men to the United States to study post-office and telegraph management, and reorganized those services thoroughly with the experience thus gained. Barrios’s ability is well known in Guat-

mograph in Guatemala. He built the first railway in the country, and also began the northern railroad to establish communication with the Atlantic coast. In order to make this enterprise national he de-
creed that every Guatemalan earning over $8 a month must be a stockholder. He built safe bridges, made and improved many of the chief roads, and did innumerable things of the kind. He spoke no language but Spanish, but he fully appreciated the value of various kinds of knowledge in others. He took great interest in the colleges and schools, and did much for education all over the country. One of his latest decrees was to the effect that no one should be admitted to practise as an attorney who had not passed a sufficient examination in English and French. He owned estates all over the country, cattle haciendas, coffee plantations, houses, and every sort of property worth having, and was proud of their condition, trying to set an example of proper cultivation and management to other people. He established the institutions of Quezaltenango and Chiquimula and a normal school department in that of the capital, founded the industrial and agriculture schools, built street railways in the city of Guatemala, a penitentiary in the capital and another in Queza-
tenango according to the modern system, and made many improvements in the national theatre and other public buildings. Personally he was a man of simple tastes and habits, rising early, dining simply, living the most ascetic life. His extravagances were in horses and estates. He was of mixed Spanish and Indian blood, and the Indian rather predominated in his countenance. He was short, with dark complexion.

BARRITTE, Frances Fuller, poet, b. in Rome, N. Y., in 1826. Under her maiden name, Frances Barlette, she married a fine, upstanding young man to whom she gave her love and devoted herself with her parents, moving westward from her birth-
place successively to western Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan. In the latter state she married. In 1855 she went farther west with her husband, but subsequently returned to New York city. When only fourteen years old, she began writing for publication, and at twenty-two was a favorite contri-
butor of the “Home Journal,” under the manage-
ment of N. P. Willis. “Azlea,” a tragedy, was written about this time, and published in 1851 in a volume entitled “Poems of Imagination and Sentiment,” by herself and her sister Metta (Mrs. Victor), edited by Rufus W. Griswold.

BARROXYA Y ANTEL, Pedro Antonio (baptized in 1709; d. in Granada, Spain, 22 May, 1759. He studied theology at Cuena, and soon became noted for his learning. After filling sev-

eral high offices at Coria and Malagca he was ap-

pointed archbishop of Lima, and consecrated 25 June, 1751. He at once began to promote reforms in the administration of the finances and the general instruc-
tion, devoting himself entirely to that purpose and
to charity. Barroxya distributed all his revenues among the needy, and when transferred to the see of Granada, in 1758, he was so poor that his brother had to pay the expenses of the voyage.

BARRON, James, naval officer, b. in Virginia in 1729; d. in Norfolk, Va., 21 April, 1815. Com. Barron is chiefly known to the present generation from his encounter when in command of the “Chesapeake” with the British frigate “Leopard” in time of peace, and the duel in which he killed Com. Decatur. He was a seaman from early boy-

hood, entered the navy in 1738 as a lieutenant, was promoted captain in 1799, and was commodore of the British navy (28 guns) in June, 1806. War with France was immin-

ent, and the frigate had been undergoing hasty repairs at the Washington navy-yard. Her men and stores were hurried on board, and she sailed on 22 June, the intention being to clear the decks and drill the crew during the voyage across the At-

lantic. As soon as she was fairly at sea the British frigate “Leopard” (50 guns), which had been wait-
ing for her, ranged alongside, with her crew at quarters, and her captain demanded certain alleged British deserters said to be among the “Chesapeake’s” crew. Com. Barron declined to surren-
der the men, whereupon the “Leopard” opened fire. By great exertion, a single American gun was enough to stop the fire, so that the “Chesapeake” was saved from the galley fire; but in the meantime the shot of the “Leopard” had killed three and wounded eighteen of the “Chesapeake’s” crew. As the one shot was discharged the American ensign was hauled down, and after some further parley the alleged deserters were carried off. The action of the British department was repudiated by his govern-
ment, the “deserters” were formally restored on board the “Chesapeake,” and a money indemnity was paid. Popular indignation ran very high. Com. Barron was tried by court-martial, and sus-
pended from rank and pay for five years, though, in point of fact, the blame belonged to the navy.
department rather than to him. On his return to duty he was refused an active command, and in 1820, Com. Decatur having been instrumental in keeping him from a commission to a first-rate, killed him, and was at the same time himself severely wounded. The remainder of his life he passed on shore duty and waiting orders. He became senior officer of the navy in 1839.

BARRON, Samuel, naval officer, b. in Hampton, Va., about 1763; d. there, 29 Oct., 1810. In 1788 he was placed in command of the schooner "Aurora," which was equipped by the people of Norfolk, Va., to resist French aggressions. In 1805 he was in command of the squadron of ten vessels operating against Tripoli. He sent three small vessels to aid Hamet, the deposed bashaw; but, after the capture of Derne by Gen. Eaton and Capt. Hull, 27 April, 1805, he refused further direct aid, for fear that the usurping bashaw would retaliate with the massacre of Capt. Bainbridge and his men, then held in captivity. He soon afterward returned to the United States, owing to declining health, being succeeded in the command of the fleet by Com. Rodgers. He was appointed to the command of the navy-yard at Charlestown, Mass., was released to private life. His son, Samuel, b. in Hampton, Va., in 1802; d. in Essex co., Va., 26 Feb., 1888. He entered the navy in 1812, attained the rank of lieutenant 3 March, 1837, of commander 15 July, 1847, and of captain in 1855. He was appointed chief of the bureau of detail in the navy department when the southern states were in rebellion, and was equipped by the government as commodore in the confederate navy. He superintended the defenses of North Carolina and Virginia. Being present at the attack upon Forts Clark and Hatteras, 28 Aug., 1861, he assumed direction of the defense by request of the officers of the forts, and, after the surrender, was a prisoner of war in New York until exchanged in 1862. He then went to England, where he engaged in fitting out blockade-runners and privateers. After the war he became a farmer in Virginia.

BARROW, Alexander, senator, b. near Nashville, Tenn., in 1801; d. in Baltimore, Md., 29 Dec., 1846. He entered West Point in 1816, but was not graduated; studied law at Nashville, and after subse- quently removing to Louisville, Ky., he practiced a few years and then became a planter. He served for several years in the legislature, and was chosen to the U. S. senate as a whig, serving from 31 May, 1841, till his death.

BARROW, Frances Elizabeth, author, b. in Charleston, S. C., 22 Feb., 1823; d. in New York city, 2 May, 1894. "Aunt Fanny" was the daughter of Charles Benton Mease, of Charleston, and Sarah Matilda Graham, of Boston. She was educated in New York city, where the greater part of her life was passed. She married, 7 Dec., 1841, James Barrow, jr., of New York. In 1855 she began to write and publish books, and during the remainder of her life, she published volumes bearing her name were brought out by different publishers. The most popular of these are "Aunt Fanny's Story Book"; "Six Nightcaps"; "Six Mittens"; "Six Popguns"; "Four good little Hearts"; "Life among the Children"; "Take Heed"; and a novel, "The Wife's Struggle." The companies by whose permission success among English readers, and some of them, notably "Six Nightcaps," were translated into French, German, and Swedish. Her miscellaneous literary productions have appeared in numerous periodicals. Her work is characterized by a peculiarly bright and captivating way of presenting homely, every-day scenes and sayings. Perhaps her most famous story is "The Letter G," published in a leading magazine in 1864. The story was very cleverly dressed up, and brought the author reputation through the manufacturers of a certain sewing-machine, then recently placed on the market and known by a trade-mark identical with the title of the story. These enterprising dealers took advantage of the gratuitous advertisement, and scattered the story broadcast over the world.

BARROWS, Elijah Porter, clergyman, b. in Mansfield, Conn., 5 Jan., 1807; d. in Oberlin, Ohio, 14 Sept., 1888. He was graduated at Yale, and, after teaching, was ordained, and in 1833 he became pastor of the first free Presbyterian church in Oberlin, Ohio; was released from that charge in 1837, when he accepted the professorship of sacred literature in Western Reserve college (1837–52). In 1853 he was appointed professor of Hebrew language and literature in Andover theological seminary, remaining the office until 1866. In 1872 he accepted a like appointment in Oberlin, Ohio, theological seminary. Besides twenty-five articles in the "Bibliotheca Sacra," he has published "A Memoir of Evertin Judson" (1862); "Companion to the Bible" (1869); and "Sacred Geography and Antiquities" (1872). He has also been one of the editors of the American Tract Society's "Bible with Notes.

BARROWS, Willard, civil engineer, b. in Monroe, Mass., in 1806; d. in Davenport, Iowa, 3 Jan., 1868. His early youth was spent in New England, after which he became a teacher in Elizabeth, N. J., but this occupation he soon relinquished for the profession of civil engineering. He accomplished the government survey of the Choctaw purchase, in Mississippi, finishing that work in 1855. Later he explored Cedar river, which at that time was scarcely known, and in 1857 was engaged on the first surveys of Iowa. In 1840 he surveyed the islands in Mississippi river between Rock Island and Quincy, during the suspension of the surveys he settled in Rockingham; but in 1857, when the surveys were re- renewed, he came to New York city. From 1845 till 1850 he was engaged in government work and on county surveys in Iowa. During the latter year he made a journey to the Rocky mountains, and afterward was connected with a banking firm in Davenport. He published several accounts of his experiences, including "Barrow's New Map of Iowa," (1844), and "Historical Sketch of Scott County." (1859).

BARRUNDIA, José Francisco (bar-roo'-nya), Central American statesman, b. in Guatemala about 1789; d. in New York, 4 Aug., 1854. Many members of his family were eminent in the service of Spain, but he early opposed the mother
country, and in 1813 was sentenced to death for treason. He and his fellow-conspirators hid themselves in the mountains for six years, when Barry placed himself at the head of the revolutionary party of Guatemala. He was conspicuous in the struggle for independence, and was a member of the first republican constituent assembly. On 10 April, 1824, he introduced and carried a decree for the immediate abolition of slavery throughout the republic, and he subsequently procured the adoption of a code modeled after the code of Louisian—an English title—introduced for the state of Louisiana, which he had translated into Spanish. In 1825 he declined the office of vice-president, but in 1829 accepted that of president, and devoted himself to educational and other reforms. When in 1832 three of the five states that had composed the old republic again united, he was unanimously chosen president; but, as two of the states seceded, he resigned, and employed himself in preparing a narrative of Central American events. In the hope of regaining his ascendancy in Guatemala through American influence, he set out in 1834 for Washington as minister of Honduras, with the alleged design of negotiating for its annexation to the United States.

**BARRY, Henry W.,** soldier, b. in New York city; d. in Washington, D. C., 7 June, 1875. He was self-educated in the city of his birth, and so improved his opportunities that in early manhood he became principal of the Locust Grove academy, Kentucky. He then studied law and was admitted to the bar in Washington, D. C. He entered the union army as a private early in the civil war, and organized the first regiment of colored troops raised in Kentucky. He commanded a brigade, and for a time a division, and was brevetted major-general of volunteers. As a member of the state constitutional convention of Mississippi in 1867, he was active during the reconstruction period and was chosen state senator in 1868, and elected to congress the same year. Relected for successive terms by the votes of the colored republicans of Mississippi, he retained his seat in congress until his death. During his last term he was chairman of the committee on postal expenditure.

**BARRY, John,** naval officer, b. in Tacumshane, county Wexford, Ireland, in 1745; d. in Philadelphia, 13 Sept., 1803. He followed the sea from childhood, and, making his home in Philadelphia at the age of fifteen, acquired wealth as the master of a vessel. He offered his services to congress at the opening of the revolutionary war, “abandoning the finest ship and the first employ in America” (his own words), and, in February, 1776, was given the command of the “Lexington,” in which he made the first capture of a British war vessel accomplished by an American cruiser, that of the tender “Edward.” He was then transferred to the frigate “Effingham.” During the winter of 1776-7, while this vessel was on the coast of Pennsylvania, when her masts were cut down, he commanded a company of volunteers and assisted in the operations at Trenton with some heavy artillery. In 1777, with four boats, he captured a British war-schooner in the Delaware without losing a man. For some time he acted as aide-de-camp to Gen. Cadwalader, and when the British fleet was driven to Philadephia in the latter part of 1777, he took the “Effingham” up the Delaware to save her from capture. The enemy offered him a heavy bribe to deliver up the ship, and finally succeeded in destroying her by fire. In 1778 he was assigned to the command of the “Raleigh,” which was pursued and driven on shore by a British squadron, after making a gallant resistance. In February, 1781, in the “Alliance” he conveyed Col. Laurens on a special mission to France, and cruised with success until he put in for repairs in October. In a desperate combat he captured the “Atlanta” and the “Trespass,” and was severely wounded. After carrying Lafayette and Noailles to France, he crossed the Atlantic. During the period of 1782 fought a sharp battle with an English ship, until the appearance of a superior force compelled him to desist, to avoid capture. On the establishment of the new navy in 1794, he was named the senior officer, with the rank of commodore. He commanded the frigate “United States,” the building of which he assisted, and in 1803 he was made a rear-admiral of the United States, and appointed to the command of the fleet in the West Indies, where he was engaged until 1812.

**BARRY, John, R. C.,** bishop, b. in the county Wexford, Ireland, in 1799; d. in Paris, France, 21 Nov., 1859. While yet an ecclesiastical student he emigrated to America and finished his studies in the theological seminary of Charleston, S. C., under Bishop England. He was ordained in 1825, and appointed pastor of the church of the Holy Trinity in Augusta, Ga. During the cholera epidemic of 1832 he turned his house into a hospital, and afterward into an asylum for the orphans made by the pestilence. Bishop England made him his vicar in Georgia in 1839, and he was promoted to the vicar-generalship of the diocese of Charleston, and appointed superior of the theological seminary in 1844. He was the first to establish a classical school in Georgia. He was present at the council of Baltimore as theologian in 1846, and was appointed vicar-general of the diocese of Savannah in 1853, where he volunteered to nurse the victims of the yellow fever. On the death of Bishop Gartland from the epidemic, he was appointed administrato of the see, and in 1857 was created bishop. He had never fully recovered from the exhaustion brought on by his labors in the epidemics of 1853 and 1855, and he visited Europe for the benefit of his health in 1859.

**BARRY, John Stewart,** governor of Michigan, b. in Amherst, N. H., 29 Jan., 1802; d. in Constantine, Mich., 14 Jan., 1870. He was one of the earliest pioneers of Michigan, and, after coming to that state with a young man, went to Atlanta, Ga., where he lived until 1832, and then removed to Michigan. He had studied law, but became a merchant at Constantine, Mich., and was active in politics there. On the admission of Michigan into the union, in 1836, he was a member of the constitutional convention, and was also elected as a member of the state senate, an office which he again held in 1840. In the latter year he became interested in the cultivation of the sugar-beet, and went to Europe to study the best methods of preparing the sugar. He was elected governor in 1841, and was twice relected, serving from 1842 to 1846 and
from 1850 to 1852. He was again a candidate in 1860, but was defeated. In his successful campaign he sustained the "Wilmot Proviso," in line with the geographical party, and during the civil war he was in sympathy with the ultra-democratic party, and was a member of the Chicago convention of August, 1864, which nominated Gen. McClellan to the presidency.

BARRY, Patrick, horticulturist, b. near Belfast, Ireland, in May, 1816; d. in Rochester, N. Y., 25 June, 1890. He was employed as a teacher in Ireland, and on his arrival in America in 1836 became a clerk for Prince & Co., nurserymen, of Flushing, L. I. In 1840 he entered into the nursery business in partnership with George Ellwanger, at Rochester, N. Y. The firm took the lead in the importation of the dwarf varieties of pears, grafted on quince roots. It took charge of the business until their nurseries were the largest in the country. Through their enterprise, various wild species of shade-trees have been introduced into cultivation, hardy exotics acclimatized, and improved varieties of fruits and flowering plants developed by culture or introduced from abroad. Mr. Barry edited the "Mount Morris Horticulturist," from 1852 to 1854, and the "Horticultural," a "Treatise on the Fruit Garden" (New York, 1851; new ed., 1872), and wrote extensively on subjects connected with botany and flower-gardening. He also prepared the complete and valuable "Catalogue of the American Horticultural Society."  

BARRY, William, author, b. in Boston, Mass., 10 Jan., 1865; d. in Chicago, Ill., 17 Jan., 1885. He was graduated at Brown in 1882 and studied law, but entered Cambridge divinity school in 1826, and after two years there spent two more in study in Göttingen and Paris. He was ordained pastor of the South Congregational church, Lowell, Mass., in 1839, and took charge of the church at Framingham. Failing health forced him to give up his charge in 1844, and he travelled in Europe and Asia till 1847, when he returned and took charge of another church in Lowell. In 1853 his health compelled him to cease work again, and he removed to Chicago. Here he organized the Chicago Sunday school union, and was a key figure in religious, educational, and charitable work. He was librarian till 1868. Mr. Barry was one of the most accomplished scholars and ablest writers in the west. It was in his office that President Lincoln obtained the data for his memorable address in Cooper institute, New York. Among his publications are "Rights and Duties of Neighborhood Churches," "Thoughts on Christian Doctrine" (Lowell, Mass., 1849); "History of Framingham" (Boston, 1847); "Antiquities of Wisconsin" (in Wisconsin Historical Collections, vol. iii.); and "Letters from the East."—His brother, John Stetson, author, b. in Boston, Mass., 26 March, 1819, d. in St. Louis, Mo., 11 Dec., 1872, was educated in his native city, and was ordained pastor of the Presbyterian church at West Amherst, Mass., in 1838. He preached at Weymouth, Mass., from 1839 to 1841, at West Souticate, Mass., from 1841 to 1844, and subsequently, for a brief period, until the failure of his health, at Pawtucket, R. I. He published "Stetson Genealogy" (Boston, 1847); "History of Hanover, Mass.," (1855); and "History of Massachusetts" (3 vols., 1857). From 1858 till 1890 he was pastor of the church at Needham, Mass., and editor of "The Universalist," in Boston.

BARRY, William Farquhar, soldier, b. in New York city, 8 Aug., 1818; d. in Fort McHenry, Baltimore, Md., 18 July, 1879. He was graduated at West Point in 1838, and in that year assisted Maj. Ringgold to organize the first battery of light artillery formed in the U. S. army. After doing garrison duty at different stations, he went with the army to the California war in 1846, and during the Kansas disturbances of 1848. He was in the battle of Tampa, and served in Gen. Patterson's division, and also as aide-de-camp to Gen. Worth. From 1849 to 1851 he was stationed at Fort McHenry, and was made a captain in the 2d artillery on 1 July, 1852. He served in the war against the Seminoles in Florida in 1852-3, and during the Kansas disturbances of 1857-8 was stationed at Fort Leavenworth. During 1858 he was a member of the board to revise the system of light artillery practice, and the revision was adopted on 6 March, 1860. On the breaking out of the civil war, he went into active service, assisting in the defence of Fort Pickens, Fla., as major of the 18th Illinois Artillery. On 1 Sept., 1861, he was made brevet major-general of volunteers, and colonel by brevet for gallant conduct at Rocky-Faced Ridge. On 13 March, 1865, he was made brevet brigadier-general, U. S. army, for his services in the campaign ending with the surrender of the army under Gen. J. E. Johnston, and on the same day was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the 1st artillery on 1 Aug., 1866. He was assigned to the command at Fort Pickens, Fla., and then commanded the artillery school of practice in the Army of the Potomac from 27 July, 1861, to 27 Aug., 1862, and organized its artillery. On 20 Aug., 1861, he was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers, took a leading part in the Virginia peninsular campaign until August, 1862, being in the siege of Yorktown, at the battle of Gaines's Mill, and, the subsequent operations, including the Charles City Cross-Roads, the Malvern Hill contest, and at Harrison's Landing. From the end of that campaign until 1864 he was chief of artillery of the defences of Washington, D. C., having been appointed lieutenant-colonel of the 1st artillery on 1 Aug., 1863. He was assigned to the command at Fort Pickens, Fla., and then commanded the artillery school of practice at Fortress Monroe to 5 March, 1877, when he was appointed to the command at Fort McHenry. During the labor riots of 1877 he rendered valuable service at Camden Station. He was the author, in conjunction with Gen. Barnard, of "Reports of the Engineer and Artillery Operations of the Army of the Potomac from its Organization to the Close of the Peninsular Campaign" (New York, 1863).  

BARRY, William Taylor, statesman, b. in Lunenburg, Va., 5 Feb., 1785; d. in Liverpool, England, 30 Aug., 1855. He went to Kentucky in 1796, was graduated at William and Mary college in 1807, studied law, was admitted to the bar, and practised at Lexington, Ky., where his eloquence soon brought him into notice. He served in both branches of the Kentucky legislature and, in Dec., 1810, was elected to congress to fill a vacancy, serving until 3 March, 1811. In the war of 1812 he was aide to Gov. Shelby, and was present at the battle of the Thames, 5 Oct., 1813. He was appointed to the U. S. senate, in February, 1815, to
fill a vacancy, and resigned, in 1816, to become a judge of the Kentucky supreme court. He was afterward lieutenant-governor, state secretary, and chief justice of the state. On 9 March, 1829, he was appointed postmaster—general. The incumbent of this office was not then a cabinet minister, and President Jackson, when the Senate, in order to gratify his friend Maj. Barry, much dissatisfaction was expressed with his management of the department, and he was severely denounced on the floor of the house by William Cost Johnson, of Maryland, and others. A son of Maj. Barry, then a lieutenant in the army, challenged Jackson, but the challenge was withdrawn after its acceptance. On 10 April, 1835, he resigned, to accept the office of minister to Spain, and died on his way to that country. His remains were brought home by order of the Kentucky legislature, and buried at Frankfort, 8 Nov., 1835.

BARRY, William Taylor Sullivan, lawyer, was born in Columbus, Miss., 10 Dec., 1821; d. there, 29 Jan., 1868. He was graduated at Yale in 1841, then studied law, and practised in Columbus for a few years. From 1849 to 1851 he was a member of the legislature. He owned plantations in Okfuskee and Sunflower counties, and in 1853 removed to the latter place. He was elected to Congress as a democrat, serving from 5 Dec., 1853, to 3 March, 1855. On 18 Dec., 1854, he made an effective speech against the "Know-Nothing" party. After the expiration of his term he devoted himself to his law practice in Columbus, and was again sent to the legislature, being speaker of the house in 1855. He was a member of the Charleston democratic national convention in April, 1860, and was one of the secession committee. The convention did not expressly deny in its platform the power of the federal government to legislate against slavery. In 1861 he presided over the Mississippi secession convention, and was a member of the provisional confederate congress until 1862, when he resigned to enter the army. In the spring of that year he raised the 35th Mississippi regiment, which he led until captured at Mobile, 9 April, 1865. Col. Barry's regiment took an active part in the defence of Vicksburg, where it was surrendered, and afterward in the Georgia campaign. After the war he practised law in Columbus until his death. See Lynch's "Bench and Bar of Mississippi." (New York: 1864.)

BARRYMORE, William, actor, d. in Boston, Mass., in 1847. His first appearance was at Drury Lane theatre, London, 19 Nov., 1827. He came to the United States in 1836, and was stage manager of the Bowery theatre. His first appearance here as an actor was 28 Jan., 1832, at the Walnut street theatre, Philadelphia, in the pantomime of "Mother Goose."—His wife, whose maiden name was Adams, made her début in America, 29 Aug., 1831, as the Dumb Savoyard and Miss Jane Tran- sit, at the Park theatre, New York. She died in England, 30 Dec., 1892.

BARTHOI&, Frederick Augustus, French sculptor, b. in Colmar, Alsace, 3 April, 1834. He studied painting with Ary Scheffer in Paris, but afterward turned his attention to sculpture, which has since exclusively occupied him. Among his works are "Francesca da Rimini" (1852); "Memento to Martin Schongauer" (1863); "Le Vigne- ron" (1870); and "Vercingetorix" (1872). His statue of "Lafayette arriving in America" was executed in 1872, and in 1876 was placed in Union Square, New York. He was one of the commissioners in 1876 to the Philadelphia centen- nial exhibition, and there exhibited bronze statues of "The Young Vine-Grower"; "Génie Pumèbre"; "Peace"; and "Genius in the Grasp of Misery," for which he received a bronze medal. "Liberty enlightening the World," the colossal statue on Bufflethorpe island, in New York harbor, is his work. Soon after the establishment of the present form of government in France, the project of building some suitable memorial to show the fraternal feeling existing between the two great republics was sug- gested, and in 1874 the "French-American Union"
was established. Among its members were Laboulaye, de Rémusat, Waddington, Henri Martin, De Lesseps, De Rochambeau, Lafayette, and Bartholomew. The plan of Bartholomew having been approved, more than $120,000 francs were raised by subscription throughout France for the building of the statue. On 4 July, 1880, it was formally delivered to the American minister in Paris, the event being celebrated by a great banquet. Meanwhile the United States had set apart Belleau's island as a site for the monument, and funds were collected throughout this country for the building of the pedestal, about $300,000 being raised. In October, 1886, the structure was presented to the nation. The pedestal, rising on a colossus of 305 feet 11 inches from mean low-water mark, is the largest work of its kind that has ever been erected by the French.

The famous "Colossus of Rhodes," according to the proportions which the legends attribute to it, was but a miniature in comparison. The "Lion of Belfort," a colossal statue, erected in commemoration of the siege sustained by that city during the Franco-Prussian war of 1870-1, was made by Bartholomew and exhibited in plaster at the salon of 1878. His "Gibeauval," exhibited in the same year, is the property of the French nation, from whom he has received the cross of the legion of honor. See "Bartholomew and the Great Statue" (New York, 1886).

BARTHOLOMEW, Edward, b. in Middletown, Conn., in 1822; d. in Naples, Italy, 2 May, 1858. As a child he evinced a taste for art, but qualified himself to be a dentist and began to practise that profession in Hartford. He soon abandoned it, however, first for painting and afterward for sculpture, in which latter branch he attained eminence. He had charge of the Wadsworth gallery, Hartford, from 1845 till 1848. After studying for a year in the national academy of design, New York, he went to Italy, and after 1850 made Rome his home. Among his best-known works are "Blind Homer led by his Daughter"; "Eve"; "Campana Shepherd Boy"; "Genius of Painting"; "Youth and Old Age"; "Evening Star"; "Eve Receiving the Serpent and Flora"; "A Monument to Charles Carroll"; "Heliasaurus at the Porta Pinciana" and "Galaxymede." The Wadsworth gallery, Hartford, Conn., contains a large number of his works.

BARTHOLOMEW, Roberts, physician, b. in Howard co., Md., 18 Nov., 1831. He was graduated at Capital College in 1850, and received his medical degree from the University of Maryland in 1852. Shortly after graduation he entered the regular army, where he remained until 1884. He served at the different army stations in the west, and during the civil war was in charge of general hospitals in Baltimore, Washington, and elsewhere. After his resignation he settled in Cincinnati, where he practiced, and also filled various chairs in the medical college of Ohio from 1849. In 1878 he became professor of materia medica and therapeutics in Jefferson medical college, Philadelphia. He is a member of various medical societies, among which are the American medical association, the Ohio state medical society, and the Cincinnati academy of medicine. Dr. Bartholomew's "Materia Medica and Therapeutics" (New York, 1874); "Practice of Medicine" (1879); "Hypodermatic Medication" (1882); "Medical Electricity" (1881); and "Antagonism between Medicines and between Remedies and Diseases" (1881).
house of Little, Brown & Co. in 1865, and he became senior partner in 1857. He received the degree of A. M. from Harvard in 1871. His best known and most valuable literary work is "Familiar Quotations" (Boston, 1854; 8th ed., 1883). This has been enlarged in each successive edition, and is one of the most valuable of reference-books. His "New Method of Chess Notation" was published in Cambridge in 1857, appearing in connection with the annals of the chess tournament in New York City. His other works are attached to the latter (1886).

BARTLETT, John Russell, author, b. in Providence, R. I., 23 Oct., 1855; d. there, 28 May, 1886. He was educated for a mercantile career, entered the banking business at an early age, and was for six years cashier of the Globe bank in Providence. His natural bent appears to have been in the direction of science and belles-lettres, for he was prominent in founding the Providence Athenaeum, and an active member of the Franklin Institute. In 1887 he engaged in business with a New York house, but was not successful, and entered the book-keeping trade under the style of Bartlett & Welford. He became a member, and was for several years corresponding secretary, of the New York ethnological society, and was a member of the American ethnographical society. In 1850 President Taylor appointed him one of the commissioners to fix the boundary between the United States and Mexico, under the treaty of Guadaloupe Hidalgo. This service occupied him until 1855, when he was obliged to leave the work incomplete, owing to the failure of the appropriation. He became secretary of state for Rhode Island in May, 1855, and held the office until 1872. The titles of his published works are: "The Progress of Ethnology" (New York, 1847); "A Dictionary of Americanisms" (Boston, 1850; revised ed., 1859 and 1877); "Records of the Colony of Rhode Island and the Providence Plantations" (10 vols., Providence, 1856-65); "Bibliography of Rhode Island" (1864); "Index to the Acts, etc., of the General Assembly of Rhode Island," 1758-1862 (1863); "Literature of the Rebellion" (Boston, 1866); "Memories of Rhode Island Officers in the War of the Rebellion" (1867); "Pim- neal Man" (1868); "History of the Wanton Family of Newport, R. I." (1878); and "Genealogy of the Russell Family" (1879). He had charge of the John Carter Brown Library in Providence for several years, and prepared a four-volume catalogue of it, of which one hundred copies were printed in the highest style of the art.—His son, John Russell, b. 26 Sept., 1843, was appointed to the naval academy from Rhode Island in 1859, and in 1861 was attached to the steam sloop "Mississippi," in which he served at the passage of Forts Jackson and St. Phillip, the capture of New Orleans, and the attack on Vicksburg in June, 1862. He became captain 8 Sept., 1863, and lieutenant 22 Feb., 1864. While attached to the steam sloop "Susquehanna" he took part in both attacks on Fort Fisher, was one of the assaulting party of 15 Jan., 1865, and was specially mentioned in the reports of Com. Godon L. P. Bowen, sailing out at the command of Com. Godon L. P. Bowen, as the head of the Union and Confederate navies, he was commissioned as lieut.-commander 25 July, 1866, and went through the same services, being made commander 28 Jan., 1867 to 1869. He became commander on 25 April, 1877, and was afterward attached as hydrographer to the bureau of navigation in Washington, D. C.

BARTLETT, John Sherren, journalist, b. in Dorsetshire, England, in 1790; d. in New Jersey, 21 Aug., 1863. He received a medical education in London, and was appointed surgeon in the British navy in 1812. During his passage to the West Indies in the "Swallow" he was captured by the U. S. frigates "President" and "Congress" under Commodore Rodgers, and was taken as prisoner to Boston, where he was under surveillance until his discharge in 1815. At the close of the war he married a lady of Boston, and began the practice of his profession. In 1822 he moved to New York, and, on 22 June, 1829, established "The Albion," widely known as an organ of English conservative politics. After conducting this journal with great ability, he relinquished the editorship in 1848, and in 1853 established a paper of similar character in Boston, "The Anglocorn," which he conducted for twenty years. It was subsequently published at Liverpool "The European," designed to furnish a weekly summary of foreign news for American circulation. In 1857 he became British consul in Baltimore.

BARTLETT, Joseph, adventurer, b. in Plymouth, Mass., 10 June, 1762; d. in Boston, 20 Oct., 1827. He was graduated at Harvard in 1782, and took the master's degree four years later. After studying law in Salem, Mass., he went to England. It is related that, while attending one of Gen. Burgoyne's plays, in which the former occupations of some American officers are ridiculed, Bartlett, rising from his seat, cried out, "Hurrah! Great Britain beaten by barbers, tailors, and tinkers!" This was taken in good earnest by the actor, and many of the young bloods of the day. Bartlett now gambled and spent his money until he brought up in a debtor's prison. He made money enough for his release by writing a play, and afterward, taking the name of Maitland, went upon the stage at Edinburgh. After this he embarked for the United States with a quantity of goods which he had bought on credit, and was shipwrecked on Cape Cod. In Boston he became a merchant, but failed, and then figured for a while as a captain of volunteers in Shays's rebellion without seeing any active service. He then opened a law office in Woburn, Mass., where, as an advertisement, he painted his house black and called it the "House of Shays." In 1822 Bartlett delivered a fourth-of-July oration at Boston, and recited a poem entitled "The New Vicar of Bray," which became celebrated. He next went to Maine, where he was sent to the legislature, and became a candidate for congress.
BARTLETT, Josiah, signer of the declaration of independence, b. in Amesbury, Mass., 21 Nov., 1729; d. in New Hampshire, 19 May, 1795. He received the rudiments of a classical education, and when only sixteen began the study of medicine with his relative, Dr. Ordway, of Amesbury. Young Bartlett worked so earnestly that he soon exhausted the scanty library of his instructor, and was obliged to have recourse to that of a neighboring clergyman. In 1740 he began to practise at Kingston, N. H. When prostrated by a fever in 1752 he was cured by treatment of his own, when that of the local physicians had failed, and, learning from this experience the value of freedom from the arbitrary rules in practice, he soon became eminent in his profession. During the prevalence of an alarming throat disease in 1754 he used Peruvian bark with great success, although this course was opposed to usage. Dr. Bartlett began to讲究 as a delegate to the legislature, an office which he filled annually until the revo-

cution, and at one time frequently opposed the royal policy; and Gov. Wentworth, hoping to gain his support, appointed him a magistrate, and later, in 1770, to the command of a militia regiment. He continued a zealous Whig, however, and in February, 1775, was deprived for this reason of both offices. In 1774 the loss of his house by fire compelled him to decline an election to the proposed general congress. In 1775, Gov. Wentworth having left the province, Dr. Bartlett became a member of the committee of safety, upon which for some time the government practically devolved, and in September of that year he accepted a commission as colonel of the 7th regiment. He was chosen to the continental congress on 23 Aug., 1775, and again on 23 Jan., 1776. He was the first to give his vote for the declaration of independence, and was the second to sign it. In June, 1776, he was appointed general naval agent, and resigned from congress soon after. New York recognized Bennington, engaged as agent of the state in providing the New Hampshire troops with medical supplies. In March, 1778, Dr. Bartlett was again elected to congress, and still again in the following August. In October he obtained leave of absence to attend to his private business, and from that time was prominent in state rather than national affairs. He became chief justice of the court of common pleas in 1779, master of troops in 1781, justice of the superior court in 1782, and chief justice in 1788. In the last-named year he was an active member of the state convention that adopted the federal constitution. In 1789 the death of his wife greatly depressed his spirits, and he declined an election to the U. S. senate, pleading his advanced age. He was, however, chosen in 1790 president of the last-named body, and in 1791 and 1792 by popular election. In 1793 he became the first governor of New Hampshire under the new state constitution, which office he held till 1794.

BARTLETT, Samuel Colcord, educator, b. in Salisbury, N. H., 25 Nov., 1817; d. in Hanover, N. H., 16 Nov., 1888. His early life was spent on a farm, where he worked hard. He was graduated in 1836 at Dartmouth, acting as a tutor in 1836-1837, and then studied at Andover theological seminary, graduating in 1842. He was ordained on 2 Aug., 1843, and was pastor of the Congregational church, Monson, Mass., until 1846, when he became professor of intellectual philosophy and rhetoric in Western Reserve College. In 1847-1851 he was in charge of the Franklin street church, Manchester, N. H., and from 1857 to 1859 pastor of the New England church in Chicago. Meanwhile, in 1858, he had become professor of biblical literature in Chicago theological seminary, where he continued until 1857, when he was elected president of Dartmouth college. He crossed to Palestine in 1874, with a view to comparing in detail all the circumstances and conditions of the region with the narrative of the journey of the children of Israel. Besides numerous articles in periodicals, orations at the centennial of the battle of Bennington, the quarterly celebration of Webster's death, and the dedication of the Webster statue at Concord, and at literary anniversaries, he has published "Life and Death Eternal, a Refutation of the Doctrine of Annihilation" (Boston, 1866; 2 ed., 1878); "Sketches of the Missions of the A. B. C. F. M." (1872); "Future Punishment" (1875); "From Egypt to Palestine, Observations on a Journey in the Holy Land" (1871); "Reminiscences of History in the Pentateuch" (1885). His son, Edwin Julius, b. in Hudson, Ohio, 16 Feb., 1851, was graduated at Lake Forest academy in 1868, and at Dartmouth in 1872, after which he studied at Rush medical college, receiving his degree in 1879. From 1879 till 1883 he was associate professor of chemistry in Dartmouth college, and in 1883 he became full professor.

BARTLETT, Washington Allen, California official, b. about 1820; d. in 1871. He was the first alcalde at San Francisco after the American conquest in 1846. He had been lieutenant on board one of the vessels of the American fleet, and was selected for his new office because of his knowledge of Spanish. His position was extremely difficult, but he succeeded in giving general satisfaction. During a revolt of the native Californians in the early months of 1847, he was captured by an irregular party and held for some time as prisoner. After his release he served once more for some years in the navy, and after 1855 lived in New York. In 1860 he crossed to St. Thomas, in 1863 to Oviedo, a rich Cuban, in 1859, and the ceremony was celebrated with such magnificence that it was popularly known as the "Diamond Wedding." Under this title a poem descriptive and satirical was written by Edmund C. Stedman, which had a
BARTLETT, William, philanthropist, b. in Newburyport, Mass., 31 Jan., 1785; d. there, 8 Feb., 1861. He had little education in youth, but his deficiencies in this respect were supplied by shrewdness and caution. Entering on a mercantile career, before the revolution, he succeeded, with economy, in amassing a fortune, which he largely spent in charity, and for the advancement of religion and morals. At the foundation of Andover Theological Seminary, in 1854, he endowed with $200,000 a professorship, and built a house for the use of the incumbent. He afterward built another professor's house, a hall, and a chapel, and paid the president's salary for five or six years. His gifts to this institution reached $500,000, and he also gave largely toward temperance work, missions, and the education of Negroes.

BARTLETT, William Francis, soldier, b. in Haverhill, Mass., 6 Jan., 1810; d. in Pittsfield, Mass., 17 Dec., 1876. Mr. Bartlett was a student at Harvard when the first call of the president came for troops in 1861. He at once left college, enlisted in the 4th battalion of Massachusetts volunteers, and learned his manual of arms and commands under Col. John Betton. Returning to college for a brief period, he was offered a captaincy in the 26th Massachusetts volunteers. In September the regiment was in camp in front of Washington, and on 21 Oct., the young captain was for the first time under fire at Bull's Bluff. His aptitude for military service was so evident that he was soon made a brigadier officer. In the spring of 1862 he was severely wounded at Yorktown, and suffered amputation of his leg. He recovered sufficiently to be present with his class when it graduated, and received a degree. In Sept., 1862, he accepted the duty of organizing the 98th Massachusetts volunteers recruiting at Pittsfield, and was soon made its colonel in spite of his physical disability. The regiment was ordered to Louisiana with Gen. Banks's expedition. Col. Bartlett was obliged, owing to the loss of his leg, to remain mounted whenever his regiment needed his presence, and exposed himself on all occasions with the most reckless daring. It is even said that the confiscate officers, in admiration of his bravery, would often come on the field to meet him. He was, nevertheless, twice wounded in the assault on Port Hudson, 27 May. Returning to the north, he organized the 57th Massachusetts volunteers in time to lead it in the Wilderness campaign, where he was again wounded. He was promoted brigadier-general, and was in the field again as soon as he could sit his horse, but, exposing himself with his usual recklessness, was taken prisoner after the explosion of the mine before Petersburg, 30 July, 1864. After several weeks of suffering in Libby prison and elsewhere, he was exchanged in September, placed in command of the 1st division of the 9th corps, and in 1865 was brevetted major-general. His military career is a record of unceasing devotion to duty, both in the field and at home. His wounds testified to his bravery, and the success with which he managed his men so long as he remained unhurt marked him as a born leader. After the war he engaged for a time in business with the Tredegar Iron Works at Richmond, Va., but eventually returned to the north, and married in 1870. He maintained his connection with the city of Pittsfield, Mass., in that city he engaged in business, and made his residence. In 1875 he won a sudden and deserved reputation as an orator by an address delivered at the battle-field of Lexington, on the centennial anniversary of the fight. See "Memoir of William Francis Bartlett," by F. W. Palfrey (Boston, 1878).
istinguished himself as a scholar. He also became known as a famous athlete, and represented his college in the contests against Cambridge. Later he became a member of parliament from Ely, and in 1856 was re-elected to parliament as a conserva-
tive and subsequently appointed to office in the admiralty under the Salisbury government.

BARTLETT, William Pitt Greenwood, mathematician, b. in Boston, Mass., 27 Oct., 1817; d. in Cambridge, Mass., 13 Jan., 1895. He was graduated at Harvard in 1838, and was one of the proctors of the college from 1837 to 1869. In 1858 he was elected president of the college, and in 1864 became president of the corps of computers for the "Nautical Almanac," and the character of his work is shown by the fact that, owing to the condition in which it was left at his death, another computer was able to take it up without the loss of any of Mr. Bartlett's labor. He published several papers on the elements of quaternions in the "American Journal of Science" and An autobiography in the "Memoirs of the American Academy."

BARTLEY, Elias Hudson, chemist, b. in Bartlettsville, N. J., 6 Dec., 1849. His early life was spent on a farm in Illinois, and after attending the high school in Princeton, Ill., he was graduated at Cornell in 1873. During 1874-1875 he was instructor in chemistry, and from 1876 to 1878 professor of chemistry at Swarthmore College. In the winter of 1877-1878 he lectured before the Franklin institute, Philadelphia, and in 1879 he removed to Brooklyn. He was graduated at Long Island college in 1879, and from 1880 till 1885 was lecturer on physiological and practical chemistry in that college. He became professor of chemistry and toxicology in 1882. He was appointed chief chemist to the health department, Brooklyn. He is also consulting sanitarian to the hospital for nervous diseases, and visiting physician to the sheltering arms nursery. Dr. Bartley is a member of numerous medical and other scientific societies, and president of the New York Society. He has contributed several articles to Wood's "Household Practice of Medicine" (New York, 1885), and is the author of "A Text-book of Medical Chemistry" (Philadelphia, 1885).

BARTLEY, Mordecai, governor of Ohio, b. in Fayette co., Pa., 16 Dec., 1783; d. in Mansfield, Ohio, 21 Oct., 1865. His father, church and school teacher, worked on his father's farm until 1809, when he moved to Ohio. In the war of 1812 he served in the northwest, under Gen. Harrison, as captain and adjutant. He settled in Richland co. in 1814, and remained there till 1834, when he removed to Mansfield and engaged in mercantile pursuits. Mr. Bartley was elected to the Ohio senate in 1817, and in 1818 was chosen, by the legislature, registrar of the land-office of Virginia military district school lands. He resigned his registrarship in 1823, having been elected member of congress, where he remained until 3 March, 1831. In 1844 he was elected governor of Ohio on the whig ticket. During the Mexican war, when the president issued his call for troops, Mr. Bartley, though opposed to the war, promptly responded, superintending their organization in person. In 1846 he retired to private life, declining a renomination. He remained a whig until the disruption of that party, and subsequently acted with the republicans.

BARTOL, Cyrus Augustus, clergyman, b. in Frederick co., Md., 8 Nov., 1818; d. at Bowdoin in 1883, and at Cambridge divinity school in 1853. In 1837 he was settled as colleague pastor with the Rev. Charles Lowell, D. D., of the West church (Unitarian) in Boston. He became sole pastor in 1861, and has been active in philanthropic movements. Dr. Bartol has published "Discourses on the Christian Spirit and Life" (Boston, 1858; 2d ed., revised, 1854); "Discourses on Christian Body and Form" (1854); "Pictures of Europe Framed in Ideas" (1855), a work combining graphic sketches with philosophical reflections; "History of the West Church and its Ministers" (1858); "Church and Congregation" (1858); "Word of the Spirit to the Church" (1859); "Radical Problems" (1872); "The Rising Faith" (1874); and "Theology of the Church" (1880). He has also published many occasional essays, and some poetry. Dr. Bartol's writings are full of rich and quaint imagery, and deeply religious, but more ethical and social than theological.

BARTOLACHE, José Ignacio (bar-ol-ah-
chay), Mexican mathematician, b. in Guanajuato, Mexico, 30 March, 1799; d. 9 June, 1860. Among his works are: "Lecceiones de Matemáticas," "Observaciones astronomicos del Paso de Venus por el Disco del Sol" (written by Bartolache and Alzate); and "Instrucción para la Curia de las Virtuas.

BARTON, Clara, philanthropist, b. in Oxford, Mass., about 1830. She is the daughter of Capt. Stephen Barton, and was educated in Clinton, Mass., and in 1848, Y. E., Early the same year, she founded a free school in Bordentown, N. J. When this was opened it was attended by only six pupils; but when Miss Barton left it the attendance numbered more than 600. She entered the patent office as a clerk in 1854, and remained there until the war began, when she determined to devote herself to the care of wounded soldiers on the battlefield. In 1864 she was appointed by Gen. Butler "lady in charge" of the hospitals at the front of the Army of the James. In 1865 she went to Andersonville, Ga., to identify and mark the graves of the union prisoners buried there, and in the same year was placed by President Lincoln in charge of the search for the missing men of the union armies. She lectured during the years 1866 and 1867 on her war experiences, and afterward went to Switzerland for her health. At the beginning of the Franco-German war, in 1870, she assisted the grand duchess of Baden in the preparation of military hospitals, and gave the red cross society much aid during the war. At the joint request of the German authorities and the St. Louis "Comité de Secours," shesuperintended the supplying of work to the poor of that city in 1871, after the siege, and in 1872 had charge of the public distribution of supplies to the destitute people of Paris. At the close of the war she was decorated with the golden cross of Baden and the iron cross of Germany. In 1881, on the organization of the American Red Cross society, she became president. The treaty granting protection to red cross agents was signed 16 March, 1882. The American society is modelled after its European namesake, and its object is stated by the constitution to be "to organize a system of national relief,
and apply the same in mitigating suffering caused by war, pestilence, famine, and other calamities."

In 1834, as official head of the society, Miss Barton had charge of the expedition for the relief of the sufferers from the flood in the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, and in the same year she was the representative of the government at the University conference in Geneva, Switzerland. In 1883 Gov. Butler appointed her superintendent, treasurer, and steward of the reformatory prison for women at Sherborn, Mass. Miss Barton was also delegate to the international peace convention at Geneva in 1884, and was special commissioner for foreign exhibits at the World's Fair in St. Louis in 1893. At the request of the senate committee on foreign relations, she prepared a "History of the Red Cross," which was published at the government printing-office, Washington.

BARTON, David, senator, b. about 1785; d. near Booneville, Mo., 28 Sept., 1837. Of his early age nothing is known, except that he went from Waukesha, Wis., to the earliest grants to the territory of Missouri. He was president of the convention that met 10 July, 1820, to frame the state constitution of Missouri. He was U. S. senator from Missouri in 1821-31, serving as chairman of the committee on public lands.

BARTON, Thomas, clergyman, b. in county Meath, Ireland, May 25, 1780. His family was of English descent, who, having obtained extensive grants of land in Ireland, settled there during the commonwealth. Mr. Barton was graduated at the University of Dublin, and in 1751 settled in Philadelphia and became tutor in the academy, afterward the College of Physicians and Surgeons! of that city. In 1754 he went to England, and was there ordained in the established church. He returned to America the next year, and was for nearly twenty years rector of St. James church, Lancaster, Pa. His death occurred in New York, where he had returned on account of his unwillingness to take the oath of allegiance, and he was interred in the chancel of St. George's chapel in that city. He married the sister of the celebrated mathematician and astronomer, David Rittenhouse. - His son, Benjamin Smith, physician, b. in Lancaster, Pa., 10 Feb., 1766; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 19 Dec., 1815. After a course of general studies under Dr. Andrew K. Yorke, he followed the instruction given at the Philadelphia college in that University of Pennsylvania. Then during 1786-8 he studied medicine and the natural sciences in Edinburgh and London, and received his medical degree from the University of Göttingen, Germany. On his return he settled in Philadelphia, where he soon acquired an extensive and lucrative practice. In 1789 he was appointed professor of natural history and botany, and in 1795 of materia medica in the College of Philadelphia. In 1813 he succeeded Dr. Benjamin Rush as professor of the theory and practice of medicine in the University of Pennsylvania. He was elected president of the Philadelphia Medical Society in 1809, and was some time vice-president of the American Philosophical Society, and also a member of many other American and European societies. He contributed numerous papers to the "Transactions of the American Philosophical Society," and to the "Medical and Physical Journal," which was published by him. His most important works are: "Observations on Some Part of Virginia" (1796); "New Views on the Origin of the Tribes of America" (1797); "Elements of Botany" (Philadelphia, 1803; 2d ed., 1812-14); an edition of Culeny's "Materia Medica," "Eulogy on Dr. Priestley," "Discourse on the Principal Desiderata of Natural History" (Philadelphia, 1807); and "Collections toward a Materia Medica of the United States" (3d ed., Philadelphia, 1810). See "Biography of Benjamin F. Barton," by his nephew, W. P. C. Barton (Philadelphia, 1815). - Thomas Pennington, son of Benjamin Smith, b. in Philadelphia in 1803; d. there, 5 April, 1869. He married in 1833 Cora, daughter of Edward Livingston, and in June of that year was appointed secretary of legation at Paris. He was a man of cultivated literary taste, and gathered a Shakespearean library of great value, containing forming, with about 10,000 miscellaneous books, one of the most important private collections in America. He provided by will that this should be sold after his death to some institution that could prevent its dispersion. His widow carried out his wishes in a liberal spirit, and the collection was acquired by the public library of Boston, which has set apart a special room for its accommodation. A catalogue of the Shakespearean has been issued, and is one in preparation of the whole collection, prefaced by a memoir of Mr. Barton. - William Paul Crillon, nephew of Thomas Pennant, botanist, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 17 Nov., 1786; d. there, 29 Feb., 1856. He was graduated at Princeton in 1806. While there he was introduced to the name of some celebrated man; that which he took was Count Paul Crillon, and the initials P. C. were retained by him through life. He studied medicine at the University of Pennsylvania under the direction of his uncle, Dr. Benjamin Smith Barton, and received his degree in 1808. His thesis was on the "Vegetable History of St. Augustine's Hospital," a work of publication, and for many years was accepted as the standard treatise on that subject. After practising medicine in Philadelphia, he became surgeon to the Pennsylvania hospital, and soon afterward he was appointed surgeon in the navy. The U. S. naval bureau of medicine and surgery was organized by him, and he was the first chief of that bureau. He was stationed at various places on shore, several times at the Philadelphia navy-yard, and he also saw a great deal of sea duty. At the time of his death he was senior surgeon of the navy. On the death of his uncle, Dr. B. S. Barton, he became professor of botany at the University of Pennsylvania, and was for several years professor of materia medica and botany at the Jefferson Medical College. Dr. Barton was a fellow of the college of physicians in Philadelphia, president of the Linnean society, and a member of the American philosophical society, and other scientific societies. His published works include: "The Influence of a Change in Climate in curing Consumption," 2d ed., 1823; "Flora Philadelphica" (2 vols., 1815); "Flora Philadelphica Prodrumns" (1815); "Vegetable Matter Medica of the United States" (2 vols., 1817-18); "Plans for Marine Hospitals in the United States" (1817); "Compendium Flora Philadelphica" (2 vols., 1818); "Flora of North America" (2 vols., 1821-23); "Outlines of Lectures on Materia Medica and Botany" (2 vols., 1828); "Letter to the Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania relative to introducing the Professorship of Botany into the Medical Faculty" (1825); "Hints to Naval Officers cruising in the West Indies" (1830); and "Medical Botany" (2 vols.).
ing at his trade, that of a hatter. On hearing of the battle of Bunker Hill, he shouldered a musket and joined the army. In 1777 he conceived the exploit that made him famous, that of capturing the British general, Robert Prescott, who had made himself offensive to the Rhode Island whigs by his overbearing conduct. On the night of 10 July, with thirty-eight men in four whale-boats, Barton crossed Narragansett bay, passed unobserved three British frigates, and, landing about half way between Newport and Bristol ferry, went to the farmer's house, over the engraving, where Prescott had his headquarters. The guards were surprised, the door of Prescott's room was broken in by a negro in the party, who used his head as a battering-ram, and the general was hurried away half dressed and taken to Warwick point, and afterward to Warwick, New York. For this exploit congress gave Barton a sword, and he was brevetted colonel. He was very proud of his deed, and it is said that at the retreat of the British from Warren, in 1778, he called after one of the enemy's officers, challenging him to single combat, and announcing himself as "the man who took Prescott." During this same retreat Barton was wounded and disabled for some time. He was afterward a member of the state convention that adopted the federal constitution. Some time later Barton's right to a piece of land in Vermont was contested, and, as he refused to pay a judgment, he was detained in Danville, Vt., for fourteen years. Lafayette, on his visit in 1835, paid the claim without the usual Barton's knowledge and set him free. It is said by some writers that the land in question was granted to Barton by congress; but Mrs. Catharine R. Williams, in her life of Barton ("Biographies of Revolutionary Heroes," Providence, 1839, says that he purchased it.

BARTRAM, John, botanist, b. near Darby, Pa., 23 March, 1699; d. at Kingsessing, Pa., 22 Sept., 1777. He acquired a knowledge of medicine and surgery, became interested in the study of plants, and was finally cited by Linnaeus as the greatest natural botanist in the world. In 1728 he founded the first botanical garden in the United States, at Kingsessing, on the banks of the Schuylkill, not far from Philadelphia. His enthusiasm for collecting led him to make numerous excursions through the then little explored regions of North America. In 1743 he visited the shores of Lake Ontario, and wrote "Observations on the Inhabitants, Climate, Soil, Rivers, Productions, Animals, and other Matters Worthy of Notice, made by Mr. John Bartram during his Travels from Pennslyvania to Onondaga, Oswego, and the Lake Ontario, in Canada" (London, 1751). During the winter of 1765-6 he visited East Florida, and an account of this trip was published with his journal (London, 1766). He made extensive collections, and sent specimens of new and curious American plants to foreign botanists, who in return supplied him with books and apparatus. He secured the appointment of American botanist to George III., and was a member of the foreign scientific societies, as well as a contributor of papers to the "Philosophical Transactions," London. See "Memoirs of John Bartram," by William Bartram. See "Memoirs of John Bartram and Humphry Marshall," by William Darlington (Philadelphia, 1849).—His son, William, botanist, b. in Kingsessing, Pa., 9 Feb., 1739; d. there, 22 July, 1823. He removed to North Carolina and there became engaged in business. This he abandoned before reaching the age of thirty, and, accompanying his father to Florida, settled on the banks of St. John's river, where for several years he cultivated indigo. In 1771 he returned to the botanical gardens, and subsequently devoted his attention almost entirely to botany. From 1773 till 1778 he travelled extensively through the southern states, in order to examine the natural products of the country. An account of his experiences, under the title of "Travels through North and South Carolina, Georgia, East and West Florida, the Cherokee Country, the extensive Territories of the Miccosuckees, Creeks, and Choctaws," was published (Philadelphia, 1791, and London, 1792-4). In 1782 he was elected professor of botany in the University of Pennsylvania, but declined the place on account of his health. In 1786 he became a member of the American philosophical society, and he was also connected with other scientific bodies. Mr. Bartram was the author of "Anecdotes of a Crow," "Description of Certisia," and "Memoirs of John Bartram." In 1789 he wrote "Observations on the Creek and Cherokee Indians," which was published in 1851 ("Transactions American Ethnological Society," vol. iii.). He drew the illustrations in Barton's "Elements of Botany," and many of the most curious and beautiful plants of North America were illustrated and first made known by him. He also published the most complete list of American birds previous to Alexander Wilson, whom he greatly assisted at the outset of his career. The engraving shows the Bartram homestead, on the Schuylkill.

BASCOM, Henry Bidleman, M. E., bishop, b. in Hancock, Delaware co., N. Y., 27 May, 1796; d. in Louisville, Ky., 8 Sept., 1850. He was descended from a Huguenot family. He had but little education, but before the age of eighteen he was licensed to preach, and admitted to the Ohio conference, where he did hard work on the frontier preaching over one year, 400 times, and receiving a salary of $12.10. His style being too florid to suit the taste of those to whom he preached, he was transferred, in 1816, to Tennessee; but, after filling appointments there and in Kentucky, he returned to Ohio in 1822, and in 1823 Henry Clay obtained
for him the appointment of chaplain to congress. At the close of the session of that body he visited Baltimore, where his oratorial power made a great sensation. He was first president of Madison college, and librarian from 1832 to 1855, when he resigned, and was principal of the college from 1855 to 1887. He was a member of the general conference of 1844, which suspended Bishop Andrew because he refused to manumit his slaves; and the protest of the southern members against the action of the majority was drawn up by him. In 1845 he was a member of the Louisville convention, which organized the Methodist Church South, and was that church at North Pannell, Ala., from 1856 to 1864. In 1846 he became editor of the "Southern Methodist Quarterly Review," and in 1849 he was chosen bishop, being ordained in May, 1850, only a few months before his death. Dr. Bascom was a powerful and effective prelate, with strong personal force and rather extravagant metaphors. He published the following works: "Sermons from the Pulpit," "Lectures on Indulgence," "Lectures on Moral and Mental Science," and "Methodism and Slavery." A posthumous edition of his works was edited by Rev. T. N. Ralston (Nashville, Tenn., 1850 and 1856). See "Life of Bishop Bascom," by Rev. Dr. M. M. Henkle (Nashville, 1853).

**BASCOM, John**, educator, b. in Genoa, N. Y., 1 May, 1827. He was graduated at Williams in 1849, and at Andover theological seminary in 1855. He was a tutor in Williams college from 1852 to 1853, and from 1855 to 1874 held the professorship of rhetoric there, also acting as pastor of the church at North Pannell, Ala., from 1856 to 1864. In 1874 he became president of the university of Wisconsin, holding also the professorship of mental and moral philosophy, and on 23 June, 1886, handed in his resignation, to take effect at the end of the college year in 1887. Dr. Bascom has contributed much to periodical literature, and is the author of the following works: "Political Economy" (New York, 1859); "Aesthetics" (1862); "Philosophy of Rhetoric" (1863); "Principles of Psychology" (1869); "Science, Philosophy, and Religion" (1871); "Philosophy and English Literature" (1874); "A Philosophy of Religion" (1876); "Comparative Psychology" (1878); "Ethics" (1879); "Natural Theology" (1880); "Science of Mind" (1881); "The Words of Christ" (1884); "Problems in Philosophy" (1885).

**BASHFORD, Coles**, governor of Wisconsin, b. near Cold Spring, Putnam co., N. Y., 24 Jan., 1816; d. 25 April, 1878. He was educated at the Wesleyan seminary (now Genesee college), Lima, N. Y., and at the university of Michigan; and was admitted to the bar in 1841. He was elected district attorney for Wayne co., in 1847, and in 1850 resigned and removed to Oshkosh, Wis. He was a member of the whig state convention in 1854, and in 1852 was chosen for the state senate, from which he resigned in 1855. He was the first republican governor of the state, serving from 1858 to 1862, and declining a renomination. He practised law in Oshkosh till 1863, when he removed to Tucson, Arizona. He was attorney-general of the territory from 1864 till 1867, president of the first territorial convention, and in 1866 was elected delegate to congress, serving from March, 1867, to March, 1869. He was appointed secretary of the territory in 1869, and served till 1876, when he resigned, and resumed the practice of his profession.

**BASHFORD, Ebenzer Don Carlos**, diplomatist, b. in Litchfield, Conn., in 1853. He was educated at the Connecticut normal school, and served for fourteen years as a teacher in Philadelphia. He was U. S. minister to Haiti (1889-92), and since 1899 has been Haytian consul in New York city.

**BASSETT, James**, missionary, b. near Hamilton, Canada, 31 Jan., 1834. He was graduated at Willamette in 1856, and at Lane theological seminary in 1859. He served as chaplain in the U. S. volunteer army in 1862-3. From 1863 until 1871 Mr. Bassfield pastored the Presbyterian churches of Newark, N. Y., and Whitefield, Pa., and in 1871 became a missionary for the Presbyterian board. He travelled extensively in Europe, passed many years in Turkey and Persia, and was the first American to settle in Teheran, and the first known to have travelled as far east as the alleged tomb of Haroun-al-Raschid at Mashhad. As a pioneer of missionary work, he gained a wide acquaintance with the manners and customs of central and eastern Persia. He is the author of "Hymns in Persian" (Teheran, 1875 and 1884); "A Grammatical Note on the Simunni Dialects of the Persians," from the "Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society" (London, 1884); "Among the Tartars" ("Leisure Hour," London, 1879-80); "Note of his Observations" (New York, 1880); and a translation of the gospel according to Matthew into Gaghatti Tartar (London, 1880).
John Adams; from 1798 till 1801 he was governor of his state. In 1801 and 1802 he was a U. S. circuit court judge, and he began practice in the law, eventually becoming the judge of James A. Bayard, signer of the treaty of Ghent. BASSINI, Carlo, musician, b. in Cuneo, Piedmont, Italy, in 1812; d. in Irvington, N. J., 26 Nov., 1870. His parents being musicians, he was placed at an early age under the best masters in training for a violinist, and in his twentieth year had already attained a great distinction as an instrumentalist. Soon afterward he went with a Geneoese operatic company to South America, and was elected director of the troupe shortly after their arrival abroad. With the money earned in South America he came to New York city and undertook to give a concert, which proved a failure and exhausted his resources. In this dilemma he set about giving lessons in vocal music, thereby relinquishing his prospects as a brilliant orchestral leader. For years he worked untiringly, often beginning at seven in the morning and working until ten at night. He had not a rich voice, but was an admirable trainer. Among his works are: "Art of Singing" (Boston, 1857); "Melodic Exercises" (1858); "Cone of Art" (1860); "Method for the Baritone" (1868); and New Method "(1869). Some of the best of his compositions are "A te Accanto," a love song, dedicated to his wife shortly before his marriage; "O Salutaris," a prayer for a soprano voice, and "There is Light in the Sky," composed shortly before his death.

BASTIDE, John Henry, British soldier, b. about 1710. He was employed as chief engineer in Nova Scotia and Newfoundland in 1742, and in April, 1745, Massachusetts granted him £140 for services in the repair and construction of the forts in that province, particularly Castle William and Governor's island in Boston harbor, Marblehead, Cape Ann, and Falmouth (now Portland, Me.). He superintended the construction of roads and bridges, the fortifications of the towns, the planning and the means for the capture of Louisburg in 1745, and were acknowledged by Gov. Shirley, of Massachusetts, in a message to the house of representatives. He was afterward employed in the reduction of Canada from 1756 to 1760, and in 1761-2 fortified the harbor of Halifax and improved its dockyard. He had been the most prominent general in the British army, 3 April, 1770.

BATCHELDER, John Putnam, physician, b. in Wilton, N. H., 6 Aug., 1784; d. in New York city, 8 April, 1868. He was a great-nephew of Gen. Israel Putnam. After an academical education, he began the study of medicine, and in 1807 was licensed to practice. He did not receive the degree of M. D., however, until 1815, after attendance on the lectures of Harvard medical school. He then began practice in New York, and in 1817 was appointed professor of anatomy in Castleton college, Vt., and in 1817, and soon afterward professor of surgical anatomy in the Berkshire medical institution at Pittsfield. He was a successful surgeon, and performed many operations of great importance, and requiring extraordinary skill and daring. For many years he made the treatment of diseases of the eye a specialty. He was president of the Academy of Medicine, and of the New York medical association in 1855. He published "Thoughts on the Connection of Life, Mind, and Matter" (Utica, N. Y., 1842), he was the author of "Responsibilities of the North in Relation to Slavery " (Cambridge, 1856), and "Introduction and Early Progress of the Cotton Manufacture in the United States" (Boston, 1863). A sketch of his life was published in pamphlet form (Lowell, 1886).

BATEMAN, Ephraim, U. S. senator, b. in Charlestown, Cumberland, N. J., in 1770; d. there, 29 Jan., 1829. After receiving a public-school education he became a mechanic's apprentice, but leaving his employment, studied medicine, and afterward was noted in his profession. He was for many years a member of the state legislature, and was elected to congress as a democrat. He was three re-elected, serving altogether from 4 Dec., 1815, to 3 March, 1823, and was a member of the committees on post-offices and accounts. In 1826, as president of the council of the state legislature, he gave the casting vote that elected him to the U. S. senate over Theodore Frelinghynsen. A committee of the senate afterward reported that this action was perfectly legal, and he remained in the senate until he resigned in January, 1829.
BATEMAN, Kate Josephine, actress, b. in Baltimore, Md., 7 Oct., 1822. Her father, H. L. Bateman, was a bank director, manager of the Tennessee and Ohio Canal, and her mother, Frances, an actress, manager, and the author of several dramas. Kate and her sister Ellen (Mrs. Greppon) were educated for the stage from childhood. The two girls made their first appearance, when Kate was only three years old, at Louisville, Ky., in "The Babes in the Wood," and for ten years played together as "The Bateman Children." Miss Bateman retired from the stage in 1856, but reappeared on 19 March, 1860, as Evangeline in her mother's drama of that name at Winter Garden, New York. In December, 1862, she appeared in Boston as Leah, a part in which she has made her reputation, and which she played in all the large cities of the United States and, with one exception, her first appearance abroad was made on 1 Oct., 1863, at the Adelphi theatre, London, where "Leah" had a run of 211 nights. After a provincial tour and a reappearance at the Adelphi as Julia in the "Hunchback," Miss Bateman took a farewell of the English public at her Majesty's theatre, in the character of Juliet, 22 Dec., 1869. In October, 1874, she returned to New York for a short engagement at the "London News." She returned to the stage in 1868, and in 1872 made a success in "Medea." In March, 1875, Miss Bateman's father, who had been for some years manager of the Lyceum theatre, died, and her mother continued the management, opening the season with a revival of "Macbeth," in which Miss Bateman and Henry Irving took the principal parts. In April, 1876, she took the title role in Tennyson's "Queen Mary," which, though an artistic success, proved a failure financially. Some time after this Miss Bateman became lessee of the Sadler's Wells theatre. Her sisters, Isabel and Virginia Frances, are also actresses.—Isabel, who was born in Louisville, was graduated in 1854, and educated in England, appeared on the stage in Liverpool when fifteen years of age, and has played Juliet, Lady Tenzle, Portia, and Pauline.

BATEMAN, Newton, educator, b. in Fairfield, N. J., 27 July, 1822; d. in Galesburg, Ill., 22 Oct., 1857, was graduated at Illinois college, Jacksonville, Ill., in 1843, and while studying for a time in Boston theological seminary, he travelled extensively in the United States and then became principal of a St. Louis school. He was professor of mathematics at St. Charles college, Missouri, from 1847 to 1851, and then became the head of the Jacksonville, Ill., public free school, acting at the same time as Superintendent of the city schools and commissioner for the county. In 1858 he was principal of the Jacksonville female academy, and in the same year was chosen state Superintendent of public instruction. Here he served altogether ten years, publishing five valuable reports and being active in establishing the state normal university. He had charge of the correspondence of the state provost-marshal general, a position he maintained for the remainder of his life as state Superintendent. In 1875 he became president of Knox college, Galesburg, Ill., Dr. Bateman was a member of the state board of health for more than twenty years, and he served three terms as its president.

BATES, Arlo, author, b. in East Machias, Me., 16 Nov., 1858. He was graduated at Bowdoin in 1876, after which he removed to Boston and engaged in literary work. In January, 1878, he became secretary of the young men's republican committee, of Massachusetts, and editor of the "Broadside," a paper devoted to civil-service reform. In August, 1884, he became editor of the Boston "Sunday Courier." Besides numerous magazine articles he has published "Patty's Perversities" (Boston, 1881); "F. Seymour Hayden and Engraving" (a valuable contribution in the "American Architect") and "The Gorgias" (New York, 1884); "A Wheel of Fire" (1885); "Old Salem," edited (Boston, 1886); and "Berries of the Briar," poems (1886).

BATES, Barnabas, postoffice reformer, b. in Edenton, England, in 1783; d. in Boston, 11 Oct., 1853. While yet a child he came to the United States, and became a Baptist preacher in Rhode Island, where he was also for some time collector of the port of Bristol under President Adams. He became a Unitarian, and established in New York in 1825 a weekly paper called the "Christian Inquirer." During the administration of President Jackson he received an appointment in the New State, and became a Baptist preacher in Rhode Island, where he became interested in the cheapening of letter postage, and advocated it in every way for many years, first investigating the subject thoroughly and then writing and speaking on it continually. He finally succeeded in reducing the rate of land postage, and at the time of his death was laboring for a corresponding reduction in regular mail.

BATES, Charlotte Fiske, author, b. in New York city, 30 Nov., 1828. Her father died in her infancy, and after 1847 she lived in Cambridge, Mass. Miss Bates was educated in the public schools of that city, began to write poetry early in life, contributing to "Young Folks" and other magazines, and published a volume of collected verses, entitled "Risk, and other Poems" (Boston, 1879). She edited the "Longfellow Birth-day-Book" and "The Seven Voices of Sympathy" (1881), compilations of Longfellow's prose and poetry, and the "Cambridge Book of Poetry and Song" (1882), a volume of poetical selections from the best English and American authors. She also wrote some prose, which has not yet been published in a collected form. Miss Bates assisted Longfellow in compiling his "Poems of Places," making ten translations expressly for the work. In 1891 she married Adolphe Rogé, who died in 1896.

BATES, David, author, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., and 1st Oct., 1812, was the author of numerous meritorious poems, many of which were published in book form under the title "The Eolian" (Philadelphia, 1848). He was the author of the well-known poem "Speak Gently," about which, shortly after its publication, there was a notable controversy and counter-claims as to its authorship. "Childhood is another of his best-known pieces. A complete edition of his poems was edited by his son (Philadelphia, 1870).

BATES, David Stanhope, engineer, b. near Morristown, N. J., 10 June, 1777; d. in Rochester, N. Y., 28 Nov., 1839. He was the son of a revolution-ary officer, and was trained under the tuition of Dr. Witherspoon, being intended for the ministry. He became a clerk, then agent for the Scotchman George Scriba, proprietor of the settlement at Rotterdam, in Oneida co., N. Y., afterward superintendent of the iron-mills established there by eastern capitalists, judge of common pleas of Oneida co., and in 1819-24 was assistant engineer on the middle division of the New canal. The first aqueduct was under his superintendence, N. Y., was designed and superintended by him, though the red sandstone of which it was built was adopted contrary to the advice of all the engineers, who recommended limestone, the material of the present structure, which was erected after the first aqueduct had been carried away. He was afterward employed by the state of Ohio to survey
route for a canal from Lake Erie to the Ohio river, and was made principal engineer of the canal system of Ohio, holding that office from 1825 till 1829. At the same time he surveyed the Louisville and Portland canal. In 1829 he was appointed chief engineer of the surveys and location of the Chenango canal from Utica to Binghamton, and in 1830 was commissioned to survey the route of the Genesee valley canal. The line of the Auburn and Rochester railroad, afterward a part of the New York Central, was surveyed by him in 1830. For the next four years he was engaged in surveys with reference to utilizing the water-power of Niagara river, and in 1834 he was engaged to make surveys for the Erie and Kalamazoo railroad in Michigan, but in 1835 returned to his home in Rochester with broken health.

BATES, Edward, statesman, b. in Belmont, Goochland co., Va., 4 Sept., 1793; d. in St. Louis, Mo., 25 March, 1869. He was of Quaker descent, and received most of his education at Charlotte Hall, Maryland, finishing under the care of a private tutor. In 1812 he received a midshipman's warrant, and was only prevented from going to sea by his mother's influence. From Feb. till October, 1813, he served in the Virginia militia at Norfolk. His elder brother, Frederick Bates, having been appointed secretary of the new territory of Missouri, Edward emigrated thither in 1814, and soon entered upon the practice of law. As early as 1816 he was appointed prosecuting attorney for the St. Louis circuit, and in 1820 was elected a delegate to the state constitutional convention. Toward the close of the same year he was appointed attorney-general of the new state of Missouri, which office he held for two years. He was elected to the legislature in 1822, and in 1824 became state attorney for the Missouri district. About this time he became the political friend of Henry Clay. In 1826, while yet quite a young man, he was elected a representative in congress as an anti-democratic, and served in that capacity for one term. For the next twenty-five years he devoted himself to his profession, but served in the legislature again in 1830 and 1834. In 1847 Mr. Bates was a delegate to the convention for internal improvement, held in Chicago, and there made a favorable impression upon the country at large. In 1850 President Fillmore offered him the position of secretary of war, which he declined. Three years later he accepted the office of judge of the St. Louis land court. In 1856 he presided over the whig convention held in Baltimore. When the question of the repeal of the Missouri compromise was agitated, he earnestly opposed it, and thus became identified with the "free-labor" party in Missouri, opposing with them the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton constitution. Mr. Bates became more and more prominent as an anti-slavery man, until in 1859 he was mentioned as a candidate for the presidential chair. Several addresses were publicly read in his favor, and he was also supported by his own state, and for a time it seemed that the opposition to Gov. Seward might concentrate upon him. In the National republican convention of 1860 he received 48 votes on the 1st ballot; but when it became apparent that Mr. Lincoln was the favorite, he withdrew, and Mr. Bates, after his election, decided upon selecting for his cabinet the leading men of the republican party, including those who had been his principal competitors. Mr. Bates was appointed attorney-general. In the cabinet he played a dignified, safe, and faithful, but not conspicuous, part. In 1863 he resigned on the advice of Mr. Lincoln, and returned home in St. Louis. From this time he never again entered into active politics.—His brother, Frederick Bates, was appointed by President Jefferson, in 1805, first U. S. judge for the territory of Michigan, was afterward secretary of the territory of Missouri, and was governor of the state from 1824 to 1826. BATES, Henry, editor and English naturalist, b. in Leicester, England, 8 Feb., 1824. He was educated for a commercial career at private schools in Leicestershire, and in May, 1848, undertook, in company with Alfred R. Wallace, a natural history exploration of the valley of the Amazonas. Mr. Wallace left in 1852, but Mr. Bates remained and explored the upper Amazonas until June, 1859. In a paper read to the Linnean society on 21 Nov., 1861, he described the phenomena of "minutest resemblances" in animals, and suggested an explanation. This was printed in the transactions of the society (vol. xxiii., p. 435). He has been assistant secretary of the Royal Geographical Society, London, since April, 1864, and has edited the journal and proceedings of that society. In 1863, he was a fellow of the Royal Society in 1881. Mr. Bates has published "The Naturalist on the River Amazonas" (London, 1863); "Illustrated Travels" (6 vols., London, 1866-72); "The German Arctic Expedition of 1868-70" (English translation, London, 1874); "Central America, West Indies, and other works on natural history and geography.

BATES, Isaac Chapman, statesman, b. in Granville, Mass., 14 May, 1789; d. in Washington, D. C., 16 March, 1845. He was graduated at Yale in 1802, studied law, and practised in Northampton, Mass. While here he was a member at different times of the executive council of the state, and of both branches of the legislature. He was chosen to congress as an anti-Jackson man, and was re-elected three times, serving altogether from 3 Dec., 1827, till 3 March, 1835. In 1836 and 1840 he was a presidential elector, and in January, 1841, he was elected to the senate to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Gov. John Davis, where he remained until his death, filling the place of chairman of the committee of pensions. A few days before his death he made an able speech, opposing the admission of Texas to the union. Throughout his public life he was a champion of the protective system, and in February, 1843, made a defence of it in the senate. He published several addresses and speeches.—His son, Isaac Chapman, b. 22 Oct., 1817; d. 24 Sept., 1875, was a prominent Boston merchant, and secretary of the board of trade.

BATES, Joshua, educator, b. in Cohasset, Mass., 20 March, 1776; d. in Dudley, Mass., 14 Jan., 1864. His father was a farmer and storekeeper, and Bates's early life was spent on the farm and as
clerk in the store. He had little regular schooling, but, with the assistance of the Congregational minister in his native town, prepared himself for Harvard, entering as a sophomore in 1739. At college, although a born orator, and having made a high figure in his classes, he took a high stand and was graduated with honor in 1806. He then became a teacher in Phillips Andover academy, studying theology meanwhile with the Rev. Jonathan French. On 16 March, 1803, he was ordained pastor of the church at Dedham, Mass. Early in his ministry here he began, in the Rev. John Colman, who had become involved in difficulty for refusing to exchange pulpit with clergyman of liberal views. In March, 1818, he accepted the presidency of Middlebury college, Vt., and in the same year he received the degree of S. T. D. from Yale. He resigned on action with their most complicated affairs. When twenty-one years of age he entered into partnership with a Mr. Beckford, but, on account of the war of 1812, he was unsuccessful, and returned to the Grays, who sent him to Europe as their agent. Here he developed into intimate relations with the Hopes and Barings and other great commercial houses retained by his control of Mr. Grays affairs throughout Europe. After years of peace, these houses became impressed with his business abilities. In 1826 he formed a partnership in London with John Baring, and two years later they both were received into the firm of Baring Brothers & Co., of which Mr. Bates in due time became senior partner. In 1851, when a joint commission was appointed to make a final settlement of claims between citizens of Great Britain and the United States, arising from the war of 1812, Mr. Bates was appointed umpire between the British and American commissioners in all cases where they could not agree. The justice of his numerous decisions has never been called in question. In 1888, when making measures for the establishment of a free public library, he immediately offered $50,000 toward such a library, on the sole condition that the interest of the money should be spent in the purchase of books of permanent value and authority, and that the city should always provide comfortable accommodations for its use day and night by at least one hundred readers. He afterward gave to the library about 30,000 volumes, raising the value of the entire gift to fully $100,000. The day of his death the large hall of the library was called, in his honor, Bates Hall. His interest in his native country continued to the close of his life, and during the civil war his sympathies with the government were freely manifested. See "Memorial of Joshua Bates," (Boston, 1804); "Joshua Bates," (Philadelphia, 1817); "Lives of the Governors of Pennsylvania" (1873); "Battle of Gettysburg" (1878); "Life of Gen. O. B. Knowles" (1878); and "Battle of Chancellorsville" (1883).

BATES, Martin, senator, b. in Salisbury, Litchfield co., Conn., 24 Feb., 1757; d. in Dover, Del., 1 Jan., 1869. He was educated for a physician, and taught school for a time, but afterward studied law and removed to Dover, where he practised in Dover. He served several terms in the legislature, and was a member of the state constitutional convention of 1850. After the death of John M. Clayton he was chosen to the U. S. Senate as a democrit, and served from 6 Dec., 1858, until 3 March, 1859, acting as a member of the committee of ways and means.

BATES, Samuel Penniman, educator, b. in Mendon, Worcester co., Mass., 29 Jan., 1827. He taught school in Milford, Mass., when only sixteen years of age, was graduated at Brown in 1851, and, after acting for a time as tutor in a private family, became, in 1852, principal of the Meadville, Pa., academy. Here he organized, in 1853, the Meadville Teachers Seminary, and in 1855, the Meadville University, on the theory and practice of teaching, which was continued until 1857, and gave the first impulse toward establishing normal schools in that part of the state. In the latter year he was chosen superintendent of schools in Crawford co., Pa., and in 1860 became deputy state superintendent. While he held this office, he gave the delicate task of visiting the colleges of the state and reporting on their condition. His reports appeared in the journals of the day, but have not been published in book form. In 1866 he was appointed by Gov. Curtin state historian of Pennsylvania. His publications include "Lectures on Moral and Mental Culture" (New York, 1850); "Literary Education," an address before the National Teachers Association (1861); "History of Pennsylvania Volunteers" (5 vols., 1866-73); "Lives of the Governors of Pennsylvania" (1873); "Battle of Gettysburg" (1878); "Life of Gen. O. B. Knowles" (1878); and "Battle of Chancellorsville" (1883).
tained a long struggle against the conservatives, until an arrangement was effected, in January, 1872, by which he left the executive power in the hands of the president of the Uruguayan senate.

**BAUTISTA, Joseph, eldest son of Bautista de Sierra, was born in New- York, Oct. 14, 1814: d. in camp, 7 Jan., 1862. He was graduated at Alleghany college in 1840, and licensed as a Methodist preacher in 1842. From 1843 to 1851 he was principal of the academy at Clarksburg, Va. During this time he was, in 1847, ordained deacon, and in 1849 elder, in the Methodist church. As such he occupied most of his time from 1851 to 1869, and was a member of the general conference of 1856 and 1860. His influence in western Virginia was very great, and at the beginning of the civil war in 1861 he was appointed an official visitor to the military camps. The needs of the time demanding attention to the political situation, he became a member of the convention that met 24 Nov., 1861, and framed the constitution of the new state of West Virginia. To him, more largely probably than to any other man, was due the abolition of slavery in that region. In Nov., 1861, he was chosen chaplain of the 1st Virginia regiment, and so continued till his death of typhoid fever at Staunton, Va., in October, 1862.**

**BATTERSHALL, Jesse Park, chemist, b. in Troy, N. Y., 26 May, 1854: d. in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., 12 Jan., 1894. His chemical studies were begun in 1867, and continued in Germany, where for a year he worked in the chemical laboratory in Göttingen under Wöhler, then in 1870-1 under Kekulé in Munich. Ten years later he received the degree of doctor of natural sciences from the University of Tübingen, and subsequently he attended the chemical course of lectures by Marignac at Geneva. On his return to this country he was engaged for some time as analytical and consulting chemist to various firms in New York. In 1875 he entered the government service, and afterward had charge of the analytical department of the U. S. laboratory at New York. Dr. Battershall was a fellow of the London chemical society, a member of the American chemical society, and of other scientific bodies. He contributed papers to chemical journals, was the translator of Naquet’s "Legal Chemistry" (New York, 1859), "Von der Operation von Lebr und Drink" (New York, 1886), and numerous papers to scientific associations.**

**BATTELY, Robert, physician, b. in Augusta, Ga., 26 Nov., 1828: d. in Rome, Ga., 8 Nov., 1891. He was educated at Phillips Andover academy, and studied in Booth’s laboratory, Philadelphia, and in the Philadelphia college of pharmacy, graduating in 1856 at the University of Pennsylvania and at the Jefferson medical college, from which he received his medical degree in 1857. He entered upon the practice of medicine at Rome, Ga., where he long resided. During the civil war he served as a surgeon in the confederate army, at first in the field, and later in charge of various hospitals. In August, 1862, he originated and successfully performed what is known as Battey’s operation for the removal of the ovaries, with a view to effect the change of life in women, thereby remedying certain otherwise incurable maladies. He has been successful in the execution of a number of difficult surgical operations on the urinary organs of both sexes, with the method which he invented himself. From 1873 to 1875 he was professor of obstetrics in the Atlanta medical college, and from 1875 to 1876 he edited the "Atlanta Medical and Surgical Journal." He was a member of the Georgia medical association, and was its president in 1876; also a member of the Atlanta academy of medicine, the American gynecological society, and the American medical association. He has written numerous papers and reports of cases, which have been contributed to the medical press.**

**BATTLE, William Horn, jurist, b. in Edgecombe co., N. C., 17 Oct., 1802; d. at Chapel Hill, N. C., 17 March, 1879. He was graduated at the university of North Carolina in 1829, with high honors, studied law under Chief-Justice Henderson, and after admission to the bar opened an office in Louisburg. He represented Franklin co. in the house of commons in 1833-4. In 1835 he was associated with Gov. Iredell and Judge Nash in preparing a revision of the statutes of North Carolina, and personally superintended the printing of the work in Boston. In 1838 he was a delegate to the convention that nominated William Henry Harrison for the presidency. He received the appointment of associate judge of the superior court, was elected to the professorship of law in the state university in 1845, and held the chair until the failure of the institution in 1871. In 1852 he became associate judge of the supreme court of his state, and so remained until 1868. In 1872-3 he made a second revision of the statutes, but it failed to attain to the rank of the previous one.**

**Baugher, Henry Louis, educator, b. in Abbotstown, Pa., about 1805; d. in Gettysburg, Pa., 14 April, 1868. He was graduated at Dickinson college, Carlisle; studied theology at Princeton and Göttingen, licentiate to preach at the Maryland Lutheran synod; was chosen pastor at Boonesboro, Md., in 1829, and took charge of a classical school in Gettysburg in 1830. The school expanded into a college in 1832, and Mr. Baugher became professor of the Greek language and belles-lettres, was elected to the presidency of the college in 1859, and continued in that office until his death. He was an able executive, a strict disciplinarian, an eloquent preacher, and a graceful writer. He contributed to the "Evangelical Review" and Lutheran papers, and published addresses and essays.**

**Baum, Friedrich, soldier, d. of wounds in Bennington, Vt., 18 Aug., 1777. He arrived in Canada in 1776, was a lieutenant-colonel of the Brunswick dragon regiment, and was sent out with 800 men and two pieces of artillery to procure cattle and horses to mount Riedesel’s dragoons, and complete his corps of loyalists. Approaching Bennington, Vt., he cast up intrenchments, but was attacked by Col. Stark, commanding the New Hampshire militia. In the engagement that followed, Baum attempted to cut through the encircling lines of the Americans, when his command was defeated and he mortally wounded. He died two days later.**

**Bausa, or Bautza, Felipe (bah-soh-sah), Spanish navigator, b. in Spain about 1579; d. in England in 1653. He began his naval career in 1598, went to Peru with the expedition of the corvettes "Atrevida" and "Descubierto" in 1790, made many charts and plans, and corrected others. His charts of the South American seas and coasts were recognized as the best in existence, and officially adopted by several European nations. Bautsa was director of the hydrographic depot of Madrid, but had to emigrate to England for political reasons, and died there.**

**Bautista, José (bow-tees-tah), Mexican monk, lived in the latter half of the 16th century. He belonged to the Franciscan order, was superior of the convent of Texcoco, and taught theology. He wrote the following works: "Informa-
tiones Confessorum in India vel America," "De Miseria et Brevitate Vitae," and "Pláticas Morales de los Indios."

**BAUTISTA, Juan**, Mexican linguist, b. in the city of Mexico in 1855; d. about 1912. He entered the Franciscan order soon after mastering philosophy and theology, and became superior of the convents of Texcoco and Tlaltelolco. Bautista, being of Spanish parentage, did not know the Mexican language; but he undertook its study, and, having become thoroughly acquainted with it, wrote many books in Mexican, and translated others from the Spanish. Among his works may be especially noticed volumes, all intended to enlighten the Indians and teach them religion and moral philosophy. Bautista is considered as having no equal as a writer in Mexican for elegance and purity of style.

**BAXTER, Elias**, governor, b. in Rutherford co., N. C., 1 Sept., 1827; d. in Batesville, Ark., 2 June, 1899. He was elected to the state legislature and became mayor of Batesville in 1855. He was a member of the legislature in 1854 and 1858, and in 1863 served as colonel of the 4th Arkansas mounted infantry in the national army. He was elected U. S. senator in 1864, but not allowed to take his seat, on the ground that the state had not been legally reconstructed. From 1868 till 1872 he was judge of the third judicial district court of Arkansas. In the spring of 1872 Mr. Baxter was nominated for governor by the wing of the republican party that approved President Grant's administration, the liberal, or Greeley wing, nominating Joseph Brooks. The democrats made no nomination, but favored Brooks, although in 1866, the year before the general assembly, and Baxter was declared elected. Meanwhile Brooks had alleged fraud at the polls, and after unsuccessfully applying to the U. S. circuit court, the legislature, and the state supreme court, brought suit against Baxter in a state circuit court, and on 15 April, 1874, Baxter's counsel being absent, stated in his own court, and proceeded at once forcibly to eject Baxter from office. It was claimed by Baxter that the taking up of the case in the absence of his counsel was in violation of an express agreement. Both Brooks and Baxter now issued proclamations and each had armed adherents. There was some bloodshed before the presence of federal troops. Both parties appealed to the president, but he refused to interfere until 15 May, when, acting on an elaborate opinion of Attorney-General Williams, he recognized Baxter as governor, and Brooks immediately disbanded his forces. In a message to congress on 8 Feb., 1875, however, President Grant expressed the opinion that Brooks had been legally elected. Baxter continued to hold the governorship until the adoption of a new state constitution in the autumn of 1874. By this the term of office was reduced from four to two years, and the Republicans condemned Baxter for giving up his office before the expiration of the term for which he had been elected. His not being legally returned as judge of the U. S. circuit court for the sixth judicial circuit, died in Hot Springs, Ark., 2 March, 1896.

**BAXTER, Henry**, soldier, b. in Sidney Plains, Delaware co., N. Y., 8 Sept., 1821; d. in Jonesville, Hillsdale co., Mich., 30 Dec., 1873. He received an academic education, and in 1849 went to California with many of the companies of the U. S. army, and was chosen as their captain. He volunteered as a private early in 1861, and was active in raising a company, of which he was elected captain, and which was mustered into the 7th Michi-
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Asheton Bayard, and nephew of Col. John Bayard, into whose family he was adopted after his father's death, which occurred on 8 June, 1770. He was graduated at Princeton in 1784, studied law under Gen. Joseph Reed and Jared Ingersoll, was admitted to the bar in 1787, and settled in Wilmington, Del., where he acquired a high reputation. In 1796 he was elected a representative in congress as a federalist. He was distinguished as an orator and constitutional lawyer and became the leader of the party in the house. In 1797 he distinguished himself by his management of the impeachment of William Blount, of Tennessee, who was expelled from the senate for instigating the Creeks and Cherokee to assist the English in their invasion of the Spanish possessions in Louisiana. In 1801, when the choice between Barrand Jefferson in the undecided presidential election of 1800 devolved upon the house of representatives, Bayard stood at the head of the federalists, and his influence, combined with that of Alexander Hamilton, contributed chiefly to bring about the election of Jefferson. President Adams appointed him minister to France before the accession of the new administration in 1801, and the senate confirmed the nomination, but the appointment was declined. In the 8th congress, which met 7 Dec., 1801, he opposed, with great force, on constitutional grounds, the repeal of the judiciary bill, enacted by federalist votes in the preceding session. He served in the house of representatives from 15 May, 1797, till 3 March, 1803. In 1804 he was chosen the successor of William Hill Wells when the latter resigned his seat as representative of Delaware in the U.S. congress, and in 1805, from 15 Jan., 1805, to 3 March, 1813, and opposed the declaration of war against Great Britain in 1812. In 1813 he was selected by President Madison joint commissioner with Albert Gallatin (who was afterward rejected by the senate), and John Quincy Adams, to conclude a peace with Great Britain, through the mediation of Russia. He left Philadelphia 8 May, 1813, and met his fellow-commissioner, Mr. Adams, at that time en voyage to Russia, at St. Petersburg in July of that year. After the refusal of Great Britain to treat at St. Petersburg, he was included in the new commission, constituted 18 Jan., consisting, besides himself and John Q. Adams, of Henry Clay and James Madison. Albert Gallatin being added in the following month. Going to Holland, he took a prominent part in the negotiations that resulted in the treaty of peace signed at Ghent, 21 Dec., 1814. He received the appointment of minister to the court of St. Petersburg, but declined the mission, declaring that he considered the services necessary for the good of the country. When about to proceed to London to continue the work of the commission which included the negotiation of a treaty of commerce, he was taken alarmingly ill and returned home, only to die immediately after his arrival. His wife, daughter of Gov. Richard Bassett, of Delaware, died 10 Dec., 1834, aged seventy-six. Senator Bayard's speech on the foreign intercourse bill was published in 1798, and another on the judiciary bill in a volume of the speeches of 1802.

BAYARD, James Asheton, statesman, b. in Wilmington, Del., 15 Nov., 1799; d. there, 13 June, 1860. He was a son of the preceding, and the younger brother of Richard Henry Bayard. He received a highly esteemed education, studied law, and practised in Wilmington, taking a high rank in his profession. During the administration of President Van Buren was U.S. attorney for Delaware. In 1851 he was elected by the democrats a U.S. senator to succeed John Wales, a whig, and was re-elected in 1857, and again in 1862. In 1863, on taking his seat in the senate, when required to take the oath, he refused to do so, being averse to taking the oath. He was a prominent member of the Democratic party. In 1869 his son, Thomas P. Bayard, succeeded him as senator from Delaware. After his retirement from public life he resided in Wilmington. Mr. Bayard was for a long time chairman of the committee on the judiciary in the senate. He was eminent as a constitutional lawyer, and was highly esteemed by the best disposed of his contemporaries. He received public honors, which was manifested in a noted instance upon his receiving an offer of stock of the Crédit Mobilier in 1868, in reply to which he wrote: "I take it for granted that the corporation has no application to make to congress on which I should be called upon to act officially, as I could not, consistently with my views of duty, vote upon a question in which I had a pecuniary interest, and at the same time another senator from the state of New Jersey, having been a member of the corporation, I should not have been able to vote upon the question." Mr. Bayard was a private citizen in 1870, when he was elected a member of the U.S. congress for the state of New Jersey, and was re-elected in 1872. He died 7 Jan., 1871.

BAYARD, John, patriot, b. at Bohemia Manor, Cecil co., Md., 11 Aug., 1738; d. in New Brunswick, N. J., 7 Jan., 1807. He was the great-grandson of Samuel Bayard, a rich merchant of Amsterdam, of French Huguenot extraction, who married a sister of Peter Stuyvesant, the last governor of New Netherland, 1630. Peter Bayard, his father, was a wealthy merchant, with his three sons and a daughter, accompanied Stuyvesant, who was himself married to Judith Bayard, a sister of Samuel, to the new world in 1647. His grandson Samuel, son of Peter, one of the three brothers who came to New York with their uncle Stuyvesant, lived in New York and alienated his relatives by joining the sect of the labadists, removed in 1688 to Bohemia Manor, Md. His grandson, John, was christened John Bubenheim, but afterward dropped the middle name. James Asheton, twin brother of the latter, became a physician and died 8 Jan., 1770, leaving James Asheton negotiator of the treaty of Ghent, and three other children who were adopted and educated by their uncle. John Bayard went with his brother to Philadelphia at the age of eighteen, entered the counting-house of John Rhea, a merchant, and, in the course of a few years, became one of the leading merchants in the city. He was among the signers of the non-importation agreement of 1774. After the convention held in July, 1774, and in January, 1775, of the convention of the province, which had for its object the care of the conduct of the assembly, he early joined the Sons of Liberty, organized in 1766, and was a leader of the movement for in-
dependence in Philadelphia. His firm, Hodge & Bayard, was engaged in furnishing arms to congress, and the privaterach that took one of the first valuable prizes was fitted out by him and a friend. In the winter of 1776 he was appointed member of the council of safety by the constitutional convention, and was continued in that place by the assembly the following year. When three regiments of infantry were raised in Philadelphia in 1775, he was chosen colonel of the second. In the winter of 1776-7 he was in the field. He was present at the battle of Brandywine, September 11, 1777, at Germantown on October 4, 1777, at Princeton, and for his gallantry in the last action was personally complimented by Gen. Washington. On 13 March, 1777, Col. Bayard was appointed a member of the state board of war, and on 17 March was elected speaker of the house of assembly, to which office he was re-elected the year following. He removed his family for safety to a farm at Plymouth, on the Schuylkill, before the capture of Philadelphia by the British in September, 1777. When Princeton college was broken up, his son, James Asheton (b. 5 May, 1760; d. at sea in June, 1788), was arrested while returning home and committed to prison in Philadelphia, but was released as being a non-combatant. When a British detachment overtook him at Saddle's Ford, they plundered Bayard's house at Plymouth. In 1780 Col. Bayard was appointed on a committee to inquire into the causes of the falling off in the revenue of the state. In 1781 he was a member of the supreme executive council, and in 1785 he was elected to the continental congress, then held its sessions in New York. In 1780 he lost his wife, Margaret Hodge, and in 1781 married the widow of John Hodgson, of South Carolina. His second wife died suddenly in 1785, and two years later he married Johannah White, sister of Gen. Anthony W. White, of New Brunswick, N. J. In 1788, having retired from active business in Philadelphia, and having been compelled to part with his estate in Cecil co., Md., in consequence of his patriotic sacrifices during the war, he removed to New Brunswick, and built there a handsome house, in which he entertained many distinguished guests. In 1790 the citizens elected him mayor of New Brunswick. A few years later he was appointed presiding judge of the court of common pleas. He established with his friend Alexander Hamilton, Judge Patterson, his brother-in-law, and others, in a company organized in 1790 to manufacture cotton in Paterson, but it was dissolved in 1795. Col. Bayard was a firm federalist, with strong aristocratic predilections. Bancroft says that he was "a patriot of singular purity of character." See Col. John Bayard and the Bayard Family of America," by Gen. Jas. Grant Wilson (New York, 1885).

BAYARD, Nicholas, colonial official, b. in Alphen, Holland, about 1644; d. in New York city in 1707. He accompanied his widowed mother, sister of Gov. Stuyvesant, to America, landing in New Amsterdam on 11 May, 1647. His friend, Samuel Bayard, of Amsterdam, who died a wealthy merchant in that city, was the grandson of a Huguenot clergyman, Nicholas Bayard, who signed the articles of the Walloon synod in 1569, and fled from France to escape religious persecution. Mrs. Bayard, who was highly accomplished, practised the useful branches of education. The old Bayard mansion stood on the west side of the Bowery, and, with the surrounding premises, was, in 1798, converted by a Frenchman named Delacroix into a popular resort, known as "Vauxhall Garden." The Astor Library is built on a part of the estate, originally consisting of some two hundred acres. The only other residences within sight in pre-revolutionary days were the DeLancey home, on the west side of the Bowery, and the residences of the Stuyvesants, to the north. Not far distant rose "Bayard's Mount," or, as it was called after 1776, "Bunker's Hill," from the fortifications on its summit. It was the highest elevation near the city, and afforded an extensive prospect. In its neighborhood were also groves, the relics of which at Madame Bayard's, in Bayard Square, were the Dutch family Bible, a massive folio with clasp and corner-pieces brought from Holland, is in the possession of her descendant, Mrs. Jas. Grant Wilson, of New York. In 1664 Nicholas was appointed to the clerkship of the common council, and soon afterward he became private secretary to Gov. Stuyvesant, and received the additional appointment of surveyor of the province. On 23 May, 1666, he married Judith Verlet, who in 1663 had suffered imprisonment as a witch at the hands of the Puritans of Hartford, Conn., and whose brother was married to his mother, widow of Samuel Bayard. After the re-conquest of New York by the British in 1667, Nicholas was re-elected of the province. Under the second English regime, in 1685, when Dongan was governor, Bayard was mayor of New York and a member of the governor's council, and drew up the Dongan charter that was granted in that year. In 1688 he received, at the head of the regiment of militia of which he was colonel, the restored Gov. Andros. As one of the three resident in the council of the governor's council, and commander-in-chief of the militia of the province, he was the object of Leisler's hatred, and when the insurrection headed by the latter was in progress he fled to Albany to escape assassination. Returning to attend an only son on his sick-bed, he was arrested and thrown into prison. He was nominated, with Nicholas Anderson of Gov. Stuyvesant, and received the additional appointment of Chief-Justice Atwood and sentenced to death; but after the death of King William and the flight of the vindictive judge who had sentenced him, the proceedings were annulled by an order in council, and he was reinstated in his property and honors. A rare brochure, of which but two copies are known—one in the British Museum, the other included in the valuable Americana of Mrs. John Carter Brown, of Providence—was published in London in 1693. It is a "Journal of the Late Actions of the French at Canada," Col. Bayard and his friend Col. John White, his agent and one of his authors. This work was reprinted in New York in 1896.

BAYARD, Richard Henry, statesman, b. in Wilmington, Del., in 1796; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 4 March, 1868. He was the eldest son of James A. Bayard, the federalist leader, was graduated at Princeton in 1814, studied law, was admitted to the bar, and practised law in Wilmington, Del., from 1816 to 1824, when he entered the U. S. Senate as a whig, having been elected to supply the vacancy caused by the resignation of Arnold Naudain. He served till September, 1839, when he resigned to accept the office of chief justice of Delaware, but was
BAYARD, Samuel, jurist, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 11 Jan., 1767; d. in Princeton, N. J., 12 May, 1849. He was the fourth son of Colonel Bayard, and was graduated at Princeton in 1784, delivering the valedictory oration. He studied law with William Bradford, whose law-partner he became, and practised for seven years in Philadelphia. In 1791 he was appointed clerk of the U. S. supreme court. After the ratification of Jay's treaty with Great Britain, signed 19 Nov., 1794, he was appointed by Washington agent of the United States to prosecute American claims before the British admiralty courts, and in that capacity he lived in London four years. After his return he resided several years at New Rochelle, N. Y., and while there was appointed by Gov. Jay presiding judge of Westchester co. In 1803 he removed to New York city, and resumed the practice of his profession. He was one of the founders of the New York historical society, organized in 1801. In 1806 he purchased an estate at Princeton, N. J. For several years he was a member of the New Jersey legislature, and for a long period presiding judge of the court of common pleas of Somerset co. He was interested in religious enterprises, was one of the subscribers to Princeton theological seminary, and joined with Elias Boudinot in establishing the American Bible society and the New Jersey Bible society. In 1814 he was nominated by the federalists for congress, but was defeated. He published a funeral oration on Gen. Washington (New Brunswick, 1800); "A Digest of American Cases on the Law of Evidence" (Philadelphia, 1819); "An Abstract of the Laws of the United States which relate to the Duties and Authority of Judges of Inferior State Courts and Justices of the Peace" (New York, 1834); and "Letters on the Conduct of the Lord's Supper" (Philadelphia, 1825; 2d ed., 1840). See Samuel Bayard, by Col. DeLavotha McEvers, in "The Historical Register and Magazine of New York", Vol. 4, p. 94-114," by Gen. Jas. Grant Wilson (Newark, 1885).

BAYARD, Thomas Francis, statesman, b. in Wilmington, Del., 29 Oct., 1828; d. in Dedham, Mass., 28 Sept., 1888. He was educated in the common schools and later in the grammar school established by the Rev. Dr. F. L. Hawks, and, being intended for mercantile life, was placed in the house of business in New York city. After the death of his elder brother in 1848, he returned to Wilmington, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1851. He was appointed U. S. district attorney for Delaware, but resigned in the following year. In 1855 he removed to Philadelphia, where he became the partner of William Shippen and practised for two years, but then returned to Wilmington and continued in the practice of law until he was elected by the people in 1868 to the U. S. senate. In 1861, at a public meeting in Dover, he delivered a memorable speech in favor of peace with the south. He took his seat 4 March, 1869, and, being re-elected for a second term in January, 1875, and again in 1881, served continuously until he became secretary of state, 4 March, 1883. On the day on which he was elected to the senate for a full term his father was also re-elected a senator from Delaware to serve for the unexpired part of his original term. This is the only case of a father and son being voted for by the same legislature to fill the senatorial office. In the senate he served on the committees on finance, judiciary, prime land claims, library, and revision of laws. In October, 1881, he was elected president pro tempore of the senate. He was a member of the electoral commission of 1876-7, and a conspicuous upholder in congress of democratic doctrines and state rights, and was voted for in national convention as a candidate for the presidency in 1880 and vice-president in 1884. In 1885, Mr. Cleveland selected Mr. Bayard for the post of secretary of state. Including his great-grandfather, Gov. Bassett, he is the fifth member of his family who have occupied seats in the U. S. senate. In 1895 he was appointed by Mr. Cleveland first ambassador to Great Britain.

BAYARD, William, merchant, b. in New York, 1 June, 1729; d. in Southampton, England, in 1804. He joined the Sons of Liberty, but his principles would not permit him to aid the movement for independence, and he sailed for England, residing near Southampton. At the period of his departure Col. Bayard was among the most prominent and opulent merchants of New York. His principal country-seats at Castle Point included nearly all the land on which the present city of Hoboken is built. The estate was confiscated and sold, but by marriage has again passed into the possession of a Bayard. Two of his four sons entered the British army—Lient.-Col. John Bayard, and Maj. Samuel Vetch Bayard, who was by the king of this house of New York in the early part of the present century, the firm being Bayard, Leroy & McEvers.

BAYFIELD, Henry Wolsey, English naval officer, b. in Hull, 21 Jan., 1797; d. in Prince Edward island, 10 Feb., 1883. He entered the British navy in 1806, and during the war of 1812 had command of an English gun-boat on the lakes. In 1815 he made a survey of Lake Ontario, and from 1817 till 1833 was engaged similarly on Lakes Erie and Huron. In 1827 he surveyed the river and gulf of St. Lawrence; and his charts are of great value. In 1834 he was made captain, in 1860 rear-admiral, and in 1877 admiral on the retired list. He died near Sydenham, Ont. in 1885.

BAYLES, James Copper, journalist, b. in New York city, 3 July, 1845. He pursued a course of technical studies until 1862, when, shortly after the beginning of the civil war, he entered the U. S. service as a lieutenant of artillery. His health having been impaired by exposure and injuries, he resigned in 1863 and turned his attention to journalism. He was editor of the New York "Citizen" in 1855-7, of the New York "Commercial Bulletin" in 1868-9. In 1870 he became editor of "The Iron Age," and in 1874 established "The Metal Worker," of which he also became editor. Mr. Bayles has devoted much time and careful study to the special topics of which his journals treat, and has made numerous varied and success-
ful experiments in electro-metallurgy, and also in the microscopic analysis of metals, the results of which have appeared in different technical journals, notably in a paper on "Microscopic Analysis," which he published in the Proceedings of the American Institute of Mining Engineers. He was among the first to examine health problems from an American standpoint, and his study of sanitary conditions in New Jersey, where he resides, made him prominent as an authority on such subjects. He has delivered lectures on sanitary topics in New Jersey and other portions of his city, and has addressed the medical profession in New York, the Jerseys, and New York, suicides, sickness, and the like, and has written on the mechanics of hygiene, "House Drainage and Water Service" (New York, 1876), of which seven editions have been issued. In 1883 he was president of the New Jersey State Sanitary Association, and was appointed a commissioner to devise a system of sanitary and sanitary improvements for the city of Trenton. He is an active member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, and, besides other offices, his twice filled that of president (1884 and 1885). His addresses before this body have been well-considered and thoughtful essays on "The Story of Iron and Steel" (1883); "Industrial Competition" (1885); "Iron Manufacture in the Southern States" (1885); "The Engineer and the Wage-Earner" (1885); "Professional Ethics" (1886). He was also active in the founding of the American Institute of Mechanical Engineers, and was one of its original members. In 1886 he became a nonresident lecturer at the Slade School of Engineering in Philadelphia, and he delivered a series of lectures on "The Labor Problem" before that institution. In connection with that subject he has published "The Shop Council" (New York, 1886), in which he strives to reconcile the views of the employer and the wage-earner.

SMALL, James Roosevelt, R. C., archbishop, b. in New York city, 23 Aug., 1814; d. in Newark, N. J., 3 Oct., 1877. He received his early education in Mount Pleasant school near Ambert, and then entered Trinity college, Hartford, where he graduated in 1835. As his father and grandfather had been eminent members of the medical profession, he resigned from that call, but afterward resumed it in their footsteps. But after studying medicine and legal science in New York, he abandoned it for theology, with the intention of entering the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal church. His theological studies were pursued under the direction of the Rev. Samuel F. Jarvis at Middletown, Conn., and on their conclusion he was appointed rector of the Episcopal church in New York, where he remained during 1840-1. At this time the cholera was raging the city, and Mr. Bayley's devotion to its victims excited much admiration. He had become dissatisfied with some of the doctrines of the Episcopal church, and toward the end of 1841 resigned his charge and visited Europe. He was received into the Catholic church at Rome in 1842, and entered the seminary of St. Sulpice, Paris, the same year, to prepare himself for the priesthood. He was recalled by Bishop Hughes and ordained in 1844, and then sent to St. John's college, Fordham, and became vice-president of that institution until 1845, and acting president in 1846. He was next appointed pastor of St. John's, in 1848, and entered the seminary of St. Sulpice, and also chaplain to the ship-hospital. Bishop Hughes made him his private secretary in December, 1846, and he did much to secure the success of the bishop's plans for the progress of the Catholic church in New York. He also collected a mass of valuable information in regard to the early history of the Catholic church in New York, much of which would have perished but for his researches. In 1853, on the recommendation of Archbishop Bayley, he was appointed the bishop of the Diocese of New Jersey. He was consecrated bishop of the diocese of Newark by Bishop Hughes on 23 Nov., 1853, and created the first bishop of Newark. He took possession of his diocese on 1 Nov. of the same year, and found it was a poorly cultivated missionary district, with few priests and no Catholic institutions; but he soon made it one of the most prosperous dioceses in the United States. One of his first efforts for the benefit of the Church was to establish an academy on South Orange, in 1856. A theological seminary was next attached to the college, from which a large number of graduates have entered the ministry. He brought a colony of nuns from Europe, by whose aid he founded the convent at Madison, N. J., for the instruction of young girls. He introduced throughout the diocese the religious orders of Passionists, Dominicans, Augustinians, and others. He was an extensive traveller, and made several journeys to Europe and the Holy Land; visited Rome officially in 1862 for the canonization of the Japanese martyrs, and in 1867 for the centenary of the apostles. In 1869 he took part in the deliberations of the international congress of medical jurisprudence. His observations during his travels took the form of lectures delivered in his diocese and elsewhere. By a papal brief he was translated to the see of Baltimore in 1872, which is the highest in rank in the United States. His health steadily declined; but he worked as earnestly as ever, and through his exertions the cathedral of Baltimore was erected, and he was thus enabled to consecrate it after his installation. He was created apostolic delegate in 1875, and in this capacity imposed the benedict on Cardinal McCloskey. He went to Europe in April, 1877, hoping to derive benefit from the Vichy waters; but grew worse, and returned to America to die. He published a "Sketch of the History of the Catholic Church on the Island of New York" (New York, 1853; revised ed., 1869); "Memoirs of Simon Gabriel Brûlé, First Bishop of Vincennes" (1869); and "Pastoral for the People."
BAYLIES, William, physician, b. in Uxbridge, Mass., 3 Dec., 1748; d. in Dighton, Mass., 17 June, 1826. He was graduated at Harvard in 1769, studied medicine, and settled in Dighton, where he practised with success. He was a member of the provincial council of Massachusetts in 1775, and also a member of the state convention that adopted the federal constitution. In 1783 he was a state senator, and in 1801 was a member of the electoral college. From 1803 till 1809 he served as a representative from Massachusetts in congress. Dr. Baylies was one of the founders of the Massachusetts Medical Society and a member of the court of frames of the state Historical Society. His two sons, William and Francis Baylies, were distinguished lawyers.

Francis, b. in Taunton, Mass., 16 Oct., 1783; d. there, 28 Oct., 1852, studied law in the office of his brother, and was admitted to the bar. From 1812 till 1829 he was register of probate in Bristol co., Mass., and in 1827, 1829, and 1833, he was a member of the Massachusetts state legislature. He was elected to congress and served continuously for three terms, from 1824 till 1837. In 1832 he was appointed charge d'affaires to the Argentine Republic, but soon returned home. He was the author of a valuable "Historical Memoir of the Colony of New Plymouth" (2 vols., Boston, 1830), which has been reprinted, with notes and additions, by S. G. Drake (Boston, 1866).

BAYLIES, Frances Courtenay, author, b. in Fayetteville, Ark., 20 Jan., 1848. Her home has been in the south, with the exception of a residence in England during the years 1865-7 and 1873-4. Her writings have been principally for publication in the United States. She contributed to the "Perfect Treasure" and "On This Side"—attracted wide attention, and were published in book form as one narrative, "On Both Sides" (Philadelphia, 1886; reprinted in Edinburgh). Miss Baylor has travelled extensively both at home and abroad.

BAYLOR, George, soldier, b. in Newmarket, Va., 12 Jan., 1772; d. in Brington, Barbadoes, W. L., in March, 1784. He served continuously throughout the revolutionary war, beginning with his appointment, 15 Aug., 1775, as aide-de-camp to Gen. Washington. He participated in the surprise of the Hessians at Trenton, carried the news of the victory to congress, and was presented by that body with a horse, and advanced to the rank of major, 8 Jan., 1777. During the following year (17 Sept., 1778) his command was surprised near Tappan at midnight by a British force under Gen. Grey, who killed sixty-seven of his men and captured the remainder, including Col. Baylor. Later he rejoined the colonial forces, and served with them until the close of the war, after which he continued for some time in command of the Virginia cavalry. The winter of 1783-4 he spent in the West Indies on account of his health, being a great sufferer from a bayonet-wound through the lungs, received at Tappan.

BAYLOR, Robert Emmett Bleidsoe, jurist, b. in Lincoln co., Ky., 10 May, 1783; d. at Gay Hill, Texas, 6 Jan., 1874. He was the son of Walker Baylor, who commanded Washington's life guards of the battle of Bladensburg, and was nephew of Col. George Baylor. He studied law with his maternal uncle, the Hon. Jesse Bleidsoe. He served in the war of 1812 under Col. Boswell, and was in the fight near Fort Meigs. When peace was restored he returned to Kentucky, was admitted to the bar, and soon acquired a large practice. In 1841 he was elected to the state legislature, but during the following year removed to Alabama, where he became prominent in the legal profession. He was elected to the state legislature in 1824, and in 1829 was sent as a representative from Alabama to the 21st congress, serving till 3 March, 1831. During the Creek war he commanded a regiment of Alabama volunteers, and rendered efficient service in terminating the war on the borders of that state. Subsequent to his career in congress he emigrated to the republic of Texas, where he was immediately elected a judge of the district and of the supreme court, Judge Baylor, being a warm friend of annexation, after the change of government was elected a member of the convention that formed the constitution of the state of Texas, and he was again appointed one of the district judges, and held the office for twenty-five years. He was a devoted Baptist, and at one time a licensed preacher of that denomination. In 1845 a charter for a Baptist college, to be located at Independence, was granted by the congress of Texas, and it received the name of Baylor University from the congress, and was warranted by the gifts of land and money made by Judge Baylor. One of the counties of Texas was also named for him.

BAYNAM, William, surgeon, b. in Caroline co., Va., in December, 1749; d. in Essex, Va., 8 Dec., 1814. He studied medicine under Dr. Walker, Aldr. and in 1799 went to London, where he became very proficient in anatomy and surgery. For several years he was assistant demonstrator in St. Thomas's hospital, London. After fifteen years' residence in England he returned in 1785 to the United States and settled in Essex. He was very successful as a surgeon, and as an anatomist he had no superior. The best preparations in the museum of the college of physicians of London were made by him. He contributed to the medical journals.

BAYNE, Herbert Andrew, educator, b. in Londonderry, Nova Scotia, 16 Aug., 1816; d. in Picton, 16 Sept., 1886. He was principal of Picton academy from 1865 till 1867, and from 1885 till 1883. Meanwhile he was graduated at Dalhousie college in 1866. He received the degree of doctor of philosophy. During 1876-7 he studied at Berlin and Paris. On his return to Nova Scotia he became professor of mathematics at the Halifax high school, and at the same time professor of organic chemistry at Dalhousie college. In 1899 he was appointed professor of physics and chemistry in the Royal military college of Canada, in Kingston. He was appointed, in 1883, a member of the cartridge commission appointed by the Dominion government, and has performed much chemical work in connection with the investigations of that board. Dr. Bayne is a member of the Royal Society of Canada, of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and other scientific societies.

BAYNE, John, Canadian clergyman, b. in Greenock, Scotland, 16 Nov., 1806; d. in Galt, On-
tario, 3 Nov., 1859. He entered the university of Glasgow in November, 1839, and completed his theological studies at Edinburgh university. He removed to Canada about 1855, and was pastor of the church in Hamilton until the time of his death. He was one of the leaders in the disruption from the church of Scotland in 1843, and in the formation of the free church of Canada. In July, 1846, he was appointed moderator of the synod that met at Hamilton. As a preacher he was singularly eloquent and effective. He was the author of a little book entitled "A Plan of the Synod of Canada in Connection with the Church of Scotland called for?" and also of an essay entitled "Is Man Responsible for his Belief?"

**BAYNES, Edward,** British soldier, d. in Sidmouth, England, 2 Feb., 1829. He was made ensign of the 82d regiment on 13 May, 1853, was aide-de-camp to Sir James Craig from 1794 till 1806, became adjutant-general of the forces in North America, 29 Aug., 1806, and was conspicuous in the campaign on the Niagara frontier in the war of 1812. He had served in the West Indies, at the capture of the Cape of Good Hope in 1795, at the capture of a Dutch force in Saldanha bay in September, 1796, in the East Indies, in Malta, and at the battle of Sielch.

**BAZAIN, Francois Achille,** French soldier, b. in Versailles, 13 Feb., 1811; d. in exile in Madrid, Spain, 23 Sept., 1888. He became lieutenant in Algeria in 1853, captain after two years service with the foreign legion against the Carlists in Spain, lieutenant-colonel in 1848 after nine years service as a colonel of the foreign legion in 1850, and general of brigade in the Crimean war, acting as commander of Sebastopol after its capture. He became general of division in 1853, and participated in the capture of Kinvurn. Subsequently he was military inspector in France. In the Italian campaign he was wounded 8 June, 1859, while commanding a division in the attack upon Melegnano, and he took a conspicuous part in the battle of Solferino. In 1862 he commanded in Mexico the first division of the French army, and by defeating Comonfort compelled the surrender of Puebla, 18 May, 1863, shortly after which the French entered the capital. On 1 Oct., 1863, he surrendered the capital of Mexico, was appointed as civil administrator of the occupied districts; and the rank of marshal was conferred on him in 1864. In February, 1865, he captured the town of Oaxaca, together with a Mexican army of 7,000 men under Diaz. Though he persuaded Maximilian to issue the most rigorous decrees against the Juarists, and himself repeatedly executed them, he generally believed to be engaged in secret plottings with the enemies of the emperor, in pursuance of ambitious personal schemes. He married a rich Mexican lady, whose family espoused the cause of Juarez. In February, 1867, he withdrew with his forces from the capital, declaring Maximilian's position to be untenable, and soon afterward embarked at Vera Cruz. On his arrival in France, though exposed to violent public denunciations, he took his seat in the senate, and was appointed commander of the 3d army corps; and in October, 1869, after the death of St. Jean d'Angely, he became commander-in-chief of the imperial guard at Paris. As commander-in-chief, the emperor was murdered, and in November 1870 he was placed in command, near Metz, of the 3d corps. After the defeat of Wörth and Forbach he assumed, on 8 Aug., command of the main French armies, in place of the Emperor Napoleon, and began his retreat from Metz, 14 Aug., hoping to effect a junction with the army near Chalons and with the new forces gathering under MacMahon. But he was attacked on the same day, while still in front of the fortress, and after the bloody battles of Mars-la-Trobe (16 Aug.) and Gravelotte (18 Aug.), he was forced to retire within the fortifications, and was soon shut in by Prince Frederick Charles. He made several futile attempts to break through the investing army, that of 31 Aug. to 7 Sept. proving very disastrous. After the capitulation of Sedan he renewed these attempts (7, 8 Oct.) to escape from the enemy's jaws, and on 14 Oct. was captured at the battle of Beaune-la-Rolande. The Germans at Versailles through his adjutant, Gen. Boyer, and in the interest, it was thought, of the deposed dynasty; but he was compelled, on 27 Oct., to surrender to Prince Frederick Charles his entire force of 173,900 men, who by the terms of the capitulation all became prisoners of war, Bazine himself being afterwards stationed at Metz.

**BEACH,** John Stephen, b. in France in 1736; d. in Vincennes in 1847. He was educated and ordained in France, and came to America about 1813. He himself being afterwards stationed at Mobile, Ala., where he gained the affection of all classes and creeds. He was appointed vicar-general of Mobile, and gave most of his time to the creation of charitable institutions, one of which, a Catholic orphan asylum society, was especially successful. He visited France in 1846 for the purpose of obtaining the foundation of a college at Spring Hill, and also securing the services of the brothers of the Christian schools for a male orphan asylum, in both of which he succeeded. In 1847 the council of Baltimore recommended his appointment to the see of Vincennes, but he died a few days after his consecration.

**BEACH,** Abraham, clergyman, b. in Cheshire, Conn., 9 Sept., 1740; d. near New Brunswick, N. J., 14 Sept. 1828. He was graduated at Yale in 1767 with the honors of the valedictory, became a convert to the Episopcal faith, and studied theology under Dr. Samuel Johnson and his relative, John Beach. In 1767 he went to England, and there received ordination to the priesthood. He was appointed Unviersity, and after the efforts of his wife, he effected his escape at midnight, 9 Aug., 1874. He took refuge in Spain, where he ever after resided, in very reduced circumstances.

**BEACH,** Edward, British soldier, d. in Sidmouth, England, 2 Feb., 1829. He was made ensign of the 82d regiment on 13 May, 1853, was aide-de-camp to Sir James Craig from 1794 till 1806, became adjutant-general of the forces in North America, 29 Aug., 1806, and was conspicuous in the campaign on the Niagara frontier in the war of 1812. He had served in the West Indies, at the capture of the Cape of Good Hope in 1795, at the capture of a Dutch force in Saldanha bay in September, 1796, in the East Indies, in Malta, and at the battle of Sielch.
to the general conventions, and in 1801, 1804, and 1810 was president of the house of lay and clerical delegates. Of Rutgers college, established in 1770 at New Brunswick, he was an early trustee. In 1786 he was elected a regent of the university of the state of New York, and in 1787 a trustee of Columbia college, from which institution he received the honorary degree of D. D. in 1789. He was likewise actively associated with many of the benevolent institutions of New York. Subsequent to his resignation from Trinity parish he retired to his farm on Harriet river, near New Brunswick, where he resided until his death. His only published work was a sermon, "The Eucharist," published in 1820.

BEACH, Henry Harris Aubrey, physician, b. in Middletown, Conn., 16 Dec., 1843. He was educated at Cambridge, and was graduated at Harvard medical school in July, 1868, settling in Boston soon afterward. He is a member of many medical associations, and in 1873 was president of the Boylston medical society. He became assistant of the medical department of the institution in 1880; was for a time a demonstrator of the authorities, interested from their success. In 1881 he was for a year in the mines of Mexico, and in 1882 he was appointed surveyor-general of Dakota. Since then he has devoted his attention to the development of the resources of that territory. From 1879 to 1885 he was superintendent of public instruction of Dakota, and under his direction the entire school system was organized.

BEAKMAN, John Frederick, b. in New Jersey about 1759; d. in Sandusky, N. Y., 5 April, 1869. He was the last surviving soldier of the revolution on the pension list. His early life was spent in the Mohawk valley, whither his parents had removed shortly after his birth. In 1778 he was enrolled in the militia, and then served in the war. After he reached sixteen he resided in Scipio co., where the remainder of his life was spent. His married life extended over eighty-five years, and his wife reached the age of one hundred and five. In 1867 congress passed a special act giving him a pension of $500 during the remainder of his life. He was an active member of the Lutheran church.

BEAL, Abraham, philanthropist, b. in Middletown, Conn., 1854; d. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 25 Feb., 1872. Early in life he became interested in the condition of the unfortunate, and while in London noticed the great injury caused by intermittent among workingmen. For a time he devoted himself to the cause of total abstinence, but encountered much opposition and persecution. He was subsequently appointed by an act of Congress to advocate those who, by intemperance, had become criminals, and in this manner became known as "the prisoner's friend." In 1848 he emigrated to the United States, and for some years engaged in business; but his interest continued with the unfortunate prisoners. He became very familiar with the criminal laws of New York, and in 1859 and in 1863 assumed the general agency of the New York Prison Association. He was for many years an efficient officer of the New York Port Society.

BEAL, Foster Ellenborough Lascelles, naturalist, b. in South Groton (now Ayer), Mass., 9 Jan., 1840. He was graduated at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1863. During 1874-5 he was assistant professor of mathematics in the U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., and from 1876 till 1882 professor of civil engineering in Iowa Agricultural College, where from 1879 till 1882 he was also acting professor of zoology and comparative anatomy, and in 1885 professor of geology. His writings, principally on topics of natural history, include the articles "Birds of Iowa" (1881-2); "Value of the Seed-eating Birds" (1882).

BEAL, George Lafayette, soldier, b. in Nor- way, Me., 21 May, 1825; d. there, 11 Dec., 1866. He left Portland, on 6 Oct., 1861, as colonel of the 10th Maine regiment. He was appointed by the president brigadier-general, and in 1864, and was mustered out of the service on 15 Jan., 1866. He was adjutant-general of Maine in 1880-5, and state treasurer in 1888-94.
BEALL, William James, botanist, b. in Adrian, Mich., 11 March, 1853. He was graduated at the University of Michigan in 1850, and at Lawrence scientific school in 1855 with the degree of B. S. From 1860 till 1863 he taught in the Friends' academy and in the Howland school in Union Springs. During 1860-'70 he was professor of natural sciences in Cinnaminson university, and in 1870 he became professor of botany in the State agricultural college of Michigan and lectured on forestry and horticulture. Prof. Beall is a member of numerous societies, and was vice-president of the section on biology of the American association for the advancement of science in 1883; he was also president of the Michigan state teachers' association in 1881 and 1882. He is a co-founder of the society of agricultural science in 1880 and 1881. He has contributed numerous original papers to the "American Naturalist," "American Journal of Science," and to the reports of the State board of agriculture, State horticultural society, and American botanical society. He is the author of "The New England Flora," "The Philadelphia Flora," and "The Grasses of North America" (Lansing, 1886 et seq.).

BEALE, Richard Lee Tarberrville, soldier, b. in Hickory Hill, Va., 22 May, 1819; d. in Hague, Va., 18 April, 1893. He was educated at Dickinson college, was graduated at the law school of the university of Virginia, and admitted to the bar in 1842. On 6 Dec., 1842, he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel and commanded until 16 Dec., 1847, but declined a re-election. He was a delegate to the state reform convention of 1859, and in 1861 a member of the state senate. At the beginning of the civil war he entered the confederate army, and in 1863 was colonel of the 9th Virginia cavalry. In February, 1865, Gen. Beall commanded a brigade in Lee's cavalry division, Army of northern Virginia.

BEALL, Benjamin Lloyd, soldier, b. in the District of Columbia, about 1800; d. in Baltimore, Md., 16 Aug., 1863. He was a son of Maj. Beall of Maryland, and appointed a cadet at West Point in 1814, but did not graduate. He was made captain of the city rangers in June, 1836, in a regiment raised for the Florida Indian war; captain of 2d U. S. dragoons 8 June, 1836; brevetted major 15 March, 1837, for gallantry in the Florida campaign; and appointed major 1st U. S. dragoons 16 Feb., 1847. He took part in the Mexican war, and on 16 March, 1848, was brevettet lieutenant-colonel for bravery at the battle of Santa Cruz de Royales. He became lieutenant-colonel of the 1st U. S. dragoons 3 March, 1853, and served for several years on the western frontier. He was in command as general in California after its annexation to the United States, and while so serving built all the forts from the western frontier of Texas to the Pacific. He also served for two years at Vancouver's island. When the civil war began he was ordered to Baltimore as provost marshal; he resigned, was brevettet major of the 2d U. S. dragoons in May, 1861, and was placed on the retired list 15 Feb., 1862, because of his long and meritorious service. He had two sons in the national army and one in the confederate.

BEALL, John Young, guerrilla, b. in Virginia, 1 Jan., 1815; d. on Governor's island, New York harbor, 24 Feb., 1865. He was of good family and received a classical education. Joining the navy of the confederate states, he was appointed acting master, 3 March, 1863. On 16 Dec., 1864, he was arrested in the railroad station at Suspension Bridge, N. Y. Charges and specifications were drawn up, reciting in substance that he was acting in the twofold capacity of a spy and guerrilla, and demanding his trial. A proclamation was issued by Jefferson Davis under date of 24 Dec., 1864, certifying that the confederate government assumed "the responsibility of answering for the acts and conduct of any of its officers engaged in said expedition," namely, that in which Beall was concerned. It was proved that he had perpetrated such acts of war within the territory of the United States, and at the time no visible badge of military service. Among civilized nations the penalty for such acts is death, and Beall was hanged in accordance with the finding of the court.

BEALL, Reazin, soldier, b. in Pennsylvania 10 Aug., 1770; d. in Wooster, Ohio, 29 Feb., 1843. He was appointed ensign in the U. S. 7th infantry, 1798, and lieutenant-colonel and quarter master in 1799, and was an officer under Gen. Anthony Wayne in his campaign against the Indians. In September, 1812, he was made brigadier-general of Ohio volunteers. He also filled many important civil offices, and from 1813 till 1815 was representative from Ohio in congress.

BEALL, Samuel Wootten, lawyer, b. in Montgomery, Md., 26 Sept., 1807; d. in Helena, Montana...
na, 26 Sept., 1868. He was graduated at Union in 1827, and studied law at Litchfield. During the same year he married Miss Elizabeth Fenimore, and located at Vicksburg. On 8 Jan., Justice Taney, a personal friend of the family, was appointed, in 1857, receiver for the sale of public lands in the northwest, having his office in Green Bay, Wis. He returned to Cooperstown in 1854, and lived for some years in a beautiful residence called "Woodside," gathering around him a brilliant circle of students and reformers among whom were J. Fenimore Cooper, Washington Irving, James Watson Webb, and the English ballad-singer Henry Russell. Later he returned to Wisconsin, and was engaged in agriculture, being the first to introduce blooded cattle into the northwest. About this time his mother died in Maryland, leaving him a thirty-slab and some slight property. Southerner though he was, and stratified in circumstances in comparison with his earlier life, the spirit of the free west led him to liberate his slaves. He further devoted the entire proceeds obtained from the sale of the property to the support of these slaves as long as the means lasted, or until they were able to earn a living for themselves. In 1860 he attended the national convention from the county of Marquette, and was prominent in the organization of the state government. Again, in 1847-48, he served similarly in the convention then assembled, and in 1850 became lieutenant-governor of the state, serving for two years. He then became Indian agent, and was among the first to introduce tribes under his care to Washington. Among these were the sachems of Munsee and Stockbridge tribes. One chief of the latter tribe, John Quiney, created much interest and wonder by the delivery of an eloquent speech, now recorded in history as a sample of remarkable power and pathos. This speech was written by Mr. Beall, and taught word by word to the chief, even to the questions, who proved an apt scholar to so able a teacher. The original manuscript is still carefully preserved among the family possessions. In 1859 he led a party to Pike's Peak, and while on this expedition with others located the city of Denver. This place immediately started into rapid growth, and during the same year Beall was sent to Washington to obtain a charter for the city. He resided in Denver until 1861, when he returned to Wisconsin. At the beginning of the civil war he was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the 18th Wisconsin regiment, and he was in the various engagements from Shiloh to Vicksburg. Having been severely wounded, he was then transferred to the invalid corps. Shortly after the war he settled at Helena, where he was shot during an altercation.

BEALL, William Dent, soldier, b. in Maryland in 1755; d. in Prince George co., Md., 24 Sept., 1829. He was a major in the revolutionary army, and was distinguished for his services both at Yorktown and at Saratoga. In 1799, he was appointed major of the 9th infantry, and in the following year deputy-adjutant-general and depot-inspector-general. He was made lieutenant-colonel of the 5th infantry 12 Dec., 1808, and on 30 Nov., 1810, colonel of the 3rd infantry, from which he was transferred in April, 1812, back to the 5th. He resided in Aug., 1812, but commanded a regiment of militia at the battle of Bladensburg in 1814. He was afterward sheriff of Prince George county.

BEAN, William, the first white settler west of the Alleghenies. He was a companion of Daniel Boone in his visit to Kentucky in 1760, and returned in 1768 and settled with his family on Boone's creek, a small tributary of the Watauga.
BEARD, James Henry, painter, b. in Buffalo, N. Y., in 1814; d. in Flushing, L. I., 4 April, 1893. He was descended from Sir James Beard, of England, and on his mother's side from the Macleans, of Scotland. His father moved from Vermont to Ohio when he was a boy, and the family ultimately settled in Cincinnati, where he devoted himself for many years to portrait painting, Henry Clay, John Quincy Adams, and other distinguished persons being among his sitters. He went to New York in 1846 and exhibited his "Carolina Emigrants" at the national academy of which he became a member in 1848. In 1870 he settled permanently in New York, and in 1872 was elected a full member of the academy. Of late years he devoted himself chiefly to animal painting, in which branch of art he achieved success. Among his best-known works are "Peep at Growing Danger" (1871); "The Widow" (1872); "Mutual Friend," "Parson's Pets" (1873); "Attorney and Clients," "Out All Night," "There's many a Slip" (1876); "Consultation," "Blood will Tell" (1877); "Don Quixote and Sancho Panza" (1878); "Don't you know Me?" (1879); "Heirs at Law" (1880); "Which has Preëmption?" (1881); "You can't have this Pup" (1882); "My Easter's all Spent," "I heard before one Word of It" (1883); "Spotted Porcher" (1884); "Don't you come Here," "The Mississippi Flood" (1885); "Barn Yard," and "I'll yer gimme some? Say!" (1886).—His brother, William Holbrook, painter, b. in Painesville, Ohio, 13 April, 1825; d. in New York city, 20 Feb., 1900, began his professional career in 1846, and after traveling five years settled in Buffalo. In 1856 he visited Europe, studied one summer in Düsseldorf, and painted in Italy, Switzerland, and France. On his return home he worked for a time at the foot of Horseshoe creek, and there married Miss Johnson, who died within a year. He settled in 1860 in New York city, and was elected a member of the Academy in 1862. Several years afterward he married the daughter of Thomas Le Clear, the portrait-painter. He has painted some genre and allegorical pictures, but of late years has devoted himself almost exclusively to the painting of animals, whose habits he humanizes in a pleasing, satirical manner with much success. He has made many studies for decorative art, gaining great originality of composition. Among his best and most characteristic works are: "Kittens and Guiney Pig," "Power of Death" (1859); "Susanna and the Elders," "Swan and Owls" (1860); "Beast on a Bender" (1862); "Bear-Dance" (1865); "March of Siyuem" (1866); "Flaw in the Title," "Fallen Landmark" (1867); "Whale" (1868); "Whale, Fish, Bird, and Man" (1869); "Diana and her Nymphs"—deer; "Darwin expounding his Theories"—monkeys; "Morning and Evening"—cranes; "Rain- ing Cats and Dogs"; "Dickens and his Characters"—portrait (1871); "Lost Balloon," "Deer in Wood," "Runaway Match" (1876); "Divorce Court" (1877); "Bulls and Bears in Wall Street" (1878); "Voices of the Night" (1880); "Spreading the Alarm" (1881); "In the Glen" (1882); "Cattle on a Penny in His Yard" (1882); "Wine Tasters," "Who's Afraid?" (1884); "His Majesty receives," and "Office-Seekers" (1886). He published "Humor in Animals," a collection of his sketches (New York, 1886).—James Henry has four sons, all of them artists; James Carter, artist and author, has made spirited drawings of English birds and animals to be found in the best illustrated books and periodicals of the day.

Henry, the second son, b. in Ohio in 1841, d. in New York city, 19 Nov., 1889, was a captain in the 50th Missouri volunteers at twenty-one years of age. He painted genre subjects in oils and water-colors, and made the designs for many of Prang's publications.—Frank, the third son, was a special artist for Harper & Brothers during the civil war. He devotes himself particularly to character-sketches, in the production of which he has attained remarkable facility. He lectures on various topics, accompanying himself with crayon sketches on the blackboard. He was for a time professor of the fine arts at Le Moyne College, and since 1883 has been professor of drawing at "The Blackboard and the Sunday School" (New York, 1889).—Daniel, the fourth son, was educated for a civil engineer, but, like the rest of the family, became an artist. He has an extraordinary talent for allegory as applied to decoration, and introduces animals and natural objects in singularly quaint and suggestive combinations. He has published "American Boys' Handy Book" (New York, 1882).

BEARD, Richard, educator, b. in Sumner co., Tenn., 27 Nov., 1799; d. in Lebanon, Tenn., 2 Dec., 1849. He was graduated at Cumberland university, Tennessee, in 1832, was professor of languages in the college from 1832 to 1838, when he went to Marian college, Mis., as professor of languages, but returned to Cumberland and became president of the university in 1843. On the founding of the theological school of the university in 1853, he resigned the presidency of the university and took the chair of systematic theology, being in reality for the next twenty-five years both principal and professor, was elected president of the Cumberland Presbyterian organization, and published "Systematic Theology," also "Biographical Sketches," and "Why I am a Cumberland Presbyterian.

BEARDSLEY, Arthur, engineer, b. in Esopus, Ulster co., N. Y., 1 Nov., 1843. Early in life he learned the bookbinder's trade at Poughkeepsie, and also began his studies at the Dutchess county academy in the same town. After a year's study at Bowdoin college (1862-3) he entered the Rensselaer polytechnic institute, and was graduated in 1867 with the degree of C. E. During 1867-8 he was assistant engineer at the Hoosac tunnel, Mass., and from 1863 till 1872 professor of civil engineering and industrial mechanics at the University of Minnesota, 1872 being the professor of civil and mechanical engineering in Swarthmore college, where he organized a manual training department, of which he is director.

BEARDSLEY, Eben Edwards, clergyman, b. in Stepney, Conn., in 1808; d. in New Haven, Conn., 22 Dec., 1891. The son of a farmer, he was graduated at Trinitie college, Hartford, in the highest honors in his class. He studied theology, was ordained 10 Aug., 1835, and took charge of St. Peter's church, Cheshire, Conn. On the death of the rector and principal of the Cheshire Episcopal academy, Mr. Beardsley accepted a temporary ap-
pointment, which continued, however, for several years. During this time a new church edifice was erected, and after its completion he retired from the rectorship of the parish and confined himself exclusively to the academic duties of his college, and in 1874 Columbia gave him that of LL. D., Dr. Beardsley devoted much time to historical research, especially in Episcopal church matters in Connecticut. He published "The History of the Episcopal Church in Connecticut from the Settlement of the Colony to the Death of Bishop Brownell in 1916." "Memoir of Rev. John Eaton Smith" (1871); "Life and Correspondence of Samuel Johnson, D. D., Missionary of the Church in England in Connecticut, and First President of King's College, New York" (1874); "Life and Times of William Samuel Johnson, LL. D., First Senator in Congress from Connecticut, and Wife of Gen. Rufus King" (Boston, 1876); and "Life and Correspondence of the Rt. Rev. Samuel Seabury, D. D., First Bishop of Connecticut, and of the Episcopal Church in the United States of America." (1881).

BEARDSLEY, John, clergyman, b. in 1730; d. in Kingston, New Brunswick, in 1810. During the Revolutionary war he was chaplain of Col. Beverley Robinson's regiment of New York loyalists. He emigrated with the loyalists to New Brunswick, received a lot in Part Town, now St. John's, became rector of Mangerville in 1784, and resided in Kingston after 1802, receiving a pension from the British government. His grand-nephew, Levi, lawyer, b. in Hoosic, Rensselaer co., N. Y., 17 Nov., 1795; d. in New York, 19 March, 1857. He received a common-school education, studied law, and in 1812 was admitted to practice. In 1825 he was elected to the state assembly that passed the first railroad charter in the United States. He was elected to the state senate in 1829, served in 1831, and was president of the senate. He served on the supreme court of errors of New York. He removed to Oswego, N. Y., in 1839, to Columbus, Ohio, in 1842, and returned to New York in 1846. Mr. Beardsley's influence was always on the side of liberal legislation. Besides his legal opinions, he published an autobiographical volume entitled "Reminiscences," New York, 1852.—Samuel, brother of Col. Beverley, b. in Hoosic, Rensselaer co., N. Y., 9 Feb., 1790; d. in Utica, 6 May, 1860. He received a common-school education, and began to study medicine, but soon relinquished it and studied law. In 1813 he joined the militia that went to the defense of Sackett's Harbor. He was admitted to the bar in 1815, and practiced law for the next 30 years, went to Watertown, and at the end of a year returned to Rome. In February, 1821, he was appointed district attorney of Oneida county. At the first election held under the constitution of 1822 he was chosen senator from the fifth district, but in the arrangement of classes by lot he was unlucky, and failed to get a seat till the elections of 1823. During this year he transferred his residence to Utica. President Jackson appointed him U. S. attorney for the northern district of New York, which office he held till 1839, when he was elected as a Democrat to congress, and relected in 1832 and 1834, and again elected in 1842. In April, 1844, during the United States Bank excitement, he delivered a speech on the currency question which by its vehemence attracted attention throughout the country, and at the same time he opposed successfully a measure to restrain the freedom of the reporters of congress. A vacancy occurring in the judgeship of the fifth New York circuit, Mr. Beardsley was nominated by Gov. Marcy, and signified his intention of resigning his seat in congress and accepting the place; but, as President Jackson sent for him, and in the presence of his cabinet and various eminent members of both houses urged him to decline, he decided to remain in congress. In 1836, on the expiration of his congressional term, he accepted the office of attorney-general of the state of New York, his term closing with the year 1838, when he retired to the asylum for the insane in 1838. He was again elected to congress in 1842, but withdrew in February, 1844, to become an associate judge of the supreme court of New York, and in June, 1847, was appointed chief justice on the retirement of Judge Bronson. The degree of LL. D. was conferred on him in 1849 by Hamilton college. Returning to private life he devoted himself to practice, and maintained a political influence and carried the delegation that, in the Cincinnati convention of 1856, controlled the choice of that body and made James Buchanan the candidate.—Samuel Raymond, lawyer, eldest son of Levi, b. in Cherry Valley, Oswego co., N. Y., 31 Dec., 1814; d. in Stevensburg, Va., 1863. He was graduated at Union in 1836, studied law, and practised in Albany and in Oswego, N. Y. He afterward engaged in milling, owning the Premium Mills in Oswego. He was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the 4th N. Y. militia in 1851, and colonel in 1854. He was elected mayor of Oswego in 1852; appointed post master in 1853, and was defeated as a candidate for the asylum principal in 1853. He was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the 24th New York volunteers in 1861, was wounded at Chancellorsville, and was promoted to the colonelcy in 1863. When the regiment was mustered out in 1865, he was appointed adjutant-general on Gen. Meade's staff. He died of disease contracted in service. Beardsley, John, clergyman, b. near Edenton, N. C., in 1777; d. in Elizabethtown, N. J., 2 Nov., 1845. His father was a planter, and sent the son to Nassau Hall, afterward Princeton, where he was graduated in 1797. For three years he was tutor in the college, and at the same time studied theology. He was ordained in the Episcopal church in 1802, and became pastor of St. John's church, Elizabeth town, in 1803, rector of St. Peter's, Albany, in 1804, and co-rector in St. Paul's, Baltimore, in 1809. From 1813 till 1828 he was professor of the University of Pennsylvania, and also professor of mental and moral philosophy, and became favorably known by his metaphysical views in defence of the philosophy of Locke. In 1815 the degree of D. D. was conferred on him by both Columbia college and the university of Pennsylvania. He retired from the college in 1829, and took charge of a church in Trenton, where he remained until 1836. His health failing, he removed to Elizabeth, and conducted the church and the town in literary and theological studies. His principal published writings are: "American Dialogues of the Dead" (1815): "An Examination of the Oxford Divinity," published during the Tractarian controversy; "A Search of Truth in the Science of the Human Mind" (vol. i., 1827; vol. ii., left complete in MS.); "Vin-
dication of the Argument a priori in Proof of the Being and Attributes of God, from the Objection of Dr. Waterland" (1825); "Review of Brown's Philosophy of the Human Mind" (1825); "A Vindication of the Fundamental Principles of Truth and Order in the Church of Christ," in reply to the views of Dr. Manning (1830); "An Examination of No. 90 of the Tracts for the Times" (1841). He also contributed to periodical literature on moral and metaphysical sciences.

BEASLEY, Nathaniel, pioneer, b. in 1751; d. in Knox co., Ohio, 27 March, 1855. He was a lawyer in Pennsylvania and in the United States Senate, and performed valuable services in the St. Clair and Wayne campaigns. He afterward settled in Chillicothe, Ohio, was a member of the general assembly in 1819-20 from Adams co., and senator from Brown in 1820-2. He was also canal commissioner and major-general of militia.

BEATTY, Charles, clergyman, b. in county Antrim, Ireland, in 1715; d. in Bridgeton, Barbadoes, 13 Aug., 1772. While very young he sailed for America, and, with other passengers, was landed on Cape Cod in a very famished condition, the ship having run short of provisions. Making his way to the neighborhood of Philadelphia, he began peddling in the vicinity. He was, on one of his excursions, killed by a shot from the Maclay's gun on Neshaminy, and fell into conversation with its founder, the Rev. William Tennent, who, discovering that the young peddler had a classical education, and possessed the true missionary spirit, persuaded him to study for the ministry, and he was ordained on 13 Oct., 1742. He became pastor of the church at Lexington, Pa., 26 May, 1743. The Presbyterians were at that time divided into two factions, the "Strict" or "Old Side" and the "New Side," and Mr. Beatty joined the former. He was associated with Dr. Brainerd in some of his missionary labors among the Indians, and accompanied Franklin as chaplain on a military expedition to establish a frontier post in the northwest, in 1755. Franklin relates, in his account of the expedition, that, noting the punctual attendance of the soldiers when the daily allowance of grog was served out, and contrasting it with their dilatory attendance at the regular religious services, he suggested to the chaplain the expediency of serving this popula tion with a more substantial article of diet. The chap lain thought the idea good, accepted the task, and, adds Franklin, "never were prayers more generally and punctually attended, so that I think this method preferable to punishment inflicted by severe military laws for non-attendance on divine services." In 1760 Mr. Beatty made a prolonged missionary tour through the frontier settlements of Pennsylvania. Some of his sermons were printed, and he published the "Journal of a Two Months' Tour among the Frontier Inhabitants of Pennsylvania" (London, 1768), also a letter to the Rev. John Erskine, advocating the theory that the American Indians are the descendants of the lost Hebrew tribes. He was much interested in raising money for the support of the Free School of New Jersey (Princeton), and died of yellow fever while on board Barbadoes with this object in view.

Beatty, or Beattie, Erkuries, soldier, b. 9 Oct., 1759; d. in Princeton, N. J., 23 Feb., 1823. He was the son of Charles Beatty, chaplain, to whom he owed his singular name, compounded from the first names of his parents. He was apprenticed to a resident of Elizabethtown, N. J., when the war for independence began, and enlisted at once. He served at the battle of Long Island under Lord Stirling, was acting sergeant at White Plains, and ensign in the 4th regiment of the Pennsylvania line, 3 Jan., 1777. He was promoted 1st lieutenant 2 May, and was in the battles of Brandywine, Germantown (where he was wounded) and the hardships of Valley Forge and the campaigns of Van Schaick and Sullivan. When the Pennsylvania line was reorganized after the mutiny in 1781, he went south with Gen. Wayne, joined Lafayette on the Rappahannock, fought at Cowpens, and was present at Yorktown. In Nov., 1783, he was on duty guarding prisoners at Lancaster, Pa., and was then mustered out of service. After serving for a time as clerk in the war department, he was appointed 1st lieutenant in the regular army, 24 July, 1784. From 1786 until 1788 he was acting paymaster of the western army, and during the two years succeeding was in command at Fort St. Vincent (now Vineyard, Ind.). He was a major under Gen. St. Clair, but escaped the defeat of that officer 4 Nov., 1791, having been sent to Fort Jefferson with a detachment. He resigned from the army during Wayne's western campaign in 1793, and went to Princeton, N. J. His journal as paymaster of the western army was published in 1825, together with a memoir of Major Beatty, by Gen. Schuyler, vol. i., from the original manuscript in the possession of the New York Historical Society. Maj. Beatty had three brothers, all of whom were officers in the revolutionary army,—his son, Charles Clinton Beatty, D. D., was the founder of the Steubenville, Ohio, female seminary, and president of the beard of trustees of the Western Theological Seminary at Allegheny, Pa.

Beatty, John, physician, b. in Bucks co., Pa., 19 Dec., 1749; d. in Trenton, N. J., 30 April, 1826. He was a son of Charles Beatty, was graduated at Princeton in 1763, studied medicine with the celebrated Dr. Rush, of Philadelphia, joined the army early in the war for independence, and in September, 1776, held the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the Pennsylvania contingent. He was taken prisoner by the British at the capture of Washington, N. Y., 17 Nov., 1776, and during his confinement suffered greatly in health, owing to harsh treatment. Having been exchanged early in 1778, he was appointed 24 May, 1778, commissioner of pensions after the war. On 31 March, 1780, he resigned and settled as a physician at Princeton, N. J. He was a delegate to the continental congress in 1783—5, served in both branches of the state legislature, was a delegate to the constitutional convention, and a member of congress in 1733—5. From 1785 till 1805 he was secretary of state for New Jersey, and he was present at the Trenton bank in 1815—6.

Beatty, John, soldier, b. near Sandusky, Ohio, 16 Sept., 1828. He received a common-school education and entered on a business career in a banking-house at an early age. He took an active part in public affairs, and was identified with the free-soil party until it was merged in the republ icans. In the fall of 1861 he was made a private by a Lincoln elector. In 1861 he enlisted as a private in the 3d Ohio infantry, and was appointed successively captain and lieutenant-colonel. He took part in the early western Virginia campaigns, became colonel in 1862, and commanded a brigade in the three days' fight at Stone river, 31 Dec., 1862, to 2 Jan., 1863. In 1864 he was major-general and served through the Tennessee and Chattanooga campaigns. He was elected to the fortieth congress for the unexpired term of a de-
ceased member, and was twice re-elected. In 1884 he was republican presidential elector at large. In 1885-5 he was a member of the board of state charities. In 1887 he published "The Citizen Soldier" (Cincinnati, 1876) and "The Belle o' Bocket's Lane" (Philadelphia, 1882). BEATTY, Samuel, soldier, b. in Mifflin co., Pa., 16 Dec., 1820; d. in Jackson, Stark co., Ohio, 26 May, 1885. He removed with his father, a native of Ireland, to Jackson, Ohio, in 1827, received a limited education, and after having worked as a farmer. He served nearly two years in the Mexican war as 1st lieutenant in the 3rd Ohio volunteers, was elected sheriff of his county in 1857, re-elected in 1858, and on 16 Nov., 1861, became colonel of the 9th Ohio volunteers. He was made brigadier-general of volunteers on 29 Nov., 1862, commanded a division in the battle of Boston, Ohio, and was brevetted major-general on 13 March, 1865. In 1866 he returned to his farm in Jackson, where he spent the rest of his life. BEAUCHAMP, William, clergyman, b. in Kent co., Del., 26 April, 1772; d. in Paoli, Ind., 7 Oct., 1824. He was the son of a Methodist circuit-rider, his boyhood was spent in the western part of Virginia. He entered college at the age of eighteen, began preaching at nineteen, and at twenty-one was travelling under the direction of the presiding elder. Impressed with the importance of reading and study for a minister of the gospel, he devoted all possible time to intellectual improvement, studied law, and in 1798 became an accomplished classical and Hebrew scholar. In 1794 he joined the itinerants, his circuit lying between the south branches of the Potomac. In 1796 he was ordained deacon, the next year elder, and stationed in New York, and from this time he had the varied experiences of a Methodist preacher, being stationed in Boston, Ohio, Niantucket, Virginia, Illinois, Indiana, and elsewhere. In 1801 he married Mrs. Frances Russell of Niantucket, a widow, who thereafter became an important help to him in his ministerial work. Everywhere he preached with great success, and, being a man of wonderful versatility, he turned his hand to every useful work that could bring him in contact with the people. In 1815 he took editorial charge of the "Western Christian Monitor," then the only Methodist Episcopal publication issued in the country; and in this, as in everything that he undertook, he achieved a decided success. In 1817 he began to build up the town of Mount Carmel, Ill., and during its early days acted as pastor, teacher, and civil engineer, lawyer, and master mechanic. In 1823 he was appointed presiding elder of the Indiana district, then embracing nearly the whole state. He exerted a marked influence wherever he went, and always proved himself a natural leader of men. In 1811 he published "Essays on the Christian Religion," and a sermons, and a series of "Letters on the Hierarchy," with an introduction by Bishop Soulé, appeared after his death. BEAUGRAND, Honoré, Canadian journalist, b. in Lamonie, county Berthier, province Quebec, 24 March, 1848. He was educated at Joliette college, and at the military school, entering the latter in 1863, joined the French force under Gen. Gallop in Mexico, and, after the unfortunate termination of the attempt to install Maximilian as emperor of that country, returned with the French troops to their own country. After remaining nine months in France he went to New Orleans in 1868 and became a journalist. Subsequently he was connected with the press in St. Louis, Boston, Chicago, Lowell, and Fall River. In 1878 he returned to Canada and founded "La Patrie" in Montreal, in place of "Le National," which had recently been suppressed. Since then he has worked as a magazine and political writer, has been decorated by the academy of France, and in 1885 received the cross of the legion of honor from President Grévy of the French republic. M. Beaugrand has been mayor of Montreal for several years, and has been conspicuous by his prohibition of the Orange procession in that city in December. BEAUMARCHAIS, Alexandre de (bo-mar-nay), soldier, b. in Martinique in 1709; d. in Paris, 23 July, 1794. This officer, a viscount of France, held a major's commission under Rochambeau in the French contingent during the revolutionary war. Returning to France, he married Josephine d'Adhemar, and was elected to the States-general from the city of Blois, joined the tiers-état, became president of the national assembly, general of division in the army of the Rhine in 1793, and minister of war in 1793. During the reign of terror he fell under the suspicion of the revolutionary tribunal, was falsely accused of having treacherously diverted the army, and was subsequently promoted to the rank of major-general, and "guillotined." His widow became the mother of the great Napoleon Bonaparte, then a general in the French army, and with him ascended the throne of France. BEAUMARCHAIS, Charles de la Bolsche, soldier, b. about 1679; d. 12 June, 1749. He entered the navy as a boy, and was rapidly promoted to the rank of commodore. He was made a marquis of France, governor and lieutenant-general of New France, 11 Jan., 1729; commander of the order of St. Louis, 21 April, 1732; chevalier, lieutenant-general des armées navales, 1 Jan., 1748, at which time he was also governor of Quebec. He was thus for more than twenty years military commander of the French possessions in America, and was ordered the construction of the fort, afterward famous, at Crown Point. BEAUJEU, Hyacinthe Marie L. de (bo-zhoo), soldier, b. in Montreal, 9 Aug., 1711; killed during an action, 9 July, 1757, at the siege of Fort Carillon. His service was in the French navy, where he attained the rank of captain and was awarded the cross of St. Louis for distinguished services. He obtained the seigniory of La Colle on Champlain river, Canada, in 1753, succeeded Contrecour in command at Fort Duquesne in 1755, and planned the embarkation that resulted in Braddock's defeat, 9 July, 1755. Beaujeu was in command of the French and Indians, and was killed by the first fire of the British. See "Relations diverses sur la bataille de Monongahela," collected by J. M. Shea (New York, 1890). BEAJOUR, Louis Félix de (de-bzhoo), author, diplomatist, b. in Provence in 1707; d. in July, 1786. After serving as secretary of legation for France, at Munich and Dresden, and as consul-general in Sweden and Greece, he was appointed consul-general and chargé d'affaires in the United States in 1804. During his residence in America he prepared "A Sketch of the United States at the Commencement of the Nineteenth Century," which, after passing with an admirer of the map, was published in 1830, and is still consulted as one of the more trustworthy of the early foreign books about America. BEAUMARCHAIS, Pierre Augustin Caron de, French author, b. in Paris, 24 Jan., 1752; d. 18 May, 1799. He was the son of a watchmaker named Caron, and his inventive and musical tab-
ents gained him admission to the court. Through business associations with the financier Durevicy he acquired a fortune, which he augmented by a wealthy marriage. His eloquent pleadings in a
suit, brought against him by the heir of his partner, Durevicy, rendered him conspicuous as a
victim of injustice and a champion of liberty. In 1775 he memorialized the king in advocacy of aid-
ing the American colonies in their struggle with the British crown. He held negotiations with
Arthur Lee, agent of the colonists, and finally per-
suaded the prime minister, Maurepas, to sanction a
large sum of money and supplies, in addition to
an equal sum from the Spanish government. Ar
ms and ammunition for the American soldiers were de-
livered from the public arsenals to Beaumarchais,
operating under the firm name of Roderique Hor-
tazez & Co., on his entering into an obligation to
replace them. In the early part of 1777 he shipped, in three of his own ships, 20,000
guns, 25,000
muskets, and 200,000 pounds of gunpowder, and
sent over on the “Amphitrite” 50 European offi-
cers, among the number La Rouerie, Paubais, and
Baron Steuben. The shipments were continued, but,
owing to an erroneous impression that the sup-
plies were a gift from the French government,
express bills to the value of 200,000 dollars, and the
French government advanced another million
francs to relieve Beaumarchais from his embarr
assments, and he persevered in forwarding sup-
plies until 1779. The United States were indebted
to Beaumarchais at the end of the transactions in
the sum of 4,000,000 francs, an obligation which the
American government was unable to meet, and
was finally discharged in the amount of 800,000
francs to his heirs. He engaged in a variety of financial speculations, such
as establishing a national bank of discount, supply-
ing Paris with water, publishing the collected works of Voltaire, etc., which were generally successful. His writings are remarkable for their
literary qualities, and some of them for their influ-
ence on events. The drama “Enigma” (1788)
was founded on experiences that befell his sister;
“Le Barbier de Seville” (1775) was very success-
ful; “Le Mariage de Figaro” (1784) brilliantly
satirized the aristocracy. During the French revolu-
tion he fell under the suspicions of the Monta-
gnards and fled to England, whence he issued a
manifesto deploring its six suspicion, disassociating
his attachment to the cause of liberty. He re-
turned and died suddenly during the directory.
See “Beaumarchais and his Times,” by M. de Lo-
menie, Paris, 1856; “Notice sur la vie de Bea-
umarchais,” by Saint-Marc Girardin; “Vie de P. A. Caron de Beaumarchais,” by Cousin d’Avalon
(1802); and “Essai sur la vie et les ouvrages de
Beaumarchais,” by E. Berger. His collected works
were published by Gudin de la Brenellerie (7 vols.,
Paris, 1809; new ed., 1821-7).

BEAUMONT, John G., naval officer, b. in
Pennsylvania, 27 Aug., 1821; d. 2 Aug., 1882. He
entered the navy as midshipman, 1 March, 1838, and
obtained promotion as master, 30 Aug., 1838. He
was lieutenant, 29 Aug., 1855; commander, July, 1862;
captain, 1872. He participated as commander of the
steamer “Aroostock,” of the North Atlantic blockading squadron, in the severe engagement with the confederate batteries at Fort Darling;
was attached to the South Atlantic blockading
squadron in 1863; was engaged as commander of a
wrecking party attacking the fortifications in
Charleston harbor, and took a prominent part in the
capture of Fort Wagner. He commanded the
steamer “Mackinaw,” of the North Atlantic block-
ading squadron, in the two attacks on Fort Fisher,
when his vessel was badly injured by the shot and
shell from the enemy's batteries.

BEAUMONT, William, physician, b. in Leba-
non, Conn., in 1796; d. in St. Louis, Mo., 20 April,
1853. He was a young cadet when stationed at Mackinaw, Mich., in 1822, had
occasion to treat a young man named Alexis St.
Martin, who had received the discharge of a shot-
gun in his left side. By good care the wound was
healed, but an opening remained, about two and
a half inches in diameter, penetrating into the
stomach. From this aperture Dr. Beaumont
was able to watch the process of digestion and to
make experiments, extending over a series of years,
regarding the digestibility of the different kinds
of food and the effect upon the stomach of alcohol
and various drugs; and he was the first to obtain
the gastric juice and study its properties. The re
sults of these physiological experiments were pub-
lished in 1835, and attracted much attention in
America and Europe. After resigning from the
army, Dr. Beaumont practised medicine in St.
Louis, and he continued the experiments upon St.
Martin until his own death.

BEAUMONT DE LA BONNIÈRE, Gustave Auguste
de, French author, grandson of La-
vette, b. Beaumont-Chiles, in 1800, and
Sarthe, 6 Feb., 1802; d. in Paris, 22 Feb., 1866.
He was commissioned, with M. de Tocqueville, to
investigate the penal institutions of the United
States, came to this country for that purpose in
1831, and published a report on “The Penitentia
ry System of the United States and its Application
in France.” He married his cousin, the grand-
daughter of Lafayette, in 1836. He was elected to
the chamber in 1840, was a member of the consti-
tuent assembly of 1848, and was sent by Cavaignac
as ambassador to England. In 1851 he was im
prisoned for opposing the coup d’état of 2 Dec.
His principal other published writings are “L’Es
margue aux États-Unis,” of which a translation
has appeared in the United States, and
“L’Irlande, sociale, politique, et religieuse” (1839).

BEAUREGARD. Pierre Gustave Tontant,
soldier, b. near New Orleans, La., 28 May, 1818; d.
there, 20 Feb., 1889. He was graduated at
West Point in 1838. Among
his classmates were the future
confederate gen-
eerals Hardee and
Sibley and the
federal gen-
erals
Barry, Nichols,
Granger, and
McDowell. He was
assigned first to
the artillery and
then to the en-
gineers, and from
1838-9 was as-
sistant in the con-
struction of Fort
Adams, Newport.
He was on
engineering duty at
Barataria, La., in
1840-1, at the passes of the Mississippi in
1841-2, and at Fort McHenry, Md., in 1844-5. At
the beginning of the war with Mexico, he was engaged in
the construction of defences at Tampico (1846-7),
sieg operations at Vera Cruz (9 to 29 March, 1847), Cero Gordo (April 17, 18), Conteras (Aug. 19, 20), Chapultepec (Sept. 13), and city of Mexico (Sept. 13, 14), where he was twice wounded. Shortly after the war he was assigned to duty in Lake Pontchartrain, and as constructing engineer of the custom-house in New Orleans. His supervisory duties extended over the gulf coast from Florida to the Rio Grande. On 23 Jan., 1861, he was detailed as superintendent of the military academy at West Point, but held the place only a few days, resigning his commission and his record as a military officer of the United States. He at once offered his services to the southern confederacy, then organizing to resist the authority of the federal government, and was placed in command of the defenses of Charleston, S. C. On the refusal of Maj. Robert Anderson to evacuate Fort Sumter, he was ordered to attack the fort on the morning of 12 April, 1861. After a cannonade of several hours, during which, according to the official reports, not a single life was lost on either side, Fort Sumter, with ammunition and provisions nearly exhausted, capitulated to Gen. Beauregard, and the garrison marched out with the honors of war. Beauregard was almost immediately ordered to Virginia, where he was practically in command at the battle of Bull Run (July 21), though superseded at the last moment by Gen. J. E. Johnston. Here he was again victorious. In the spring of 1862 he was ordered to Tennessee, as second in command to Gen. A. S. Johnston, and when that officer was killed at the battle of Shiloh, April 6, Beauregard took command and nearly subsided in routing the northern army. The next day, however, the federals having been re-enforced, he was compelled to retreat by Gen. Grant, falling back in good order to Corinth, Miss., where he made a successful defence until 29 May, when he evacuated the place, destroying all his stores, and retreating westward towards the Tennessee river, and then his forces were crippled and his railroad. Gen. Beauregard's health failed after this campaign, and he was on leave of absence until August, when, with the full rank of general, he was again placed in command at Charleston, which for a year and a half (Sept. 1862, till April 1864) he defended against the formidable siege operations under Gen. Gillmore and Admirals Dupont and Dahlgren. In May, 1864, when Gen. Grant was closing in upon the approaches to Richmond, Beauregard re-enforced Lee, defeated Butler at Drury's Bluff, and held Petersburg against the federal advance. In October he was appointed commander of the military division of the west, and sent to Georgia to resist the march of the federals under Sherman. The attempt proved futile, and, joining forces with Gen. J. E. Johnston in North Carolina, he surrendered with that officer to Gen. Sherman in April, 1865. After the war he became president of the New Orleans, Jackson, and Mississippi railroad, adjutant-general of the state, and manager of the Louisiana Central Railway; he also published, in 1887, "The Memoirs of Gen. Beauregard in the War between the States, 1861-5," by Col. Alfred Roman (New York, 1884). Gen. Beauregard is the author of "Principles and Maxims of the Art of War" (Charleston, 1863), and "Report of the Defence of Charleston" (Richmond, 1864).
had scarcely reached the front and assumed command at the advanced line when his right leg was shattered by a rifle-ball. Amputation followed, and, although his life was saved, he was no longer capable of active military service. He was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers, Nov., 1864, and mustered out of service at his own request on 22 Dec., of that year, refusing to remain in the army on light duty as he was urged to do. He repeatedly declined promotion that would have taken him away from his own regiment, feeling bound to remain with the men whom he had enlisted. In civil life, he was a lawyer with a law office in Lititz, Pa., A. Beck was assistant judge of the court of common pleas of Lebanon county, and was a member of the board of trustees of the Pennsylvania State College, in 1873, and has been very influential in increasing its usefulness and prosperity. He has taken active part as a speaker in the campaigns of the republican party, and at the state convention of Lebanon county in 1883, was encouraged to devote himself to the instruction of the deaf and dumb by his godfather, the Abbé Sicard, under whose direction he qualified himself for the task. He published "Essai sur les sourds-muets et sur le langage naturel" (1817), and afterward became a professor in the royal institution for the deaf and dumb. His work was much jealous of, and, in 1825, he was compelled to resign his professorship and return to his native island. His other publications were "Monographies, ou Essai d'écriture mimique" (Paris, 1822); "Manuel d'enseignement pratique" (1827); and "Éloge historique de l'abbé de l'Épeé."

BEKKER, Diego. Spanish navigator, d. in 1523. He was an officer in the army of Cortés, conqueror of Mexico. When the ship "Concepción" was built at Tepanecoy by order of Cortés, Becerra was given command of her, and went, 30 Nov., 1533, to explore the coasts of the southern sea. A short time after he had begun the work his ship was captured by the English, and was never recovered.

BECERRA, Francisco (becker-rab), Spanish architect, lived in the latter part of the 16th century. He established himself in Puebla de los Angeles, Mexico, and built there the cathedral and several convents. The famous cathedral of Lima, the church of Cuzco, and several bridges, are also numbered among his works, which rank with the best specimen of architecture in Spanish America.

BECHLER, John Christian, Moravian bishop, b. on the island of Oesel, 7 Jan., 1784; d. in Hermann, Saxony, 18 April, 1857. He was educated at the Moravian college and theological seminary in Germany, came to the United States in 1804, and entered the boarding-school of Nazareth Hall, at Nazareth. On the 15th of Feb., 1836, he was thus over the southern district. In the following year he went to Europe as a member of the general synod, and did not return, but proceeded to Russia, where he stood at the head of the Moravian establishment at Sarepa, and subsequently was the principal of a similar establishment at Zeist, in Holland. Bishop Bechler was endowed with rare musical talent, and composed various anthems and tunes, some of which are still in use.

BECK, Charles (1814), educator, b. in Heidelberg, Germany, 19 Aug., 1798; d. in Cambridge, Mass., 19 March, 1866. After completing his theological studies at Berlin and Tübingen, he was employed for some time as tutor at the university of Basle, Switzerland; but his republican sentiments endangered his liberty, and he took refuge in the United States. He was elected to the New York in December, 1824. Soon afterward he became connected with the seminary, as teacher, with the Round Hill school at Northampton, Mass., until, in 1830, he, in connection with two other teachers, established a school at Phillips-town, on the Hudson, opposite West Point. In 1832 Prof. Beck was elected to the chair of Latin language and literature at Cambridge, and, on his retirement from that professorship in 1850, he devoted himself to literary pursuits and classical studies. In 1863 he published "The Manuscripts of the Satyricon of Petronius Arbiter, described and collated." He was for two years a representative of Cambridge in the state legislature. He was specially interested in the soldiers' fund, the sanitary commissions, and the agencies for the care and education of the freedmen.

BECK, George, poet, b. in England in 1749; d. in Lexington, Ky., 24 Dec., 1812. He was instructor in mathematics at Woolwich from 1776, but was afterward dismissed. He emigrated to the United States in 1785, and was employed in painting maps and charts for the French minister. He published two volumes of Latin and French poems, made poetic translations from Amorron, Horace, and La Fontaine, and in 1812 published "Observations on the Comet." In 1795 he served as a scout in Wayne's campaign against the Indians. With his wife, who was also an artist, he conducted for many years a female seminary in Lexington, Ky.

BECK, James Bourn, U. S. senator, b. in Dunfries, Scotland, 13 Feb., 1722; d. in Washington, D. C., 3 May, 1800. He received an academic education in his native country, and, with his parents, settled in Lexington, Ky., and was graduated at the law school of Transylvania university in that place in 1846. He then practised law in Lexington, and in 1866 was elected to congress, serving four consecutive terms. In 1865, May, 1876, he was appointed a member of the commission to define the Virginia and Maryland boundary, and in the same year was elected to the U. S. senate. He took his seat on 4 March, 1877, was re-elected in 1882 for the term ending in March, 1889, and was re-elected for a third term. During his congressional career Mr. Beck served on important committees, and was prominent in important debates. He was specially interested in questions relating to the tariff and the currency.

BECK, Paul, philanthropist, b. in Philadelphia about 1760; d. there, 22 Dec., 1844. His father emigrated from Nuremberg in 1732. The son acquired a large fortune in the wine-trade, and for several years resided in London and Paris. In 1799 he returned to Philadelphia. He was one of the founders of the Philadelphia academy of fine arts, a benefactor of the deaf and dumb institution of that city, president of the American Sunday-school Union, and a contributor to various other charitable and religious undertakings.

BECK, William, diocese of Romeyn, physician, b. in Schenectady, N. Y., 11 April, 1741; d. in Utica, N. Y., 19 Nov., 1855. He was a son of Caleb Beck, and of English descent. He was graduated at Union in
1807, and, after graduation at the College of physicians and surgeons in New York, began to practice in Albany in 1811. In 1814 he presented to the Albany society of arts a comprehensive paper on the mineral resources of the United States. In 1815 he was appointed professor of the institutes of medicine, and lecturer on medical jurisprudence in the College of physicians and surgeons of western New York, and in 1817 he became principal of the Albany academy, which he directed until 1818. He was also professor of the medical jurisprudence at Fairfield medical college from 1826 till 1836, and professor of materia medica in that institution from 1836 till 1840, and in Albany medical college from 1840 till 1854. He was chosen president of the New York state medical society in 1829, and became a member of the state lunatic asylum, and in 1854 president of the board of managers. He collected statistics on deaf-mutes, which influenced the legislature to pass laws for the education of that class. From 1849 to 1853 he edited the "American Journal of Insanity." His principal work was "Elements of Medical Jurisprudence," in which he aided by his brother, John Brodhead. The first edition was printed in 1823; a seventh edition, with notes by Dunlap and Darwell, was issued in London in 1842, and a tenth in Albany in 1850. Dr. Beck also contributed to scientific journals.—His brother, John Brodhead, physician, b. in Schenectady, N. Y., 18 Sept., 1794; d. in Rhinebeck, N. Y., 9 April, 1851. He was a nephew of the Rev. John B. Romeyn, in whose house he was educated. He was graduated at Columbia in 1813, and began the practice of medicine in 1817. From 1822 till 1829 he edited the "New York Medical and Physical Journal." He became professor of materia medica and of botany in the college of physicians and surgeons in 1829, but exchanged the chair of botany subsequently for that of medical jurisprudence. He assisted T. Romeyn Beck in the preparation of his great work on medical jurisprudence (1823), and published "Medical Essays" (1843), "Infant Therapeutics" (1849), and "Historical Sketch of the State of Medicine in the Colonies" (1850).—Both brothers were graduates of the University of Pennsylvania, and graduated in medicine in 1817. They practiced medicine in New York City from 1823 till 1829, and were both elected professors of medicine and chemistry at Rutgers College in 1825. In 1836 they were appointed professors of medicine and chemistry at Rutgers and chemistry at the University of Pennsylvania in 1836, and professor of chemistry and pharmacy at Albany Medical College (1841–59). He also delivered a course of chemical lectures at Mid-
dlebury in 1837, and was appointed mineralogist to the geological survey of New York in 1837. His published works include "A Gazetteer of Illinois (1841)"; "An Account of the Salt Springs at Sabine" (1826); "A Manual of Chemistry" (1831); "Mineralogy of New York" (1842), probably his most important contribution to scientific literature; "On Adulterations" (New York, 1846); and "Botany of the United States North of Virginia" (1848). Gross's "American Medical History," "Philadelphia" ('54) and "The Sons of Volcanic Cones" (1855): "Notes on the Stratigraphy of California" (1885); "Cretaceous Metamorphic Rocks of California" (1886); "A Theorem of Maximum Dissipativility" (1886), which is a new fundamental law of mechanics, and one of its consequences is "A New Law of Thermo-Chemistry" (1886), which embraces the whole laws of this science and makes an important addition to them. He has also written "Atomic-Weight Determinations; A Digest of the Investigations published since 1814" (Washington, 1880); "Geology of the Comstock Lode" (1882); "Statistics and Technology of the Precious Metals," with S. P. Fournous (1885); and "Geology of the Quicksilver Deposits of the Pacific Slope" (1886).

BECKER, George Ferdinand, geologist, b. in New York city, 5 Jan., 1847. He was graduated at Harvard in 1868, studied at Heidelberg, receiving the degree of Ph. D. in 1869, and, two years later, passed the final examination of the Royal School of Mines in Berlin. From 1875 till 1879 he was a mining and metallurgy in the University of California, and in 1879 he became connected with the U. S. Geological Survey, and later was placed in charge of the California division of geology. In 1880 he was appointed special agent of the 10th census, and in 1882 was further appointed special agent in charge of the investigation of the precious-metal industries. His most important publications are "Geometrical Diagrams of Volcanic Cones" (1885): "Notes on the Stratigraphy of California" (1885); "Cretaceous Metamorphic Rocks of California" (1886); "A Theorem of Maximum Dissipativility" (1886), which is a new fundamental law of mechanics, and one of its consequences is "A New Law of Thermo-Chemistry" (1886), which embraces the whole laws of this science and makes an important addition to them. He has also written "Atomic-Weight Determinations; A Digest of the Investigations published since 1814" (Washington, 1880); "Geology of the Comstock Lode" (1882); "Statistics and Technology of the Precious Metals," with S. P. Fournous (1885); and "Geology of the Quicksilver Deposits of the Pacific Slope" (1886).

BECKER, Thomas Albert, R. C. bishop, b. in Pittsburg, Pa., 12 June, 1832; d. in Washington, Ga., 29 May, 1899. He studied at the Propaganda, Rome, and was ordained in 1859. On his return he went to Richmond, Va., and was afterward sent to Martinsburg, W. Va. In 1878 he was appointed bishop of the Diocese of Shenandoah. In 1886 he was transferred to the see of Savannah in May, 1886. Dr. Becker has contributed largely to reviews and periodicals, and his series of articles in the "American Catholic Quarterly," on the idea of a true university, attracted wide attention.

BECKFORD, William, West Indian planter, b. in Jamaica in December, 1709; d. in London, 21 June, 1770. After receiving his education in England, he fell heir to large plantations in the West Indies, and, entering public life, became a member of parliament and alderman of London in 1762, and was afterward alderman of London and in 1764, mayor of London. With John Wilkes, he led the popular opposition, and on 23 May, 1770, delivered a memorable remonstrance to the king, complaining of the falsification of election returns. He left estates worth £100,000 a year, and a million of money. His son was the author of "Valke."
BECKWITH, Amos, soldier, b. in Burlington, Vt., 4 Oct., 1823; d. in St. Louis, Mo., 26 Oct., 1894. He was graduated at West Point in 1843, and served in the Seminole war. During the civil war he was chief depot-commissary in Washington, chief of commissariat of the military division of the Mississippi, on the staff of Gen. Sherman in the Atlanta campaign, and, after the war, chief commissary of the department of the gulf. He was brevetted brigadier-general in the U. S. army on 13 March, 1863, and lieutenant-colonel on the general staff, 23 June, 1871. In 1888 he became full colonel, and was retired in 1889.

BECKWITH, Edward Griffin, soldier, b. in Cazenovia, N. Y., 25 June, 1818; d. in Clifton, N. Y., 22 June, 1881. He was graduated at West Point in 1842, served in the war with Mexico at Tampa and Vera Cruz, and was employed in Pacific railroad reconstructions in 1853-4; the records of which survey were published by congress. In the civil war he served as chief of commissariat of the 5th army corps, and of the army of Virginia, and in filling out Gen. Banks's Louisiana expedition. He was provost-marshal-general of the department of the gulf in 1863; in command of New Orleans from 25 Aug., 1863, till 12 Jan., 1864, also for a time chief commissary of the department, was made major on 8 Feb., 1864, and received the brevet rank of brigadier-general, U. S. army, on 13 March, 1865, for faithful and meritorious services during the war.

BECKWITH, Sir George, English soldier, b. in Barbadoes, in 1696. He came to America in 1721 as ensign, and rose to the rank of major in 1781. He commanded the British forces at the taking of Elizabeth-town and New Brunswick, and bore a distinguished part in other engagements. From 1787 till 1791, the period when there was no British minister to the United States, he was entrusted with an important confidential mission. In 1792 he was appointed governor of Bermuda, in 1804 of St. Vincent, and in 1808 of Barbadoes. In 1809 he conquered the French possession of Martinique, and in the following year he drove the French out of Guadeloupe. In 1814 he returned to England, and in 1816 took command of the military forces in Ireland.

BEDEL, Joseph, printer, b. in New York, 26 March, 1806; d. in Bath, N. Y., 26 Feb., 1875. His father was Gen. Moody Bedel. The son enlisted as a private in the Mexican war in 1847, and became captain in 1849. He was admitted to the bar in 1850, and practised in Bath until 1853, when he entered the treasury department at Washington, and remained there until the beginning of the civil war. He was then appointed lieutenant-colonel of the 3d New Hampshire volunteers, 27 June, 1862, was wounded, 10 July, 1863, and captured at Fort Wagner, 18 July, 1863. He was promoted colonel of that regiment, while a prisoner of war, 6 April, 1864, and paroled on 9 Dec. He was made a brigadier-general of U. S. volunteers, by brevet, while serving from 26 March, 1863, for gallant and meritorious services, and was mustered out of service 20 July, 1865. He represented the town of Bath in the legislature, and was several times the unsuccessful democratic candidate for governor.

BEDEL, Timothy, soldier, b. in Salem, N. H., about 1749; d. in Haverhill, N. H., in February, 1827. He served as a lieutenant in the French war. On 6 July, 1775, he was appointed captain of rangers, and on 13 Jan., 1776, colonel of the 1st New Hampshire regiment, joining the northern army under Schuyler. He was with Montgomery at the taking of St. John's, on the Sorel, and was
in command of the force at the Cedars, near Mont-
revel. He was attacked by Brant's Indians and
surrendered without resistance by order of Capt.
Butterfield, the subordinate officer in command
during the absence of Col. Bedel, who lay ill at
Lachine. Gen. Arnold threw the blame on Bedel,
who was deprived of his command, but was sub-
sequently reinstated. He was afterward major-
general of New Hampshire militia.

BEDELL, Gregory Thurston, P. E., bishop, b.
in Hudson, N. Y., 17 Aug., 1817; d. in New York,
11 March, 1892. His father was a clergyman, and
an author of much reputation. At the age of nine
years the son entered Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg's school
at Flushing, L. I., remaining until he was seven-
teen. He was graduated at the college in 1818,
was graduated at Bristol college, Pennsylvania,
in 1836, and at the Virginia theological seminary
in 1840. He was ordained deacon, 19 July, 1840,
and priest in August, 1841. He became rector of
Trinity church, West Chester, Pa., in 1841, and in
1843 was called to the rectoryship of the Church
of the Ascension, New York city. While there he
was elected bishop of Ohio, Oct. 6, 1845, and
seated 13 Oct., 1859, in St. Paul's church, Rich-
mond, Va. On the death of Bishop Mcilvaine, in
1873, he became bishop of the diocese. The year
following he gave his consent to the division of
his extensive jurisdiction, and the diocese of south-
ern Ohio was formed and a bishop chosen for it in
1875. The ecclesiastical position that was that of
the American evangelicals, Mcilvaine, Tyng, East-
ern, and others. Bishop Bedell published numer-
ous sermons and addresses, and also "Remem-
beration" (a work of his father's, with additions): "The
Pastor," a manual on pastoral theology (1880); a
"Memorial of Rev. Dr. Stephen H. Tyng." (New
York, 1881); a "Benedictus ex Officio of the American
Episcopal Apocalypse" (London, 1884).

BEDDING, Gregory Townsend, clergyman, b.
on Staten Island, N. Y., 28 Oct., 1793; d. in Balti-
more, Md., 30 Aug., 1854. His early education
was obtained chiefly at the Episcopal academy,
Cheshire, Conn. He was graduated at Columbia
college in 1811, studied for the ministry of the
Episcopal church, and was ordained by Bishop Ho-
bart, 4 Nov., 1814. His first charge was at Hud-
son, N. Y., where he remained three years. In
1818 he accepted a call to Fayetteville, N. C., but,
as his health was delicate and the climate did
not suit him, he removed to Philadelphia, Pa., in
May, 1822. St. Andrew's church was estab-
lished through his labors, and he acquired great
popularity as a preacher. In a few years,
however, his health failed, and the end came to him in
Baltimore, while on his return home from Bedford
Springs, Pa. Dr. Bedell published and was the
author of sacred poems and musical compositions.
Among his works are: "Bible Studies" (2 vols.,
1835); "The Christian's Progress"; "The Progression";
"Waymarks"; "Is it well?" and "It is well." The Rev.

BEDFORD, Gunning, patriot, b. in Philadel-
phia about 1760; d. in New Castle, Del., 30 Sept.,
1797. He was a lieutenant in the French war, and
entered the revolutionary army as major, 10
March, 1775. As lieutenant-colonel of Haslet's
regiment he was wounded at White Plains. On
18 June, 1776, he was appointed master-master-
general. He was a delegate from Delaware to the
old congress, 1783–5, and in 1796 was elected gov-
ernor of Delaware. —His cousin, Gunning, Jr., b.
in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1775, d. in New Castle,
Del., 30 March, 1812, was graduated at the College
of New Jersey in 1781, delivering the valedictory
oration. After graduation he studied in the law-
office of Joseph and Peter Mcllvaine, and was ad-
mitted to the bar, and practised law at Dover and
afterward at Wilmington, Del. During the revolu-
tionary war he acted for a short time as aide-de-
camp to Gen. Washington. Resuming his prac-
tice after the close of the war, he was in the
office of New Haven and in the course of a few years elected to the Delaware
house of representatives. He represented Dela-
ware in the continental congress from 1783 till
1786, and was also a member of the constitutional
convention, in which he took an active part, and
by his eloquence influenced the decision of the
convention to give the same representation in
the senate to large and small states. He was a
member of the Delaware board in 1789 and in 1793. He
became attorney-general of the state, and remained
in that office until the organization of the gov-
ernment in 1789, when President Washington ap-
pointed him U. S. judge for the district of Dela-
ware, which place he held until his last illness.—A
grand-nephew of the latter, Gunning Samuel,
b. at Baltimore, Md., 5 Sept., 1814, was graduated
at Mount St. Mary's college, Emmetsburg, Md., in
1835, with the highest honors of his class. He received his medical
diploma from Rutgers medical college in 1839,
and soon afterward visited Europe, where for two years
he continued his medical studies. On his return
in 1843, he was admitted as resident physician
in the medical college at Charleston, S. C., and subsequently
was called to a professorship in the new medical college
founded by Dr. Alden March, in Albany, N. Y.
He removed to New York about 1836, and soon
commanded a large practice in obstetrics. In con-
cert with the late Dr. Valentine Mott, his former
preceptor, and Dr. George Bedell, of Philadelphia,
Bedford projected the university medical college
in 1849, and took the chair of obstetrics, which he
retained until 1862. Dr. Bedford first introduced
into the United States obstetrical clinics for the
gratuitous treatment of poor women. He was the
author of two standard treatises on his special de-
partment of medicine. His "Diseases of Women
and Children" passed through ten editions in this
country, and his "Principles and Practice of Ob-
stetrics" five editions; and both have been repub-
lished in England, and translated into French and
German.—His son, Dr. Henry Moore, d. at Rich-
field Springs, 30 Aug., 1890, was his assistant in
the obstetrical clinic, the establishment of which
was accomplished against strong opposition.

BENDING, George Michael, soldier, b. in Vir-
ginia about 1750; d. at Lower Blue Licks, Ky.,
b. about 1830. He was one of the early emigrants to
Kentucky, and served as adjutant in the expedi-
tion of 1779 against Chillicothe, as major at the
battle of Blue Licks in 1782, and did valuable ser-
vice. He was elected major, and commanded the
American battalion. He was a major of U. S. infantry in 1792–3. He was a
member of the Kentucky legislature in 1792, and
represented that state in congress from 1803 till
1807. —His son, Henry (diplomatist), was born near
Shepherdstown, Va., in 1810, and died there 26
Nov., 1858. He practised law in Shepherdstown,
and afterward in Charlestown, in 1845 succeeded
his partner and brother-in-law, Gen. George Rust,
as member of congress, and was re-elected for the
following term. From 1853 till 1854 he was U. S.
minister to Denmark, and while at Copenhagen he
negotiated a treaty that settled the question of the Sound
cues.
BEDLE, Joseph D., jurist, b. in Monmouth county, N. J., 3 Jan., 1831; d. in New York city, 21 Oct., 1884. He practised law in Maitteawan, and subsequently in Freesthield, N. J., and in 1860 was appointed a judge of the superior court. In 1874 he was elected governor of the state of New Jersey, making an excellent record. After completing his term he resumed practice.

BEDON, Pedro, South American clergyman, b. in Quito, Ecuador, d. there in 1092. He entered the novitiate of the Franciscan order at the age of fourteen, completed his studies in Lima, and was then appointed professor of philosophy in the college of that city. In early life he had cultivated painting, and when afterward he had recovered from a dangerous malady, he resolved to devote his leisure to painting pictures of the Blessed Virgin. Several of his works are in the convents of Quito and Santa Fe, and a report says that the title his countrymen gave him of the Fra Angelico of Ecuador. He founded the convent of La Peña in Quito, and then went to Rio-Bomba, where he founded another convent, but returned to Quito on learning that he had been elected prior of La Peña. In 1619 he was chosen provincial of his order, and held the post with great success, being president of the convention of the provincial chapter of the Province of Quito in 1624, and was graduated in 1797. After this he continued his studies until September, 1798, when he was licensed to preach by the New Haven West Association, entered upon his clerical duties by supplying the pulpit in the Presbyterian church at East Hampton, Long Island, and was ordained in 1800. Before he married his first wife, Roxana Elliott, His salary was $800 a year, after five years increased to $400, with a dilapidated parsonage. To eke out his scanty income, his wife opened a private school, in which the husband also gave instruction. Mr. Beecher soon became one of the foremost preachers of his day. A sermon that he delivered in 1804, on the death of Alexander Hamilton, excited great attention. Finding his salary wholly inadequate to support his increasing family, he resigned the charge, and in 1810 was installed pastor of the Congregational church in Litchfield, Conn. Here he remained for sixteen years, during which he took rank as the foremost clergyman of his denomination. In his autobiography he says this pastorate was the happiest of his life, and that the experience of intemperance had become common in New England, even the formal meetings of the clergy being not unfrequently accompanied by gross excesses, and Mr. Beecher resolved to take a stand against it. About 1814 he delivered and published six sermons on intemperance, which contain eloquent passages hardly exceeded by anything in the English language. They were sent broadcast through the United States, ran rapidly through many editions in England, and were translated into several languages on the continent, and have had a large sale even after the lapse of fifty years. His eloquence, zeal, and courage as a preacher, and his leading the way in the organization of the Bible, missionary, and Sunday school societies, made him known throughout New England. During his residence in Litchfield arose the Unitarian controversy, in which he took a prominent part. Litchfield was at this time the seat of a famous law school and several other institutions of learning, and Mr. Beecher (now a doctor of divinity) and his wife undertook to supply the breaching of several young women, who were received into their family. But here too he found his salary ($800 a year) inadequate. The rapid and extensive defection of the Congregational churches in Boston and vicinity, under the lead of Dr. Channing and others in sym-
pathy with him, had excited much anxiety throughout New England; and in 1826 Mr. Beecher received a call to become pastor of the Hanover street church in Boston. At the urgent request of his clerical brethren he declined the call on the ground of his unwillingness to hold the doctrines of Puritanism, and remained in this church six years and a half. His sermons at this time were largely controversial; he flung himself into the thickets of the fray, and was sustained by an immense following. About this time the religious public had become impressed with the growth of the revival, held in the Kenilworth church, and a theological seminary had been founded at Walnut Hills, near Cincinnati, O, and named Lane Seminary, after one of its principal benefactors, and a large amount of money was pledged to the institution on condition that Dr. Beecher accept the presidency, which he did in 1832. He retained the place for twenty years, and his name was entered in the seminary catalogue, as president, until his death. He was also, during the first ten years of his presidency, pastor of the Second Presbyterian church in Cincinnati. Soon after his removal thither he startled the religious public in the east by a tract calling attention to the danger of Roman Catholic supremacy in America. In 1839, the agitation in England for reform and against colonial slavery, and the punishment by American courts of citizens who had dared to attack the slave-trade carried on under the American flag, had begun to direct the attention of American philanthropists to the evils of American slavery, and an abolition convention met in Philadelphia in 1838. Its president, Arthur Campbell, who secured liberal donations Dr. Beecher had been secured to Lane seminary, forwarded to the students a copy of the address issued by the convention, and the whole subject was soon under discussion. Many of the students were from the south; an effort was made to stop the discussions and the meetings; slavery seemed to threaten its future; the students withdrew under the spell of mob violence; and for several weeks Dr. Beecher lived in a turmoil, not knowing how soon the rabble might destroy the seminary and the houses of the professors. The board of trustees interfered during the absence of Dr. Beecher, and allayed the excitement of the mob by forbidding all further discussion in the seminary and all public meeting of the students withdrew under the encouragement of those who believed in the advantages of the students withdrawing. A very few were persuaded to return and remain, while the seeders laid the foundation of Oberlin College. For seventeen years after this, Dr. Beecher and his able co-worker, Prof. Stowe, remained and tried to revive the prospect of the seminary, but at last abandoned it. The great project of their lives was defeated, and they returned to the eastern states. In 1855 Dr. Beecher, who had been called "a moderate Calvinist," was arraigned on charges of hypocrisy and heresy by some of the stronger Calvinists. The trial took place in his own church; and he defended himself, while burdened with the cares of his seminary, his church, and his wife at home, by himself. The French revolutionists, and, and, on an appeal to the general synod, he was again acquitted; but the controversy engendered by the action went on until the Presbyterian church was rent in twain. In the theological controversies that led to the exclusion of a portion of the general assembly of the Presbyterian church in 1857–8, Dr. Beecher was in the thick of the conflict. In 1858 he resigned the presidency of Lane Seminary, and returned to Boston, purposing to devote himself mainly to the revival and publication of his works. But his intellectual powers began to decline, while his physical strength was unabated. About his eightieth year he suffered a stroke of paralysis, and thenceforth his mental powers only glowed out occasionally with some indications of their former splendor. The last ten years of his life were spent in the home of his son, Henry Ward Beecher. Dr. Beecher was a man of great intellectual power, though not a profound scholar. His sermons were usually extemporaneous, as far as form was concerned, but were carefully thought out, often while he was engaged in active physical exercise; but his writings were carefully prepared. He stood unequaled among living divines for dialectic keenness, pungent appeal, lambent wit, vigor of thought, and concentrated power of expression. He possessed intense personal magnetism, and an indomitable will, and was thoroughly devoted to his chosen work. The sincerity and spirituality of his character, probably more than any positive errors, that made him a subject of anxiety to the more conservative class of the theologians of his own denomination. His great boldness in denouncing laxity in regard to the standard of the Christian orthodoxy, and his indomitable will, has Weinhold. Since his death in 1863, Mr. Allen has written "Tappan's Life," "About America," "Life and Services of Lyman Beecher," and "Peregrination in the East," "Six Sermons in Temperance," "Sermons on Various Occasions," "Views in Theology," "Skepticism," "Lectures on Various Occasions," "Political Atheism." He made a collection of his works which he deemed the most valuable (3 vols., Boston, 1852). He was three times married; the first in 1799, 1817, and 1836—and had thirteen children. Most of his children have attained literary or theological distinction. All his sons became Congregational clergy, viz., William Henry, Edward, George, Henry Ward, Charles, Thomas Kimmer, and James Chaplin. The daughters are Catherine Esther, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Louisa Beecher, and Harriet Beecher Stowe. He was a man of polished mind. He was proverbially absent-minded, and after having been brought up by the excitement of preaching was accustomed to relax his mind by playing "Auld Lang Syne," or dancing the "double shuffle" in his parlor. His autobiography and correspondence was edited by the Rev. Charles Beecher (New York, 1883). See also "Life and Services of Lyman Beecher," by the Rev. D. H. Allen (Cincinnati, 1863).—His eldest child, Catherine Esther, educator, b. in East Hampton, Long Island, 6 Sept., 1800; d. in Elmira, N. Y., 12 May, 1878. The death of her mother when Catherine was about sixteen years of age brought upon her domestic responsibilities that lasted until after her father's second marriage, two years later. Her education was received in the seminary at Litchfield. She was betrothed to Prof. Fisher, of Yale, who was lost with the "Albion" off the coast of Ireland, while on a voyage to Europe, and she never married. Her brother, Henry Ward Beecher, said afterward that it nearly broke her heart to lose her faith in his religion, and her only consolation was in a life of earnest activity. In 1823 she opened a school for young ladies in Hartford, Conn., with such success that, under her supervision, with the assistance of her sister, Harriet (afterward Mrs. Stowe), it num-
bered 160 pupils. It was maintained for ten years. Comprehending the deficiencies of existing textbooks, she prepared, primarily for use in her own school, some elementary books in arithmetic, a work on theology, and a third on mental and moral philosophy. The last was never published, although printed and used as a college text-book. The gist of her theories on the subject of teaching was that the physical and moral training of her pupils was quite as important as the development of their intellectual powers. She also claimed that a housekeeper is responsible for the health of all the family, not the men alone, and that no child, whether he be a master or servant who has not the needful knowledge and discretion. She was constantly making experiments, and practising them upon the girls, weighing all their food before they ate it, holding that Graham flour and the Graham diet were better for them than richer food. Ten of her pupils went to the west to study, and sought the aid of educated women throughout the land. She was for many years engaged with ex-Governor Slade, of Vermont, in a scheme for introducing woman teachers into the west. The name given to the organization was "The National Board of Popular Education"; and it was claimed that hundreds of the best teachers were engaged by the women and there under the patronage of this system. To a certain extent the scheme succeeded, and were found beneficial; but the careers of the teachers were mostly short, for they soon married. She had a mind full of original vigor, but without much imagination; it was perhaps the want of this that made some of her schemes impracticable. She had a great deal of mey humor and mother-wit, with patience, ingenuity, and unbounded good-nature. Her conversation was full of fresh comments on persons and things, without the least bitterness or malice. It was her rule to make her own common sense the standard of judgment, and she doubted the value of anything not commended by that. She continued in her later years to publish health hints, and to sing, and playing the piano and the guitar; but her performances were those of a past generation, as she had no belief in modern or classic music. She believed that what she could not comprehend could not exist. It was so also in art. The work of the masters and medieval art had no meaning for her; and a collection of a hundred and fifty of the men of art were collected as "full of Virgins and Son," with "a picture of Christ all rubbed out," "a Psyche with the top of her head knocked in," and "Venus without arms." She occasionally wrote verses, and was sometimes an attendant at women's conventions and congresses. For many years she suffered from lameness and weakness of nerve and body, and all her work was carried on under great bodily difficulties. In early life she was Calvinistic in belief, but in her later years became a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church. Miss Beecher's published works include "Letters on the Difficulties of Religion" (Hartford, 1839); "The Moral Instructor" (Cincinnati, 1838); "Treatise on Domestic Economy" (Boston, 1842); "Marriage Rights of Women" (New York, 1845); "Duty of American Women to their Country" (1845); "True Remedy for the Wrongs of Women, with a History of an Enterprise having that for its Object" (Boston, 1851); "Letters to the People on Health and Happiness" (New York, 1855); "Physiology and Calisthenics" (1856); "Common Sense applied to Religion" (1851), a book containing some of her views. In early life she was a member of the Calvinistic theology. "An Appeal to the People, as the Authorized Interpreters of the Bible" (1860); "Religious Training of Children in the School, the Family, and the Church" (1864); "Woman's Profession as Mother and Educator, with Views in Opposition to Woman Suffrage" (Philadelphia, 1872); "Women's Housekeeping and Housekeeper" (New York, 1873); and with her sister, Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, "The American Woman's Home" (New York, 1869); "Principles of Domestic Science as applied to the Duties and Pleasures of Home" (1870); and also a "Domestic Receipt-Book," of which numerous editions have been sold. Apart from the books relating to her special education, she published "Travels of a Female" (Philadelphia, 1848), by her brother, George Beecher (1844); and "Truth Stranger than Fiction" (Boston, 1850), an account of an infelicious domestic affair in which some of her friends were involved. She left an autobiography nearly completed.—Her eldest son, William Henry, clergyman, b. in East Hampton, L. I., 15 Jan., 1802; d. in Chicago, Ill., 29 June, 1867. His education was obtained at home, and then he studied theology under his father and at Andover. In 1833 he received the honorary degree of A. M. from Yale. For many years he was a home missionary on the Western Reserve, and held charges in Putnam, Toledo, and Chillicothe, Ohio, and in Reading, North Brookfield, Mass. He died at Cleveland, 27 Aug., 1863; d. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 28 July, 1865. He was graduated at Yale in 1822, studied theology at Andover and New Haven, became tutor in Yale in 1825, and then removed to Boston to take charge of the Park street congregation. Here he remained from 1826 till 1839, when he was elected president of Illinois College, Jacksonville. In 1844 he returned to Boston, as pastor of Salem street church, and in 1855 he became pastor of the Congregational church at Galesburg, Ill., where he remained until 1870. For some years he was professor of exegesis in the Chicago Theological Seminary. In 1872 he retired from the ministry and removed to Brooklyn, N. Y. He married Miss Izard, a pupil of her brother, and a graduate in 1839 of Marietta College in 1841. He was a constant contributor to periodicals, was senior editor of "The Congregationalist" for the first six years of its existence, and after 1870 was a regular contributor to the "Christian Union." His two works on the "Ages" gave rise to much discussion, and have modified doctrinal and ethical views, especially of human destiny. The central idea presented is that man's present life upon earth is the outgrowth of a former life as well as the prelude to a future one; that during the ages a conflict has been
going on between good and evil, which will not be
terminated in this life, but that sooner or later all the long strides of ages will become harmonized into an everlasting accord. He has published "Aid to the Kingdom of God" (Boston, 1825); "Six Sermons on the Nature, Importance, and Means of Eminent Holiness throughout the Church" (New York, 1835); "History of Alton Riots" (Cincinnati, 1837); "Statement of Anti-Slavery Principles and Address to People of Illinois" (1857); "Baptist, its Import and Modes" (New York, 1859); "Conflict of Agendas" (1853); "Papal Conspiracy exposed" (New York, 1855); "Concord of Ages" (1860); "History of Opinions on the Scriptural Doctrine of Future Retribution" (1876).—Another son, George, clergyman, b. in East Hampton, L. L., 6 May, 1849; d. in Chillicothe, Ohio, 1 July, 1863, was graduated at Cornell University, and afterward at Chillicothe, Ohio. His death was caused by an accidental discharge of a gun while shooting birds in his own garden. See the "Memoirs of George Beecher," by his sister Catherina (New York, 1878).—A third son, W. S., clergyman, b. in Litchfield, Conn., 24 June, 1813; d. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 8 March, 1887. At an early age he had a strong desire for a seafaring life, which he renounced in consequence of a deep religious impression experienced during a revival. He studied at the Boston Latin-school, in Mount Pleasant institution was graduated at Amherst in 1834, and then studied theology at Lane seminary, under the tuition of his father, who was president of the institution. He first settled as a Presbyterian minister in Lawrenceburgh, Indiana, in 1837, and married Fannie White, daughter of Dr. Artemas Bullard; then removed to Indianapolis in 1839, where he preached until 1847. In that year he received a call from Plymouth church, a new Congregational society in Brooklyn, N. Y., and almost from the outset he began to acquire that reputation as a pulpit orator which he maintained for more than a third of a century. The church and congregation under his charge were among the largest in America. The edifice has a seating capacity of nearly 5,000, and is strongly in demand for its conventionalities of the clerical profession. In his view, humor had a place in a sermon, as well as argument and exhortation, and he did not hesitate sometimes to venture so near the comic that laughter was hardly to be restrained. He was fond of illustration, drawing his material from every sphere of human life and thought, and his manner was highly dramatic. Though his keen sense of humor continually manifested itself, the prevailing impression given by his discourses was one of intense earnestness. The cardinal idea of his creed was that Christianity is not a series of dogmas, philosophical or metaphysical, but a rule of life in evil times. He never hesitated to discuss from the pulpit the great social and political crimes of the day, such as slavery, intemperance, avarice, and political abuses. In 1878 he announced that he did not believe in the eternity of punishment. He now held that all punishment is cautionary and remedial, and that no greater cruelty could be imagined than the continuance of suffering eternally, after all penalty had been gone: and in 1882 he and his congregation formally withdrew from the association of Congregational churches, since their theology had gradually changed from the strictest Calvinism to a complete disbelief in the eternity of future punishment. His sermons, reported by stenographers, for several years formed a weekly publication called the "Plymouth Pulpit." He early became prominent as a platform orator and lecturer, and as such had a long and successful career. His lectures came to be in such demand, even at the rate of $300 a night, that he was obliged to decline further engagements, as they interfered with his ministerial duties, and for a long time he refused all applications for public addresses except for some special occasion. In January, 1859, he delivered an oration at the celebration of the centennial anniversary of the birthday of Robert Burns, which is considered one of his most eloquent efforts. He became a member of the Republican party on its formation, and delivered many political sermons from his pulpit, also addressing political meetings, especially in 1856, when he took an active part in the canvass, not only with his pen but by speaking at meetings throughout the northern states. During the presidential canvass of 1884, Mr. Beecher supported the Democratic candidate, and by his action estranged many of his political admirers. In the long conflict with slavery he was an early and an earnest worker. In 1863 he visited all the principal cities of Great Britain on the questions involved in the civil war then raging in the United States, with a special view to disabuse the public in regard to the issues of the great struggle. His speeches exerted a wide influence in changing popular sentiment, which previously had been strongly in favor of the Confederacy, and were published in London as "Speeches on the American Rebellion" (1864). In April, 1865, at the request of the government, he delivered an oration at Fort Sumter on the anniversary of its fall. In 1878 he was elected chaplain of the 13th regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., and appeared on parade in the customary uniform. In 1871 one of his parishioners, Henry W. Sage, founded a lectureship of preaching, called "The Lyman Beecher Lectureship," in Yale college divinity school, and the first three annual courses were delivered by Mr. Beecher. In the summer of 1874, Theodore Tilton, formerly Mr. Beecher's associate, afterward his successor, in the editorship of the "Independent," charged him with criminality with Mrs. Tilton. A committee of Plymouth congregation reported the charges to be without foundation; but meanwhile Mr. Tilton instituted a civil suit against Mr. Beecher, laying his damages at $100,000. The trial lasted six months, and at its close the jury, after being locked up for more than a week, failed to agree on a verdict. They stood three for the plaintiff and nine for the defendant. Mr. Beecher was of stout build, florid, and of strong physical constitution. He was fond of domestic and rural life; a student of nature; a lover of animals, flowers, and gems; an enthusiast.
in music, and a judge and patron of art. He owned a handsome residence at Peekskill on the Hudson, which he occupied during a part of every summer. In 1886 he made a lecturing tour in England, his first visit to that country after the war. During his theological course for nearly a year Mr. Beecher edited the "Cincinnati Journal," a religious weekly. While pastor at Indianapolis he edited an educational journal, "The Farmer and Gardener," his contributions to which were afterward published under the title "Plain and Pleasant Talk about Fruits, Flowers, and Leaves." Mr. Beecher was one of the founders and for nearly twenty years an editorial contributor of the New York "Independent," and from 1861 till 1863 was its editor. His contributions to this were signed with an asterisk, and many of them were afterward collected and published as "Star Papers"; or, "Experiences of Art and Nature" (New York, 1855), and as "New Star Papers"; or, "Views and Experiences of Religious Subjects" (1858). The latter has been re-published in England under the title of "Summer in the Soul." On the establishment of the "Christian Union" in 1870, he became its editor-in-chief. To a series of papers in the "New York Observer" under the title "Thoughts as They Occur," by "One who keeps a daily record at open," and they were afterward published under the title of "Eyes and Ears." (Boston, 1864). In addition to the foregoing, Mr. Beecher published "Lectures to Young Men on Various Important Subjects" (Indianapolis, 1844, revised ed., New York, 1856); "Freedom and War: Discourses selected from the "Christian Union,"" (New York, 1864); "To Prayer" (New York, 1864); "Norwood; or, Village Life in New England" (1867); "Overture of Angels" (1869), being an introductory installment of "Life of Jesus the Christ; Earliest Scenes" (1871); "Lecture-Room Talks: A Series of Familiar Discourses on Themes of Christian Experience" (New York, 1872-4); "A Summer Parish: Sermons and Morning Services of Prayer" (1874); "Evolution and Religion" (1885). Also, numerous addresses and separate sermons, such as "Army of the Republic" (1875); "The Strike and its Lessons" (1878); "Doctrinal Beliefs and Unbeliefs" (1882); "Concerns of the Living on Wendell Phillips" (1884); "A Christmas to the Confederate" (1865); sketch of his trip through the west and south (1884); and "Letter to the Soldiers and Sailors" (1866), reprinted with introduction, 1884. He edited "Plymouth Collection of Hymns and Tunes" (New York, 1855), and "Revival Hymns" (Boston, 1858). Numerous compilations of his utterances have been prepared, among which are: "Life Thoughts" (New York, 1859), by Edna Dean Proctor; "Notes from Plymouth Pulpit." (1829), by Augusta Moore; both of the foregoing have been reprinted in England; "Pulpit Pungencies" (1866); "Royal Truths" (Boston, 1866), reprinted from a series of extracts prepared in England without his knowledge; and the title "Plymouth Pulpit" (New York, 1867); "Sermons by Henry Ward Beecher: Selected from Published and Unpublished Discourses," edited by Lyman Abbott (2 vols., 1868); "Morning and Evening Devotional Exercises," edited by Lyman Abbott (1870); "Comforting Thoughts" (1884), by Irene Ovington. Mr. Beecher published the second and concluding volume of his "Life of Christ," the title of which is "Christ's Life," which was published this year (1887), with a re-publication of the first volume. His biography has been written by Lyman Abbott (New York, 1883). A new life, to be written by his son, William C. Beecher, will include an unfinished autobiography. Mr. Beecher was buried in Greenwood cemetery, and a movement was immediately begun for a monument, to be paid for by popular subscription.—Ennue White, wife of Henry Ward, b. in Worcester co, Mass., 26 Aug., 1812; d. in Stamford, Conn., 8 March, 1897. When Mr. Beecher settled in his pastorate in Lawrenceburgh, Ind., he returned to the east to claim his bride, after an engagement extending over seven years. Mrs. Beecher was a contributor, chiefly on domestic subjects, to numerous periodicals, and many articles have been published in book form. During a long and tedious illness in her earlier married life, she wrote a series of reminiscences of her first years as a minister's wife, afterward published with the title "From Dawn to Daylight: A Simple Story of a Western Home" (1856), under the pen-name of "A Minister's Wife." She also published "Motherly Talks with Young Housekeepers" (New York, 1875); "Letters from Florida." (1878); "All Around the House: or, How to Make Homes Happy." (1878); and "Home." (1883).—Another son of Lyman, Charles, clergyman, b. in Litchfield, Conn., 7 Oct., 1815, studied at the Boston Latin School and Lawrence Academy in Groton, Mass., and graduated at Bowdoin in 1835. After a theological course in Lane Seminary, Ohio, he was ordained pastor of the Second Presbyterian church in Fort Wayne in 1844. He was dismissed in 1851, and became pastor of the First Congregational church in Newark, N. J., where he remained three years. In 1857, he took charge of the First Congregational church in Elberon, N. J., and continued until 1870 when he was removed to Florida, where for two years he was state superintendent of public instruction, and later, acting pastor at Wysox, Pa. Mr. Beecher is an excellent musician, and he selected the music for the "Plymouth Collection." He has published "The Incarnation, or Pictures of the New and Ever So," (New York, 1849); "David and his Throes" (1855); "Pen Pictures of the Bible" (1856); "Autobiography and Correspondence of Lyman Beecher" (1865); "Redeemer and Redeemed" (Boston, 1864); "Spiritual Manifestations" (1879); and "Eden Tableau." (1890).—Another son, Thomas Kinneid, clergyman, b. in Litchfield, Conn., 10 Feb., 1824, was graduated in 1844 at Yale college, where his father Edward was then president, was principal of the Northeast grammar-school in Philadelphia in 1846-8, and then became principal of the Hartford (Conn.) High School. Removing to Williamsburg, now a part of Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1832, he gathered and became pastor of the New Engah Congregational church, and in 1854 he removed to Elmira, N. Y., to take charge of the Independent Congregational church, afterward the Park church. He is known as an influential speaker and writer, and is distinguished for philanthropy. He wholly ignores sectarian feeling, and seeks to promote a fraternal spirit among the various Christian denominations. Since his residence in Elmira he has worked himself into the habit of causing all of righteousness and religion in that city and immediate vicinity. For many years he edited a weekly "Miscellaneous," first in the Elmira "Advertiser," and afterward in the "Gazette," discussing as they came up all the current questions of the day. Among these, in 1874, were a series of editorials that proved the danger of allowing the people of the United States never had been, and were not at the time, in favor of universal suffrage. He has lectured in the principal cities of the
United States, and against his wishes and counsel he has been nominated for political office by the greenback, the democratic, the prohibition, and the republican parties in the last three elections to the Senate. He was chosen chaplain of the 141st New York volunteers in 1863, and served with the army of the Potomac four months. He has pronounced mechanical and scientific tastes, and is a lover of art as well as a keen critic. He made a tour of England and France in 1853, visited South America in 1854-5, Egypt and Syria in 1873, and California in 1874. He has published in book form, "Our Seven Churches" (New York, 1870), a series of lectures, one of which has been widely circulated as a tract, with the title "A Well-Considered Estimate of the Episcopal Church." The other prints but rarely published are sermons and lectures for the use of the Park Church Bible School. Another son, James Chaplin, clergyman, b. in Boston, Mass., 8 Jan., 1828; d. in Elmira, N. Y., 25 Aug., 1886, was graduated at Dartmouth in 1848, studied theology at Andover, and on 10 May, 1856, was ordained a Congregational clergyman. Until 1861 he was chaplain of the Seamen's Bethel in Canton and Hong Kong, China. During the war he under-seas was chaplain of the New York infantry (1861-2); lieutenant-colonel of the 141st (1862-3); colonel of the 35th U. S. colored troops (1863-4), and was mustered out of service in 1866 as brevet brigadier-general. Later, he held pastorates in Owege, N. Y. (1867-79); Poughkeepsie (1871-2); and Brooklyn (1881-2). At various times he was transferred to the governor's house of correction, and to the governor's lodge as penitentiary.
toric interest from its prominence in revolutionary times. Thus made independent, Mr. Beckman travelled extensively, making a careful study of the workings of different European governments. He was chosen state senator in 1839, and served two terms. In 1841 he, with Erastus Corning and Thurlow Weed, was appointed by a meeting of conservative men in New York to go to Washington and urge President Buchanan to relieve Fort Sumter. Mr. Beckman was vice-president of the New York hospital, president of the woman's hospital, and a director of the New York Dispensary.

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was also one of the early members of the New York historical society, before which he delivered a centennial discourse in 1871 and read papers at different times. On 4 Dec., 1869, he delivered an address before the St. Nicholas society on "The Founders of New York," which was afterward published (New York, 1870). He "Wrote and published," by Edward F. De Lancey (New York, 1877). In February, 1876, he published a report on a village of hospitals.

BEERS, Ethel Lynn, author, b. in Goshen, Orange co., N. Y., 13 Jan., 1827; d. in Orange, N. J., 10 Oct., 1879. Her maiden name was Ethelinda Eliot, and she was a descendant of John Eliot, the apostle to the Indians. Her earliest writings bore the pen-name of "Ethel Lynn," and after her marriage with William H. Beers she wrote her name as it is now known. Her most noted poem is "All Quiet along the Potomac," suggested by an oft-repeated despatch during the first year of the civil war. Its authorship was warmly disputed, but, as is usual in such cases, only one claimant said he had written the other verses of equal merit. That was Mrs. Beers, and there is now no further doubt as to the genuineness of her title. The lines originally appeared in "Harper's Weekly" for 30 Nov., 1861, with the caption "The Picket Guard." Mrs. Beers says in a private letter: "The poor 'Picket' has had so many authentic claimants and willing sponsors, that I sometimes question myself whether I did really write it that cool September morning, after reading the stereotyped announcement 'All Quiet,' etc., to which was added in small type 'A Picket Shot.'" The most popular of her other pieces are "Weighing the Baby," "Which shall it be?" and "Baby looking out for Me." She had long had a premonition that she would not survive the publishing of her collected poems, and she died the same day the volume was issued, "All Quiet along the Potomac, and other Poems" (Philadelphia, 1879).

BEERS, Henry Augustin, author, b. in Buffalo, N. Y., 2 July, 1847. He was graduated at Yale in 1869, was tutor there from 1871 till 1875, and was then assistant professor of English for five years. He spent five months in study abroad, mainly at Heidelberg, and was made full professor in 1880. He has published "Odes and Ends," a collection of verses (Boston, 1878); "A Century of American Literature" (New York, 1878); "Life of N. F. Willis" (Boston, 1886); "Selections from Willis's Prose Writings" (New York, 1885); "The Thankless Muse," a collection of verses (Boston, 1885); "Introduction to Readings from Ruskin" (1885); and "An Outline Sketch of English Literature" (New York, 1886).

BEEST, Albert van, artist, b. in Rotterdam, Holland, 11 June, 1829; d. in New York city, 8 Oct., 1860. When quite young he accompanied Prince Henry of the Netherlands on a three years' journey to the United States, where he made a reputation as a marine painter and teacher, living mainly in Boston and New York. As an artist he was self-taught. Among his pupils were William Bradford and R. Swain Gifford.

BEHAIM, or BEHEM, Martin, German geographer, b. in Nuremberg about 1459; d. in Lisbon, 29 July, 1515. When a boy he was much interested in astronomy and mathematics. He engaged in the manufacture of cloth in Flanders in 1477, and in 1480 the commercial relations between that country and Portugal, as well as his interest in the maritime discoveries of the Portuguese, led him to visit Lisbon. Here he became a pupil of Johann Muller (Johannes de Keuren), auditor and archdeacon of the cathedral of the city. He established a Flemish colony at Faval in 1486, married the governor's daughter, and remained there until 1490 when, returning to Nuremberg, he made a large terrestrial globe, on which historical notices were written. This globe is a valuable record of the geographical knowledge of his time. It is made of papier-mache, covered with parchment, and on his a parchment surface receives the drawing. The Behaim family caused it to be repaired in 1825, and it is now in the city hall at Nuremberg. Behaim placed on his globe an island far to the west of Faval, and this is thought by some to have been on the Brazilian coast, which would make Behaim, instead of Columbus, the discoverer of America. However, that he simply represented the general impression that some such island existed. In 1498 Behaim returned to Portugal, and, being sent on a diplomatic mission to the Low Countries, was captured by English cruisers, and carried to England, but afterward escaped to the continent. See Von Murr's "Diplomatische Geschichte des Ritters M. Behaim" (1782), and Ghillian's "Geschichte des Seefahrers Ritter Martin Behaim" (1853).

BEHRENS, James, naturalist, b. in Lubbeck, Germany, 30 June, 1824. He was graduated at the gymnasium of Lubbeck in 1841, and in 1853 came to the United States. He settled in California, where he has since remained, and has become a recognized authority on botany. Mr. Behrens has contributed papers to scientific journals, and is a member of many scientific societies in the United States and Europe.

BEISSEL, Johann Conrad, German religious-ist, b. in Eberbach, in the Palatinate, in 1660; d. in Ephrata, Lancaster co., Pa., in 1768. After studying theology at a young age, he was forced to leave his native country, and settled in Pennsylvania about 1720. While a member of the Dunker society at Millbach (Mill Creek), Pa., he published (1729) a tract to prove that the se-
enth day was the only true sabbath. This caused some division in the society, and Belcher retired to a hermitage on the banks of the Cocalico. His friends were about to bid him and his society foot, the first community of Seventh-day Dunkers, or German Seventh-day Baptists. In 1738 Beissel established, at what is now the village of Ephrata, a monastic society, which at one time numbered nearly 300. The habit of the Capuchins was adopted by both sexes, and celibacy was considered a virtue, though not made obligatory. Each member adopted a new name, and Belcher was called Friedsam, to which the community afterward added the title of Gottreth. He seems to have been sincerely devout, though whimsical, was an excellent musician, and composed and set to music several volumes of hymns in German and Latin (1766–78). He also published a mystical dissertation on the fall of man, and a volume of letters. He left several curiously decorated manuscript volumes. Soon after the death of its founder, the society at Ephrata began to decline, and few of the original features are now to be found there. The principal settlement of the sect founded by Beissel is at Ephrata, Pa.

BELANGER, Solomon, Canadian voyager, d. in the parish of St. Jacques de l'Arcigean, Quebec, in April, 1863. He was one of the French Canadians that accompanied Sir John Franklin in his first expedition toward the north pole, and on one occasion (14 Sept., 1821) saved the explorer’s life. A canoe in which they were crossing a rapid stream over set, and Belanger held it while Franklin and a companion took their positions again. Owing to the violence of the current, Belanger was obliged to remain in the water and was rescued with great difficulty. On another occasion he was accused by Franklin of attempting to persuade one of his hunters to leave him, before which he had been esteemed highly by the explorer. See Franklin's "Journey to the Shores of the Polar Sea in 1819–22" (London, 1829).

BELCHER, Jonathan, governor of Massachusetts and New Jersey, b. 8 Jan., 1681; d. in Elizabeth, N. J., 31 Aug., 1757. He was the son of Andrew Belcher, one of the provincial council, and a gentleman of large estate. Jonathan was graduated at Harvard, 1699, and sailed for Europe, where he visited the court of Hanover twice, and by making the acquaintance of the Princess Sophia and her son, afterward George I., of England, prepared the way for his future advancement. Having returned to Boston and become a merchant there, in 1729, he was sent to England as the agent of the colony, and on Gov. Burnet’s death in 1730 he was appointed governor of Massachusetts and New Hampshire, which office he held for eleven years, distinguishing himself by his hospitality and style of living. He wished the assembly to vote him a fixed salary of $3,000 a year, and dissolved it when it refused to do so; but when helped by contributions and acquittances from his influence by the distribution of offices, he was finally obliged to accept a grant for one year only. This contest, together with some unnecessary assumption of authority and freedom in censure, gained him many enemies, and in consequence of popular clamor he was removed in 1741. It is also claimed that his removal was to unfair means. However this may be, he easily succeeded in vindicating himself at court, whether he went immediately, was promised the first vacancy in America, and in 1747 was appointed governor of New Jersey. Here his government was successful, for, though he found the province in confusion and the two branches of the legislature at odds, by prudence and firmness he secured comparative quiet. He enlarged the charter of the college of New Jersey, and it was its patron and benefactor, giving it, among other presents, its valuable library. See Hutchinson’s "History of Massachusetts Bay" (Boston, 1764); Smith’s "History of the Colony of New Jersey" (Burlington, 1765); Belknap’s "History of New Hampshire" (Philadelphia, 1784); and Belcher's letters, 1731–40, in the "New England Historical and Genealogical Register." His son, Jonathan, jurist, b. in Boston, 28 July, 1710; d. in Halifax, N. S., 29 March, 1776. He was graduated at Harvard in 1738, and then went to London, where he studied law in the Temple and attained eminence at the English bar. He was one of the first settlers at Chibucto (afterward Halifax), and in 1740, being senior counsellor, was appointed lieutenant-governor on the death of Gov. Lawrence. He held this office until 1763, and in 1761 was also appointed chief justice of the province. In the same year, as commander-in-chief, he made a treaty with the Indians.—Andrew, son of the second Jonathan, was a prominent citizen of Halifax, and a member of the council in 1791. - Sir Frankel, b. in Halifax, N. S., 1729; d. 13 March, 1877. He entered the royal British navy as a midshipman at the age of thirteen, was present at the battle of algiers, and served afterward on the african station, whence he returned home uninjured in 1829. Having next served on the North American station for three years, he was selected as his majesty’s assistant-surveyor to Capt. F. W. Beechey, then about to sail for Behring strait in the "Blossom" on his voyage of discovery. Belcher was made a commander in 1829, was engaged in 1830 upon a survey of the coast of Africa, and from 1836 till 1842 on a survey of the Pacific in H. M. S. "Sulphur." During this voyage he circumnavigated the globe and did important work in taking soundings of the Canton river. He was rewarded with a commission as post-captain and the companionship of the order of the bath in 1841, and was knighted in 1843. He was engaged chiefly on the East Indian station from 1842 till 1849, and was severely wounded in the battle of Borneo. In 1852 he was appointed to command an expedition to the Artic ocean in search of Sir John Franklin. This was an unfortunate appointment, for Belcher, though an able officer, was personally unpopular, and the expedition did not succeed in its object, though it brought back McClure's party, who had been ice-bound for three years, and Belcher's ships were abandoned in the ice with what has been thought unnecessary haste. One of these, the "Resolute," was afterward found floating in open water by Capt. Buddington, of New London, Conn., and was purchased by congress, retitled, and presented to the British government. On his return Belcher was retired on half pay; but he was never employed again, though he rose, in course of seniority, to the rank of admiral in 1872. He was also made a K. C. B. in 1867. He published a "Treatise on Nautical Surveying," which was long a standard work (1833); "Narrative of a Voyage round the World" (1845); "Narrative of the Voyage of H. M. S. "Daring" (1845); "The Last of the Arctic Voyages" (1855); and "Horatio Howard Benton, a Naval Novel" (1856). He also edited Smyth’s "Naval Word-Book" (1867).

BELCHER, Joseph, author, b. in Birmingham, England, 5 April, 1784; d. in Philadelphia, 10 July, 1859. He was a Baptist clergyman, and came to
the United States in 1844. He is said to have published more religious volumes than any other author of the present century, his works numbering nearly 200. He wrote lives of Whitefield and Robert Erskine; "The Baptist Pulpit and the Baptist States" (New York, 1850); "The Clergy of America" (1855); a "History of Religious Denominations in the United States" (Indianapolis, Ind., 1856); "Sketches from Life"; and "Poetical Sketches of Biblical Subjects." His last book was "Hymns and their Authors" (Philadelphia, 1859). Belknap had a provincial rank. He was appointed Lieutenant Commander in 1815. He went with one of the earliest overland emigrant parties, that of 1841. He was the first mayor of San José in 1850, was noted as merchant and politician, and took part in the raising of the American flag at the time of Com. Jones’ attempted seizure of California in 1846.

BELKNAP, William Goldsmith, soldier, b. in Newburgh, N. Y., 7 Sept., 1794; d. near Fort Washita, Tex., 10 Nov., 1851. He was a lieutenant in the war of 1812; was wounded in the sortie Wender on the 17 Sept., 1814; became captain, 1 Feb., 1822; became major, 13 May, 1822; and was brevetted lieutenant-colonel, 15 March, 1842, for his services in the Florida war. In 1828 Capt. Belknap established Fort Leavenworth in Kansas. For gallantry in Gen. Taylor’s Rio Grande campaign he received the brevet of colonel. He acted as inspector-general at the capture of Monterrey, and became lieutenant-colonel 26 Sept., 1847, and was brevetted brigadier-general for services at Buena Vista, 23 Feb., 1847. He was commandant at Fort Gibson from December, 1848, till May, 1851.—His son, William
BELL, lawyer, b. in Newburgh, N. Y., 22 Sept., 1829; d. in Washington, D. C., 13 Oct., 1890. He was graduated at Princeton, studied law at Koskuk, Island, Maine, and entered politics. He became a lawyer in 1857. At the beginning of the civil war he joined the army as major of the 15th Iowa volunteers. He was engaged at Shiloh, Corinth, and Vicksburg, became prominent in Sherman's Atlanta campaign, receiving promotion as brigadier-general on 30 July, 1864, and was brevetted major-general on 13 March, 1865. After the war he was collector of internal revenue in Iowa from 1865 till 13 Oct., 1869, when he was appointed secretary of war. This office he retained during Gen. Grant's second administration until 7 March, 1876, when, in consequence of charges of official corruption, he resigned. He was impeached and tried before the senate for receiving bribes for the benefit of post-traders, and was acquitted on the technical ground of want of jurisdiction.

BELL, Alexander Graham, physicist, b. in Edinburgh, Scotland, 3 March, 1847. He is a son of Alexander Melville Bell, mentioned below, and was educated at the Edinburgh high school and Edinburgh university, and also at the Royal Institution in London in his father's system for removing impediments in speech. He removed to London in 1867, and entered the university there, but left on account of his health, and went to Canada with his father in 1870. In 1872 he took up his residence in the United States, introducing with success his father's system of deaf-mute instruction, and continued his studies at Brown university. He had been interested for many years in the transmission of sound by electricity, and had devised many forms of apparatus for the purpose, but the first public exhibition of his invention was at Philadelphia in 1876. Its complete success has made him wealthy. His invention of the phonograph, which is a battery by means of which a beam of light, instead of a needle, is used for conveying speech, has also attracted much attention, but has never been practically used. It was first described by him before the American association for the advancement of science in Boston, 27 Aug., 1880. After the shooting of President Garfield, Prof. Bell, together with Samuel Morse, designed and improved that of Ogden's induction balance, and endeavored to find the exact location of the bullet, but failed. Prof. Bell has put forth the theory that the present system of educating deaf-mutes is wrong, as it tends to restrict them to one another's society, so that marriages between the deaf are common, and therefore the number of deaf-mute children born is on the increase. His latest experiments relate to the recording of speech by means of photographing the vibrations of a jet of water. He is a member of various learned societies, and has published many scientific papers. He has lived for some time in Washington, D. C.

BELL, Alexander Melville, educator b. in Edinburgh, Scotland, 11 March, 1819; d. in London, 12 Aug., 1885, was educated under the care of his father, Alexander Bell. He was the inventor of a method for removing impediments of speech. From 1845 till 1865 he lectured in Edinburgh at the university and at New college, and in the latter year was appointed lecturer at university college, London. He removed to Canada and became instructor in Latin at King's college, Kingston. He is the inventor of "Visible Speech," a method of instruction in orthotony, which has also been successfully used in teaching deaf-mutes to speak. He has published "Principles of Speech and Elocution" (Edinburgh, 1849); "Popular Stenography," and other books on short-hand; "Visible Speech and Universal Alphabetics"; "Line Writing on the Basis of Visible Speech"; "Faults of Speakers" (Salen, Mass.); "The Standard American English". He never married. In 1881 he removed to Washington, D. C. He now (1886) has in press, to be published in New York, "Essays and Postscripts on Elocution"; "Lectures on Phonetics"; and "English Line Writing.

BELL, Charles Heyer, admiral, b. in New York, 15 Aug., 1798; d. in New Brunswick, N. J., 19 Feb., 1873. He entered the U. S. navy as midshipman, 12 June, 1812, and served with Com. Decatur in 1813 and in Com. Chauncey's squadron on Lake Erie in 1814. In the war with Algiers he was again with Decatur on board the "Macedonian." He became a lieutenant in 1820, and in 1824 commanded the schooner "Ferrit," which he destroyed. He was raised to the rank of commander on 20 Sept., 1830, and in 1844-5 commanded one of the boats that cut out the piratical schooner "Federal" from under the guns of the forts at Guadeloupe. In 1836 he commanded the sloop "John Paul Jones" on the coast of Africa, and captured three slavers, one of them with 903 slaves on board. He was commissioned a captain in 1839, a commodore in 1844, and a rear-admiral in 1856. In 1859 he was assigned to the Mediterranean squadron, and was ordered home at the beginning of the civil war. After the capture of the British mail-steamer "Trent," in November, 1861, he was sent to Panama to take command of the Pacific squadron, in anticipation of difficulties with England, and there he remained for nearly three years. The rank of commodore was given him 16 July, 1862. He returned shortly before the close of the war, and was assigned to special duty on the James river. He took command of the Brooklyn navy-yard in May, 1865, and held it three years. He was commissioned rear-admiral, 25 July, 1866, and placed on the retired list after Fifty-two years of "Nine Months' service.

BELL, Charles Henry, b. in Chester, N. H., 18 Nov., 1823; d. in Exeter, N. H., 11 Nov., 1893. His father, John Bell—b. in Londonderry, N. H., about 1765; d. in Chester, N. H., 22 March, 1836—was a brother of Gov. Samuel Bell, and was himself governor of New Hampshire in 1809-10. Charles Henry was graduated at Dartmouth in 1841 and studied law. He presided over both branches of the New Hampshire legislature, and from March till June, 1879, by the governor's appointment, filled a vacancy in the U. S. Senate. From 1881 till 1883 he was governor of New Hampshire, and from 1888 till 1893 was elected on the Republican ticket in the 2nd term of which he was prosecuting attorney for Rockingham co., and was president of the New Hampshire historical society since 1887. He published "Men and Things of Exeter, N. H." (Exeter, 1871); "Exeter in 1776" (1875); "John Wheelwright" (published by the Exeter Academy) (Exeter, 1883); "Memorial of John T. Gilman, M. D." (1885); and various public addresses.

BELL, Clark, lawyer, b. in Rodman, Jefferson co., N. Y., 12 March, 1832. He was fitted for college at Franklin Academy, Prattsburgh, but ill health prevented the completion of his studies. Subsequently he studied law, and was admitted to
the bar in 1853, after which he practised for some time in Hammondport, and was postmaster there during Lincoln's administration. Later he moved to Bath, N. Y., where he followed his profession with great success. In 1864 he removed to New York, where he has since resided. About this time he became the attorney and counsel of the Union Pacific railroad, and assisted in preparing the act of congress under which the road was constructed. He has been employed in several important suits in New York, and as attorney for numerous corporations and organizations, Mr. Bell has become a member of the "Saturnian Night Club." Since 1870 he has devoted special attention to medical jurisprudence, having in that year joined the Medico-legal Society of New York. For six years he was its president, and its success is largely due to his energy. In 1883 he founded the "Medico-Legal Journal," and is still its editor. His writings on medical jurisprudence include the inaugural and retiring addresses during the years he was president of the medico-legal society, and also the following-named pamphlets: "The Coroner System and its Needed Reforms" (1881); "Suicide and Legislation" (1882); "The Rights of the Insane" (1883); "Madness and Crime" (1884); "Spall we hang the Insane?" (1885); and "Classification of Mental Diseases as a Basis of Insanity" (1886). He has also contributed largely to the daily press.

**BELL, George**, soldier, b. in Maryland, about 1832. He was graduated at West Point in 1853. During the civil war he served as assistant in the organization of the sub-inspection department for the Medical Corps, and as principal assistant commissary to the Army of the Potomac, and in charge of sub-inspection depots, and as chief of commissariat of the departments of Washington and the Potomac. On 9 April, 1865, he was brevetted brigadier-general for services during the war.

**BELL, Henry Haywood**, naval officer, b. in New York, 25 March, 1823, at the mouth of Osaka river, Japan, 11 Jan., 1868. He was appointed a midshipman from North Carolina in August, 1843, and during more than forty-five years of service saw much severe fighting. He was on board of the "Grampus" when she was engaged in clearing the coast of Cuba of pirates. He was in command of the East Florida for many years, and commanded one of the vessels of the squadron which, in November, 1856, captured and destroyed the four barrier forts near Canton, China. Early in the civil war he was appointed fleet-captain of the Western Gulf squadron. At the capture of New Orleans he commanded one of the three divisions of the fleet, and was sent to take formal possession of the city by raising the U. S. flag over the custom-house and city hall. For a time in 1863-4, after the recapture of Galveston by the Confederates, he was in command of the Western Gulf blockading squadron. In July, 1865, he was ordered to the command of the East India squadron, his rank being then that of commodore. In 1872 he removed to New York, and in 1867, he was retired: but Rear-Admiral S. C. Rowan, who was to have relieved him, had not arrived when he was drowned in attempting to enter the Osaka river in a boat from the "Hartford," his flagship. His widow died in 1886.

**BELL, Iram Parks**, lawyer, b. in Jackson co., Ga., in 1823. He received a common education, taught school for two years, read law, was admitted to the bar in 1849, and has since practised at Cuming, Ga. He was a candidate for presidential elector on the Bell ticket in 1860, and opposed the secession ordinance in the convention of 1861. He was a member of the state senate in 1861, and resigned to enter the confederate army, being commissioned captain in March, 1862. He became colonel of the 43d Georgia regiment, was dangerously wounded at the battle of Chickasaw Bayou, Miss., 29 Dec., 1862, and resigned soon afterward. He was a member of the Confederate House of Representatives from 1863 until 1875, and again from 1877 to 1879. He was a delegate to the St. Louis convention of 1876, which nominated Mr. Tilden for the presidency. In Congress Mr. Bell favored using the proceeds of the sale of public lands for educational purposes.

**BELL, John**, physician, b. in Ireland in 1796; d. in 1872. He emigrated to the United States in 1810, was graduated at the university of Pennsylvania in 1817, was for several years a lecturer on the institutes of medicine in the Philadelphia medical institute, and afterward professor of the theory and practice of medicine in the medical college of Ohio. He was widely known as a lecturer and popular medical writer. His principal works are "Baths and Mineral Waters" (Philadelphia, 1831); "Health and Beauty" (1838); "Rambles and Lectures on the Practice of Physic" (4th ed., 1848); "Baths and the Water Regimen" (1849); and "Mineral and Thermal Springs of the United States and Canada" (1855). Dr. Bell was editor of several medical journals.

**BELL, John**, statesman, b. near Nashville, Tenn., 15 Feb., 1797; d. at Cumberland Iron Works, Tenn., 10 Sept., 1876. His father was a former iron-master. He was graduated at Cumberland college (now the university of Nashville) in 1814, studied law, settled at Franklin, Tenn., and was elected to the state senate in 1815. Declining a re-election, he adhered to his profession until 1827, when, after an excited canvass, he was elected to congress over Felix Grundy, by a thousand majority, although Grundy had the support of Gen. Jackson, then a presidential candidate. Bell was re-elected six times, serving in the house of representatives until 1841, and for ten years he was chairman of the committee on Indian affairs. He was at first a free-trader, but changed his views and became an earnest protectionist. He was opposed to nullification, and in 1843, through voting against the bill to charter the United States bank in 1832, he protested against the removal of the deposits, and this course led to a breach between him and President Jackson. He was one of the founders of the Whig party. This change was marked by his election in 1834 to the speakership of the house, in opposition to John J. Crittenden, who was supported. He joined with Judge White in the anti-Van Buren movement in Tennessee, which completed his sins in the estimation of President Jackson, who could not, however, prevent his re-
turn to congress, as his popularity in his district remained unshaken. When petitions for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia were presented in the house of representatives in 1839, Mr. Bell opposed them, admitting the "Atherton gag" in 1839. In this course he was supported by his constituents, though assailed in his position. President Harrison made him secretary of war in 1841, but he resigned with the rest of the cabinet (Mr. Webster only excepted) when President Tyler separated from the whig party, who including himself, but were also opposed by the Tennessee legislature, he remained in retirement until 1847, when he was chosen to the state senate and immediately afterward to the national senate, where he remained until 3 March, 1859. He was prominent in his opposition to the policy of annexation. When the Kansas-Nebraska bill was brought forward in 1854, Bell was one of those who condemned secession, and were also opposed to all "coercion." On 18 April, 1861, with seven other citizens of Tennessee, he issued an address recommending his state to preserve an armed neutrality, and on 23 April, in a speech at Nashville, he favored standing by the southern states. 

BELL, Robert, Canadian geologist, b. in Toronto, Ont., 28 Jan., 1822. He was educated at the university of Edinburgh, Scotland, and at McGill university, Montreal, where he received the degree of C. E. in 1861, M. D. in 1878, and B. A. Sc. in 1884. Queen's university gave him the degree of L.L. D. in 1883. He has been connected with the geological survey of Canada since 1856, and was professor of chemistry and the natural sciences in Queen's university. He has travelled extensively through Canada in connection with the geological survey. He strongly advocated the building of the Canada Pacific railway in 1869, and has favored the opening of the Hudson bay route, and has surveyed the principal water-ways between Hudson bay and the great lakes, part of both shores of Hudson bay, and various rivers in the province of Quebec. In 1884 he accompanied the Hudson bay expedition in the "Neptune" as scientist and medical officer, and has contributed to the collection of geology and other specimens. Dr. Bell has taken much interest in Canadian university affairs. He was the graduates' representative fellow in McGill university, from 1889 till 1886, and was one of the eighty original fellows of the Canadian royal society. He has been a life fellow of the geological society of Montreal, and a member of several learned societies. He published reports on geology and natural history in the progress of the geological survey, nearly every year, from 1857 till 1885; numerous articles in American, Canadian, and English journals, on geology, mining, geography, natural history, medicine, and forestry, from 1859 till 1886; and wrote the chapter on the progress of science in Canada, in the "Dominion Annual Register," from 1878 till 1884, including the "Atherton gag" in 1839. In this course he was supported by his constituents, though assailed in his position. President Harrison made him secretary of war in 1841, but he resigned with the rest of the cabinet (Mr. Webster only excepted) when President Tyler separated from the whig party, who including himself, but were also opposed by the Tennessee legislature, he remained in retirement until 1847, when he was chosen to the state senate and immediately afterward to the national senate, where he remained until 3 March, 1859. He was prominent in his opposition to the policy of annexation. When the Kansas-Nebraska bill was brought forward in 1854, Bell was one of those who condemned secession, and were also opposed to all "coercion." On 18 April, 1861, with seven other citizens of Tennessee, he issued an address recommending his state to preserve an armed neutrality, and on 23 April, in a speech at Nashville, he favored standing by the southern states. 

BELL, Samuel, governor of New Hampshire, b. in Londonderry, N. H., 9 Feb., 1770; d. in Chester, N. H., 23 Dec., 1850. His family emigrated from Scotland to Ireland, whence his grandfather, John Bell, came to New Hampshire in 1722. Samuel worked on his father's farm when a boy, and then went to Dartmouth college, graduating in 1793. He studied law, and in 1796 was admitted to the bar, where he attained distinction. He was sent to the legislature in 1804, was twice re-elected, serving till 1808, and during his last two terms he was speaker. In 1807 he declined the office of attorney-general, and sat in the state senate for a term. In 1810 he entered politics, was removed as governor, from 1819 till 1823, and from 4 March, 1823, till 3 March, 1835, was a member of the U. S. senate. In 1835 he retired from public life to his farm in Chester, N. H. Goy. Cochrane had first recommended him for the governorship. Samuel Dana, jurist, b. in Franconestown, N. H., 9 Oct., 1798; d. in Manchester, N. H., 31 July, 1868. He was graduated at Harvard in 1816, read law with George Sullivan, of Exeter, and began practice in Meredith. He removed to Chester, N. H., in 1820, ten years later to Concord, and in 1839 to Manchester, where he lived until his death. He was a member of the legislature about 1835, and for several years clerk of that body, was solicitor for Rockingham co. from 1823 till 1828, and in 1830, 1842, and 1867 was one of the commissioners appointed to revise the state statutes. He was appointed justice of the superior court, and in 1853, on the reorganization of the court, chose as justice of the supreme court. In 1859 he was appointed chief justice of the same court, which office he resigned 1 Aug., 1864. In 1861 he was the unsuccessful democratic candidate for congress, in the 2d New Hampshire district. He received the degree of L. L. D. from Dartmouth college in 1854. He was one of the early members of the Boston historical society, and the establishment of the Manchester public library was due, in a large measure, to his personal efforts. 

—Another son. John, a physician of great promise, was b. 5 Nov., 1800; d. in La Foye, La., 29 Nov., 1830. He was graduated at Union in 1819, studied medicine in Boston and Paris, and received his diploma from Bowdoin in 1822. He was professor of anatomy at the university of Vermont, and editor of the "New York Medical and Surgical Journal."—Another son, James, senator, was b. in Franconestown, N. H., 13 Nov., 1804; d. in Laconia, N. H., 26 May, 1857. He was graduated at Bowdoin in 1822, and studied law with his brother, Samuel Dana Bell, and afterward at the Litchfield, Conn. law school. He was admitted to the bar in 1825, and began to practise at Gilmanton, N. H., in 1831 he removed to Exeter, N. H., and in 1846 represented that town in the legislature. In that same year he removed to Gilford, where he took charge of the enterprise of damming the outlets of Lake Winnipesaukee. Other large dams on the Merrimac might not suffer from a diminished water-supply during the dry season. By prudent management he gained over those property-owners whose interests seemed to be threatened, and the scheme was successful. He was a member of the state constitutional convention in
1850, and in 1854 and 1855 the unsuccessful whig candidate for governor. In 1855 he was elected to the U. S. senate, where he served until his death.—Another son, Luther Vose, physician, b. in Chester, N. H., 20 Dec., 1806; d. in camp near Buell's Ferry, Md., 11 Feb., 1862, was graduated at Bowdoin 1828, and, after attending a medical college with his elder brother John in New York city, received his diploma from Dartmouth in 1826. He began to practice in New York, but returned to New Hampshire after his brother's death in 1830. He became noted as a practitioner and writer, taking two Cambridge Boylston prizes for his compositions. He was a member of the American Medical Association, and an active member of the Insane Asylum at Charlestown, Mass. In 1845, at the request of the trustees of the Butler hospital for the insane, at Providence, R. I., he visited Europe for the purpose of studying institutions in both cities, and, after three months' absence, completed the plan of their present building. While at Charlestown, he brought to notice a form of disease peculiar to the insane, which is now known as "Bell's disease," and was also called upon frequently to testify in the courts as an expert. In 1850 he was a member of the state council of revision of the constitution. In 1852 he was nominated by the whigs for congress, and in 1856 for governor of the state, but was defeated both times. In 1856 he resigned his place in Charlestown, and when the civil war began he entered the army as surgeon of the 11th Massachusetts volunteers. At the beginning of the war he was medical director of Hooker's division. Dr. Bell published "An Attempt to Investigate Some Obscure Doctrines in Relation to Small-Pox" (1836), and "External Exploration of Diseases" (1836), and also described his investigations of alleged spiritual manifestations.—Another son, Louis, soldier, was b. in Chester, N. H., 1836; d. near Fort Fisher, N.C., Jan., 1863. He was graduated at Brown in 1859, and began the practice of law at Farmington, N. H. In 1860 he was appointed solicitor for Strafford co. In April, 1861, he was offered the captaincy of a company of the 1st New Hampshire regiment of three months' men, and served his term of enlistment. Returning home, he was appointed lieutenant of the 4th New Hampshire volunteers, and became colonel in March, 1862. Col. Bell was for some time a member of Gen. Thomas W. Sherman's staff, and was inspector-general of the department of the south from November, 1861, till March, 1862. Prior to the Wilmington expedition he had been several times temporarily a brigade commander, and had participated in the engagements at Poocotaligo (21 Oct., 1862) and Fort Wagner (July, 1863). In the attack on Fort Fisher (15 Jan., 1865), he commanded a brigade of Gen. Ames's division, and was mortally wounded while leading his men in an assault upon one of the traverses of that work. He died on the day following the engagement, and was buried in the New Hampshire state cemetery. Samuel Newell, lawyer, b. in Chester, N. H., 25 March, 1829, was graduated at Dartmouth in 1847, was a member of the 42d and 44th congresses, and in 1874 was appointed by the governor and council chief justice of the superior court, but declined. He retired from practice in 1876.

**BELLAMY, Emily Whitted,** author, b. in Quincy, Gauley co., Fla., 17 April, 1839. Her maiden name was Croom. She was educated at Spingler institute, New York city, taught in a seminary for girls in Easton, Ala., contributed to periodicals short prose articles and poems, and has published, under the pen-name of "Rampa Thorpe," two novels, "Four Oaks" (New York, 1867), and "Little Joanna" (1876).

**BELLAMY, John,** publisher. He was a London bookseller, who issued Mourt's "Journal of the Plymouth Colony" (1629), and from that time was for twenty-five years the principal publisher of books relating to New England.

**BELLAMY, Joseph,** clergyman, b. in Cheshire, Conn., in 1719; d. in Bethlehem, Conn., 6 March, 1790. He was graduated at Yale in 1735, and when only eighteen years old licensed to preach by the association of New Haven co. He supplied for some time the pulpit of the church at Bethlehem, Conn., was ordained its pastor in 1740, and remained there until his death. During the revival of 1743 he preached as an itinerant in Connecticut and the neighboring colonies, and after the expiration of his term in 1749, was re-elected, and established a divinity school, which soon became noted. Many of the most eminent clergymen in New England were trained by him. His system of divinity resembled that of Jonathan Edwards, with whom he was very intimate. His method of instruction was peculiar. He first gave them a question to answer; the next, a course of reading that would enable his pupils to answer them, and then, after examining and assisting the students constantly in their work, he required them to write essays on the points that had occupied their attention. He also encouraged them to read the works of the most acute and learned opponents of Christianity. In 1768 he received the degree of D.D. from the university of Aberdeen, Scotland. Dr. Bellamy was a man of commanding presence and possessed much natural humor. His works are: "True Religion Delineated" (1750); "Theron, Paulinus, and Aspasia," a collection of letters and dialogues (1759); "A Letter to Scripturists" (1769); "The Nature and Glory of the Gospel" (1782); "An Effort to Explain the Half-Way Covenant" (1769); "Four Dialogues between a Minister and his Parishioner" (1769); and a large number of sermons. An edition of his entire works appeared after his death (3 vols., New York, 1811), and another, with a memoir by Dr. T. Edwards, was published by the doctrinal tract society (2 vols., 1850).

**BELLEROSE, Joseph Hyacinthe,** Canadian senator, b. in Three Rivers in 1820. He has been long and prominently connected with the volunteer militia in Lower Canada, being the first to organize companies in the rural districts after the passing of the militia act of 1854, and later became lieutenant-colonel, commanding Laval reserve militia. He was graduated in 1869 as a member of the regiment of the British army, but soon resigned. He was elected for Laval as a conservative, and represented it in the Canada assembly from 1863 till 1867, and from that date until 1873 (when he was elected to the senate) represented the same constituency in the house of commons. He also represented Laval in the union (1867) until the general election in 1875, when he retired. During the whole of that time he had been chairman of the contingent commit-
BELLINGHAM, Richard, colonial governor of Massachusetts, b. in England in 1592; d. 17, Dec. 1662. He was one of the original patentees of the colony. He came to Boston in 1634, was one of a committee of seven to divide the town-lands, and in 1635 made deputy-governor. In 1641 he was elected governor, in opposition to Winthrop, by a majority of only six votes. He was chosen again in 1654, and again in May, 1665, after the death of Gov. Endicott, continuing in office for the remainder of his life. He served altogether thirteen years as deputy-governor and ten years as governor. In 1664 he was chosen major-general, and in the same year the four commissioners sent by Charles II. to inquire into the state of the colony ordered him, with other things they desired him to do, to go to England and account for his conduct. By authority of the general court, however, he refused compliance with this command, and the king was pacified by the present of a ship-load of masts. After the death of his wife, in 1641, Bellingham married again, performing the ceremony himself. For this reason, and because the banns were not properly published, he was prosecuted for violating the law, but escaped by refusing to leave the bench, and thus officiating at his own trial. At the time of his death he was the only surviving patentee of the colony. His will provided that, after the decease of his wife, of his son by a former wife, and of his granddaughter, the bulk of his property was to go to his second wife. He was one of the leaders of a body of godly ministers and preachers attached to the principles of Congregationalism; but this will was set aside by the general court as interfering with the rights of his family. Bellingham was very obdurate, but a man of integrity, and, although continually in conflict with his fellow-officials, they regarded him as a man of probity, with those remarkable qualities in religion, and especially severe toward the Quakers. At times he suffered from aberration of mind. His sister, widow of William Hibbens, an assistant, was executed as a witch in June, 1656.

BELLMARE, Raphael, Canadian author, b. in Yamachiche, Quebec, 22 Feb., 1821. He was educated at the college of Nicolet, in which institution he was professor of belles-lettres in 1843–7. After leaving college he edited " La Minerve" newspaper from 1847 till 1853, and, while acting in this capacity, ably supported the cause of religious instruction in the schools, in opposition to those who desired their secularization. At the confederation of the provinces he was appointed inspector of instruction in England, New York, and New Jersey. He assisted in organizing the Canadian zonaves, which corps distinguished itself in the naval service during the troubles in Italy. He is a corresponding member of the société des antiquaires de Normandie, is one of the founders of the société historique de Montreal, is an indefatigable worker in the field of his official research, and possesses a valuable collection of rare books.

BELLO, Andrés (baxyl-yo), Spanish-American poet, b. in Caracas, Venezuela, 30 Nov., 1781; d. in October, 1865. When the Venezuelan revolution began in 1810 Bello was an official in the service of the Spanish captain-general; but he soon joined the revolutionary party and went to England with Bolivar and López Méndez to negotiate for British co-operation. Bello remained in London, married an English lady, and lived there for nineteen years. After returning to South America, he established himself in Santiago, Chile, where he filled many high offices, among them that of rector of the university during the rest of his life. His works include "Teoría del Entendimiento," "Principios de Derecho Internacional," and a famous Spanish poem. The poem entitled La Agricultura de la Zona Torrida is one of his best.

BELLOMONT, or BELLOMONT, Richard Coote, earl of, colonial governor of New York and Massachusetts, b. in 1636; d. in New York, 5 Murch, 1701. His father was raised to the Irish peerage, as Baron Coote, for services at the restoration of Charles II. Richard, the eldest son, was a member of parliament of England, and one of the first adherents of the prince of Orange. In 1689 he was attainted by the parliament held by James II. in Dublin, but in the same year made earl of Belflombo by William III., and appointed treasurer and receiver-general to Queen Mary. He was appointed governor of New York in May, 1685, and, shortly after, made Deputy-Governor of Massachusetts. Unlawful trade was on the increase, and New York was "remarkably infected with those two dangerous diseases," so that a man of strong will and great honesty was required for the place. In notifying Bello Mont of his appointment, the king said that "he thought him a man of resolution and integrity, and with those qualities more likely than any other he could think of to put a stop to that illegal trade and to the growth of piracy; for which reason he made choice of him for that government, and for the same reason intended to put the government of New England into his hands." The new governor did not reach this country until 26 May, 1698. It was a time of great troubles. Kidd, a man of great courage and spirit, had been retained for a year in the province of New York, after which he went to Boston, where he arrived on 26 May, 1699, and was received with great enthusiasm. As Bellomont had been specially appointed to suppress piracy, and as none of the king's ships could then be placed at his disposal, the governor, before leaving England, had determined to accomplish the object by private enterprise, and, with the king's sanction, formed a company and sent out a sloop under the command of William Kidd, an adventurer. Bellomont had not been long in this country when the news came that Kidd had himself turned pirate, and the governor was even accused of complicity with him. Kidd was finally captured, sent to England for trial, and executed there in 1701. Soon after the May session of the general court in 1700, Bellomont returned to New York, where he attacked the illegal traders with such vigor that a petition against him was sent to England. The annoyance thus caused hastened his death. He was buried at the Battery, and now lies in St. Paul's church-yard, New York. He seems to have possessed a distinctly fair character, upright, courageous, and independent." Though his fearless course in New York made him enemies there, in Massachusetts he was very popular. His stay there lasted but fourteen months, yet he was granted a larger sum than had been given to any previous governor, receiving altogether 21,572£. He seems to have done all in his power to ingratiate himself with the people of Boston. Though a churchman, he attended the weekly lecture regularly with the general court, and professed great regard for the preachers, and, on this account, he has been charged by Hutchinson with hypocrisy. See "The Life and Administration of Richard Earl of Bellomont," by Frederic De Peyster (New York, 1868).
BELLOT, Joseph René, explorer, b. in Paris, France, in March, 1829; lost on an ice-boat Aug. 18, 1853. He was a midshipman at the siege of Vera Cruz in 1848, and rose to be a lieutenant in 1851. In 1852 he joined Belcher's English expedition to search for Franklin. While carrying despatches over the ice he was overtaken by a storm, and the ice on which he stood was severed from the land. Leaving his two companions, he crossed a luminous reed-mat, and was never seen again, narrating his Arctic adventures, was published in 1855.

BELLOWS, Albert F., painter, b. in Milford, Mass., 29 Nov., 1829; d. in Auburndale, Mass., 24 Nov., 1883. He was taken as a child to Salem, and, when sixteen years old, entered an architect's office in Boston, where he remained three years. He then went into partnership with an architect of established reputation, but, in 1840, decided to give his entire attention to painting. He accepted in that year the principalship of the New England school of design, and held it until 1846, when he went abroad and studied for many years in Europe, especially in Paris and Antwerp. His early works, mostly genre pictures in oil, include: "A Pair of Gipsies," "The Sorrows of Boyhood," and "The Lost Child." In 1865 he turned his attention to water-color painting, studying chiefly in England, and he has excelled in this branch of the art, especially in his landscapes. Among his later water-colors are "The Notch at Lancaster" (1867); "Afternoon in Surrey" (in oils) "The Reaper's Child"; "New England Homestead"; and "A Devonshire Cottage." His "Sunday in Devonshire" (in oil) and his "Study of a Head," "Autumn Woods," and "Sunday Afternoon in New England" (in water-colors), were sent to the exhibition at Philadelphia in 1876. To the Paris exhibition of 1878 he sent a "New England Village School" (in oil) and "A New England Homestead" (in water-colors). Other pictures by his hand are "The Willow Wagon," "The Nook," "Salem Turnpike," "The Christening Party," and "Coasting in New England." About a dozen of his pictures have been engraved. Most of his work in this country was done in New York and Boston. In 1869 he was elected associate of the national academy in 1859, academician in 1861, and in 1868 honorary member of the royal Belgian society of water-colorists—an honor rarely bestowed upon foreigners. He was also one of the early members of the American society of painters in water-colors. Mr. Bellows frequently painted in a boat with the sparsa, without using a brush—a method that gives great purity to the tints, but is only productive of good results in the hands of a skilful artist. In water-color painting he followed almost entirely the old school, which, for the high lights of the picture, depends on the color of the paper on which it is painted.

BELLOWS, Benjamin, b. in Walpole, N. H., 6 Oct. 1740; d. in June, 1802. He was chosen town clerk when only nineteen years old, and held the office till 1776. He was a member of the colonial and afterward of the state legislature, and was appointed a delegate to the continental congress in 1781, but his business forced him to decline. He was a member of the state convention that ratified the federal compact in 1788, and was president over the New Hampshire electoral college that voted for Washington in 1788, and was a member of the one that voted for John Adams in 1796. He was active in the colonial and state militia, rising from the rank of corporal to that of brigadier-general, and served during the revolutionary war as a colonel.

BELLOWS, Henry Adams, jurist, b. in Walpole, N. H., 26 Sept., 1803; d. in Concord, N. H., 11 March, 1873. His father's death in 1819 left him to support his mother and a younger brother and sister. The family owned a house in Westminster, Vt., a small village on the western bank of Connecticut river, and, living there, young Bellows taught in one of the public schools of Walpole, of which he was principal. An opportunity offered for him to study law in the office of William C. Bradley, a leading man of his day, and although the time that must necessarily be devoted to study seriously curtailed the family income, the struggle was bravely maintained, until, in 1826, he was admitted to the bar, and, in 1828, opened an office in Littleton, N. H. Throughout these years of hardship his mother nobly seconded his efforts. For many years the young lawyer's life was a continual struggle with poverty; but his unsparing rectitude and professional devotion to the interests of others at last won recognition. He removed to Concord in 1850, a favorable opportunity offering through the appointment of Mr. Perley to the superior court to make one of the judges. An opportunity was also given him to publish, in an ardent struggle for the benefit of others. He was especially liberal in sustaining the Unitarian church society of Concord, and gave more than a tenth of his income to its support. He was appointed associate judge of the supreme court in 1859, and after ten years of service in that capacity, became chief justice on the death of Judge Perley. An unusual fairness of mind marked all his decisions. He never, either as a practising lawyer or on the bench of the supreme court, would lend his influence to defend an unjust cause or shield a criminal. Without extraordinary mental brilliancy, he had, by nature, a rare thoroughness of method and soundness of judgment.

BELLOWS, Henry Whitney, clergyman, b. in Boston, Mass., 11 June, 1814; d. in New York city, 30 Jan., 1882. He was graduated at Harvard in 1832, and at Cambridge divinity school in 1837, was ordained pastor of the first Congregational church in New York, 2 Jan., 1839, and attained a reputation as a ready and eloquent pulpit orator and also as a lecturer on social questions. The name of the church was changed, upon its removal from Chambers street to Broadway, to the church of the Divine Unity, and after its second removal to All-Souls. In 1846 he founded the "Liberator," a weekly Unitarian paper, of which he was the principal writer till 1850. He was also associated in the editorship of the "Christian Examiner" and the "Liberal Christian." In 1853 he delivered a notable "Phi Beta Kappa Oration."
BELL-SMITH

afterward published. In 1854 Harvard university conferred the degree of D. D. upon him. In 1857 he delivered before the Lowell Institute in Boston a course of lectures on "The Treatment of Social Diseases," and the same year he made before the democratic fund society in New York, an address in defence of the drama, entitled "The Relation of Public Amusements to Public Morality, especially of the Theatre to the Highest Interests of Humanity," both of which were issued in New York. In 1860 he published "Restatements of Christian Doctrine, in Twenty-five Sermons," and in 1868, a book on "Theatre and Democracy." In 1883 he edited "The New Face." During the war he was the chief pro-moter and the president of the U. S. sanitary commission, in which capacity he showed distinguished administrative ability in directing the distribution of $15,000,000 in supplies and the disbursement of $5,000,000 in money. He held the place from 1861 till 1865. In 1867 he settled in New York, executed by Augustus St. Gaudens, was erected to the memory of Dr. Bellows in All-Souls church, where he was pastor forty-three years. It represents a full-length front view of the preacher in bas-relief.

BELL-SMITH, Frederick Marlett, Canadian artist, b. in London, England, 26 Sept., 1846. He studied drawing with South Kensington, and went to Canada in 1866. He is a member of the original members of the Royal Canadian academy, the Ontario society of artists, and the old society of Canadian artists, which latter was organized in Montreal in 1867, with Mr. Bell-Smith, Sr., as first president. Mr. Bell-Smith has directed the art department at Alma college, St. Thomas, Ontario, for several years. He is well known as an elocutionist and cartoon artist.

BELMONT, August, financier, b. in Alzey, Hesse-Darmstadt, in 1816; d. in New York city, 24 Nov., 1889. He was educated in Frankfort, and for several years was in the employ of the Rothschilds in their banking-house in that city, and also in Naples. In 1837 he settled in New York, executed by Augustus St. Gaudens, was erected to the memory of Dr. Bellows in All-Souls church, where he was pastor forty-three years. It represents a full-length front view of the preacher in bas-relief.

BELMONT, Francis Vachon de, French missionary, d. at Nola, in 1732. He was of noble birth and highly educated, and embraced the life of a missionary in the Canadian wilds, and in 1689 took charge of a school connected with the Iroquois mission in Montreal. The following year he built for himself a church. After 1701 he was superior to the seminary in Montreal. And in 1715, at the age of sixty, he was chaplain to the king of France. He was a scholar of the highest order, and a man of fine judgment, strength, and capacity, who left a name as one of the first Frenchmen in the province of Canada. His works are "Instruction et Education," "Catecismo," "De la Doctrina Cristiana," and "Catechismo," all written in the Indian language of Yucatan, or Maya. He wrote "Nathaniel Sydney Smith, clergyman, b. in New Lebanon, N. Y., 30 Nov., 1785; d. in Carbondale, Ill., 8 Aug., 1871. He was graduated at Middlebury in 1807, studied theology, and about 1810 was ordained pastor of a Congregational church in Portland, Me. A few years later he went as a missionary to Georgia, where he devoted himself to the work of establishing educational institutions. He became pastor of the Presbyterian church in Troy, N. Y., in 1822, and continued as such for upward of forty years. He was actively interested in the temperance, moral reform, revival, and anti-slavery movements of his time. In 1831 he was moderator of the general assembly of the Presbyterian church, and during the discussions of the questions before that body, he was the leader of the new-school branch. Resigning his pastorate in 1863, he passed the remainder of his life in retirement in Troy and in Carbondale. Besides sermons, essays, and addresses, which have
been separately published, he was the author of a volume entitled “Four Sermons on the Atonement.” He was also one of the compilers of the hymn-book adopted by the new-school branch of the Presbyterian church.

BEMISS, Samuel Merrifield, physician, b. in Nekoosa, Wis., 15 Oct., 1821. He received his early education from his father, Dr. John Bemiss, and from private tutors, and was graduated at the medical department of the University of New York in 1846. He practised in Bloomfield, Ky., until 1853, when he removed to Louisville, and in 1858 became connected with the medical department of the university of Louisville as a professor, and at times was its secretary and vice-president. From 1862 till 1865 he was a surgeon in the Confederate army. After the war he settled in New Orleans, and in 1866 he became professor of the theory and practice of medicine in the University of Louisiana. He is a member of the state board of health and of the American medical association, being its vice-president in 1868, and of other medical societies. Dr. Bemiss has contributed papers to the literature of his profession, among which are “Essay on Groun” and “Report on Consonguns.nerous Marriages.” He is the editor of the “New Orleans Medical and Surgical Journal.”

BENALCAZAR, or BELALCAZAR, Sebastian de (bay-nah-cah-thahr), Spanish soldier, b. in Benalcazar in the latter part of the 15th century; d. in Popayan, Colombia, in 1530. He left Spain in 1514 and joined Pedrarias’ expedition, but refused to give his real family name, Moyano, and for this reason his companions called him after his native town. When he reached America he soon became noted for his gallantry, and formed a friendship with Pizarro. He took the city of Quibdío and made a successful expedition into the Territories now belonging to Colombia, where he met, at Cundinamarcé, three other Spanish leaders, who had gone to that place from different points. After conquering Popayan, he was appointed governor of that part of the country in 1538. Some years later he was compelled to resign, and his name was involved in legal proceedings and other troubles, which caused his death before he could return to Spain.

BENAVENTE BENAVIDES, Bartolomé (bay-nah-vee-tye), Spanish priest, b. in Madrid in 1593; d. in Oaxaca, Spain, in 1652. He was professor of theology in the university of Lima, Peru, and canon, dean, and inspector or visitor of archbishopric. In 1620 he was consistorial bishop of Oaxaca, Mexico. He rebuilt the convent, and reorganized the collegiate province of that city.

Benavente was the first prelate invested by the pope with the special faculties that under the name of “solitus” are now conferred upon all the bishops of America.

BENAVIDES, Alfonso, or Alonso de (bay-nah-vee-deh), Franciscan friar, b. in Spain. He lived in the first half of the 17th century, and was noted for his great learning in theology and history. He was the author of “Relación de los Tesoros descubiertos en Mejico,” a memoir addressed to the king of Spain, which Benavides was ordered by the viceroy of Mexico, in 1637, to prepare. He was also appointed counselor of the court as to the real condition, material and moral, of that part of America. The work was published in Madrid in 1630, nine years after its author had been elected “custodian” of his chapter of New Mexico.

BENAVIDES Y DE LA CUEVA, Diego (bay-nah-vee-deh), count of Santisteban del Puerto, Spanish soldier, b. about 1600; d. in Lima, Peru, 17 March, 1666. He was a descendant of Alfonso VII. of Castile. He studied at Salamanca, and entered the army, distinguishing himself in the Italian war in 1637, and was afterward governor of Galicia, viceroy of Navarre, member of the war council, and one of the plenipotentiaries that signed the treaty of peace between Spain and France, 1659. He urged the marriage of the Spanish infanta Maria Teresa to Louis XIV. of France, for which Philip IV. gave him the title of marquis of Soleri. He was appointed viceroy of Peru, entered Lima, 31 July, 1661, re-established order at La Paz in December of that year, sent an expedition to Chili under Gov. Angel Perea, appointed a special board to regulate Indian labor, which prevented many abuses in the clearing of the Indians, and endowed a chair of mathematics in the university of Lima.

BENDIX, John E., soldier, b. 28 Aug., 1818; d. in New York city, 8 Oct., 1877. The birthplace of Gen. Bendix lies between the United States and Canada, as he was born on board the “Sarah,” one of the first steamers which approached St. Lawrence river. He learned the trade of a machinist in New York, joined the 9th regiment New York state militia in 1817, and when the civil war began, in 1861, he organized the 7th regiment of New York volunteer infantry. He participated in the battles of Antietam (16–17 Sept., 1862), Fredericksburg (13 Dec., 1862), and the Wilderness (6–7 May, 1864), besides the engagements of the intervening campaigns. He was promoted brigadier-general in 1865.

BENEDICT, Abner R., soldier, b. about 1830; d. 15 May, 1867. At the beginning of the civil war he volunteered as a private in the 12th regiment, New York state militia, which was one of the three that first started from New York for the seat of war. In the battle of Bull Run, he was appointed second lieutenant in the 4th regular infantry. In March, 1862, he embarked for the peninsula, and through the battles of the Potomac army was conspicuous for gallantry. At Fredericksburg he commanded forty men of the strong picket-line that, during the night of 13 Dec., 1862, was pushed up to the enemy’s picket-line, dismounted, and fell back to the river, but the order to hold the position until relieved, and the intention to withdraw the picket-line before daylight should reveal it to the enemy. By some mistake the line was not withdrawn as directed, and at daylight the enemy opened fire at short range. While encouraging his men, a shot from a Yankee voice, or a example of Benedict fell, shot through the lungs, but was carried off the field by his soldiers. The wound was considered mortal,
but, before the scar was fairly healed, in three months, he reported for duty at Washington. He joined his regiment at Chancellorsville while the battle was in progress. At Gettysburg his superiors were all killed or wounded, leaving him in command, and he handled the regimental division that battle with great credit to himself. Shortly after Gettysburg his health began to fail, as a result of his wound; but in spite of this he refused to give up active service, and for some time commanded the 4th infantry, as Gen. Grant's head-quarters guard during the Petersburg campaign. After being discharged for the duration of his disability, he returned to his home and, for a time, was confined to his house, and in the depth of winter, shortly before his death, was on duty at Plattsburg, N. Y., one of the coldest of the eastern army posts. He secured a change of station in the hope of benefit from a warmer climate, but died from the effects of the wound received at Chancellorsville.

BENEDICT, David, clergyman, b. in Norwalk, Conn., 10 Oct., 1779; d. in Pawtucket, R. I., 5 Dec., 1874. Early in life he learned the shoemaker's trade; but, after becoming interested in religion, he prepared for college, and was graduated at Brown in 1806. While a student, he had preached to federated congregations, and at the end of his course, he was ordained pastor of the first Baptist church at that place, where he remained for twenty-five years. Although he was not attached to any regular pastorate, he afterward preached until near the close of his life, and a sermon delivered on his ninety-second birthday is said to have been remarkable for its ability and clearness, and for the vigor with which it was delivered. Much of his time was devoted to historical research, and he is the author of several valuable works, among which are "History of the Baptists" (1813); abridgment of Robinson's "History of Baptism" (1827); abridgment of his "History of the Baptists" (1829); "History of all Religions" (1824); "History of the Baptist Denominations in America and all Parts of the World" (1848); "Fifty Years among the Baptists" (1850); and "A Compendium of Ecclesiastical History" and "History of the Donatists," which were ready for the press at the time of his death. He was likewise the author of several poems, including "The Watery War," and compiled a "Reference Hymn-Book," which has had a large circulation.

BENEDICT, Erastus Cornelius, lawyer, b. in Brantford, Conn., 19 March, 1800; d. in New York city, 22 Oct., 1880. He was a son of the Rev. Joel T. Benedict, who, a few years after the birth of Erastus, settled in New York, having charge successively of churches in New Windsor, Franklin, and Chatham. Early in life, young Benedict became a teacher in a district school, and at the age of eighteen he entered the sophomore class at Williams, where he graduated in 1821. He was principal of an academy in Jamestown, N. Y., and later in Newburg, N. Y.; after which he was tutor at Williams. Meanwhile he had studied law, been admitted to the bar, and the following year he became a deputy clerk under the U. S. district judge of southern New York. Here his attention was directed to admiralty law, and for half a century he was considered a leader in admiralty cases. In 1840 he was elected assistant alderman from the 15th ward in New York city, and the following year he was elected as the bound of education, and was its president continuously until his resignation in 1863. He was a member of the assembly in 1848 and in 1854, and a state senator in 1853. He was chosen a trustee of Williams in 1855, and in the same year became a regent of the University of the State of New York, succeeding to the chancellorship of that body in 1878. He was actively interested in various charitable organizations of New York, and a governor of the New York Hospital, after its incorporation, and was also for many years a prominent member of the New York Historical Society. Of his writings, besides numerous addresses before historical and scientific societies, the most important are "American Admiralty" (New York, 1850); "A Run through Europe" (1860); and "The History of Hildesbert and other Medieval Hymns" (1861).

BENEDICT, George Grenville, soldier, b. in Burlington, Vt., 10 Dec., 1826. He was graduated at the university of Vermont in 1847, and in 1853 became editor of the Burlington "Free Press," for many years the leading republican journal of the state. In 1860 he was elected to the Vermont legislature. In 1863 he was appointed aide on a brigade staff in the 1st Corps. On the third day of the battle of Gettysburg he participated in the repulse of the desperate charge delivered by the confederates, and, in the fighting at Gettysburg, was severely wounded in the mouth of a battery, and Lt. Benedict, with another officer, caught him as he fell from his horse. After the civil war he served on the governor's staff, was in the state senate from 1869 till 1871, postmaster of Burlington from 1871 till 1874, secretary of the state university from 1885, and president of the Vermont press association in 1886, being senioir editor of the state at that time. He has published "Vermont at Gettysburg" (Albany, 1866; new ed., 1870); "Vermont in the Civil War" (2 vols., 1866-7); and "Army Life in Virginia" (1895).

BENEDICT, George Wyllys, educator, b. in North Stamford, Conn., 11 Jan., 1796; d. in Burlington, Vt., 29 Sept., 1871. He was graduated at Williams in 1818, and became principal of an academy in Westfield, Mass. From 1819 till 1822 he was tutor at Williams, and then became principal of the academy in Newburg, N. Y. He was professor at the University of Vermont from 1823 till 1847; but failing health forced his resignation, and he entered the Associated Erie Company in the construction of the Troy and Canada junction telegraph line, becoming the first superintendent of that company. He subsequently engaged independently in telegraph-building, and contracted for the erection of several lines. He purchased the Burlington "Free Press," in 1835, and remained its editor and publisher until 1866. During 1854 and 1855 he was a member of the Vermont senate, serving as chairman of the committee on education. He was a member of the State Historical Society, and also of the Editors' and Publishers' Association.

BENEDICT, Lewis, soldier, b. in Albany, N. Y., 2 Sept., 1817; d. at Pleasant Hill, La., 9 April, 1864. After graduation at Williams, in 1837, he studied law in Albany and was admitted to the bar in 1841. In 1845-6 he was city attorney at Albany; in 1847 judge advocate; from 1848 until 1852 surrogate of Albany. In 1860 he was elected a member of the state assembly, but entered the military service in June, 1861, as lieutenant-colonel of the 73d New York volunteers. He served in the peninsular campaign, and was taken prisoner at Williamsburg, Va. After several months' confinement in Libby and Salisbury prisons, he was exchanged, and, as colo-
nel of the 162d New York volunteers, accompanied Banks's expedition to Louisiana in September, 1862. He was brevetted brigadier-general for gallantry in the assault on Port Hudson, 14 June, 1863. In the Red river campaign of 1864 he par- ticipated in the various engagements, and was mortally wounded while in command of a brigade at the battle of Pleasant Hill. His death was made the subject of a poem by Alfred B. Street. See "Memorial of Brevet Brigadier-General Lewis Beneficci, Colonel of the 162d N. Y. V. I."

BENNET, Alexander (1810-1888), soldier, b. in St. Augustine, Fla., 22 Jan., 1837. He studied at Hallowell's school in Alexandria, Va., then at the University of Georgia, and at the U. S. military academy, where he was graduated in 1849, standing third in his class. He was appointed to the ordnance corps, and served at the Watervliet arsen- nals, at Washington, and then at the St. Louis arsenal. In 1859 he became assistant professor of geography, history, and ethics at West Point, and from 1861 till 1864 was instructor of ordnance and the science of gunnery, after which, until 1869, he was in command of Frankford arsenal. In 1869 he was made assistant to the chief of ordnance, and in 1872 became the chief of the department. In 1867 he succeeded to the place, with the rank of brigadier-general. He translated Jomini's "Political and Military History of the Campaign of Water- loo" (New York, 1853), and is the author of a treatise on "Military Law and the Practice of Courts-Martial" (1869), and "Electro-Ballistic Ma- terials," a work which appeared in 1866.

BENEZET, Anthony, philanthropist, b. in St. Quentin, France, 31 Jan., 1714; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 3 May, 1784. He was descended from wealthy French parents, who fled hastily from France to Holland in 1685, after the revolution of the edict of Nantes, and thence to England in 1715. In Ireland his relatives became Quakers, and in 1731 they settled in Philadelphia. He apprenticed him- self to a cooper, but in 1742 became instructor in the Friends' English school, and continued to teach until near the end of his life. He devoted much attention to the abolition of the slave-trade, and advocated the emancipation and education of the colored population, opening for that purpose a private school for them. During the revolution and the occupation of Philadelphia by the British army, he was active in alleviating the sufferings of the prisoners. He published tracts, which were gratuitously distributed throughout the country, the most important being "A Caution to Great Britain and her Colonies, in a Short Representa- tion of the Calumnioust State of the Enslaved Negroes in the British Dominion" (Philadelphia, 1766); "Some Historical Account of Guinea, with an Inquiry into the Rise and Progress of the Slave-Trade" (1771); "Observations on the Indian Na- tives of this Continent" (1784); "A Short Ac- count of the Society of Friends" (1789); and "Dissertation on the Christian Religion" (1782). See "Memoir of Anthony Benezet," by Roberts Vaux (New York, 1817).

BENHAM, Henry Washington, soldier, b. in Connecticut, 8 April, 1813; d. in New York, 1 New June, 1884. He was graduated at West Point in 1837, assigned to the corps of engineers, and for a year assistant in charge of improvements below Pittsburgh. In July, 1838, he was appointed first lieutenant, and from 1839 till 1844 was superintending engineer of the repairs of Fort Marion and of the sea-wall at St. Augustine, Fla. During the three years succeeding he was engaged upon government works in Pennsylvania, Maryland, and elsewhere. He was with the army in Mexico in 1847-8, and brevetted cap- tain for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Buena Vista, 23 Feb., 1847. After the Mexican war he was engaged for a time on engi- neering duty in New York harbor, and promoted to the rank of captain in May, 1848. He was also in charge of several other works of importance at Boston, Washington, and Buffalo, from 1848 to 1857. In the latter year he was assistant in charge of the coast surveys of the U. S. navy. He was sent to Europe on duty connected therewith. During the following seven years he was occupied in professional work for the government at Bos- ton, Newport, and Sandy Hook, and on the Poto- mac aqueduct. At the beginning of the civil war in 1861, Capt. Benham entered upon active serv- ice; was on Gen. Meade's staff, and was chief of the department of the Ohio; was brevetted colonel for gallantry at the battle of Currick's Ford, Va., 13 July, 1861; in August was made brigadier-general of volunteers, and was engaged in the Virginia campaigns, including the actions at New Creek (1862) and Carnifex Ferry (10 Sept., 1862). In Dec. he was made present at the Virginia (10-11 April) and James Island (16 June). Later in the year he superintended fortifications in Boston and Portsmouth harbors, and was in command of the northern district of the department of the south. He proved very efficient in throwing pontoon-bridges across the Rappahannock, the Potomac, and the James rivers, and was in com- mand of the Virginia defense at Richmond in 1864. In the mean time he had, through the regular stages of promotion, attained the full rank of lieutenant-colonel of engineers, and in March, 1865, was brevetted brigadier-general and major- general U. S. army, and major-general U. S. volunteers, for gallant services during the rebellion and in the campaign that followed Lee's army. In 1865 (7 March) he was pro- moted colonel of engineers, and during that year was engaged in government works on the coast of New England, and from October, 1869, till July, 1877, was similarly occupied in the works on Long Island Head. Subsequent to this he was in charge of the defenses of New York. He was placed on the retired list 19 June, 1879, and was made a brigadier-general in Nov. 1882. He was appointed to the post of major in the picket-shovel used by troops in the field, and was an expert in pontoon-bridges, in the management of which he devised improved improvements.

BENITO, Fray Marcos (bay-nee-to), Spanish missionary, b. in Valencia, Spain, in the 17th cen- tury. He was a Dominican monk, and went as a missionary to the Spanish-American countries. His best known works are the "Arte de la Longua Mije," and "Devecionario in Dialecto Mije."

BENJAMIN, George, Canadian statesman, b. in England in 1799; d. in Belleville, Ontario, 6 July, 1864. He resided for a time in Liverpool, was engaged in commercial pursuits, and travelled extensively. In his early manhood he was colonel of a New France regiment, and had retired to Canada, and set- tled in Belleville, where he remained until his death. For a number of years he conducted the Belleville "Intelligencer." He became warden of Hastings on the introduction of municipal institu- tions by Lord Sydenham, and so continued for many years, and was also for several years registrar of the county. In July, 1862, he was appointed first lieutenant, and from 1839 till 1844 was superintending engineer of the repairs of Fort Marion and of the sea-wall at St. Augustine,
the Orangemen of British North America in 1848, and retained that office for several years. When the project of annexing Canada to the United States was mooted, Mr. Benjamin issued a manifesto in the Democratic newspaper in New Orleans.

**Benjamin, John Forbes**, soldier, b. in Cieero, N. Y., 23 Jan., 1817; d. in Washington, D. C., 8 March, 1877. He received a common-school education, and, after three years spent in Texas, went to Missouri, where he studied law, was admitted to the bar, and began practice at Shelbyville in 1848. He was a member of the legislature in 1850 and 1852, and presidential elector on the democratic ticket in 1856. He entered the national army as a private in the Missouri cavalry in 1861, was made captain in January, 1862, major in May, and lieutenant-colonel in September. He resigned to become provost-marshal of the 8th district of Missouri in 1865. In 1867, he was elected to Congress, where he served three successive terms, from 4 Dec., 1865, till 3 March, 1871. After this he practiced law and was a banker in Washington until his death.

**Benjamin, Judah Philip**, lawyer, b. in St. Croix, W. I., 11 Aug., 1811: d. in Paris, 6 May, 1884. His parents were English. He entered Harvard in 1831, sailed from England to settle in New Orleans. The mouth of the Mississippi being blocked by the British fleet, they landed at St. Croix, where Mr. Benjamin was born. His boyhood was passed in Wilmington, N. C., and in 1835 he entered Yale, but left college three years later, without receiving a degree. He then studied law in New Orleans in a notary's office, and was admitted to the bar, 11 Dec., 1832. For some time he was engaged in a manufacturing school, and in compiling a digest of cases decided in the local courts. This, at first only intended for his personal use, was subsequently enlarged and published as "A Digest of Reported Decisions in the Supreme Court of the late Territory of Orleans and of the Supreme Court of Louisiana" (1834). He soon rose to the head of his profession, and in 1840 became a member of the firm of Shidell, Benjamin & Conrad, having an extensive practice in planters' and cotton merchants' cases. He was a whig, and in 1843 a member of the convention held in New Orleans in opposition to the state, in which body he advocated the addition of an article requiring the governor to be a citizen born in the United States. In 1847 a U. S. commissioner was appointed to investigate the Spanish land-titles, under which the early settlers in California claimed their property, and Benjamin was one of the attorneys admitted to practice in the U. S. supreme court, and for a time much of his business was with that body at Washington. In 1848 he became one of the presidential electors at large from Louisiana, and was elected to the U. S. senate in 1852, and again in 1857, but on the secession of Louisiana he withdrew from the senate, with his colleague, John Shidell, 4 Feb., 1861. During his senatorial career he had attained pre-eminence in the southern wing of the democratic party. A breach between himself and Jefferson Davis seemed likely to cause a duel, when the latter apologized on the floor of the senate for the harsh language he had used. He advocated the Kansas-Nebraska bill of Mr. Douglas in 1854, but afterward insisted that the principle of popular sovereignty had been fundamentally set aside by the declaration of the supreme court in the Dred-Scott case, which, he contended, should be accepted as conclusive. His firm advocacy of the legal claims of slavery brought from Senator Wade, of Ohio, the remark that Mr. Benjamin was "a Hebrew with Egyptian principles." On the formation of the provisional government, the following resolution was appointed attorney-general, and in August, 1861, was transferred to the war department, succeeding L. P. Walker. Having been accused of incompetence and neglect of duty by a committee of the confederate congress, he resigned his office, but immediately became secretary of state, which place he held until the establishment of his government. He had the reputation of being "the brains of the confederacy," and it is said that Mr. Davis was in the habit of sending to him all work that did not obviously belong to the department of some other minister. It was his habit to begin work at 8 a. m., and he was often occupied at his desk until 2 o'clock next morning. Some of the confederacy had fled from Richmond with other members of the cabinet, and, on becoming separated from the party, escaped from the coast of Florida to the Bahama in an open boat, thence going to Nassau, and in September, 1865, reached Liverpool. He at once began the study of English law, and was entered as a student at Lincoln's Inn, 13 Jan., 1866. In the following autumn he was called to the English bar, at the age of fifty-five. At first his success was slight, and he was compelled to resort to journalism for a livelihood. In 1868 he published "A Treatise on the Law of Sale of Personal Property," which is now the authority on this subject in English law (3d ed., London, 1880). His practice then increased, and June, 1872, he was made queen's counsel, after which his business soon became as large and remunerative as that of any lawyer in the land. Among his many arguments, the one most generally known is that which he delivered before the court for crown cases reserved, on behalf of the captain of the "Franconia," in his last great and public case was that of Anson and others against the London and northwestern railway. After this he accepted only briefs upon appeal, and appeared solely before the house of lords and the privy council. Early in 1883 he was compelled by failing health to retire from practice, and a famous farewell banquet was given him in the hall of the Inner Temple, London, 30 June, 1883. He then went to Paris, where his wife and daughter resided, and rapidly failed until his death. See life by Francis Lawley (London, 1888).

**Benjamin, Nathan**, missionary, b. in Catskill, N. Y., 14 Dec., 1811; d. in Constantinople, Turkey, 37 Jan., 1885. He was graduated at Williams College, and another theological seminary in 1835, was appointed as missionary to Greece and Turkey by the American board, and went to Argos in 1836. He removed to Athens in 1838, and there labored for six years, chiefly in connection with the press. From 1843 till 1845 he was acting U. S. consul at Athens, and he then
entered upon the Armenian mission at Trebizond, but returned to the United States in 1845. Subsequently he was summoned to a new mission, and arrived at Smyrna, 7 Dec., 1847, where he devoted his attention to the printing of the Bible and tracts in the Armenian language. In 1852 this work was transferred to Constantinople, where he also preached steadily in the Greek and English languages. He translated numerous works into Greek and Armenian, including "Pilgrim's Progress" and Daubigny's "Reformation," and also established the first newspaper ever published in the Armenian language. The "Gazette Armenian" is still issued.—His wife, Mary Gladding Wheeler, b. in Providence, R. I., 1 March, 1814; d. in Medford, Mass., 3 March, 1871, translated several small works into Greek, and contributed poems to periodicals. She also published "The Missionary Sisters (New York, 1839).—Their son, Samuel Greene Wheeler, author, b. in Argos, Greece, 15 Feb., 1839; was graduated at Williams in 1859. Shortly afterward he became the assistant librarian in the state library, Albany, N. Y., where he remained from 1861 till 1864. In February, 1863, he was appointed U. S. minister to the court of Persia, and established the legation at Tehran. He resigned in July, 1865, Mr. Benjamin's contributions to public and literary works have been numerous. For some time he was the art editor of the New York "Evening Mail" and the "Magazine of Art." Among his books are "Constantinople, Isle of Pearls, and other Poems" (Boston, 1860); "Ode on the Death of Abraham Lincoln" (1865); "The Turk and the Greek" (1867); "Tom Riddle's" "Chalcoalphya, 1806: Advice to his Son," a medley translation from the Latin (Albany, 1870); "The Choice of Paris; a Romance of the Troad" (Boston, 1870); "What is Art?" (1875); "Contemporary Art in Europe" (New York, 1877); "The Atlantic Islands" (1868); "Art in America" (1879); "The Multitudinous Seas" (1879); "Our American Artists" (Boston, 1st series, 1879; 2d series, 1881). "The Wild's Paradise" (New York, 1880); "Troy, its Legend, Literature, and Topography" (1880); "A Group of Etchers" (1882); "Cruise of the Alice May" (1883); "The Story of Persia" (1886); and "Persia and the Persians" (Boston, 1886). He has drawn many illustrations for magazines, an illustrated edition of Lantchell's "Launcelot and his Lady." His paintings include "Home of the Sea Birds" (1875); "Porta da Cruz, Madeira" (1876); "The Corbière, or Sailor's Dread" (1876); "The Wide, Wide Sea" (1877); "Yachts Struck by a Squall" (1879); "Among the Breakers" (1879); and "In the Roaring Forties" (1882).

E. B., Benjamin, Park, journalist, b. in Denerara, British Guiana, Aug. 18, 1809; d. in New York city, 12 Sept., 1864. His father was born in Connecticut, but removed to Denerara, and there carried on business. At an early age Park was sent to New England for medical advice and to be educated. He studied for two years at Harvard, and then at Trinity, where he was graduated in 1831. He then studied law and was admitted to the bar in Boston in 1822. His tastes inclined more toward literature than to law, and he became one of the original editors of the "New England Magazine." In 1857 he removed to New York and edited, in connection with Charles Fenn Hoffman, the "American Monthly Magazine." Later he was associated with George W. MacFarland as editor of the "New-Yorker," and for a short time had charge of the "Brother Jonathan," a literary weekly paper. In 1840 he established the "New World," and edited it nearly five years, in connection with Epes Sargent and Rufus W. Griswold. He afterward edited and published, for a short time only, "The Western Continent" and "The American Mail"; but those periodicals were not altogether successful, and he withdrew from all publication. The remainder of his life was spent in New York, devoted to literary pursuits. He contributed, both in prose and verse, to various periodicals, and delivered lectures and read poems in public. "The Meditation of Nature" (1832), "Poetry, a Satire" (1832), and "Infatuation" (1844), are the best known of his compositions. "Juliet," "The Gladiator," "The Nautilus," "To One Beloved," "The Departed," and "The Old Sexton," are the most successful of his shorter poems. No collected edition of his writings has been published. Mr. Benjamin was in person a man of full chest and powerful arms, but was completely lame below the hips.—His son, Park, patent expert, b. in New York city, 11 May, 1849, was graduated at the U. S. naval academy in 1867. He was ordered to the "Franklin," Admiral Farragut's flag-ship, and with it spent two years in Europe. In 1869 he was advanced to the grade of ensign, but he soon resigned, and studied law at the Albany Law School, where he was graduated in 1870. From 1872 till 1885 he was in the employ of the "Scientific American," and since that time has been occupied as scientific expert or expert counsel in patent cases. Among his short stories are "The End of New York" and "The Story of the Telegraph." His books include "Shakings—Etchings for the Naval Academy" (Boston, 1867); "Wrinkles and Reflections on the Scientific American," "The Cyclopaedia of Applied Mechanics," edited (1880); and "The Age of Electricity" (1886).
vicinity, and manufactured iron during the year. At the beginning of the century he had increased his plant by the erection of a grist-mill, and had begun the building of a larger forge, afterward adding a nail-mill, furnaces, and other improvements. The development of the iron industry in the western part of Pennsylvania is largely due to his enterprise. The output from his works was packed on horses and sent to Pittsburgh, where for many years he enjoyed, without competition, the trade in what he called "Juninta iron." The borough of Bellefonte was greatly indebted to his enterprise and liberality. He acquired a large property, mainly from the descendants of his uncle, and added greatly to the people's wealth by making and selling iron. The fact that for more than thirty years he was the only iron manufacturer in the county is evidence of his skill and enterprise. He was, therefore, able to command a high price for his product, and to make large profits. He was a man of principle and integrity, and his word was his bond. The citizens of Bellefonte are proud of his memory, and have erected a monument to his memory in the form of a statue, which is now placed in the town square. He also contributed largely for the building of the water-works. In politics he was a democrat and was twice a presidential elector, notably on the Jackson-Calhoun ticket of 1824. In 1827 he established the "Centro Demócrata" at Bellefonte, in the interest of Gen. Jackson. He was mayor-general of the town in 1837. Many of theotton's favored the Stuarts, and the parliament wisely sought to conciliate rather than coerce them. Benet was a Roundhead, as was also his fellow-commissioner. All opposition did not disappear, however, until the British frigate "Guinea" arrived in March, 1662, with orders to carry out the instructions of the government in London, which had declared the colony to be in open rebellion against the authority of parliament. Virtual independence was, in fact, guaranteed to Virginia, and it was agreed that the people should have all the liberties of free-born Englishmen, should enact their own laws, should remain unquestioned as to their past loyalty, and should have "as free trade as the people of England." So much was preferred by parliament, that it became a precedent in the future, prohibiting taxation without representation, and agreeing that no forts should be erected without the consent of the colony, was never approved. Until the restoration, Virginia was nominally independent, although actually under the rule of the commissioners. The executive officer became legislative and judicial, and the governor was elected by the people. Members of the house of burgesses were required to take oath that they would especially provide for the "general good and prosperity" of Virginia and its inhabitants. Gov. Benet had been treated oppressively by the late royalist governor, Sir William Berkeley, but nobly refrained from taking the revenge that was due him. New York was still held by the British, and Benet's administration the house of burgesses claimed the right to define the powers of the governor and council, and declared "that the right of electing all the officers of this colony should appertain to the burgesses as the representatives of the people." Maryland was not so easily pacified, being more aggressively loyal, and Benet with Clayborne went over in the "Guinea" frigate with the English commissioners, and enforced submission. In 1664 the Maryland revolutionists, again revolted, and overthrew the parliamentarians, and intercolonial hostilities followed by land and sea, resulting in victory for the Virginians under Gov. Benet. The decisive action took place on 25 March, 1655, and many prisoners, including the整理后的内容
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ling agent for a magazine, and then wrote stories for the "Daily Commercial." He also founded a magazine called "The Casket," but it lived only nine months. In 1850 Mr. Bennett moved to Philadelphia. His writings include about forty romances and many hundreds sketches of American frontier life, which have appeared in the "New York Ledger," the "Philadelphia Evening Post," and other papers. In 1860 he established the "Dollar Monthly," which was a failure. Among his novels are "Viola" and "Waldo Warren" (Philadelphia, 1852); "Clara Moreland," (1855); and "The Artist's Bride" (New York, 1857). His most popular books have been "Prairie Flower" and "Lively Forest" (Philadelphia, 1862), both of which have been reprinted in English, French, and German. He has also published 100,000 copies. A uniform edition of his novels was recently begun, but only three volumes have been published, "The Outlaw's Daughter" and "Villetta Lindon" (Philadelphia, 1873), and "The Phantom of the Forest" (1874).

BENNETT, James Gordon, journalist, b. in Mill near Keith, in the parish of Litchfield, 1 Sept., 1796; d. in New York city, 1 June, 1872. His parents were Roman Catholics of French descent, and when he was fourteen years old he was sent to Aberdeen to study for the priesthood; but, convinced that he had mistaken his vocation, he determined to emigrate, and in April, 1819, he landed at Halifax, N. S., where he attempted to earn his living by teaching. He was a successful teacher, but was lured by the prospects of an American journalism. In that, he made his way to Boston, where he found employment as a proof-reader. About 1822 he went to New York, and contributed to the newspapers, then became assistant in the office of the Charleston "Courier," and in 1824 returned to New York and attempted to establish a commercial school, but the attempt was unsuccessful, and again turned to the newspapers, becoming a reporter, paragraphist, and contributor of poetry and all kinds of articles. In 1825 he bought on credit the "Sunday Courier," but soon gave it up. The next year he became connected with the "National Advocate," but left it because of his opposition to the election of John Adams, and became correspondent of Noah's "Enquirer." About this time he joined the Tammany society. In 1828 he went to Washington as correspondent for the "Enquirer," and sent a series of lively personal letters that were widely copied. At his suggestion the "Enquirer" was consolidated with another paper, becoming the "Courier and Commonwealth," which, under his editorial management, gave a strong impetus to American journalism. In 1838 he founded the "Baltimore American," and in 1839 the "Baltimore Times," which were both noted for their vigor and independence. In 1842 he founded the "Baltimore American and Commonwealth," which was noted for its opposition to the succession of the first President, and in 1844 he founded the "Baltimore Sun," which was a decided advocate of the Whig party. He was one of the last of the old school of newspapers in the United States, and was universally respected for his integrity, intelligence, and reckless personal attacks. The paper became popular, although it offended all parties and all creeds. On 13 June, 1836, he introduced a money-article, then a novel feature in American journalism. The next month the printing-office was burned, and Smith and Anderson abandoned the enterprise; but on 31 Aug. Bennett revived the paper, of which he was henceforth sole proprietor. The great fire of 16 Dec., 1835, was reported with the fulness of incident and detail that has since become characteristic of American newspaper reports. In 1838 he engaged European journalists as regular correspondents, and extended the system to the principal American cities. He systematically employed newspapers to distribute his paper. The personal encounters in which he became involved through his lampoons were described in the same lively and picturesque style. In 1841 the income of the paper was at least $100,000. In 1846 a long speech by Clay was telegraphed to the "Herald." During the civil war its circulation was more than doubled. It employed sixty-three correspondents, and the payments for correspondence and news were disproportionate to its payment for editorial and critical matter. It was as a collector of news that Mr. Bennett mainly excelled. He had an unerring judgment of its pecuniary value. He knew how to select the subject that engaged the interest of the people, and to give them all the details they could desire. He also had a method of impressing the importance of news upon others in his employ. No exchange editor was so close a reader as he of the great papers of the country. He clipped passages for insertion or for texts for editorials or special articles, and when he visited the office it was to unperk his mind of the suggestions thus stored. There he was an editor without a gallery. To the editorial writer more than the suggestions for an article, and he required his co-laborers to meet him daily for consultation and the distribution of topics. When another person presided, the several editors made suggestions; when Bennett himself was present, the editors became mere listeners, Bennett himself wrote the editorials. From his memoirs of "J. G. Bennett and his Times" was published in New York in 1855. See Hudson's "Journalism in the United States" (New York, 1872). On 6 June, 1840, Mr. Bennett married Miss Henrietta Agnes Crean, a poor, but accomplished, music-teacher in New York. She died in Italy, 31 March, 1871. —James Gordon Bennett, Jr., New York, 10 May, 1881. The son of the founder of the "Herald," became the proprietor of the newspaper upon the death of his father. He resides mostly in Paris, and gives his attention chiefly to superintending the collection of foreign news. He added to the fame of his paper by publishing in England storm-warnings transmitted from the fleet of States, by flying out the "Cambria," whose expedition, by sending Henry M. Stanley in search of Livingstone, and by other similar enterprises. In 1883 he associated himself with John W. Mackay in forming the commercial cable company and laying a new cable between America and Europe, to compete with the combined English and French cable company. He died in New York, 8 Oct., 1883. He was a great lover of books, especially in yachting, and in 1866 he took part in a memorable race from Sandy Hook to the Needles, Isle of Wight, which was won by his schooner, the "Henrietta," in 13 days 21 hours and 55 minutes, against two competing yachts. In 1870 he sailed another race across the Atlantic from Queenstown to New York in his yacht "Pius IX.," but was beaten by the English yacht "Cambria," which arrived only two hours in advance.

BENNETT, Milo Lyman, jurist, b. in Sharon, Conn., in 1790; d. in Taunton, Mass., 7 July, 1868. He attended at Williams and also Yale, where he graduated in 1811. He studied law at the Litchfield law school, and entered upon the practice of his profession in Burlington, Vt., where he resided until his death. He became in 1839 an
associate justice of the supreme court of the state, and retained that office for twenty years. He was a member of the last local legislature, the last of which was "The Vermont Justice."

BENNETT, Thomas W., soldier, b. in Union co., Ind., 16 Feb., 1831; d. 2 Feb., 1869. He was graduated at the law-school of Indiana Asbury university, and began practice. He was elected to the state senate in 1858, and resigned in 1861 to enter the national service. He was captain in the 15th Indiana volunteers in April, 1861, major of the 36th regiment in September, colonel of the 66th in August, 1862, and commissioned brigadier-general on 5 March, 1863. He was again chosen to the state senate in October, 1864, and served till March, 1867. He was mayor of Richmond, Ind., from May, 1869, till 1871, and in September of the latter year appointed governor of Idaho territory. He resigned this office 4 Dec., 1875, supposing that he had been elected delegate to congress as a republican; but the house gave the seat to his democratic opponent.

BENNETT, William Zebina, chemist, b. in Montpelier, Vt., 25 Feb., 1830. He was graduated and became president of the agricultural and mechanic institute at that university in September of the same year. He continued as such until January, 1880, when he became master of sciences and mathematics at De Vany College. During 1879 and 1880 he was assistant teacher in the summer school of chemistry. In 1880 he became assistant professor of natural science, and in 1882 he was elected chair of natural sciences in the University of Wooster. Besides numerous contributions to scientific periodicals, he has published "A Plant Analysis" (Wooster, 1885).

BENSEL, James Berry, author, b. in New York city, 2 Aug., 1856; d. there, 3 Feb., 1886. When about eight years old he removed with his parents to Lynn, Mass., and most of his life was passed in that city. His literary tastes developed early, and his first poems appeared in print when he was but seventeen. A novel by him, called "King Cophetua's Wife," was published as a serial in the "Overland Monthly" in 1883, and a small volume of his poems was issued in January, 1886, with additional poems. An enlarged edition of this was issued in the summer of 1886. His life was full of hardships and sorrows more than most men are called to endure, and this circumstance imparted a tinge of melancholy to many of his poems. His verse is always musical, often highly finished, and is lacking in either strength of thought or delicacy of expression. Long and seemingly hopeless struggles against adversity and ill health affected his spirits and prevented him from realizing the full extent of his powers. His death, in his thirtieth year, removed from the word one of the most promising of the younger American poets.

BENTON, Egbert, jurist, b. in New York city, 22 Jan., 1765; d. in Jamaica, Long Island, 24 Aug., 1833. He was graduated at King's college in 1785, and became distinguished for eloquence as a pleader, and for legal learning. He was a member of the revolutionary committee of safety, was appointed in 1777 the first attorney-general of the state, and was elected the same year to the state legislature. In 1783 he was one of the three commissioners appointed to direct the embarkation of loyalists for Nova Scotia in June of that year. In 1788 he took the lead in the legislature in advocating the acceptance of the federal constitution. He ceased to be attorney-general of New York in 1799. He was a member of the continental congress from 1784 till 1788, and was returned to the first and to the second congress, taking an active part in their deliberations. He was judge of the supreme court of New York from 1796 till 1802, and also sat for a time on the federal bench as a circuit judge. He was a member of congress again in 1813-5. From 1789 to 1802 he was a regent of the New York university. In 1808 he received the degree of LL. D. from Harvard, and in 1811 from Dartmouth. He was the first president of the New York historical society, and author of a "Vindication of the Captors of Major André" (New York, 1817), and of a monograph entitled "Memoir on Dutch Names of Places" (1835).

BENSON, Enzie, painter, b. in Hyde Park, N. Y., in 1857. He entered the national academy, New York, about 1856, and studied also with J. H. Wright. He has been in Paris, Venice, and Rome, devoting himself particularly to the Venetian masters. His professional life has been for the most part spent on the continent and in travels in the east, Egypt, Syria, etc. He established his studio in Florence in 1871, and removed to Rome in 1883. He was elected an associate of the Royal Architecture and Fine Arts of France, and the better known of his pictures are "Cloud Towers"; "Strayed Maskers" (1873); "Interior of St. Mark's"; "Reverential Anatomist" (1876); "Bazaar at Cairo"; "Flay-Boats"; "Peasants of Cadore at Religious Worship"; "Market-Place, Egypt" (1877); "Study of Girl in Blue"; "Hashish Smokers"; "Scene in the Desert of Tenere"; "In Exile"; "Renevier"; "Making the Best of It"; "Dead Calm on the Hill"; "Fire-Worshippers" (1879); "Mountain Torrent" (1881); "Distinguished Company in Titian's Garden"; "Distant Secret in Venice" (1882); "Spring"; "Art and Love"; "Afternoon on the Lagoon"; "Aradian" (1889). Mr. Benson has been a frequent contributor to periodicals, and has published two books entitled "Gaspara Stampa; the Story of Her Life," and "Art and Nature in Italy" (Boston, 1881).

BENSON, Henry Clark, clergyman, b. in Ohio in 1815. He became a Methodist minister in 1842, joining the Indiana conference, and in 1850 was elected professor of Greek in Indiana Asbury university. On the close of the war he was successively pastor of several churches, and was editor of the "Pacific Christian Advocate" at Portland, Oregon, from 1864 to 1868, in which year he became editor of the "California Advocate." For several years he labored among the Choctaw Indians as a missionary, and he has related his experiences in a book called "Life among the Choctaws." He has also published an essay on "The Lord's Day, or the Christian Sabbath, the First Day of the Week, not the Seventh."

BENSON, James Rea, Canadian capitalist, b. in 1807; d. in St. Catherine's, Ont., 18 March, 1885. He engaged in commercial pursuits for many years, was a director of the Imperial bank of Canada, and of the Dominion and National railway company, vice-president of the international suspension bridge company, and held various other offices of trust in the commercial world. In 1867 he was elected to the Canadian parliament by acclamation for the Niagara division, which constituency he represented until the year following, when he was sent to the senate.

BENTON, Jacob, congressman, b. in Waterford, Vt., 19 Aug., 1814; d. in Lancaster, N. H., 30 Sept., 1892. After teaching school for several years he studied law with Chief-Justice Bellows, and was admitted to the bar in 1843. He began practice at Lancaster, N. H., made a high reputation as a successful advocate, and early became an earnest
member of the whig party, and was elected to the legislature in 1854, 1855, and 1856. He was a delegate to the Chicago convention of 1860, and afterward commanded the state volunteers as brigadier-general. He was elected to congress from New Hampshire, serving two terms, from 4 March, 1867, till 3 March, 1869. While in congress, Mr. Benton favored all efforts to reduce the expenses of the government and to equalize taxation. Although a clear and convincing public speaker, Mr. Benton rarely addressed the house.

BENTON, JAMES Gilchrist, soldier, b. in Lebanon, N. H., 15 Sept., 1820; d. in Springfield, Mass., 23 Aug., 1881. His father, Calvin Benton, was a wool-merchant, and introducted the merino sheep into New England. The son was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1842, brevetted 2d lieutenant of ordnance, served at Watervliet, N. Y., arsenal until 1848, was promoted to the full rank of second lieutenant, 3 March, 1847, and transferred to the ordnance bureau in Washington, where he assisted in preparing the "System of Artillery for the Land Service" and the "Ordinance Manual." He was made first lieutenant, 25 March, 1848, served at Harper's Ferry armory in 1849, and in the San Antonio ordnance depot, Texas, from 1849 till 1852, was assistant inspector of arsenals and armories, and commanded the Charleston, S. C., arsenal in 1853. From this time until 1859 he served on the ordnance duty in Washington, and was principally in making experiments that led to the adoption of the Springfield rifle musket in place of the old smooth-bore. He was also a member of the ordnance boards of 1854 and 1856, then promoted to a captaincy after fourteen years' continuous service, and appointed instructor of ordnance and gunnery at the new Rotonde Point, Washington, remaining until the beginning of the civil war. He also designed the first wrought-iron sea-coast gun-carriage made in this country, which was adopted by the government, and has been in use ever since.

In April, 1861, Capt. Benton went to Washington as principal assistant to Gen. James W. Ripley, chief of ordnance in preparing the "System of Artillery" and the "Ordinance Manual" in 1863; and in the same year became a member of the ordnance board, when he was put in command of Washington arsenal, where he remained until 1866. Soon after he assumed command, when an explosion took place in the old penitentiary, which had been transformed into a storehouse for ammunition, he entered the building, and, with the assistance of the citizens, succeeded in extinguishing the flames, and carried the whole in his arms to a place of safety. For these services he was brevetted lieutenant-colonel and colonel, 13 March, 1865. Among the improvements made by Col. Benton in the arsenal grounds was cleaning the canal, an important sanitary measure; but the stirring of the muddy deposits engendered malaria, from the effects of which he never recovered.

In June, 1866, he was ordered to the command of the national ordnary at Springfield, Mass., where he remained until his death. The various models of the Springfield rifle, known as the models of 1866, 1868, 1873, and 1879, were made under his direction. In 1873, with Cols. Ladlely and Crispin, he went under orders from the U. S. government to Europe to collect information in regard to the construction of heavy cannon and other ordnance manufactures. His report on this matter, as well as his paper on "Experiments made at the National Armory for the purpose of revising and improving the System of Small Arms," was published by the government for use in the army and distribution to the military. He never took out a patent for his inventions, holding that, as he had been educated by the government, it was entitled to benefit in every way by his time and talents. Among his inventions was the application of electricity to determine velocity. Discovering, after a series of carefully conducted experiments, that the electrical pressure and the change in the electro-ballistic machine for one second and the thread velocimeter for determining the velocity of projectiles; a system for loading and manoeuvring barbette guns under cover from the enemy's fire, by depressing the muzzle of the piece and using a joined ramrod; re-enforcing-cup for cartridge-case; and spring-dynamometer. He published a "Course of Lectures on Electricity and Gunnery" (New York, 1861; 3d ed., 1873).

BENTON, Joel, author, b. in Amenia, Dutchess co., N. Y., 29 May, 1832. He was educated at Amenia seminary, leaving the school in 1841, and has devoted himself for the most part to philosophical and literary pursuits. As an essayist and as a poet he has contributed largely to periodical literature. Ralph Waldo Emerson's death he made valuable contributions to the study of his works, and published "Emerson as a Poet" (New York, 1883).

BENTON, Nathaniel Soley, politician, b. in Cheshire county, N. H., 19 Feb., 1792; d. in Little Falls, N. Y., 29 June, 1860. He was educated at Phillipsburg academy, New York, and then entered the seminary at Cheshire, after which he studied law, and was admitted to the bar, and practiced in Little Falls. He was first elected to Congress in 1855, in carrying on the practice of his profession. In 1851 he became surrogate of Herkimer co., but resigned in 1858 to take a seat in the state senate. From 1831 till 1841 he was U. S. district attorney for the northern district of New York, an office from which he was removed by President Harrison. In 1842 he was re-elected to Congress, and in 1846 he was made judge of the court of appeals, and in 1847 he was made judge of the judge of Herkimer co., he being the first in the series of judges in that county. In 1845 he was elected to the state senate, in which office he continued until his death. He was the first in the series of judges in that county. He was the first in the series of judges in that county. He was the first in the series of judges in that county. He was the first in the series of judges in that county. He was the first in the series of judges in that county.
Thomas H. Benton
and Mr. Benton was made auditor of the canal department. He immediately secured the passage of certain legislative enactments increasing the duties as well as the power of the office, and effectuated radical changes and improvements. When the "American party" died, Mr. Benton allied his fortunes with the republicans, but retained his office of auditor until 1868.

**BENTON, Thomas Hart**

statesman, b. near Hillsborough, Orange co., N. C., 14 March, 1782; d. in Washington, 10 April, 1857. He was the son of an attorney and lawyer. Career was that of a lawyer, who was appointed to Sec'y G. Tryon, the last of the royal governors of North Carolina. His mother was Ann Gooch, of the Gooch family of Virginia. He was a cousin of the wife of Henry Clay, and was consequently often quoted during his public life as a relative of the great statesman himself. He lost his father before he was eight years of age, and was left with a large family of brothers and sisters, all of tender age, to the care of his mother. As Thomas was the eldest, his opportunities for study were few. He was for some time at a grammar-school, and afterward at the university of North Carolina, but did not complete a course of study there, as his mother required him to return home. At the age of 18 he manumitted six slaves that had been acquired by his father. The family settled twenty-five miles south of Nashville, where for several years the main work was the opening a farm in the wilderness. The place, a tract of 3,000 acres, was known as "The Widow Benton's Settlement," and was on the extreme verge of civilization. The land itself was in a glacial state, the southern tribes led through the estate. Settlement gradually came, and with them a better assured protection. The place was called Bentonontown, and the name is retained to this day. Thomas studied law with St. George Tucker, entered the U. S. army in 1810, and was admitted to the bar in Nashville in 1811 under the patronage of Andrew Jackson, at that time a judge of the supreme court, and one of his warmest friends. He was elected to the legislature, where he obtained the passage of a law for the reform of the judicial system of the state, and another by which the right of trial by jury was given to slaves. In the war of 1812 he was Jackson's aide-de-camp, and he also raised a regiment of volunteers in the War of 1812. Jackson, his brother Jesse and William (afterward Gen.) Carroll became involved, he and his long-time friend Gen. Jackson became bitterly estranged for many years. A duel had been arranged between Jesse Benton and Carroll, and Gen. Jackson was Carroll's second. Jesse sent an offensive account of the matter to Thomas, who was then serving under Gen. Jackson in his military capacity. On 4 Sept., 1813, Jackson advanced upon Col. Benton and struck him with a horse-whip; a mettance followed, and pistols and knives were freely used, and Jackson received a ball in his left shoulder, while Jesse Benton received several dirk wounds and thrusts from a sword-cane. The president appointed Col. Benton, in 1813, a lieutenant-colonel in the U. S. army, and he set out to serve in Canada, but peace having been declared, he returned and resigned his commission. In 1815 he took up his residence in St. Louis, and resumed the practice of law. He advocated the "Missouri Compromise," by which he became involved in several duels, and in one of them killed his opponent, a Mr. Lucas. He deeply regretted the event, and carefully destroyed all the private papers connected with the matter. His journal took a vigorous stand in favor of the admission of Missouri to the union, notwithstanding her slavery constitution, and at the end of the controversy he was rewarded for his efforts by being chosen, in 1829, one of the senators from the new state. For a year he devoted himself to a close study of the Spanish language, in order to accomplish his work more thoroughly. Possessed of a commanding intellect and liberal culture, an assiduous student, resolute, temperate, industrious, and endowed with a memory whose tenacity was marvelous, he soon placed himself among the leaders in the national councils. One of his earliest efforts was to secure a reform in the disposition of the government lands to settlers. A pioneer himself, he sympathized with the demands of the pioneer, and in 1824, 1826, and 1828 advocated new land laws. The general distress that prevailed throughout the country, and bore with especial hardship on the land-purchasers of the west, forced attention to this subject. Col. Benton demanded: 1, a pre-emptive right to all actual settlers; 2, a periodic reduction according to the time the land had been in the market, so as to make the prices correspond to the quality; 3, the donation of homesteads to impoverished and industrious persons, who would cultivate the soil. His was an act the left have always opposed, as it tended to bring in people to take the land for free. He presented a bill embracing these features, and renewed it every year until it took hold upon the public mind, and was at length substantially embodied in one of President Jackson's messages, which secured its final adoption. By his earnestness in advocating this bill and securing its final adoption, he gathered the last of the frontier and the pioneer and settler in the great west. His position in the Senate, and his firmness as a supporter of Jackson's administration, gave him great influence with the democratic party, and he impressed his views upon the president on every occasion.

Col. Benton also caused the adoption of a bill throwing the saltr and mineral lands of Missouri, which belonged to the United States, open for occupancy. There was at this time a certain tribe levied on the people of the Missouri valley, which proved in many cases a most unequal burden and was frequently oppressive. One part, which met with more hostility than any other, was known as the salt-tax, and it was the subject of this bill. The session of 1820 delivered such elaborate arguments against the tax, and followed them up with such success, that it was repealed. He was one of the earliest advocates of a railroad to the Pacific, and was prominent in directing attention to explorations in the far west, in encouraging overland transit to the Pacific, and in working for the occupancy of the northern coast of the Columbia. As early as 1819 he had written largely on these subjects, and on his entry into Congress renewed his efforts to engage the nation in these great enterprises. He first elaborated the project of overland connection, listened to the reports of trappers and voyageurs, and as science expanded, and knowledge of the great wilderness toward the mountains became more definite, his views took form in the proposals that culminated in the opening of the great central Pacific railway. He also favored the opening up and protection of the trade with New Mexico; encouraged the establishment of military stations on the Missouri, and throughout the interior of the country, to secure peaceable relations with the Indian tribes, and the fostering of the commerce of our inland seas. He turned his attention to the marking out of the great system of post-roads, and providing for their permanent maintenance.
In the first annual message of President Jackson strong ground was taken against the United States bank, then the depository of the national moneys, and subsequently, when he directed the withdrawal of the deposits and their removal to certain state banks, the result was disastrous to the business of the country. Benton took up the matter, addressed himself to a consideration of the whole question of finance, circulating medium, and exchange, and urged the adoption of a gold and silver currency as the true remedy for the evils of the time. His arguments and conclusions were perhaps some of the most elaborate speeches of his life, which attracted attention throughout the United States and Europe, and the name of "Old Bullion" was given to him. His style of oratory at this period was unimpassioned and very deliberate, but overflowing with facts, figures, logical deduction, and historical illustration. The orator later life was characterized by a peculiar exuberance of wit and readiness that increased with his years. The elaboration of his views on the national finances paved the way for subsequent legislation, and did much to bring about the present sub-treasury system of the United States. Benton's claim is to be given the credit of moving the famous "expanding resolutions." A formidable combination had been effected in the senate, headed by Calhoun, Clay, and Webster, and a resolution condemning the president's course had been adopted. Benton took it upon himself to have the resolution expunged from the records. From 1814 till 1851, under Presidents Tyler, Polk, and Taylor, he participated in the discussions that arose in regard to the Oregon boundary, the annexation of Texas, and other important subjects. The administration of Mr. Polk was nominally in favor of lat. 54° 40' N. as the boundary of Oregon, and his party had promised this in its platform, but was opposed with so much force by Mr. Benton, that Mr. Polk acquiesced in his views and accepted lat. 49° N. as the line. By this the United States relinquished a piece of territory that would now make its possessions continuous to Alaska and give it every harbor on the Pacific coast. During the Mexican war Col. Benton's services, and intimate acquaintance with the Spanish provinces of the south, proved most useful to him in the debates and at the sessions of a "masterly inactivity," at first determined upon by the president, was abandoned, and that of a vigorous prosecution of the war adopted in its stead. At one time it was proposed by President Polk to confer upon him the title of lieutenant-general with full command of the war, in order that he might carry out his conceptions in person. Questions in regard to slavery were brought on by the acquisition of Mexican territory. These were adjusted by the compromise acts of 1850, which were introduced by Mr. Clay, were opposed by Col. Benton, and defeated as a whole, but passed separately. In the nullification struggle, Benton backed Col. Polk under his own direction and their opposition to each other increased into a life-long animosity. The compromise of 1853 brought a hull in the storm; but the same views soon reappeared in connection with the far more complicated question of slavery. The Calhoun doctrine was introduced into the discussion of the abolition petitions in the house of representatives in 1850, and was definitely presented in the session of 1856-7. On 19 Feb., 1847, Mr. Calhoun, in answer to the "Wilmot proviso," which excluded slavery from all territory subsequently to be acquired, introduced resolutions that embodied his doctrine as to state rights. Col. Benton, although representing a slave state, would not deviate from the positions he had maintained on former occasions. He denounced Calhoun's resolution as a "fire-brand." Calhoun expressed his surprise at saying he expected Benton's support because he represented a slave state. Benton replied that he had no right to expect any such thing, and from this moment the two intellectual giants were matched in a ferocious warfare against each other's ideas and policies. The resolutions, however, came to a vote, but they were sent back to the legislature, and every slave state, were adopted by several of them, and were made the basis of after-conflict and party organization. It was Calhoun's determination to make them a basis of instruction to senators in congress, and in his hostility to Benton he confined them to certain democrats in the Missouri legislature whom he knew to be unfriendly to his re-election. By skilful management the resolutions were passed in both branches without Col. Benton's knowledge, and a copy was sent to Washington. He promptly denounced them as not expressing the sense of the people, and containing disunion doctrines designed to produce separation and disunity of the country. As an illustration of the tendency of the resolutions he cited a resolution from the legislature to the people. On the adjournment of congress he returned to Missouri and canvassed every section of the state in a series of speeches famed for their bitterness of denunciation, strength of exposition, and caustic wit. The result was the return of a legislature in 1849-50 with Benton men in the plurality, but composed of opposite wings and parties defeated by a coalition between his democratic opponents (known as "antites") and the whigs. At the close of his term he therefore retired from the senate, after six successive elections and thirty years' continuous service. In 1852 he announced himself a candidate for congress, made a direct appeal to the people in his congresional district, and was defeated over all opposition. He gave his warm support to the administration of Franklin Pierce; but when the Calhoun party obtained the ascendency he withdrew. The administration then turned on him, and displaced from office all his friends throughout Missouri. Soon afterward the Kansas-Nebraska bill was brought up, and he exerted himself with much of the vigor of youth in delivering a memorable speech, which did much to excite the country against the act, but failed to defeat its passage. At the next election he was not returned to congress. Retiring from active politics, he devoted two years to literary pursuits, when he became a candidate for governor in 1856, his old friends rallied to his political standard, and his course became a triumphal procession; but a third ticket was in the field, and by the dividing of forces his election was lost. In the presidential election of the same year Col. Benton supported Mr. Buchanan in opposition to his own son-in-law, Col. Frémont, giving as a reason that Mr. Buchanan, if elected, would change the present administration, which he feared that the success of Frémont would engender sectional parties fatal to the permanence of the union. Afterward, during the Buchanan administration, he modified many of his opinions, and in several instances took a decided stand in opposition. The first volume of his "Thirty Years' View" of the workings of government (New York, 1854) presented a connected narrative of the time from Adams to Pierce, and dealt particularly with the secret political history of that period. The second and last volume appeared in 1856. He
then undertook the task of abridging the debates of congress from the foundation of the government. Although at the advanced age of seventy-six, he labored at this task daily, and brought the work down to the conclusion of the great compromise debate of 1850, in which, with Clay, Calhoun, and Seward, he had himself borne a conspicuous part. The last pages were dictated in whispers after he had lost the power of speaking aloud. The work was published under the title of "An Abridgment of the Debates of Congress" (15 vols., New York). Having completed the work, Mr. Benton sent for several old friends to bid them farewell. Among them was the president, whom he thanked for taking an interest in his child, and to whom he said: "Buchanan, we are friends. I supported you in preference to Frémont, because he headed a sectional party, whose success would have been a calamity to the republic for a long time, and I knew you would honestly endeavor to do right." A week before his death he wrote to friends in congress requesting that neither house should take notice of his death; but congress, nevertheless, adjourned for his funeral.

After becoming senator Col. Benton married Elizabeth, daughter of Col. James McDowell, of Virginia. In 1844 she suffered a stroke of paralysis, and from that time he was never known to go to any place of festivity or amusement. She died in 1854, leaving four daughters, the second of whom married Gen. John C. Frémont. Notwithstanding the temptations to which his public life subjected him, he abstained wholly from the use of alcohol, and, saying that his mother had wished it, he should adhere to her wishes through life. Besides his works already mentioned, he published "An Examination of the Dred-Scott Case." A fine bronze statue of him has been erected in the park in St. Louis. The steel portrait represents him in early life; that in the text, as he appeared in later years.

BENTON, William Plummer, soldier, b. near Newmarket, Frederick co., Md., 25 Dec., 1828; d. in New Orleans, 14 March, 1867. His father died when he was four months old, and his mother removed to Indiana in 1836. At the beginning of the Mexican war, being then eighteen years of age, he enlisted as private in a regiment of mounted riflemen, and took part in the battles of Contreras, Churubusco, Chapultepec, and the capture of the city of Mexico. On his return to Richmond, Ind., he re-entered college, finished his studies as a lawyer, was admitted to the bar in 1851, in 1852 appointed prosecuting-attorney, and in 1856 made judge of the county court. In 1857 Sumter was fired upon, Judge Benton was the first man in Wayne co. to respond to the president's call for 75,000 men. Twenty-four hours after he had begun to raise his company he was on his way to Indianapolis, where it was mustered into service, being the first offered by Indiana. He was soon promoted colonel of the 8th Indiana volunteers, and commanded at Rich Mountain, where he distinguished himself by personal bravery. After three months he was authorized to re-enlist and organize the regiment, and did so, returning to Gen. Frémont, 14 Sept., 1861. The regiment was placed in the vanguard of Frémont's army, and served in the campaign in Missouri and Arkansas. He commanded a brigade at Pea Ridge, and was promoted to brigadier-general for gallantry. He was in the battles of Port Gibson, Jackson, Champion Hills, Bayou Hari Ridge, the siege of Vicksburg, and Mobile. At Jackson, Miss., he was wounded. At the close of the war Gen. Benton resigned his commission and returned to Richmond, Ind., to resume the practice of law. In 1866 he went to New Orleans under government appointment, where he died.

BENZON, Giovanni, traveller, b. in Italy about 1520. He spent many years in America, and in 1565 published an account of his travels and adventures, from 1541 until 1556, entitled "History of the New World," translated by W. H. Smith, and republished by the Hakluyt society (1857).

BERARD, Claudius, educator, b. in Bordeaux, France, 21 May, 1783; d. at Point, N. Y., 6 May, 1848. He was educated in his birthplace, and became an eminent Greek and Latin scholar. He was conscripted into the army of Napoleon, but had no taste for a military life, and his father purchased a substitute. From earliest youth his mind was given to books, and the martial ardor that animated the young Frenchmen in the days of Napoleon failed to affect him. Learning that his substitute had been killed in the Spanish campaign of 1805, he determined to remove to the United States. He arrived in New York in the spring of 1807, and soon afterward became professor of ancient languages in Dickinson college, at Carlisle, Pa., where he remained until his appointment, in 1835, as professor of French in the U. S. military academy at West Point. He held this chair until his death, a period of over thirty-three years. He was conversant with the language and literature of most of the countries of Europe, and possessed, at one time, a copy of the Bible in nearly every language into which it had been translated. He was one of the first to use a prayer book in use at the military academy (1824), and "A Grammar of the French Language" (1826).—His daughter, Augusta Blanche, b. in West Point, N. Y., 29 Oct., 1824, has devoted her life mostly to teaching and study, principally at West Point, where, for many years, she has been in charge of the post-office. Her brother has published a "School History of the United States" (1854); a "School History of England" (1861); a "Manual of Spanish Art and Literature" (1868); and has edited and revised "Goodrich's Child's History of the United States" (1878).

BERG, Joseph Frederick, clergyman, b. at Pineville, in the island of Antigua, in 1812; d. in New Brunswick, N. J., 20 July, 1871. His father was a Moravian missionary, and his early education was obtained in the Moravian schools in England. In 1825 he came to the United States and continued his studies in the Moravian school at Nazareth, Pa., where he remained a few years as professor of mathematics. Berg was ordained by the synod of the German Reformed church in 1837 licensed to preach, and became pastor of the Race street German Reformed church in Philadelphia, which relation he continued until 1852, when he became pastor of the second Reformed Dutch
BERGEN, Henry, founder of the American society for the prevention of cruelty to animals, b. in New York city, 8 May, 1820; d. there, 12 March, 1888. His father, Christian, was ship-builder for several years in the service of the government, and died in 1843, leaving his fortune to his three children. Henry entered Columbia, but, before he had finished the course, made a visit to Europe, where he remained about five years. In 1862 he was appointed secretary of legation at St. Petersburg, and acting vice-consul. Being obliged by reason of ill-health to resign his office in 1864, he travelled extensively in Europe and the east. On his return he determined to devote the remainder of his life to the interests of dumb animals. Alone, in the face of indifference, opposition, and ridicule, he began a reform that is now recognized as one of the beneficent movements of the age. Through his exertions as a speaker and lecturer, but above all as a bold worker in the street, in the court-room, and before the legislature, the cause he had espoused gained friends and rapidly increased in influence. Cruelties witnessed in Europe first suggested his mission. The legislature passed the laws prepared by him, and on 10 April, 1866, the society was legally organized, with him as president. The association moved steadily forward, and by August was in a flourishing condition financially, having received a valuable property from Mr. and Mrs. Bergh. The work of the society covers all cases of cruelty to all sorts of animals. It employs every moral influence, social, personal, and legislative; it touches points of vital concern to health as well as to humanity; it looks after the transportation of cattle intended for market; it examines into the purity of milk; and fixes the times and manner of slaughtering animals for food. The society has a large and influential membership, and it has made many friends and received many gifts. In the city of New York its officers are constituted special policemen, with authority to arrest any person found practising cruelty of any kind to animals. In 1871 a Parisian, Louis Bonard, who lived with extreme simplicity in New York, died and left $150,000 to the society, which permitted a removal to quarters larger and better adapted to the work. The building at the corner of Fourth avenue and 22d street, New York city, was purchased and altered so as to be suitable for the purposes of the society. By the courtesy of the district attorney of New York Mr. Bergh was authorized by the attorney general to represent him in all cases appertaining to the laws for the protection of animals. During 1873 he made a lecturing tour in the west, which resulted in the formation of several societies similar to that in New York. He spoke before the Evangelical Alliance and Episcopal convention, and was the means of having a new canon.
BERGIN, Darby, Canadian physician, b. in Tallahassee, Florida, 1848; m. in Philadelphia, 1879. He was graduated in medicine at McGill college in 1874. He entered the voluntary military service as captain of a company raised by him during the "Trent" difficulty in 1861; became a major in 1866, and promoted in 1869 to be lieutenant-colonel of the 59th Stormont and Glengarry battalion. He was appointed during the civil war in 1863 as the civil governor of the Riel rebellion of 1885. He entered parliament as a conservative in 1872, and was returned for the same constituency (Cornwall) in 1878. In 1881 he was elected president of the medical council of Ontario, and in 1885 president of the college of physicians and surgeons of Ontario.

BERG, Joseph, musician, b. in Elbersbach, Germany, in 1821; d. in New York, 10 Aug., 1876. The rebellion of 1848 obliged him to flee his native land, and he came to New York. In 1850-2 he was the conductor of the Germania society. He organized and conducted the great German music festival, held in the Winter Garden theatre, in 1856, and in 1856 introduced German opera in the Nihlo's garden. He afterward became the conductor of German and Italian opera in New York, and was for a time the leader of the Arion (singing) society. Prof. Bergmann excelled as a player of the violincello and the piano, and composed orchestral pieces. He was conductor of the concerts of the philanthropic society in New York for several years.

BERGOSA Y JORDAN, Antonio (ber-go-sa), Spanish prelate, b. in Jaca, Spain, late in the 18th century. He was reporting counsellor to the supreme inquisition, inquisitor of the court of New Spain, bishop of Oaxaca, and then archbishop of Guatemala and Mexico. During the invasion of Spain by the French at the captivity of Pope Ferdinand VII, in 1808, Archbishop Bergoesa was for some time also governor ad interim of the territories that were under his religious jurisdiction.

BERING, Vitus, navigator, b. in Horsens, Denmark, in 1680: d. on Behring island, 8 Dec., 1741. He entered the Russian navy in 1704, was made a captain by Peter the Great, and distinguished himself in the war with Sweden. He commanded an expedition to the northern seas in 1733, and in 1728 Peter the Great was so much taken with the discovery of a passage for removing disabled animals from the street, and a derrick to rescue them from excavations into which they may fall. He is also the originator of an ingenious invention, which substitutes artificial for live pigeons as marks for the sportsman's gun. Mr. Bergh receives no salary, but gives his time and energy freely to the work. At the beginning of this reform, no state or territory of the United States contained any statute relating to the protection of animals from cruelty. At present (1886) thirty-nine states of the Union have adopted substantially the original laws procured by him from the legislature of New York, to which may be added Brazil and the Argentine Republic. The society opened in the twenty-first year of its existence, is out of debt and self-sustaining. By reason of its fidelity, discretion, and humanity, it is everywhere recognized as a power in the land for good. In 1874 he rescued a little girl from inhume treatment, and this led to the founding of a society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Mr. Berg began a series of plays, one of which was acted in Philadelphia. He has also published a volume of tales and sketches entitled "The Streets of New York"; a drama, entitled "Love's Alternative"; "The Portentous Telegram"; "The Ocean Paragon," and "Married Off," a poem (London, 1839).

BERISTAIN, Joaquin (ber-is-tain), Mexican musician, called the Mexican Bellini, b. in the city of Mexico, 15 Aug., 1747; d. in Mexico, 8 Sept., 1839. He left a vast body of musical compositions, especially an overture called "La Primavera" and a mass, which are still played. His melodies are delicate and full of pathos. "Versos de Orquesta en octavo tono obligados a pistón" is the name given by Beristain to another of his sacred pieces.

BERISTAIN, Mariano (ber-is-tain), Mexican bibliographer, b. in Puebla, 23 March, 1836; d. in the city of Mexico, 23 March, 1817. He studied in his native city, went to Spain to finish his education, and was graduated there in theology. Charles III, appointed him professor of theology in the university of Valladolid, and afterward Beristain went to Mexico to fill several high offices in the Cathedral and to twice govern ad interim. He was strongly opposed to the Mexican revolution. He left a work entitled "Biblioteca Hispano-Americana septentri- nal," a collection of biographical and bibliographical articles, the first book of the kind published in Mexico or Central America.

BERK, Thomas, clergyman, b. in Kilarin, near Thomastown, Kilkenny, Ireland, 12 March, 1684; d. in Oxford, England, 14 Jan., 1753. He was educated at Trinity college, Dublin, and in 1707 became a fellow in that institution and a clergyman of the established church. He made two prolonged tours on the continent, and in 1724 to 1725 "a proposal for the better supplying of churches in our foreign plantations, and for converting the savage Americans to Christianity, by a college to be erected in the Summer islands, otherwise called the isles of Bermudas." The concluding sentence of the proposal is this: "A benefaction of this kind seems to enlarge the being of a man, extending it to distant places and future times; inasmuch as unseen countries and afterages may feel the effects of his bounty, while he himself reaps the reward in the blessed society of all those who, having turned many to righteousness, shine as the stars for ever and ever." The project inspired the well-known verses, "On the Prospect of Planting Arts and Learning in America"—four lines of which are familiar to all who know the history of education in the new world:

Westward the course of empire takes its way;
The first four acts already past,
A fifth shall close the drama with the day;
Time's noblest offspring is the last."
These lines were quoted by Gulián C. Verplanck, of New York, in an address delivered in 1818, with the remark that he did not remember having "seen or heard the verses referred to in this country." In spite of opposition from Sir Robert Walpole, then chief minister, Berkeley persuaded the English government to promise a grant of £20,000, for the foundation of the proposed college of St. Paul's in the Bermudas, and full of enthusiasm and courage he sailed from Gravesend, May 6, 1728, and landed in the Bermudas to assume its presidency. He arrived at Newport, R. I., Jan. 23, 1729, "with a view at settling a correspondence there for supplying his college with provisions," and awaiting also the promised financial support. He bought a farm, which he named Whitchell, erected upon it a small house engaged in correspondence and study, composed one of his most famous in treatises, "Mephoron, or the Minute Philosopher," preached occasionally, and longed in vain for the expected endowment. It is said that he became convinced that the Bermudas was not the best site, and that he would have gladly sacrificed for it some place upon the mainland. It appears that he learned later the Bermudas were not what they were represented to be, and leading men came to see him in his philosopher's retreat, and gave him just ideas of the state of religion and education. Foremost among this number was Samuel Johnson, then a minister of the Episcopal church at Stratford, Conn., formerly a tutor at Yale, and afterward president of King's college (now Columbia College). He was then a Congregationalist minister in Connecticut, and a trustee of Yale, was another of Berkeley's American friends. To them, but especially to Dr. Johnson, the credit seems due of interesting Berkeley in Yale. Wearyed by the long delays of the government, and at length assured that Walpole had no intention of giving him the promised support, Berkeley gave up his residence in Newport and sailed for England, embarking at Boston in September, 1731, just three years after his departure from England. In the summer after his return to his native land, Berkeley executed an instrument by which he conveyed to Yale the Whitchell farm; and after some slight changes in the conditions laid down by the Deed of Gift, it was conveyed to Yale Nov. 3, 1732, and was dedicated Dec. 17, 1733. This indenture provided that the income from the property should be applied to the maintenance of three students of the said college, during the time between their first and second degree, such students to be known as "scholars of the house," to be elected by the head of the college jointly with the senior Episcopal missionary of Connecticut, after an examination in Latin and Greek. Other details were prescribed, and the instrument is a very interesting paper, as introducing to this country the usage of graduate scholarships and of competitive examinations for special honors. Any surplus of money, arising from vacancies in the scholarships, was to be applied to the encouragement of undergraduates who should exhibit their skill in Latin composition. The Berkelian scholarships and prizes thus established have been regularly awarded since 1758, and the list of those who have received these honors includes the names of some of the most distinguished graduates of Yale. The Whitchell farm was rented by the college in 1762 for a period of 999 years. In addition to this gift, Berkeley sent to Yale a collection of books, given by himself and several gentlemen who had been subscribers to his projected college. This was doubtless the best collection of books that had then been brought to this country. Its value was estimated at £500. It included copies of the chief classical writings, folios and editions of the apocryphal fathers, great works like Baronius, the Acta Eruditorum, the Eliza- vire republics, important apparatus for the study of the Bible, books of mathematical, physical, and medical science, modern English literature, Shakespeare, Milton, Addison, Ben Jonson, Pope, Gay, etc. Most of the volumes may still be identified. The library still contains a number of very valuable books to Harvard, and wrote a letter of advice in respect to the establishment of a college in New York. Three years after his return to the old world he became bishop of Cloyne, and many years later he declined to be translated to the see of Clogher. His health having been impaired, he removed in 1792 to the university of Oxford, where he died. His body is buried in Christ church. His philosophical writings are still widely read. The name of Berkeley is honored not only in New Haven, where a memorial window in the Battell chapel has lately been placed, and where his prizes are annually bestowed, but also in other seminaries far and wide through the land. A large body of scholars from Yale and the neighboring colleges, by Bishop Williams, bears the name of Berkeley. Another interesting tribute to his memory has been given by the promoters of liberal education in California. The site of the state university, opposite the Golden Gate, is named Berkeley. Upon one of its walls hangs a full-length portrait of Harvard's chief minister. The institution Berkeley's influence at Newport in the formation of the Redwood library should not be forgotten, nor his gift of an organ to Trinity church. In 1886 a memorial chapel was dedicated at Newport, R. I., Bishop Clark officiating. The funds for its erection were raised by private subscription, largely among the summer residents of the island. It was erected with memorial windows, and is a fitting tribute to the memory of the distinguished man whose name it bears, and whose influence was so closely identified with the early history of the town. Valuable original papers by Dean Berkeley are in the possession of Yale college. See Beardsley's "Eclesiastical History of Connecticut," (New York, 1865); and his "Life of Samuel Johnson" (1874); papers by D. C. Gilman in "Hours at Home" (1865), and in the "Proceedings of the New Haven Colony Historical Society" (1865); letters of Berkeley in the "Churchman's Magazine" (vol. vii.); Prof. Fraser's "Life and Works of Berkeley" (4 vols., Oxford, England, 1871); and Noah Porter's dissertation on "Bishop Berkeley, his works for America" (New York, 1855).

BERKELEY, John, iron-founder. He was a member of the family whose seat is Beverstone Castle, Gloucester, England, and became manager of the first iron-works established in America. These works were undertaken by the London company, which in 1619 sent over 150 skilled artisans from Warwickshire, Staffordshire, and Sussex. The establishment was on the west bank of Falling creek, a branch of James river, Va., about thirty-two miles from the sea. Three of the master-workmen died, and in 1621 Berkeley with his son Maurice and a re-enforcement of twenty men came over to
BERKELEY, Sir William, colonial governor of Virginia, b. in Bedfords, July, 1628, d. in Twickenham, 13 July, 1677. He was a son of Sir Maurice Berkeley, and brother of Lord John Berkeley, of Stratton, colonial proprietary. He was graduated at Oxford in 1623, and devoted himself to extensive travel in Europe. In 1630 he returned, an accomplished cavalier and courtier; was made one of his commissioners of Canada in 1632, and, returning to England with a high reputation for knowledge and experience, became a gentleman of the privy chamber to Charles I. On 9 Aug., 1641, he was commissioned governor of Virginia. In 1642 he arrived, and, by various salutary measures, aided by his prepossessing manners, retained his power as safely as he had obtained it. During the Cromwellian disturbances in England, Governor Berkeley took the royal side, and, when the parliamentarians gained the ascendency, he offered an asylum in Virginia to gentlemen who had been loyal to the king. The new parliament immediately sent a fleet to the colony to punish him; but, unable to offer resistance, he displayed such shrewdness as well as courage. Thus the fleet appeared in James river, in 1651, he succeeded in making terms so satisfactory to both parties that, although he was forced to resign his authority, he received permission to remain on his own plantation. Through his management Virginia was among the last of the colonial possessions to acknowledge as well as comply with the order of the king's death of Samuel Mathews, governor of Virginia, Berkeley was elected to the office, and received his commission from Charles II. soon after the restoration. His conduct in reference to the so-called rebellion of Nathaniel Bacon, in refusing a commission and hampering Bacon by every means in his power, as well as by violence and欺骗, and after having dealt with the Indian question, which had become of vital moment to the settlers; and his extreme severity to the followers of Bacon after Bacon's death, which in itself was not without suspicion, caused him to lose popularity. This intensified his bitterness, and he caused Bacon's adherents to be arrested, tried, and executed in such a hurried and indecent manner that the assembly arose in remonstrance. The king himself is reported to have exclaimed, "The old fool has taken more lives in his naked country than I have taken for my father's murder," and in 1665 demanded his return. Nevertheless, Berkeley continued to administer the affairs of Virginia for the next ten years, and the greater part of his life. Finally, after his death in 1677, the papers show that he put much pressure on Quakers. A board of commissioners was sent out by royal mandate to examine into the condition of the colony, and in one of his replies he is quoted as saying, "Thank God! there are no free schools nor printing presses, and I hope there will be none for a hundred years; for learning has brought disobedience, and heresy, and sects into the world, and printing has divulged these and other libels." Through the influence of the planters he was obliged to obey the recall, and in 1676 he returned to England, but died before he had an interview with the king. He published "The Lost Lady; a Tragi-Comedy" (London, 1678), which is included in the first and fourth editions of Dodsley's "Old Plays," and "A Description of the Colony of Virginia," (1680). 

BERLINER, Emile, inventor, b. in Hanover, Germany, 20 May, 1851. He was graduated at Samson college, Wolfenbitiil, in 1865. He came to this country in 1870 and settled in Washington, D. C., in 1882. From 1879 to 1882 he was chief instrument inspector of the Bell telephone company in New York. He invented early in 1877 the loose contact principle of the modern telephone transmitter, independently made known by Hughes in England in the autumn of that year. He also introduced the use of induction-coils in telephone transmitters and is the patentee of other inventions.

BERMUDEZ, Jose Manuel (ber-moo-deth), Peruvian scholar, b. in Tarma about 1760; d. in Lima in 1830. He was vicar of Huarcoceco for fourteen years, then went to Lima, filling several important offices; was appointed canon in 1812, deputy for Tarma, and judge of the provincial delegation from 1814 till 1829, and chancellor of the university in 1819. When Vicerey La Serna organized the board of pacification during the revolution, he offered his resignation as a deputy, thoroughly acquainted with all the questions then at issue and with the history of his country, was made a member. He made a special study of the Quechua language, and wrote a grammar, an orthographical treatise, and a correct and rich dictionary of that language. These works were published in 1823.

BERMUDEZ, Juan (ber-moo-deth), Spanish navigator of the 16th century. His fame is chiefly due to his discovery of the Bermuda islands (1522), which are named in his honor.

BERNAL, Calixto (berr-nahl), Cuban jurist, b. in Puerto Principe, Cuba, in 1804. He was admitted to the bar in 1821. In 1827, he went to Madrid, Spain, where he spent the remainder of his life. There he published his "Impresiones y Recuerdos" (1844); "Pensamientos sobre Reformas Sociales" (1847), published also in French under the title of "De la democratie au xix. siecle;" "Teoria de la Autoridad" (1846); and "El Derecho" (1827).

BERNARD, Sir Francis, governor of Massachusetts Bay, b. in Nettleton, Lincoln co., England, in 1714; d. in Aylesbury, England, 16 June, 1729. He was graduated at Oxford in 1756, studied law, and admitted to the bar at the Middle Temple, of which he afterward became a bencher. He was elected steward of the city of Lincoln and recorder of the city of Boston in England. In 1768 he was appointed governor of the province of New Jersey, whence after two years of successful rule he was transferred to the colony of Massachusetts Bay, arriving on 3 Aug., 1760. The earlier part of his administration of nine years was successful, as was shown by the salary of £1,500 voted to him, the erection of the town of Dedham, and the settlement of the coast of Maine, both of which were confirmed by the king. In 1764 the library of Harvard was destroyed by fire, and about 6,000 volumes were lost. Gov. Bernard took a special interest in the college, and successfully exerted himself in raising funds in its behalf. When two parties arose—the advocates for the crown, and the defenders of the rights of the people—Bernard determined to strengthen the royal authority in the colonies, and he probably did more than any other man toward precipitating the war of the revolution. He manifested an unhappy facility for wounding the amour propre of the colonists. One of his first acts that aroused indignation was the appointment of Mr.
Hutchinson as chief justice, instead of Col. Otis, of Barnstable, to whom the office had been pledged. This breach of faith drew on him the hostility of James Otis, the son of Col. Otis, who soon became a popular leader. Gov. Bernard also gave special offence by refusing to confirm the nomination of several members of the council. He seemed to have no talent for conciliation, and, in failing in his preliminary measures of attempted coercion to his views, he made such representations to the government of the extreme measures he considered necessary. He is said to have even occasionally excited the entire population of Massachusetts Bay, and gave an enormous impetus to the growing disaffection. The assembly requested the removal of the king's ships and troops, but Bernard refused, and business was brought to a standstill. His conduct drew on him the indignation of the province, but procured him, in a letter to the chancellor of England, as a reward for his "firmness and administrative ability." He had little command of his temper, could not conceal his resentments, nor restrain his censures. One of his last public measures was to prorogue the general court in July, in consequence of their refusal to make provision for the support of the state. But the distress in consequence of the excise went into effect the general court had drafted resolutions and petitioned the king for its removal. The English government deemed it wise to recall him, although claiming that it was only on the plea of consulting him in reference to the general condition of the province. He continued nominally governor for two years longer, but never returned to America. Bernard "held the Ministry" (1769): "Letters to the Earl of Hillsborough" (1769); and "Select Letters on the Trade and Government of America, and the Principles of Law and Polity applied to the American Colonies" (2d ed., 1774). He also edited "Antonii Ascoli Jellis Christi olim Alumni Odarum libri dux 5, 1579." The best known of his writings are "A Letter to the Lady Middy in England," written in 1748, and by his will bequeathed to the library of Harvard.—His son, Sir John bart., was b. in England in 1714; d. in the West Indies in 1809. At the close of the war of independence, his sympathies having been with the colonists in their struggle with the mother country, he did not return to England. After suffering the extremities of poverty, he was allowed to return to Massachusetts, in consideration of his conduct during the war, restored to him half of the island of Mount Desert, part of his father's property, which had been confiscated. Little is known of his subsequent career in the United States. Afterward he held offices under the British government at Barbadoes and St. Vincent. At the death of his father, in 1759, he succeeded to the title.—Sir Thomas bart., third son of Sir Francis Bernard, was b. in England about 1746; d. there in 1818. When his father was appointed governor of New Jersey, he accompanied the family to America, and was graduated at Harvard in 1767. Subsequently he lived in England, and in 1774 he returned to the United States. On the death of his brother, Sir John, he succeeded to the title. He was the author of several essays, written to improve the condition of the humber classes, and was noted for his benevolence.

BERNARD, John, actor, b. in Portsmouth, England, in 1756; d. in London, 29 Nov., 1828. He was educated at Chichester. His father, a lieutenant in the navy, tried to check his son's aspirations for the stage by placing him in a solicitor's office; but at the age of seventeen he ran away from home, joined a travelling company, and made his first professional appearance as Jaffier at Chew Magna, Somerset co., in a theatre improvised in a mill-house. He was married in the following year, and, after various experiences common to strolling actors, in 1787 he made his first appearance in London at Covent Garden, playing Archer in "The Beau's Stratagem" to the Mrs. Sullen of his wife. One reason of his success was his extreme convexity. He lost his wife in 1792, and in 1797 came to the United States. He made his American debut 4 June, 1797, as Goldfinch in "The Road to Ruin" at the Greenwich street theatre, New York. The following winter he was engaged in Boston and New York. In 1806 he was associated with Powers in the management of the Federal street theatre, Boston, and went to England for a company. He remained in the United States as actor and manager of various theatres for about twenty years, and took final leave of the stage in 1829 at Boston in his favorite character of Lord Angleby, when he returned to England, and died in poverty. A selection from his voluminous "Retrospections of the Stage" appeared two years after his death (2 vols., 1830), and a further selection, edited by his son, appeared in 1850.—His son, William Bayle, dramatist, was b. in Boston, 27 Nov., 1807; d. in London, England, 5 Aug., 1875. At the age of thirteen he left his home with his mother, and studied at Uxbridge. In 1826 he was appointed to a clerkship in the army accounts office, which he retained until 1850, when the office was abolished. In 1827 he produced a nautical drama, "The Pilot," for which he received £3, and, as an incentive "to prompt him to further exertions," he was presented with £5 and a commission of ensign. The play ran only one night. At the age of twenty-one he wrote "The Freebooter's Bride" (5 vols., 1828). The following year he compiled "Retrospections of the Stage," from memoranda found among his father's papers. At the age of twenty-three he entered fully on the career of a professional dramatist, and produced play after play, and faced with an unexampled rapidity. The total number of them is 114, not half of which have been printed. The best known are "Rip Van Winkle," "The Nervous Man, and the Man of Nerve," "The Man About Town," "Marie Ducange," "His Last Legs," "Dumb Belle," "The Boarding-School," "The Middy Ashore," "The Round of Wrong," "A Life's Travail," "A Merry Gentleman," his last play was "The Dove of Venice." He also published a life of Samuel Lover (London, 1874).

BERNARD, Simon, baron, French soldier, b. in Dôle, France, 28 April, 1779; d. in Paris, 5 Nov., 1839. He was educated by charity in his native town, and was appointed to the poltehnique school of Paris, whither he went and would have died of cold in the streets but for the kindness of an humble woman who sheltered him and took him to his destination. His instructors were Laplace, Huity, Berthollet, Foureroy, and Monge, and he obtained the second position in the class of engineering. He was appointed in the corps de ingénieurs et bâti of the artillery of the Fourth of the French empire, and led the assault upon Ivry in 1800. In 1805 he was sent on a secret service to Germany, and on his return was promoted chief of battalion. When a lieutenant-colonel he was engaged in fortifying Antwerp in 1810–12, and was promoted colonel of engineers and aide-de-camp to Napoleon. 21 Jan., 1815. His leg was shattered in the retreat of the grand army from the field of Leipzig in 1813. The same year he threw himself into Torgan with 8,000 men, superintending the defence of that place for three months during a terrible siege. Napoleon conferred on him the title of brigadier-general of
engineers, in which capacity he attained distinction. He gave in his adherence to Louis XVIII, and he was placed at the head of the topographical bureau. He again fought on the side of Napoleon at Waterloo, and once more entered the service of Louis XVIII; but, having been ordered to leave Paris for Dôle, he obtained permission from the king to go to the United States. Under a resolution of congress, which resolution was approved 29 April, 1816, President Madison issued a commission, dated 16 Nov., 1816, appointing Bernard an “assistant in the corps of engineers of the United States, of rank of brigadier-general by brevet.” Some bitter feeling was naturally engendered in military engineering circles by this invitation of a foreigner, and one of the results was the resignation of Gen. Joseph G. Swift, chief engineer, and of another distinguished officer, Col. William McRee. In 1824 Gen. Bernard arrived with Lafayette and Totten, and the two constituted a permanent board upon whom devolved the labor of working out the fundamental principles of the system, and of elaborating the project of defence for the great section of our coasts which was in association with them whenever required, and resident engineer officers had a voice in relation to their own particular works. The principal work planned and executed by him was the building of Fort Monroe at the mouth of James river. He also had a prominent part in the inauguration of some of the improvements in the works of the day, notably the Chessapeake and Ohio canal, and the Delaware breakwater. On the breaking out of the revolution of 1830, he returned to France, and was appointed aide-de-camp to the king and lieutenant-general of engineers, 15 Oct., 1831. He was strongly in favor of the system of detached forts that was afterward carried out. In 1834 he was created baron and a peer of France, being appointed minister of war, and ad interim of foreign affairs, and he was minister of war from 1836 till 1839.

BERNARDINO, Fray. See CIFUENTES.

BERNAYS, Augustus Charles, physician, b. in Highland, Ill., 15 Oct., 1854. He was graduated at McKendree college in 1872, after which he studied at Union medical college in 1872-73. In 1876 received the degree of M. D. Subsequently he spent some time at the hospitals in Berlin, Vienna, and London, and in November, 1877, was elected a member of the Royal College of Surgeons. Soon after his return to the United States he settled in St. Louis, and in 1885 became professor of anatomy in the St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons. Dr. Bernays is the author of two embryological monographs—one on the development of the valves of the heart, and one on the development of the knee-joint and joints in general; and also of a series of surgical papers, which appeared between the years 1880 and 1886 under the title of “A Chinaman’s Surgeon’s Workshop.”

BERRIAN, William, clergyman, b. in New York city in 1787; d. there, 7 Nov., 1862. He was graduated at Columbia in 1808, ordained in the Episcopal church in 1810, and became assistant minister of Trinity parish in 1811; was elected rector of Trinity church in 1829, and trustee in 1836, both of which offices he held till his death. His connection with this parish embraced a period of fifty-one years, broken only by a brief settlement in Belleville, N. J., and two journeys abroad. He published “Travels in France and Italy” (New York, 1820); “Devotions for the Sick Room”; “Enter Thy Closet”; “Family and Private Prayers”; “Historical Sketch of Trinity Church” (New York, 1847); “Recollections of Departed Friends” (1850); “On Communion”; and “The Sailor’s Manual.” He also edited the works of Bishop J. H. Hobart, with a memoir (3 vols., New York, 1853).

BERRIEN, John Macpherson, statesman, b. in New Jersey, 23 Aug., 1781; d. in Savannah, Ga., 1 Jun., 1866. He was a son of Maj. John Berrien, who served in the war of independence, and was graduated at Princeton in 1796, was admitted to the bar of Georgia at the age of eighteen, and attained a high reputation as a lawyer. He was solicitor of the eastern district of Georgia in 1809, and judge of the same district from 1810 till 1821; served in the Georgia senate in 1822-23, and was U. S. senator in 1823-9, and again in 1890-92. He was attorney-general of the United States from 1830 till 1831, when he resigned on account of the inhonorable condition of President Jackson’s cabinet. In 1844 he was a delegate from Georgia in the convention at Baltimore that nominated Henry Clay for the presidency. He was one of the board of regents of the Smithsonian institute. In January, 1829, he submitted a “protest” against certain measures before congress, backed by a speech so clear and impressive that the title of “American Cicero” was given him.

BERRIEN, John M., naval officer, b. in Georgia in 1802; d. in Philadelphia, 20 Nov., 1883. On receiving his appointment as midshipman he joined the frigate “Constellation,” of the West India squadron, and then to the sloop “Vincennes.” He was promoted to passed midshipman in 1831, and joined the West India squadron, commissioned lieutenant in 1837, and served on various vessels in the Pacific and Brazil stations. In September, 1844, he was ordered to the frigate “Pomona,” and in 1847 commanded the schooner “Bonito” at the capture of the city of Tobasco, Mexico. Lient Berrien received his commission as commander, 13 March, 1856, and during 1856-9 was attached to the navy-yard at Portsmouth, N. H. In February, 1860, he was ordered to Hong-Kong. In May, 1861, he took command of the sloop “John Adams,” was commissioned captain in 1862, and sent to Pittsburg, Pa., as assistant inspector of ordnance at the Fort Pitt Works. He commanded at Norfolk, Va., in 1865, and was light-house inspector in 1866-9. He was commissioned commodore, 29 Sept., 1866, and in December was placed on the retired list.

BERRY, Abraham J., physician, b. in New York city in 1799; d. in Williamsburg (now Brooklyn), 22 Oct., 1865. He was educated as a physician, and at an early age obtained prominence in
his profession. At the time of the desolation of New York by Asiatic cholera in 1832, he was among the few that remained at the post of duty. He labored night and day, and his courage and zeal resulted in many expressions of respect and admiration from all classes, as well as a public acknowledgment by the city authorities. For more than a century a considerable part of Williamsburg had belonged to his family. He identified himself with the interests of the place when it was made a city, and became its first mayor. He also assisted very materially in the establishment of the im-

promptu regiment, which was formed in York, Con-

necticut in 1861. Dr. Berry, although over sixty years of age, went out as surgeon of the 38th New York infantry. When Gen. McClellan retreated to Harrisson's Landing in July, 1862, Dr. Berry had more than 300 patients in his care near White House; but in the confusion incident to the moving of the army he and the 3d were forgotten. When he found that the army had departed, he performed the her-

culean task of carrying the sick and convalescent safely through to the James river, and when he reached it the additions of sick and wounded had swelled his train to more than 800. His death was the result of fever contracted at that period.

**BERRY, Hiram George**, soldier, b. in Thomaston, Me., Jan. 20, 1834; d. at Chancellorsville, Va., 2 May, 1863. He learned the carpenter's trade, and afterward engaged in navigation. He represented his native town in the state legislature several times, and was mayor of the city of Rockland. He originated and com-

manded for several years the Rockland guard, a volunteer company, which was afterward organized and placed in the 3d division of the 3d army corps. He was present at the battles of Williamsburg and Fair Oaks, bore a conspicuous part in the seven days' fight, and was in the second Bull Run campaign and Chantilly. In January, 1863, he was nominated by the presi-

dent as major-general of volunteers, with rank dating from 29 Nov., 1862, confirmed by the sen-

ate on 3 Jan., 1863, and bore the command of the 2d division of the 3d army corps, succeed-

ing Gen. Sickles. At a critical juncture in the battle of Chancellorsville Gen. Berry received an order from Gen. Hooker to charge upon the advancing foe. It read: "Go in, general; throw your men into the breach; don't fire a shot—they can't see you—but charge home with the bayonet." They did charge home, and for three hours Gen. Berry's division, almost alone, withstood the attack of the enemy flushed with previous victory, drove them back, and regained a portion of their lost ground. The battle was renewed the next morn-

ing, and again Berry and his division were in the front, and receiving the first assault. Intent upon charging the enemy's lines, he led his brigades in several successful bayonet charges, and in one of them was killed by a shot from the enemy.

**BERRY, Nathaniel Springer**, governor, b. in Bath, Me., 1 Sept., 1796; d. in Bristol, N. H., 27 April, 1894. His father was a ship-builder; his grandfather, John Berry, captain of infantry in the American revolution, and his grandmother, Sarah Berry, a daughter of Nathaniel Springer, a captain of artil-

lery in the same war, killed in battle. When he was six years old his father died, and the condition

of the family was such that his lot was cast among strangers, and his educational advantages were limited. He became an apprentice as a tailor and currier at Bath, N. H., at sixteen, and served until twenty-one. In April, 1818, he moved to Bristol, N. H., and in 1820 engaged in the manufacture of leathers, which business he followed about thirty-

five years. He was colonel of the 24th regiment of New Hampshire militia for two years, was a judge of the court of common pleas from June, 1841, till June, 1850, and judge of probate for the five years ending 5 June, 1861. In 1828, 1836, 1834, and 1837 he was nominated for office. In 1854 he represented the town of Hebron, and in 1855 and in 1856 was a state senator for the 11th dis-

trict. Politically he acted with the democratic party for twenty-two years, and was a delegate to its national convention at Baltimore in 1840; but the action of this convention on the subject of slavery caused him to change his party ties, and he became one of the organizers of the free-soil party in New Hampshire. At its first state convention, in 1845, he was nominated for governor, and re-

ceived votes enough to prevent an election by the people. He was re-nominated at the four succeeding conventions. In March, 1861, he was elected governor by the republican party, inaugurated in June, following, and served from 17 May, 1862, serving until June, 1863. He was indefatigable in his efforts to aid the general government in the suppression of the rebellion; and enlisted, armed, equipped, and forwarded to the seat of war more than 16,000 men. He signed, with the other northern war-governors, the letter of 28 June, 1862, to the President, asking for volunteers to fill the 2d regiment, which he formed and organized on 1 July, 1862, for 300,000 volunteers. In 1823 Mr. Ber-

ry became a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in 1872 was a delegate to the general conference. He lost his wife in 1857, and was residing with his son in Bristol when he died.

**BERTHIER, Louis Alexandre** (bare-te-à), prince of Wagram, French nobleman, b. in Versailles, 20 Nov., 1755; d. in Baumberg, 1 June, 1815. He was educated as a soldier by his father, chief of topographical engineers under Louis XVI., and went into active service first as a staff-lieutenant, and afterward as a captain of dragoons, with which latter rank he came to America under Lafayette, and served during the war for independence, 1777-1783. Of this service and his life little is known. On his return to France he served the royal family until the revolution, when his talents made them-

selves felt and he became one of Napoleon's generals of division, and subsequently his chief of staff, the most confidential of all positions for a military able. He followed the fortunes of Napo-

leon to the last, and was without a peer in his spe-

cial line of staff duty. He is said to have been murdered by six men in masks; but some doubt has been thrown upon this story. His memoirs were published in Paris (1826).

**BERTRAND, Saint Louis**, b. in Valencia, Spain, in 1356; d. there in 1581. He joined the Dominicans in 1544, and showed a great love for the Indians when he had finished his studies. He arrived in Carthagena in 1562, and, after a short stay in the convent of St. Joseph, was ordered to preach the gospel among the savage tribes that dwelt between the river Magdalena and the Cordilleras. As he knew no other language than Spanish, the task seemed im-

possible. His prayers, however, were answered, and, in answer to his prayers, he was able to make himself understood by his hearers, though speaking only his native language, and that he also received the gifts of
prophecy and miracles. In less than three months he converted more than 10,000 Indians in the province of Tubaíra. Leaving some of his companions to complete his work, he next went among the Indians of Opaoca, whom he found threatened with extinction, owing to the advance of malaria. The danger having been averted, as the natives believed, by the prayers of the missionary, they all embraced Christianity. After attempting unsuccessfully to evangelize the Caribs, he turned his attention to the savages of the St. Martha mountains, whom, to the number of 15,000, he formed into a civilized community which he called the "Mission of St. Andrew" and tended his labours in the province of Monopox and in the island of St. Thomas. Although his efforts to Christianize the natives were hindered by some of his countrymen whose vices he denounced, he succeeded in converting all the Indians of New Grenada. He then decided on returning to Spain, with the object, as best known to the natives, of leaving a missionary in the same mission. But the entreaties of the Indians, combined with his election as prior of the convent of Santa-Fe-de-Bogota, changed his plans. He set out from Carthagena; but the vessel which carried him was wrecked on an island in the Magdalena, and he was obliged to return. Here he was met by a summons from the General of the Inquisition in the island of Elbe on the coast of Europe. A few days later he put to sea, reaching Valencia in the month of October, 1569. He was placed at the head of a novitiate, and spent the rest of his life in training missionaries for the Indian mission.

**BESSOS, Emil**, scientist, b. in Heidelberg, Germany, 25 June, 1824; d. in Stuttgart, 30 March, 1888. He was educated at the university of his native place, was made an assistant at the Royal museum of Stuttgart, and there became interested in arctic discovery. In 1859 he made the voyage with August Petermann into waters between Spitzbergen and Nova Zembla. By his observations he traced the influence of the gulf stream east of Spitzbergen, and added to the science knowledge of that region. He was chief of the scientific department of the "Polaris" expedition of 1870–3, and in 1876 edited the first three volumes of scientific results of that expedition, devoted to hydrography, meteorology, and astronomy. He was also in the expedition of Dörst and Weyrecht, and edited reports published by the principal investigators. He returned to Washington, where he prepared articles on arctic and zoological subjects, and projected a work on the Eskimo, but all his manuscripts were destroyed by fire in 1885. Soon after he sailed for his native land, where he settled in Stuttgart, occupying his time in literary pursuits, in the study of astronomy, and in geographical instruction and lectures.

**BETANCOURT, Agustin** (bay-tahn-soo't), Mexican monk of the Franciscan order, b. in the city of Mexico in 1620; d. in 1700. He was an excellent scholar and a famous teacher of the Mexican language. Among his works are "Arte de Lengua Mejicana," "Via Crucis," in Mexican, and "Cronografia suara." The best is his "Teatro Mexicano," in which he summarised his studies down to about the end of the 17th century.

**BETANCOURT, José Ramon**, Cuban lawyer, b. in Puerto Príncipe, Cuba, in 1823; d. 24 June, 1890. He was educated in Havana, and in 1847 was admitted to the bar. In 1869 he removed to Madrid, Spain, where he represented Cuba several times in the Spanish chamber, where he published a novel entitled "Una Feria de la Caridad," a well-drawn picture of Cuban customs and manners. His other works are "Cartera de Viajes," "Juicios críticos," and "Polémicas y otras Cosas."

**BETANZOS, Domingo de** (bay-tan'thoes), missionary, b. in Leon, Spain, in 1480; d. in Valladolid, 10 Sept., 1549. He was educated at the university of Salamanca, and spent whatever time he could spare from his studies in visiting the hospitals and other charitable offices. At the end of his course he lent his possessions, distributed the proceeds among the poor, and begged his way to a hermitage in Catalonia. He led a solitary life for some months, and then set out for Rome, to consult the pope on his future vocation. From Rome he went to the island of Ponzo, near Naples, where he converted nobody but a fisherman who brought him the fish he needed to form his sole support. He finally became a Dominican in the convent of St. Stephen, Salamanca, and was sent to Santo Domingo. After studying the language of the natives, he devoted himself to their conversion. He excited the hostility of the Spaniards by his efforts to protect the Indians from their cruelty. After a stay of twelve years in Santo Domingo he was summoned to Mexico, where the mission of the Dominicans was almost ruined, all its members having died except two. The preaching of Father de Betanzos was so effective with several young Spaniards, who had come to America in search of riches, that he soon had a large congregation of converts in the convent of his order in the city of Mexico, and afterward, as every vessel that touched on the coast afforded him recruits, was able to find others in the cities of Tlascal, Puebla, and Oaxaca. Satisfied that his followers would complete his work in Mexico, he set out on a journey of 300 miles for Guatemala, accompanied by two companions, who were obliged to return in a few days. He did not remain long in Guatemala, having been recalled to Mexico in 1530; but during his stay he built a church and convent and made such an impression upon the natives that his name was afterward a protection to other missionaries. The reason of his recall was a claim set up by the Dominicans of Santo Domingo to jurisdiction over the convents of the order in Mexico. Father de Betanzos was sent to Rome to defend the rights of the province of Mexico, was successful, and on his return was elected the first provincial of the province of Santiago of Mexico. His next step was to establish a college for the study of the Indian dialects of the Province of Mexico, and to establish missions in the smaller provinces, but in different villages. He also erected schools in the pueblos with the same object. He was named bishop of Guatemala, but declined the appointment. His death occurred as he was returning from Rome, where he had gone on a mission connected with the affairs of his order.

**BETANZOS, Pedro** (bay-tan'thoes), Spanish missionary, b. in Betanzos, Galicia, Spain, early in the 16th century; d. in Chomez, Nicaragua, in 1570. He was the first missionary that went to Central America, and founded the province of Nicaragua. In eight years he learned fourteen Indian languages in Central America, and then went to Mexico to learn Mexican. He also was the first missionary that, in his sermons and teachings to Indians, substituted the Spanish word "Dios" (God) for the Indian "Cacovil." This course was opposed by other missionaries, and created much discussion between the Dominicans and Franciscans of Guatemala; but Betanzos's opinion prevailed.

**BETETA, Gregorio** (bay-tay'-to), Spanish missionary, b. in Toledo in 1562. At the age of seventeen he began his novitiate in the convent of St. Stephen, Salamanca. He finished his course in the university of the same city, and, after gaining distinction as
a professor and preacher, volunteered for the mission of New Granada. He remained in the island of Santo Domingo from 1524 till 1529, studying the Indian dialects and fitting himself otherwise for his work as a missionary. His success in New Granada was remarkable. He preached first in the valley of the Urubi, where the Indians were not then acquainted with a short time converted the inhabitants. Ambitions of martyrdom, he penetrated into Florida; but, as the natives would neither kill him nor listen to him, he was forced to return to New Granada. He traversed every part of the country, his efforts in civilizing the natives being so successful as to attract the favor of the Conquistadors. He was consecrated bishop of Carthagena in 1555, endeavored to decline the honor, and only submitted under threat of censure. He set out for Rome, finally received permission to surrender his bishopric, and then retired to a convent in Toledo.

BETHENCOURT, Pedro, Spanish philanthropist, was a colonel in the Cincinnati, and of Irish birth, in 1819; d. in Guatemala, 25 April, 1867. He was a descendant of Juan Bethencourt, conqueror and king of the Canary islands; went to Guatemala in 1611, and devoted himself to literary studies. There he entered the Franciscan order, bought a building, which was first used for a school, and then for a convent, a hospital, and a church. In that house Bethancourt, president of the order of the Bethlehemites, and soon extended its benevolent services to the rest of America. He also made numerous other religious foundations, giving all his time to charitable work, and after an early death he was beatified.

BETHESDA, Jacques Étienne (bet-o-sy), Vicomte de Calais, French soldier, b. in Caen, France, in 1747; d. in Paris in 1816. He entered the navy, and in 1768 was transferred first to the regiment Baffremont, and then to the Royal Anvergne, which he joined in America. He became "colonel en second" of this corps, a rank corresponding to a junior field officer of modern battalions. With this rank he conducted the celebrated campaign of 1779-82. At the unsuccessful siege of the British in Savannah, in August, 1779, by the combined French and American forces under D’Estaing and Lincoln, Béthisy was five times wounded, and while returning home received two more wounds in a sea-fight. At the close of the American war he was decorated with the cross of St. Louis and the order of the Cincinnati, and was made "colonel en second" of the Royal Grenadiers of Picardy. Emigrating in 1791, he served in the army of Condé, 1794-7, and lived afterward in Vienna till the restoration of Louis XVIII, who promoted him a lieutenant-general, 1 June, 1814. His death was the result of several severe wounds received in preceding battles.

BETHUNE, Alexander Neil, Canadian bishop, b. in Williamstown, county of Glengarry, Ontario, in August, 1800; d. in Toronto in February, 1879. His family was of Scottish origin, and had settled in Canada with a band of U. E. loyalists in 1783. He received his early educational training at Cornwall grammar school, but the war of 1812, before going up this school, he resumed his studies in Montreal, where his parents then resided. Acting for some time as classical tutor, he was admitted to deacon’s orders in 1823, and in the year following was ordained priest. After spending a few years in Grimsby, he became rector of Cobourg, in 1847 was appointed archdeacon of York, and in 1867 was consecrated coadjutor bishop in St. James’s cathedral, Toronto, it being provided at the time of his consecration that he should succeed Bishop Strachan on the death of the latter. While at Cobourg he edited a church newspaper, and subsequently wrote several works, the most important of which is a "Memoir of the Right Reverend John Strachan, D. D., LL. D., First Bishop of Toronto."—His son, Charles James Stewart, clergymen, b. in West Flamboro’, Ontario, 11 Aug., 1828, was educated at private schools at Cobourg, and at Upper Canada college, and graduated at Trinity college, Toronto, in 1859. He was ordained a priest in the church of England in 1852, and, after officiating as curate and rector for several years, was, in September, 1870, appointed head master of the Trinity college. He has written much attention to scientific subjects, and was one of the founders of the entomological society of Canada, and its president from 1870 till 1875. He was entomological editor of the "Canada Farmer" for nine years, and editor of the "Canadian Entomologist" from its beginning in 1868 till 1875. He has written on practical and scientific entomology, and has contributed to the yearly report on insects presented to the provincial legislature. He is a fellow of the American association for the advancement of science.

BETHUNE, George Washington, clergymen, b. in New York city in March, 1803; d. in Florence, Italy, 27 April, 1852. His parents were distinguished as a member of the church of Christ and for charitable deeds. His father, Divie Bethune, was an eminent merchant, well known as a philanthropist. He was a gracious preacher and scholar steadily growing, and after completing his course was ordained a minister and settled in the Presbyterian church in 1825. He accepted an appointment as chaplain to seamen in the port of Savannah, but in 1826 returned to the north and transferred his ecclesiastical allegiance to the Reformed Dutch church, a literary and scientific worker, and at the same time where he remained four years, when he was called to the pastorate of the first Reformed Dutch church in Utica. In 1834 his reputation as an eloquent preacher and an efficient pastor led to an invitation from a Reformed Dutch church in Philadelphia. He remained in that city till 1848, his language, character, and scholar steadily growing, and then became pastor of the newly organized ‘Reformed Dutch church on the Heights’ in Brooklyn, N. Y. For eleven years he continued in the pastorate of this church, but in 1859 impaired health led him to resign and visit Italy. In Rome he sometimes preached in the American chapel, at that time the only Protestant place of worship in the city. He returned in 1860 with improved health, and was for some months associate pastor of a Reformed Dutch church in New York city; but, his health again becoming impaired, he returned to Italy in the summer of 1861, and, after some months’ residence in Florence, died from apoplexy. Dr. Bethune, though best remembered by his literary work, exercised a wide influence as a clergymen and a citizen. One of his latest public
efforts before leaving his native city for his last voyage to Europe was an address delivered at the great mass meeting in Union square, New York, 20 Oct., 1840. At the close of the war, and eloquence he urged the duty of patriotism in the trying crisis that then threatened the nation. A memoir by A. R. Van Nest, D. D., was published in 1867. Dr. Bethune was an accomplished student of English literature, and distinguished himself as a writer and editor. He published an excellent essay on the Life of John and Female Poets, with Bibliographical and Critical Notices" (Philadelphia, 1848); and Izaak Walton’s "Complete Angler," for which last he was peculiarly qualified by his fondness for fishing. Among his original works are "Laws of Love and Faith" (Philadelphia, 1847); "Orations and Discourses" (1850); "Memoirs of Joanna Bethune" (New York, 1865); "Fruits of the Spirit," a volume of sermons; and two smaller works, "Early Lost, Early Saved," and "The History of a Penitent."

BETHUNE, James, Canadian lawyer, b. in Glengarry, Ontario, July 7, 1810; d. 18 Dec, 1884. He was descended from two old Scottish families, and although a Whig, and a firm and loyalist, who removed from the United States and settled in Glengarry in 1778. James Bethune entered Queen’s college, Kingston, and, after a two years’ course there, attended University college, Toronto, where he was graduated in 1841. Concurrently with his university pursuits, he studied law, first in Cornwall and afterward in the office of Edward Blake, Toronto, and was called to the bar of Upper Canada in 1862 and to the bar of Quebec in 1869. He began practice at Cornwall, and in 1872 was elected to represent the county of Stormont in the legislature of Ontario; was re-elected at the general elections of 1875, and represented this constituency until June, 1879, when he declined to become a candidate. In November, 1870, he removed to Toronto, and, in conjunction with Edward Blake, S. H. Blake, and J. K. Kerr, established the firm of Blake, Kerr & Bethune. Subsequently he joined Messrs. F. Osler and Charles Moss, and formed the firm of Bethune, Osler & Moss. On the elevation of Mr. Osler to the bench, Mr. Bethune, with Mr. J. K. Kerr, formed the firm of Falconbridge & Hayles, and as such became one of the most successful legal firms in Canada. Mr. Bethune was elected a bencher of the law society of Ontario in 1875, and was for some years lecturer for that body.

BETTS, Samuel Rossiter, jurist, b. in Richmond, Berkshire co., Mass., in 1787; d. in New Haven, Conn., 3 Nov., 1847. He was the son of a farmer, and was graduated at Williams in 1806. He studied law in Hudson, N. Y., was admitted to the bar, and began practice in Sullivan co., where he was earning a fair reputation at the outbreak of the war of 1812. After a term of service in the army, he was appointed judge-advocate by Gen. James W. Henry, and was called to the Congress for the district comprising Orange and Sullivan cos., N. Y. At the close of the term he declined a re-election, and returned to the study and practice of his profession. He was for several years district attorney of Orange co. At that time the bar of the state of New York contained a number of somewhat notorious arraignment lawyers. Martin Van Buren, Elisha Williams, Thomas J. Oakley, George Griffin, Ogden Hoffman, Prescott Hall, and Thomas Addis Emmet were in active practice, and with all of them Mr. Betts was constantly associated, and, though of a younger generation than most of them, was soon recognized as their peer in the profession. In 1823 Mr. Betts was appointed judge of the U. S. district court, which office he held for forty-four years, and throughout his valuable service was characterized with such dignity, courtesy, profundity of legal knowledge, and patience of investigation, that he came to be regarded as almost infallible in his decisions. To him belongs the high honor of having in a great degree formulated and codified the maritime laws of the United States. The complicated rules of salvage, general average, vengeance, and prizes, were there present well-ordered system to Judge Betts. During the first twenty years of his connection with the district court there was never an appeal from his decisions, and his opinions in his own court on maritime questions, and in the circuit court, are of the same uniformly upheld. Criminal causes of all kinds amenable to U. S. laws were decided by him. The civil war brought before him an entirely new class of questions, affecting national and international rights; but, although beyond the age of three-score-years-and-ten, Judge Betts applied himself to the study of the new causes of action, regarding the neutrality laws and the slave-trade as an instance of constitutional reasoning and argument. He received the degree of LL. D. from Williams in 1830. In 1838 he published a standard work on admiralty practice. In May, 1867, having entered upon his eighty-first year, Judge Betts retired from the bench and spent the remainder of his life at his home in New Haven.

BETTS, Thaddeus, lawyer, b. in Norwalk, Conn.; d. in Washington, D. C., 8 April, 1840. He was graduated at Yale in 1807, as was his father in 1765, was admitted to the bar, and began practice in Norwalk. He was a whig in politics, and after holding many places of public trust, including the lieutenant-governor of the state, he was elected U. S. senator on the nomination of the whig party, to serve for six years, beginning 4 March, 1839. Notwithstanding failing health, he credibly fulfilled his duties as senator until a few days before his death.

BETTS, William, lawyer, b. in Beeghly, N. Croix, Virginia; d. in Janesville, Long Island, N. Y., 5 July, 1884. His early education was received in Jamaica; thence he went to Union college, N. Y., where he stayed a year, and then, entering Columbia, was graduated in 1820. He studied law with David B. Ogden, and subsequently entered the office of his father-in-law, Beverley Robinson. Mr. Betts was counsel to several old and large corporations in New York, was a trustee of Columbia and of the college of physicians and surgeons, and from 1848 till 1851 was professor of law in Columbia. He received the degree of LL. D. from Columbia in 1850.—His son, Beverley Robinson, b. in New York city, 3 Aug., 1827; d. in Jamaica, Long Island, 21 May, 1883. He was graduated at Columbia and at the seminary of the Protestant Episcopal church in 1850. The same year he was ordained deacon, and in 1851 took orders as a priest. He was successively rector of several churches until 1865, when he was appointed librarian of Columbia. Of the large library of that college he prepared a full catalogue (1874), and in 1883 he resigned his post as librarian. He has been a frequent contributor to the church journals, and for many years one of the editors of the "New York Genealogical and Biographical Record."

BEVERIDGE, John, poet, b. in Scotland. He taught school in Edinburgh for a time, having among his pupils the blind poet Thomas Black-
lock. In 1732 he emigrated to New England, where he remained five years, and then accepted the professorship of languages in the college and academy of Philadelphia. As a member of the house of correction, Alexander Graydon, he was mercilessly im-
posed upon by the pupils, he being small of stature and a poor disciplinarian. William Bradford published for him a volume of original Latin poems entitled “Epitope Familiare Alia quaedam Miscellanea” (1766). To the Latin poems are appended his apologetic letters, for which he tearfully apologizes, since “they are done by students under age, and if the critic will only bear with them till their understandings are mature, I apprehend they are in a fair way of doing better.”

BEVERIDGE, John Lourie, b. in Greenwich, N. Y., 6 July, 1824. In 1843 he removed west-
ward, first to Illinois, and then to Tennessee, where he became a lawyer. In 1855 he returned to Illi-
nois, settling in Chicago, and he gained prominent in his profession. At the beginning of the civil war he volunteered in the service of the United States, and attained the rank of brigadier-
general of volunteers. He was elected lieutenant-
governor of Illinois in 1852, and in 1853 succeeded Gov. Oglesby as governor of

BEVERLY, Robert, historian, b. in Virginia about 1675; d. in 1716. He became clerk of the council of Virginia about 1697, when Sir Edward Andros was governor. This office his father, Maj. Robert Beverly had held before him. His “His-
tory of the Present State of Virginia” (London, 1712-14) is one of the best accounts of Virginia, and the history of the government un-
til that time. In 1707 a French translation, with fourteen wood-cuts by Gribelin, was published in Amsterdam, and in 1722 a second English edition was brought out, with the French illustrations. A third edition, with an introduction by Charles D. C. Campbell, appeared in Richmond (1865). Mr. Beverly was the first American citizen in whose behalf the habsus corpus act was brought into requisition.

BEWLEY, Anthony, clergyman, b. in Tennes-
see, 22 May, 1804; d. at Fort Worth, Texas, 13 Sept., 1890. Mr. Bewley began preaching in the Tennes-
see conference of the Methodist Episcopal church in 1832, and in 1841 he was ordained deacon. In 1843 he reorganized the church took place in Missouri, and he entered its service to find himself in a short time stigmatized as an abolitionist, and, like his brethren of the same way of thinking, in danger of violence. He continued to preach according to his convictions until 1858, when he was appointed to Texas, but was driven temporarily from his post by the mob. In 1860, contrary to the advice of his friends, he remained for a few weeks; but such was the excitement that he deemed it expedient again to flee for his life. After his departure a reward of $1,000 was offered for his apprehension, and in September, 1860, he was arrested in Missouri, carried back to Fort Worth, Texas, and hanged by the mob, solely because he had proclaimed the injustice of human slavery.

BIARD, Peter (bê-are), missionary, b. in Gren-
oble, France, in 1565; d. in France in 1622. As a missionary priest of the Jesuits he came to Amer-
ica, visiting Fort Royal, Nova Scotia, in 1611. In 1612 he ascended Kennebec river and established friendly relations with the natives. The following year he visited Penobscot river, about the same time establishing a colonia on its banks, hoping to make it a permanent missionary settle-
ment. The same year, however, the little hamlet was destroyed by the English under Samuel Argall, deputy-governor of Virginia. One of Biard’s assist-
ants was killed, and he himself made prisoner and carried away. This outrage caused the earliest ac-
counts hostile to the French and Nipmuck colonists. In 1616 was published in Lyons, from his pen, the first of the remarkable series of “Jesuit Relations” (40 vols., 1632-72), which have proved among the richest sources of information for his-
torians of America. Biard’s volume was entitled “Relation de la nouvelle France,” etc.

BIBAUD, Michel (bi-bô), Canadian author, b. near Montreal, 20 Jan., 1782; d. there, 8 Aug., 1857. He entered the Roman Catholic college of St. Raphael, and, being naturally inclined to litera-
ture, devoted himself to studies in that direction, giving his attention mainly to the defence of Canadian nationality and the preservation there of the French vernacular. He published the first French history of Canada. He produced much creditable poetry, wrote an essay on “Arithmétique élémentaire,” and contributed to the leading French publications of Canada. Dur-
ning the latter part of his life he was engaged in translating into French the report of the geological commission.—His son, Francois Marie Uncas

BIBB, George Minos, b. in Virginia, 30 Oct., 1776; d. in Georgetown, D. C., 14 April, 1859. He was graduated at Princeton in 1792, studied law, and settled in Kentucky, where he was presently admitted to the bar. He served in Congress, a member of the state, and for two years in its senate. In 1811-14 and 1829-35 he was a member of the U. S. senate. President Tyler appointed him secre-
tary of the treasury in 1844, after which he practised law in Washington, and was an assistant in the attorney-general’s office. He is the author of “Re-
ports of Cases at Common Law and in Chancery in the Kentucky Court of Appeals” (1808-11).

BIBB, William Wyatt, governor of Alabama, b. in Virginia, 1 Oct., 1780; d. near Fort Jackson, Ala., 9 July, 1820. He was the son of Capt. Willi-

BICKER, Walter, soldier, b. in New York city, 29 Feb., 1796; d. at Far Rockaway, L. I., 3 June, 1856. He served in the war of 1812, and at the
time of his death was his last surviving officer. He resigned from the army forty years before his death, and his name is forever dear to the hearts of the generations of New York. He resided in Brooklyn, where he was for many years an active member and elder of the 1st Reformed church. He retained his mental and physical vigor almost up to the period of his death, and only a few weeks preceding that event wrote a series of articles for a religious journal, giving his recollections of New York city in the olden time.

BICKMORE, Albert Smith, naturalist, b. in St. George, Me., 1 March, 1839. He was graduated at Dartmouth in 1860, and then studied under Agassiz at Lawrence scientific school. During the years 1863-9 he travelled extensively in the Malay archipelago and eastern Asia collecting objects in natural history. He was an intimate friend of President R. Biddle, and on Saturday mornings, during the winters, he delivers lectures on subjects in natural history before the teachers of the public schools of New York and vicinity. Under the direction of the state superintendent of public instruction, he gives lectures before the normal schools, Prof. Bickmore is a contributor of articles which he has contributed numerous papers. He has published "Travels in the East Indian Archipelago" (New York, 1869).

BICKNELL, Thomas Williams, educator, b. in Barrington, R. I., 6 Sept., 1831. He began his collegiate education at Amherst, but was graduated at Brown in 1860. During his senior year in college he was elected a member of the Rhode Island state legislature. From 1860 till 1869 he taught, and was principal of schools in Rehoboth, Bristol, Providence, R. I., and in Elgin, Ill., after which, until 1875, he was state commissioner of public schools. While holding that office he secured the re-establishment of the State Normal School in 1871, the passage of the first state educational laws of the city, the organization of a board of education, and other important measures. Mr. Bicknell has been very active in educational journalism, and during the years 1874-86 he founded, edited, and owned "The Journal of Education," "The Primary Teacher," "The American Teacher," "Education: a Bimonthly Magazine," and "Good Times." The New England Bureau of Education and the National Council of Education were organized by him. He has delivered numerous educational lectures and addresses, and has at various times been president of the Rhode Island Institute of Instruction, American Institute of Instruction, National Council of Education, National Jo-icm-re-nation, and chairman of the Commission for Federal Aid, Chautauqua Teachers' Reading Union, and of the Massachusetts, New England, and International Sunday-school unions. He has published "Biography of William Lord Noyes" (Providence, 1867); "Historical Sketches of Barrington, R. I." (Providence, 1870); "Reports of the Commissioner of Public Schools" (Providence, 1869-75); and "History of the Bicknell Family" (Boston, 1882).

BIDDLE, Clement, "Quaker soldier," b. in Philadelphia, 10 May, 1740; d. there, 14 July, 1814. Descended from one of the early Quaker settlers of New Jersey—refugees, for the most part, from Protestant intolerance—he was brought up in the strict order of the sect, and engaged in commercial pur-
suits in Philadelphia. In 1764 some friendly Indians sought refuge in Philadelphia from a band of savages from the interior of New York, who had recently murdered some offending Conne
toga Indians at Lancaster. These ruffians, powerful enough in numbers to defy the authorities, advanced to within six miles of the city, threatening vengeance upon all who offered resistance. But the vigor of the military preparations, including a company of Quakers by public subscription, manifest that the outlaws retreated. Close upon this local disturbance came the resolution of the British house of commons to charge stamp duties in the colonies, and the subsequent passage of the act induced the adoption of the "non-importation resolutions" in Philadelphia, 30 Oct., 1765. Among the signers of this agreement were Mr. Biddle and his brother Owen. When actual hostilities became imminent he entered into projects for defence, and was active in organizing that military anomaly the "Quaker" company of volunteers, of which he was elected an officer in 1775 before it joined the army. In June, 1776, congress authorized the appointment of the group of 5,000 men, and on 8 July, 1777, elected Col. Biddle to be the 1st quartermaster. After the battle of Trenton, Washington sent him to receive the swords of the Hessians prisoners. He was present at the battles of Princeton, Germantown, Brandywine, and Monmouth, and he also shared in the sufferings of the army at Valley Forge. He remained in the military service until 1780, when the pressure of his private affairs compelled his resignation. In the early political movements of the state and nation he took an active part, alike in the revolutionary state constitution of 1776 and in the organization of the federal constitution in 1787. At this time he was appointed by Washington U. S. marshal of Philadelphia county, and in 1781 when the pressure of his private affairs compelled his resignation. In the early political movements of the state and nation he took an active part, alike in the revolutionary state constitution of 1776 and in the organization of the federal constitution in 1787. At this time he was appointed by Washington U. S. marshal of Pennsylvania county, and in 1781 when the pressure of his private affairs compelled his resignation. In the early political movements of the state and nation he took an active part, alike in the revolutionary state constitution of 1776 and in the organization of the federal constitution in 1787. At this time he was appointed by Washington U. S. marshal of Pennsylvania county, he accompanied the expedition for the suppression of that formidable insurrection. He was the warm personal friend of Washington, as well as of the late General Yourke, of Massachusetts, New England, and International Sunday-school unions. He was an influential adviser of the government as to its financial policy at that time.

BIDDLE, Horace Peters, lawyer, b. in Fairfield county, Ohio, 24 March, 1811. He was admitted to the bar at Cincinnati in 1830, and settled at Logansport, Ind. He was presiding judge of the 8th judicial circuit in 1846-52; member of the Indian constitution convention in 1856. Elected supreme judge in 1857, but not commissioned. He made some excellent translations from French and
German poets; became a contributor to the "Southern Literary Messenger" in 1842, and afterward contributed to the "Ladies' Repository" and other periodicals. Collections of his poems were published in 1856, 32, and 58, at Cincinnati.

**BIDDLE, James**, naval officer, b. in Philadelphia in 1783; d. there, 1 Oct., 1848. He entered the navy as a midshipman in 1800, was on board the frigate "Philadelphia" when she was wrecked on the coast of Brazil, and with the rest of the officers and crew was held in captivity during the war with the Barby states. After his release he was on ordinary duty until the war of 1812, when he was assigned to the sloop-of-war "Wasp," and was present at the capture of the British sloop "Frolic." He was placed in command of the prize, with orders to make for some southern port of the United States; but while the two vessels were hastily repairing damages, a British seventy-four, the "Poictiers," appeared, and, as the two late antagonists could neither fight nor escape, they were both captured. On being exchanged in March, 1813, Mr. Biddle was promoted master-commandant and placed in charge of a gunboat. The British frigate "Frolic" was soon transferred to the "Hornet," then blockaded by the British in the port of New London, Conn. He escaped with his ship, and shortly afterward sailed for Tristan d'Ancuna. When off that island (23 March, 1813) he fought and captured the British brig "Penguin," after a sharp engagement of twenty-two minutes at close quarters, during which the "Penguin" fired her broadside at the "Hornet"'s fire that she had to be scuttled and abandoned. Just at the end of the action Biddle was severely wounded. Having repaired the damages to his ship, he sailed for the Cape of Good Hope, and on 27 April encountered a British line-of-battle ship, which followed the "Hornet" for nearly thirty-six hours, pressing her so closely—often within cannon-range—that Biddle was obliged to throw his guns overboard, only escaping capture by the exercise of good seamanship. He sailed for San Salvador to refit, but when he reached port found that a treaty of peace had been concluded. Reaching New York on 30 July, he found that he had been promoted post-captain while at sea. Congress voted him his twenty-thousand-dollar pay, and invited him to dinner, while his native city presented him with a service of plate. He asked for a court of inquiry to investigate the sacrifice of his armament, and the return of the "Hornet," which acquitted him of all blame, and commended the skill that had saved the ship from capture. After the war he was almost continuously on active duty. In 1817 he took possession of Oregon for the United States, and in 1826 represented the government in negotiating a commercial treaty with Turkey. At his suggestion, while governor of the naval asylum at Philadelphia (1838–45), Sec. Paulding sent thither unemployed midshipmen for instruction, thus laying the foundation of a naval school. He was a member of the East India Company, and negotiated the first treaty with China, afterward landing in Japan. This was his last extended cruise, though he was in command on the California coast during the Mexican war.

**BIDDLE, John**, soldier, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 9 March, 1750; d. in White Sulphur Springs, Va., 25 Aug., 1830. He became second lieutenant in the 3d artillery, 6 July, 1812, first lieutenant in March, 1813, captain in the 42d infantry in October, and assistant inspector-general, with the rank of major, on 19 June, 1817. He became U. S. Indian agent at Green Bay, Wis., in February, 1821, and resigned in May of the same year. He then removed to Detroit, Mich., and was territorial delegate in congress from 1829 till 1831, when he was appointed register of the land-office in the district. Maj. Biddle travelled extensively in Europe just before his death. He wrote many interesting papers on Michigan history.

**BIDDLE, Nicholas**, naval officer, b. in Philadelphia, 10 Sept., 1750; killed in action, 7 March, 1780. In March, 1776, congress passed a resolution appointing nineteen days before the capture of six vessels. Nicholas Biddle, one of these, was assigned to the "Andrea Doria," an armed brig. In October, 1776, the number of captains that had been increased to twenty-four, and it became necessary to settle the question of rank. A resolution was passed accordingly, and Biddle's name stands fifth on the list. His maritime experience prior to this time had been somewhat extended. When a boy of thirteen he went on a voyage to the West Indies, and was cast away on a desert island, where, with two companions, he remained two months. In 1770 he entered the British navy as a midshipman, such appointments being open to the colonies. Three years afterward, hearing of Capt. Phips's privateering expedition, he deserted his own vessel and shipped as a seaman on board one of Phips's vessels, where he met Nelson, the future admiral, a volunteer like himself. Both boys were made cockswains before the voyage was over, and Biddle served through the cruise, but returned to America as soon as he could. He was landed in New York as a sailor, he was given an independent command. The "Andrea Doria" mounted fourteen or sixteen guns, and her first cruise was to the Bahamas with a small squadron under Fleet-Captain Hopkins. Biddle participated in the very creditable capture and occupation of New Providence, where a large quantity of merchandise was seized, and loaded upon the vessels of the squadron for transportation to the United States. Off Montauk point, Long Island, two small British cruisers were captured (4 and 5 April), and on 6 April a large ship, the "Glasgow," was engaged. In this fight, which was indecisive, Biddle took part. The Englishman drew off after having sustained and inflicted losses. After the engagement the British officers, seeing that the heavily laden Americans, made her escape. After refitting in New London, the "Andrea Doria" cruised on the banks of Newfoundland, captured two armed transports filled with soldiers, and made prizes of so many merchantmen that when he returned to the Delaware Biddle retained but five of his original crew, the rest having been placed on board prizes. On 6 June, 1776, he was appointed by congress to command the "Randolph," a 32-gun frigate then building in Philadelphia. She was launched near the close of the year, and sailed early in 1777. Some constructional defects were discovered in the ship, and Capt. Biddle put into Charleston for repairs. These made, he sailed, and encountered the British 64-gun ship "Yarmouth," which had an armament of twenty guns. The South Carolinians were so pleased with these successes that they voluntarily equipped four small vessels, which they placed under his command, and the squadron sailed in search of British cruisers supposed to be in the neighborhood. On 5 March they encountered the British 64-gun ship "Yarmouth." Prudence dictated flight from so powerful an antagonist, but she soon overtook and engaged the "Randolph." After a sharp action of twenty minutes at close quarters the latter blew up, and the vessels were so close together that fragments of
the wreck, including an American flag rolled up tightly, fell on the "Yarmouth's" deck. The British ship had suffered so severely in the action that she was unable to overtake any other of the American ships. On 12 April, while in the vicinity, she picked up four survivors of the explosion, who reported that Capt. Biddle had been severely wounded during the action, and was having his wound dressed on deck when the explosion occurred. The rest of the "Randolph's" crew, 310 in number, perished. It was generally believed that Capt. Biddle possessed all the qualities that go to make a great naval commander, and his untimely death, with the simultaneous loss of the first American frigate ever launched, was a serious blow to the infant navy of the revolted colonies.—His brother, Edward, b. 1799, d. in Baltimore, 5 Sept., 1779, was a officer in the French war of 1756-'63. He became eminent as a lawyer in Reading, Pa.; was a member and speaker of the assembly, and was a delegate to the first congress in 1774-5. He was one of the foremost advocates of independence.

BIDDLE, Nicholas, financier, b. in Philadelphia, 1786; d. there, 27, Feb., 1844. His preparatory education was received at an academy in Philadelphia, where his progress was so rapid that he entered the class of 1799 in the university of Pennsylvania, and would have taken his degree at the close of the ten years, had it not been deemed wise to keep him longer at his books. He was accordingly sent to Princeton, entered the sophomore class of the following year, and was graduated in 1801 as valedictorian, dividing the first honor of the class with his only rival. The history of the Biddle family came over with William Penn, and bore themselves nobly throughout the earlier colonial struggles against the proprietaries and the Indians. In the war for independence, Charles, father of Nicholas, was prominent in defense to the cause, while his uncle was among the most gallant of the early naval heroes. Another uncle served in the old French war, and was a member of the congress of 1774. Mr. Biddle is said to have been the handsomest man in Philadelphia. He was offered an official position before he had finished his law studies. As secretary of the U. S. minister to France, he went abroad in 1804, was in Paris at the time of Napoleon's coronation, and afterward, when the diplomatic relations of France and the United States were seriously complicated, Mr. Biddle was detailed to audit and pay certain claims against the United States, the disbursements being made from the proceeds of the withdrawal of the cash funds, a task of the first experience in financial affairs, being brought into intimate association with the dignitaries of the French government, who never ceased to marvel alike at his youth and his abilities. After completing satisfactorily the arduous task of paying the claims, he travelled extensively through Europe and Greece, returning to England to serve as secretary for Mr. Monroe, then U. S. minister to England. In this capacity he accompanied him to Cambridge, where, in a company of very learned scholars, he found himself drawn into a conversation involving familiarity with the modern Greek dialect as compared with that of Homer. He acquitted himself so well that the incident was never forgotten by Mr. Monroe, who often related the story of the discussion between the two ministers and the Cambridge professors. In 1807 Mr. Biddle returned home and began the practice of law, devoting such time as he could spare to literature, contributing papers on various subjects, but chiefly on the fine arts, to different publications. His literary tastes led him to undertake, with Joseph Dennie, the associate editor of "Dennie's Journal of History and Politics," to conduct a magazine of high character (1806-33). After Dennie's death, in 1812, Mr. Biddle conducted the magazine alone, engaging also in other literary work, the most important of which was the preparation for the press of Lewis and Clarke's report of their exploring expedition to the mouth of Columbia river. He produced Mr. Lewis's "Voyage of Discovery" and a eulogistic memoir of Capt. Lewis. Mr. Biddle's name does not appear, as he was elected to the state legislature (1810-'11), and was compelled to turn over the whole work to Paul Allen, who supervised its publication, and, with the consent of all parties, was the recognized editor. It is said, however, by Robert T. Conrad, that Mr. Biddle actually wrote the two volumes from Lewis and Clarke's notes. In the legislature he at once became prominent, possessing in a high degree the qualities of a statesman. He originated a bill favoring popular education, which was a quarter of a century in advance of the times and was defeated, but came up again in different forms until, in 1816, the Pennsylvania company of banks was incorporated as a direct result of his efforts. He was more successful in advocating the recharter of the United States bank, and on this subject made his first speech, which attracted general attention at the time, and was warmly commended by Chief-Ju

BIDDLE
vindicating his own course. In 1839 he resigned the bank presidency, and in 1841 the bank failed. He was a leading spirit in the establishment of Girard college under the provisions of the found-

er's will, and, in spite of the unfortunate conclu-
sion of his otherwise brilliant financial career, he commanded the confidence and admiration of all that knew him well. Full discussions of the con-
temporary questions involved may be found in the "Merchant's Magazine," "Niles's Register," "The Binney," and the reports of con-
gressional committees. His works include: Richard, author, b. in Philadelphia, 25 March, 1786; d. in Pittsburg, Pa., 7 July, 1847, received a classical 
education and was admitted to the bar, practising at Pittsburg, where he became eminent in his profession. He went to England in 1827, and re-
named three years, publishing while there a criti-
cal "Review of Cullender Hall's Travels in North America." He also published "A Memoir of Sebastien Cabot, with a Review of the History of Maritime Discovery" (London, 1831), in which many new facts were brought to light. He was elected to congress, as a Whig, and re-elected, serv-
ing from 4 Sept., 1837, till his resignation in 1840. — John Thomas, Charles, b. in Philadelphia in 1819; d. there, 28 Sept., 1873, was graduated at Princeton in 1837, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1840; served as a cap-
tain of the voltigeurs in the U. S. army in the Mexican war, and was in the actions of Contreras, Churubusco, Molino del Rey, Chapultepec, and at the capture of the city of Mexico. For gallant and meritorious services in these engagements he was brevveted major. At the close of that war he resumed the practice of his profession in his native city. In 1861 he was appointed a colonel in the Pennsylvania reserve volunteer corps, and in Oc-
tober of that year was elected to congress, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Edward J. Eyre. He was tendered a commission as brigadier-general, but declined it. After the war he became one of the proprietors and editor-in-
chief of the Philadelphia "Age," and retained that 
place during the remainder of his life. His liter-
ary work was confined mainly to editorial contrib-
utions to the columns of this journal. The only section of it which has come to public notice is the "Case of Mayor Andrés," a carefully prepared essay included in the present collection before the Pennsylvania historical society, vindicat-
ing the action of Washington. The immediate occasion was a passage in Lord Mahon's "History of England," which denounced the execution of Andrés as the greatest blot upon Washington's record. By an authority so high as the London "Critic," this essay was subsequently pronounced a fair refutation of Lord Mahon's charge.

BIDDLE, Thomas, soldier, b. in Philadelphia, 21 Nov., 1790; d. in St. Louis, Mo., 29 Aug., 1831. He was appointed captain of artillery 6 July, 1812, and distinguished himself at Fort George and Stony Creek. At the reduction of Fort Erie he was wounded, and during the subsequent engagements he severely wounded in the defense of that place. At the battle of Lundy's Lane, 25 July, 1814, he com-
manded a light battery, and was wounded again. The only British field-piece retained by the Ameri-
cans on that occasion was brought away as a trophy by Capt. Biddle. On 15 Aug., 1814, he was severely wounded in the leg, and was conveyed by Dr. Oatman to Gen. Izard. In 1839 he was paymaster. He met his death at the hands of Spencer Pettis in a duel. In consequence of Maj. Biddle's defective 
eyesight, the distance was made five feet, and both men were mortally wounded at the first fire.

BIDWELL, Daniel Davidson, b. in Buffalo, N. Y., about 1816; d. near Cedar Creek, Va., 19 Oct., 1864. He resided in Buffalo, and for twenty years prior to the civil war was identified with the Whig political organization of the state. When the war began he resigned his office of police justice, enlisted as a private in the 65th N. Y. infantry, and was soon promoted captain. Withdrew-
ing his company from the regiment, he made it the nucleus of the 74th regiment, N. Y. infantry. He was commissioned colonel of the 49th regiment in September, 1861; served in the peninsular campaign, and during the "seven days' battles" was in command of a brigade, continuing in charge from Harrison's Landing to Washington, and up to the time of the battles of South Mountain and Antietam, when he resumed command of his regiment. Col. Bidwell took a prominent part in the battles of Fredericksburg and Chancell-
orsville, commanded a brigade at Gettysburg, and, when Gen. Grant took command of the armies in Virginia, was again placed in charge of a brigade, participating in the overland campaign. He was commissioned brigadier-general in July, 1864, and served with honor in the Shenandoah campaigns, during which he was commanding the action at Cedar Creek, where he lost his life.

BIDWELL, John, politician, b. in Chautauqua co., N. Y., 5 Aug., 1819. In 1829 he settled with his parents in Erie, Pa., and in 1831 removed to Ashtabula co., where he was educated in Kings-

ville academy. During the winter of 1838—9 he taught school in Darke co., and subsequently for two years in Missouri. In 1841 he emigrated to California, being one of the first to make the journey overland, which occupied at that time six months. On the Pacific coast he had charge of Bodega and Fort Ross, and also of Gen. Sutter's Feather river possessions. He served in the war with Mexico until its close, rising from second lieutenant to major-general, and afterward acting as a private in the civil war. In 1854 he was a member of the state constitutional conven-
tion, and during the same year became a member of the senate of the new state. He was one of the committee appointed to convey a box of gold-
bearing quartz to Washington in 1850, and was a delegate to the national democratic convention held in Chicago in 1856. In 1851 he emigrated to California, having been a brigadier-general of the militia, and in 1864 he was elected a representative from California to congress, serving from 4 Dec., 1865, to 3 March, 1867. He was a delegate to the Philadelphia conven-
tion in 1866, and in 1875 he was candidate for governor of California, but was defeated.

BIDWELL, Marshall S., lawyer, b. in New England in 1798; d. in New York city, 24 Oct., 1872. At an early age he removed to Canada, where he practised law, rose rapidly in his profes-
sion, and entered political life while still a young man. He was returned several times from Kings-
ton and Toronto to the Canadian parliament, and during the latter half of his term of office he was leader of the liberal party previous to and during the rebellion of 1837, and became so formidable to the government that he was ordered to leave Cana-
da. He accordingly removed to New York city, where he subsequently practised law in the higher courts and was considered one of the ablest and most powerful at the bar. In 1875 he died of a heart attack, on the same day that the death of the oldest savings-bank in New York city, a director in the American Bible soci-
ety, and a prominent member of the historical soci-
ecture, before which he delivered an address a short time before his death.
In 1700 Bienville constructed a fort fifty-four miles above the mouth of the river. Sauvole died in 1701, and Bienville succeeded to the direction of the colony, the first of which was transferred to Mobile. In 1704 he was joined by two brothers from Philadelphia, South, who brought from Canada seventeen settlers. A ship from France brought twenty women, who had been sent out by the king to be married to the settlers at Mobile. Iberville soon after died; troubles arose in the colony, Bienville quarrelled with La Salle, the royal commissioner, was charged with him with various acts of misconduct, and on 13 July, 1707 was recalled; but his successor dying on the voyage from France, Bienville retained the command. Meanwhile, in 1708, the attempt to cultivate the land by Indian labor having failed, Bienville proposed to the home government to send negroes from the Antilles to be exchanged for the route of commerce for two negroes. In 1709 and 1710 the colony was reduced to famine. In 1712 the French king granted to Antoine Crozet for fifteen years the exclusive right to trade in Louisiana, and to introduce slaves from Africa. On 15 July, 1713, Cadil- lae was sent out as governor, bringing with him a commission from Louis as governor. From 1713 to 1717 Quarrels arose between them, and the governor sent Bienville on an expedition to the Natchez tribe, hoping that he would lose his life. But Bienville succeeded in inducing the Natchez to build a fort for him, in which he left a garrison, and returned to Mobile, 4 Oct., 1716. On 9 March, 1715, Cadillaque was recalled by the French crown. Bienville received the decoration of the cross of St. Louis. Crozet surrendered his charter in 1717, and Law's Mississippi company was formed the same year, its first expedition arriving in 1718, with a commission for Bienville as governor. He now founded the city of New Orleans. War breaking out between France and Spain, Bienville took Pensacola, placed the raton in the hands of the governor. In 1723 the seat of government was transferred to New Orleans. On 16 Jan., 1724, Bienville was summoned to France, to answer charges which had been brought against him. He left behind him the "code noir," which remained in force till the annexation of Louisiana to the United States, and much of it is still in the expatriate in the state. This code regulated the condition of the slaves, banished the Jews, and prohibited every religion except the Roman Catholic. On 9 Aug., 1726, he was removed from office, and Chateauguay was also placed as lieutenant-governor, and ordered back to France. Bienville remained in France till 1733, when he was sent back to the colo- ny as governor, with the rank of lieutenant-gen- eral. In 1736, 1739, and 1740 he made unsuccessful expeditions against the Chickasaw Indians, in con- sequence of which he was superseded, and in 1743 returned to France.

BIERSTADT, Albert, painter, b. in Düssel- dorf, Germany, 7 Jan., 1830. He was brought by his parents in 1841 to New Bedford, Mass., where he early developed a taste for art and made clever crayon sketches in his youth. In 1851 he began to paint in oils, and in 1853 went to Düssel- dorf and studied four years in the academy there and in Rome, making sketching tours during the summers in Germany and Italy. On his return to the United States in 1857, he made an ex- tended tour in the west, especially in Colorado and California, obtaining from this and other vis- its material for many of his more important pic- tures. He again visited Europe in 1867, in 1878, and in 1883. Mr. Bierstadt has received many
honors. He was elected a member of the national academy in 1869, and has been awarded medals in Austria, Bavaria, Belgium, and Germany. In 1857 he was decorated with the cross of the legion of honor, and in 1869 with that of St. Stanislaus, of which he received also the second class in 1872. In 1882 his studio at Irvington, N. Y., was destroyed by fire, with many valuable pictures. Among his best-known works are: “Laramie Peak” (1861), now in the Buffalo academy of fine arts; “Lander’s Peak in the Rocky Mountains” (1863), bought by James McHenry, of London, for $25,000; “North Fork of the Shoshone” (1865) by James Corcoran in the Louvre; “Looking down the Yosemite” (1865); “El Capitan on Merced River” (1866); “Storm on Mt. Rosalie” (1866); “Valley of the Yosemite” (1866), in the Lenox library; “Settlement of California” and “Discovery of Hudson River,” both in the Capitol at Washington; “Emerald Pool on Mt. Whitney” (1870); “In the Rocky Mountains” (1871); “Great Trees of California” (1874); “Tule of Kern River, California” (1875); “Mt. Whitney, Sierra Nevada” (1877); “Estes Park, Colorado,” “Mountain Lake,” and “Mount Corcoran, in Sierra Nevada” (1878), Corcoran gallery, Washington; “Geysers” (1883); “Storm on the Matterhorn,” and “View on Kern River” (1884); “Valley of Zermatt, Switzerland” (1885); “On the Sierra, New Hampshire,” and “California Oaks” (1886).

BIGELOW, Erastus Brigham, inventor, b. in West Boylston, Mass., 2 April, 1814; d. in Boston, Mass., 6 Dec., 1879. He was the son of a cotton-weaver, and it was his parents’ desire that he should become a physician, but, his father’s business not being successful, he was unable to continue his studies, and so turned his attention to inventing. Before he had reached the age of eighteen years he had devised a handloom for suspended-weaving, and also a machine for making paper of flax fibers, and weaving cord. His work on “Stenography,” a short manual on shorthand writing, was written and published about this time. In 1838 he patented an automatic loom for weaving counterpanes, which he subsequently modified so as to produce an article equal to the finest imported counterpanes. He then invented a loom for weaving coach-lace, and soon afterward turned his attention to carpet-weaving. In 1839 he contracted to produce a power-loom capable of weaving two-ply in the same width as had been hitherto woven exclusively by the handloom, one which only produced eight yards a day. With his first loom he succeeded in obtaining ten or twelve yards daily, which he increased by improvements until a product of twenty-five yards was regularly obtained. Afterward he invented a power-loom for weaving Brussels tapestry and velvet tapestry carpets, his most important invention, which attracted much attention at the World’s Fair in London in 1851. The town of Clinton, Worcester co., Mass., owes its growth and manufacturing importance to him, as it contains the coach-lace works, the Lancaster Quilt Company, and the Bigelow Carpet Company, all of which are direct results of his inventive ability. In 1862 Mr. Bigelow prepared a scheme of uniform taxation throughout the United States by means of stamps, and he published “The Tariff Question, considered in regard to the Policy of England and the Interests of the United States” (Boston, 1863). Mr. Bigelow was elected a member of the Boston Historical Society in April, 1864, and in 1869 prepared large volumes entitled “Inventions of Erastus Bigelow,” Bigelow in England from 1837 to 1868,” in which were gathered the printed specifications of eighteen patents granted to him in England. See the memorial sketch by Robert C. Winthrop in “Winthrop’s Addresses and Speeches” (Boston, 1886).

BIGELOW, Jacob, physician, b. in Sudbury, Mass., 27 Aug., 1817; d. in Boston, 10 Jan., 1879. He was educated at Harvard in 1836, studied medicine, opened his office in Boston in 1840, and displayed unusual skill. In 1841 he delivered before the Phi Beta Kappa society a poem on “Professional Life,” afterward published at Boston. He early made a reputation as a botanist, had an extensive garden with plants from his travels, and plants were named for him by Sir J. E. Smith, in the supplement to “Rees’ Cyclopaedia,” by Schroder in Germany, and De Candolle in France. He was one of the committee of five selected in 1829 to form the “American Pharmacopoeia,” and to be credited with the principle of the nomenclature of materia medica afterward adopted by the British colleges, substituting for a single genus a species, whenever practicable. He founded Mount Auburn, the first garden cemetery established in the United States, and the model after which all others in the country have been made. The much-admired stone tower, chapel, gate, and fence were all built after his designs. During a term of twenty years Dr. Bigelow was a physician of the Massachusetts general hospital, and in 1856 the trustees of that institution ordered a marble bust of him to be placed in the hall. He was professor of materia medica in Harvard university from 1815 to 1855, and from 1816 to 1827 held the Rumford professorship in the same institution, delivering lectures on the application of science to the useful arts. These lectures were published in the edition, with notes of Sir J. E. Smith’s work on botany (1814); “American Medical Botany” (3 vols., Boston, 1817-29); “Nature in
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moved to Lancaster, where he continued until his death. He was a man of genial character, exercised a great influence socially, and was successful as a preacher.

BIGLER, John, governor of California, b. in Cumberland co., Pa., 8 Jan., 1844; d. 15 Nov., 1871. He was of German descent. Learning the printing trade, he became a journalist in Wilmington, Delaware, and removed to Illinois in 1846. He went to California among the emigrants of 1849. There he became a prominent democratic politician and gained the name of "honest John Bigler." From 1852 till 1856 he was governor of the state.—His brother, William, governor of Pennsylvania, was b. in Salem, Mass., 26 Nov., 1814. In 1853 he began his editorial career, and to Badger in 1855. In 1859 he became professor of the "Center Democrat," published at Bellefonte. In 1853 he removed to Clearfield and established the "Clearfield Democrat," a Jackson paper, which became prosperous and notable. He sold it in 1859, and entered the lumber business, but his editorial career had so extended his reputation that he was already regarded as a political leader. In 1861 he was elected to the state senate, and he was speaker in 1863-4. In 1869 he was appointed one of the revenue commissioners, and in 1874 was elected governor, he received the gubernatorial nomination a second time in 1864, but was defeated by the Democratic candidate. In 1853 he was sent to the U.S. senate. He was a member of the Charleston convention in 1860, and was temporary chairman of the democratic convention of 1864, and a member of that of 1868. After the election of Mr. Lincoln, Mr. Bigler drew up a bill, and advocated it before the senate, for submitting the Crittenden compromise to the people of the several states. In 1873 he was delegate-at-large of the constitutional convention at Erie. In 1874 he was an efficient member of the board of finance of the centennial exhibition.

BIGLOW, William, educator, b. in Naticek, Mass., 22 Sept., 1773; d. in Boston, Mass., 12 Jan., 1853. He attended the village school in Salem, and then became principal of the Latin school in Boston, where he wrote a number of text-books. He also preached occasionally, and wrote for periodicals. He subsequently taught a village school in Maine, and in later life was professor in the university press at Cambridge. He wrote "The Classical Parson" and other works. He compiled "History of Natick" (1830); "History of Sherburne"; "The Youth's Library" (1808); "Introduction to the Making of Latin" (1809); and "Education, a Poem," delivered at Cambridge in 1799.

BILLINGS, Elkanah, Canadian geologist, b. in Gloucester, Canada, 5 May, 1820. He was the son of an Englishman from Massachusetts, who had settled near Brockville after the revolution, was admitted to the bar in 1845, and practised in Ottawa, but in 1856 became paleontologist of the geological survey of Canada. During that year he edited the "Canadian Naturalist," to which he has since contributed. He has also written for other scientific journals and prepared material for the third and fourth decades of the geological survey.

BILLINGS, George Herrick, metallurgist, b. in Taunton, Mass., 8 Feb., 1845. He was educated at Pittsburg, and since 1862 his attention has been occupied with the study and practice of iron metallurgy and its chemistry. Of late he has been the general manager of the Norway Iron and Steel Company in Boston. He has invented improved forms of machinery for the manufacture of iron and steel, principally appliances for drawing iron and steel bars for shafting and finishing rods. Mr. Billings is a member of the American institute of mining engineers, and has contributed papers to its transactions, among which is "The Properties of Iron alloyed with other Metals" (1877).

BILLINGS, Hannatt, architect, d. in Boston, 14 Nov., 1874. He lived in Boston for many years, and designed numerous churches and public buildings throughout the United States. He was an artist of versatile talent and refined taste, and executed decorative designs and drew illustrations for books, besides making plans for buildings and monuments. The Pilgrim "at the house of the great organ in Boston music-hall, are after his designs. Many bookcovers were designed by him. He made in sepia a noted drawing called the "Enchanted Monk."

BILLINGS, John Shaw, surgeon, b. in Switzerland, Ind., 12 April, 1838. He was graduated at Miami University in 1857, and at the Ohio Medical College in 1861. He served in Cincinnati, but in November, 1861, he was appointed acting assistant surgeon in the U.S. army. Until March, 1863, he was assistant surgeon, having charge of hospitals in Washington, D. C., and West Philadelphia. He then served with the Army of the Potomac, being with the 5th corps at the battles of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. In October, 1863, till February, 1864, he served on Hospital duty at David's and Bedlow's islands in the vicinity of New York city, also acting as a member of the board of enrollment, after which he became medical inspector to the Army of the Potomac, and from December, 1864, was connected with the surgeon-general's office in Washington, remaining till 1867. He returned to the South with the rank of major, in the regular army. He is also medical adviser of the Johns Hopkins Hospital, and lecturer on municipal hygiene at the Johns Hopkins University. Dr. Billings is a member of numerous scientific societies, including the American Medical Association and the National Academy of Sciences. He is an honorary member of the Statistical Society of London. During 1879-80 he was vice-president of the National Board of Health, and in 1881 he received the honorary degree of L.L. D. from the University of Edinburgh. During August, 1886, he was present at the meeting of the British Medical Association, and delivered an important address on "medicine in the United States." His contributions to the periodical literature of medicine are numerous, and he has also published reports on "Barracks and Hospitals" (War Department, Washington, 1870); "The Hygiene of the U.S. Army" (1875); and "Mortality and Vital Statistics of the United States" (Census Reports, 1880). His great literary works are "History of the Library of the Surgeon-General's Office," U. S. army (Washington, 1880-85), in 16 large quarto volumes, which contain the bibliography of every medical subject; also a companion index volume of abbreviations (1885). He was appointed in January, 1896, director of the New York Public Library, and was elected President in 1899. He assembled at Irkusk in February, 1786, in two vessels it explored the coasts of Siberia and Alaska.
and the interjacent seas and islands, returning after nine years. See "An Account of a Geographical and Astronomical Expedition to the Northern Parts of Russia, performed by Commodore Joseph Billings," from the papers of Martin Sauer, secretary to the expedition (London, 1802).

BILLINGS, Josh, See Shaw, Henry Wheeler.

BILLINGS, William, composer, b. in Boston, Mass., 7 Oct., 1746; d. there, 26 Sept., 1800. He was a tanner by trade, and afterward became a teacher. He was the earliest of American composers, and introduced in New England the lively and spirited style of devotional music. This was already in vogue in England; but the long passion of Billings for compositions, it came to be called in derision, the Yankee style. Although deficient in technical requirements, his compositions were superior in melody to the airs of Tansur and other English composers in the same style. The introduction of his airs, which contained many fugues and melodious phrasing in the bass and intermediate parts that were often contrary to correct principles of harmony, necessitated the cultivation of the art of singing, which was entirely neglected so long as the music sung in the congregations was confined to a few slow, simple, old sacred melodies. Billings wrote the words to many of his tunes. He was a zealous patriot, and during the revolution produced a number of patriotic pieces, including "Patriotism over Boston," "Retrospect," "Independence," and "Columbia," as well as verses set to the air of "Chester," which were popular in the camps of the revolutionary army. He published "The New England Psalm-Singer, or American chorister, containing a Number of Psalm-Tunes, Anthems, and Spiritual Songs," in which American beauty, which was contained in it were deficient not only in harmony, but in melody, and especially in accent. In 1778 he issued "The Singing-Master's Assistant," professing to be an abridgment of the former work, in which the greater part of the tunes was omitted, and those retained were improved in melody and accent. This collection grew to be very popular, and was known as "Billings's Best." In 1779 he published "Music in Miniature," containing thirty-two tunes from his previous books, eleven old European tunes, and thirty-one new and original compositions. In 1781 appeared "The Psalm-Singer's Amusement," which became exceedingly popular. His second volume contained "Fourteen Harmony\" (1786); "The Continental Harmony" (1794); and anthems entitled "Except the Lord Build the House," "Mourn, Mourn, ye Saints," "The Lord is Risen from the Dead," and "Jesus Christ is Risen from the Dead."

BILLING, Hiram, missionary, b. in Bennington, Vt., in 1789; d. in New Haven, Conn., 11 Nov., 1869. He was graduated at Middlebury college in 1816, and at Andover seminary in 1819, being ordained as a Congregational minister the same year. Having a strong desire to carry the gospel to the Sandwich islands, he offered his services to the American Board and received an appointment in 1819. He was stationed on the island of Oahu at Honolulu, which soon became the permanent seat of government, and the chief resort of whaling and other ships of the North Pacific. His labors for twenty years gave him a strong influence over the rulers of the islands. In 1841 he returned to the United States.

BILLING, John Armor, b. in Mercer, Pa., in 1815. He passed two years in a printing-office, and then entered Franklin college, Ohio, but left, on account of his health, before graduation. He was admitted to the bar in 1840, was district attorney for Tuscarawas co., Ohio, from 1846 till 1849, was elected to the U. S. Senate, and received an appointment in 1854, and re-elected three times, sitting from 1855 till 1863. He prepared in the 34th Congress the report on the contested Illinois elections, and in 1862 was chairman of the managers of the house in the impeachment of Judge Humphreys for high treason. He failed of re-election in 1864, and was appointed by President Lincoln judge-advocate in the army, and later the same year solicitor of the court of claims. He was special judge-advocate in the trial of the assassins of President Lincoln. In 1865 he returned to Congress, and sat until 1873, serving on the committees on military affairs, freedmen, and reconstruction, and in the 40th Congress as chairman of the committees on claims and judiciary, and as one of the managers in the impeachment trial of President Johnson. On 3 May, 1873, he received the appointment of minister to Japan, which post he held until 1885, when he was recalled by President Cleveland.

BILLINGHAM, Judson David, soldier, b. at Maumee Springs, St. Lawrence co., N. Y., 16 May, 1831. He was appointed to West Point from Indiana, and graduated in 1854. He took part in the suppression of John Brown's raid at Harper's Ferry in 1859, and during the civil war served in charge of trains to New Brunswick, and was a member of the house of assembly and of the provincial council there. He claimed the office of administrator of the government in 1823, on the death of Gov. Smythe, but was unsuccessful.

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and supplies of Gen. Banks's command in Maryland in 1861, of the quartermaster's depot at Nashville, Tenn., in 1862-3, and as chief quartermaster of the Army of the Tennessee. He took part in the siege of Vicksburg and in the invasion of Georgia. On 9 April, 1863, he was brevetted brigadier-general for faithful and meritorious services during the rebellion. After the war he was successively chief quartermaster of the department of the lakes, assistant quartermaster-general at Washington, being in charge of the bureau a part of the time, as commissioner to audit the Kansas war accounts, and as chief quartermaster with the rank of lieutenant-colonel at the headquarters of the division of the Pacific and the department of the Missouri, and from 4 June, 1886, at Chicago, Ill., as chief quartermaster of the division of the Missouri.

BINGHAM, Kinsley S., senator, b. in Camillus, N. Y., 16 Dec., 1808; d. at Oak Grove, Mich., 5 Oct., 1861. He received a common-school education, and was clerk in a lawyer's office for three years. In 1833 he emigrated to Michigan and settled upon a farm. In 1837 he was elected to the Michigan legislature, continued during eight years a member of that body, and for three years as speaker. In 1849 he was elected a representative in congress, and served on the committee of commerce. In 1854 he was elected governor of the state, and in 1856 was chosen U. S. senator.

BINGHAM, William, senator, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1751; d. in Bath, England, 7 Feb., 1804. He was graduated at Philadelphia college in 1768, went as agent for the continental congress to Martinique, and afterward was consul at St. Pierre. In 1787-8 he was a delegate in the old congress from Pennsylvania. In 1785 he was elected a senator, and served till 1801, when he became president of the senate pro tempore. He was a strong supporter of President Adams. In 1793 he purchased, for $250,000, more than 2,000,000 acres in Maine, which he described in a pamphlet published the same year. In 1794 he published a "Letter from an American on the Subject of the Restraining Proclamation."—His wife, Anne Williamson Bingham, was distinguished in Philadelphia by her beauty, elegance of manners, and the magnificient hospitality which the means of her husband, who was at that time the wealthiest citizen of Pennsylvania, permitted her to dispense. The accompanying portrait is after Gilbert Stuart.—Their eldest daughter, Anne Louisa, who died in 1848, married, in Philadelphia, 23 Jan., 1781, Alexander Baring, afterwards Comte de Baring, and for her second husband Henry Baring, brother of Lord Ashburton, and for her third the Marquis de Blaisse.

BINGHAM, William, educator, b. in North Carolina in 1831. He was graduated at the University of North Carolina in 1856, and succeeded to the management of a classical school at Mebaneville, Alamance co., N. C., which had been conducted with success by his father and grandfather. He has published "A Grammar of the Latin Language"; "A Grammar of the English Language"; and "Cesar's Commentaries, with Notes and a Vocabulary."—BINGEY, Amos, merchant and naturalist, b. in Boston, Mass., 18 Oct., 1803; d. in Rome, Italy, 18 Feb., 1847. He was graduated at Brown in 1821, and obtained a medical diploma in 1826, but engaged with success in commercial pursuits, devoting his leisure to natural science. He was a founder of the Boston society of natural history, and was its president from 1843 until his death, and was active in establishing the American association of geologists and naturalists. As a member of the Massachusetts legislature he was instrumental in securing the appointment of the zoological and botanical commissions, which resulted in the valuable reports of Harris, Emerson, Storer, and Gould on invertebrate animals, and invertebrate animals. To the "Journal" and "Proceedings" of the Boston society of natural history he contributed many scientific papers. He devoted many years to the study of American mollusks, and spent a large amount of money in preparing a treatise on the subject of land mollusks, including several species hitherto unknown, and published by him in other regions, and employing skilful artists to make drawings and engrave plates. His "Terrestrial and Air-Breathing Mollusks of the United States" was published under the direction of Dr. A. A. Gould (Boston, 1847-51). His son, W. G. Binge, became known as a conchologist.

BINNEY, Horace, lawyer, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 4 Jan., 1780; d. there, 12 Aug., 1857. He was of English and Scotch descent. His father was a surgeon in the revolutionary army. In 1788, the year after his father's death, he was placed in a classical school at Bordentown, N. J., where he continued his studies, and by himself especially by his attainments in Greek. In July, 1793, he entered the freshman class of Harvard, and at graduation in 1797 he divided the highest honor with a single classmate. He had acquired the art and habit of study, and a love for it which never abated until the close of his life. This art he ever regarded as his most valued acquisition, and gradually, in the face of a competition with eminent lawyers, such as no other bar in the country ever faced. He was admitted to the bar in 1797, and an acknowledged leader. In 1806 he was sent to the legislature of the state, in which he served one year, declining a re-election. So early as 1807 his professional engagements had become extremely large, and before 1815 he was in the enjoyment of all that the legal profession could give, whether by reports for the profession or the courts, or by abridgments or reports of acts. In 1814 he prepared and published the six volumes of reported decisions of the supreme court of Pennsylvania that
bear his name. They are among the earliest of American reports, and are regarded as almost perfect models of legal reporting. Soon after 1830 Mr. Binney's health began to be impaired, and he desired to withdraw from the courts, and throw off the business that oppressed him. It was this, in part, that made him willing to accept a nomination for Congress; but there was doubtless another reason that influenced him—the hostility of President Jackson. He accepted a nomination for Congress; but there was doubtless another reason that influenced him—the hostility of President Jackson.

Mr. Binney was closely associated, while his ability, combined with his well-known knowledge of the condition and operations of the bank, pointed him out as the fittest man to defend the institution in Congress. He accepted a nomination, and was elected to the 23d Congress. True to the interest of his subjects, notably that of the removal of the public deposits from the United States bank, he proved himself to be a statesman of high rank and an accomplished debater. But official life was distasteful to him, and he declined a re-election. On his return to Philadelphia he refused all professional engagements in the courts, though he continued to give written opinions upon legal questions until 1850. Many of these opinions are still preserved. They relate to titles to real estate, to commercial questions, to trusts, and to the most abstruse subjects in every department of the law. They are model exhibitions of profound and accurate knowledge, of extensive research, of nice discrimination, and wise conclusion. They are accepted as of almost equal authority with judicial decisions. Once only after 1836 did Mr. Binney appear in the courts. In 1844, by appointment of the city councils of Philadelphia, he argued in the supreme court of the United States the case of Bidal v. Girard's executors, in which was involved the validity of the trust created by Mr. Girard's will for the establishment and maintenance of a college for orphans. The argument is in print, and it is still the subject of admiration by the legal profession in this country, and almost equally so by the profession in Great Britain. It lifted the law of charities out of the depths of confusion and obscurity that had covered it, and while the fullness of its research and the vigor of its reasoning were masterly, it was clothed with a precision and a beauty of language never surpassed. The argument was a fitting close to a long and illustrious professional life. Mr. Binney had a fine, commanding person, an uncommonly handsome face, a dignified and graceful, a persuasive voice, perfectly under his control, and modulated with unusual skill. In fine, he was in all particulars a most accomplished lawyer. No words can better describe him than those which he applied to a great man, the friend of his early manhood: "He was an advocate of great power; a master of every question in his causes; a wary tactician in the management of them; highly accomplished in language; a faultless logician; a man of the purest integrity and the highest honor; illuminated without the least volition, an indifferent degree that left every one's patience and attention unimpaired, and perspicuous to almost the lowest order of understanding, while he was dealing with almost the highest topics." If it be added to this that his mental power was equal to the comprehension of any legal subject, that his mode of presentation was perfect and that his rhetoric was faultless, that he had an aptness of illustration that illuminated the most abstruse subjects, and a personal character without a visible flaw, it will be seen that he must have been, as he was, a most persuasive and convincing advocate. In 1827, by invitation of the bar of Philadelphia, he delivered an address on the life and character of Chief Justice Tazman; and in 1835, complying with a request of the select and common councils of the city, an address on the life and character of Chief Justice Marshall. Until the close of his life he was a constant reader and an indefatigable student. He kept himself well informed of current events, and was not only a connoisseur of books, but a writer. He published a great many articles, not only some excellent work, but many others which were highly admired. He also in 1838 gave to the press a more extended discussion, entitled "An Inquiry into the Formation of Washington's Farewell Address," strikingly illustrative of the character of his own mind, and of his habits of investigation and reasoning. And in 1862 and in 1863 he published three pamphlets in support of the order claimed by President Lincoln to suspend the writ of habeas corpus. His argument was not less remarkable than the best of his earlier efforts. Throughout his life Mr. Binney manifested a deep interest in many literary, scientific, and art institutions of Philadelphia, and in many of the noblest charities. He was also an earnest Christian, a deacon of the Episcopal Church, and a member of its vestry, and often a leading member of its conventions. The activity of his mind remained undiminished until his death. This occurred forty years after the age when most men are at the zenith of their reputation, forty years after he had substantially retired from public view and from participation in all matters that attract public notice, and at the end of a period when public recollection of most lawyers has faded into indistinctness.

—His son, Horace, Jr., lawyer, b. in Philadelphia, 21 Jan., 1809; d. there, 3 Feb., 1870, was graduated at Yale in 1828, studied law with his father, and practised his profession in his native city from his admission to the bar in 1831, confining himself mostly to chamber consultations. In early life he took a deep interest in municipal politics. He was president of the Philadelphia associates of the sanitary commission, founder of the union league of that city, and president of the association at the time of his death. A memoir of Mr. Binney, read before the American Historical Association, in May, 1870, by Charles J. Stillé, has been published.

BIENNS, John, journalist, b. in Dublin, Ireland, 22 Dec., 1772; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 16 June, 1860. He received a good education, but, becoming involved in the revolutionary movement in Ireland,
was arrested, and for two years imprisoned. Soon after his release in 1801 he went to Baltimore with his brother Benjamin, and in March, 1802, founded at Northumberland, Pa., the "Republican Argus," which gave him great influence with the democratic party. From 1807 until November, 1829, he conducted, at Philadelphia, the "Gazette of the United States," the leading paper in the state until, in 1824, it opposed the election of Jackson. He was for twenty years an alderman of Philadelphia. In 1854 he published "Recollections of the Life of John Binns: Twenty-nine Years in Europe, and Fifty-three in the United States." He was also the author of "Philadelphia in the Year 1747" (1817).

BIRCH, Thomas, artist, b. in London, England, about 1739; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 22 Jan., 1854. He emigrated to the United States in 1763, established himself in Philadelphia about 1800, and began the painting of portraits. A visit to the capes of Delaware in 1807 turned his attention to marine views, in which he acquired a high reputation. During the war of 1812 he executed a series of historical paintings, representing the naval victories of the United States. He also painted landscapes, particularly snow scenes. The Harrison collection in Philadelphia contains his paintings of the engagements between the "United States" and the "Macedonian," and between the Constitution "and the Shannon." Three of his marine views are in the Claghorn collection.

BIRD, Robert Montgomery, novelist, b. in Newcastle, Del., 6 Feb., 1805; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 22 Jan., 1854. He was educated for the medical profession, and, after taking his diploma in Philadelphia, practised for one year, but early turned his literary art to account. He contributed to the "Monthly Magazine" of Philadelphia, and wrote three tragedies—"The Gladiator," "Orloosa," and "The Broke of Bogota"—all of which have been popular on the stage, especially the first, the principal character of which was one of the favorite personations of Edwin Forrest. His first novel, "The Infidel," appeared in 1814, and was succeeded by "The Hawk's Hollow" (Philadelphia, 1835), the scene of which, as well as that of his first story, was in Mexico at the time of the Spanish conquest; "The Hawks of Hawk Hollow"; "Sheppard Lee"; "Nick of the Woods" (1837), the scene of which is laid in Kentucky about the close of the revolution; and "Peter Pilgrim" (1838), a collection of tales and sketches, and "Xing one of the earliest descriptions of the Mammoth Cave; and "Red Day" (1839). They are marked by picturesqueness of description, and an animated narration. In 1833 Dr. Bird retired to his native village, but for a few years previous to his death edited the "North American Gazette" at Philadelphia, of which he became a joint proprietor. His son, Malcon H. Bird, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 28 June, 1828, was graduated at the university of Pennsylvania in 1857, and at the union theological seminary in New York in 1860, was ordained as a Lutheran minister, and served during the civil war as a chaplain in the army. He took orders in the Protestant Episcopal church in 1858, and became rector in Spotswood, N. J., in 1860, and subsequently in Indiana and Iowa. In 1881 he accepted the professorship of psychology, Christian evidence, and rhetoric in Lehigh university. He collected a large hymnological library, and was the main editor of the "Lutheran Hymn-Book" (Baltimore, 1864), and collaborator with Bishop Edenheim in "Hymns of the North" (New York, 1871). He has published "Charles Wesley seen in his Finer and Less Familiar Poems" (1866), and a series of articles on hymn writing, which appeared in the New York "Independent" in 1886 and previous years.

BIRDSALL, William Randall, physician, b. in Greene, N. Y., 1 Jan., 1832; d. in New York, 7 June, 1892. He was graduated in medicine at the university of Michigan, entered upon practice in New York the following year, and subsequently studied medicine in Europe, and after his return was engaged as a clinical teacher on nervous diseases. Besides articles in medical journals and cyclopædias, he wrote "Electro-Therapeutics and Electro-Diagnosis."

BIRGE, Edward Asahel, naturalist, b. in Troy, N. Y., 7 Sept., 1831. He was educated at the Troy high school, and in 1851 entered the office of W. A. Buckingham, with the view of becoming a military engineer. In 1873, after which he studied at Harvard, where, in 1878, he received the degree of Ph. D. In 1875 he was appointed instructor of natural history and zoology in the University of Wisconsin, and subsequently became professor in that department. He has contributed papers to scientific journals, and edited the revision of Prof. James Orton's "Comparative Zoology" (New York, 1882), and also wrote the article on "Entomostoma" in the "Standard Natural History" (Boston, 1884).

BIRGE, Henry Warner, soldier, b. in Hartford, Conn., 25 Aug., 1823; d. in New York city, 1 June, 1888. When the civil war began he was an aide on the staff of Col. Z. B. Chandler. On the day of the president's first call for troops (15 April, 1861) he began organizing the first regiments of Connecticut's quota. On 23 May he was appointed major of the 4th Connecticut volunteers, which was the first "three-years' regiment" of state troops mustered into the service of the United States. He served in Maryland and Virginia until November, 1862, at which time he became major of the 13th Connecticut infantry; joined Gen. Butler's army in New Orleans in March, 1862, and was placed in command of the defences of the city. In September he commanded his regiment in a movement in the La Fourche district, and in December, when Gen. Butler was succeeded by Gen. Banks, he was assigned to a brigade, which commanded through the first Red river campaign and the siege of Port Hudson (April to July, 1863). Before the surrender of this stronghold Gen. Birge volunteered to organize and lead a volunteer battalion to carry the confederate works by assault. Such was his reputation among the rank and file that his own regiment, the 13th, followed in his footsteps, and the full complement of 1,000 men was ready within two days. The assault was planned for the night of 10 July, but the news of the fall of Vicksburg was received, and Port Hudson surrendered 8 July, 1863. He was promoted brigadier-general 9 Sept., 1863. In 1864 he accompanied the second Red river expedition, and after the evacuation of Beaumont the Mississippi, Red River, and Cane river, returned to Alexandria and was sent to take command at Baton Rouge, La., which post was threatened by the Confederates. In July, 1864, he was ordered north with the 2d division of the 19th corps, joining Gen. Sheridan in the Shenandoah valley in August, and being present in all the battles of the ensuing campaign. In February and March, 1865, he was in command of the defences of Savannah, Ga., where he remained until November, when he resigned his commission. His services were recognized by the brevet of major-general of volunteers, and by a vote of thanks from the legislature of his native state.

BIRKBECK, Morris, (1755-1821), a painter, b. in England; d. in 1825. He purchased 16,000 acres of land in Illinois, founded the town of New Albion, and resided there. When the state was organized in
1818, he opposed the introduction of slavery into it. He was the author of "Notes on a Journey through France" (1815) and "Notes on a Journey in America" (1818), in which he gave sanguine accounts of Illinois, and of "Letters from Illinois" (1818). He was drowned while returning from a visit to Robert Owen at New Harmony, Ind.

BIRNEY, James Gillespie, statesman, b. in Danville, Ky., 4 Feb., 1792; d. in Perth Amboy, N. J., 25 Nov., 1857. His ancestors were Protestants of the province of Ulster, Ireland. His father, migrating to the United States at sixteen years of age, settled in Kentucky, became a wealthy merchant, manufacturer, and farmer, and for many years was president of the Danville bank. His mother died when he was three years old, and his early boyhood was passed under the care of a pious aunt. Giving promise of talent and force of character, he was liberally educated with a view to his becoming a lawyer and statesman. After preparation at good schools and at Transylvania university he was sent to Princeton, where he was graduated with honors in 1810. Having studied law for three years, chiefly under Alexander J., Dallas, of Philadelphia, he returned to his native place in 1814 and began practice. In 1816 he married a daughter of William McDowell, judge of the U. S. circuit court, and one of several brothers who, with their relatives, connections, and dependents, were the most influential family in Kentucky. In the same year he was elected to the legislature, in which body he opposed and defeated in its original form a proposition to demand of the states of Ohio and Indiana the enactment of laws for the seizure, imprisonment, and delivery to owners of slaves escaping into their limits. His education in New Jersey and Pennsylvania at the time when the gradual emancipation laws of these states were in operation had led him to a notion that solution of the slavery problem. In the year 1818 he removed to Alabama, bought a cotton plantation near Huntsville, and served as a member of the first legislature that assembled under the constitution of 1819. Though he was not a member of the convention that framed the instrument, it was chieflly through his influence that a provision of the Constitution, empowering the general assembly to emancipate slaves on making compensation to the owners, and to prohibit the bringing of slaves into the state for sale, was copied into it, with amendments designed to secure humane treatment for that unfortunate class. In the legislature he voted against a resolution of honor in the name of the slaves, signed his reasons in a forcible speech, which placed him politically in a small minority. In 1823, having found planting unprofitable, partly because of his refusal to permit his overseer to use the lash, he resumed at Huntsville the practice of his profession, was appointed solicitor of the northern circuit, and soon gained a large and lucrative practice. In 1826 he made a public profession of religion, united with the Presbyterian church, and was from afterward a devout Christian. About the same time he became a member of the American colonization society, regarding it as preparing the way for gradual emancipation. In 1827 he procured the enactment by the Alabama legislature of a statute "to prohibit the importation of slaves into this state for sale or hire." In 1828 he was a candidate for presidential elector on the Adams ticket in Alabama, canvassed the state for the Adams party, and was regarded as its most prominent member. He was repeatedly elected mayor of Huntsville, and was recognized as the leader in educational movements and local improvements. In 1830 he was deputed by the trustees of the state university to select and recommend to them five persons as president and professors of that institution, also by the trustees of the Huntsville female seminary to select and employ three teachers. In the performance of these trusts he spent several months in the Atlantic states, extending his tour as far north as Massachusetts. His selections were approved. Returning home by way of Kentucky, he learned that a bill had been on terms of friendship and political sympathy, and urged that statesman to place himself at the head of the gradual emancipation movement in Kentucky. The result of the interview was the final alienation in public matters and politics of the parties to it, though their friendly personal relations remained unchanged. He did not support Mr. Clay politically after 1830 or vote for him in 1832. For several years he was the confidential adviser and counsel of the Cherokee nation, an experience that led him to sympathize with bodies of men who were wronged under color of law. In 1831 he had become so sensible of the evil influences of slavery that he determined to remove his large family to a free state, and in the winter of that year visited Illinois and selected Jacksonville as the place of his future residence. Returning to Alabama, he was winding up his law business and selling his property with a view to removal, when he received, most unexpectedly, an appointment as consul to the American republic as its agent for the southwest. From motives of duty he accepted and devoted himself for one year to the promotion of the objects of that society. Having become convinced that the slaveholders of the Gulf states, with few exceptions, were hostile to the idea of emancipation in the future, he lost faith in the efficacy of colonization in that region. In his communications about that time with southern politicians and men of influence he learned enough to satisfy him that, although the secret negotiations in 1829 of the Jackson administration for the purchase of Texas had failed, the project of annexing that province to the United States and forming several slave states out of its territory was urged; that a powerful combination existed at the south for the purpose of sending armed adventurers to Texas; and that southern politicians were united in the design to secure for the south a majority in the U. S. Senate. The situation seemed to him to portend the permanence of slavery, with grave danger of civil and disunion. Resigning his agency and relinquishing his Illinois project, he removed in November, 1833, to Kentucky for the purpose of separating it from the slave states by effecting the adoption of a system of gradual emancipation. He thought its example might be followed by Vir-
ginia and Tennessee, and that thus the slave states would be placed in a hopeless minority, and slavery in process of extinction. But public opinion in his native state had greatly changed since he had left it; the once powerful emancipation element had been weakened by the opposition of political leaders, and especially of Henry Clay. His efforts were sustained by very few. In June, 1834, he set free his own slaves and severed his connection with the colonization society, the practical effect of which, he had found, was to afford a pretext for postponing emancipation indefinitely. From this time forth he sustained himself with unswerving and admirable advocacy in Kentucky of the cause of slavery. On 19 March, 1835, he formed the Kentucky anti-slavery society, consisting of forty members, several of whom had freed their slaves. In May, at New York, he made the principal speech at the meeting of the American anti-slavery society, and thenceforward he was identified with the Tappans, Judah, William, Jay, Theodore Weld, Alvan Stewart, Thomas Morris, and other northern abolitionists, who pursued their object by constitutional methods. In June, 1835, he issued a prospectus for the publication, beginning in August, of an anti-slavery weekly paper, at Danville, Ky.; but before the time fixed for issuing the first number, he was arrested and put under prohibitions and persecutions, directed against the opponents of slavery, set in. This was contemporaneous with the renewed organization of revolts in Texas; the beginning of the war for breaking up the refuge for fugitive slaves, waged for years against the Florida Seminoles; and the exclusion, by connivance of the postmaster-general, of anti-slavery papers from the mails. In a few months only, President Jackson's message recommending not only the refusal of the use of the mails, but the passage of laws by congress and also by the non-slaveholding states for the suppression of "incendiary" (anti-slavery) publications, Mr. Birney found it impossible to obtain a publisher or printer; and as his own residence in Kentucky had become disagreeable and dangerous, he removed to Cincinnati, where he established his paper. His press was repeatedly destroyed by moles; but he met all opposition with courage and succeeded finally in maintaining the freedom of the press in Cincinnati, exhibiting great personal courage, firmness, and judgment. On 22 Jan., 1836, a mob assembled at the door of his house in the purpose of destroying his property and seizing his person; the city and county authorities had notified him of their inability to protect him; he attended the meeting, obtained leave to speak, and succeeded in defeating its object. As an editor, he was distinguished by a thorough knowledge of his subject, and his views, careful and forcible, were as a jurist and statesman. The "Phalanx

Having associated with him as editor Mr. Gannill Bailey, he devoted most of his own time to public speaking, visiting in this work most of the cities and towns in the free states and also through the opposition of political leaders, the object was to awaken the people of the North to the danger menacing the freedom of speech and of the press, the trial by jury, the system of free labor, and the national constitution, from the encroachments of the slave-power and the plotted annexation of new slave states in the southwest. In consideration of his prominence as an anti-slavery leader, the executive committee of the American anti-slavery society unanimously elected him, in the summer of 1837, to the office of secretary. Having accepted, he removed to New York city, 20 Sept., 1837. In his new position he was the executive officer of the society, conducted its correspondence, selected and employed lecturers, directed the organization of auxiliaries, and prepared its reports. He attended the principal anti-slavery conventions, and his wise and conservative counsel had a marked influence on their action. He was faithful to the church, while he exposed and rebuked the ecclesiastical bodies that sustained slavery; and true to the constitution, while he denounced the constructions that severed it from the principles of independence, of the American anti-slavery society, the constitution of which recognized the duty of using both moral and political action for the removal of slavery. In the beginning of the agitation the abolitionists voted for such anti-slavery candidates as were nominated by the American anti-slavery society; but as the fight under the aggressive action of the slave power, to include the right of petition, the freedom of speech and of the press, the trial by jury, the equality of all men before the law, the right of the free states to legislate for their own territory, and the right of congress to exclude slavery from the territories, the old parties ceased to nominate anti-slavery candidates, and the abolitionists had to make independent nominations for state officers and congress, and finally to form a national and constitutional party. Mr. Birney was their first and only choice as candidate for the presidency. During his absence in England, in 1840, and again in 1844, he was unanimously nominated by national conventions of the liberty party. At the former election he received 7,339 votes; and at the latter, 62,263. This number, it was claimed by his friends, would have been much larger if the electioneering agents of the whig party had not circulated, three days before the election and too late for denial and exposure, a forged letter purporting to be from Mr. Birney, announcing his withdrawal from the canvass and advising anti-slavery men to vote for Mr. Clay. This is known as "the Garland forgery." Its circulation in Ohio and New York probably gave the former state to Mr. Clay, and greatly diminished Mr. Birney's vote in the latter. In its essential doctrines the platform of the liberty party in 1840 and 1844 was identical with those that were adopted by the American anti-slavery society, and by northern Whigs, American reformers and republicans. In the summer of 1845 Mr. Birney was disabled physically by partial paralysis, caused by a fall from a horse, and from that time he withdrew from active participation in politics, though he continued his contributions to the press. In September, 1839, he emancipated his wife, Matilda, of twenty years marriage, by a deed of gift, setting off to his co-heir $29,000, in compensation for her interest in them. In 1839 Mr. Birney lost his wife, and in the autumn of 1841 he married Miss Fitzhugh, sister of Mrs. Gerrit Smith, of New York. In 1842 he took up his residence in Bay City, Mich. In person he was of medium height, robust in frame, and his countenance and presence were those of a polished man of the world, free from eccentricities, and marked with dignity. He had neither vices nor
BISHOP

bad habits. As a presiding officer in a public meeting he was said to have no superior. As a public speaker he was generally calm and judicial in tone; but when under strong excitement he rose to eloquence. His chief writings were as follows: "Ten Letters on Slavery and Colonization," addressed to R. R. Gurley (the first dated 12 July, 1832, the last 11 Dec., 1833); "Six Essays on Slavery and Colonization," published in the Huntsville (Ala.) "Advocate" (May, June, and July, 1833); "Letter on Colonization," resigning vice-presidency of Kentucky colonization society (15 July, 1833); "Ten Letters on Slavery and Colonization" (1833); "Addresses and Speeches" (1835); "Vindication of the Abolitionists" (1835); "The Philanthropist," a weekly newspaper (1836 and to September, 1837); "Letter to Col. Stone" (May, 1836); "Address to Slaveholders" (October, 1836); "Argument on Fugitive Slave Case" (1837); "Letter to F. H. Elmore," of South Carolina (1839); "Political grades to this rank of Abolitionists" (1839); "Report on the Duty of Political Action," for executive committee of the American anti-slavery society (May, 1839); "American Churches the Bulwarks of American Slavery" (1840); "Speeches in England" (1840); "Letter of Acceptance"; "Articles in Q. A. S. Magazine and Emancipator" (1857-44); "Hon. Arthur S. Buchanan," Maine (1855). His daughter, Anna, singer, b. in London, England, in 1814; d. in New York city, 18 March, 1884. She was the daughter of a singing-master named Riviere, studied the piano-forte under Moscheles, became distinguished for her singing, in 1831 became the wife of the composer Sir Henry Rowley Bishop, and took a prominent part in the oratorio and country festivals in England. On the advice of the harpist Bochsa, she cultivated Italian music, and, with him in 1836, she sang in the principal cities of the continent till 1843, and then in Italy, where she achieved success as an operatic singer. In 1846 she returned to England, and in 1847 crossed the Atlantic and sang with great applause in the United States, Canada, and Mexico. In 1853, while making a tour in Australia, Bochsa, her companion, died. After her return to the United States she married Martin Schultz, a merchant of New York. She continued to sing in American cities, where her high and flexible soprano voice was highly appreciated, and made various tours to Australia, China, the East Indies, and Spanish-American countries. In February, 1866, on a voyage from Honolulu to China, the vessel was wrecked on a coral reef, and she suffered forty days of privation, but reached the Ladrone islands in safety, whence she embarked for Manila and sang there and in China, although her wardrobe and jewelry were lost. In 1868 she lost her voice and retired from the concert stage.

1861. He was promoted successively to brigadier- and major-general of volunteers, and distinguished himself in the battles of Yorktown, Williamsburg, the second battle of Bull Run, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, and Gettysburg. After the death of Gen. B. H.劈on, who commanded the division, receiving his commission as major-general, 23 May, 1863. He commanded the 3d corps at Gettysburg, after Gen. Sickles was wounded, and on 23 July, 1864, was given the command of the 10th corps. He died of disease contracted in the service.—A fifth son, Fitzhugh, died, in 1864, of wounds and disease, in the service with the rank of colonel.—A grandson, James Gillespie, was lieutenant and captain of cavalry, served as staff officer under Custer and Sheridan, was appointed lieutenant in the regular army at the close of the war, and died soon afterward of disease contracted in the service.

BISCACCIANI, Eliza (Ostinelli), vocalist, b. in London, 1825. Louis Ostinelli, her father, leader of orchestras, married, in April, 1822, the daughter of Mr. Hewett, a musical composer of Boston. Eliza went to Italy in 1843, studied under the best masters, married Signor Biscaccianti, also a musician, and in May, 1847, made her first appearance at Milan with success. She made her début in America at the Astor place opera-house, New York, in January, 1854, for the benefit of the Edinburgh University, in 1 March, 1848, at the Chestnut street theatre, as Lucia. She sang in the principal cities of the United States with success, and became an especial favorite in California.

BISHOP, Anna, singer, b. in London, England, in 1814; d. in New York city, 18 March, 1884. She was the daughter of a singing-master named Riviere, studied the piano-forte under Moscheles, became distinguished for her singing, in 1831 became the wife of the composer Sir Henry Rowley Bishop, and took a prominent part in the oratorio and country festivals in England. On the advice of the harpist Bochsa, she cultivated Italian music, and, with him in 1836, she sang in the principal cities of the continent till 1843, and then in Italy, where she achieved success as an operatic singer. In 1846 she returned to England, and in 1847 crossed the Atlantic and sang with great applause in the United States, Canada, and Mexico. In 1853, while making a tour in Australia, Bochsa, her companion, died. After her return to the United States she married Martin Schultz, a merchant of New York. She continued to sing in American cities, where her high and flexible soprano voice was highly appreciated, and made various tours to Australia, China, the East Indies, and Spanish-American countries. In February, 1866, on a voyage from Honolulu to China, the vessel was wrecked on a coral reef, and she suffered forty days of privation, but reached the Ladrone islands in safety, whence she embarked for Manila and sang there and in China, although her wardrobe and jewelry were lost. In 1868 she lost her voice and retired from the concert stage.
—Robert Nicholas Charles Bochsra, the musician with whom Madam Bishop eloped, was born in Montmedy, France, in 1789, and was a performer in public upon the piano-forte when seven years of age. He was first harpist in Napoleon's private concerts, and wrote about 150 compositions for the harp in a new and superior style. In 1822 he became "director of the orchestras in London.

BISHOP, George, author, joined the Quakers in 1654, and between 1699 and 1668 published several works on their doctrines. He published in 1661 "New England judged, being a brief Relation of the Sufferings of the Quakers in that part of America from the Beginning of the 5th Month, 1659, to the 10th Month, 1660." His second part appeared in 1667; and both were reprinted in 1763, with "An Answer to Cotton Mather's Abuses," by John Whiting.

BISHOP, Joel Prentiss, author, b. in Volney, Oswego co., N. Y., in 1814. He has published "Commentaries on the Law of Marriage and Divorce." (1859); "Criminal Law" (Boston, 2 vols., 1858-9); "Thoughts Upon the Times" (1863); "Consecration and Slavery" (1864); "Commentaries on Criminal Procedure" (1866); "First Book of the Law" (1868); "Directions and Forms"; "Law of Married Women"; "Statutory Crimes"; "On the Written Laws"; and "Prosecution and Defense," with a general index to the author's series of criminal works, 1853-80.

BISHOP, Levi, lawyer, b. in Russell, Hampden co., Mass., 15 Oct., 1815; d. in Detroit, Mich., 23 Dec., 1881. He received a common-school education, and in 1830 became apprentice clerk in a leather manufactory. He removed to Detroit, Mich., in 1836, and having lost his right arm by an accident in 1837, left his business for the law, and was admitted to the bar in 1842. He was elected justice of the peace in 1842, and from 1846 till 1858 was president of the Detroit board of education. The largest school building in Detroit now bears his name, and he was a regent of the state university from 1857 till 1863. He was a prominent war democrat, urging the suppression of the rebel army of the border, and was the democratic candidate for attorney-general. He was much interested in the early history of the west, organized the Detroit Pioneer Society in 1871, and was its president till his death. He was a delegate to the International Congress of Americanists at Luxembourg, France, in 1878, and in 1877 was appointed historiographer of Detroit. In this capacity he wrote more than fifty historical papers, under the title "Historical Notes." On 15 July, 1880, he was made corresponding member of the Royal Historical Society of Great Britain. Mr. Bishop lectured occasionally on literary topics, and published "The Dignity of Labor," a poem (1844), and "Teuchsa Grindle," a poem in twenty-eight cantos, on the Indian lore of Detroit river (1850). He also translated from the French several historical works concerning the early settlement of the northwest.

BISHOP, Robert Hamilton, clergyman, b. near Edinburgh, Scotland, 26 July, 1777; d. at College Hill, Ohio, 29 April, 1855. He was graduated at the university of Edinburgh in 1797, and came in 1801, at the solicitation of Dr. Mason, to New York city, where he preached a while in a Presbyterian church. He then went as a missionary to the northwest territory, and arrived at Chilicothe in 1802. He became a professor in Transylvania college in 1804. In consequence of difficulties with the Associate Reformed synod, which he had joined upon coming to America, he con- nected himself in 1819 with the central assembly, and accepted the presidency of Miami college in 1824, in which he remained till 1841. He continued there as professor of history and political science until 1844, and after that filled the chair of history and political economy in Farmers' college, near Cincinnati. His writings include "Sermons" (1808); "Memoirs of David Rice" (1824); "Elements of Logick" (1833); "Philosophy of the Bible" (1833); "Science of Government" (1839); and "Western Peacemaker" (1839).

BISHOP, William Darin, commissioner of the patent-office, b. in Bloomfield, N. J., 14 Sept., 1837. He was graduated at Yale in 1849, studied law, and in 1852 was elected by the State of Connecticut, and in 1856 was elected by the State of New York, New Haven, and Hartford railroad co., residing in Bridgeport, Conn.

BISHOP, William Henry, M. E. bishop, b. in 1803; d. in Newark, N. J., 2 July, 1873. He was a preacher in the Zion African Methodist Episcopalian church, but afterward became a bishop in that denomination.

BISHOP, William Henry, author, b. in Hartford, Conn., 7 Jan., 1847. He was graduated at Yale in 1867, and has published a romance entitled "Detmold" (Boston, 1879); "The House of a Merchant Prince," a novel of New York life (1882); "Choy Susan, and other Stories of Travel in China; and "Old Mexico and her Lost Provinces" (New York, 1884); "Fish and Men in the Maine Islands" (1885). He is a frequent contributor to periodical literature. His novels first appeared as serials in the "Atlantic Monthly" or "Harper's Magazine." In 1886 he published seriously in the former periodical a new novel, entitled "The Great Adventurer." He was the democratic candidate for attorney-general. He was much interested in the early history of the west, organized the Detroit Pioneer Society in 1871, and was its president till his death. He was a delegate to the International Congress of Americanists at Luxembourg, France, in 1878, and in 1877 was appointed historiographer of Detroit. In this capacity he wrote more than fifty historical papers, under the title "Historical Notes." On 15 July, 1880, he was made corresponding member of the Royal Historical Society of Great Britain. Mr. Bishop lectured occasionally on literary topics, and published "The Dignity of Labor," a poem (1844), and "Teuchsa Grindle," a poem in twenty-eight cantos, on the Indian lore of Detroit river (1850). He also translated from the French several historical works concerning the early settlement of the northwest.

BISHOP, Richard Hamilton, clergyman, b. near Edinburgh, Scotland, 26 July, 1777; d. at College Hill, Ohio, 29 April, 1855. He was graduated at the university of Edinburgh in 1797, and came in 1801, at the solicitation of Dr. Mason, to New York city, where he preached a while in a Presbyterian church. He then went as a missionary to the northwest territory, and arrived at Chilicothe in 1802. He became a professor in Transylvania college in 1804. In consequence of difficulties with the Associate Reformed synod, which he had joined upon coming to America, he con-
fair at Lyons Creek, U. C., 19 Oct., 1814; in May, 1815, became colonel of the 1st infantry, with the brevet of brigadier-general, and was transferred to the 3d artillery on 16 Jan., 1826.

BISSELL, Joseph, Moulton, engineer, b. in Rochester, N. Y., 12 May, 1818. He was the son of Josiah Bissell, an early settler of Rochester, N. Y., who employed his wealth, derived from land speculations, for benevolent objects, and who established a line of stage-coaches that did not run on Sundays. He was engaged before the civil war in the construction of the first iron-arched bridge and its趁 engineering work. During the war he was colonel of an engineer regiment attached to Gen. Pope's army, and superintended the construction of the canal that enabled the national gun-boats to approach the confederate works on Island No. 10 in Mississippi river. After his return to civil life he took a prominent part in the enterprise of collecting and indexing records of real estate titles, so as to simplify searches, and was engaged in that work in Cincinnati, and afterward in Boston.

BISSELL, Simon B., naval officer, b. in Vermont, 28 Oct., 1808; d. in Paris, France, 18 Feb., 1883. He became a midshipman in the U. S. navy 6 Nov., 1824, and was promoted to be a lieutenant 9 Dec., 1830, and commodore 16 July, 1862; commodore, 10 Oct., 1866. He was attached to the sloop "Albany" during the war with Mexico, and was present at the siege of Vera Cruz. He commanded the sloop "Cyane," Pacific squadron, in 1861-2; was on duty in the navy-yard at Mare island, Cal., in 1862-4; commanded the 2d sloop-of-war "Vera Cruz," in 1866; served on special service in 1869; and was placed on the retired list on 1 March, 1870.

BISSELL, William H., statesman, b. in Hartwick, near Cooperstown, N. Y., 25 April, 1811; d. in Springfield, Ill., 18 March, 1860. He was self-educated, attending school in summer and teaching in the winter; was graduated at Philadelphia medical college in 1833, and practised medicine two years in Steuben co., N. Y., and three years in Monroe co., Ill. He was elected to the Illinois legislature in 1840, and distinguished himself as a forcible and ready debater. He studied law, and practised successfully in Belleville, St. Clair co., and became the prosecuting attorney in 1841. He was a captain in the 2d Illinois militant, and in the Mexican war, and distinguished himself at Buena Vista. He was a representative in congress from Illinois as an independent democrat, serving from 2 Dec., 1839, till 3 March, 1845. He separated from the democratic party on the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and was chosen governor as a republican in 1856. He was re-elected, and re-elected in office. While he was in congress his resistance of the Missouri compromise involved him in a controversy with the southern democrats, and hot words passed between him and Jefferson Davis on the subject of the bravery of the northern as compared with the southern soldiers, which led to a challenge from Mr. Davis. In accepting the challenge to a duel, Mr. Bissell chose as the weapons muskets, at thirty paces, whereupon the friends of Mr. Davis interfered.

BISSELL, William Henry Augustus, P. E. bishop, b. in Randolph, Vt., 14 Nov., 1814; d. in Burlington, Vt., 14 May, 1893. He was graduated at Vermont university in 1836, and was ordained deacon in 1837, and ordained in office. He was rector of Trinity church, West Troy, N. Y., in 1841-5; of Grace church, Lyons, N. Y., in 1843-8; and of Trinity church, Geneva, N. Y., in 1848-68. He was elected bishop of Vermont, and consecrated in Christ's church, Montpelier, in 1868.

BIXBY, John Munson, lawyer, b. at Fairfield, Conn., in February, 1800; d. in New York, 22 Nov., 1876. He studied law in Wilkesbarre, Pa., and began practice in New York city. After nearly thirty years practice in New York city, he retired in 1849. He was a president of Edgar Allan Poe, and was the author of two novels, "Standing in the Puritan" (New York, 1850), and "Overing, or the Heir of Wycherly" (1852), both of which were published under the pen-name of E. Grayson. After his retirement he invested in real estate on Fifth avenue, Thirty-ninth street, and Broadway, which increased greatly in value. His estate was estimated after his death at $1,800,000.—His only son, Robert F., receives an annual ground-rent from the union league club of a larger amount than his father paid for the property on which the edifice is erected, on Fifth avenue.

BLACK, James, candidate for president of the U. S., who was re-elected in 1876; "A History of the Prohibition Party" (1880); and "The Prohibition Party" (1885).

BLACK, James Rush, physician, b. near Glasgow, Scotland, 3 March, 1827. His education was received at Granville college (now Dennison University), Ohio Medical College, and the medical department of the University of New York, where he received his degree in 1849. He resided first in Milwaukee, Wis., and then in Ohio, at Lima and Cambridge, settling in Newark, Ohio, in 1863. During the civil war he was surgeon of the 113th Ohio infantry, and afterward medical director on Gen. Gilbert's staff. He has since devoted his attention chiefly to etiology and hygiene, and in 1876 was called to the chair of hygiene in the Ohio state medical society. His work has been written for the medical and scientific journals, and is the author of "Ten Laws of

BLACK, Jeremiah Sullivan, jurist, b. in the Glades, Somerset co., Pa., 10 Jan., 1810; d. at his home in York, Pa., 19 Aug., 1883. His ancestry was Scotch-Irish. James Black, his grandfather, came to America from the north of Ireland, and settled in Somerset co., Pa., where, in 1778, Henry Black, father of Jeremiah, a man of note in his day, was born. Jeremiah's early education was obtained at school near his father's farm. He studied law, was taken into the office of Chauncey Forward, a lawyer in Somerset county, and was admitted to the bar in 1831. In 1838 he married the daughter of Mr. Forward. After an active and successful practice of eleven years, he was raised to the bench. He was a Jeffersonian democrat, and was nominated by a democratic governor, in 1851 Judge Black was elected one of the supreme court judges of Pennsylvania. After serving the short term of three years, he was re-elected, in 1854, for a full term of fifteen years. On the accession of James Buchanan to the presidency, in 1857, Judge Black became attorney-general. He was very industrious and successful, in connection with Edwin M. Stanton, in protecting the interests of the nation against false claimants to grants of land made by the Mexican government to settlers in California before that country came under the control of the United States. When the secession crisis arrived, in 1860-1, Buchanan held that there was no authority for coercing a state, if it chose to secede and set up as a separate political government; but Attorney-General Black was of the opinion that it was the duty of the government to put down insurrection, and that the constitution contained no provision for a dissolution of the union in any manner whatever. Gen. Cass having resigned as secretary of state in December, 1860, Judge Black was appointed to fill the vacancy, and he, with Stanton, took the position of attorney-general. Judge Black occupied this office during the remainder of Buchanan's administration, and exerted himself to save the government from falling into the hands of the secessionists. In March, 1861, when Abraham Lincoln became president, Judge Black retired from public life. He was appointed judge of the court of ordinary, and a vacancy in the office of county court judge occurred, he was appointed to fill the vacancy, and entered again upon the practice of law at his home, near York, Pa. He was engaged in several prominent lawsuits during the last twenty years of his life, and retained his vigor and professional skill to the close of his career. The Vanderbilt contest, the Milliken case, and the McGarrah claim were among the more notable cases in which he was engaged. He was a contributor to periodical literature, furnished an account of the Erie railway litigation, argued the third-term question in magazine articles, and had a newspaper discussion with Jefferson Davis.—His son, Chauncey Forward, was elected lieutenant-governor of Pennsylvania in 1882, and in 1886 was the democratic candidate for the governorship of the state. He was for forty years a resident of the city of Mexico, where he was a long time United States consul, and where he performed the duties of minister during the Mexican war.

BLACK, John, diplomatist, b. in New York in 1792; d. in Albany, N. Y., 19 Nov., 1873. He was for forty years a resident of the city of Mexico, where he was a long time United States consul, and where he performed the duties of minister during the Mexican war.

BLACKBURN, Gideon, clergyman, b. in Augusta co., Va., 27 July, 1772; d. in Carlinville, Ill., 23 Aug., 1838. He was educated at Martin academy, Washington co., Tenn., licensed to preach by Abingdon presbytery in 1755, and settled many years at Marysville, Tenn. He was minister of Franklin, Tenn., in 1811-3, and of Louisville, Ky., in 1826-7. He passed the last forty years of his life in Illinois. He was connected with organizing churches, and, from 1855 to 1869, during a part of each year, in his mission to the Cherokees, establishing a school at Hywassee. He established a school in Tennessee in 1866, and from 1827 till 1830 was president of Center college, Kentucky.

BLACKBURN, Joseph Clay Styles, U. S. senator, carpenter, b. in Bracken co., Ky., 1 Oct., 1801. He was graduated at Center college, Danville, Ky., in 1857, studied law with George B. Kincaid in Lexington, Ky., was admitted to the bar in 1858, and practiced in Chicago till 1860, when he returned to his native county. He entered the Confederate army in 1861, and served through the war. In 1865 he resumed the practice of law, and in 1871-3 was in the Kentucky legislature. In 1875 he entered congress as a Democrat. He was re-elected in 1876, 1878, 1880, and 1882, and became U. S. senator in 1885.—His half-brother, Luke (1816-87), was governor of Kentucky in 1879.

BLACKBURN, William, pioneer, b. in Virginia in 1814; d. in California in 1867. He went to California in 1849, and was there during the conquest of that country in 1849-6, and was appointed alcalde at Santa Cruz immediately thereafter. In this office he served two years, and in 1850 was elected county judge of Santa Cruz co. He was one of the best representatives of the large class of early popular alcahles in the new territory, legally untrained but socially important men, who administered justice after a matter-of-fact, and not too accurate in a technical sense than useful for the needs of the singular community of those days, his decisions were in some cases widely discussed, and are often quoted in historical sketches.

BLACKBURN, William Jasper, editor, b. in Randolph co., Ark., 24 July, 1828. He was early employed in newspapers, and soon was a contributor to periodical literature, being the only southern editor that denounced that action. Although born in a slave state, he was always opposed to slavery, and his office was...
twice mobbed therefor. The "Iliad" was the only loyal paper published during the civil war in the gulf states. He was a member of the constitutional convention of Louisiana convened in 1867, and was elected as a republican to congress, serving from 17 July 1868 till March, 1869. The senate till 1876 he was a member of the Louisiana state senate. Subsequently he removed to Little Rock, Ark., and became owner and editor of the Little Rock "Republican." He received the nomination of the republicans for the state senate, but failed to secure his seat, though he claimed to have been elected. Mr. Blackburn is known as an occasional writer of verse.

BLACKBURN, William Maxwell, clergyman, b. in Carlisle, Ind., 30 Dec., 1828. He was graduated at Hanover college, Ind., in 1850, and at Princeton theological seminary in 1854. He was pastor of the Presbyterian church in Erie, Pa., from 1856 to 1866, and at Princeton, N. J., 1868 to 1879, and at the University of Cincinnati, Ohio, till 1881, when he became pastor of the Central church in Cincinnati, Ohio. In 1884 he was called to the presidency of the theological university of North Dakota, and in 1886 became president of Pierson University at East Pierre, Dak. He published special studies in religious history and biography and numerous story-books for the young, and has contributed to the "Princeton Review" and the "American Presbyterian Review." His principal published works are: "Exiles of Mediaeum" (Philips 1937); "David the Maccabaeus and the Armenian Princes" (1864); "The Rebel Prince" (1864); "William Farel and his Times" (1866); "The College Days of Calvin" (1866); "Young Calvin in Paris" (1866); "Ulrich Zwingli, the Patriotic Reformer" (1868); "Geneva's Shield" (New York, 1867); "St. Patrick and the Early Irish Church" (Phil., 1869); "Admiral Coljoy and the Rise of the Huguenots" (1869); "The Theban Legion" (1871); and a comprehensive "History of the Christian Church from its Origin to the Present Time." He also wrote "Ancient Schoolmaster"; "A Curious Chapter and how its Prophecies were Fulfilled"; "The Benefit of Christ's Death," and the "American History," the latter book or the whole series, including "Cherry Bumce," "Early Watermelons," "The Nevers," "Blind Annie Lorrimer," and "Blood on the Postcards."

BLACKFORD, Eugene Gilbert, pisciculturist, b. in Morristown, N. J., 8 Aug., 1839. He was educated in the public schools and trained in mercantile life in New York city from the age of fourteen, and when about twenty-five years of age embarked in business as a fish-dealer in Fulton market. Through his efforts the red snapper, whitebill, pompano, and other varieties of fish were first introduced into the New York market, and the methods of freezing, shipping, and storing fish have been improved. He was appointed one of the four commissioners for the fisheries of the state of New York in 1879, and was instrumental in establishing a hatching-station for sea and fresh-water fish at Cold Spring harbor, on the north shore of Long Island. He conducted an investigation into the decrease of oysters in the waters of New York, and has published papers on whitebait and the question of conserving the oyster.

BLACKFORD, Isaac Newton, jurist, b. in Bound Brook, N. J., 6 Nov., 1786; d. in Washington, D. C., 31 Dec., 1859. He was graduated at Princeton in 1806. After completing his legal studies under Gabriel Ford, of Morristown, N. J., he removed to Indiana, and in 1812 settled in Vincennes. He was clerk of the territorial legislature in 1813; judge of the first judicial circuit, 1814-15; speaker of the first state legislature, 1816; judge of the supreme court of Indiana, 1819-35; and a judge of the U. S. court of claims from March, 1855, until his death. His reports fill eight volumes.

BLACK HAWK (Ma-ka-tae-nish-ka-kia-kiak), a noted chief of the Sac and Fox tribes of Indians, though by birth a Pottawattamie, b. in Kaskaskia, Ill., in 1767; d. at his camp on the river Des Moines, 3 May, 1838. He was removed with the Sac and Fox tribes of Indians to the federal lands in the state of Illinois, and in 1832 he went to his hunting grounds in Wisconsin, where he was overtaken and killed by Gen. Scott in the battle of the Thames, 26 Oct., 1813. He is remembered as a chief of the Sac, a friend of the whites, and a man of power and firmness.
Black Hawk took place on the 27th. Black Hawk, his two sons, and seven other head warriors who were detained as hostages were taken through the principal eastern cities, and then confined in Fort Monroe before 5 June, 1833. Black Hawk was deposed, and Keokuk made chief of the Sac and Foxes, who to the number of about 3,000 were removed by an act of Congress of March 1, 1830. A "Life of Black Hawk" from his own lips, edited by J. B. Patterson, was published in 1854. See his "Life," by Benjamin Drake, also Drake's "Indian Biography," and "Life of Black Hawk," by W. J. Snelling.

BLACKMAN, George Curtis, surgeon, b. in New York, April 29, 1819; d. in Avondale, Ohio, 19 July, 1871. He was graduated at the college of physicians and surgeons, New York city, in 1840, and in 1854 became professor of surgery in the medical college of Ohio, at Cincinnati. During the war he served as an army surgeon. He was a bold and skilful operator, and an able writer and lecturer. He translated and edited Velpeau's "Treatise on Venerable Disease." (New York, 1854), edited a new edition of Mott's translation of Velpeau's "Surgery," with notes and additions of his own, and was a frequent contributor to medical journals. He was a member of the society of physicians and surgeons in London.

BLACKMAN, Leverne, missionary, b. in New Jersey, about 1587, d. in Ohio in 1815. He entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church in 1809; and it is said that the people among whom he was at first sent, interpreting his surname literally, thought they were to have a negro for their preacher. His appearance dispelled their fears, and he soon became popular. After preaching two years, he resigned his pastorate, and in 1805 was sent as a missionary to Nateche, Miss., then in a wild country, inhabited by Indians and pioneers. To reach his destination he travelled 800 miles on horseback. His labors did much to establish Methodism in that section of the country. In 1808 he went to Tennessee, where he labored with zeal and success. In 1813, while he was crossing the Tennessee river in a small boat, his horses became frightened and plunged into the water. In the effort to hold them, Mr. Blackman was dragged overboard and drowned.

BLACKSTONE, William, pioneer, & c. In Rehoboth, Mass., 24 May, 1675. He is supposed to have been a graduate of Emmanuel college, Cambridge, he took no part in founding the colony of Edgeland. He moved, about 1623, from Plymouth to the peninsula of Shawmut, or Trimountain, where Boston was afterward built, and was living there alone when Gov. Winthrop arrived at Charlestown in 1630. Blackstone went to Winthrop, told him of an excellent spring at Shawmut, and induced him to settle there. The first house built of the ground part of the church accepted this invitation. The land, although Blackstone had occupied it first, belonged to the governor and company, and on 1 April, 1633, they gave him fifty acres, near his house, "to enjoy forever." Blackstone, however, did not like his Puritan neighbors, and in 1634 sold his estate to the company for £20, which was raised by assessing six shillings or more on each inhabitant. He purchased cattle with the proceeds of his sale, and removed to a place on the river now called by his name, a few miles north of Providence. It is said that he planted the first orchard in Massachusetts, and also the first in Rhode Island. Although the first white settler of Rhode Island, he took no part in founding the colony. He did not sympathize with Roger Williams, and always acknowledged allegiance to Massachusetts. While living near Providence he often preached in that town, and, when he grew too old to walk there, he was accustomed to ride upon a bull, as he owned no horse. After his death his place was plundered and his library burned by the Indians, in the war of 1675. The cellar of his house is still shown, and a small mound near by, where he was accustomed to read, is known as "Study Hill." See "William Blackstone in his Relation to Massachusetts and Rhode Island" (New York, 1880).

BLACKWELL, Antoinette Louisa Brown, author and minister, b. in Henrietta, Monroe co., N. Y., 20 May, 1825. When sixteen years old she taught school and then, after attending Henrietta academy, went to Oberlin, where she was graduated in 1847. She spent her vacations in teaching and in the study of Hebrew and Greek. In the winter of 1844 she taught in the academym at Rochester, N. Y., where she delivered her first lecture. After graduation she entered upon a course of theological study at Oberlin and completed it in 1850. When she asked for the license to preach, usually given to a graduate of the theological schools, it was refused; but she preached frequently on her own responsibility. The four years following her graduation were spent in study, teaching, and in lecturing on literary subjects, temperance, and the abolition of slavery. At the woman's rights convention in Worcester, Mass., in 1850, Miss Brown was one of the speakers, and she has since been prominent in the movement. In 1853 she was regularly ordained pastor of the orthodox Congregational church of South Butler and Savannah, Wayne co., N. Y., but gave up her charge in 1854 on account of ill health and doctrinal doubts. In 1855 she investigated the charnel study medicine, and she resolved to become a physician. At first she pursued
her studies in private, with some help from Dr. John Dixon, of Asheville, N. C., in whose family she was governess for a year. She then continued her studies in Charleston, S. C., supporting herself by teaching music, and after that in Philadelphia, under Dr. Allen and Dr. Warrington. She now made formal application to the medical schools of Philadelphia, New York, and Boston for admission as a student, but in each instance the request was denied, although several professors avowed interest in her undertaking. Rejecting advice to adopt an assiduous and patient attitude, she strove after her attempt, and after several more refusals was finally admitted to the medical school at Geneva, N. Y., where she took her degree of M. D. in regular course in January, 1849. During her connection with the college, when not in attendance there upon lectures, she pursued a course of clinical study in Blackwell hospital, Philadelphia. After graduation she went to Paris, and remained there six months, devoting herself to the study and practice of midwifery. The next autumn she was admitted as a physician to walk the hospital of St. Bartholomew in London, and after nearly a year spent there she returned to New York, and began practice in 1851. In 1854, with her sister, Dr. Emily Blackwell, she opened the first hospital for women and children. In 1859 she revisited England, and delivered in London and other cities a course of lectures on the necessity of medical education for women. In 1861, having returned to New York, she held, with Dr. Emily Blackwell, a meeting in the parlors of the inquirer’s society, to which steps were taken toward organizing the women’s central relief association for sending nurses and medical supplies for the wounded soldiers during the civil war. In 1865 the two sisters organized the women’s medical college of the New York infirmary, in which Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell held the chair of hygiene and Dr. Emily Blackwell the chair of obstetrics and gynecology. In 1869, leaving Dr. Emily in charge of their joint work, Dr. Elizabeth returned to London and practised there for several years, taking an active part in organizing the women’s medical college, in which she was elected professor of the diseases of women. She also took part in forming in England the national health society, and in organizing and establishing the medical society acts. Besides several health tracts, she has published “Laws of Life, or the Physical Education of Girls” (Philadelphia, 1852), and “Counsel to Parents on the Moral Education of their Children” (1839), which has been translated into French.

BLAIDE, Thomas, governor of Maryland, lived in the 18th century. He went to England, married there Miss Jansen, sister of Lady Baltimore, and returned as governor in 1742. During his administration the western boundary of the province was fixed by treaty with the Indians, and the manufacture of flour began to attract the attention of the government. Gov. Bladen began to build a house for the residence of colonial officers; but it was not finished during his administration. He returned to England in 1746, and was succeeded by Samuel Ogles. In 1751 he was an executor of the will of Charles, fifth Lord Baltimore.

BLAINE, William, athlete, b. in York, Living-ston co., N. Y., 24 May, 1849. He was gradu-ated at Harvard in 1868. He took law school in 1869. In the following year he accompanied the Harvard crew to England as their secretary and treasurer. After a year as pupil clerk in the attorney-general’s office at Washington, and two years as assistant in the U. S. attorney’s office in New York, he entered into active practice in the latter city in January, 1873. For eight years he was commissioner of the U. S. court of claims. Mr. Blainie is widely known for the interest he has taken in athletics, sports and in physical training. He has written largely, and lectured on the subject, and has published “How to Get Strong, and How to Stay So” (New York, 1879), and “Sound Bodies for our Boys and Girls” (1884).

BLAINE, James Gillespie, statesman, b. in West Brownsville, Washington co., Pa., 31 Jan., 1809; d. in the city of Washington, D. C., 27 Jan., 1893. He was a second son. On his father’s side he inherited the hardy and energetic qualities of the Scotch-Irish blood. His great-grandfather, Ephraim Blaine, b. 1741; d. 1804, bore an honorable part in the revolutionary struggle, was an officer of the Pennsylvania line, a trusted friend of Washing-ton, and during the last four years of the war served as the commissary-general of the northern department of his command. Possessed of ample means, he drew largely from his own private purse and enlisted the contributions of various friends for the maintenance of the army through the severe and memorable winter at Valley Forge. From the Cumber-land valley, where his ancestors had already settled and had been among the founders of Carlisle, Mr. Blaine’s father removed to Washington co. in 1818. He had inherited what was a fortune in those days, and had large landed properties and real estates in western Pennsyl- vania; but their mineral wealth had not then been developed, and though relieved from poverty he was not endowed with a fortune of personal wealth, and a large family made a heavy drain upon his means. He was a man of liberal education, and had travelled in Europe and South America before sett-ling down in western Pennsylvania, where he served as prothonotary. Mr. Blaine’s mother, a woman of superior intelligence and force of character, was a devout Catholic; but her son adhered to the Presbyterian convictions and communion of his paternal Scotch-Irish ancestry. The early educa-tion of Mr. Blaine was sedulously cultivated. He had the advantage of excellent teachers at his own home, and for a part of the year 1841 he was at school in Lancaster, Ohio, where he lived in the family of his relative, Thomas Ewing, then secretary of the treasury. In association with Thomas Ewing, Jr., afterward a member of congress, young Blaine began his preparation for college under the instruction of a thoroughly trained Englishman, William Lyon, the brother of Lord Lyons, and at the age of thirteen he entered Washington college in his native county, where he graduated in 1847. It is said that when nine years old he was able to recite Plutarch’s lives. He had a marked taste for historical studies, and excelled in literature and mathematics. In the literary society he dis-
played the political aptitude and capacity that distinguished his subsequent career. Some time after graduation he became a teacher in the western military institute, at Blue Lick Springs, Ky. Here he formed the acquaintance of Miss Harriet Soule, of Maine, who was connected with a seminary for young ladies at the neighboring town of Millersburg, and to whom within a few months he was married. He soon returned to Pennsylvania, where, after some study of the law, he became a teacher in the Pennsylvania institution for the blind at Philadelphia. The instruction was chiefly oral. The young teacher had charge of the higher part of the work, and the principal left a record that his "brilliant mental powers were exactly qualified to enlighten and instruct the interesting minds before him." After an association of two years with this institution, he removed in 1854 to Augusta, Maine, where he has since made his home. Purchasing a half interest in the Kennecott "Journal," he became its editor, his ready faculty and trenchant writing being peculiarly adapted to this field. He speedily made his impress, and within three years was a master spirit in the politics of the state.

He engaged in the movement for the formation of the republican party with all his energy, and his prompt and lucid discussion of the rising conflict between the doctrines of the two parties attracted wide attention. In 1856 he was a delegate to the first republican national convention, which nominated Gen. Frémont, for the presidency. His report at a public meeting on his return home, where he spoke at the outset with hesitation and embarrassment, and advanced to confident and fervid utterance, has embodied his spirit and gave him standing as a public speaker. The next year he broadened his journalistic work by taking the editorship of the Portland "Advertiser"; but his editorial service ended when his parliamentary career began. In 1858 he was elected to the legislature, remaining a member through successive annual re-elections for four years, and serving his terms as a speaker of the civil war Mr. Blaine gained distinction not only for his parliamentary skill, but for his forensic power in the debates that grew out of that crisis. The same year that he was elected to the legislature he became chairman of the state committee, a position which he continued to hold uninterrupted for fourteen years, and in which he led in shaping and directing every political campaign of his party in Maine.

In 1862 Mr. Blaine was elected to Congress, where in one branch or the other he served for eighteen years. To the house he was chosen for seven successive terms. His growth in position and influence was gradual and unbroken. In his earlier years he made few elaborate addresses. During his first term his only extended speech was an argument in favor of the assumption of the state war debts by the general government, and in demonstration of the ability of the north to carry the war to a successful conclusion. But he gradually took an active part in the running discussions, and soon became a leading member of the active debates. For this form of contention his ready resources and alert faculties were singularly fitted. He was bold in attack, quick in retort, and apt in illustration. His close study of political history, his accurate knowledge of the record and relations of public men, and his unfailing memory, gave him great advantage. As a member of the committee on postal cars, he earnestly sustained all measures for the vigorous prosecution of the war, but sought to make them judicious and practical. In this spirit he supported the bill for a draft, but opposed absolute conscription. He contended that it should be relieved, by provisions for commutation and substitution, and urged that any inexorable draft had never been resorted to but once, even under the absolutism of Napoleon. At the same time he enforced the duty of sustaining and strengthening the armies in the field by using all the resources of the nation, and strongly advocated the enlistment act. The measures for the reconstruction of the states were then proposed, and Mr. Blaine urged the attention of congress from 1865 till 1869, and Mr. Blaine bore a prominent part in their discussion and in the work of framing them. The basis of representation upon which the states should be readmitted was the first question to be determined. Thaddeus Stevens, chairman of the committee on reconstruction, had proposed that representation should be apportioned according to the number of legal voters. Mr. Blaine strenuously objected to this proposition, and urged that population, instead of voters, should be the basis. He submitted a constitutional amendment providing that "representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states which shall be included within their limits, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by taking the whole number of persons, except those whose political rights or privileges are denied or abridged by the constitution of any state on account of race or color." He advocated this plan on the ground that, while the other basis of voters would accommodate the negroes gradually, the present system of apportioning representation for the blacks unless the whites were made voters, yet it would make a radical change in the apportionment for the northern states where the ratio of voters to population differed very widely in different sections, varying from a minimum of 19 per cent, to a maximum of 58 per cent. The result of the discussion was a recommendation to the convention that the apportionment should be based on voters, and the 14th amendment to the constitution, as finally adopted, embodied Mr. Blaine's proposition in substance.

On 6 Feb., 1867, Mr. Stevens reported the reconstruction bill. It divided the states lately in rebellion into five military districts, and practically established civil government throughout. The military tribunals were made subject to military control. While the majority evinced a readiness to accept the bill, Mr. Blaine declared his unwillingness to support any measure that would place the south under military government, if it did not at the same time prescribe the methods by which the people of a state could by their own action reestablish civil government, and the provisions for military government should be inoperative. This proposition came to be known as the Blaine amendment. In advocating it, Mr. Blaine expressed the belief that the true interpretation of the election of 1866 was that, in addition to the proposed constitutional amendment—the 14th—impartial suffrage should be the basis of representation, and he urged the wisdom of declaring the terms at once. The application of the previous question ruled out the
Blaine amendment, but it was renewed in the senate and finally carried through both branches, and under it reconstruction was completed.

Public debt. The payment of the public debt should be paid in greenbacks developed strong interest in the summer of 1867 while Mr. Blaine was absent in Europe. On his return at the opening of the next session he made an extended speech against the doctrine, and was the first man in congress to give utterance to this opposition. The long unsettled question of protection against American citizens while abroad attracted special attention at this time. Costello, Warren, Burke, and other Irish-Americans had been arrested in England, on the charge of complicity in Fenian plots. Costello had made a speech in 1865 in New York, which was regarded as treasonable by the British government, and he was tried as a British subject and tried under an old law on this accusation. Plea of American citizenship was overruled, and he was convicted and sentenced to sixteen years' penal servitude. Mr. Blaine, who, with other American statesmen, resisted the English doctrine of perpetual allegiance, and maintained that a naturalized American was entitled to the same protection which would be accorded an American, took an active part in pressing these questions upon public attention, and, as the result of that agitation, Costello was released. The discussion of these cases led to the treaty of 1870, in which Great Britain abandoned the doctrine of "once a subject always a subject," and accepted the American principle of equal rights and protection for adopted and for native citizens. Mr. Blaine was chosen speaker of the house of representatives in 1869, and served by successive re-elections for six years. His administration of the speakership is commonly regarded as one of the most brilliant and successful in the annals of the house. He had rare ability and equipment for the duties of presiding officer; and his complete mastery of parliamentary law, his dexterity and physical endurance, his rapid dispatch of business, and his firm and impartial spirit, were recognized on all sides. Though necessarily exercising a powerful influence upon the course of legislation, he seldom left the chair to mingle in the conflicts of the house. On one of these occasions, March 3, 1871, he held a sharp tilt with Gen. Butler, who had criticised him for being the author of the resolution providing for an investigation into alleged outrages perpetrated upon loyal citizens of the south, and for being chiefly instrumental in securing its adoption by the republican caucus. The political revolution of 1874 placed the democrats in control of the house, and Mr. Blaine became the leader of the minority. The session preceding the presidential contest of 1876 was a period of stormy and vehement contention. A general amnesty bill was brought forward, removing the political disabilities of participants in the rebellion which had been imposed by the 14th and 15th amendments. Mr. Blaine moved to amend by making an exception of Jefferson Davis, and supported the proposition in an impassioned speech. After asserting the great magnanimity of the government, and pointing out how far amnesty had already been carried, he defined the ground of his proposed exception. The reason was, not that Davis was the chief of the confederacy, but that, as Mr. Blaine affirmed, he was the author, "knovingly, deliberately, guilty, and wilfully, of the gigantic murders and crimes of Andersonville." In fiery words Mr. Blaine proceeded to declare that no military atrocities in history had exceeded those for which Davis was thus responsible. His outburst naturally produced deep excitement in the house and throughout the country. If Mr. Blaine's object as a political leader was to arouse partisan feeling and activity preparatory to the presidential campaign, he succeeded. A resolution in the senate, which a debate was introduced by him in the confederate senate, providing that every soldier or officer of the United States captured on the soil of the confederate states should be presumed to have come with intent to incite insurrection, and should suffer the penalty of death. This episode arrested universal attention. Mr. Blaine a still stronger hold as a leader of his party.

He now became the subject of a violent personal assault. Charges were circulated that he had received $64,000 from the Union Pacific railroad company for some undefined services. On 24 April, 1876, he rose to a personal explanation in the house and made a speech which showed that he was as much at sea as the officers of the company and from the bankers who were said to have negotiated the draft, in which they declared that there had never been any such transaction, and that Mr. Blaine had never received a dollar from the company. Mr. Blaine proceeded to add that the charge had reappeared in the form of a report of the house committee that it had received bonds of the Little Rock and Fort Smith railroad as a gratuity, and that these bonds had been sold through the Union Pacific company for his benefit. To this he responded that he never had any such bonds except at the market price, and that, instead of deriving any profit from them, he had incurred a large pecuniary loss. A few days later another charge was made to the effect that he had received as a gift certain bonds of the Kansas Pacific railroad, and had been a party to a suit concerning them in the courts of Kansas. To this he answered by producing evidence that his name had been confounded with that of a brother, who was one of the early settlers of Kansas, and who had bought stock in the Kansas Pacific railroad. Since Mr. Blaine had even been nominated for congress.

On 2 May a resolution was adopted in the house to investigate an alleged purchase by the Union Pacific railroad company, at an excessive price, of certain bonds of the Little Rock and Fort Smith railroad. It soon became evident that the investigation was aimed at Mr. Blaine. An extended business correspondence on his part with Warren Fisher, of Boston, running through years and relating to various transactions, had fallen into the hands of a clerk named Mulligan, and it was alleged that the production of this correspondence would confirm the imputations against Mr. Blaine. When Mulligan was summoned to Washington, Mr. Blaine possessed himself of the letters, together with a memorandum that contained a full index and abstract. On 5 June he rose to a personal explanation, and, after denying the power of the house to compel the production of his private papers, and his willingness to go to any extremity in order to save his correspondence, he added that he had purpose to reserve nothing. "Thank God, I am not ashamed to show them. There is the very original package. And with some sense of humiliation, with a mortification I do not attempt to conceal, with a sense of outrage which I think any man in my position
would feel, I invite the confidence of forty-four millions of my countrymen, while I read those letters from this desk." The demonstration closed with a dramatic scene. Josiah Caldwell, one of the originators of the Little Rock and Fort Smith railroad, who had full knowledge of the whole transaction, was travelling in Europe, and both sides were seeking to communicate with him. After finishing the reading of the letters, Mr. Blaine turned to the chairman of the committee and demanded to know whether he had received any declaration of absence. Mr. Blaine, as an evasive answer, Mr. Blaine asserted, as within his own knowledge, that the chairman had received such a dispatch, "completely and absolutely exonerating me from this charge, and you have suppressed it." A profound sensation was created, and Gen. Garfield said: "I have been a long time in congress, and never saw such a scene in the house." The republican national convention was now at hand, and Mr. Blaine was the most prominent candidate for the presidential nomination. He had a larger body of enthusiastic friends than any other leader of his party, and the stirring events of the past few months had intensified their devotion. On 11 June, the Sunday preceding the convention, just before the closing church service, Mr. Blaine was prostrated with the extreme heat, and his illness for a time created wide apprehension. The advocates of his nomination, however, remained unshaken in their support. On the first ballot he received 285 votes out of a total of 754, the remainder being divided among Senator Morton, Sec. of State Conkling, Gov. Hayes, and several others. On the seventh ballot his vote dropped to 351, lacking only 28 of a majority, but a union of the supporters of all the other candidates gave Gov. Hayes 384 and secured his nomination. Immediately after the convention, on the resignation of Senator Morrill to accept the secretarieship of the treasury, Mr. Blaine was appointed senator to fill the vacancy occasioned by the following winter he was chosen by the legislature for the full ensuing term. In the senate he engaged in the discussion of current questions. He opposed the creation of the electoral commission for the settlement of the disputed presidential election of 1876, on the ground that congress did not itself possess the power. An act was passed to create the commission. He held that President Hayes's southern policy surrendered too much of what had been gained through reconstruction, and contended that the validity of his own title involved the maintenance of the state governments in South Carolina and Louisiana, which rested on the same popular vote. On the currency question he always assumed a pronounced position. While still a member of the house, in February, 1876, he had made an elaborate speech on the national finances and against any perpetuation of an irredeemable paper currency, and soon after entering the senate, when the subject was brought forward, he took strong ground against the deterioration of the silver coinage. He opposed the bill at the third reading, when its passage was seen to be inevitable, sought to amend it by providing that the dollar should contain 425 grains of standard silver, instead of 412½ grains. He favored a bi-metallic currency, and equally resisted the adoption of the single gold standard and the depreciation of silver. Measures for the development and protection of American industries, and particularly the Chinese, which were advocated the establishment of a line of mail steamers to Brazil, and unhesitatingly urged the application of a subsidy to this object. On frequent occasions he recurred to the subject, contending that Great Britain and France had built up their commerce by liberal aid to steamship lines, and that a similar policy would produce similar results here. He argued that congress had endowed the railroad system with $500,000,000 of money, which had produced $5,000,000,000 to the country, and that the policy ought not to stop when it reached the sea. In March, 1878, congress was deeply agitated by a conflict over the appropriation bills. The democrats and the vigilance committee had an evasive answer, Mr. Blaine asserted, as within his own knowledge, that the chairman had received such a dispatch, "completely and absolutely exonerating me from this charge, and you have suppressed it." A profound sensation was created, and Gen. Garfield said: "I have been a long time in congress, and never saw such a scene in the house." 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and Sherman united on Gen. Garfield, who received 390 votes to 306 for Grant, and was nominated. On his election, Mr. Blaine was tendered and accepted by a vote of the House. He was invited to remain at the head of the department less than ten months, and his effective administration was practically limited by the assassination of President Garfield to four. Within that period, however, he began several important undertakings. His foreign policy had two principal objects. The first was to secure and preserve peace with Europe, and the second was to cultivate close commercial relations and increase our trade with the various countries of North and South America. The accomplishment of the first object was preliminary and essential to the attainment of the second, and, in order to promote it, he projected a peace congress to be held at Washington, to which all the independent powers of North and South America were to be invited. His plan contemplated the cultivation of such a friendly understanding on the part of the powers as would permanently avert the horrors of war either through the influence of pacific counsels or the acceptance of impartial arbitration. Were such a settlement reached, it was assumed that the assembling of their representatives at Washington would open the way to such relations as would inure to the commercial advantage of this country. The project, though already determined, was delayed by the fatal shot at Garfield, and the letter of invitation was finally issued on 29 Nov., 1881, fixing 24 Nov., 1882, as the date for the proposed congress. On 19 Dec. Mr. Blaine retired from the cabinet, and within three weeks his successor had reversed his policy and the plan was abandoned, after the invitation had been accepted by all the American powers except two.

When Mr. Blaine entered the department of state, war was raging between Chili and Peru, and he sought to exercise the good offices of our government, first, for the restoration of peace, and, second, to mitigate the consequences of the crushing defeat sustained by Peru. Other efforts failing, he despatched William Henry Trescott on a special mission to offer the friendly services of the United States; but this attempt, like the one for the relief of the Columbia Republic, was interrupted and frustrated by his retirement from the cabinet. The failure of the service was also signified by an important correspondence with the British government concerning the modification of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, making formal proposal for the abrogation of certain clauses which were not in harmony with the rights of the United States as secured by convention with the Colombian republic. He urged that the treaty, by prohibiting the use of land forces and of fortifications, without any protection against superior naval power, practically conceding to Great Britain the control of any interoceanic canal that might be constructed across the isthmus, and he proposed that every part of the treaty which forbade the fortification of the isthmus and held the political control of it in conjunction with the country in which it is located should be cancelled. To the answer of the British government that the treaty was an engagement which should be maintained and respected, Mr. Blaine replied that it could not be regarded as a conclusive determination of the question; that since its adoption it had been the subject of repeated negotiations between the two countries; that the British government had itself proposed to refer its doubtful clauses to arbitration; and that it had long been recognized as a source of increasing embarrassment. Throughout the correspondence Mr. Blaine insisted in the firmest tone that "it is the fixed purpose of the United States to consider the isthmus canal question as an American question, to be dealt with and decided by the American governments."

Upon the retirement of Mr. Blaine from the state department in December, 1881, he was, for the first time in twenty-three years, out of public station. He soon entered upon the composition of "Twenty Years of Congress," of which the first volume was published in April, 1884, and the second in January, 1886 (Norwich, Conn.). The work had a very wide sale, and secured general approval for its impartial spirit and brilliant style. When the republican party in the southern convention of 1884 met at Chicago, it was clear that Mr. Blaine had lost none of the hold upon the enthusiasm of his party. On the first ballot he received 3,943 votes, Senator Arthur 278, Senator Edmunds 53, Senator Logan 634, and the rest failed. The second ballot was gained till the fourth ballot, when he received 54 votes, the number of 813 and was nominated. The canvass that followed was one of peculiar bitterness. Mr. Blaine took the stump in Ohio, Indiana, New York, and other states, and in a series of remarkable speeches, chiefly devoted to upholding the policy of protection to American industry, deepened the popular impression of his intellectual power. The result turned upon the result in New York, which was lost to Mr. Blaine by 1,047 votes, whereupon he promptly resumed the work upon his history, which had been interrupted by the canvass. After the result had been determined, he made, at his home in Augusta, a speech in which he arraigned the democratic party for carrying the election by suppressing the republican vote in the southern States, and cited the figures of the returns to show that, on an average, only one half or one third as many votes had been cast for each presidential elector or member of congress elected in the south as for each elected in the north. This speech had a startling effect, and attracted universal attention, though few could find in it the slightest thing in a speech that he made in congress as long before that time as 11 Dec., 1878.

Mr. Blaine took an active part in the Maine canvass of 1886, opening it, 24 Aug., in a speech at Sebago Lake devoted chiefly to the questions of the fisheries, the tariff, and the third-party prohibition movement. The fisheries controversy had acquired renewed interest and importance from recent seizure of American fishing-vessels on the Canadian coast, and Mr. Blaine reviewed its history at length, and sharply criticised the attitude and action of the administration. He presented the issue of protection against free-trade as the foremost one between the two great party. He insisted that there was no warrant or reason for a third-party movement in Maine, because the republican party had enacted and enforced a prohibitory law in that state. His succeeding speeches, continued throughout the canvass, followed the same line.

At the republican national convention at Chicago, in 1888, Mr. Blaine's name was prominently used in connection with the nomination, but he sent from Italy a telegraphic message positively declining to allow it to be so used. On the election of President Harrison, the nominee of the convention, Mr. Blaine was again called to the
cabinet as secretary of state. He was active in forwarding the Pan-American congress, a conference of representatives of the independent governments of North and South America, held in Washington, and also gave his attention to the international conference for the adoption of regulations to govern vessels at sea. The McKinley tariff measure was supplemented, largely through his suggestions, by treaties of reciprocity with various nations, and he was also actively concerned in the diplomatic treatment of the seal-fishery dispute, the recognition of the new republic, the trouble with Italy over the lynching of alleged Italian subjects in New Orleans, the civil war in Chili, and a dispute with Spain regarding the rights of American missionaries in the Caroline islands.

On 4 June, 1892, Mr. Blaine suddenly resigned his portfolio, and three days later, at the republican national convention in Minneapolis, his name was once more conspicuous among those of the presidential candidates. His resignation caused much speculation, and many persons coupled it with his subsequent candidacy for the presidential nomination; but he himself gave as his reason that he desired to rest. His health now failed rapidly, and he took no more active interest in public life, his death following soon afterward.

BLAIR, Austin, governor of Michigan, b. in Caroline, Tompkins co., N. Y., 8 Feb., 1818; d. in Jackson, Mich., 6 Aug., 1894. He was educated at Union college, being graduated in 1836, studied law, and removed to Michigan. He was county clerk of Eaton county, member of the legislature in 1836, and county clerk of Montcalm county from 1832 till 1854. He was state senator from 1854 till 1856, and from 1861 till 1865 was governor of the state, in which office he was active in his support of the national government. In 1866 he was elected as a republican to congress, where he was a member of the committee on foreign affairs, rules, and militia, and was twice re-elected in succession, serving on the committee on land-claims. In 1873 he resumed law practice in Jackson, Mich.

BLAIR, Francis Preston, statesman, b. in Abingdon, Va., 12 April, 1791; d. in Silver Spring, Md., 18 Oct., 1876. He was educated at Transylvania university, Kentucky, and studied law, but never practised. He early took part in politics, and in 1819 was elected to the Virginia convention for the presidency. He dissented, however, from Clay's view in relation to the United States Bank, and in 1828 became an ardent Jackson man. In 1829 an article in a Kentucky paper by Mr. Blair against the nullification movement attracted the president's attention, and he invited the writer to establish a journal at Washington to support the union. This led to the establishment of the "Globe," which was the recognized organ of the democratic party until 1843, when President Polk, against Gen. Jackson's published protest, removed Mr. Blair from the management. This action signified the triumph of Calhoun and his adherents over the Jackson or national democracy. President Polk offered the presidency, which was declined. He supported Mr. Van Buren in 1848, and promoted the reunion of the party, by which Pierce's election was secured in 1852. After the repeal of the Missouri compromise in 1854, Mr. Blair was active in the organization of the republican party, presiding over the Pittsburg convention of 1855, and drawing up the platform adopted there. After peremptorily refusing to allow his own name to be used, he favored the nomination of Col. Fremont for the presidency. Mr. Blair was also one of the leaders in the Chicago convention of 1860, which nominated Lincoln, and, after the election of the latter, had much influence with his administration. In 1864 Mr. Blair conceived the idea that, through his personal acquaintance with many of the confederate leaders, he might be able to effect a peace. Without telling the president of his intention, he asked for a pass to the south, and had several interviews with Jefferson Davis and others. His efforts finally led to the unsatisfactory "peace conference" of 3 Feb., 1863. After Lincoln's death, Mr. Blair's opposition to the reconstruction measures of the general policy of the republicans led to his condemnation with the Democratic party, though his counsel were disregarded by its leaders till 1876, when Mr. Tilden was nominated for the presidency. — His son, Francis Preston, soldier, b. in Lexington, Ky., 19 Feb., 1821; d. in St. Louis, Mo., 8 July, 1879. After graduation at Princeton, in 1841, he studied law in Washington and was admitted to the Kentucky bar in 1843, and began to practise in St. Louis. In 1845 he went for his health to the Rocky mountains with a company of trappers, and when he returned with Mexico, having enlisted in the army as a private. After the war he returned to the practice of his profession in St. Louis. In 1848 he joined the free-soil branch of the democratic party, was for a time editor of the "Missouri Democrat," and from 1852 till 1856 was a member of the Missouri legislature. In 1856 he joined the newly organized republican party, and was elected to congress, where, in 1857, he spoke in favor of colonization of the negroes of the United States in Central America. In 1858 the democratic candidate for congress was returned, Mr. Blair successfully contested the seat, but immediately resigned, and was defeated in the election that followed. He was, however, elected again in 1860 and in 1862. Soon after the South Carolina secession convention was called, in November, 1861, Mr. Blair, at a meeting of the republican leaders in St. Louis, showed the necessity of immediate effort to prevent the seizure by the state authorities of the St. Louis arsenal, containing 65,000 stand of arms belonging to the government. He became the head of the military organization then formed, which guarded the arsenal from that time; and it was at his express suggestion that the state troops under Gen. Frost were ordered on 10 May, 1861, without orders from Washington. It is claimed that he thus saved Missouri and Kentucky to the union. Entering the army as a colonel of volunteers, he was made brigadier-general 7 Aug., 1861, and major-general 29 Nov., 1862, resigning his seat in congress in 1863. He commanded a division in the Vicksburg campaign, led his men in the battles of Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, and was at the head of the 17th corps during Sher-
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man's campaigns in 1864-5, including the march to the sea. In 1866 he was nominated by Presi-
dent Johnson as collector of internal revenue at St.
Louis, and afterward as minister to Austria; but
and case his opposition to the reconstruction
measures led to his rejection by the senate. He
was afterward commissioner of the Pacific railroad.
His dissatisfaction with the policy of the repub-
licans led him to return to the democratic party,
a. after he was his candidate for the vice-presi-
dency. In January, 1871, Gen. Blair again entered
the legislature of Missouri, and in the same month
he was elected to fill a vacancy in the U. S. senate,
where in conjunction with Leverett, he was his can-
didate for re-election, but was defeated. At the
time of his death he was state superintendent of
insurance. He published "The Life and Services
of General William O. Butler" (1848).
—His son, Andrew Alexander, chemist, b. in
Woodford co., Ky., 20 Sept., 1846. He was gradu-
at the U. S. cadet academy in 1866, and sub-
sequently entered upon the practice of chemis-
y as an analyst. He settled in St. Louis, and
soon became an authority on the analysis of iron.
The analyses of coals, iron ores, and irons of Mis-
souri made for the geological survey of that state
and published in the report of 1874 were executed
by him. In 1878 he was elected to fill a vacan-
ty in the U. S. Geological Survey and the tenth census,
Afterward he became associated with James C.
Booth and T. H. Garrett as an analytical and con-
sulting chemist in Philadelphia. He has pub-
lished many analyses of similar subjects in the "American Journal of Science,"
"Metallurgical Review," "Transactions of the American Institute of Mining Engineers,
"and "American Chemical Journal." Among his re-
ports furnished to the government are "Methods
of Analysis of Iron, Steel, Copper, Tin, Zinc, and other Metal-
lox, 1870," and "Methods of Analysis of Iron Ores" (1851).
BLAIR, Henry William, senator, b. in Camp-
ton, X. I., 6 Dec., 1834. His parents died before
he had completed his thirteenth year, and his boy-
hood was spent in the family of Richard Bartlett,
of Campton, where he worked on the farm, and attend-
ed the common schools. In 1855, when he was
began to teach, hoping to earn enough money to
take him through college. Compelled by ill health
to give up this plan, he read law with William
Leverett, of Plymouth, X. H., and was admitted to
the bar in 1859, and in 1860 was elected prosecuting
attorney for Grafton co. When the civil war began
he enlisted in the 15th New Hampshire vol-
unteers, of which he became captain of his company,
soon became major, and finally lieutenant-colonel.
He was twice wounded severely at the siege of
Port Hudson, and was prevented by his wounds,
and disease contracted in service, from taking any
active part in the remainder of the war. He
was elected to the New Hampshire house of represen-
tatives from 1871 till 1879, and, declining a
re-nomination, was elected to the U. S. senate in the
latter year, and relected in 1885. Senator Blair
has given much attention to social questions, and
is an ardent temperance reforner. He intro-
duced in 1876 and 1884 the "Agricultural School Bill," which
was introduced by him in the 47th congress. As
passed by the senate in April, 1884, the bill ap-
propriates $7,000,000 to be distributed among the
states in proportion to their literacy. In the
original bill the amount was $105,000,000. In
the 49th congress the senate again passed the bill,
making the appropriation $78,000,000. Senator
Blair has also introduced prohibitory temperance
and woman suffrage amendments to the national
constitution, is the author of the Blair scientific
temperance education bill and the Blair pension
bill, and has made important speeches on finan-
cial subjects.

BLAIR, James, educator, b. in Scotland in
1656; d. in Williamsburg, Va., 3 Aug., 1748. He
was educated in Scotland, and became a clergy-
man of the Presbyterian church. He was called
in 1838 to serve as minister to the Church of the
situation of that establishment in his native coun-
try, he resigned his preferences and removed to
England in the latter part of the reign of Charles
II. There his talents brought him to the notice of
Compton, bishop of London, who prevailed upon
him in 1683 to go as a missionary to Virginia.
He was for some time president of the colonial
commission, the highest ecclesiastical post in the
province, by virtue of which he had a seat in the
colonial council, presided at ecclesiastical trials,
and had, in general, the powers of a bishop. Per-
ceiving that the province was greatly in need of a
seminary, he resolved to establish one, and began
by taking a survey of™ the country. He then
appropriated $2,500. In 1691 he was sent by the colonial as-
sembly to England to secure the patronage of the
king and queen, and on 14 Feb., 1692, obtained the
charter of William and Mary college, and was
named as its first president. He did not formally
enter upon the duties of his office until 1729, al-
though he was acting in that capacity for the inter-
ests of the institution. The college was not at first suc-
cessful, as the wealthy planters still sent their sons to
England for education, and in 1705 the college
building was destroyed by fire. Mr. Blair was op-
posed in his plans by the royal governors and even
by the clergy, and, had it not been for his energy,
the enterprise would probably have been given up.
He was for some time president of the colonial
commission, and rector of Williamsburg. In 1727 he
assisted in compiling "The State of His Majesty's Colony
in Virginia," and in 1728 published "Our Saviour's Divine Sermon on the Mount Explained
and Recommended in divers Sermons and Dis-
courses" (4 vols., 8vo); republished with a com-
memoratory notice by the Wests (1749).

BLAIR, John, statesman, b. in Williamsburg,
Va., in 1689; d. there, 5 Nov., 1771. He was a
nephew of President James Blair noticed above.
As early as 1730 he was a member of the house of
burgesses, and he was president of the council, and
acting governor of Virginia in 1737-8 and 1768.
Campbell, on page 544 of his "History of Virginia,"
(Philadelphia, 1860), gives a letter concerning the
Baptists, written to the king's attorney of Spottis-
ylvania by Blair, when he was acting governor, and
showing a spirit of toleration as rare at that time
as it was creditable.—His son, John, jurist, b. in
Williamsburg, Va., in 1732; d. there, 31 Aug.,
1800, was graduated at William and Mary college
studied law at the Temple, London, soon became
prominent in his profession, and was a member of
the legislature as early as 1765. On the dissolution
of the assembly in 1769, Blair was one of those
that met at the Raleigh tavern and drew up the
non-importation agreement. In June, 1774, he
represented the town in the committee of the day
when a plan for governing the state, was chosen to
the council, and in 1777 became a judge of the court
of appeals. He was afterward chief justice, and in
1780 judge of the high court of chancery. When
the Virginia legislature established circuit courts, and directed the judges of the court of appeals to perform the duties of circuit judges. Judge Blair, with his colleagues, remonstrated, and declared the act unconstitutional. He was a delegate to the convention that drew up the federal constitution, and with Washington and Madison, alone of all the Virginia delegates, voted for its adoption. He afterward supported it also in the state convention. In September, 1789, he was appointed by Washington a Justice of the U. S. supreme court, and in 1796 resigned his seat.

BLAIR, John Insley, capitalist, b. in Warren co., N. J., 28 Aug., 1802; d. in Blairstown, N. J., 2 Dec., 1868. His father, Mr. John Blair, came to this country from Scotland in 1720, and his education was limited to a few months of schooling during the winter, when he reached the age of eleven. About 1813 he entered the store of a relative in Hope, N. J., for the purpose of learning business, and remained so occupied until 1821, when he settled in Blairstown, N. J. Here, with his relative, John Blair, he established a general country store, but two years later the partnership was dissolved, and the business continued independently by John I. Blair before he was of age. For forty years he remained in this place, constantly extending his business and acquiring branches at Markbrook, Paulina, Huntsville, N. J., and Johnston, and a relative, Robert Blair, and his brothers-in-law were associated with him as partners. During these years Mr. Blair was also developing business interests in other lines, such as flour-mills, the manufacture of cotton, and the marketing of the produce of the country round about, and also in wholesaling many goods to other stores. He likewise became interested in post-office work for this forty years. About 1833 he became associated with others in the development of iron-mines in the vicinity of Oxford Furnace, a forge that had been in operation in pre-revolutionary times. Success in this venture led, in 1836, to his being connected with the organization of the Lackawanna coal and iron company. His ownership and interest in the business were large, and the increase of output from the mines, of which he was part proprietor, followed as a matter of course. The road from Owego to Ithaca, N. Y., was bought and rebuilt by him and his associates during 1849. Later, the Legget's Gap road, from Scranton to Great Bend, was constructed, and thrown open in 1851. In 1852 he ran a stage, to which institution he had a relation, the corporation known as the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western railroad came into existence. In the development of this road he was actively interested, and is one of its largest stockholders. It has since been entirely rebuilt, and is a most valuable property, transporting over 6,700,000 tons of coal in the last thirty years, a capital outlay of $10,000,000. He has been engaged in railroad building in Iowa, Wisconsin, Kansas, Nebraska, Dakota, Missouri, and Texas. He was the organizer of the railroad system of Iowa, having built the first railroad across that state from the Mississippi to the Missouri rivers, and subsequently more than 2,000 miles in Iowa and Nebraska. He was one of the original directors of the Union Pacific railroad, and was a director in seventeen companies, as well as president of three. Mr. Blair was likewise controlling owner of a large number of other wealthy corporations both in the east and the west. He has been a life-long attendant upon and supporter of the Presbyterian church, to whose institutions he has at various times given upward of $500,000. Among these benefactions is $70,000 to the college of New Jersey, Princeton, of which, in 1866, he became a trustee; $55,000 to Lafayette; and upward of $100,000 to the Blair Presbyterian Academy. In the eighty towns that he has laid out in the west, more than 100 churches have been erected, largely through his liberality. In politics Mr. Blair has been a strong republican, and he was the candidate of that party for governor of New Jersey in 1868. He has also been a delegate to every national republican convention since the organization. One of his daughters married Charles Scribner, founder of the publishing-house in New York.

BLAIR, Montgomery, statesman, b. in Franklin co., Md., 27 July, 1833; d. in Silver Spring, Md., 27 July, 1883. He was a son of Francis P. Blair, Sr., was graduated at West Point in 1855, and, after serving in the Seminole war, resigned his commission on 29 May, 1856. He then studied law, and, after his admission to the bar in 1858, began practice in St. Louis. He was appointed U. S. district attorney for Missouri, and in 1812 was elected mayor of St. Louis. He was raised to the bench as judge of the court of common pleas in 1853, but resigned in 1849. He removed to Maryland in 1852, and in 1855 was appointed U. S. solicitor in the court of claims. He was removed from this office by President Buchanan in 1856, having lost the confidence of the Republicans by his opposition to the Webster-Hayes compromise. In 1857 he acted as counsel for the plaintiff in the celebrated Dred Scott case. He presided over the Maryland republican convention in 1860, and in 1861 was appointed postmaster-general by President Lincoln. It is said that he alone of Mr. Lincoln's cabinet opposed the surrender of Fort Sumter. He subsequently went into politics for his party.

As postmaster-general he prohibited the sending of disloyal papers through the mails, and introduced various reforms, such as money-orders, free delivery in cities, and postal railroad cars. In 1864 Mr. Blair, who was not altogether in accord with the policy of the administration, told the president that he would resign whenever he thought it necessary. This he did on 23 Sept. Mr. Lincoln, in a friendly letter, accepted his offer. After this Mr. Blair acted with the democratic party, and in 1876-7 vigorously attacked Mr. Hayes's title to the office of president.

BLAIR, Samuel, clergyman, b. in Ulster, Ireland, 14 June, 1732; d. 5 July, 1791. He attended the young republic in Pennsylvania, and received his education at William Tennant's "Log College," in Neshaminy, Pa. He was licensed to preach by the Philadelphia presbytery on 9 Nov., 1753, and in September, 1754, accepted a call to Middletown and Shrewsbury, N. J. He was one of the original members of New Brunswick presbytery, formed in 1768, and served as both the colloquy and as the first moderator of a church at New Londonderry, or Fogg's Manor, in Chester co., Pa. Shortly after his settlement there he established a seminary, at which young men were educated, some of whom were afterward prominent in the Presbyterian church, among them Rev. Samuel Davies and Rev. John Rodgers. In the controversies over the right of the presbytery to visit the church in 1765, Mr. Blair sided with the so-called "New Side." His principal writings were collected by his brother John (Philadelphia, 1754), with an elegy by Samuel Davies, and Dr. Finley's funeral sermon. This volume contains an elaborate dedication to "The Preservation and Reproduction."—His brother, John, clergyman, b. in Ireland in 1729; d. in Walkill, Orange
BLAKE, Clarence John, physician, b. in Boston, Mass., 23 Feb., 1843. He studied at Lawrence scientific school, and was graduated at the Harvard medical school in 1865, after which he spent some time abroad and received the degree of "obstetrical magister" at Vienna in 1867. He began to practice in Boston in 1869, and has devoted his attention principally to diseases of the ear. In 1871 he became aural surgeon in the Massachusetts charitable eye and ear infirmary, and during the same year was appointed instructor in otorhinology in Harvard medical school. He is a member of medical and surgical societies of the United States and of the American otological society in 1870-7. Dr. Blake has invented several surgical instruments for use in the treatment of diseases of the ear, principally the membrana tympani phonograph. He has published papers on subjects in acoustics and otology, and was the editor of the "American Journal of Otology" in 1878-82, and also of Rüdinger's "Atlas of the Osseous Anatomy of the Human Ear" (Boston, 1870).
BLAKE, George Smith, naval officer, b. in Washington, D. C., Jan. 12, 1809; d. in New York, 24 June, 1871. His father, Francis Blake, was a prominent lawyer in Worcester. On 1 Jan., 1818, he was appointed to the navy as midshipman. On 5 Nov., 1821, the schooner "Alligator," on which he was serving, was attacked near the Cape Verde islands by a Portuguese ship, which was captured and sent to the United States, with Blake as her executive officer. Commissioned lieutenant, 31 March, 1827, he cruised in the "Grampus," on the West India station, for the suppression of piracy. He was employed on a survey of Narragansett bay in 1832, was attached to the navy-yard at Philadelphia in 1833, and from 1837 till 1848 was connected with the coast survey. The secretary of the treasury, in the latter capacity, appointed him, in 1847, a paymaster of the navy, and, in 1849, he became paymaster of the South Atlantic coast. He succeeded in the command of the schooner "Narragansett" in West India waters in 1850, and on his return to the United States, was commissioned commodore of the South Atlantic and the Gulf fleets. In 1855, he was made captain and assigned, under the direction of Commodore Perry, to the command of the "Portsmouth," a blockade runner employed by the Confederate States, and in 1862, using the "Narragansett," he succeeded in getting the valuable steamer "Alabama," which was a threat to the Union commerce, with the result, at the time when she was captured by Commodore Blake, was obliged to surrender, as the "Hatteras," no match for her adversary.

BLAKE, Homer Crane, naval officer, b. in Cleveland, Ohio, 1 Feb., 1822; d. 21 Jan., 1880. He was appointed to the navy as a midshipman, 2 March, 1830, and served on the frigate "Constellation," of the East India squadron, 1841-3; the schooners "Preble," 1843-5; at the naval academy in 1843-4; the schooner "Narragansett," 1844-5; and again on the "Preble" until 1848. Until 1856 he served on receiving-ships at New York and Boston, with the exception of two years in the Pacific, and in 1855 was commissioned lieutenant. From 1857 till 1859 he served on the "St. Lawrence," of the Brazil squadron, and from 1859 till 23 March, 1863, he was attached to the home squadron. He was then made lieutenant-commander and given the command of the "Hatteras," of the western gulf blockading squadron, formerly a merchant steamer. On 11 July, 1863, the "Hatteras," while at anchor off Galveston, Texas, was ordered to chase a suspicious vessel, which proved to be the Confederate cruiser "Alabama," after a short action Commander Blake was obliged to surrender, as the "Hatteras," no match for her adversary.
quently took the Yale course with tutors at home. She became interested in women's enfranchisement in 1869, and has since spoken extensively on that subject, addressing committees of Congress and state legislatures on the question. In 1876 she was a member of the delegation from the national association, that presented the woman's declaration of rights in Philadelphia on 4 July, 1876. For the past twenty-four years she has been president of the New York State Woman's Suffrage Association, and she was the first person to ask that Columbia college be open to women. Mrs. Blake has taken an active interest in many political campaigns, and was instrumental in securing the passage of the law giving school-suffrage to the women of New York state. She has been twice married; in 1855 to Frank G. Quay Unsted, who died in 1859, and in 1866 to Grenfell Blake. She has written serial stories for various periodicals and newspapers. Her published works include "Southwold" (New York, 1859); "Rockford, or Sunshine and Storm" (1863); "Fettered for Life" (1873); and "Woman's Place To-day," a series of lectures in reply to Dr. Morgan Dix's lamentations on the "Calling of a Christian Woman" (1883).

BLAKE, Thomas Holdsworth, politician, b. in Calkett, Md., 14 June, 1792; d. in Cincinnati, Ohio, 28 Nov., 1849. He received a common-school education, and then studied law in Washington, D. C. In 1814 he served in the militia of the District of Columbia, and was present at the battle of Bladensburg. Subsequently he removed to Kent-ucke and thence to Indiana, where he began the practice of law at Terre Haute, becoming prosecuting attorney and judge of the circuit courts. He then relinquished his profession and was engaged in business for several years, and also for some time a member of the Indiana legislature. In 1837 he was elected to congress as an Adams republican, but he was defeated as a candidate for re-election. From May, 1842, till April, 1845, he was commissioner of the general land office, having received the appointment to that position from President Tyler. Later he was appointed president of the Watash and Erie canal company, and also sent to Europe as the financial agent of the state of Indiana, where he made satisfactory arrangements with British public authorities.

BLAKE, William Hume, Canadian jurist, b. in Kilkegan, Wicklow, Ireland, 10 March, 1809; d. in Toronto, 17 Nov., 1870. He was graduated at Trinity college, Dublin, and studied surgery under Surgeon-General Sir Philip Crampton, and also studied theology, but before completing his course he emigrated to Canada. He was for some time a farmer near Strathroy, county of Middlesex, Ontario, before he removed to Toronto (then known as York), and studied law. When the Mackenzie rebellion began in 1837 he was appointed paymaster of the Royal Foresters. In 1838 he was called to the bar of Upper Canada, and at once took a leading place in his profession. In 1847 Mr. Blake was elected to parliament for East York (now the county of Ontario), and became solicitor-general in the Baldwin-Lafontaine ministry. In November, 1849, he was appointed to the chancellorship of Upper Canada. He retired from the bench in 1860.—His son, Edward, statesman, was b. in Adelaide, Middlesex co., Ontario, 13 Oct., 1833. He is descended, on his father's side, from the Blakes of Castlegrove, Galway, and on his mother's from William Hume, M. P. for Wicklow. He was born on his father's farm, but was taken to Toronto when a year old. The son followed, professionally, closely in his father's footsteps, as did also his younger brother, Samuel Hume Blake, who never entered public life, but was raised at a very early age to the post of vice-chancellor in the court over which his father formerly presided. Edward Blake was educated at Upper Canada college and University college, Toronto, was graduated from the latter with honors in 1857. He was called to the bar in 1859, and rose rapidly to a foremost position as a chancery practitioner. In 1867 he was a candidate for election at one to the House of Commons, and carried through a government measure. A principle that Mr. Blake always kept before the public was the obligation resting on the government to give the people's representatives detailed knowledge of the despatch of public moneys before they are voted by parliament. This very principle was the final issue on which the Sandfield Macdonald government was defeated in 1871, and it therefore became the most important plank in the platform of its successor. Mr. Blake retained the leadership of the opposition until 20 Dec., 1871, when he succeeded the Hon. John Sandfield Macdonald as premier of the Ontario legislature, but only retained the office for one session, when he resigned, thus setting the example of the dual representation act. In 1873 the conservative ministry, presided over by Sir John A. Macdonald, was compelled to resign, and the liberal party came at once into power, with Alexander Mackenzie as premier. In November, 1873, Mr. Blake was made a member of the Canadian cabinet under the Mackenzie administration, and he held, for various periods, the office of minister of justice and the portfolio of president of the council. He was offered successively the chancellorship of Ontario and the chief justiceship of the supreme court of the Dominion, both of which he refused. While he was minister of justice it fell to his lot to discuss, by correspond-
BLAKE, William Rufus, actor, b. in Halifax, Nova Scotia, in 1807; d. in Boston, Mass., 29 April, 1863. He was of Irish parentage. When only seventeen years old he went on the stage at Halifax, N. S., taking the part of the Prince of Wales, in "Richard the Third," with a company of strolling players. His first appearance in New York was in 1824, at the old Chatham theatre, as Frederick, in "The Poor Gentleman," and the next day, in "The Three Singles." While playing at the Tremont theatre, Boston, in 1827, he received the first call before the curtain ever given to an actor in this country. In 1839 he visited England, making his first appearance there in the Haymarket theatre, London. On 21 April, 1863, while playing Sir Peter Teazle, in the Boston theatre, he was suddenly taken ill, and the next day, Mr. Blake was a man of good education, and a fluent speaker. He excelled in the delineation of old men. One of his best characters was that of Jesse Rural in "Old Heads and Young Hearts." He was, at different times, stage manager of the Tremont theatre, Boston, joint manager of the Walnut street theatre, Philadelphia, and stage manager of the Broadway theatre, New York. He was the author of the plays "New"; "The Turned Head"; an adaptation of Theodore S. Fay's novel "Norman Leslie"; and "The Biggins," a burlesque.—His wife, Caroline Plaide, widow of Leigh Waring, was an actress.

BLAKELEY, Johnston, naval officer, b. near Seaford, county Down, Ireland, in October, 1781; lost at sea December, 1814. His father, John Blakeley, brought him to this country when he was only two years old, and settled in Wilmington, N. C. Young Blakeley was sent in 1790 to New York city, where he spent five years in study, and, in 1796, entered the navy. He subsequently served in the navy of North Carolina. His father died in 1797, leaving him alone in the world, and in 1799 financial troubles compelled him to leave college. On 5 February, 1800, he obtained a midshipman's warrant in the navy. He was made lieutenant 10 Feb., 1807, and in 1813 commanded the brig "En-
terprise," and did good service in protecting the coast trade. On 24 July, 1813, he was made master commander and in August was appointed to the command of the "Wasp." He sailed from Portsmouth, N. H., on a cruise, 1 May, 1814. On 28 June he fell in with the British brig "Reindeer," and captured her after a severe action of nineteen minutes. The "Reindeer" made three unsuccessful attempts to board the "Wasp," and in the last of these her captain, Captain Manners, was killed. The loss of the "Reindeer" was 23 killed, 42 wounded; that of the "Wasp," 5 killed, 22 wounded. Owing to the danger of capture, Blakeley burned his prize, and, having placed a portion of his wounded prisoners on a neutral vessel, put into L'Orient. Congress voted him a gold medal for his exploit. Sailing from L'Orient on 27 July, the "Wasp" made several captures, one of them a vessel laden with military stores. On the evening of 1 Sept., he fell in with the brig "Avon," and compelled her to surrender, but the approach of the two brigs "Castilian" and "Tartar" forced him to abandon his prize, which soon sank. After capturing the "Water Witch," a deep-draft vessel, the "Wasp," on 21 Sept., captured the brig "Atalanta," which was sent to Savannah, and on 24 Nov., Blakeley was made captain. After this nothing more was heard of the "Wasp," or those on board of her, until it was discovered that a Swedish ship had spoken her on 9 Oct., which was the last news of her until she was sunk a few years after. Blakeley was a heavily armed and sparred, and very deep-waisted, founded in a gale. Blakeley's only child, a daughter, was educated at the expense of the state of North Carolina.

BLAKELOCK, Ralph Albert, artist, b. in New York city, 15 Oct., 1847. He was educated in the public schools and in the college of the city of New York, being graduated in 1869. In the same year he travelled through the western states, Mexico, and the West Indies. He has studied his art with no master, but has grown an artist under his own experiments. He has painted landscapes, Indian figures, and moonlight scenes. One of his pictures represents the Tartary, or cataract-dammed, river. In 1882 he exhibited at the national academy "Cloverdale, Cal." "Moonlight," and "The Indian Fisherman"; in 1884, "A Landscape," and "On the Face of Quiet Waters"; and in 1885, "Cumulii." All his works are ideal or creative. Mr. Blakeley's idea of his art is that "the laws of the art of painting are the laws of the creator, as to expression, color, form, unity, harmony, height, depth, tone; when the knowledge is obtained, then we may trust our emotional nature or spirit to create, and then, upon comparison, we find them like nature." He has endeavored to bring out the beauty of a painting by the treatment of color, "until it seems to flow upon the senses under some illusion.

BLANC, Anthony, R. C., archbishop, b. in Sury, France, 11 Oct., 1792; d. in New Orleans, 20 June, 1860. He was ordained in 1816, and in the following year sailed from Bordeaux in company with twenty young missionaries who had volunteered for duty under Bishop Dubourg in the southwestern states. He landed at Arnapolis and was for some months the guest of Charles Carroll at Carrollton. In 1818 he was appointed pastor at Vincennes under Bishop Flanget, and succeeded in erecting two log chapels, the first seen in that country. Bishop Dubourg recalled him to New Orleans in 1820, and he was created bishop of New Orleans in 1833. In 1838 Texas was added to his diocese, which originally consisted of Louisiana and Mississippi. To remedy the evils caused by the size of his episcopate, he obtained from the pope the erection of these two territories within his jurisdiction, and opened a theological seminary for the training of a native clergy. He introduced the Lazarists and Jesuits, and intrusted the schools of higher education to their control. A controversy between the lay trustees of the cathedral of New Orleans and Bishop Blanc at one time assumed an alarming aspect. The bishop was unable to receive the rector whom the bishop had appointed, and an interdict was laid on the church. With the co-operation of other bishops, however, a reconciliation was effected in 1844. As Bishop Blanc had more than doubled the number of churches in his diocese in a few years after his consecration, and as the number of Catholics had largely increased, the council of Baltimore, which met in 1849, advised the pope to erect it into an archbishopric. In 1859, therefore, Bishop Blanc was made archbishop of New Orleans with four suffragan dioceses. In 1855 he visited Rome to take part in the council then sitting, and on his return he introduced the Christian Doctrine to his people. He died in 1862, and left the Mexican war he served as captain of Louisiana volunteers, being at the battle of Monterey and the siege of Vera Cruz, and he re-entered the regular army as major of the 12th infantry, serving till 25 July, 1848. After teaching in the New Orleans public schools he became a surveyor, and was afterward connected with several railroad companies. At the beginning of the civil war, in 1861, he was made a brigadier-general in the confederate army. He was wrongly charged in 1862 with issuing an order that became quite celebrated, urging the inhabitants to fire at the national army from behind trees, and obstruct its passage in every possible way. After Gen. Blaine (Gen. Blaine) was a civil engineer and surveyor in New Orleans.

BLANCHARD, Joseph, soldier, b. in Dunstable, near Nashua, N. H., 11 Feb., 1764; d. 7 April, 1785. He was a mandamus councillor from 1749 till 1758; judge of the superior court of New Hampshire from 1749 till 1757; commanded a New Hampshire regiment in 1753, and was captain at Crown Point. He speculated in lands, and, in conjunction with the Rev. Samuel Langdon, published, in 1761, a map of New Hampshire.

BLANCHARD, Joshua P., peace advocate, b. in 1782; d. in Boston, Mass., in October, 1868. He was the oldest apostle of peace in the United States, laboring for the cause of peace, Dr. Channing and under the leadership of Dr. Worcester. He
gave freely for its aid, and wrote much in support of it. Though one of the most radical on the peace question, however, he was thoroughly consistent, and, having decided that Christianity not only disconcequences but fordes war, he accepted all legitimate inferences from this position.

BLANCHARD, Justus Wardwell, soldier, b. in Milford, N. H., in 1811; d. in Syracuse, N. Y., Oct. 14, 1877. Before the civil war he was captain of the Burgess corps of Albany, N. Y. He entered the national service as captain in the 6d N. Y. volunteers in 1861, became lieutenant-colonel of the 15th, and general of volunteers on 13 March, 1865. He was at Beulah Field in 1861, took part in Banks's Red River expedition, volunteered on a forlorn hope at Port Hudson, and was with Sheridan in his Shenandoah campaign in 1864.

BLANCHARD, Thomas, inventor, b. in Sutton, Mass., 24 June, 1780; d. in Boston, 16 April, 1864. He had a fondness for mechanical employment, and was associated with his brother in the manufacture of tacks by hand. This process was exceedingly slow and tedious, and in 1806 he invented a machine, which he subsequently so improved that five hundred tacks could be made in a minute, with heads and points more perfect than those of the hand-finished work. Thus, for he sold for $5,000 to a company that afterward went extensively into the manufacture. After this he turned his attention to the manufacture of a machine for turning and finishing gun-barrels by a single operation; and this he accomplished, finishing the octagon portion of the barrel by changing the position of the work. The result of this invention, afterward extended to the turning of all kinds of irregular forms, was one of the most remarkable improvements made in the century. During the progress of its development he was employed at the Springfield armory, where he received nine cents allowance from the government for each musket made by his machines, and this was his only compensation during the first term of his patent, originally granted in 1820. In 1831 he received a patent for an improved form of steamboat, so constructed as to ascend rapids or rivers having strong currents, which was used on the Connecticut river and in the west. He introduced several improvements in the construction of railroads and locomotives for the transportation of coal. Before any railroad had ever been built. In 1851 he devised a process for bending heavy timber. He also constructed machines for cutting and folding envelopes at a single operation, and several mortising machines. Mr. Blanchard was awarded more than twenty-five patents for his inventions, for some of which he received ample compensation.

BLANCHET, Francois de. Roussel, Comte de (blahn-shay), French soldier, b. in Dijon, France, in 1755; d. in Paris, 11 April, 1793. He entered the army in 1747 and in 1779 was sent to Martinique, where he became lieutenant-colonel. He successfully defended the island of St. Vincent against the English, for which service he received a grant of land in Tobago, and was made governor in 1781. This office he afterward exchanged for that of Dominica, which he retained until his return to France at the epoch of the revolution. Later he was sent to St. Domingo as governor of the French part of that island; but showing a disposition to desert his post, the men of the island, without his knowledge, he was taken to France, condemned, and executed.

BLANCHET, Augustine Magloire Alexander, R. C. bishop, b. in St. Pierre, Quebec, in 1797; d. in Vancouver, 25 Feb., 1887. After his ordination, in 1821, he performed missionary duties. He was canon of the cathedral at Montréal when he was nominated to the newly created see of Walla Walla in 1845. He reached his diocese in 1847, accompanied by four Oblate fathers and two secular priests, and labored among the Indians for about a year, but with little success, owing to troubles among the natives. The see of Nesqually was erected in 1850, to which he was transferred the same year. He took up his residence at Fort Vancouver on the Columbia, where he built a cathedra. He labored among the Colville, Okanagan, Stelacoom, on Cowlitz river, and among the Chinook. The Catholic population of his diocese had increased to more than 6,000 in 1853, when the territory of Washington, which included the see of Nesqually, was organized. He resigned his diocese in 1879, owing to failing health. During his mission he erected twenty-four churches. He founded colleges at Vancouver and Walla Walla, several institutions conducted by the sisters of mercy, and flourishing missions at Fort Colville, Yakima, and Tulalip.

BLANCHET, Emilio (blahn-shay), Cuban author, b. in Matanzas, Cuba, in 1829. In 1870 he went to Barcelona, Spain, where he received the degree of professor of literature. His principal works are "El anillo de Maria Tudor," a drama; "Presa y Verso" (1858); a "Manual de Cuban History"; "Flores de la Literatura Francesa," and "El Libro de las Explicaciones."
1863 he raised the 17th battalion of volunteer infantry, and became its lieutenant-colonel. He was elected president of the "Cercle de Quebec in 1871; president of the Levis and Quebec gun foundry in 1872, and in 1873 was appointed a member of the Catholic section of the council of public instruction for the province of Quebec. After the St. Alans raid in 1861 he was in command of a battalion on the frontier, and commanded the force on the south shore of the St. Lawrence, Quebec district, during the Fenian war in 1866. He was elected to the provincial legislature, and chosen speaker, in which capacity he officiated from the meeting of the first parliament after the union in 1867 until the dissolution of the second parliament in 1875. He was mayor of the town of Levis for six years, and a representative in the Canadian assembly from 1861 till 1874, when he renounced his seat in that body (in consequence of the operation of the act respecting dual representation) in order to remain in the Quebec assembly, to which he had been first elected in 1867 and in which he continued until 1875, when he was defeated. On 23 Nov., 1875, he was returned for Bellechasse, which he represented until 1873, when he was re-elected for Levis. He was a liberal-conservative.

BLANCO, Núñez Vela, Spanish viceroy of Peru in 1543, during the great troubles among Gonzalo Pizarro, Vaca de Castro, Carvajal, and others. The viceroy tried to leave the country several times, and finally fell in one of the battles fought by the Indians against those that were against him.

BLAND, Richard, statesman, b. in Virginia, 6 May, 1710; d. in Williamsburg, Va., 26 Oct., 1776. He was educated at William and Mary college and at the University of Edinburgh. In 1745 he was elected to the house of burgesses and became one of its most distinguished members. He opposed the stamp act in 1765, and served on the committee to which was referred the question of the right of the king, lords, and commons. In 1765 he was one of the committee appointed to remonstrate with parliament on the subject of taxation. After the dissolution of the house in the following year he was among the first to sign the non-importation agreement proposed at the subsequent meeting held at Raleigh tavern. In 1766 he was made a member of the council of security, and in 1774 a delegate to congress. He was re-elected in 1775, but declined the honor on account of his advanced age. He was a fine classical scholar, and had acquired the name of "Virginia Antiquary" on account of his familiarity with every part connected with the settlement and progress of the colony. Moreover, he was accepted as an authority on all questions touching the rights and privileges of the colony. Mr. Bland published "A Letter to the Clergy on the Two-penny Act" (1760); and "An Inquiry into the Rights of the British Colonies" (1766), which was the first tract written on that subject.—Richard’s nephew, Theodosius Bland, 1st Earl of Guilford, Governor of Virginia, 1778; d. in New York city, 1 June, 1790. In 1753 he was sent to England, and, after preliminary studies at Wakefield, he pursued the academic and subsequently the medical course at the University of Edinburgh. After being admitted to the practice of medicine in England, he returned to this country about 1764. He was a member of the house of burgesses to enact a law forbidding any person to practise medicine in the colony without a proper license. He was among those who removed from Lord Dunmore’s palace the arms and ammunition which that official had abstracted from the public arsenal, and he afterward published a series of bitterly indignant letters against the governor, under the pen-name of "Cassius." He continued active in his profession at least until the beginning of the war, when he at once sided with the colonists and became captain of the first troop of Virginia cavalry. After the enrolment of six companies he joined the main army in 1777 as lieutenant-colonel. Later he became colonel, and throughout the war signalized himself as a vigilant and efficient officer, playing the leading part in the capture of Washington. He especially distinguished himself at the battle of Brandywine, and was placed in command of the prisoners taken at Saratoga, who were marched to Charlottesville, Va. In 1779 he had command of the troops at the Albemarle barracks in Virginia. He served during the war for one westward to California. Subsequently he settled in the continental congress, serving from 1780 till 1783. He was also a member of the Virginia convention of 1788 on the adoption of the federal constitution, and was among those opposed to adoption. Then he became representative from Virginia to the first congress, taking his seat 30 March, 1789. His death occurred during the sessions of the congress, and the news of his decease was announced in that body. He was buried in Trinity churchyard. See the "Memoir of Theodoric Bland," in "The Bland Papers," collected by Charles Campbell (Petersburg, 1849).

BLAND, Richard Parks, congressman, b. near Hartford, Ky., 19 Aug., 1853; d. in Lebanon, Mo., 6 June, 1888. He was an orphan, and worked during the summer months in order to obtain means with which to attend school in the winter. When he became of age he taught, and so was enabled to follow his academic studies. Later he studied law, was admitted to the bar, and practised his profession. In 1883 he removed to Missouri, and then went to California. Subsequently he settled in Virginia City, Nevada, where he became interested in various mining operations, and also devoted his attention to law. In 1860 he became treasurer of Carson co., Nevada, and continued in that office until the organization of the state government. In 1865 he returned to Missouri and served in the legislature of the state, and in 1867 entered into partnership with his brother C. C. Bland. In 1869 he removed to Lebanon, where he followed his profession. In 1873 he was elected to congress from Missouri as a democrat, and he has since been regularly re-elected. He became in 1875 chairman of the committee on mines and mining, and introduced in the 41st congress the well-known "Bland Bill," which provided that the secretary of the treasury shall purchase sufficient bullion to coin the minimum amount of $2,000,000 a month in silver dollars of 41½ grains each, and that these dollars shall be legal tender.

BLASCO, Núñez, one of the Spanish conquerors of America, b. in 1490. After making explorations along the coasts of Darien, he discovered near the gulf of Urabe an island (Panama) separating the two oceans, and had four fortresses built there. He defeated the Indian caciques and attempted to become the sovereign of that portion of America, but was soon overcome by Spanish troops and executed by order of King Ferdinand.

BLASHFIELD, Edwin Howland, painter, b. in New York, 15 Dec., 1848. He was prepared to enter Harvard at the Boston Latin school, but during his course of study there developed a taste for art so pronounced that it was decided to send him abroad. He studied and painted for ten years in Paris, and then, in pursuit of his profession, made
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five visits to Italy, several pedestrian trips through Switzerland, and spent some time in Germany and Belgium. His studio is in New York, and when he is in the United States his summers are passed at Little Compton, R. I. He is a member of the Society of American Artists, an associate of the National Academy, and a member of water-color and pastel societies. His favorite subjects are figures, with carefully studied landscape or architecture. His portraits are characterized by a particular devotion to accuracy of detail and picturesque setting. Some of his miniatures are: "The Poet," Paris, 1856; "The Pedagogue," New York, 1857; and "Massachusetts" (1851). - "The Artist" (1858). - A Roman Emperor (1858). "The Peeping-Lessee-Roman Ladies" (1858); and "The Beggar," a fine picture, has been exhibited in the Royal Academy of London and Edinburgh; at the national academy, Peabody; and at Liverpool, Manchester, Bristol, and London. He has been very successful in the exhibition of large canvases. The possession of some of the finest private houses in New York city.

BLATCHFORD, Richard Milford, lawyer, b. in Stratford, Conn. 30 April, 1818; d. in Newport, R. I., 4 Sept., 1879. He was educated at Union in 1836, taught school in Champaign, Ill., and studied law; was admitted to the bar and has been in New York, and rose rapidly in his profession. In 1848 he was appointed financial agent and counsel for the bank of England; later he held the same appointment from the bank of the United States, and in 1860, when the treasury of that bank expired, he succeeded to the position. He was also a member of the board of directors of the First National Bank of New York. In 1863 he was appointed to the vacancy in the office of solicitor of the land department. At the beginning of the civil war he was a prominent member of the union district committee. President Lincoln appointed him, on the committee charged with the management of the large sums of money appropriated for recruiting soldiers for the union army. He was present on the occasion of General A. E. Burnside and General Grant, in 1865. He received the appointment of minister-resident to the United States, and remained in Rome until October 1866. He was a commissioner of Central Park from April, 1886, till April, 1876, when he was succeeded by the operation of the new charter. In 1877 he was appointed a Commissioner of Public Parks, and afterward removed by the appointment of a new charter.

BLITY, William, marchandises, d. in Covington, Kentucky, in 1882.

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BLATTSKY. He was educated in the Ohio College, in New York, and was in the army of the United States, 8 May, 1861. He was the son of the late Mr. Blatchford, and was brought up in New York city, and in March, 1889, became an associate justice of the Supreme court of the United States. For twenty-six years he was a trustee of Columbia college, and for several years has published reports of cases in the United States quarterly.

BLIDTHAY, William, lawyer, b. in Sandwich, Ill., about 1840; d. at Duryham Park, Worcestershire, in August, 1772. He was in the English Diplomatic service as early as 1686, clerk of the privy council, and one of the important witnesses; at the trial of the seven bishops for libel under James II., in 1688. He is identified with American affairs through his commissionship of trade and plantations under William III. This board was created by the king in May, 1694, for the management of American affairs. The instructions under which it acted are suggestive, in the light of subsequent history, as indicating the spirit with which England aimed to unite her colonies. Board was directed to inform the colonists of the means of making their lands and resources useful and beneficial to England, and to the means of directing them to the colonists from trades which may pay-preparatory to England." Blackwautt shows us the new charter of Massachusetts, and with the several other documents, only suggests the idea of sending to the local government, by the colonial governor or his agent, for time being, to take the place of the English governors. The new charter of Massachusetts, which was made by Governor John Winthrop, and was in force in his church, many of his manuscripts are preserved in the British museum, at Duryham Park, and in the Aulnay collection described by the Historical and Political Commission.

BLAUVEN, Andreas, d. in Connecticut, in 1674.

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Buddhism or theosophy. Mme. Blavatsky, after spending seven years in a Himalayan retreat studying the mysteries of this subject, came to the United States and was naturalized. About 1853 she founded the Theosophical Society, with Col. Frederick Schwantes, of New York, as president. The objects of the organization are: 1. To form the nucleus of a universal brotherhood; 2. To study Aryan literature, religion, and science; 3. To indicate the importance of this inquiry; 4. To explore the hidden mysteries of nature and the latent powers of man. Branches of the society were founded in America and in England; and subsequently Mme. Blavatsky returned to India, there to establish the society among the natives. She was the author of "Isis Unveiled; a Master-Key to the Mysteries of Ancient and Modern Science and Theology" (New York, 1877), and was editor of "The Theosophist," published in India. See also "Theosophy," Vol. 4, p. 26.

BLEEDSOE, Albert Taylor, educator, b. in Frankfort, Ky., Nov. 9, 1839; d. in Alexandria, Va., Dec. 8, 1877. He was appointed from Kentucky to the U. S. Military Academy, and was graduated in 1861, at which time he served in the 5th Va. and in the 13th Va. He settled in Gibson, Indian territory, till Aug. 31, 1882, when he resigned. From 1883 to 1884 he was adjunct professor of mathematics and teacher of the French language at Kenyon, and in 1884-56 professor of mathematics at Miami. After studying theology he was ordained a clergyman in the Protestant Episcopal Church and was appointed as missionary and co-founder of various churches in Ohio till 1888. Having previously studied law, he began his practice in Springfield, Ill., in 1888, and continued it there and in Washington, D. C., till 1848. During the years 1818-54 he was professor of mathematics and astronomy at the University of Mississippi, and from 1854 to 1861 professor of mathematics at the University of Virginia. In 1861 he entered the Union service as colonel, but was soon made chief of the war bureau and acting assistant secretary of war. In 1863 he went to England to collect material for his work on the constitution, which he published on his return in 1866. He then settled in Baltimore and began the publication of the "Southern Quarterly Library," which under his editorship assumed a theological tone and became the recognized organ of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. In 1868 he became principal of the Loises school, Baltimore, and in 1871 was ordained a minister in the Methodist church. In addition to numerous contributions to periodicals he published "An Examination of Edwards on the Will" (Philadelphia, 1845); "A Theodicy or Vindication of the Divine Glory" (New York, 1853); "Liberty and Slavery" (Philadelphia, 1857); "Is Davis a Traitor? or was Secession a Constitutional Right previous to the War of 1861?" (Baltimore, 1866); and "Philosophy of Mathematics" (Philadelphia, 1866).

BLEEDSOE, Jesse, senator, b. in Calppeper co., Va., 6 April, 1776; d. near Nacogdoches, Texas, 30 June, 1837. When a boy he emigrated to Kentucky and then studied at the Transylvania seminary, where he became a fine scholar. He afterward studied law and practiced with great success. In 1804 he became secretary of state under Gov. Charles Scott, and in 1813 was a member of the legislature. He was elected U. S. senator from Kentucky, and served from May, 1813, to 1815. From 1817 till 1820 he was state senator. In 1820 he was a presidential elector, and in 1822 was appointed circuit judge in the Lexington district. Accordingly he settled in Lexington, where he also became professor of law in Transylvania University. Later he returned to the practice of his profession, in 1851 removed to Mississippi, and in 1853 to New Orleans, where he practiced and examined electric material at the time of his death.

BLEECKER, Ann Eliza, poet, b. in New York city, Oct. 1732; d. in Tomhannock, near Albany, N. Y., May 23, 1873. She was the youngest daughter of Brandt Schuyler, of New York, and passed her early life in that city. In 1769 she married John J. Bleecker, of New York. After his death, in 1813, she retired to a year's residence in Poughkeepsie, settled in Tomhannock. Here her life was very happy until the arrival of Burgoyne's army in 1777, when she fled with her young children under conditions of great suffering, reaching Albany at first, and then Red Hook, where she remained until after the surrender of New York and the return of her husband from the army. She then returned to her home at Tomhannock where she was taken sick and died. Her poems, devoted principally to domestic topics, were rather melancholy, and were written as the occasion suggested, without any intention of publication. A number of these, however, appeared in the "New York Magazine." Some years after her death her son published under the title of "Posthumous Works of Ann Eliza Bleecker in Verse and Prose," with a memoir by her daughter. Margaretta V. Faugeres (new ed., New York, 1890).

BLEECKER, Anthony, author, b. in New York city in October, 1770; d. there 19 March, 1827. He was the son of Anthony Lippsenard Bleecker, who resided on the estate through which Bleecker street now passes, and from which it has taken its name. He was graduated at Columbia in 1791 and studied law, but never was a successful practitioner on account of his unconquerable diffidence. His natural tastes led him to the pursuit of letters, and for thirty years he was a prolific contributor of both prose and verse to the papers. After he had left his home at Tomhannock she was taken sick and died. Her works, devoted principally to domestic topics, were rather melancholy, and were written as the occasion suggested, without any intention of publication. A number of these, however, appeared in the "New York Magazine." Some years after her death her son published under the title of "Posthumous Works of Ann Eliza Bleecker in Verse and Prose," with a memoir by her daughter. Margaretta V. Faugeres (new ed., New York, 1890).

BLEECKER, Richard Wade, b. in New York city, 27 Aug., 1821; d. there, 21 April, 1875. He was engaged in business in New York city, and for some time was president of the North American Life Insurance Company. He was an active patron of the arts and sciences, and the literary receptions held at his residence were attended by prominent artists and authors. Mr. Bleecker was a member of the New York Historical Society, a fellow of the National Academy of Design, a member of the American Institute, and also of other art and historical societies both at home and abroad.
March, 1813. His career in congress was memorable for his opposition to the war of 1812. From 1822 till 1834 he was a regent of the University of the State of New York. In 1825 he was appointed chargé d'affaires at the Hague, where he remained until 1832, when he returned to Albany, N. Y.

BLENAc, Charles de, governor of the French colonies in the West Indies and South America from 1712 to 1736. He died, soon after he was recalled by the king of France, in the latter year. During his administration, which was most prosperous, the secretaries of finance, justice, and police for the French section of the island of Santo Domingo were first appointed, 1718. Several revolts (from 1720 to 1728) were suppressed by pacific means. Then Blenac procured a revocation of the privileges of the West India company which were the cause of the troubles, the company having the exclusive right to import slaves into the island. Blenac also put an end to filibustersm, which had long been the only occupation of many men in Hayti. He promoted agriculture and commerce.

BLENKER, Louis, soldier, b. in Wurms, Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, 31 July, 1812; d. in Rockland co., N. Y., 31 Oct., 1863. In his youth he was apprenticed to a jeweller, but on becoming of age he enlisted in the Bavarian legion that was raised to accompany Prince Otho, then recently elected king, to Greece. When the legion was disbanded in 1837, he received the rank of Lieutenant. He then returned home and began the study of medicine in the University of Munich, but soon gave this up to engage in the wine business in Worms. In 1849 he was a leading member of the revolutionary government in that city, and also burgomaster and commander of the national guard. He fought in several successful engagements with the Prussians; but the revolutionists being soon completely crushed, he retired into Switzerland. In September, 1849, having been ordered to leave that country, he came to the United States and settled in Rockland co., N. Y., where he undertook to cultivate a farm. Later he engaged in business in New York, and continued until the beginning of the civil war, when he organized the 8th regiment of New York state volunteers, of which he was commissioned colonel, 31 May, 1861.

After some time spent in Washington his regiment was incorporated with others into a brigade attached to Col. Miles's 5th division in Gen. McDowell's army. During the first battle of Bull Run this division acted as a reserve, and covered the retreat with great steadiness, recovering two Union colors left on the field of battle by retreating soldiers. For his services at that time he was commissioned brigadier-general of the volunteers 9 Aug., 1861. He remained with the Army of the Potomac until the beginning of the peninsular campaign, when he was ordered to western Virginia. He took an active part in the battle of Cedar Keys, 8 June, 1862; but after the arrival of Gen. Fremont he was succeeded by Gen. Sigel. Gen. Blenker was then ordered to Washington, and on 31 March, 1863, was mustered out of service. He returned to his farm in Rockland co., where he remained until his death, which resulted from internal injuries received from a fall of his horse in entering the town of Warrenton, Va., while with his command.

BLENNERHASSETT, Harman, scholar, b. in Hampshire, England, 8 Oct., 1764 or 1765; d. on the island of Guernsey, 1 Feb., 1831. He was educated at Westminster school, London, and at Trinity college, Dublin, where he also studied law, and received a degree of B. A. in 1790. Having succeeded to the family property, he spent some time in travel on the continent, where he acquired the republican ideas that were prevalent at that time. He therefore decided to settle in the United States, and, after marrying Miss Querist, of Quebec, he sailed in 1797 for New York. In 1798 he purchased a small island in the Ohio river, a few miles below Parkersburg, then called Backus island. Here he erected a spacious mansion which he fitted up with rich furniture, costly pictures and statuary, and had the surrounding grounds elaborately cultivated. In this romantic locality he passed his time in the study of chemistry, galvanism, astronomy, and similar sciences, and in dispensing a generous hospitalty to his many distinguished guests. Among the latter was Aaron Burr, who visited him in 1803, and succeeded in interesting him in his treasonable schemes, the real character of which Blennerhassett probably did not realize. The fortune that had been so liberally expended in the fitting up of his property had become somewhat diminished, and he gladly entered upon any enterprise by means of which large returns might be secured. In pursuit of this he purchased the views of Burr in the "Ohio Gazette," under the pen-name of Querist, and he also invested large sums of money in boats, provisions, arms, and ammunition for the expedition. Soon after this he went to Kentucky, whence, on being warned of Burr's real designs, he returned to his island greatly disheartened; but in response to the repeated solicitations of Burr and to the persuasions of his wife, he persisted in the undertaking. A proclamation against the scheme having been issued by President Jefferson, Blennerhassett, who was expecting arrest, escaped from the island, and, eluding pursuit, joined Burr at the mouth of Cumberland river. Meanwhile his home was overrun by a party under Col. Phelps, who wantonly destroyed much of the property. Burr's scheme hav-
ing resulted in total failure. Blennerhassett was arrested, but was soon discharged. He then attempted to return to his island home, but while on his way was again arrested at Lexington, Ky., and thrown into prison. He secured the legal services of Henry Clay, who was unsuccessful in procuring his discharge, and in consequence he was taken to Richmond for trial on a charge of treason. The prosecution against Burr having failed, Blennerhassett and the other conspirators were discharged in 1807. His property had been seized by creditors, the beautiful grounds used for the cultivation of hemp, and the mansion converted into a storehouse for the preservation of crops. It was afterward purchased by the State of Ohio, and converted into the home of some careless negroes. Blennerhassett then settled in Natchez, and afterward purchased 1,000 acres of land for the cultivation of cotton, near Port Gibson, Miss.; but this venture proved unfortunate.

The war of 1812 prevented the success of most commercial enterprises, and his property steadily diminished. In 1819, after the death of his wife, the Hon. S. W. H. Safford's "Life of Harman Blennerhassett" (Cincinnati, 1853) and "Blennerhassett Papers, embodying the Private Journal of Harman Blennerhassett" (New York, 1864), John S. C. Abbott, under the title of "And who was Blennerhassett?" has very pleasantly, in "Harper's Magazine" for February, 1857, spoken of the life of this interesting man.

—His wife, Adeline Agnew, whom he married in 1796, was a woman of great beauty and much talent. She was an accomplished linguist and a poet of some ability. Her works include "The Deserted Isle" (1822) and "The Widow of the Rock, and other Poems" (1824). In 1842, after the death of her husband, she retired to Andover. Mid 1844, she petitioned Congress for a grant of money as compensation for the spoilation of her former home. The petition was presented by Henry Clay, and a committee of the Senate reported favorably upon it; but she died before the bill was acted upon, and was buried in New York by sisters of charity.

BLISS, Daniel, missionary and translator, was born in Cambridge, Mass., Aug. 17, 1813. He was educated at Harvard College and Andover Theological seminary, and graduated in 1834. He was ordained in the American Church and went to Sierra Leone as a missionary in 1850. He translated the Bible into the language of the Makalipas in 1855. He was also a linguist and did valuable work among the Lenni-Lenape of America.

BLISS, Daniel, Canadian jurist, b. in Springerfield, Mass., in 1742; d. in Fredericton, New Brunswick, June 14, 1822. He was born in 1763, and studied in the office of Lt.-Gov. Hutchinson. He was a member of the general court of Massachusetts in 1768, was one of the seventeen recusanders, and was proscribed under the act of 1778. He removed to New Brunswick with other loyalists in 1783, and in 1785 he was elected to the provincial legislature, and the same year, while he was president of the legislature, he was appointed attorney-general of the province. In 1789 he became chief justice, which office he retained until his death. He was also president of the council. One of his sons, William Blowers, became a judge of the supreme court, Halifax, and another, Henry, was a lawyer in London, and for many years agent for New Brunswick in England.

BLISS, Philip Paul, singing evangelist, b. in Clearfield co., Pa., 9 July, 1858; d. near Ashtabula, Ohio, 29 Dec., 1876. His early years were passed in the wilds of Pennsylvania and Ohio, and his education was of the most rudimentary description; but he possessed an innate passion for music, which at first was only cultivated by imitating his father singing hymns. When about ten years old, he, for the first time, heard a piano, and was unable to resist the temptation that lured him through the open door and into the room. He stood spell-bound until the music ceased, and the player, becoming aware of his presence, barefooted and in rags, hastily ordered him away. A musical convention in Rome, N. Y. The following winter he, for the first time, attended a singing-school in Trinidad, Pa., and in 1873 he taught school in Rome, his vocal powers developing through constant exercise. In the summer of 1869
he was providentially enabled to attend the normal academy of music at Geneseo, N. Y.; and in the following winter began to teach music and to compose songs, which soon attained local popularity. During 1865 he was drafted into the army, and reported for duty at Carlisle barracks; but, as the war was over, he was soon discharged. During the twelve years beginning with 1864 he wrote the songs that have made him famous. In 1865 he formed a business partnership with a Chicago firm, and held musical conventions and gave concerts throughout the northwestern states. His fame as a “singing evangelist” did not spread beyond the localities where his engagements led him until a chance meeting with D. L. Moody, the famous revivalist leader, brought about a warm friendship between the two, and resulted in his self-consecration to missionary labors that carried his songs all over the world. But it was not until 1874 that he deliberately devoted himself to evangelistic work, though he had always been religiously inclined, and had united with the Baptist church at Elk Run, Pa., when thirteen years old. A fine personal and inventive genius and a wonderful voice, gave him an irresistible power over miscellaneous audiences. His singing, though not scientific, according to classical standards, appealed strongly to the hearts of the multitudes. According to an expert, the “chest range” of his voice was from D flat below to A flat above, and this without straining or confusing the vowel sounds. The power of his voice was supplied by a message signalled by flag during the civil war from Kanesaw mountain, Georgia, to Attoona Pass, twenty miles distant, over the heads of the enemy. It ran thus: “Hold the fort; I am coming.—W. T. Sherman.” These words and the inspiring air that Mr. Bliss composed to accompany them have been sung wherever he is spoken of. Others of his compositions have commanded a popularity hardly second to that of “Hold the Fort.” Among them are “Down Life’s Dark Vale We Wander,” “Hail, Jehovah! ’Tis done!” “Jesus Loves Me,” and “Pul for the Shore, Sailor!” As a conductor of popular meetings for the purpose of stimulating religious zeal, Mr. Bliss was remarkable. A society of which he was the only organ throughout the United States and Canada, and his influence as a revivalist was extraordinary. He lost his life in a railway disaster near Ashtabula, Ohio, where a bridge gave way under the train. When last seen alive Mr. Bliss was striving to rescue his wife from the burning wreck. His “Memories” by D. L. Moody and Ira D. Sankey, were published in 1877. The published collections of his songs are “The Charm” (1871); “The Song Tree” (1872); “The Joy” (1873); and “Gospel Songs” (1874).

BLISS, Porter Cornelius, journalist, b. in Erie co., N. Y., 28 Dec., 1838; d. in New York city, 27 May, 1879. He was a son of the Rev. Bliss, for many years missionary to Indians on the reservations in western New York. He studied at Hamilton and Yale, and in 1860 travelled through Maine, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia to investigate the condition of the remnants of Indian tribes, and in 1861 became private secretary to James Watson Webb, appointed minister to Brazil. In 1862 Mr. Bliss was commissioned by the Argentine government to explore the Gran Chaco, where he spent eight months in learning the Indian dialects and investigating the antiquities. The results were published by the government. He edited for a short time, at Buenos Ayres, the "River Plate Magazine," and then went to Paraguay, where he became private secretary of the U. S. minister, Charles A. Washburn, in 1866. President Lopez commissioned him to write a history of Paraguay; but while he was engaged in this work the war between that country and Brazil began, he fell under suspicion, and was thrown into prison, where he was tortured to compel him to confess that he had been a Brazilian spy. At the end of three months, (October, 1868) he was released on the demand of the U. S. government, supported by the presence of an American squadron. He went to Washington, was a translator in the war department, edited the "Chronicle" for a year and a half, and was then (July, 1870) appointed secretary oflegation in Mexico, which office he held for four years. During that time he made archaeological explorations, and wrote much on the condition of Mexico and its opportunities for American enterprise. By his sole personal exertions he saved from execution three American officers in the army of Diaz, who had been captured and condemned by a court-martial, "in the summer of 1874 Mr. Bliss came to New York, and the next year, 1875, he published "Mr. Bliss’s Cyclopaedia." After that he edited a weekly called "The Library Table," wrote a history of the Russo-Turkish war of 1877, and in 1879 went to South America as a correspondent of the New York "Herald." He was for two years president of the philological society, and was an enthusiastic student of natural and musical science. He was a son of Capt. John Bliss (West Point, 1811), and was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1833. After serving in the Cherokee war of 1833-4, he was assistant professor of mathematics at West Point from 1834 till 1840, and then became assistant adjutant-general at the headquarters of the western military departments, 1842 till 1845. During the Mexican war he was chief of staff to Gen. Taylor, and took an active part in the engagements of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, Monterey, and Buena Vista. In appreciation of his conduct as a soldier, the state of New York presented him with a gold medal, and for gallant action he was brevetted lieutenant-colonel. From 4 March, 1848, till 9 July, 1850, he was private secretary to President Taylor, whose youngest daughter he married. Subsequent to the death of Taylor he was adjutant-general of the western division, with headquarters at New Orleans, La., from 19 Nov., 1850, till his death.

BLITZ, Antonio, pretidigitateur, b. in Deal, Kent, England, 21 June, 1810; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 28 Jan., 1877. At the age of thirteen years he began his career in Hamburg, Germany. After travelling for two years in northern Europe, he returned to England, appearing first in Dover in December, 1835. He then visited Ireland and Scot- land. In 1837 he went to America, where he performed in New York, travelled throughout the country. Later he visited Canada and the West Indies. On his return from the south he settled in Philadelphia, Pa., where he resided until his death. His experiences have been related in "Fifty Years in the Magic Circle" (Hartford, 1871), written by him.

BLOCK, or BLOK, Adriaen, navigator. Within three years after the discovery of Hudson river (1610) Block visited Manhattan (now New York) bay, making a successful voyage and bringing back to Amsterdam a cargo of rich furs and two sons of native seamen. In 1614, encouraged by an ordinance of the states-general favoring explo-
ration, he brought out another ship, the “Tiger,” one of a fleet of five equipped by merchants for trading, and again visited Manhattan. The “Tiger” was accidentally burned in port, but Block and his crew built a yacht of sixteen tons, named the “Unrest,” with which he explored the neighboring waters. First of all Europeans, he dared the perilous passage of Hell Gate, and, sailing eastward through Long Island sound, discovered the “River of Red Hills” and the “Freshwater,” known to us respectively as the Ronsonic and the Connecticut. The latter he explored as far as the site of Hartford. Still pushing eastward, he navigated among the islands off Long Island and the color of the clay on parts of the coast. The island had, however, been previously discovered by English navigators. He discovered Block island, which bears his name. He sailed as far north as Nahant, and then, leaving the “Unrest,” first of American-built yachts, at Cape Cod to be used in the fur trade, he returned to Holland in one of the ships that accompanied him in the westward voyage.

**BLODGET, Lorin, physicist, b. near Jamestown, Chautauqua co., N. Y., 25 May, 1823.** He was educated at Jamestown Academy and at Geneva (now Hobart) College. In November, 1851, he became assistant at the Smithsonian Institution in charge of researches on climatology, and at the meeting of the American Association for the advancement of science, held in Cleveland in 1853, he presented seven papers on atmospheric physics. These early contributions were among the first ever published in this country on that subject, and were of value in establishing the science. From 1852 till 1856 he was associated with the engineers on the Hawaiian and California expeditions for the determination of altitudes and gradients by means of the barometer. The latter part of this period was spent in the war office, to which he had been transferred. In 1857, he published “The Climatology of the United States and of the Temperate Latitudes of the North American Continent,” which was the most ambitious work on that subject ever issued in this country. It was extensively circulated, and 500 copies sent to Europe were disposed of in six months. The book was highly complimented by Humboldt. In 1863 he was placed in charge of the financial and statistical reports of the treasury department, and in that capacity published several volumes of official reports. From 1863 till 1877 he was U. S. appraiser-at-large of customs, and during 1874–5 he was special assistant of the treasury department. While connected with the government service he wrote reports on finance, revenue, industrial progress, and census of industry. From 1858 till 1865 he was secretary of the Philadelphia Board of Trade. In 1857 he published “North American,” published there. His publications include 150 bound volumes and 350 pamphlets, with thousands of editorial articles. The most important of these are probably the accounts of his researches on climatology, and were published by the government. His "Commercial and Financial Resources of the United States" (1844) was published in 1844, was translated into German, and much did to sustain the credit of the United States in the money markets of the old world. The industrial census of Philadelphia has been taken four times by him, and he has resided in that city since 1857.

**BLODGET, Samuel, colonial patron, b. about 1560, d. 17 April, 1624; in Haverhill, Mass., 1 Sept., 1807.** He participated in the French and Indian war, was a member of the expedition against Louisbourg in 1745, and afterward became a judge of the court of common pleas for the county of Hillsborough, N. H. In 1783, with a machine of his own invention, he raised a valuable cargo from a ship sunk near Plymouth, and then went to Europe for the purpose of engaging in similar enterprises. He met with discouragement in Spain, and the proposition in England to raise the “Royal George” was unsuccessful. On his return to the United States he established a duck factory in 1791, and in 1793 removed to New Hampshire, where he began the canal that bears his name, around Amoskeag falls in the Merrimack. He expended a large fortune on the work, and was left, therefore, being able to complete the work, and, becoming financially embarrassed, was for a time imprisoned for debt. See “Massachusetts Historical Collections” (new series, vol. iv).

**BLODGET, Foster, politician, b. in Augusta, Ga., 15 Jan., 1826; d. in Atlanta, 12 Nov., 1877.** He became mayor of Augusta in 1857, and was re-elected in 1860, but was defeated in 1861. During the civil war he was captain of the Blodget artillery, from Augusta. After the war he joined the republican party and was appointed postmaster of Augusta in 1865, but was removed from that office in 1868, and re-instated in 1869. In 1867 he was made president of the Union Republican Club of Augusta, and during the same year he was again elected mayor. He was a delegate to the constitutional convention of 1867, and in 1870 claimed to have been chosen U. S. senator from Georgia, but failed to secure his seat, as the senate decided in favor of the claims of Thomas M. Norwood.

**BLOEDE, Marie, author, b. of a noble family in Switzerland, in the county of Berne, in 1792; d. in New York in 1870.** Her brother, Friedrich von Sallet, was a poet of merit and an intense liberal in his political views, who died in 1843. His sister shared his poetical gifts and his liberal sympathies. She married early, and in opposition to the wishes of her family, Dr. G. Bloede, and in the revolution of 1848 her husband was arrested, tried, and condemned to death, and Dresden, but escaped to the United States. Her poems and articles, both in English and German, attracted attention. Her husband, as the editor of the “New-Yorker Demokrat,” a daily republican paper, received assistance from her literary labors.

**BLOMMAERT, Samuel, colonial patron, b. about 1560, d. 17 April, 1624; in Haverhill, Mass., 1 Sept., 1807.** He participated in the French and Indian war, was a member of the expedition against Louisbourg in 1745, and afterward became a judge of the court of common pleas for the county of Hillsborough, N. H. In 1783, with a machine of his own invention, he raised a valuable cargo from a ship sunk near Plymouth, and then went to Europe for the purpose of engaging in similar enterprises. He met with discouragement in Spain, and the proposition in England to raise the “Royal George” was unsuccessful. On his return to the United States he established a duck factory in 1791, and in 1793 removed to New Hampshire, where he began the canal that bears his name, around Amoskeag falls in the Merrimack. He expended a large fortune on the work, and was left, therefore, being able to complete the work, and, becoming financially embarrassed, was for a time imprisoned for debt. See “Massachusetts Historical Collections” (new series, vol. iv).
included in the purchase. A palisaded fort was built, with the "red lion, rampant," of Holland adjoined to its gate, and the country was called Swannendael, while the water was called Godyu's bay. The estate was further extended, on 5 May, 1639, by the purchase of a tract twelve miles square on the coast of Cape May, opposite, and the transaction was duly attested at Port Amsterdam. The existence of the Virginian barrier for Delawares came down upon it in revenge for an arbitrary act on the part of Hosset, and it was destroyed, not a soul escaping to tell the tale. According to acknowledged precedent, occupancy of the wilderness served to perfect title; but before the Dutch could reoccupy the desolated site at Lewes, the English were practically in possession.

BLONDIN, Emile Gravelet, b. in St. Omer, France, 28 Feb., 1824; d. in London, Eng., 22 Feb., 1897. In 1855 he was engaged by William Niblo to perform with the Ravel troupe in New York, and was subsequently part proprietor of a circus. On 30 June, 1859, he accomplished the remarkable exploit of crossing the Niagara River on a tight rope, and after having crossed with a man on his right arm, he performed similar feats in other parts of America and Europe. The rope on which he crossed, a short distance below the falls, at a height of 150 feet from the water, was 1,300 feet long and 3½ inches in diameter.

BLOODGOOD, Delavan, surgeon, b. in Springville, Erie co., N. Y., 20 Aug., 1831. He was graduated at the Medical College of New York in 1852, studied medicine in the college of physicians and surgeons, New York city, Michigan University, and Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, where he received his degree of M. D., and entered the U. S. navy as assistant surgeon 13 March, 1857. In his first cruise, in the steam frigate Merivale, he was detailed for duty in the coasting service. He was ordered to the Pacific coast blockading squadron when a supposed epidemic broke out among the employés of the Pacific steam navigation company at Tobago. At the beginning of the civil war he was on duty in the gulf of Mexico, and afterward in Hampton Roads, receiving promotion as surgeon 24 Jan., 1862. He was subsequently attached to the West India flying squadron when yellow fever became epidemic on the Pearl, and was ordered to the Guiana blockading squadron when a severe epidemic of small-pox occurred. He was ordered to the "Jamestown" at Panama in February, 1867, and was one of the few survivors of the virulent epidemic of yellow fever that raged among the men. He was promoted 22 Aug., 1884, to medical director, and assigned to the naval laboratory in Brooklyn, N. Y.

BLOODGOOD, Simeon DeWitt, merchant and author, b. in Utica, N. Y., in 1799; d. in New York city, 14 July, 1866. He wrote "The Saxenagery, or Reminiscences of the American Revolution" (Albany, 1833), and a treatise "On Roads" (1839), and contributed largely to the periodical press. A few months before his death he was appointed consul-general for the United States at Shanghai.

BLOODWORTH, Timothy, statesman, b. in 1763; d. near Washington, N. C., 24 Aug., 1814. He was for thirty years a member of the legislative assembly of North Carolina; member of the continental congress in 1786–7; a member of congress in 1790 and 1791; U. S. senator, 1807–1809, and afterward collector of the port of Wilmington. He was brought up in poverty, followed by turns the callings of farmer, smith, preacher, doctor, wheelwright, and politician, and was noted for his benevolence.

BLOOMER, Amelia Jenks, reformer, b. in Homer, N. Y., 27 May, 1818; d. in Council Bluffs, Iowa, 30 Dec., 1894. She married, and lived in Seneca Falls, N. Y., where she wrote frequently on the enfranchisement of women, and on 1 Jan., 1849, issued the first number of "The Lily," a semi-monthly publication, devoted to temperance and woman's rights, which attained a circulation of 1,000. In 1853 she removed with her husband to Mt. Vernon, Ohio, where she continued the publication of "The Lily," and was also associate editor of the "Western Home Journal," a literary weekly. In 1855, on account of her husband's business interests, they removed to Council Bluffs, Iowa, where it was impracticable, for lack of manufacturing and postal facilities, to continue the publication of the paper, which she therefore, sold to Mary B. Birsball. She afterward took up woman's rights as well as in the columns of her paper, and took a prominent part in the movement for woman suffrage. She also lectured on temperance in the principal cities of the north-west, and adopted and publicly recommended a sanitary dress for women, known as the Bloomer costume, which was first introduced by Elizabeth Smith Miller, of New York, and consisted of skirts reaching just below the knee and Turkish trousers. In the winter of 1855 Mrs. Bloomer addressed the territorial legislature of Nebraska on the subject of conferring the ballot on women. She took part in organizing the Iowa state suffrage association, and was at one time its president. She lectured the following year extensively from public life, devoting her time to her family.

BLOOMFIELD, Joseph, soldier, b. in Woodbridge, N. J.; d. in Burlington, N. J., 3 Oct., 1883. He studied law until the beginning of the war of independence, when he was made a captain in Day- ton's regiment, the 3d New Jersey, in 1776, and served through the war, attaining the rank of major. He was governor of the state of Vermont, 1832–3, and, after practising for some time at Burlington, became attorney-general of the state. He was governor of New Jersey in 1801–12, was brigadier-general during the war of 1812–5, was a representative in congress during 1817–21, and chairman of a committee on revolutionary pensions. He was a member representing a county position in the Senate and House of Assembly, and was speaker of the latter.

BLOSSOM, Thomas, pioneer, d. in Plymouth, Mass., in the summer of 1635. He was a deacon of the church of Plymouth, and a correspondent of Gov. Bradford, who speaks of him as one of "our ancient family in Holland." The church records describe him as being "a holy man and experienced saint," and one "competently accomplished with abilities."

BLOT, Pierre, cook, b. in France about 1818; d. in Jersey City, N. J., 26 Aug., 1874. He aimed at popularizing good cookery and effecting economy in the preparation of food, published a series of magazine articles in which he imparted practical information and discouraged the consumption of game and of strong wines of little nutritive value. His cookery, entitled "What to Eat, and how to Cook it" (New York, 1863), containing over a thousand recipes. He also lectured on that subject, established schools of instruction in the art, and engaged in business enterprises in Brooklyn and New York, partly with the view of carrying into effect his views as to the preparation of good cookery.

BLOUNT, William, statesman, b. in North Carolina in 1744; d. in Knoxville, Tenn., 21 March, 1800. He was a son of Jacob Blount, who was a member of the provincial assemblies of 1775–6. He was a delegate from North Carolina to the old congress in 1782–3 and 1786–7, member of the assembly from Newbern in 1780 and 1781, a signer of the federal constitution in 1787, and it
1790 was appointed governor of the territory south of the Ohio. Chosen president of the convention to form the state of Tennessee in 1796, he was its representative in the U. S. senate in 1796, but was expelled in July, 1797, for being concerned in a conspiracy to deliver New Orleans to Great Britain, and for having instigated the ideas of Spain and Governor he knew to assist the British in conquering the Spanish territory of Louisiana. The proceedings against him increased his popularity in Tennessee, and he was elected to the state senate, and chosen president of that body.—His brother, Thomas, soldier, was b. in Edgecombe co., N. C., in 1790; d. in Washington, Tenn. He was a lieutenant in the revolutionary army at sixteen, became deputy paymaster-general in 1780, and, with the rank of major, commanded a battalion of North Carolina militia at Eutaw Springs. He became a major-general of militia, and was a representative in congress in 1789–91, 1805–9, and 1811–2. He again sat in Congress, being elected as a democrat.—Another brother, Willie, governor of Tennessee, was b. in North Carolina in 1767; d. near Clarksville, Tenn., 10 Sept., 1835. He was secretary to his brother William while the latter was territorial governor of Ohio, and afterward removed to Montgomery co., Tenn., and was soon returned to the legislature. He was governor of the state from 1813 to 1817.

BLOW, Henry T., statesman, b. in Southampton co., Va., 15 July, 1717; d. in Saratoga, N. Y., 11 Sept., 1835. He went to Missouri in 1830, and was graduated at St. Louis university. He then engaged in the drug business and in land-speculating, in which he was successful. Before the civil war he was a member of the state house of representatives, and served four years in the state senate. In 1861 he was appointed minister to Venezuela, but resigned in less than a year. He was a republican member of congress from 1863 till 1867, and served on the committee of ways and means. He was minister to Brazil from 1868 to 1871, and was appointed one of the commissioners of the District of Columbia in 1874.

BLOWERS, Sampson Salters, jurist, b. in Boston, Mass., 22 March, 1742; d. in Halifax, N. S., 25 Oct., 1812. He was a grandson of Rev. Thomas Blowers, minister, of Beverly (1701–29), was graduated at Harvard in 1763, and studied law under Gov. Hutchinson. In 1768 he was chosen a junior counsel, in 1770, in the defense of the British soldiers concerned in the Boston massacre. Being a loyalist, he went to England in 1774, but returned in the spring of 1778 to his native city, and after a short imprisonment went to Halifax, where he successfully pursued his profession. In 1785 he was appointed attorney-general and speaker of the assembly as a democrat, and in 1786 he was appointed a justice of the supreme court, having had for some years a seat in the council. In 1799 he became chief justice of Nova Scotia, with the presidency of the council, which offices he resigned in 1833.

BLUNT, Edmund March, author, b. in Portsmouth, N. H., 29 June, 1759; d. in Sing Sing, N. Y., 2 July, 1802. He was a bookseller and publisher, and published the Newburyport "Herald." In 1796 he published his first "American Coast Pilot," which is still in use and has been translated into most of the languages of Europe. About thirty editions of this work, which describes all the ports of the United States, with sailing directions, list of lighthouses, and other knowledge important to seamen, have been issued. He also published "Stranger's Guide to N. Y. City" (1817), and numerous nautical books and charts.—His son, Joseph, lawyer, b. in Newburyport, Mass., in February, 1792; d. in New York city, 16 June, 1890, first came into notice by writing on the Missouri question in 1820. Soon afterward he wrote an article on the Loyalist circular, published in the "North American Review," which attracted the attention of politicians. He was long a leading Whig and protective, was one of the first members of the republican party, and drew up the original resolutions of the republican state convention at Saratoga in 1834. Mr. Blunt declined the commissionship to China offered him by President Fillmore. He was appointed an assistant secretary of the navy, in 1840. He edited the "American Annual Register" (1827–60), and published "Historical Sketch of the Formation of the American Confederacy" (New York, 1853); "Speeches, Reviews, and Reports" (1843); "Merchants' and Shipmasters' Assistant" (1829 and 1848).—Another son, Edmund, hydrographer, b. in Nantucket, Mass., 29 Nov., 1790; d. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 2 Sept., 1850, made a long journey and a taste for practical mathematics, and when scarcely seventeen made the first accurate survey of New York harbor. In 1819–20 he made the first survey of the Bahama banks and the shoals of George and Nantucket, and in 1824 surveyed the entrance of New York harbor from Barneget to Fire Island. In 1825–6 he surveyed the coast from the San Juan to the Pacific ocean for a canal on the Nicaragua route. In 1827–30, as a private enterprise, he surveyed Long Island sound from New York to Montauk Point. On the organization of the U. S. coast survey in 1852 he was appointed first assistant, holding that place till the time of his death. In 1855–6 he surveyed the western side of the exterior line of New York harbor. While he was on the coast survey his attention was directed to the inferiority of the lights in the American light-houses, and he was the proposer and advocate of the introduction of Fresnel's system of signal-lights. He also invented the dividing-engine. He was a partner of his brother, in the firm of E. & G. W. Blunt, nautical publishers, of New York.—Another son, George William, author, b. in Newburyport, Mass., 11 March, 1802; d. in New York city, 19 April, 1878, was a sailor from fourteen to nearly twenty-one years of age. From 1822 till 1839 he was a publisher of charts and nautical books in New York, and was engaged in marine surveys on the Bahama banks and New York harbor, neither of which had been recently surveyed. In 1834 he called the attention of the government to the superiority of the French light-houses, as his brother Edmund did in 1833, and the result was the establishment in 1856 of the present light-house board, and the adoption of the French system. In 1845 he was one of a committee to organize the present system of pilotage for New York. He was appointed a pilot commissioner in that year, and continued to be one, except during six months, to the time of his death. In 1857 he was made a harbor commissioner to protect the harbor of New York. He was for five years a trustee of the seamen's retreat, and in 1852 "a commissioner of emigration. He published "Atlantic Memoir," "Sheet Anchor," "Pilot Laws and Harbor and Quarantine Regulations of New York" (New York, 1869), and "Plan to Avoid the Centre of Violent Gales" (1867), and prepared several editions of the "American's Guide to N. Y. City."
college, Columbus, Ohio, in 1849, and practiced medicine in Darke co. until 1856, when he settled in Anderson co., Kansas. He took a prominent part in the contest over the introduction of slavery into Kansas, and was a member of the convention that framed the constitution of the state. In July, 1861, he entered the army as lieutenant-colonel of the 3d Kansas volunteers. He commanded the cavalry in Gen. James H. Crittende, and on 8 April, 1862, was promoted brigadier-general and assigned to the command of the military department of Kansas. On 22 Oct., 1862, in the battle of Old Fort Wayne, his Kansas and Cherokee troops routed the confederate force concentrated at Maysville, on the western border of Arkansas. On 28 Nov. he attacked and defeated Marmaduke's forces at Cane Hill, Ark. On 7 Dec., 1862, he encountered and defeated, with the aid of Gen. Herron, the Confederates under Hindsman at Prairie Grove, and thereby checked the advance of the southern troops into Missouri. On 28 Dec. he captured Fort Van Buren on Arkansas river. He was promoted to major-general, 29 Nov., 1863. In June, 1863, being relieved of command of the troops, he took the field with the army of the frontier. On 16 July, 1863, he defeated Gen. Cooper at Honey Springs; and on 28 Oct., 1864, at Newtonia, Mo., with the assistance of Gen. Sanborn's cavalry, his troops gave the final blow to Price's invasion of Missouri. During the latter part of the war he was in charge of the department of the district of southeast Kansas. After he was mustered out he settled in Leavenworth, Kansas.

BLYDEN, Edward Wilmot, negro author, b. in St. Thomas, West Indies, 3 Aug., 1832. His parents were of pure negro blood, of decided character and strong religious feeling. Young Blyden received his first instruction at the secular schools of the island; but the stimulus of the higher training came from the late Rev. J. P. Knox, of Newton, L. L., who was temporarily in charge of the Reformed Dutch church at St. Thomas. At the instance of this gentleman, young Blyden came to New York in 1843, seeking entrance into some American college. But so hostile to negroes was the country that he encountered that he gave up his purpose, and was about returning to his island home. At this juncture the New York colonization society offered him a free passage to Liberia, West Africa, which country he reached in January, 1850. He at once entered the Alexander high school, then under the charge of the Rev. David Wilson, and began acquiring a classical education with a view to the ministry of the Presbyterian church. He was graduated at this school in 1858, and soon afterward became its principal. Very early in life Dr. Blyden developed a decided talent for languages, and he has since become distinguished in that branch of learning. At the age of ten, during a brief residence in Venezuela, he began to study the Spanish language. At Alexander high school he became proficient in Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, and to these he added French and Italian at a later period. In 1876 he undertook Arabic, and went to the Orient to improve his knowledge of that language. His attainments have placed him in many responsible positions in the republic of Liberia. As a preacher and teacher he has filled the positions respectively of Presbyterian pastor, principal of the Alexander high school, professor, and in 1880 president, of Liberia college, commissioner to the general assembly of the American Presbyterian church in 1891, and again in 1890. At the age of nineteen he was editor of the "Liberia Herald," and since then he has been government commissioner to the colored people of the United States. He has held the offices of secretary of state and of the interior several times. Twice he has been appointed minister to the court of St. James. He has published "Liberia's Offering" and "From West Africa to Palestine" (1873). His contributions to periodicals include "The Negro in Ancient History," "A Liberian in South America," "Mechanization and the Negro Race," "Christianity and the Negro Race," "Islam and Race Distinctions," and "Africa and the Africans."

BLYTHE, James, clergyman, b. in Mecklenburg co., N. C., 28 Oct., 1765; d. near Hanover, Ind., 30 May, 1842. He was graduated at Hampden-Sidney in 1789, studied theology under the Rev. Dr. Hall, and was ordained pastor of the Presbyterian church in Pisgah, Ky., 25 July, 1793. When the Kentucky academy, for which he had secured contributions in the eastern states, was merged into the university of Transylvania, he was called to the chair of mathematics and natural philosophy. He received the degree of D. D. from Princeton in 1805. In 1812 he began the publication of the "Evangelical Record and Western Review," which only reached the second volume. He was president of Transylvania college for several years, but resigned about 1818 and established a seminary for young ladies, continuing his connection with the college as professor of chemistr, 1821. He left Transylvania in 1830, and while flying at the same time a pastoral charge as associate pastor of the church in Lexington. In 1832 he accepted the presidency of South Hanover college, which he resigned in 1836. He was subsequently pastor of the New Lexington church.

BLYTHE, Samuel, British naval officer, b. in 1743; d. in London, 1794. He was a man of decided talent, a "Boxer," which engaged the American cruiser "Enterprise," commanded by Lient. Burrows, off Portland, Me., on 4 Sept., 1814. Capt. Blythe's ship, having been riddled with shot, was captured and taken into Portland. The commanders of both vessels left at the first exchange of shots, and were buried side by side with military honors in Portland. "Blythe's" is the subject of one of Longfellow's tenderest poems.

BOARDMAN, David Sherman, lawyer, b. in 1768; d. in New Milford, Conn., 2 Dec., 1864. He was graduated at Yale in 1783, was admitted to the bar in 1785, and soon took a high rank in the profession. For several years he was chief justice of the supreme court of Connecticut. Judge Boardman was a friend of Fitz-Greene Halleck, and also of the poet's father.

BOARDMAN, Elijah, senator, b. in New Milford, Conn., 7 March, 1759; d. in Boardman, Ohio, 8 Oct., 1833. After receiving a classical education, he turned his attention to business pursuits, and was very successful. He was a member of the lower branch of the Connecticut legislature, and for some time a member of the executive council. In 1821 he was elected to the U. S. senate from Connecticut, and served in the 17th congress. His death occurred at Boardman, Ohio, a town in which he was largely interested.

BOARDMAN, George Dana, missionary, b. in Livermore, Me., 8 Feb., 1801; d. in Burmah, 11 Feb., 1831. He was the son of a clergyman, was graduated at Waterville in 1822, studied at Andover theological seminary, and was ordained in the Baptist church, with the intention of becoming a missionary, at West Yarmouth, Me., 16 Feb., 1825. He married Sarah Hall, 4 July, and on the 16th sailed for Calcutta, where he arrived 2 Dec.,
1825. After acquiring the Burman language, he entered upon his labors at Mauthinmain in May, 1827, and planted a mission, which became the central point of all the Baptist missions in Burmah. In April, 1828, he established a mission at Tavoy, where he soon afterward baptized the first-born Karen convert, whose labors were very successful among his countrymen. On 5 Feb., 1828, he set out on a tour among the Karen villages, and met with such success that he determined upon a systematic course of itinerary labor. On these trips he was usually accompanied by Ko-mah-lyn or some other devoted mission clothing. During the progress of his health and on his early death by consumption. His widow married the Rev. Adoni-ram Judson, the missionary. See "Memoir of George Dana Boardman," by the Rev. A. King (Boston), and "G. D. Boardman and the Burman Mission" (Boston, 1875).—His son, George Dana, clergyman, b. in Tavoy, May 28, 1838, was graduated at Union College in 1852, and at Newton theological institution in 1855, and in that year became pastor of the Baptist church at Barnwell, S. C. But his views on the slavery question impelled him to exchange his charge in 1856 for a church in the north. He was pastor of the 2d Baptist church in Rochester, N. Y., until 1861, and afterward in the church in Batavia, N. Y., sides review articles, sermon, and addresses, he has published "Studies in the Creative Work" (New York, 1878); "Studies in the Model Prayer" (1879); "Epistles of the Risen Lord" (1879); and "Studies in the Mountain Instruction" (1889).

BOARDMAN, Henry Augustus, clergyman, b. in Batavia, N. Y., Oct. 31, 1829; d. in New York, N. Y., May 15, 1889. He was graduated at Yale in 1852 with the highest class honors, and at Princeton theological seminary in 1856. He was a leading member in Presbyterian societies, and pastor of the 10th Presbyterian church of Philadelphia from 1853 till 1876, when he became pastor emeritus. His published works include: "The Scripture Doctrine of Original Sin" (Philadelphia, 1852); "Hints on Cultivating the Christian Temper"; "On High-Church Episcopacy"; "Correspondence with Bishop Doane on the Oxford Tracts" (1841); "The Prelatical Doctrine of the Apostolical Succession Examined" (1844); "The Importance of Religion to the Legal Profession" (1849); "The Bishop and the Counting-House" (1853); "Vanity of a Life of Fashionable Pleasure"; "Discourse on the Low Value set upon Human Life in the United States" (1853); "The Great Question, Will you Consider the Subject of Personal Religion?" which passed through many editions (1855); "Discourse on the American Union" (1855); "The Christian Minis-try is a Priesthood"; "The Book" (1861); and "Earthly Suffering and Heavenly Glory" (1875). Passages from his writings were published under the title "A Handful of Corn" (New York, 1884).

BOARDMAN, Charles, naval officer, b. in Maryland; d. in Martinsburg, W. Va., 13 Sept., 1879. He was appointed a midshipman from the District of Columbia, after attending the naval school at the navy-yard in Washington, he was ordered to the sloop "Erie," and then attached, during the war of 1812, to the brig "Jefferson" on Lake Ontario. He was commissioned as lieutenant, 15 March, 1817; as commander, 9 Feb., 1857; as captain, 29 March, 1844, commanding the sloop "Essex" in the Brazil line, from 1844 till 1850, and the navy-yard at Brooklyn from 1852 till 1855. During the civil war he was on special service. He was retired with the rank of commodore on 4 April, 1867, and made a rear-admiral on the retired list, 15 Aug., 1876.

BOBADILLA, Francisco (bo-bah-deel'-ya), Spanish official; d. 29 June, 1652. He was sent to Santo Domingo to re-establish order and to put an end to secessions, arriving in 1500. He ordered Columbus and his brother sent to Spain as prisoners in chains. When they arrived at Cadiz, Queen Isabella and King Ferdinand disapproved of Bobadilla's action, renstated Columbus in his honors and emoluments, and immediately sent Nic-olis de Ocampo to replace Bobadilla. Under his administration the island, with a coast of alarming extent. Columbus landed again in His-paniola on the very day that Bobadilla and several of his supporters started for Spain. Their fleet was hardly out of sight when it was wrecked by a hurricane, and Bobadilla perished.

BOCK, Thomas Stanley, b. in Buckingham county, Va., 6 Aug., 1891. He pursued the study of law, and began practice at Appomattox Court-House, Va., was state's attorney in 1845—6, sat for several terms in the house of delegates, was elected to congress as a democrat in 1846, and sat for seven successive terms, until the ordinance of secession was enacted. In 1861 he was elected to the house of representatives in the 39th federal congress, and was elected speaker of the confederate house of representatives on its permanent organization, 18 Feb., 1862.

BODEGA Y CUADRA, Juan Francisco (bo-deh-ga), South American navigator, b. in Lima, Peru; d. in 1794. He won a high rank in the Spanish navy, was ordered to San Blas, exploring the coast of Californ, and constructed a special chart of them, which was engraved and published in Mexico in 1788.

BODISCO, Waldenmar de, b. in Russia; d. at Jordan Alum Springs, Va., 31 July, 1878. He came to this country at an early age with his parents, and in 1829 settled in Marshall county, Va., and was graduated at Georgetown college. For nearly twenty years he was secretary of the Russian lega-tion at Washington, in 1866 and 1869 acted as chargé d'affaires, and was appointed Russian consul-general in New York in 1871, holding that office at the time of his death.

BODMER, Johann, artist, in Zurich, Switzerland, in 1817; d. 31 Oct., 1883. He travelled in America with Maximilian, prince of Wied, and executed the copper-plates in the atlas accompanying the latter's "Journey through North America" (1835—43). He also drew a series of water-colors, reproduced and published in 1836 under the name of "Costumes et personages indiens." He re-sided subsequently in Paris and in Germany, painting pictures of animal life, and etching.

BODWELL, Joseph Robinson, governor, b. in Methuen, Mass., 16 June, 1818; d. in Hallowell, Me., 15 Dec., 1887. He opened quarries, in 1852, on an island in Penobscot bay, and organized the Bodwell, and, in 1870, the Hallowell granite company. He served twice in the state legislature, and in 1886 was elected governor by the republicans.

BOEHLER, Peter (lay ler), Moravian bishop, b. in Frankfurt-on-the-Main, Germany, 31 Dec., 1712; d. in London, England, 27 April, 1773. He was graduated at Jena, and in 1736 became a tutor. On 16 Dec., 1757, he was ordained a Moravian min-ister by Caspar Andrew, founder of the brotherhood. In 1738 he was sent as a Moravian evangelist to the negro population of Carolina and Georgia; but on his way thither he was detained for several months in England, and became acquainted with
John and Charles Wesley, and a number of awakened students at Oxford. His influence upon John Wesley formed and directed, to a considerable extent, the religious convictions of the founder of Methodism, and it is recorded in Wesley's published journal that Boehler was the person through whose instrumentality Wesley was brought to believe in Christ. Having reached Georgia, Boehler developed a trial colony of Moravians beside negroes and Ogilverope's colonists, and subsequently in the German settlement in South Carolina.

When the Moravian colony, in consequence of the war with Spain, was broken up in 1740, he led the remnant to Pennsylvania, and there established the settlement of Bethlehem. On the Delaware river Boehler was met by Count Zinzendorf, Nitschman, the first bishop of the renewed Unitas Fratrum, and the elders David Nitschman and Arna, who had come to America on a mission to the Indians. He accompanied them in their perilous undertaking, and underwent severe toils and privations. In 1741 he returned to Europe, and two years later brought a large colony of Moravians to America. For several years he officiated as pastor of the Moravians at Bethlehem, and came to be recognized as one of the superintendents of the sect. As the church expanded, the community of Nazareth was founded by Boehler near the original settlement. In 1745 he again went to Europe, where, on 10 Jan., 1748, he was consecrated to the episcopal office. He visited many of the churches in England, Ireland, Wales, and America. After discharging the duties of his office in various parts of Germany and England, he arrived in 1753 a third time in America, where he assisted in superintending the Moravian churches until 1764, when he was called to Germany to take his seat in the Diet of Berlin, which met at the withe Unitas Fratrum. He died while on an official visit to the English churches. Bishop Boehler is highly esteemed, even at the present day, both among Wesleyans and Methodists; the former, as a visible token of what he did for John Wesley, have built a memorial chapel in London, known as the Peter Boehler chapel. See T. P. Lockwood's "Memorials of the Moravians of North America.""
BOGARDUS

charges brought against him, before the classis in Amsterdam. The vessel entered Bristol channel by a mistake, and struck upon a rock, going down with eighty persons, among them Bogardus and Kieft.

—His wife, Annetje Jansen, corrupted into Anna Trincks, an Indian, who resided at the village of Beverwyck, N. Y., 19 March, 1663. She first came to America in 1630, with her first husband, Roelof Jansen, of Waterland, who had been sent out by Patroon Van Rensselaer as assistant steward to Albany. They afterward removed to New Amsterdam, among the earliest Dutch settlers. Here in 1635, they obtained Gov. Oranje and Van Twiller a grant of sixty-two acres of land, the present boundaries of which are the North river, Christopher street, Bedford street, West Houston street, Sullivan street, Canal street, West Broadway, Bar-

clay street, Broadway, and Fulton street, around to the river again. Shortly afterward Jansen died, leaving Anneke with four children. In 1638 she married Everardus Bogardus. After the death of Dominic Bogardus, Anneke, again a widow, with four additional children, continued to reside in the city, and in 1654 she obtained from Gov. Stuyvesant a patent in her own name of the farm above mentioned. In her will she named as her sole heirs Sarah Reedofson, Katriny Reedofson, Jannetty and Rachel Hartzger (two children of her deceased daughter Frytie), and John Reedofson, her children by her first husband, and William, Cornelius, Jonas, and Peter Bogardus, children of the second marriage. On 27 Aug., 1664, the grant of land was confirmed by the English government, as may be found recorded in the office of the secretary of state at Albany in the "Patent Book," pp. 28-30.

In 1670 part of the land, a salt meadow north of Canal street, was sold at public auction; but the sale was never carried out, on account of some alleged flaw in the title. In 1671 five of the heirs conveyed the whole farm (or bonery) to Col. Francis Lovelace, then governor of the province of New York. But one of the sons, Cornelius, did not join in this conveyance, and therefore his heirs have always claimed that they have a right to their share of the property. In 1705 the estate, then known as the "King's Farm," was leased or granted by the colonial authorities under Queen Anne to Trinity church; and, in spite of many contests, that corporation has continued to enjoy all the benefits and revenues of the vast property to this day. Nicholas Brover, one of the heirs, brought a suit in ejectment in 1750, claiming that the title was not in Queen Anne. He was non-suited by default, renewed his suit in 1760, and was in 1762 dismissed. In 1780, when he married an heir, brought an unsuccessful suit in the New York supreme court, to recover a part of the property. In 1830 three other heirs had a similar experience. Chancellor Walworth in 1834 dismissed a suit brought by Jonas Humbert. In 1847 Cornelius Brower brought nine suits, all of which were dismissed. In these Vice Chancellor Sanford, after examining every fact on both sides, decided that, waving all other points, the church had acquired a perfectly valid title by undoubted possession longer than the limitation at which title might be gained by possession in 1705, when the land came to the church. The accompanying view represents New York at that time.

BOGARDUS, James, inventor, b. in Catskill, N. Y., 14 March, 1800; d. in New York city, 13 April, 1874. He was the son of a school education afforded by his native town, at the age of fourteen was apprenticed to a watchmaker, and soon became skilled as a die-sinker and engraver. His inventive ability was first manifested by an eight-day, three-wheeled chronometer clock, for which he received the highest premium at the first fair of the American Institute, and which portraits of the queen, by Robert Peel, and numerous other distinguished persons were engraved, and he also agreed to construct in London a machine for engine-turning that would copy all kinds of known machine engraving, but could not imitate its own work. The British government in 1839 offered a reward for the best plan of manufacturing a steel watch, that submitted to him was selected from among 2,000 competing designs, and it is still in use. His later inventions include a machine for pressing glass, appliances for shining India-rubber fabrics, and for cutting India-rubber into fine threads. Besides improvements in drilling-machines and in eccentric mills, he patented in 1843 a sun-and-planet horse-power, and a dynamometer for measuring the speed and power of machinery while in motion. His factory in New York city, built in 1847 entirely of cast-iron, five stories high, was the first building so constructed in the United States, and probably the first in the world. His success in this undertaking led to his engaging in the business, and to about 300 competitors or producers of similar machinery, which can be used without a line and is very accurate, and also made numerous improvements in the manufacture of tools and machinery.

BOGARDUS, Robert, lawyer, b. in 1771; d. in New York city, 29 Nov., 1840. He practised law in New York for nearly fifty years. In the war of 1812 he was, from July, 1813, till June, 1815, colonel of infantry. He was also a member of the New York state senate.
BOGART, Elizabeth, poet, b. in New York city about 1806. She was a daughter of the Rev. David S. Bogart, and contributed to periodicals, chiefly the New York "Mirror," under the pen-name of "Estelle," her first pieces appearing in 1825. Specimens of her poetry are reprinted in Griswold's "Female Poets of America." She wrote two prize stories entitled "The Effect of a Single Folly" and "The Forged Note," evincing constructive ability; but "He Came too Late," and other poems, were her most admired productions.

BOGART, William Henry, author, b. in Albany, N. Y., 28 Nov., 1810; d. in Aurora, N. Y., 21 Aug., 1888. His early life was passed at Aurora. Here he was educated. His first book was "Who Shot the Whippoorwill?" a book of historical reminiscences; but his chief work was done as the "Sentinel" correspondent of the New York "Courier and Enquirer," and the New York "World," in reviving the taste for American antiquarian history, especially of the colonial period of New York. He contributed a monograph on Cornelius and William H. Vanderbilt to the "New York Genealogical and Biographical Record" for April, 1886.

BOGGS, Charles Stuart, naval officer, b. in New Brunswick, N. J., 29 Jan., 1811; d. there 29 April, 1888. A nephew ofCapt. James Lawrence, he entered the navy 1 Nov., 1826. He was present at the battle of Manilla 6 Sept., 1846, on "Princeton," of Com. Conner's squadron, during the Mexican war, was present at the siege of Vera Cruz, and commanded the boat expedition that destroyed the "Truxton" after her surrender to the Mexicans. He was promoted commander, 14 Sept., 1855, and assigned to the U. S. mail steamer "Illinois," which he commanded three years. He then became inspector at New York, U. S. Navy Yard, and Washington territory. In 1861 he was ordered to the gun-boat "Varuna," of Farragut's gulf squadron. In the attack on Forts St. Philip and Jackson, in April, 1862, he destroyed six of the Confederate gun-boats, but finally lost his own vessel, which steamed ahead of the fleet and engaged the Confederate ships in the flotilla. He was attacked by two rams and ran into the banks of the river and there sank, causing, however, the destruction of her antagonists, which were both burned. He returned to Washington as bearer of despatches, and was ordered to the command of the new sloop-of-war "Junias." He was promoted to the rank of captain on 16 July, 1862, and was made a commodore, 25 July, 1866. He commanded the steamer "De Soto," of the North Atlantic squadron, in 1867-8. In 1869-70 he was assigned to the European fleet, and prepared a report on the condition of steam-engines afloat. On 1 July, 1870, he received promotion to rear-admiral, and was appointed light-house inspector of the 3d district on the coast.

BOGGIS, Libbun W., pioneer, b. in Kentucky in 1798; d. in California in 1861. He was governor of Missouri in 1836, and took a prominent part in the expulsion of the Mormons. In 1846 he migrated to California, and in the years 1847-9 was alcalde of the Sonoma district, where he gained reputation for his energy and ability in the laying position during the period of the interregnum.

BOGLE, James, painter, b. in Georgetown, S. C., in 1817; d. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 11 Oct., 1873. He came to New York in 1836 and entered the studio of Prof. Morse, inventor of the telegraph and the founder of the national academy of design. Mr. Bogle, like Rembrandt, excelled in painting, soon achieved distinction in that department. In 1850 he was elected an associate of the national academy, and in 1861 an academician. For many years his pictures occupied annually a prominent position at the academy; but he exhibited only at rare intervals in the later years of his life, when the state of his health compelled him to live in the south. He executed portraits of John C. Calhoun, Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, Chief-Justice Jones, Bishop Atkinson, of North Carolina, De Witt Clinton, and Rev. Dr. Budington. Among his later pictures were portraits of Gen. John A. Dix and Henry J. Raymond.

BOGY, Lewis Vital, senator, b. in St. Genevieve, Mo., 9 April, 1813; d. in St. Louis, 20 Sept., 1877. He was descended from the early French settlers of St. Louis. His father, John Bogle, a regent of the university of St. Louis, was for some years a clerk, afterward studied law in Illinois and Kentucky, was graduated at the Lexington law school, Ky., in 1835, and began practice in St. Louis. He was several times elected to the legislature, and in 1867-8 was commissioner of Indian affairs. He was interested in the development of the mineral resources of the state, and was a projector of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain railroad, of which he was president for two years. He was elected to the U. S. senate as a democrat in 1873, and served on the committees on Indian affairs, land claims, and education and labor.

BOHLEN, Henry, soldier, b. in Bremen, Germany, 29 July, 1835; near Rappahannock Station, Va., 22 Aug., 1862. He enlisted to the U. S. states when young, and settled as a liquor merchant in Philadelphia, acquiring wealth in that trade. In 1861 he became colonel of the 75th Pennsylvania (German) volunteers, and was attached to Gen. Blenker's command, was made brigadier-general of volunteers, 28 April, 1862, and served with his regiment in the Rappahannock, and fell while directing the movements of his brigade in a skirmish near that river. He led his brigade across the river to attack a detachment of Longstreet's division, but was assaulted by superior numbers, and re-crossed under cover of the batteries.

BOHORQUES, Juan (bo-or'-kes), Mexican prelate, b. in the city of Mexico late in the 16th century; d. in Mexico. He was sent to the college of St. Louis in Puebla, filling several high ecclesiastical offices in Mexico, and representing his country at the court of Madrid and his ecclesiastical province at Rome. Philip III. of Spain caused Bohorques to be appointed bishop of Curacas in 1610, but soon afterward he was placed in charge of the bishopric of Mexico in 1617, Mexico, which he administered until his death.

BOHORQUES, Pedro (bo-or'-kes), Spanish soldier, b. in 1657. He served in the army of Peru and made the Indians believe that he was a descendant of the Incas and must reinstate the Peruvian kingdom. He set out to discover the Paititi, a kind of El Dorado, a name applied to the white palace, which was said to be at the borders of Guallago river. He found only a very poor Indian town belonging to the Paelados, which was very poor, and came to account of their utmost misery. They proclaimed him sovereign; but he soon grew weary of his miserable kingdom, disappeared from there, and was twice a prisoner by Spanish troops. He was sentenced to death and executed in the city of Lima.
BOISE, James Robinson, educator, b. in Blandford, Mass., 27 Jan., 1815; d. in Chicago, 9 Feb., 1895. He was graduated at Brown in 1840, became a tutor of Latin and Greek in that college, and in 1843 professor of Greek, which chair he held until 1856. From 1852 to 1868 he was professor of Greek in the university of Michigan, and after 1868 in the university of Chicago. He published in Chicago Vanderslice's "American," with English notes, the first six books of Homer's "Iliad," "Greek Syntax," "First Lessons in Greek," and other text-books, and in 1884 "Notes Critical and Explanatory on St. Paul's Epistles.

BOIKER, George Henry, author, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 6 Oct., 1829; d. there, 2 Jan., 1890. He was the son of a wealthy banker, and graduated at Princeton in 1842, and studied law, but did not practise. In 1847, after his return from a tour in Europe, he published "The Lesson of Life, and other Poems," followed in 1848 by a tragedy called "Ca- hyenas," which was successfully brought out on the stage in England. He next produced in succession the tragedies of "Anne Boleyn" (1850), "Leonor de Guzman," and "Francesca da Rimini." Among his other plays are "The Betrthal" and "The Widow's Marriage." In 1856 he published in Boston two volumes of "Plays and Poems." Among his individual poems, "The Ivory-Carver," "The Podesta's Daughter," "Song of the Earth," "A Ballad of Sir John Franklin," and "Dirge for a Soldier," are noteworthy. During the civil war he wrote many patriotic lyrics, collected in a volume and published under the title of "Poems of the War" (Boston, 1864). Later works were "Street Lyrics," "Königs mark, and other Poems" (1869), and "The Book of the Dead" (1882). In the autumn of 1871 he was appointed by President Grant U. S. minister to Turkey, and in 1875 was transferred to the more important mission of Russia. He returned to Philadelphia in 1879. Mr. Boker's dramas are classical in form, and his sonnets and other lyrical poems greatly admired. He also wrote vigorous and eloquent press articles, especially for the New York Morning Post, which were contained in the reports of the union league club, of which he was secretary from the time of its establishment until recently, when he was elected its president. His latest work was a volume of sonnets, which appeared in 1886.

BOLIVAR, Gregorio, Spanish missionary. Early in the 16th century he preached the gospel for twenty-five years among the Indians of Mexico, Peru, and other regions where European civilization had not yet reached. He belonged to the Franciscan order, and left a curious work entitled "Memorial de Arbitrios para la Separacion de España.

BOLIVAR, Simon, the liberator, leader in the struggle for South American independence, b. in Caracas, Venezuela, 24 July, 1783; d. in San Pedro, near Santa Martha, 17 Dec., 1830. His father was Juan Vicente Bolívar y Ponte, a wealthy proprietor of Peru, of noble descent, as was also his mother, Maria Concepcion Palacios y Sojo. Losing his parents early, young Bolívar was brought up by his uncle, the Marqués de Palacios. After receiving a liberal education at home, he spent several years in the study of law in Madrid, and in travel, soon in the south of Europe. He remained some time in Paris, and was a witness of the closing scenes of the revolution. Returning to Madrid, he married, in 1801, a daughter of Don N. Toro. Embarking for America with the intention of devoting himself to the care of his estate, Bolívar lost his young wife, who died when her husband was in the act of leaving Europe to assure his sorrow, in 1804, and spent five years in Paris. On his return to Venezuela, in 1809, he passed through the United States, where he had the opportunity of observing the working of free institutions. He soon afterward joined in the revolutionary movement in South America, and, having, in the month of April, 1810, received a colonel's commission from the junta, and was sent with Luis Lopez Mendez to Great Britain to purchase arms and solicit the protection of the government, returning in 1811 with a cargo of arms. After the declaration of Venezuelan independence, 5 June, 1811, he joined the forces, was attached to Gen. Miranda's staff in September as lieutenant-colonel, and was placed in command of the important fortress of Puerto Cabello. He lost that place, the strongest fortified post in the country, through a revolt of the Spanish prisoners of war in the citadel. The fortress was reoccupied by the Spaniards under Moutovryde, the Spanish troops regarded as the best in the New Granada, Bolívar went to Cumaná, where he had taken refuge, to Carthagena, and obtained a commission to operate against the royalist forces on Magdalena river. He set out in January, 1813, with 300 men, enlisted for the expedition from refugees at Carthagena. Manuel Castillo accompanied him with 500 grenadiers, detailed for the expedition by the president of Carthagena, but soon decamped with his force. Bolívar and his cousin Ribas advanced up the river, driving the Spaniards out of Tenerife, Mompos, and other places as far as the valley of Cucuta on the Venezuelan border. He then determined to endeavor to rekindle the revolution in Venezuela and risk another encounter. Hearing of the unexpected movements in New Granada, Bolivar, with other officers, who attributed their failure to the inactivity of Miranda, apprehended the latter at La Guayra, and delivered him up to the Spanish authorities. Hearing of his movement, Gen. Miranda, on the authority of the congress, signed the treaty of Victoria, restoring Venezuela to Spanish rule, 25 July, 1812. Bolivar, with other officers, who attributed their failure to the inactivity of Miranda, apprehended the latter at La Guayra, and delivered him up to the Spanish authorities. Hearing of his movement, Gen. Miranda, on the authority of the congress, signed the treaty of Victoria, restoring Venezuela to Spanish rule, 25 July, 1812. Bolivar, with other officers, who attributed their failure to the inactivity of Miranda, apprehended the latter at La Guayra, and delivered him up to the Spanish authorities. Hearing of his movement, Gen. Miranda, on the authority of the congress, signed the treaty of Victoria, restoring Venezuela to Spanish rule, 25 July, 1812. Bolivar, with other officers, who attributed their failure to the inactivity of Miranda, apprehended the latter at La Guayra, and delivered him up to the Spanish authorities.
met Gen. Monteverde at Lostaguenas and inflicted upon him a crushing defeat, following upon reverses at Niquialo, Betisoque, Caracá, Barquisimeto, and Varinas. Gen. Monteverde was compelled to fall back upon Puerto Cabello and shut himself up in the fortress with the remnant of his army. Gen. Fiero, governor of Caracas, signed the capitulation at Victoria, and on 4 Aug., 1814, Bolivar entered Caracas at the head of the liberating army. Gen. Marínó had recovered from the royal troops the eastern part of the province, and assumed the title of dictator of eastern Venezuela. Bolivar was honored with a triumphal entry into the capital, being conveyed on a car drawn by twelve young ladies, proclaimed himself dictator and liberator of the western provinces of Venezuela, invested with a bodyguard, and established the "Order of the Liberator." The enthusiasm of the people was dampened by this display of courtly pomp, and by the arrogance of Bolivar's officers, while the royalists concentrated their forces and applied all their efforts to regaining possession of Venezuela. Several sanguinary battles were fought, in which the revolutionists were at first successful. Public dissatisfaction impelled Bolivar, on 1 Jan., 1814, to call together a junta of influential citizens of Caracas and offer to resign the dictatorship into their hands, but the assembly, by its decision on the following day, insisted upon his retaining the supreme military and civil authority. The Spanish general Boves, collecting a large force, ranged for a desultory encounter, marched, in June, 1814, from Calabozo upon La Puerta, where the united forces of Bolivar and Marínó were encamped. The revolutionary army was split up into three divisions as the Spanish army came up, and on 11 June Boves inflicted upon the patriots a ruinous defeat near Cura, and well-nigh annihilated their army, killing 1,500. The Spanish took Caracas, and defeated Bolivar a second time at Aragua.

Bolivar escaped to Cumaná with some of his officers, and sailed thence to Carthagena, proceeding thence to Tunja, where the revolutionary congress was sitting, and offered his services to the confederated provinces of New Granada. Notwithstanding his misfortunes and the treachery of his numerous enemies, he was appointed commander-in-chief of the forces of the federal republic, and ordered to march against Cundinamarca, the president of which province refused to acknowledge the authority of the central government and the union of the provinces. He liberated Cundinamarca, and took possession of the seat of government at Bogotá. He appeared before that city in December, 1814, with 2,000 men, carried the suburbs by storm, and forced the leaders of the defection to capitulate. For this service he received the thanks of congress, which immediately made Sante Fé the seat of government. Bolivar was then sent to recapture Santa Marta, which had fallen into the hands of the enemy, being the only sea-port in New Granada in their possession. Castillo, the commandant in Carthagena, refused to supply the troops with arms and ammunition ordered from the citadel, whereupon Bolivar led his forces against that city, laid siege to it, and remained there till May. Meanwhile, Gen. Morillo had arrived from Spain with large reinforcements, debarked on the island of Margarita, 25 March, 1816, took the Spanish garrison in Santa Marta, and soon afterward captured Carthagena.

Bolivar, on 10 May, 1815, embarked with about a dozen of his officers for Kingston, Jamaica, where he looked for assistance. While he remained in Jamaica, for eight months, New Granada was overthrown by Morillo's troops, and the patriots in Venezuela and Gen. Arismendi in the island of Margarita held their ground against the Spaniards. In Kingston, Bolivar narrowly escaped being murdered by a hired assassin, who stabbed his secretary instead of him. From Kingston he went to Port au Prince, in Hayti. On his promising to emancipate the slaves, President Petion, of Hayti, dispatched with four negro battalions. In Cayes he met Admiral Brion, who had arrived from England with a corvette and a supply of arms and military stores for the patriots. Bolivar gathered a force, enlisted from patriot refugees, and with it and his negro troops sailed for Margarita, 16 April, 1816, for the purpose of aiding Arismendi. He landed on 27 June, and marched toward the spot of Pampatar on the island. 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forces met on 16 Feb., 1817, and a desperate battle ensued, lasting three days, at the end of which the Spaniards were defeated and retired in disorder. During their retreat they were set upon and entirely cut to pieces by the llaneros of Paez. While Bolivar pursued his victories in the west, Piar, the negro leader, wrested from the Spaniards the provinces of Guiana, his land force being supported by Bolivar's fleet of Andes. On 12 April, ten days after Bolivar had left that city in search of new recruits, Barcelona was captured by the Spaniards, who slaughtered the garrison, comprising the entire force that he had collected up to that time; but a new army was enlisted, and by the middle of July the royalists had evacuated all the provinces. On 20 July, while Bolivar was absent, Piar, Zea, Marino, Arismendi, and the other military chiefs summoned at Angostura a provincial congress, which recorded a decision to vest the executive powers in a triumvirate, consisting of Bolivar and two associates. On hearing of this action, Bolivar hastened to Angostura, and, supported by Brion, dissolved the congress, suppressed the powers of the triumvirate, and assembled the congress, consisting of himself as chief with Louis Brion and Antonio Francisco Zea as assistants, the former being the director of the military, and the latter of the political department. Piar, who asso iled the character of Bolivar, stigmatizing him as a "Napoleon of retreat," was arrested and tried by a committee of congress composed of Paez, and thrown into prison on a charge of conspiring against the whites, plotting against the life of Bolivar, and aiming at the supreme power. He was convicted, condemned to death, and shot on 16 Oct., 1817. Warned by the fate of Piar, Marrojo deserted from his rivalry with Bolivar and wrote an abject letter, throwing himself upon the mercy of the liberator. Bolivar had an army of 8,000 volunteers, equipped and provided, which he sent to Paez's aid. The provincial troops, double the Spanish force in the country; yet the patriot forces were so scattered that in the campaign that followed they were beaten in detail a dozen times, and by the end of May, 1818, were driven from the provinces north of the Orinoco. Defection and discontent were rife. Bolivar's troops numbered only 6,000, and he sent to the governor of New Granada, a citizen of New Granada, who informed him that the people of that colony were prepared for a general revolt, and begged for assistance in invading the country. Bolivar answered him by carrying out that project; and English, French, German, and Polish officers flocked to Angostura and offered their services to Bolivar, while supplies, arms, and volunteers came from England. On the advice of Dr. Roscio, Bolivar summoned, on 15 Feb., 1819, a national congress at Angostura, and was soon in a position to put 14,000 men in the field and resume the offensive. At the opening of the congress he submitted a detailed exposition of his views of government, and offered to dissolve the congress, or to set it aside, and invest him with supreme authority until the independence of the country should be completely established.

Bolivar then reorganized the army and decided upon a bold strategical plan to march over the Cordilleras, unite with Santander's guerrillas, seize Bogota, and drive the Spaniards out of New Granada, after first inducing them to concentrate their forces in Venezuela by a diversion in the coast provinces of that country. On 24 Feb., 1819, he left Angostura with the army, after nominating Zea president of the congress and vice-president of the republic during his absence. By the bold and successful manœuvres of Paez, Morillo and La Torre were routed at Acharigua, a victory that resulted in the occupation of the province of Barinas, leaving the town open in New Granada. Bolivar's daring and original plan of campaign was entirely successful. He marched his army, a third part of his troops consisting of Englishmen and other foreigners, through the difficult passes of the Andes in June, encountered and defeated the enemy on 1 July in the province of Tunja, entered the town of Tunja on 27 July, and after a sharp engagement on the adjoining heights, and decided the fate of Bogota and of all New Granada on 7 Aug. by the victory of Boyaca. On 12 Aug., the liberator made his triumphal entry into Santa Fé. All the provinces of New Granada rose against the Spaniards, who shut themselves up in the fortified town of Monskop. After organizing a government in Bogota and leaving Gen. Santander as commander-in-chief, Bolivar returned to Montecal, in Venezuela, where he had ordered the patriot leaders to assemble with their forces, arriving there on 3 Nov., 1819. Morillo had fallen back before the attacks of Paez from San Fernando de Apure to San Quintin, and now fled in terror before him. Bolivar, on hearing of this, marched upon Angostura with his foreign legion, sustained the victory of Paez, and took control of the territory. He then proclaimed the republic of Colombia, securing the enactment of a fundamental law on 17 Dec., 1819, for the union of the states of Venezuela and New Granada under his presidency, with a common congress and a single constitution. The seat of government was transferred provisionally to Tunja, which Bolivar captured, and was replaced by Tunja, the capitals of the two provinces. The absence of the foreign legion and the patriot commander gave Morillo an opportunity to collect re-enforcements, and the Spaniards were encouraged furthermore by the news of a formidable expedition about to start from Spain under O'Donnell; but an inscription of Spanish troops revealed the extent of the expedition. Bolivar took the field again, and on 20 Jan., 1820, returned to San Fernando de Apure. The republican army was now larger and better appointed than at any previous time, and gained important advantages over the royalists. By autumn, fifteen of the twenty-two provinces of New Granada had joined the government of Colombia, while the Spaniards still retained only Cartagena and the fortified posts on the isthmus of Panama. In Venezuela the government of the republic was effective in six out of the eight provinces. On 25 Nov., 1820, Bolivar, probably in the hope of avoiding further bloodshed, concluded with Morillo at Trujillo an armistice of six months. On 17 Dec., Gen. Morillo embarked in a Spanish ship, and learning that he was appointed of the Spanish forces.

On 10 March, 1821, Bolivar notified Gen. La Torre that hostilities would be resumed at the expiration of thirty days. The Spaniards were strongly entrenched at Carabobo, southwest of Valencia, but had not brought up all their forces. Paez with his 2,000 llaneros, and the British legion, 1,000 strong, turned the enemy's position by a side-path and threw them into complete confusion, when Torre retreated with the remnant of his army to Puerto Cabello. This victory, which occurred on 24 June, 1821, virtually ended the war in Venezuela, and Bolivar entered Caracas on 29 June. By the end of the year Puerto Cabello was the only
post still held by the Spaniards. In New Granada the powerful fortress of Carthagena surrendered to Gen. Santander on 21 Sept., 1821. The naval battle of Maracaibo, in August, 1823, and the capitulation of Puerto Cabello in July, 1824, were necessary to drive the Spaniards from their last foothold. Yet after the decisive victory of Carabobo the republicans were masters of the country and free to attend to its political organization. The congress of Colombia assembled in Cuenca in May, 1821, and the province of Quito, which included the isthmus of Panama, was declared to be independent. A severe battle was fought at Pichincha, which was won for the republicans through the able strategy of Gen. Sucre, Bolivar's colleague. Bolivar entered Quito in June, 1822, a right of his colleague and his position, and incorporated Quito, Pasto, and Guayaquil in the Colombian republic. Then, in response to an appeal from San Martin, the patriot leader in Peru, he left the direction of the government in the hands of his vice-presidents and marched upon Lima, which was evacuated by the royalists at the approach of the Colombian army. He made a triumphal entry into the Peruvian capital on 1 Sept., 1823, and on 10 Feb., 1824, the congress of Lima made him dictator of Peru and authorized him to employ all the resources of the country. He in the position of president of Colombia, but was continued in that office by the vote of a large majority of the congress. The intrigues of the opposing factions in Peru forced Bolivar to retire to Trujillo, whereupon Lima was reoccupied by the Spaniards under Canterac. By June, Bolivar had organized another army, which routed the advance guard of the royalist force, and won a decisive victory on the plains of Junin, 6 Aug., 1824. After this decisive victory Bolivar returned to Lima to reorganize the government, while Sucre pursued the Spaniards on their retreat through upper Peru, and shattered their forces in the final victory of Ayacucho on 9 Dec., 1824. The Spaniards were reduced to the size of post of Callao, in Peru, from which they could not be dislodged until more than a year later. On 10 Feb., 1825, Bolivar convoked a constituent congress and resigned the dictatorship of Peru; but that body, on account of the unsettled state of the country, decided to invest him with dictatorial powers for a year longer. Congress voted him a grant of a million dollars, which was declined.

The boundary between the two republics was fixed at Chuquisaca, in August, 1825, which detached that territory from the government of Buenos Ayres and constituted it a separate state, called, in honor of the liberator, Bolivia. Bolivar was declared perpetual protector of the new republic, and was requested to prepare for it a constitution. He returned to Lima after visiting upper Peru, and thence sent a project of a constitution for Bolivia, which was presented to the congress of that state on 25 May, 1826, accompanied by an address in which he defined the forms of government that he conceived to be expeditious for the newly established republics. The Bolivian code, copied in some of its features from the code Napoléon, contained a provision for vesting the executive authority in a president for life, without responsibility to the legislature, and with power to nominate his successor. This proposal excited the apprehensions of a section of the republicans in Bolivia, Peru, Venezuela, New Granada, and even in Buenos Ayres and Chili. The tendencies that accompanied Bolivar's administration of the Bolivian republic seemed to indicate that political consolidation caused the alarm to spread beyond the confines of the territory affected by the new code, and he was suspected of a design to weld the South American republics into an empire and to introduce the Bolivian code and make himself perpetual dictator. Peru, as well as Bolivia, adopted the new code; but from this time the population of the republics were divided into angry factions on questions raised by that instrument, and a long and bitter struggle ensued between the centralists, or Bolivarists, and the federalists, the military rivals of Bolivar uniting with the latter party. A serious trouble occurred in Venezuela during the absence of the president. Paez, vice-president of Peru, Camba, and other Bolivians, inevitably brought down the Bolivian pretensions by arbitrary conduct in the enrolment of the militia, refused to obey the summons of the senate, and, encouraged by a strong separatist party in the northern provinces, openly rebelled against the central government. Bolivar confided affairs in Peru to a council nominated by himself, with Santa Cruz as its chief, and hastened back to Lima, hoping to control the disturbances, leaving Lima in September, and reaching Bogota on 14 Nov., 1826. On 23 Nov. he issued a decree from Bogota assuming the extraordinary powers conferred upon the president in case of rebellion, and hastened to Venezuela to stop the spilling of blood, reaching Puerto Cabello on 31 Dec. The following day he issued a proclamation declaring a general amnesty. In an interview with Paez he confirmed him in his command, and, fixing his headquarters at Caracas, checked the disturbances in the northern departments. In 1826 Bolivar and Santander were re-elected president and vice-president of Colombia for the term beginning in January, 1827. In February, Bolivar, in order to silence those who believed he was free from ambitious designs and interested motives, insisted on resigning the presidency and retiring into private life. Santander urged him to retract his decision, declaring that the agitation of the country could only be dispelled through the influence and authority of the liberator, while in the congress there was a majority of his supporters, and a resolution was carried requesting him to continue in the presidency. He accordingly withdrew his resignation, and repaired to Bogota to take the oath of office; but before doing so he issued a proclamation calling a national convention to be held at Ocaña in March, 1828. Another decree granted a general amnesty, and a third proclaimed the establishment of constitutional order throughout Colombia.

Shortly after the departure of Bolivar from Lima, the Bolivian code was adopted as the constitution of Peru, and under it the liberator was elected, on 9 Dec., 1826, president for life. A few weeks later, while he was restoring order in Venezuela, a counter-revolution was imposed in Peru by the third division of the Colombian auxiliary army, then stationed at Lima. This consisted of veteran troops under Luna and Sanda, who had hitherto been the liberator's most efficacious instruments, not only in conquering the independ-
ence of the South American republics, but in imposing his own ideas of government on the states he liberated gave rise to the growing republican reaction against centralized power, and were filled with distrust toward Bolivar. Six weeks after the adoption of the Bolivian code the Peruvian republicans hostile to Bolivar, with the support of the Colombian troops cantoned in Lima, deposed the council appointed by Bolivar, and the Bolivian code and organized the provisional government. Gen. Lanuza was chosen president of Peru, and the Colombian troops departed from her soil. These stationed in Bolivia were expelled, with the aid of the Peruvians, and after a brief war a treaty was concluded between Colombia and Bolivia, by which the boundaries of the latter were extended to their original limits, its debt was separated from that of Colombia, and its complete independence and equality were recognized. The third division sailed from Callao on 17 March, 1827, and in April landed in southern Colombia. Bolivar, who was in the north, prepared to march against the rebellious soldiery; but the latter made no attempt to carry the revolting soldiers, but instead proceeded to Caracas. Gen. Ovando. The congress of Ocaña met on 2 March, 1828. A new constitution, giving the executive stronger and more permanent authority, was submitted. When it was found that the majority was opposed to its adoption, the friends of Bolivar vacated their seats, leaving the body without representatives; but the country-seat of the neighborhood of Ocaña, Bolivar published an address, which, while reprehending the proceeding of his partisans, appealed to the country to support him in introducing stability and order. Popular conventions in Bogota, Caracas, and Carthagena called upon the liberator to adopt extraordinary means to establish tranquility and security; and in August, 1828, he was invested by popular elections with dictatorial powers. The anti-Bolivar republicans entered into a conspiracy to assassinate the president. Vice-President Santander and the other leaders of the party were implicated in this crime. Bolivar was attacked in his bedroom in Bogota, 25 Sept., 1828, but escaped with a three-inch wound in his arm. He was removed from Bogota to the country-seat of Ocaña, eighteen miles from the city; and on his death his part in the plot. This occurrence prompted Bolivar to exercise more arbitrary powers, a course that augmented the popular suspicions of his aims and motives and the aversion to a military dictatorship. A decree was issued from Bogota, 27 Aug., 1828, by which Bolivar assumed unlimited authority in Colombia. It was at a time when party passion in Colombia was inflamed to an extraordinary degree that Peru, in 1829, declared war against the dictator of Colombia. Bolivar, in a new address to the people of Colombia; and the party adhering to the liberator; but insurrections broke out in various places. In January, 1830, Bolivar for the fifth time resigned the presidency, but was again confirmed in his position by the general voice. He then undertook to compel Paez and the Venezuelan disunionists to submit to the Colombian congress. The congress, however, now contained a majority made up from his opponents, and it voted to accept his proffered resignation, granting him a pension of $50,000 a year on condition of his residing abroad. The patriot leader sent in his final resignation to congress on 27 April, 1830, and left Bogota on 9 May with the intention of embarking for England from Cartagena; but his adherents induced him to remain in the country, and made ineffectual attempts to restore him to power. South from the murder of which he died, he went to Santa Marta to visit the bishop, and there breathed his last. In accordance with an act of the congress of New Granada, his remains were removed in 1842 to Caracas, where a monument was erected in his honor. In 1858 the city of Lima erected an equestrian statue of Bolivar, who was described in the inscription as the "liberator of the Peruvians.", A statue of him, the gift of the government of Venezuela, was erected in 1883 in Central Park, New York city. There is also a fine statue of him in Santa Fe de Bogota.

It was Bolivar's hope and ambition to unite the South American republics into a strong confederation. The object of his efforts in the last years of his life, with the object of establishing an international code for the Latin republics, was set on foot by him. The example of Napoleon led him into acts too arbitrary and a policy too autocratic to please the independent temper of his compatriots. During the faction fights that prevailed in his lifetime, there was a move for a violent and unanimous attempt to free succeeding generations of South Americans have paid due honor to his memory. His lack of judgment and of coolness in the battle-field betrayed his military incapacity, and brought him at times into contempt and disrepute; yet the pertinacity and patience with which he clung to the cause of independence through every danger and discouragement revealed a noble spirit; and the sacrifices and sufferings, voluntarily undergone for the sake of the cause in which he engaged, are sufficient to disprove the charges brought against him of ignoble ambition and egotism. Of the accounts that have been published of the life of Bolivar, the "Histoire de Bolivar," by Gen. Ducaquoy of Paris, 1863, is, on the other hand, an indiscriminate panegyric. See also "Memoirs of Gen. William Miller (in the Service of the Republic of Peru)" (2 vols., London, 1825); Col. Hippisley's "Account of his Journey to the Orinoco" (London, 1831). The publication of the correspondence of Bolivar, including his messages, manifestoes, and proclamations, preceded by his life, was begun in New York, and the first two volumes, containing the life, written in Spanish, by Felipe Larrazabal, appeared in 1871. BOLLAN, William, lawyer, b. in England; d. in Massachusetts in 1776. He was educated for
the legal profession in England, removed to Massachusetts about 1740, settled in Boston, married a daughter of Gov. Shirley in 1743, and became advocate-general. In 1745 he was sent to London as agent of the colony, to secure from the government the repayment of £183,649 advanced by Massachusetts for the Cape Breton expedition, in which mission he succeeded after three years. He was sent to England a second time as agent for the colony, but was dismissed by the general court in 1762, because of his connection with the Dutch and his adherence to his allegiance to the episcopal form of worship. He still acted as agent of the council, and his popularity in the colony was restored when he obtained from Alderman Beckford in London, and sent over to Massachusetts in 1769, thirty-three letters of Gov. Bernhard and Gen. Gage calumniating the colonists, for which act he was denounced by Lord North in parliament. In 1775 he wrote in favor of conciliatory measures toward the colonies. John Hancock declared, in the Massachusetts house of representatives, that there was no man to whom the colonies were more indebted. He published numerous political tracts relating chiefly to American affairs, among which the most important were "The Rights and Measures of the Colonies Considered" (London, 1746); "Colonize Anglicane Illustriati" (1762); "The Ancient Right of the English Nation to the American Fishery Examined and Stated" (1764); "The Mutual Interests of Great Britain and the American Colonies Considered" (1765); "The Importance of the Colonies in North America and the Interests of Great Britain with regard to them Considered" (1766); "Freedom of Speech and Writing upon Public Affairs Considered" (1766); "Epistle from Timoleon" (1768); "Continued Corrupton of Standing Armies" (1768); "The Free Briton's Memorial, in Defence of the Right of Election" (1769); and a Supplemental Memorial, on the Origin of Parliaments, etc." (1770). As agent for the council of the province of Massachusetts, he offered "A Petition to the King in Council, Jan. 26, 1774, with Illustrations intended to Promote the Harmony of Great Britain and her Colonies."

**BOLLER, Alfred Pancost**, civil engineer, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 23 Feb., 1840. He was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1859, and at the Reussner Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N.Y., in 1861. He has been connected as assistant engineer with the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company (1862), Philadelphia and Erie Railroad (1864), and Atlantic and Great Western Railroad (1866); as chief engineer with the Hudson River Railroad (1866), Westside and Youngers Railroad (1860), Yonkers Rapid Transit Commission (1881), Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company (1882), Albany and Greenbush Bridge Company (1883), and Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad (1885); and he has held consulting relations with the Aza railroad in Cuba (1857), Department of Public Parks, New York (1883), and with other corporations. He has conducted his business as a contractor, and has made a specialty of bridge construction. The double-track bridge over the Hudson river at Albany, the Eighth avenue bridge over the Harlem, the Madison avenue bridge over the same river, the Croton lake bridge, the Central avenue bridge, Newark, N. J., the great gas-holder tanks of the Bay State Gas Company, in Boston, under the superintendence of Alfred Pancost, Staten Island, and all of the locomotive turn-tables on the West Shore Railroad, were built under his supervision. He is a member of the American institute of civil engineers and mining engineers, and is the author of various reports on bridge construction and of a "Practical Treatise on the Construction of Iron Highway Bridges" (New York, 1877).

**BOLLEN, Edwin Cortield**, geologist, was born in Hartford, Conn., Sept. 18, 1836. He was graduated at Trinity college, Hartford, in 1855, after which he studied theology and became a Universalist clergyman. His attention has been largely devoted to microscopy, in which science he has achieved eminence. From 1870 to 1875 he was professor of microscopy and geology at the high school in Canton, N. Y., and since 1870 has lectured on that subject in Tufts college at College Hill, Mass. He has contributed articles on his specialty to periodicals, and published sermons. He received the degree of Ph. D. from the university of St. Lawrence in 1860, and that of S. T. D. from Tufts college in 1881. He is a member of several scientific societies, to whose proceedings he has contributed.

**BOLLEN, John Augustus**, lawyer, b. in Eastford, Conn., 16 April, 1809; d. in Washington, D.C., 25 May, 1878. He was graduated at Brown in 1829, admitted to the bar in Boston in 1833, and in 1843 chosen secretary of state under Gov. Marcus Morton. He was a member of the harbor and back channel commission in 1866. He acted as counsel in the famous case of the Great Glen. He served as judge-advocate on the staff of Gen. John A. Dix, who was his brother-in-law. He was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers in 1863, and appointed naval solicitor the same year.

**BOLLMAN, Eric**, physician, b. in Hoya, Hanover, in 1769; d. in Jamaica, W. I., 9 Dec., 1821. He studied medicine at the University of Gottingen, and in Paris, where he settled at the beginning of the French revolution. He accompanied Count Narbonne, who fled to England in 1792, and in London fell in with Lally-Tollendal, who induced him to go to Austria and endeavor to find out where Gen. Lafayette was kept in confinement. He established himself as a physician in Vienna, and learning that Lafayette was a prisoner at Olmütz, he formed a plan to rescue him with the assistance of Francis Kinlock Huger, a young American. Communicating with the prisoner through the prison surgeon, the two fell upon his guards while he was taking exercise in a carriage, and succeeded in getting him away on a horse; but the same evening Menilbourg and another prisoner, Dr. Bollman escaped to Prussia, but was handed over to the Austrian authorities, who kept him in prison for nearly a year, and then released him on condition that he should leave the country. He came to the United States and was well received; but in 1806 was implicated in Aaron Burr's conspiracy and was Burr's agent in New Orleans. In 1814 he returned to Europe, and, after another visit to the United States, took up his residence in London. He published "Paragraphs on Banks" (2d ed., Philadelphia, 1811); "Improved System of the Money Concerns of the Union" (1816); and "Strictures on the Theories of M. Ricardo."

**BOLTON, Henry Carrington**, chemist, b. in New York, N.Y., in 1810. He was graduated at Columbia in 1832, and then studied chemistry in Paris under Wurtz and Dumas, in Heidelberg under Bunsen, in Göttingen under Wohler, and in Berlin under Hofmann. In 1866 he received the degree of Ph. D. from the University of Göttingen, his thesis being on the "Fluorine Compounds of Uranium." Then in 1867 he went to Berlin, and from 1872 till 1877 was assistant in quantitative analysis in the Columbia School of Mines. In 1874 he was called to the chair of chemistry in the Woman's Medical College of the New York Infantary, which
BOLTON, Sarah Knowles, author, b. in Farmington, Conn., 15 Sept., 1841. Her maiden name was Knowles. She married Charles E. Bolton, a merchant and philanthropist. She has written extensively for the press, was one of the first corresponding secretaries of the Woman's national temperance union, was for three years associate editor of the "Congregationalist," and travelled for two years in Europe, studying profit-sharing, female higher education, and other social questions. Her published works are "Ordeal Lamar, and other poems" (New York, 1863); "The Present Problem," a novellette (1874); "How Success is Won" (Boston, 1884); biographies of Poor Boys who became famous" (New York, 1885); "Girls who became famous" (1886); "Social Studies in England" (Boston, 1886); and a collection of short stories under the title "Stories from Life" (New York, 1886). She presented a paper on "Employers and Employed" to the social science association. She was engaged in 1886 on a joint collection of poems by herself and her son Charles Knowles Bolton.

BOLTON, Sarah Tittle, poet, b. in Newport, Ky., 18 Dec., 1815: d. in Indianapolis, Ind., 4 Aug., 1893. Her father, Jonathan B. Barrett, removed to Indiana. At sixteen she married an editor, Nathan Bolton. In 1855 her husband was appointed consul at Geneva, and during the two years that she spent there as companion of her husband, she made an extensive reading of the newspapers. She contributed numerous short poems to periodicals, among them "Padding Your Own Canoe" and "Left on the Battlefield." A volume of her poems was published in New York in 1865, and a complete collection, with a life by Jonathan W. Gordon (Indianapolis, 1886).
BONAPARTE

thology of the country. In 1828 he removed to Italy, in the revolution of 1848 was a leader of the republican party in Rome, and in 1849 was chosen vice-president of the constituent assembly. After the occupation of Rome by French troops, he returned to France, but was expelled by order of Louis Napoleon. Permitted to return to Paris in 1850, he became in 1854 director of the Jardin des Plantes. He published in the United States a supplement to Wilson's "Ornithology," entitled "American Ornithology, or History of the Birds of the United States" (4 vols., Philadelphia, 1825-33), containing more than 100 new species discovered by himself; also "Observations on the Nomenclature of Wilson's "Ornithology,"" printed in the "Journal" of the academy of Philadelphia; a "Synopsis of the Birds of the United States" in the "Annals" of the lyceum of New York; a "Catalogue of the Birds of the United States" in the "Contributions" of the Machirian lyceum of Philadelphia; and other papers on the same subject. In Italy he was the originator of several scientific congresses and lectured and wrote extensively on American and European ornithology and other branches of natural history. He published "Specchio Comparativo delle Ornithologie di Roma e di Filadelph" (Pisa, 1827), presenting a comparison between birds of the latitude of Philadelphia and Italian species; "Iconografia della Pianta Italiana" (Pisa, 1827-31), an elaborate illustrated work on the fauna of Italy; "L'Esplorazione dell' America" (1838); "Conspexit Generum Avium" (Leyden, 1850); "Revue critique de l'ornithologie Européenne" (Brussels, 1850); in collaboration with H. Schlegel, "Monographie des Loxiens" (Leyden, 1850); and, after his return to Paris, a "Catalogue des oiseaux d'Europe" (Paris, 1850); also a descriptive catalogue of pigeons and one of parrots, prepared in conjunction with M. de Ponanee and published after his death. His "Memoirs," written by himself, appeared in New York in 1836.

BONAPARTE, Jerome, king of Westphalia, b. in Ajaccio, Corsica, 15 Nov., 1784; d. in Villegenis, near Paris, 10 July, 1867. He entered the navy in 1800, and in 1803, during a visit to the United States, married Miss Patterson, of Baltimore, without the consent of his family. This marriage was declared null by Napoleon in 1806. He was promoted to rear-admiral by Napoleon in 1806, and in the same year was transferred to the army, becoming a general of brigade. His corps gained some successes in Silesia in 1807, and in July of that year his brother placed him on the throne of the new kingdom of Westphalia. He married the princess Catherine of Württemberg, in August, 1807, and resigned till the expulsion of the French from Germany in October, 1813. After Napoleon's return from Elba, Jerome joined him, and commanded a division at Waterloo, winning the special praise of Napoleon for his gallantry there. After living in exile at Trieste, Rome, and Lausanne, he returned to France in 1847, and became a field-marshal in 1850. His wife, Elizabeth Patterson, b. in Baltimore, Md., 6 Feb., 1785; d. there, 4 April, 1879. Her father, William Patterson, emigrated from Ulster, Ireland, when a lad, pushed his way in business, became the owner of a line of clipper ships, and, Charles Carroll of Carrollton, only excepted, was the wealthiest citizen of Maryland. At a ball at the house of Samuel Chase, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, in the autumn of 1803, Capt. Jerome Bonaparte was introduced to Elizabeth Patterson. They were mutually pleased; but her father, foreseeing that his daughter's marriage with a youth with such brilliant prospects would prove distasteful to the first consul, forbade the courtship, and sent his daughter to Virginia. The lovers contrived to correspond, and in a short time became engaged. Jerome and Elizabeth went so far as to procure a marriage license. The match was postponed until 24 Dec., 1803, when Jerome would have passed his sixteenth birthday. All legal formalities were carefully complied with; the contract was drawn up by Alexander Dallas, afterward secretary of the treasury, and the vice-consul of France, the mayor of Baltimore, and many other dignitaries witnessed the ceremony, which was solemnized by Archbishop Carroll. Joseph and Lucien advised Jerome to become an American citizen, and took steps to procure him a provision enabling him to live there in accordance with his rank. From first to last Napoleon remained obdurate. Jerome received a message from his brother to the effect that if he left the "young person" in America, his youthful indiscretion would be forgiven; if he brought her with him, she should not put a foot on French territory. Capt. Bonaparte and his wife sailed in March, 1805, on one of Mr. Patterson's ships, reached Lisbon, and found a French frigate there to prevent her landing. Jerome left his young wife and went to Paris to plead her cause with the emperor, while the vessel proceeded to Amsterdam. At the mouth of the Texel two men-of-war awaited her, and Elizabeth Bonaparte was forced to seek an asylum in England. Pitt sent a regiment to Dover to prevent mischief, so great was the multitude that thronged thither to witness her landing. A few days later her son, Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, was born, 7 July, 1805, at Camberwell. Here she continued to reside, constantly receiving messages and letters from Jerome, protesting his fidelity and affection. Napoleon applied to Pius VII., to dissolve the marriage, which the pontiff steadfastly refused; but a decree of divorce was passed by the imperial council of state. On condition of her going to America, the emperor
offered Madame Bonaparte a pension during her life of 60,000 francs a year, "provided she does not take the name of my family," and after some time she consented to return to America, hoping thus to save the cost of her support. Jerome was admitted to Napoleon's presence, the emperor upbowed him rudely, and concluded: "As for your affair with your little girl, I do not regard it." As a reward for his desertion, Jerome was created a prince of the empire, and was promoted admiral. He received subsequently the rank of general. In 1808 he was made by the senate successor to the imperial throne in the event of Napoleon's leaving no male heir, and in 1807 was created king of Westphalia. On 12 Aug., 1807, he married Catherine Frederica, princess of Wurttemburg. By his second marriage he had three children, of whom the surviving son, Prince Napoleon, of the Regency, was admitted by Madame Bonaparte employed every means to maintain the legality of her marriage and the legitimacy of her son. When Napoleon III. mounted the throne, a formal trial was granted her, Jerome, the father, appealed to the council of state to forbid "Jerome Patterson" to assume the name of Bonaparte. The order was confirmed, but the son of Madame Elizabeth Patterson was entitled to the name of Bonaparte, although he could not be recognized as a member of the imperial family. After the death of Jerome she brought suit for a share in his estate; but documentary proofs, the fact that the validity of her marriage was questioned, the general belief that Jerome's marriage was bigamous, and the eloquence of her advocate, Berryer, did not prevent an adverse decision, probably inspired by the imperial court. Her son was, however, recognized by official decree as a legitimate child of France. Jerome Bonaparte, the son, refused to sue for the hand of a daughter of Joseph Bonaparte, as his mother desired, and married Miss Woolcloud, a millionaire. Madame Bonaparte was proud and ambitious temper both from her son and his mother, Madame Bonaparte passed much of her time in Europe, where her unfortunate position attracted sympathy and attention. She inherited a part of her father's wealth in the form of real property in Baltimore, which rose in value and gave her a certain amount of independence, but retained her noble manner and brilliant conversational powers. She passed many winters in Florence, and counted with pride royal and distinguished persons among her acquaintance. After the downfall of the second empire and the death of Napoleon III., she actively put forward the claims of her grandson Col. Bonaparte, who had served with distinction in the French army, and hoped to see him called to the regency, or perhaps to the imperial throne.—*Jerome Napoleon*, Madame Bonaparte's son, b. in Camberwell, England, 7 July, 1805; d. in Baltimore, where he had passed his life, 17 June, 1870. He was graduated at Harvard in 1829, and studied law, but did not practise. He was naturalized as an American citizen, and cultivated terms of intimacy with his father and the French court. His management of his inherited fortune and the property that came to him by marriage made him one of the richest residents of Baltimore. He left two sons, who inherited his wealth. Jerome, the elder, *Jerome Napoleon*, b. in Baltimore, 5 Nov., 1836, d. at Pride's Crossing, Mass., 3 Sept., 1893. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy, but resigned from the service on 16 Aug., 1854, and was appointed a lieutenant of dragoons in the French imperial army. He served through the Crimean war, distinguishing himself at Balaklava, Inkerman, Teherania, and the siege of Sebastopol, and received the decoration of the Medjidie order from the sultan of Turkey, the Crimean medal from the queen of England, and a large number of French and Italian decorations. He was promoted to the rank of chef d'escautron in 1855, and in 1867 transferred to the chasseurs d'Afrique, where he served as lieutenant, and afterward as captain in that corps in the Algerian campaign of 1857, and in several actions against the Kabyles. In the Italian campaign against Austria he served with distinction in the battles of Montebello and Solferino, and in various skirmishes, receiving several French and Italian decorations. He was promoted to the rank of chef d'escautron in 1855, and in 1867 transferred to the empress's dragoon guards.—The younger grandson of Madame Bonaparte, Charles Joseph, b. in Baltimore, Md., 9 June, 1851, was graduated at Harvard in 1871, and was a similar and their brother's policy and not by his own well-meaning impulses, he was twice driven out of Madrid by hostile armies, and twice reinstated, but in June, 1813, was defeated by Wellington at Vittoria, and soon afterward left Spain. In January, 1814, he was appointed lieutenant-general of the empire in the absence of his brother, and went to Paris to meet the representatives of the United States at the capitulation of Paris. When Napoleon returned in 1815, Joseph went to Paris and exerted himself to obtain the support of his influential friends for a restoration of the empire under constitutional guarantees. He had a single interview with his brother after the battle of Waterloo, arranged to meet him in the United States, and sailed for New York from Ruyan, 25 July, 1815, under the assumed name of Comte de Survilliers. He bought a mansion in Philadelphia, and a country-seat near Bordentown, N. J. An act to enable him to hold real estate was passed by the legislature of New Jersey in 1817, and when he acquired a summer-place on the edge of the Adirondack forest a similar law was enacted by the New York assembly. He was accompanied to the United States by his two daughters and the prince of Canino, husband of the elder daughter, Zénaide; but his wife, who was the daughter of a merchant of Marseilles and sister of the queen of Sweden, remained an invalid in Europe. Her benevolence and hospitality, his affable and son amiable manners and his knowledge and taste, made him a general favorite. He endeavored to advance the claims of Napoleon II. after the revolution of July, 1830, and in 1832, when the duke of Reichstadt fell ill, he went to Europe, but remained in England upon hearing of
his nephew's death. He returned to the United States in 1837, but remained only two years. Obtaining permission in 1841 to reside in Italy, he passed the remainder of his life in Florence. The confidential letters that passed between him and Napoleon I. were published in "Memorie," or memoirs, of Joseph, by A. du Casse. See also "Memoires," by Miot de Molito, and "Biographical Sketch of Joseph Bonaparte" (London, 1837).

BONARD, Louis, m. 1809, in Rouen, France; d. in New York city, 20 Feb., 1871. Of his life previous to his coming to the United States in 1812, the present writer has but little knowledge. He resided in New York city he occupied, in squaw and wretchedness, a room six by eight feet in dimensions on an obscure street. Heavy wooden bars were fastened across the solitary dingy window, and bars and bolts protected the door. The room was devoid of furniture, save a broken table, a mattress lifted from the floor by a few boards supported by bricks, and a trunk. There was no fire and no place for one. On 14 Feb., a few days before his death, he sent a message to Henry Erhgh, of the society for the prevention of cruelty to animals, whom he had never met, and desired to make his will. In it was revealed that he had hoarded the property of $150,000, all of which was a bequest of his great-grandfather, Mr. Melito, of Philadelphia. The trunk was filled with gold and silver watches in alternate layers, together with a large quantity of jewelry and diamonds. Bonard's remains were buried in Greenwood cemetery and a suitable memorial erected over them.

BOND, Henry, physician and genealogist, b. in Watertown, Mass., 21 March, 1790; d. in Philadelphia, Feb. 29, 1852. He was the son of a pioneer of Ohio. In his youth he travelled on horseback through the wilderness to Kankakee river, and then in a skiff down that river and the Mississippi to St. Louis. He owned at different times as many as eighty western newspapers, was the founder of the Louisville "Courier-Journal," and at the time of his death was editor of the "Congressional Globe." He was a member of the Episcopalian church, and gave liberally to the support of the church.
to defend their right to the office, authorized his appointees to raise followers sufficient to put the resisting commissioners out, and called upon President Polk to send federal troops. The Judge Bond told Gen. Grant, who came to investigate the situation, that the de facto commissioners would obey a written order from the president brought by a single soldier bearing the U. S. flag; but that, if the federal authorities declined to interfere, he would arrest the Swan commissioners, and hold them to bail to keep the peace, which was accordingly done. After the emancipation of the slaves under the revised constitution of 1864, the slave-holders took advantage of an old apprenticeship law, and had the children of the free negroes brought to the probate courts and apprenticed to themselves. Judge Bond decided that these appointments had been made, and proceeded to publish them, thereby rendering himself a public scandal. William Bennett, Cary, served, and was released, on habeus corpus, all but one, before his death. He was a prominent member of an association for the education of colored people, to which his friend, Sec. Stanton, transferred all the federal barracks in Maryland for the purpose of building school-houses. With assistance from the friends of the Negro, schools were established in all the counties of the state, and Judge Bond visited every locality, and made speeches intended to overcome the prejudices of the people against the schools, which frequently broke out into violence. He lost his seat on the bench in 1808, when the democrats obtained political ascendency in the state, and retired to practice of law in Baltimore. On 13 July, 1870, President Grant nominated him judge of the 4th circuit of the U. S. court, which includes the states of Maryland, the two Virginias, and the two Carolinas. In 1871 he conducted, at Raleigh, N. C., and Columbia, S. C., many trials of ku-klux conspirators, more than 100 of whom he sentenced to the penitentiary.

BOND, William Cranch, astronomer, b. in Portland, Me., 9 Sept., 1818; d. in Cambridge, Mass., 29 Jan., 1839. He was the son of a watchmaker, and was brought up to that trade, but at the same time studied astronomy and conducted observations in a private observatory that he built in Dorchester. In 1835 he went to Europe to carry out a commission for Harvard University with reference to the "Orbits of Comets," under the direction of Prof. Stetson. The U. S. government commissioned him to conduct a series of astronomical and meteorological observations in connection with the exploring expedition to the South Sea. He superintended the erection of the Harvard observatory in 1839 and became its director. The result of his observations was published in the "Annals of the Observatory of Harvard College." Those on Saturn and the fixed stars gave him an extensive reputation. He was associated with his son, George Phillips, in the discovery of the eighth satellite of Saturn and of the single moon of Neptune, and was also one of the earliest astronomers that employed photography to record the aspects of heavenly bodies.—His son, George Phillips, astronomer, b. in Dorchester, Mass., in 1839, d. in Cambridge, Mass., 17 Feb., 1865, was graduated at Harvard University in 1859, was appointed professor of astronomy and director of the observatory of Harvard college. Among other works he wrote "A Treatise on the Construction of the Rings of Saturn," in which their fluid nature was first established; another on the "Elements of the Orbits of Hyperion and the Satellite of Neptune," and participated in the discovery of both. He published papers also on the nebula of Andromeda, on various comets, and on stellar photography. The royal astronomical society of London voted a gold medal to Mr. Bond for a work on the Donati comet (Cambridge, 1862).

BONDI, Jonas, Jewish rabbi, b. in Dresden, Saxony, 15 July, 1804; d. in New York, 11 March, 1874. He received a thorough secular and theological education at Prague, but did not enter upon the active duties of the ministry until his call to New York in 1859 as rabbi of a synagogue. At the expiration of his term he engaged in literary pursuits, contributing to the "Occident," of Philadelphia, and establishing in New York the "Hebrew Leader," which he edited for twenty years. Rabbi Bondi was earnest and eloquent as a speaker and writer in the German language, regarded as an authority on Talmudical and rabbinical questions, and belonged to the conservative school of Jewish thought. He was prominently connected with Jewish charitable organizations.

BONHAM, M. Jedge Lake, soldier, b. in South Carolina, 6 May, 1815; d. in White Sulphur Springs, Va., 28 Aug., 1890. He was graduated in 1834, admitted to the bar at Columbia in 1837, and settled and began practice in Edgefield. In the Mexican war he commanded a battalion of South Carolina volunteers. From 1848 till 1850 he was state solicitor for the eastern district of South Carolina. In 1856 elected to congress as a state-rights democrat, and in 1858 re-elected. On 21 Dec., 1860, he left congress with the other members of the South Carolina delegation. He was a commissioner from South Carolina to Mississippi, and detailed as major-general to command the South Carolina troops. He entered the civil war as major-general, and commanded a brigade at the battles of Blackburn's Ford and Bull Run. He was then elected a representative from South Carolina in the confederate congress, and served until he was elected governor of that state for the term 1862-4. In 1864 he returned to the confederate army, and served until the close of the war. He was a delegate to the national democratic convention held in New York in 1868.

BONNER, Robert, publisher, b. near Londonderry, Ireland, 28 April, 1824; d. in New York city, 6 July, 1890. He came to the United States and learned the printer's trade. In 1859 he was employed in the office of the Hartford "Courant," where he became the most rapid compositor in Connecticut. In 1844 he removed to New York, and in 1851 purchased the "Ledger," at that time an insignificant sheet. By printing the most popular class of interesting stories, he gave the paper a wide circulation, which was further extended by the contributions of Fanny Fern, Edward Everett, Henry Ward Beecher, and other eminent authors and elogymen. He has made large gifts of money to Princeton college, and to various charities. To gratify his taste for fast horses, he has purchased several of the most celebrated trotters in the world, but withdrawn them from the race-course. Among his horses are
Peerless, Dexter, and Maud S., which he purchased, with a record of $2,093, afterwad reduced to $2,892, from William II. Vanderbilt for $40,000.

BONNER, Sherwood, Sec. McDowell, Kate.

BONNEVILLE. Benjamin L. E., explorer, b. in France about 1795; d. at Fort Smith, Ark., 12 June, 1878. He was appointed to West Point from New York, was graduated in 1815, became lieutenant of artillery, and in 1820 was engaged in the construction of a military road through Missis- sissippi, and was appointed by General in 1853, and in 1851–6 engaged in expeditions in the Rocky mountains and in California. His journal was edited and amplified by Washington Irving, and published under the title of “Adventures of Captain Bonneville, U. S. A., in the Rocky Mountains and the Far West” (Philadelphia, 1857). He was promoted major, 15 July, 1845, and fought through the Mexican War taking part in the march through Chihuahua, in the siege of Vera Cruz, the battle of Cerro Gordo, the capture of San Antonio, the battle of Churubusco, where he was wounded, the battle of Molino del Rey, the storming of Chapultepec, and the assault and capture of the city of Mexico. For gallantry at Contreras and Churubusco he was brevetted lieutenant-colonel. He was promoted to the full rank of lieutenant-colonel on 7 May, 1849, and to the grade of colonel on 3 Feb., 1855. He was commandant of the Washington Barracks in 1856–7, commanded the Gila expedition in 1857, resumed command of the department of New Mexico in 1858, and on 9 Sept., 1861, was retired from the active service for disability. During the civil war he served as a brigadier-general of volunteers in Missouri, and from 1862 till 1865 as commandant of Benton barracks in St. Louis. On 13 March, 1865, he was brevetted brigadier-general for long and faithful services. At the time of his death he was the oldest officer on the retired list.

BONNEVILLE, C. de, French engineer, b. in Lyons, 29 July 1789. He served as captain of engineers in the beginning of the seven years' war in Prussia, and afterward in America, until the close of the war in 1763. During his stay in America he studied the productions of the country and the manners of the inhabitants, and, besides other works, published in 1771 “De l’Amérique.”

BONNYCASTLE, Sir Richard Henry, English soldier, b. in 1791; d. in 1848. He served in Canada during the war in 1812, became a captain of engineers in 1825, and took part in the capture of Fort Custin and the occupation of the Maine coast east of Pencosket. He commanded the engineers in Canada West during the rebellion of 1837-9, was knighted for services in the defence of Kingston in 1838, was subsequently commander of engineers in Newfoundland, and in 1848 was made lieutenant-colonel. Most of his life was passed in British North America. He published “Spanish America” (London, 1818; Philadelphia, 1819); “The Canadians in 1843” (London, 1843); “The Canadian Pioneers” (London, 1846); and “Canada as it was, Is, and May be,” edited by Sir J. E. Alexander (1846).—His brother, Charles, mathematician, b. in Woolwich, England, in 1792; d. in Charlotteville, Va., in October, 1840. He was a son of John Bonnycastle, professor of mathematics at Woolwich military academy, and assisted his father in the preparation of mathematical text-books, besides contributing to cyclo- pedias and periodicals. At the organization of the University of Virginia, in 1825, he came over to take the professorship of natural philosophy, which he exchanged in 1827 for that of mathematic-

ics. He published treatises on “Inductive Geome- try” (Philadelphia, 1832); “Algebra” (New York); “Mensuration” (Philadelphia); and various papers on scientific subjects.

BONPLAND, Aimé (the pen-name of Gougaud, Arédée Jacques Alexandre), French traveler, b. in La Rochelle, France, 22 Aug., 1773; d. in Santa Anna, Uruguay, 11 May, 1858. He studied medi- cine in La Rochelle, was surgeon on a war vessel, afterward studied under Corvisart, and became in- timate with the philosopher von Humboldt, whom he accompanied in the explorations he undertook in “Voyages aux régions équinoxiales du nouveau continent” (12 vols., Paris, 1815–21). The collections made during his five years' travels in Mexico, Colombia, and the Orinoco and Amazon valleys were presented by him to the French government, which rewarded him with a pension, and appointed him superintendent of the gardens at Malmaison. He collected and classified about 6,000 plants, for the most part previously unknown, which he afterward described in “Plantes équinoxiales” (Paris, 1806–10). After endeavoring to persuade Napoleon to retire to Mexico, he departed for Buenos Ayres in 1816, taking with him a number of Euro- pean botanical plants. There he was appointed professor of natural history, but was afterward re- signed in order to explore the central parts of South America. In Paraguay he was arrested as a spy in 1821 by order of Dr. Francia, and was a prisoner for ten years. On regaining his liberty he settled at San Borje, in Corrientes, where the government of the province presented him with an ample estate, and a library. He published his travels in reeunelles au Mexique, à l'île de Cuba, dans les provinces de Caracas, de Cumana, aux Andes de Quito, et sur les bords de l'Orénoque et des Amazones” (2 vols., Paris, 1805–10); and “Monographie des melastomées” (2 vols., Paris, 1806–9).

BONVOULOIR, M. de, diplomatic agent, born and died in France during the 18th century. He was the secret envoy of Vergennes, the French minister of state, through whom the negotiations were opened in 1775 that resulted in French inter- vention for American independence. He is described as a man of remarkable prudence and judgment. He had been in Santo Domingo, and returned home about July, 1775, by way of the colonies, then over the Saint Lawrence. By receiving British agent at Philadelphia, New York, Providence, and Boston, he was well qualified to express an opinion regarding the state of affairs in America. At this time De Gui- nes, French ambassador to the court of St. James, became aware of a faction in England that favored war with France, on the ground that the colonies would thereby be driven back to their old allegiance, through a fear that Canada would be regained by the French. Bonvouloir, who was well known to De Guines, offered a perfectly trustworthy medium, and was sent to America, at the suggestion of the French minister of state, with verbal instructions to learn what he could of public sentiment, and so far as possible to eradicate the idea of martial revo- lution in the hearts of the American people. He was received in America just as the leading spirits—Franklin, Harrison, Jay, and the rest—were in secret con- clave on the very problem that he came to solve. Seeking an introduction to Franklin, he had sev- eral conferences with the committee, and conduct- ed his part of the delicate negotiations with con- summate tact and wisdom. His written reports to the French minister were prudent and truthful, and speedily brought about deliberations of the most momentous character, resulting in the ma- terial and afforded by France to the struggling
American colonies. See Trescot's "Diplomacy of the Revolution" (New York, 1922).

BOOKER, George William. A lawyer, b. in Patrick co., Va., 14 Dec., 1821; d. in Martinsville, Va., 4 June, 1883. He studied law and taught school, soon after his admission to the bar became a justice of the peace in Henry co., and from 1857 till 1862 was the presiding justice of Henry co. court. During the civil war he was an unconditional union man. In 1865 he was elected to the house of delegates of the legislature of Virginia, and in 1868 received the nomination of state attorney-general. This office he resigned, and was elected as a conservative to congress, where he served from 31 Jan., 1870, till 3 March, 1871. He was elected to the state legislature in November, 1873, and, after serving for two years, retired entirely from public life.

BOOMER, George Boardman, soldier, b. in Sutton, Mass., 26 July, 1832; killed at Vicksburg, Miss., 22 May, 1863. He removed to St. Louis at an early age and became a bridge-builder. The town of Osage Rock, on Osage river, was laid out and partly built by him. He was present, as colonel of the 22d Missouri volunteers, at the battle of Island No. 10, and distinguished himself at the battle of Iuka, where he was severely wounded. He commanded the second brigade of Gen. Quinby's division of MacPherson's corps at the battle of Champion Hills with conspicuous gallantry, and was recommended for promotion. While leading his brigade in an assault upon the works on the east side of the city of Vicksburg he was killed by a sharp-shooter.

BOONE, Daniel, pioneer, b. in Bucks co., Pa., 11 Feb., 1735; d. in Missouri, 26 Sept., 1820. Among the immigrants that landed, 10 Oct., 1777, at Philadelphia was George Boone, of Exeter, England, who came with his wife and eleven children, bought land near Bristol, Bucks co., Pa., and joined the society of Friends. His son, Squire Boone, married Sarah Morgan, and Daniel was their son. Squire Boone, who was a farmer, moved, about 1748, to Holman's Ford, on the Yadkin, in North Carolina. Daniel's education was very limited; he could read and write, but beyond that all he knew related to the fields, the woods, rifle, and hunting. He was a hunter born, and loved the solitude of the forest. Strong, brave, lithe, inured to hardship and privation, he traced his steps through the pathless forest, sought out the hiding-places of panther, bear, and wolf, and was the match of any Indian in the sagacity with which he detected the footsteps of the red man. About 1755 he married Rebecca Bryan and set up his own log-cabin, but, displeased with the encroachments of civilization on his solitude, and incited by the glowing accounts brought by John Finley, who had penetrated into the unknown regions of Kentucky, formed a company of six kin-

dred spirits, and, biding adieu to his family and the comforts of home, on 1 May, 1768, set out on his perilous and marvelous expedition. After various adventures with the Indians, having become intimately acquainted with the character of the country, established an enviable reputation for sagacity and integrity on important frontier service assigned to him by Lord Dunmore in the campaign against the Indians, usually called "Lord Dunmore's War," and constructed a strong fort on the left bank of Kentucky river, which he named "Boonesborough," he determined to bring his wife and family to the new home. Some of his neighbors joined him, and he conducted the party, numbering upward of thirty, safely to "Boonesborough" without having encountered any other difficulties than such as are common to this passage. On one occasion Boone, with an armed party of thirty men, had gone for a supply of salt to a place called "Salt Licks," nearly 100 miles north of Boonesborough, and was captured, with twenty-seven of his men, by a band of more than 100 Indian warriors led by two Frenchmen. They carried them first to Old Chillicothe, on the Point, and then to Fort Dunmore, from which they were ransomed for a ransom all their prisoners except Boone; him they took back to Old Chillicothe, where the great Blackfish, a renowned Shawanape chief, adopted him into his family under an imposing but painful ceremonial; all his hair, except a tuft three or four inches in diameter on the crown of his head, was cut off, and his hair was allowed to grow to the length of the "war-lock," dressed with feathers and ribbons; an ablation in the river was supposed to cleanse him from the taint of white blood; a coat of paint on his face, and a solemn charge from Blackfish, completed the rite. After a prolonged and anxious residence among them, during which he was kindly treated, he discovered the intention of running a road into Boonesborough, and resolved, at the peril of certain death in the event of recapture, to attempt his escape and save his family and friends. Chased by 450 Indians, he performed that daring feat in the forty-third year of his age, and thus simply records it: "On the 16th of June, before sunrise, I departed in the night with the rest of my family from Boonesborough on the 20th, after a journey of 160 miles, during which I had but one meal." At the fort he learned that his wife and children, despairing of ever seeing him again, had returned, and safely reached her father's home in North Carolina. The Indians assailed the fort, but were repelled with loss, and retreated. Boone then, in the autumn of 1778, rejoined his family on the Yadkin, and returned with them to Kentucky in 1780. The country, though well settled, was still unsafe, and, soon after his return, Boone and his brother, Squire, were surprised by Indians; Squire was killed and scalped, and Daniel had a narrow escape. A sanguinary engagement, called the Battle of White Oak Ford, in which Daniel Boone's two sons fought at his side. One of them was killed, and the other severely wounded. Boone was full of expedients, and on one occasion extricated himself from four armed Indians by blinding them with tobacco-dust. Kentucky was admitted into the union, 4 Feb., 1791, and in the survey of the state the title to Boone's land was disputed. The cause was decided against him, and, stung to the quick by the wrong, he had again to seek a new home, which he established at Point Pleasant, between the Ohio and the Great Kanawha; but in 1795 he removed to Missouri, then a Spanish possession, and received not only the ap-
pointed of commandant of the Fiume Osage district, but a grant of 8,000 acres. The Spanish possessions passed into the hands of Napoleon, who sold them to the United States, and, in the survey that followed, the Spanish grant of Boone's lands was pronounced invalid. An appeal to the legislature of Kentucky, and another to congress, resulted in a grant by the latter of 560 acres. Boone was then seventy-five years of age, hale and strong. The charm of the hunter's life clung to him to the last, and in his eighty-second year he went on a hunting excursion to the mouth of Kan-saw, near his last residence, and died of exposure to the cold and his death led him in it to rest by the side of his wife, who had passed away seven years before. On 13 Sept., 1845, their remains were removed to the cemetery near Frankfort, Ky., a few miles from the fort of Boonesborough, by the concurrent action of the citizens of Frankfort and the legislature of Kentucky.—His son, Boone, b. in Boonesborough, Ky., in 1777; d. 8 March, 1862, was the first white male child born in Kentucky. Daniel Boone's wife, with her daughters, went to live with her husband in his palisaded fort in June, 1776, and while there gave birth to this son; but after Boone's capture, on 7 Feb., 1778, his family returned to North Carolina.

BOONE, William Jones, bishop, b. in Cedar County, Pa., in 1811; d. in Shanghai, China, 17 July, 1864. He was graduated at the college of South Carolina in 1829, studied law with Chancellor De Saussure, and admitted to the bar in 1833: but soon afterward went to the theological seminary of Virginia to prepare for orders. Intending to devote himself to missionary life and work, he went through a course of medical study, and was received as a member of the South Carolina medical college. He was ordained deacon in Charleston, S. C., 18 Sept., 1836, and priest the year following. Dr. Boone was appointed missionary to China, and sailed for that country in July, 1837. In 1844 he was elected mission-ary bishop to China, the first one appointed by the American Missionary Society, and consecrated in Philadelphia, 25 Oct., 1844. At the close of the year he returned and spent the last twenty years of his life at his post of duty, excepting two visits to the United States, in 1852 and 1857, for the benefit of his health. He returned to the east from his last visit to the United States, in 1857, and was consecrated in Philadelphia, 18 Oct., 1857, with the new mission in Japan. Bishop Boone was noted for scholarship in the Chinese language and literature, and did eminent service in securing an accurate version of the Holy Scriptures and of the Prayer-Book into that difficult tongue. He began his translation of the Prayer-Book in 1846, and in 1847 was appointed one of the committee of delegates from the several missions to recast the translation of the Bible, a work on which he was already engaged.—His son, William Jones, P. E. bishop, b. in Shanghai in 1847, obtained his early education from members of the China mission, after which he came to the United States, and was graduated at Princeton in 1865. He studied theology at the divinity school in Philadelphia, spent two years in the Alexandria seminary, and then went abroad for a year of further study. He was ap-pointed missionary to China in 1869, and reached Shanghai in January, 1870. He was ordained deacon in Petersburg, Va., in 1868, and priest in the English church, at Hankow, China, in 1870. Having been appointed missionary bishop, he was consecrated in the cathedral of St. John's, by Bishop Williams, of Yedo, and Bishops Moule and Scott, English missionary bishops in China.

BOORMAN, James, merchant, b. in Kent co., England, in 1783; d. in New York city, 21 Jan., 1866. He accompanied his parents to the United States when about twelve years of age, was apprenticed to Divie Bethune, of New York, and entered into partnership with him, 1806. Afterward, in connection with John Johnston, he formed the firm of Boorman & Johnston, which almost entirely controlled the Dunlee trade, and dealt largely in Swedish iron and Virginia tobacco. Mr. Boorman was one of the pioneers in the construction of the Hudson river railroad, and was for many years its president. He was a member of the board of directors of the Bank of Commerce. He retired from active business in 1855. The institution for the blind, the Protestant half-orphan asylum, the southern aid society, and the union theological seminary were among the recipients of his bounty.

BOOTH, John Fletcher, Cherokee preacher, b. about 1796; d. 8 Aug., 1833. He was converted and made a member of the Cherokee nation council. In 1825 he was converted to Christianity, and in 1827 licensed to preach. He was subsequently ordained a deacon in the Methodist Episcopal church, south, in Nashville, Tenn., and later received ordination as elder in Lebanon. He preached effectively in the Cherokee tongue.

BOOTH, Benjamin, writer on book-keeping. He was an American merchant, who became clerk in a store in New York about 1750, and when he rose to the chief clerkship introduced a system of book-keeping of his own invention which he employed also in his own business. He was a retail merchant in New York until the war of independ-ence interfered with his business, when he retired and went to Enfield. There he made known his system of keeping accounts in a volume entitled "A Complete System of Book-Keeping by an Improved Method of Double Entry, containing also a New Method of stating Faqetorage Accounts, adapted particularly to the Trade of the British Colo-nies" (London, 1789). It was written humorously, with much familiarity and directness, and illustrated by noted persons, to illustrate the new method.

BOOTH, James Curtis, chemist, b. in Phila-delphia, Pa., 28 July, 1810; d. in West Haverford, Pa., 21 March, 1888. He was educated at Hartsville seminary, and was graduated at the university of Pennsylvania in 1829, after which he spent a year in the U. S. Navy. He received the degree of Ph. D. in 1832 he went to Germany, and studied chemistry in Wohler's private laboratory in Cassel, at a time when there were no laboratories in Germany ar ranged for the regular reception of students. He spent some time under G. Magnus in Berlin, then in Vienna, and afterward went to chemical research in 1855 to studying technical chemistry at various places in Germany and England. In 1836 he established in Philadelphia a laboratory, the first of its
kind in the United States, for instruction in chemical analysis and chemistry applied to the arts. A course under Dr. Booth was considered essential to those who followed chemistry, and many of his students have become well known. Among these are J. F. Prazer, Thos. H. Garrett, his late partner, R. S. McCulloh, Campbell Morfit, Clarence Morfit, and R. E. Rogers. During the same year (1856) he became professor of applied chemistry at the Franklin institute, and for nine successive winters he continued his lectures, making three full courses of three years each. In 1849 he was appointed melter and refiner of the U. S. mint in Philadelphia, a place which he retained until 1888. His published papers cover topics in the entire domain of analytical and technical chemistry. His larger works include the first and second "Annual Report of the Delaware Geological Survey" (Dover, 1839); "The Memoirs of the Geological Survey of the State of Delaware" (Dover, 1841); "Encyclopedia of Chemistry," in the preparation of which he was assisted by Martin H. Boyce, R. S. McCulloh, and Campbell Morfit (Philadelphia, 1849); and a report as to "Drawn and Painted Arts" (Washington, 1852). He was president of the American chemical society in 1884 and 1885.

**BOOTH.** *Junius Brutus,* actor, b. in London, 1 May, 1786; d. 3 Nov., 1852. His father, Richard Booth, the son of a silversmith of Bloomsbury, after studying law, having become imbued with republican ideas, gave himself up to acting, in order to gain a livelihood for his eldest son, received a classical education, essayed painting, sculpture, and poetry, was induced for a time to work in his father's office with a view of becoming a solicitor, and then, evincing a preference for naval life, was commissioned as a midshipman to Capt. Blythe's brig "Boxer"; but, when the ship was sunk by the French in the West Indies, he returned to London, took up the study of law, and unwilling that his son should serve against the United States, dissuaded him from joining the ship. After appearing as an amateur in a small London theatre, he announced his intention of becoming an actor, and, against his father's wishes, made an engagement, and played subordinate parts, in Peckham, Deptford, and in 1814 made a professional tour through Holland and Belgium. A few critics and influential friends, who recognized his talents, seconded his efforts to secure a London engagement; but he was forced to accept an offer to play in the Worthing and Brighton theatres for the season of 1815. He left there in October, having finally secured a contract with the management of the Theatre Royal, Haymarket; but he continued to appear at Worthing and in Brighton, where he was announced for inferior parts instead of for Richard III., he returned to Worthing, and gained a triumph as a substitute for Edmund Kean in the character of Sir Giles Overreach, captaining an audience that was at first indignant at the young actor's presumption. He continued to play at Worthing, and found influential admirers, who prevailed upon the manager, Harris, to give him a trial as Richard III., at Covent Garden, where he appeared in that character on 17 Feb., 1817, and delighted the metropolitan audience. Before the third performance, after a quarrel with the manager, he was induced by Kean, of the Drury lane company, to enter into an engagement with the rival theatre, where he was announced to play Iago to Kean's Othello; but he soon learned with elation that in entrapping him into so false a contract Kean designed only to prevent rivalry by robbing the new favorite of the opportunity to appear in leading parts. Booth, when made aware of this, signed an agreement with the proprietors of Covent Garden theatre, who agreed to him of legal duties. The town was divided into Boothites and Keanites, but Booth's reappearance at Covent Garden as Richard was the occasion of a riotous tumult, which was renewed on subsequent evenings. He played Richard and Sir Giles Overreach alternately, and then Posthumus in "Cymbeline," appeared as Othello at Woolwich, afterward as Sir Edward Mortimer in "The Iron Chest" at Covent Garden, acted with applause, in July, 1818, at Glasgow and Edinburgh, strolled through the provinces, gave Shylock in the Jewish dialect at Covent Garden during the succeeding autumn, and in the winter entered into an engagement with the Colourg theatre, where he acted Richard, Horatius, and Brutus. In April, 1819, he appeared as Richard III., with his boy, Lear, which was recognized as one of his finest parts. In August, 1820, he performed with Kean at Drury lane, playing Iago, Edgar in "King Lear," and Pierre. In the winter, while Kean was in the United States, he acted Lear, Cassius, and the part of an Indian chief at Drury lane theatre. On 18 Jan., 1821, Mr. Booth married Mary Anne Haines, and after a winter tour to the West Indies, and back to Madeira, and took passage thence for the United States, landing at Norfolk, Va., 30 June, 1821. On 6 July, Booth appeared in Richmond. His freedom from vanity and calculating self-interest was evinced in his sudden arrival unheralded in the United States. After a winter in Charleston, he went to New York, and in southern cities he seriously entertained the idea of retiring from the stage and spending his days in quiet as a light-house keeper. His first appearance in New York was at the Park theatre on 5 Oct., 1821. In the summer of 1822 he purchased, in Harford co., Md., twenty-five miles from Baltimore, a retreat in the midst of woods, which he always attended as a retired person, and there, on the stage, and where he carried on amateur farming with the help of a few slaves. Thither his father, the constant admirer of America, came the same year to pass his remaining days. In 1825 he again visited London with his family, and when the Royalty theatre was burned lost his entire wardrobe. After he returned to the United States he began an engagement at the Park theatre, New York, on 24 March, 1837, in which he acted Selim in the "Bride of Abydos" at his benefit. In June he appeared in the part of Pescara in "The Apostate," a character written for him by Shiel. In 1828 he undertook the management of the Camp theatre in New York, where he not only profited by his experience after his return from the United States, but also, as a manager, as "The Governess" in Richard III, to packed houses, studied French parts, and afterward personated characters in several French dramas, astonishing the audience with the purity of his accent and his familiarity with the peculiarities of French acting. The manager of the Théâtre d'Orleans persuaded him to take the part of Orestes in Racine's "Electra," which he greatly pleased the French-speaking public. In September, 1831, in New York, he played Pierre in "Venice Preserved," and Othello to Forrest's Jaffier and Iago. The same year he took the lease of the Adelphi theatre in Baltimore. While his theatre was undergoing repairs he took the holiday street theatre. During the season hean-
Booth made his first regular appearance upon the stage, at the Boston Museum, on 10 Sept., 1849. The play was Cibber's version of Shakespeare's "Richard III," and the youth came forward in the little part of Trossil. At first the elder Booth opposed his son's choice of the stage, but ultimately he relinquished his opposition. The boy persevered, and presently, still acting in his father's train, he appeared at Providence, R. I., at Philadelphia, and at other places, as Cassio in "Othello," and as Richard in "The Iron Chest"—the latter impersonation being peculiarly appropriate, inasmuch as Edwin Booth continued to act with his father for more than two years after the advent at the Boston Museum. His first appearance on the New York stage was on 27 Sept., 1850, at the National theatre, Chatham street, as Wilford. At the same theatre, in 1851, his father being ill, he suddenly and promptly took the place of the elder tragedian, and for the first time in his life enacted Richard III. This effort, remarkably successful for a comparative novice, was hailed as the indication of great talent and as the augury of a brilliant future. In the summer of 1852 he accompanied his father to San Francisco, where his elder brother, Junius, Jr., had already established himself as an actor and a theatrical manager, and where the three Booths gave a successful tour. In company with other cities were visited by them, and the elder Booth remained in California for about three months. One night, at Sacramento, seeing Edwin dressed for Jaffier in "Venice Preserved," he said: "Edwin: does it look like Hamlet? why don't you play it?"—a remark that the younger Booth had good reason to remember, for no actor has ever played Hamlet so often or over so wide a range of territory. Just as the name of Junius Brutus Booth is inseparably associated with Richard III, so the name of Edwin Booth is inseparably associated with Hamlet. In October, 1852, the father and son parted for the last time. The California period of Edwin Booth's professional career lasted from the summer of 1852 till the autumn of 1856, and included a trip to Australia. The young actor at first played parts of all kinds, and he had a severe experience of poverty and hardship. Soon, however, he began to display uncommon merit, and thereupon to receive universal admiration. One of his earliest and best successes was obtained as Sir Edward Mortimer in "The Iron Chest." For a time, indeed, he travelled in California, conveying his wardrobe for this piece in a trunk fashioned and painted to resemble a chest made of iron. His trip to Australia, in 1854, was made with a dramatic company, and the elder Booth pressed Miss Lanier Keene as leading woman. Previous to this he had, in his brother's theatre at San Francisco, acted Richard III, Shylock, Macbeth, and Hamlet, had made an extraordinary

Booth appeared in several new characters, such as Roderick Dhu, Selim, Richard II., Peurifiddle, Falkland in "The Rivals," and Luke in "Riches." In January, 1852, he appeared in the Chestnut street theatre, Philadelphia, in "Sororitis," a new play, by the Philadelphia lawyer, David Paul Brown. The death of two of his children robbed him for a time of his reason, and after his recovery an engagement, made with the actor Hamblin, for Richmond, was renewed for the Bowery theatre, New York, 1852, he appeared in New Orleans and Mobile, and on a tour through the west of the United States, and from that time forth, his mental disorder, slight attacks of which had occurred in earlier years, returned with increasing frequency and severity. As he grew older his partial insanity was aggravated by intemperance. After playing Shylock for eight nights to crowded houses at the National theatre, New York, and visiting Baltimore and Philadelphia, he sailed, in October, 1856, for Europe with his family, played Richard and Iago at Drury lane theatre, and in Birmingham, where he was prostrated with the news of the death of his favorite son, Henry Byron, in London, from small-pox. He immediately returned to the United States, and in the autumn of 1857 performed at the Olympic in New York, afterward sailed for the south on a professional tour, and during the voyage attempted suicide in a moment of aberration. On the same trip his nose was broken, impairing the beauty of his face and his rich tones of voice; but in the course of two years he regained the strength and scope of his vocal organs. During these last ten years of his life he spent much of his time with his family, residing in Baltimore, and only visiting his farm in the heat of summer. He played when and where he pleased, often in small, out-of-the-way theatres, but made annual visits to New Orleans and Boston, where he was an established favorite. In 1859 and the succeeding season he played at the National theatre, New York, and made his last appearance in that city on 19 Sept., 1851. In 1851 he performed several parts at the Chestnut street theatre, Philadelphia, and in the spring of 1852, with his son Edwin (Junius Brutus had previously gone thither), he went to California, playing to crowded houses in San Francisco with Edwin in companion character. During the last ten years of his life he spent with the intention of retiring completely from the stage. Arriving at New Orleans in November, he performed six nights with his usual ability, but contracted a cold, and during his passage up the Mississippi river remained in his state-room, suffering from fever and dysentery, and died for lack of medical care. See Asia Booth Clarke's "The Elder and the Younger Booth" in the American Actor Series (Boston, 1882); Genest's "History of the Stage"; and "Booth Memorials," by his daughter Asia (New York, 1866).—His son, Edwin, actor, b. in Bel Air, Md., 13 Nov., 1833; d. in New York, 7 June, 1893, was named Edwin Thomas, in compliment to his father's friends, Edwin Forrest and Thomas Moore. The boy was brought up by different teachers near his home; but this tuition was neither continuous nor thorough. He was thoughtful and studious, and made much of his limited opportunities. He was reticent and singularly profound and sensitive, and the eccentric genius of the elder Booth found in him an object of the most warm and devoted attachment. The boy fondly attached to each other from the first, and while Edwin was yet very young his father made a companion of him in professional journeys. It was in the course of one of these tours that Edwin
impression, and acquired abundant local popularity. At this time his acting began to receive thoughtful attention from learned and critical authorities. He stopped and acted at the Sandwich islands on his return voyage from Australia to San Francisco, and reappeared there at the Metropolitan theatre, then (1856) managed by Miss Catherine Sinclair (Mrs. Edwin Forrest, who had left her husband and obtained a divorce from him), and he was then and there the original representative in America of Raphael in "The Marble Heart." In 1856 he took leave of California, being cheered on his way by several farewell testimonial benefits, organized and conducted by one of his earliest and best friends, Mr. M. P. Butler, of Sacramento, and he inspected for himself the cities of the east. He first appeared at the Front street theatre, Baltimore, and then made a rapid tour of all the large cities of the south, being everywhere well received. In April, 1857, he appeared at the Boston theatre as Sir Giles Overreach in "A New Way to Pay Old Debts," and his great success on that occasion led to his engagement by the managers of the Hunter Garden, in New York, at Burton's Metropolitan theatre, as Richard III., and in the following August he was again seen there in a round of great characters, all of which he acted with brilliant ability and greatly to the public satisfaction. On 7 July, 1859, he married Miss Mary Devlin, of Proy, N. Y., an actress, whom he had met three years before at Buffalo, Vigo county, Indiana, and shortly afterward, had made a visit to England. Their only child, a daughter, Edwina, was born in Fulham, 9 Dec., 1861. After their return to America, Mrs. Booth, sinking under a sudden illness, died at Dorchester, Mass., on 21 Feb., 1863. While in England, Booth appeared at the London Haymarket theatre, under the management of J. B. Buckston, who, in the short time of 14 days, had recaptured London for Booth by having appeared with him in "Macbeth," "The Merchant of Venice," "Richelieu," and other plays. The latter part, with which, as much as with Hamlet, his name is identified, he had first assumed at Sacramento, Cal., in July, 1856. His performance of it was much admired in London, and also at Liverpool and Manchester, where he afterward appeared. On his return to New York, his stock company, including Frank Barrett, Edwin L. Davenport, J. W. Wallace, Jr., Mark Smith, Edwin Adams, A. W. Fenno, D. C. Anderson, D. W. Waller, Robert Pateman, Mrs. Emma Weller, Bella Pateman, and others—one of the most brilliant dramatic organizations ever formed in America. Among the stars who acted at his theatre were Joseph Jefferson, Kate Bateman, James Hackett, Kate Hackett, S. S. Burnet, S. S. Burnet, John E. Owens, and James H. McVicker. Booth's theatre was almost invariably a prosperous house; but it was not economically managed, and for this reason, and this alone, it eventually carried its owner into bankruptcy. Edwin Booth then began his career over again, and in course of time paid his debts and earned another fortune. In 1866, he made a tour of the south, which was in fact a triumphal progress. Thousands of spectators flocked to see him in every city that he visited. In San Francisco, where he acted for eight weeks, he drew upward of $96,000, a total of receipts till then unprecedented on the dramatic stage. In 1868, and again in 1869, he visited Great Britain, and he acted with brilliant success in London and other
cities. He went into Germany in the autumn of 1882, and was there received with extraordinary enthusiasm. In 1883 he returned home and resumed his starring tours of America. Booth acted many parts in his day, but of late years his reputation had been limited to Hamlet, Macbeth, King Lear, Othello, Iago, Wolsey, Richard III, Shylock, Richard II, Benedick, Petrucho, Richardien, Payne's Brutus, Bertuccio (in "The Fool's Revenge") by Tom Taylor, Ruy Bias, and Don Caesar de Bazan.

He published an edition of these plays, in fifteen volumes, the first volume of which appeared in 1889. The last four of the seventeen volumes of the original work, in 1896 under the title of "The Decline of the French Monarchy." It was intended to follow these with the other volumes from the beginning, but, although two others were translated by Miss Booth, the enterprise was abandoned for lack of success. Miss Booth's French translation of Martin's abridgment of his "History of France" appeared in 1880. She also translated Laboulaye's "Fairy Book," and Macé's "Fairy Tales." An enlarged edition of the "History of the City of New York" was printed in 1867, and a second revised edition, brought down to date, in 1890. Miss Booth was the editor of "Harper's Bazar," since its establishment in 1854.

BOOTH, Mary H. C., poet, b. in Connecticut in 1831; d. in New York city, 11 April, 1895. She married a journalist, and went to reside in Milwaukee, Wis., about 1850. She lived in Zurich, Switzerland, several years for the benefit of her health, and while there corresponded with American journals. In 1864, just before her return to the United States, she published a volume of poetry, partly original and partly translated, entitled "Wayside Blossoms among Flowers from German Gardens" (Milwaukee). She reached New York in the last stage of the cancer but succeeded in writing her account of her experience before her death, in preparing a revised edition of her poetry (Philadelphia, 1865).

BOOTH, Mary Louise, author, b. in Millville, now Yaphank, N. Y., 19 April, 1831; d. in New York city, 5 March, 1889. She was descended on her father's side from John Booth, who came to America about 1649, while her mother was the granddaugh- ter of a member of the French republic of the Revolution. At an early age she became a contributor to various journals. In 1845 and 1846 she taught in her father's school at Williamsburg, L. I., but gave up that pursuit on account of her health, and devoted herself to literature. Besides writing tales and sketches for newspapers and magazines, she translated from the French "Marble-Walker's Manual" (New York, 1856) and "The Clock and Watch Maker's Manual." She translated Mery's "André Chenier" and About's "King of the Mountains" for "Emer- son's Magazine," which also published original articles from her pen. She next translated Victor Cousin's "Secret History of the French Court; or, Life and Times of Madame de Chevresen" (Boston, 1857), and her "History of the City of New York," which was the result of great research. After its publication Miss Booth assisted O. W. Wight in making a series of translations of the French classics, and she also translated Edmund About's "Germaine" (Boston, 1860). During the civil war she engaged in the patriotic task of translating the writings of eminent Frenchmen in favor of the cause of the union, and these were published in rapid succession: Gasparin's "Uprising of a Great People" and "America before Europe" (New York, 1861), Edouard Labon- haye's "Paris in America" (New York, 1865), and Augustin Cochin's "Results of Emancipation" and "The Second and Third Emancipation." For her labor she received praise and encouragement from President Lincoln, Senator Sumner, and other statesmen. During the entire war she maintained a correspondence with Gasparin, Cochin, Henri Martin, Labonlaye, Montalembert, and other European sympathizers with the union. She also translated at that time the Countess de Gasparin's "Vesper," "Camille," and "Human Sorrows," and Count Gasparin's "Happiness." Documents forwarded to her by French friends of the union were translated and published in pamphlets, issued by the union league club, or printed in the New York journals. Miss Booth's next undertaking was a translation of Henri Martin's "History of France." The two volumes treating of "The Age of Louis XIV," were issued in 1864, and two others, the last of the seventeen volumes of the original work, in 1896 under the title of "The Decline of the French Monarchy." It was intended to follow these with the other volumes from the beginning, but, although two others were translated by Miss Booth, the enterprise was abandoned for lack of success. Miss Booth's French translation of Martin's abridgment of his "History of France" appeared in 1880. She also translated Laboulaye's "Fairy Book," and Macé's "Fairy Tales." An enlarged edition of the "History of the City of New York" was printed in 1867, and a second revised edition, brought down to date, in 1890. Miss Booth was the editor of "Harper's Bazar," since its establishment in 1854.

BOOTH, Newton, senator, b. in Salem, Ind., 25 Dec., 1825; d. in Sacramento, Cal., 14 July, 1892. He was graduated at Asbury University, after which he studied law, and was admitted to the bar. Subsequently he removed to California, and engaged in business as a wholesale grocer in Sacra- mento, and as a manufacturer of hats and caps. He practised his profession until 1869, when he again went to California. He was elected to the state senate in 1863, and in 1871 to the governor-ship on an independent ticket. This office he re- signed in 1875, when he was elected to the U. S. senate as an anti-monopolist. He took his seat on March 4, 1877, and served until 1883. Subsequently he engaged in commercial occupations in California.

BOOTT, Elizabeth, artist, b. in Cambridge, Mass. She studied painting on the continent of Europe, ending her studies in Paris with Couture, remained in that city, and devoted herself mainly to figure-painting. She sent a portrait to the Philadelphia re-establishment exhibit in 1876. One of her pictures were exhibited in Boston in 1877; and at the mechanics' fair in Boston in 1878 she exhibited "Head of a Tuscan Ox" and "Old Man Reading." At the national academy exhibition of 1886 she had "Hydrangias" and "Old Woman Spinning."
the quadrant. His works include "Voyage fait en 1771 et en 1772 en diverses parties de l'Europe et de l'Asie," written at the request of the French government.

**BORDEN, Enoch Robbins,** journalist, b. in New Sharon, N. J., 3 March, 1822; d. in Trenton, N. J., 16 May, 1870. For twenty years he was editor of the "Daily State Gazette," except while serving as aide-de-camp to Gen. Newell and as secretary to the New Jersey state senate in 1855-6. Under the administration of President Fillmore he held an appointment in the public document department, and afterward in the pension agency at Washington.

**BORDEN, Gail,** inventor, b. in Norwich, N. Y., 6 Nov., 1801; d. in Bordentown, Texas, 11 Jan., 1874. His parents were of New England descent, and in 1814 they emigrated from New York, settling in Covington, Ky., and later in Madison, then in Louisiana. In 1822, finding his health impaired, he removed to Mississippi, where he taught, and also filled the positions of county surveyor and U. S. deputy surveyor. In 1829 he went to Texas. He was elected delegate to the convention that, in 1833, petitioned the Mexican government for separation, and was so in charge of surveys of the colony, compiling the first topographical map of Texas. The land office at San Felipe was under his charge up to the time of the Mexican invasion. In 1835, with his brother, Thomas H., he established the "Telegraph and Texas Land Register" at San Felipe, which was afterward transferred to Houston, and he is said to have purchased more acres of Texas during the war for the independence of that colony. After the establishment of the republic of Texas he was appointed by President Houston first collector of the port of Galveston. That city in 1837 had not been laid out, and its first surveys were made by him. From 1839 till 1857 he was agent of the Galveston land company, and surveyed several thousand acres of land on which the city is now built. About 1849 his attention was drawn to the need of more suitable supplies for emigrants crossing the plains, and after some experimenting he produced the "pemmican," which Dr. Kane carried with him on his Arctic expedition. The "meat biscuit," the most simple, economical form of preserved food, was invented by him. This article gained for him the "great council medal" at the world's fair, London, 1851, and he was elected an honorary member of the London Society of Arts. Meeting with opposition from the army contractors, he was unsuccessful in the manufacture of his biscuit, and lost his entire means. He then removed to the north and turned his attention to the preservation of milk, and in 1853 applied for a patent for "producing concentrated sweet milk by evaporation in vacuo, the same having no sugar or other foreign matter mixed with it," but failed of securing it until 1856. Later, the New York Condensed Milk Company was formed, and condensed milk was produced, and a station at Elgin, Ill. During the civil war his condensed milk was extensively used in the army and navy. Condensed meat-juices were then experimented upon, and he produced an extract of beef of superior quality, which at first he made in Elgin, but afterward established his factory at Bordentown, N. J. Later, he produced excellent preparations of condensed tea, coffee, and cocoa, and in 1862 patented a process by means of which the juice of fruit—such as apples, currants, and grapes—could be reduced to one seventh of its original bulk. Mr. Borden acquired great wealth from his patents, and was very liberal in the use of his money.

**BORDEN, Simeon,** inventor, b. in Freetown, now Fall River, Mass., 29 Jan., 1814; d. in Fall River, 28 Oct., 1896. He acquired a rudimentary education in the district school at Tiverton, R. I., and pursued by himself the study of geometry and applied mathematics. Without serving any apprenticeship, he made himself a thorough workman in wood and metals. He also practised surveying with success, constructing his own observing apparatus. In 1828 he took college-work in a shop in Fall River. He devised and constructed, in 1830, an apparatus for measuring the base line of the trigonometrical survey of Massachusetts, which was found to be more accurate and convenient than any instrument of the kind then in existence. The apparatus, fifty feet in length, was enclosed in a tube, and was accompanied by a number of microscopes, the tube and microscopes being mounted on trestles, and adjusted so as to move in any desired direction. Mr. Borden assisted in fixing the base line, and in the subsequent triangulation in 1834 the state authorities appointed him superintendent of the survey, which he completed in 1841. The engineer's operations accomplished in America, is described in the ninth volume of the "American Philosophical Transactions." Its accuracy was subsequently established by the U. S. coast survey. Mr. Borden was employed as surveyor in the case of Rhode Island v. Massachusetts, tried before the U. S. supreme court in 1841. The survey was made by Mr. Borden and marked the boundary-line between the two states. He engaged later in the construction of railroads, and in 1851 published a volume entitled "A System of Useful Formulae, adapted to the Practical Operations of Locating and Constructing Railroads." In 1851 he accomplished the engineering feat of stringing a telegraph wire, from one hundred miles high, across the Hudson river from the Palisades to Fort Washington, a distance of more than a mile.

**BORDLEY, John Beale,** agricultural writer, b. in Annapolis, Md., 11 Feb., 1727; d. in Philadelphia, 26 Jan., 1804. He was a lawyer by profession, was prophoranon of Baltimore co. in 1755—56, judge of the provincial county court, the admiralty court in 1767—76, and a commissioner to fix the boundary-line between Maryland and Delaware in 1768. He was one of the few members of the provincial councils who sympathized with the movement for independence. Removing to Philadelphia in 1768, he established there the first agricultural society in the United States. By his experiments upon his estate in Wye island, Chesapeake bay, and by his writings, he was instrumental in diffusing a knowledge of the art of husbandry. He published "Forsyth on Fruit-Trees, with Notes:" "On Rotation of Crops" (1792); "Essays and Notes on Husbandry and Rural Affairs, with Plates" (1799—1801); and "A View of the Curses of Crops In England and Maryland" (1784).

**BOREMAN, Arthur Ingraham,** senator, b. in Waynesburg, Pa., 24 July, 1823; d. 19 April, 1886. While he was a child his father removed to western Virginia. He received a common-school education, studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1845, and began the practice at Parkersburg. He was elected to the Virginia house of delegates in 1855, and re-elected for each successive term until the beginning of the civil war. He was a member of the extra session of the legislature in 1861, and a vigorous opponent of secession. Of the Wheeling convention of unionists of the northern counties, called in June, 1861, for the purpose of recr
organizing the government of Virginia, he was made president. In October, 1861, he was elected a judge of the circuit court, and in 1863 governor of the newly constituted state of West Virginia. He was twice re-elected, but during his third term of office resigned, as he had been elected to the U. S. senate, in which he held a seat from 4 March, 1868, till 3 March, 1875.

BORIELLA, Jérôme-Maximilien, president of Hayti, b. in Port au Prince, 6 May, 1753; d. in September, 1842. His mother being a colored woman, Borgella could not legally use the name of his father until the whites, by right on the proclamation of equality, 4 April, 1792. After receiving some education he entered a carpenter's shop to learn that trade in 1786, and three years later joined the mulatto insurgents and fought against the negroes and the whites; but the negroes under Toussaint prevailed, and Borgella suffered persecution. When Napoleon I sent troops to resettle the republic, Borgella served in the French army for some time, but returned to the revolutionary party and distinguished himself by his bravery and his generosity toward the vanquished, many of these being saved by him when Dessalines ordered the slaughter of the whites. He took an active and important part in the affairs of the state during the period of the republic, of which he was appointed president by the assembly as successor of Rigaud, who died 18 Sept., 1811. Borgella afterward filled the highest offices in the army, in the chambers, and in several departments of the government, during Boyer's administration.

BORLAND, Edward, b. in Philadelphia, 25 Nov., 1803; d. there, 5 Feb., 1880. His father was a member of a family of refugees from Santo Domingo, of whom a large number settled in Philadelphia. In 1826 he was graduated at the Pennsylvania university, and went to Paris to complete his education. After spending several years abroad he returned to the United States and entered upon mercantile pursuits, was for many years a member of the firm of Young & Son, and was for a long time a factor in the East India trade. In 1862, when the first union league of the country was formed in Philadelphia, Mr. Borie was one of its founders and its vice-president. He gave large sums toward the enlistment and care of soldiers during the civil war, but took no part in politics. On 5 March, 1863, he became a member of the cabinet appointed by President Grant, as secretary of the navy, which office he resigned, 22 June, 1869. He accompanied Gen. Grant, who was much attached to him, during a part of his tour around the world in 1877-8.

BORJA, Ana, daughter of the duke de Gandía, and wife of count de Lemos, viceroY of Peru, b. at Gandía, 21 Nov., 1668, he did not transfer his powers to the Audencia, as was customary, but to his wife, all the authorities consulting. She governed Peru till about the end of the year 1693, and soon after the death of the viceroy returned to Spain.

BORGELLA Y ARAGON, Francisco (bor'ba), a descendant of the kings of Aragón, prince of Esquilache and viceroy of Peru, b. in Madrid in 1582; d. there, 26 Oct., 1658. He studied in Spain, and had won a good literary reputation and discharged high offices in the court of Philip III, when he was appointed viceroy of Peru in 1614. During his term of office he introduced several colleges and made important changes in the organization of the university of San Marcos, He instituted the tribunal del consulado, a special court and corporation to regulate commercial affairs generally, increased the navy and the artillery, and gave a great impulse to mining in the province of Chuquisato. On the death of Philip, Borgia embarked to return to Spain, 31 Dec., 1621. His best-known works are "Necro recupera por el Rey Alfonso," a poem (1551): "Obras en Verso" (Antwerp, 1654); and "Oraciones y Meditaciones de la Vida de Jesucristo" (Brussels, 1661).

BORLAND, Solomon, b. in Virginia: d. in Texas, 31 Jan., 1864. He was educated in North Carolina, and became a mechanic in Little Rock, Ark. He served in the Mexican war as major in Yell's cavalry, and was taken prisoner with Maj. Gaines in January, 1847. He was discharged when his troop was disbanded in June of that year, but continued in the service as volunteer aide-de-camp to Gen. Worth during the Mexican war, and later on in the campaign of Molino to the capture of the city of Mexico on 14 Sept., 1847. After his return to Arkansas, Mr. Borland was appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Senator Ambrose H. Sevier, and subsequently elected by the legislature to serve through Mr. Sevier's unexpired term. After serving in the senate from 24 April, 1848, till 3 March, 1853, he was appointed minister to Nicaragua, being also accredited to Costa Rica, Guatema la, Honduras, and Salvador. He received his credentials, 18 April, 1853, and remained in Nicaragua till 17 April, 1854, when he returned home, and on 30 June resigned. At San Juan de Nicaragua, when he was returning to the United States, he was assassinated by a band of Indians; but he went to him in May, 1854, for interfering to prevent the arrest of a person charged with murder at Puntas Arenas. He took refuge in a hotel, and while he was engaged in protesting against arrest a man in the crowd threw a glass bottle and struck the envoy. This result was the chief ground for the bombardment and destruction of Greytown, or Signy, under Commander Hollins, on 13 July, 1854, under instructions from the U. S. government. President Pierce offered the post of governor of New Mexico to Mr. Borland after his return, but he declined the appointment and remained at Little Rock in the practice of his profession, taking no part in the movement to secede, but held himself an adherent of the state-rights doctrines. In the spring of 1861, before the ordinance of secession, which was passed 6 May, he organized a body of troops, and, under the direction of Gov. Rector, on 24 April at midnight, took possession of the buildings at Fort Smith an hour after the withdrawal of the garrison. He raised the 31 Arkansas confederate cavalry and became colonel of that regiment, and was after ward a brigadier-general in the same service.
BORRE, Prudhomme de, general in the continental army, b. in France. He was a French nobleman who volunteered, with other officers, to fight in the cause of American independence, and on 19th May, 1776, was commissioned a brigadier-general, but resigned on 14 Dec., 1777.

BORREJO, Eusebio (bor-ray'-ro), South American soldier, b. in Cali, Colombia, in 1790; d. there in 1853. He entered the revolutionary forces of New Granada in 1811, fought in the battle of Páez, which was the first in the campaign against Spanish forces in the eastern provinces. He was finally graduated to the rank of general. After the establishment of the republic in New Granada, Borrejo was several times a member of congress, where he distinguished himself as a parliamentary orator. In 1845 he was a candidate for the office of president of the republic.

CAWEN, Ed. Gen., British admiral, b. in Cornwall, England, 19 Aug., 1711; d. near Guildford, 10 Jan., 1761. He was the third son of Hugh Boscawen, first Lord Falmouth, his mother being daughter of a sister of Marlborough. He entered the navy 3 April, 1726, became a lieutenant on 25 May, 1732, and was promoted to the rank of captain in September, 1745. Having distinguished himself at Portobello and Carthagena, he was promoted, in 1744, to the "Dreadnought," sixty guns, in which he took the "Medee" in the channel, 28 April, 1744. He signalized himself under Anson, at the battle off Cape Finisterre in 1747, where he was severely wounded, and, being made a rear-admiral, was despatched, in 1748, with a squadron to the West Indies. Having distinguished himself at Pondicherry, but took Madras, and, on his return to England, became a member of the admiralty board in 1751. He sailed for North America in 1755, and in an action with a French squadron captured two ships of the line. In 1756 he became vice-admiral of the blue, and in 1758, in conjunction with Amherst, who commanded the land forces, reduced Louisburg and Cape Breton. In 1759, having charge of the Mediterranean fleet, he pursued the Toulon fleet under De la Clue through the straits of Gibraltar, and, over-taking it in Lagos bay, defeated it, taking three ships and burning two. He received the thanks of the king and the thanks of Parliament. He was created a baronet, and the rank of general of marines. On his return to Spithead with 2,000 prisoners and his prizes, he received the freedom of the Scottish capital, and had many other marks of public regard conferred upon him. He was elected to parliament in 1741 for Truro, and served in that capacity until 1761. Lord Chatham said of him: "When I apply to other officers respecting any expedition I may chance to project, they always raise difficulties; Boscawen always finds expedients."

BOSOMWORTH, Thomas, clergyman. He came to America with Gen. Oglesthorpe's regiment of Highlanders in 1756. About 1749 he married Mary Musgrove, or Mathews, a woman of the Creek nation, and lived among the Creek and Cherokee tribes for 14 years. Having special charge of the white husbands. When the English first arrived, she had no especial influence with the Indians, but gradually came to be recognized by them as their queen. Gov. Oglesborough gave her a yearly allowance of £500, in payment for her services as interpreter, and in order to retain her good-will. Bosomworth continued to serve the Indians, and was finally admitted by him to the rank of brigadier-general, and to the command of the Cherokee tribe, and was given a yearly allowance of £200 from the crown. He died at Brandywine in 1776.

BOSWORTH, David, clergyman, b. in New Milford, Conn., 8 Jan., 1715; d. in New York city, 11 Nov., 1763. His ancestor, Arthur, emigrated from Cheshire, England, in 1665. David became a teacher in Newton, and subsequently the presiding elder of the Presbyterian church in that city. He was born at the Presbyterian church. His sermon on "Self disclaimed and Christ exalted" was pub-
fished in 1758. In 1761 he published an "Account of the Life, Death, and Character of President Davies," prefixed to a sermon of the latter on the death of George II. A "Vindication of Infant Baptism," containing the substance of several of his sermons, was published after his death and repeatedly reprinted in London in 1763.

**BOSTICK, Helen Louise**, poet, b. in Charleston, S. C., 1826. She is a daughter of Dr. Putnam Barron, who removed to Bucyrus, Ohio, in 1838. In early life she became a contributor to literary journals. After her marriage she resided at Ravenna, Ohio. A volume of her poems, entitled "Poems of Rhymes and Berries," was published in New York in 1864.

**BOTETOURT, Norborne Berkeley**, baron, colonial governor of Virginia, b. in England about 1717; d. in Williamsburg, Va., 15 Oct., 1770. He was colonel of the North Gloucestershire militia in 1761, and represented that division of the county in parliament until he was made a peer in 1769. He claimed the title of Baron Botetourt, or Botetourte, as the lineal descendant of Sir Maurice de Berkeley, who died in 1347. Having lost heavily at gambling, he solicited an appointment, and in July, 1768, was made governor of Virginia. He was instructed to impress the colonists with a display of power and dignity, and to enforce submissiveness whenever occasion required, but while competing with other superiors he was in the habit from time to time ofimporting English officers. In May, 1769, when the assembly passed resolutions condemning the parliamentary taxation and the sending of accused persons to England for trial, Botetourt dissolved the legislature, in which Thomas Jefferson, a young lawyer recently elected from Albemarle county, was a leader. The next day he left the colony in a barque for England, and was never of friendly terms with the Virginians. In 1789, when the assembly passed resolutions condemning the parliamentary taxation and the sending of accused persons to England for trial, Botetourt dissolved the legislature, in which Thomas Jefferson, a young lawyer recently elected from Albemarle county, was a leader. The next day he left the colony in a barque for England, and was never of friendly terms with the Virginians.

In 1770 the assembly voted to erect a statue of the deceased governor, which was executed in 1774 and placed in front of the capitol, whence it was removed in 1797 to the front of William and Mary college, where it stood until the civil war, during which it was taken to the inclosure of the insane asylum at Williamsburg.

**Botsford**, Robert, b. in New Haven, Conn., 31 Jan., 1744, was graduated at Yale in 1763, became a lawyer, and after his removal to Nova Scotia was elected to the assembly, for two years a speaker of that body, and died in St. Johns, 14 March, 1812. The son was admitted to the bar in 1793, a judge of admiralty in New Brunswick in 1802-7, elected to the assembly in 1812, and for every succeeding term until 1823, holding the office of speaker from 1817 to 1823, and in the latter year became judge of the supreme court, and retained that position till 1846.—His son, **Amos Edwin**, Canadian jurist, b. in St. John, N. B., in 1804, was educated at Bowdoin College, and was admitted to the bar. He has been prominently employed in public duties, and has been president or vice-president of the dominion rifle association since its organization. He was a member of the executive council, New Brunswick, from 1838 till 1840, and of the legislative council from 1839 till 1867, a junior judge of the court of common pleas for several years, a commissioner with L. B. Chandler to settle boundary-line between New Brunswick and Nova Scotia in 1836. He went to Washington as a commissioner respecting the border difficulty in 1839, and again in 1852 with respect to reciprocity with the United States, a treaty for which was concluded in 1854, and a member of the council of general administration. In that year he published his "Précis historique de la maison de Savoie et du Piémont." In 1804 he went to Paris as a representative of the department of the Dora in the legislative body, and in 1806—9 was vice-president of the assembly. In 1809—10 he issued in Paris the first edition of the "Storia d'Italia continuata da quella del Guicciardino sino al 1789," a narrative of history from the year 1000 to 1815. In 1815 he published an epic poem entitled "Camillo o Vejo conquistata." His last work was a large history of Italy connecting Guicciardini's work, which came down to 1532, with his own history of Italy during the epoch of the French revolution. This work, entitled "Storia d'Italia continuata da quella del Guicciardino sino al 1789," appeared in 1815 in 10 volumes, 1839. See Tocci's "Biografia degli Italiani illustri"; also "Elogio storico di C. Botta," by F. Becchi.
Botta, Vincenzo, author, b. in Piedmont, 11 Nov., 1818; d. in New York, 5 Oct., 1894. He was educated at the university of Turin, where he became professor of philosophy in 1848. He was elected to the Sardian parliament, and in 1850 commissioned, in association with Dr. Parola, another deputy, to examine the educational system of Germany. Their report on the German universities and schools was published at the expense of the government. In 1851 he emigrated to the United States for the purpose of investigating the public-school system, settled here, became naturalized, and for many years filled the chair of Italian language and literature in the university of the city of New York. He married, in 1853, Anne Charlotte Lynch, the author. He published an "Account of the System of Education in Piedmont"); "Discourse on the Life Choirs for the Policy of Cavour" (1862); "Dante as Philosopher, Patriot, and Poet," with an analysis of the "Diva Commedia" (New York, 1865); and "An Historical Account of Modern Philosophy in Italy."—His wife, Anne Charlotte Lynch, author, b. in Bennington, Vt., 11 Nov., 1851; d. in New York city, 23 Nov., 1880, was a Literary and Artistic painter, author, and critic. She was a frequent contributor to the periodicals of Europe and America. During the Franco-Prussian war (1870-1) an effort was made in New York city to collect funds for the suffering women and children of Paris. Mrs. Botta prepared as her contribution an album of autographs, photographs, and original sketches by celebrated artists, which was sent to France for $7,000. As the war had closed before the collection was complete, this sum was appropriated to found a prize at the French academy, to be awarded every five years, when the interest of this sum reached $1,000, for the best essay on the "Condition of Woman."—Mrs. Botta's style is musical, elegant, andfinish. Among her best poems are "Paul at Athens," "Weathers," "Bookyos," and "Wasted Fountains." Her sonnets are especially successful. She published in periodicals innumerable stories, essays, and criticisms. The first collected edition of her poems (New York, 1848; new ed., 1884) was illustrated by Brown, Darley, Durand, Huntington, and other artists. Her "Leaves from the Diary of a Recluse" appeared in "The Gift," for 1845. She also published a "History of Art and Architecture" (New York, 1869), containing concise accounts of great authors of all ages and their works. A memorial volume, with selections from her writings, prepared by Prof. Botta, appeared in 1894.

Bottos, John Minor, statesman, b. in Dumfries, Prince William co., Va., 16 Sept., 1802; d. in Culpepper, Va., 2 Jan., 1884. Son of his father's second marriage, he was sent for his education (New York, 1869), containing concise accounts of great authors of all ages and their works. A memorial volume, with selections from her writings, prepared by Prof. Botta, appeared in 1894.

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French minister at Washington, formed the basis of a volume prepared by Mr. Botts, "The Great Rebellion, its Secret History, Rise, Progress, and Disastrous Failure!" (New York, 1866). After his release from prison Mr. Botts returned to his home at Culpepper, where he was continually persecuted by the enemy. His farm was repeatedly overrun by both armies, and dug over at various times for military operations. When the war had closed, Mr. Botts again took a deep interest in political matters. He labored earnestly for the early restoration of his state to the union, but without success. He was a delegate to the national convention of southern states held in Nashville in 1867, signed his name on the ball-bond of Jefferson Davis.—His brother, Charles T., b. in Virginia in 1809; d. in California in 1884, was a Californian pioneer and politician. He went to the territory as a naval store-keeper at Monterey in 1848, and was a member of the constitutional convention of 1849, taking part prominently in the discussion of the right of the territory to form a state without the previous sanction of congress, and in the discussion concerning the proposed boundary of the new state. Later he was a lawyer in San Francisco, then a journalist, and for some time a district judge in Sacramento, and afterward a member of the legislature of California. 

BOUCHER, John, eldest son of John, b. in Blen- ego, Cumberland, England, 12 March, 1738; d. in Epsom, England, 27 April, 1801. He came to America at the age of twenty-one, and was for some time a private teacher, afterward took orders in the Anglican church, and was appointed rector of Hanover, and then of St. Mary's parish, Va. Garrett, Md., and also the ancient St. Mary's, Annapolis, and that of Queen Anne in St. George's county. He took a firm stand in opposition to the prevalent doctrines of independence, and gave such offence to his congregation that he was obliged to return to England in 1775. He was appointed vicar of Epsom, and employed himself during the last fourteen years in compiling a glossary of pro- native words, which was published from his family in 1831 by the proprietors of the English edition of Webster's "Dictionary," with the intention of making it an appendix to that work. He published in 1799 "A View of the Causes and Consequences of the American Revolu- tion," dedicated to Gen. Washington, consisting of a discussion of the whole war in North America between 1763 and 1775, and containing many an- ecdotes illustrating the political condition of the colonies at that time. 

BOUCHER, Pierre, Sieur de Boucheville, Canadian pioneer, b. in Perche, France, in 1622; d. in Boucheville, Canada, 29 April, 1717. In 1653 he came to America with his father, who was engaged in the wars with the Iroquois, whom he frequently defeated, and was also for many years an interpreter of the Huron dialect. He was sent as a deputy by the colony to France in 1661, to lay the condition of the country before the court, and this led to the publication of his little work entitled "Histoire véritable et naturelle des mœurs et de l'ancien des Indiens du comte de New France" (Paris, 1663). He was emnoblled for his services, made governor of Three Rivers in 1663, and, receiving a grant of the seigneurie of Boucheville, settled there in 1668. He was esteemed as a man of courage, intelligence, piety, and integrity. From him are descended many prominent families of Canada. The Adieux of Grandfather Boucher, addressed to his children shortly before his death, is characteristic of the man and the times.

BOUCHERVILLE, George Boucher de, Canadian author, b. in the province of Quebec about 1812. He studied law, and was admitted to the bar of Lower Canada in 1837; was one of the commissioners to consolidate the public general statutes of Lower Canada in 1837; and in 1838; was appointed secretary to the first li- tenant-governor of Quebec, 6 July, 1867, which office he resigned on being made clerk of the legislative council on 30 Oct. of the same year. His published works include "Programme de étude pour la formation d'une banque agricole nation- ale pour le Bas Canada" (1850).
self in the early period of the revolutionary war on the northern frontier of the United States. In 1770 he entered the office of his uncle, Maj. Holland, surveyor-general of British North America, and in 1814 succeeded to this office himself. While connected with the surveyor-general's department in a subordinate capacity, he served in the colonial navy on the lakes, and in the royal Canadian volunteers until 1808, when he was employed in the campaign of 1812-4, and in August, 1814, went to England to publish his topographical and geographical description of Canada, which was issued in 1816. During 1817 and 1818 he was engaged in establishing the boundary-line between the United States and the British possessions. In 1831 he published "The British Deportation of the American Indians," which contains the result of fifteen years' labor on the topography, geography, and statistics of Canada, and in 1832 the "Topographical Dictionary of Lower Canada."

BOUCICAULT, Dion, British dramatist, b. in Dublin, Ireland, 29 Dec., 1822; d. in New York city, 18 Sept., 1890. Boucicault was educated for a civil engineer, but he made his way to fame as a writer, being graduated in 1846 from the University of London, but devoted himself to the drama. In March, 1841, he produced the comedy "London Assurance," which was brought out in Covent Garden theatre, and met with great success. He married Agnes Robertson, and in September, 1853, came to the United States, performing in New York, and then returned to the stage. In 1860 he went to London and brought out, at the Adelphi theatre, his famous Irish play of "Colleen Bawn," founded on Gerald Griffin's novel of "The Collegians." In 1861 he was produced, in the same theatre, a drama illustrating the evils of American slavery, called "The Octopus." After that he wrote, in rapid succession, more than 100 dramas, some of which were original, and others adaptations from the French. In 1862 he brought out "Dot," and "The Relief of Lucknow"; in 1863, "The Trial of Effie Deans"; in 1864, "The Streets of London"; in 1865, "Arrah-na-Pogue," "Rip Van Winkle," which was rendered famous by the acting of Joseph Jefferson, and "The Wicker Clerk," which last piece was written for Mr. Jefferson; in 1866, "The Flying Sow," "Hunted Down," and "The Long Strike"; in 1867, "How She Loves Him" and "Foul Play," the latter written in collaboration with Charles Reade; in 1868, "After Dark"; in 1869, "Lost at Sea" and "Formosa"; in 1870, "The Rapparree," or the "Treaty of Limerick," and "Jezabel"; in 1872, "Babyl and Bijou." In the autumn of 1874 he returned to the United States, where, since 1876, he has resided most of the time. In 1873 he produced, at Booth's theatre, New York, the Irish play of "Daddy O'Dowd"; at Wallack's theatre, "Mora" and "Mimi," and at the Union square theatre, "The Scapegoat." In 1880, after 1873, he opened the New Park theatre in partnership with the Hon. William Stuart. During his former residence in the United States he had established a theatre in Washington in 1858, and reconstructed the Metropolitan theatre in New York, changed it into the Winter Garden in 1859, and in 1862, after his return to England, he built over Astley's theatre and altered its name to the Westminster a speculation that proved a failure. Of his other plays the best-known are "Janet's Pride"; "Louis XI."; "Faust and Marguerite"; "Paul Lafarge" (1870); "A Dark Night's Work" (1870); "The Dead Secret" (1878); "Andy Blake," and "The Shanghaired," Mr. Boucicault excelled as a dramatist in brightness of dialogue, dramatic action, and the treatment of incidents. His melodramas are more natural than those that preceded them. He elevated and improved the character of the Irish drama. The plots of his plays are seldom original; but in the drawing of character, the introduction and handling of dramatic incidents, and the composition of scenes of pathos, passion, or humor, he displayed originality, knowledge of human nature, and dramatic judgment. He has elevated the status of the dramatic author by insisting on higher rates of compensation than were usual, and by making the play itself the leading attraction.

BOUCK, William C., governor of New York, b. in Schoharie co., N. Y., in 1780; d. there, 19 April, 1836. After filling several town offices he was appointed sheriff of the county in 1812, was a member of the state assembly in 1813, 1815, and 1817, state senator in 1820, canal commissioner from 1821 till 1840, and governor of the state from 1843 till 1845. He was a member of the state constitutional convention in 1846, and from that year till 1849 was assistant treasurer in New York city. His last ten years were spent on his farm.

BOUDINOT, John, president of the Board of Engineers of the District of Columbia, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 2 May, 1740; d. in Burlington, N. J., 24 Oct., 1821. His great-grandfather, Elias, was a French Huguenot, who fled to this country after the revocation of the edict of Nantes. After receiving a classical education, he studied law with Richard Stockton, and became eminent in his profession, practising in New Jersey. He was devoted to the patriot cause, in 1777 appointed commissary-general of prisoners, and, in the same year elected a delegate to congress from New Jersey, serving from 1778 till 1779, and again from 1781 till 1784. He was chosen president of congress on Nov., 1782, and in that capacity signed the treaty of peace with England. He then resumed the practice of law, but, after the adoption of the constitution, was elected to the 1st, 2d, and 3d congresses, serving from 4 March, 1789, till 3 March, 1795. He was appointed by Washington in 1796 to succeed Rutledge as director of the mint at Philadelphia, and held the office till July 1805, when he resigned, and passed the rest of his life at Burlington, N. J., devoted to the study of Biblical literature. He had an ample fortune, and gave liberally. He was a trustee of Princeton college, and in 1803 endowed it with a cabinet of natural history, valued at $8,000. In 1812 he was chosen a member of the American board of commissioners for foreign missions, to which he gave $100 in 1813. He assisted in founding the American Bible society in 1816, was its first president, and gave it $10,000. He was interested in attempts to educate the Indians, and when three Cherokee youth were brought to the foreign mission school in 1818, he allowed one of them to take
his name. This boy became afterward a man of influence in his tribe, and was murdered on 10 June, 1859, by Indians west of the Mississippi. Dr. Bougainville was also interested in the instruction of deaf-mutes; the education of young men for the ministry, and efforts for the relief of the poor. He bequeathed his property to his only daughter, Mrs. Bradford, and to charitable uses. Among his bequests were one of $200 to buy spectacles for the aged poor, another of 13,000 acres of land to the mayor and corporation of Philadelphia, that the poor might be educated with it, for which no money was required, and another of 3,000 acres to the Philadelphia hospital for the benefit of foreigners. Dr. Bougainville published "The Age of Revelation," a reply to Paine (1790); an oration before the Society of the Cincinnati (1790); "Second Advent of the Messiah" (Trenton, 1815); and "Star in the West, or An Attempt to Discover the Long-Lost Tribes of Israel" (1816). He corresponded with James Adair in the opinion that the Indians are the lost tribes. He also wrote, in "The Evangelical Intelligencer" of 1806, an anonymous memoir of the Rev. William Tennent, D. D.

BOUGAINVILLE, Louis Antoine de, navigator, b. in Paris, 11 Nov., 1729; d. 91 April, 1814. He was a cadet in the French navy, served with distinction in the American war, and was one of the younger members of the parliament of Paris. He was proficient in mathematics, and in 1753 published a work on the integral calculus. In 1754 he became an aide-de-camp to Gen. Chevert, and later was secretary of the French embassy in London, and while there made a fellow of the royal society. Subsequently he served as aide-de-camp to the Marquis de Montespan, whose daughter he married, and re-enforcements to France, in 1758, and there made a colonel and a knight of St. Louis. He returned to Canada in 1759, and distinguished himself at the capture of Quebec. In 1761 he was appointed aide-de-camp of Choiseul Stainville in Germany, and in 1761 displayed such courage in the seige of Kassel that he received from the king two guns he had taken from the enemy. After peace had been declared, he engaged in the naval service, and founded a colony on one of the Falkland islands, being a large proprietor jointly with merchants of St. Malo. In 1766 this colony was purchased by Spain for 500,000 crowns, and Bougainville was sent, Nov. 15, to make the French arrangements for the transference of the colony to Spain. After two years of residence there he returned to France, in 1768, having made such observations as enabled him to organize the "Armament of the Americas." He embarked at Rochefort, in 1769, in the "Boudeuse," 51 guns and 94 men, and the "Étoile," a store-ship—and was accompanied by Prince Sieglen, of Nassau, and the naturalist Commercon, and after a cruise of over two years, during which he made some important discoveries, returned to St. Malo in March, 1770. He published "Voyage aux Amériques" (2 vols., Paris, 1771), which was at once translated into English and subsequently into German. In 1778, when France took part in the American war, Bougainville commanded ships of the line, and gained distinction in the engagements between the British and the French fleets. In 1779 he became a commodore, and in 1790 a fleet marshal in the army. When Admiral Rodney defeated De Grasse, 13 April, 1792, Bougainville commanded the "Auguste," and, though she suffered severely, he succeeded in maintaining her position in line, and by judicious manoeuvring rescued eight sail of his own division, which he conducted safely to St. Eustats. He attempted, with a fleet of thirteen ships, to capture Martinique, 20 March, 1790, and soon afterward retired from professional employment. In 1796 he was elected a member of the geographical section of the institute, and afterward of the bureau des longitudes. On the creation of the senate he was made a member of that body, and subsequently he was created a count of the empire by Napoleon. Bougainville was the author of "Théorie du calcul intégral" (1729); "Essai historique sur les observations anciennes et modernes"; and "Notice historique sur les sauvages de l'Amérique du Nord." BOUGHTON, George Henry, artist, b. in Norfolk, England, in 1836. His family came to this country about 1789, and he passed his youth in New-York. In 1855 he published "A Memoir on the Antilles" (1790); and subsequently spent his spare moments in making pen-and-ink sketches. From this time he continued to paint. In 1858 he sold several of his pictures, and, with the money thus obtained, went to London for study. After a few months he returned to Albany, and subsequently moved to New York, where he remained two years, and soon made himself known as a landscape painter. In 1858 he exhibited his first picture at the national academy, "Winter Twilight." Another picture produced during this period was "The Lake of the Dismaid Swamp." His paintings at this time indicate a transition from landscape to genre, and to fit himself for the latter he studied two years in Paris, In 1861 he became a member of the French government as a greater part of his time, contributing annually to the exhibitions of the royal academy, of which he is an associate. He has also exhibited frequently at the national academy in New York, and was made an academican in 1871. His works are popular and meet with a ready sale. They are marked by simplicity, tenderness, and subdued, but not weak, coloring. He excels in delineating Puritan life in New England. Among his pictures on American subjects are "The Scarlet Letter," "Return of the Mayflower," "Puritans Going to Church," and "Rose Standish." He has also been successful in painting pictures of French peasant-life, as "Passing into the Shade" (1863); "A Breton Haymaker" (Royal Academy, 1864); "Wedges Devotion" (1867); "Breton Pastoral" (1869); "Coming from Church," "Cold Without," and "Morning Prayer." To the American fine-art department at the Philadelphia exhibition of 1876 he sent, among other paintings, "Normandy Girl in a Shower," "By the Sea," and "Going to Seek his Fortune," and to the British department at the Paris exhibition of 1878, "Le Paturon," "Breton Pastoral." Among his other works are the "Canterbury Pilgrims" (1874); "A Ruffling Breeze" (1877); the "Waning of the Honeymoon" (1878); and "The Idyl of the Birds," a composition in three parts, "The Testy Governor" (1877) is in the Corcoran gallery at Washington, D. C., Mr. Boughton has been especially successful in painting FrenchLEGIES.

BOUILLE, François Claude Amour, Marquis de, French soldier, b. in Auvergne, 19 Nov., 1759; d. in London, 14 Nov., 1800. He entered the army at an early age, and distinguished himself in the seven-years' war. He was governor of Guadaloupe in 1785-87, and in 1777-79 governor of Martinique, and during the American war, while defending the French Antilles against the British, he also succeeded in conquering Dominica, St. Eustatius, Tobago, St. Christopher, Nevis, Montserrat, Saint Martin, and Saba. He returned to Paris, and was made a lieutenant-general and subsequently chief of the province of Trois-Îles. He supported the policy of the government in Bouillé, and was the author of notable books, of which he was made a member by Louis XVI, and displayed courage and talent in suppressing the revolt of the garrisons of Metz and
BOURGEOIS

Nancy. In 1790 he was made commander-in-chief of the army of the Meuse, the Saar, and the Moselle. He was a devoted royalist, and promoted the escape of Louis XVI. from Paris, which project would probably have succeeded but for the king's prohibition of bloodshed. On its failure, by the arrest of the king at Varennes, Bouillé went to Russia to invite assistance of the Empress Catharine, who promised him an army of 30,000 men with which to invade France, but her promise was never fulfilled. He enlisted under the banners of Condé, after serving for a time under Gustavus III. of Sweden, and went to England in 1796. There he wrote his "Memoirs of the Revolution" (London, 1797; German ed., 1798; French, 1801). 

BOULBON, Raymond, Comte de, French adventurer, b. in Avignon in 1817; d. near Guayamas, 12 Aug., 1854. Having squandered his estates, he went in 1852 to California, and there induced other adventurers to join him in an expedition to Sonora. The Mexicans, who opposed his designs upon the gold mines, were defeated and driven from New Sonora. Flushéd with victory, he then rallied round him 500 men, and seizing Arispe, the capital of Sonora, proclaimed a republic. He was defeated by the Mexicans on 4 Jan., 1853; then returned to California, where he planned a new expedition in April, 1854, and, returning to Sonora, was defeated by the Mexicans on 13 July, was captured, and on 12 Aug., 1855, he was brought before the Mexican army and hanged. A book written by Jules de la Madeleine (Paris, 1855).

BOULIGNY, Dominique, senator, b. in Louisiana in 1753; d. in New Orleans, La., 5 March, 1833. He received a public-school education and studied law. After admission to the bar he practised in New Orleans, and subsequently was elected to the house of representatives in New Orleans, serving from 21 Dec., 1824, until 3 March, 1829. Mr. Bouiligny was in command of a regiment during 1765. His nephew, John Edward, congressman, b. in New Orleans, La., 17 Feb., 1824; d. in Washington, D.C., 29 Feb., 1864. He received a public-school education, studied law, was admitted to the bar and began practice in New Orleans, where he afterward held several important offices. Subsequently he was elected to congress as a "national American," serving from 5 Dec., 1839, till 3 March, 1861. Mr. Bouiligny was opposed to the doctrine of secession, and was the only representative from a seceding state who did not leave his seat. During the civil war he remained in the north, dying in Washington before its close.

BOUQUET, Henry, British soldier, b. in Rolle, Switzerland, in 1719; d. in Pensacola, Fla., in February, 1766. He first entered the Dutch service, afterward that of Sardinia, and in 1748 was again in the service of Holland, as lieutenant-colonel of Swiss guards. He entered the English army with the rank of major, was made a brigadier-general, Sept. 19th, 1762, and brigadier-general in 1765. He co-operated with Gen. Forbes in the expedition against Fort Duquesne in 1758, and it was by his advice that the army constructed a new road through Pennsylvania, instead of using the old one made by Braddock, and approved by Washington. On 13 Oct., Bouquet was attacked by a body of French and Indians at Loyal Hanna, but repulsed them, and was present at the capture of the fort on 24 Nov. In 1763 Bouquet, then in command at Philadelphia, was ordered to the relief of the same fort, then called Fort Pitt (now Pittsburg). He set out with 500 men, mostly Highlanders, and found the frontier settlements in a state of terror, many of the inhabitants fleeing eastward to escape the fate of their neighbors, who had been murdered by savages. The expedition relieved Forts Ligonié and Bedford, and by noon of 5 Aug., had nearly reached Bushy Run, a small stream on which Bouquet intended to camp. Suddenly a furious attack was made by Indians on the advance guard. Re-enforcements were sent forward, the cattle and baggage-trains parked, and a firm stand made against the assailants. The fire appeared on all sides in increased numbers, and the plunging of 400 frightened and wounded horses, in the square, added to the confusion. The contest continued until night and was renewed on the following morning. The troops were on a hill where no water could be obtained, and Bouquet, not expecting that an Indian could be so necessary, feigned retreat to bring the enemy together in a compact body. The rush was successful; the Indians, seeing that the advance guard fell back, left their ambush and rushed to the attack in a mass, when Bouquet's men easily surrounded them and, by volleys of musketry and a rain of shot and shell, routed them. After this battle Bouquet lost 8 officers and 115 men. The rest of his march was un molested, and he reached Fort Pitt with supplies four days later. In October, 1764, he led an expedition against the Ohio Indians and compelled the Shawnees, Delawares, and other tribes to make peace at Tuscawawas. An account of the expedition by William Smith, D.D., was published in Philadelphia in 1791, and afterward translated into French (new edition, with preface by Francis Parkman, Cincinnati, 1885).

BOURGADÉ, P., R. C. bishop, b. in France in 1845. He was educated in the college of Bilou and in the grand séminaire of Puy-de-Dome. The present archbishop of Santa Fe, when vicar-apostolic of Arizona, was close to him. He attended the synods of Rome, and was a learned man. He was consecrated bishop in the United States in 1853, and during the next six years was pastor at San Elizario, Texas. He then went to Silver City, Colorado, and in 1885 was consecrated vicar-apostolic of Arizona, with the titular rank of bishop of Taumac.

BOURGEOIS, Sister Margaret, b. in Troyes, France. In 1630; d. in Montreal, Canada, in 1700. Although her parents were poor, she received a good education. She lost her mother at an early age, and was obliged to take charge of her father's household. When her brothers and sisters were settled, she applied for admission into the Carmelite order, but was refused, and a similar refusal attended her petition to be received among the nuns. She finally received the name of the congregation of Notre Dame. She again returned to France to obtain letters-patent from Louis XIV. for the confirmation of her institute, and the French monarch granted her request, accompanied with promises of protection. In 1672 she returned to Montreal, and enthusiastically set to work to perfect her institute. Although she founded many prosperous missions, she did not obtain a confirmation of the
rules of her order till 1869, two years before her death. The bishop of Quebec hesitated many years before he could determine on giving his final approbation; but he yielded at last, having become persuaded that Sister Bourgeois was a saint. For twenty years she had begged her sisters to elect another superior in her place; her resignation was finally accepted in 1863, and for the rest of her life she performed the humble offices in the convent she had founded.

BOURGET, Ignatius, Canadian bishop, b. in Recollet, near Montreal, 8 June, 1836. He went to Montreal in 1821, and was ordained 9 Nov., 1822, by Bishop Laritique, first Roman Catholic bishop of that diocese. This prelate, struck by Bourget's abilities, appointed him his secretary. In 1836 he was named vicar-general of Montreal, and on 25 July, 1837, was created coadjutor bishop of the diocese, being the first bishop of Telmessas, in partibus infidelium. He succeeded Mgr. Laritique as bishop of Montreal on the latter's death in 1840, and in 1876 resigned, to become, on 10 July of that year, archbishop of Martianopolis, in partibus. A history of his work would be a record of the progress made by the French people in that part of Canada during the 40 years. In 1838 he established the society for the propagation of the faith. He created in 1840 the first cathedral chapter of Montreal. The arch-confraternity of Mary Immaculate, a charitable association that has since spread over North America, was founded by him in 1844. Previous to this he had introduced the Jesuit and Oblate orders, and placed the charitable institutions in Montreal, the orphanages, hospitals, and the first temperance society in Canada. In 1844 he established the asylum of providence for the aged, and also several houses of the ladies of charity; and in the same year he founded the community of nuns of "Our Lady of Charity of the Good Shepherd," which has three houses in Montreal. In 1847 he founded the religious orders; the priests of the congregation of holy-cross, who have three colleges in Canada; the Josephist brothers; the clerks of St. Viateur; and the Marist nuns, who direct several colleges and schools in Canada. A society for helping servant-girls, an asylum for Irish orphans, and the hospice of the holy child Jesus, for the education of the deaf and dumb children of the city, all originated between 1846 and 1850. In 1864 he erected another immense institution for the deaf and dumb in the rue St. Denis, and in 1874 founded the celebrated asylum of St. John of God, for the care of the insane. The same year witnessed the establishment through his agency of the Catholic union, and the school of medicine and surgery of Montreal. Archbishop Bourget was the recognized leader of the ultramontane party in Canada, and was a prolific writer, his best-known work, which is accepted as a standard, being "Le cérémonie des évêques, commenté et expliqué, par les usages et les traditions de l'Église Romaine."

BOURINOT, John George, Canadian author, b. in Sydney, Nova Scotia, 30 Oct. 1847. He was educated first by a tutor at Sydney, and subsequently at Trinity college, Toronto. After leaving college he became a journalist, subsequently studied law for a short time, and in 1860 established the Halifax "Reporter," of which he was chief editor for several years. From 1861 till the year 1867, he was correspondent of the Nova Scotian assembly, and, after passing through various subordinate grades, he was appointed chief clerk of the dominion house of commons on 18 Dec., 1880. He has contributed largely to British and American periodicals, and has published "The Intellectual Development of the Canadian People" and "The Practice and Procedure of Parliament, with a Review of the Origin and Growth of Parliamentary Institutions in the Dominion of Canada." Mr. Bourinot is honorary secretary of the royal society of Canada, fellow of the statistical society of London, and honorary corresponding secretary of the royal colonial institute.

BOURINOT, MARQUE, M. de, French soldier, d. in July, 1776. He was governor of the island of Guadeloupe, and accompanied Montcalm to Canada in May, 1756, as colonel of engineers. He controlled the operations at the capture of Fort Oswego and George, where he was wounded, 14 Aug., 1756. He directed the siege of Fort William Henry, commanded the left column, and risked his life to save the town from massacre after the capitulation. On 9 July, 1757, he commanded the left of the defences of Ticonderoga against the assault of Gen. Abercrombie, and was dangerously wounded. He was promoted to brigadier-general, 19 Feb., 1759, and was in command at Ticonderoga, where he blew up and abandoned in July, 1759, the town that he had defended and won in Richelieu river, and distinguished himself as a leader) in the battle of Silly, 28 April, 1760. He returned to France after the close of the war, and on 1 Aug., 1762, addressed a memoir on Canada to the French government.

BOURNE, Edward Emerson, jurist, b. in Kennebunk, Me., 19 March, 1797; d. there, 25 Sept., 1873. He was engaged in law after studying law at home and in Philadelphia, was admitted to the bar in 1819. He first practised his profession in Albion, but returned to Kennebunk, where, with the exception of a brief residence in York, he continued to the close of his life. He was first selectman of the town from 1822 till 1838, and a member in the legislature from 1826 till 1831, when, dissatisfied with the policy of his party, he declined a renomination and devoted himself to his profession, delivering an occasional lecture. He was state's attorney for York co. in 1838 and 1841, and judge of the probate court from 1857 till 1872. He was also for several years president of the Maine historical society, and from 1847 till his death was a professor of Bowdoin college, which gave him the degree of LL. D. in 1872. Judge Bourne was the father of Lizzie Bourne, whose death in an attempt to ascend Mount Washington with him on 14 Sept., 1855, has made her name familiar. Besides contributing to the transactions of the state historical society, and to various periodicals, he published an historical discourse, delivered at Bath, Me., on the 257th anniversary of the Topsham settlement, and wrote an extensive history of the towns of Wells and Kennebunk, which was published by his son (1875). See a sketch of his life by E. B. Smith in the "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," (vol. xxv., 1875).}

BOURNE, George, III, b. in England about 1780; d. in New York city in 1845. He was educated in his native country, emigrated to the United States, and became a minister of the reformed Dutch church in 1835. He held no pastorale, but engaged in literary work in New York city. He was an ardent and learned controversialist, and he was at last solicited by the denomination to write an history of the church, which he refused to do. He was a man of great learning and high ability.

BOURNE, Nehemiah, British admiral, b. in London about 1611; d. there in 1691. He was a son of Robert Bourne, a Wapping shipwright.
hemiah came to New England in 1638, and settled as a ship-builder first in Charlestown and afterward in Dorchester, Mass. He became a freeman of Boston, 9 June, 1641, and in the same year the "Trial," the first vessel built there. In 1644-5 he was a major in the parliamentary army, but returned to this country in June, 1643, and on 12 Aug., was appointed sergeant-major of the Suffolk regiment. He returned to England in December, 1646, and commanded the "Speaker," a ship of the second rate. In September, 1643, he carried to London the Scottish records and regalia taken in Stirling castle, and for his services was given a gold medal valued at £60. In May, 1652, he was captain of the "Andrew" and senior officer of the Downs, and commanded the division in the fleet that had so important a share in the battle of 19 May, 1652, with the Dutch. Without knowledge of the battle the council had already made Bourne a rear admiral, and he commanded in the third post in the battle of 28 Sept., when his ship was "very much maimed." He was appointed, in the latter part of 1652, to superintend the equipment and manning of fleets, and continued in this office until the end of the puritan Commonwealth. It is said that he was permitted "to transport himself and family into any of the plantations," and passed several years in exile.

Bourne, Richard, missionary, b. in England; d. in Sandwich, Mass., in 1682. He was one of the first settlers at Sandwich, and, as there was no minister there, took charge of the religious services on the same mission as a member of the Dutch church and then resolved to devote himself to the conversion of the Indians, and went to Marshpee as early as 1658, where he is spoken of as assisting in the settlement of a boundary between the property of the Indians and that of the settlers at Barnstable. He acquired a knowledge of the Indian tongue, and on 17 Aug., 1670, obtained a license to preach under the Congregational church at Marshpee, consisting of his converts, the ceremony being performed by the celebrated "apostle to the Indians," John Eliot. In 1669 he obtained at his own expense a deed securing to those under his charge the possession of Marshpee. His son Shearjashub, his grandson Ezra, and his great-grandson Joseph, had charge after him; the last was admitted to the Society of Friends.

Benjamin, jurist, b. in Bristol, R. I., 9 Sept., 1755; d. 17 Sept., 1808, was graduated at Harvard in 1775, studied law, and practised in Providence, R. I., where he filled several public offices. He was quartermaster of the 2d Rhode Island regiment in 1776, and in 1780 was a member of a committee sent to the continental congress with a petition from Rhode Island. He was often a member of the state legislature, and was elected the first representative to congress from Rhode Island after the adoption of the constitution. He was re-elected three times successively, serving from 17 Dec., 1790, till 1796, when he resigned. In 1801 he was appointed judge of the U. S. district court in Rhode Island.

Boussingault, Jean Baptiste Joseph Diendonné, French chemist, b. in Paris, 2 Feb., 1802. He was educated in the school of mines at St. Etienne, and sent by an English company to work mines in South America. In the Colombian war for independence he joined and attained the rank of colonel under Bolivar. He explored the region between Carthagena and the months of the Oriocolo, as well as other parts of Venezuela, Peru, and Ecuador, and after returning to France became professor of chemistry and published important works on rural economy and agricultural chemistry, containing the results of experiments on the value of manures and on fattening cattle.

Boulene, De Witt Clinton, artist, b. in Troy, N. Y., 6 April, 1829; d. 5 Nov., 1884. Although a self-taught artist, he came early under the influence of Cole and Durand. His first picture, painted in 1839, was sold for $5. After painting in New York and Philadelphia he removed his studio to Bethlehem, Pa., where he lived for many years. Among his works are "Front Brook Showing," "Morning in the Valley of the Batterkill," which has been engraved; "Niagara," "Terrapin Tower, Niagara"; and a life-size portrait of Asa Packer, presented by his sons to Lehigh University. He was elected an associate of the National academy in 1854, and member of the Pennsylvania academy in 1862, but seldom in public. He was a close student of nature, and a hard and conscientious worker.

Bouton, Nathaniel, clergyman, b. in Norwich, Conn., 29 June, 1797; d. in Concord, N. H., 6 June, 1878. He was graduated at Yale in 1821, and at Andover theological seminary in 1824. On 22 May, 1825, he was married to Miss Sarah Hawks, and was ordained pastor of a Congregational church in Concord, N. H. He was president of the New Hampshire historical society from 1842 till 1844, trustee of Dartmouth college from 1840 till 1857, secretary of the board of trustees from 1845 till 1873, and president of the New Hampshire missionary society from 1852 till 1886. He also served as vice-president of the American Historical Association. He was a corporate member of the New England historical and genealogical society, and of the Maine, the Wisconsin, and the Pennsylvania historical societies. In 1867 he gave up his parochial and became editor of the records of the state of New Hampshire, receiving the honor of appointment of state historian. Besides numerous sermons, addresses, and articles in periodicals, he published "Help to Prayer" (1825); "Sinners Directed," abridged from Baxter (1832); "History of Education in New Hampshire," a discourse (12 June, 1833); "Memoir of Mrs. Elizabeth Macfarland" (1839); "History of the Ministers of the New Hampshire Bible society, 1813-1837," and the "History of the Ministers of the New Hampshire Bible society, 1837-1850," "Collections of New Hampshire Historical Society," vols. vii. and viii. (1850-6); an annotated edition of Rev. Thomas Syney's "A Cauty of Capt. John Lovell's Great Fight with the Indians at Pequawket, May 8, 1725" (1861); "Discourse Commemorative of a Forty Years' Ministry" (Concord, 23 March, 1865); and ten volumes of the "Provincial Records."—His son, John Bell, author, b. in Concord, N. H., 13 March, 1830. After he was graduated at Dartmouth in 1849 he studied law and became editor of the Cleveland "Plain Dealer" in 1852, a member of the New York "Times" in 1857, and became one of the editors of the "Journal of Commerce." He has published "Loved and Lost," a series of essays (1857); "Round the Block," a novel (1864); "Treasury of Travel and Adventure" (1865); "Memoir of General Bell" (1865); and "Roundabout to Missouri" (1857).

Boutwell, George, b. in Brookline, Mass., 28 Jan., 1818. His early life was spent on his father's farm until, in 1835, he became a merchant's clerk in Groton, Mass. He was afterward admitted to partnership, and remained in business there until 1855. In 1836 he began by himself to study law, and was admitted to the bar,
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but did not enter into active practice for many years. He also began a course of reading, by which he hoped to make up for his want of a college education. He entered politics as a supporter of Van Buren in 1830, and between 1842 and 1851 was seven times chosen as a democrat to the state legislature, where he soon became recognized as the leader of his party. In 1844, 1846, and 1848 he was defeated as a candidate for congress, and in 1849 and 1850 he was the democratic nominee for governor with no better success; but he was finally elected in 1851 and again in 1852 by a coalition with the free-soil party. In 1849–50 he was state bank commis-
sioner. He entered the state constitutional convention in 1854; he assisted in organizing the republican party, with which he has since acted. In 1860 he was a member of the Chicago convention which nominated Lincoln, and in February, 1861, was a delegate to the Washington peace conference. President Lincoln invited him to organize the new department of revenue in 1862, and he was its first commissioner, serving from July, 1862, till March, 1863. In 1862 he was chosen a member of congress from Massachusetts, and twice re-elected. In February, 1868, he made a speech advocating the impeachment of President Johnson, was chosen chairman of the committee appointed to report articles of impeachment, and became one of the seven senators who voted for the trial. In March, 1863, he entered President Grant’s cabinet as secretary of the treasury, where he opposed diminution of taxation and favored a large reduction of the national debt. In 1870 congress, at his recommendation, passed an act providing for the funding of the national debt and authorizing the selling of certain bonds, but not an increase of the debt. Secretary Boutwell attempted to do this by means of a syndicate, but expended more than half of one per cent, in which he was accused of violating the law. The house committee of ways and means afterward absolved him from this charge. In March, 1873, he resigned and was succeeded as a U. S. senator from Massachusetts, having been chosen to fill the vacancy caused by the election of Henry Wilson to the vice-presidency. In 1877 he was appointed by President Hayes to codify and edit the statutes at large. Mr. Boutwell was for six years an overseer of Harvard, and for five years secretary of the Massachusetts state board of education, preparing the elaborate reports of that body. He afterward opened a law office in Washington, D. C. He is the author of “Educational Topics and Institutions” (Boston, 1859); a “Manual of the United States Direct and Revenue Tax” (1863); “Decisions on the Tax Law” (New York, 1865); “Tax-Payer’s Manual” (Boston, 1865); a volume of “Speeches and Papers” (1867); and “Why I am a Republican” (Hartford, Conn., 1884).

BOUVE, Thomas Tracy, merchant, b. in Boston, Mass., 14 Jan., 1815; d. in Hingham, Mass., 3 June, 1896. He received his education in the Boston public schools, and at the age of twelve began his business career, in which he was eminently successful, and amassed a large fortune. His leisure was devoted to the study of natural history, and for many years he filled the offices of curator and councillor to the Boston society of natural history, becoming its president in 1870, and continuing as such until 1880. Mr. Bouvé contributed many scientific papers to the proceedings of that society, and was the author of a “History of the Boston Society of Natural History for the First Half Century of Its History.”

BOUVIER, John, jurist, b. in Cologno, Italy, in 1787; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 18 Nov., 1851. His family, who were Quakers, settled in Philadelphia in 1802. He was employed for several years in a book-store, and then went to Brownsville, Pa., where he published in 1814 a newspaper called the American Telegraph. He afterward studied law, and during his studies made a comprehensive analysis of Blackstone’s “Commentaries.” He was admitted to the bar in 1818 at Unionville, Fayette Co., Pa., where he published, from April, 1818, till July, 1829, “The Genius of Liberty and American Telegraph.” In 1828 he began practice in Phila-
delphia, was recorder of that city in 1836, and in 1838 became a member of the constitutional convention. He published a “Law Dictionary adapted to the Constitution and Laws of the United States of America” (2 vols., Philadelphia, 1839: 15th ed., revised, 1886). On this work he had spent ten years of labor, and it was highly praised by Chief Justice Story, Judge Greenleaf, and other noted law writers. It has been called “Bacon’s Abrigment of the Law,” consisting of ten octavo volumes, and finished it in four years. Two months before his death he published his greatest work, the “Institutes of American Law” (4 vols., Philadelphia, 1851; new edition by D. A. Gleson, 2 vols., 1870). This is a compendium of American law, based on Pothier’s system, for which Judge Bovée was responsible.

BOVE, Christian Nestell, author, b. in New York city, 22 Feb., 1820. His early instruction was obtained at private schools, and included some time spent under the teaching of Goold Brown, the grammarian. He served for six years in a flour store, but subsequently was admitted to the bar and followed law for many years with success, gaining thereby a fortune, which in later years was lost. At one time he was the law partner of Clark-
son N. Potter, and later was associated with other firms. He was associated in the founding of the Athenaeum club of New York, and was for some time in its management, and was also for many years a regent of the Long Island College Hospital. He wrote “Thoughts, Feelings, and Fancies” (New York, 1857), and “Intuitions and Summaries of Thought” (Boston, 1862). Many of his epigrammatic sayings, extracted from these volumes, have had a wide circulation. “Thoughts and Events,” a paper for the poorer classes, was edited by him during its short-lived career.

BOYES, José Tomás (bo’ves), Spanish-American adventurer, b. in Spain; d. at Urica, Vene-
zuela, 5 Dec., 1814. While employed as a naval officer on the northern coast of South America he was tried and imprisoned for bribery. After his release he acted with the revolutionists on the outbreak of the war of independence in Venezuela, but subsequently joined the royalists and served
as captain under Cagigal, after whose defeat he took up a position at El Calabozo, and with 500 men defeated Marino, dictator of the eastern provinces. His band being increased by vagabonds and fugitives from justice, he wrested the independence twice, slaughtered all his prisoners, and gained for his force the name of the infernal division. He was routed by Rivas, when many of his men were captured and put to death; but in 1814 he defeated Bolivar and Marino at La Puerta, and captured Valencia after a blockade, and, in violation of a solemn pledge, ordered the repudiating refugees and many of the soldiers who went to the ships. Boves, co-operating with Morales, was again victorious at Angüita, obliged Bolivar to retreat to Cartagena, and entered Caracas. He fell in the battle of Uríca, and was buried while his victorious troops were massacring their captives.

Bowden, John, clergyman, b. in Ireland, 7 Jan., 1792; d. in New-York, 31 July, 1817. He came to America early in life, studied at Princeton for two years, returned to Ireland with his father (who was in the army), and came back to America in 1760. He was graduated at King's college in 1783, studied for orders, went to England, and was ordained in London in 1774, and on coming to New York was appointed a professor of the college, and in 1776 was made principal and rector of the college, and in 1788, was made an instructor in the college, and in 1792, was made an associate minister in Trinity church. At the beginning of the revolution he retired to Norwalk, Conn. While here he was warned by some patriots of that place to leave the town, and, escaping to Long Island in a boat, he returned to New York, then occupied by the British. Trouble with his health prevented his resuming his charge in that city, so he removed to Jamaica, L. I., where he officiated occasionally. In December, 1784, he accepted the rectorship of the church in Norwalk, and in 1789 went to St. Croix, W. I. Not obtaining the benefit to his health which he sought, he returned in about two years and settled at Stratford, Conn. Soon afterward he took charge of the Episcopal academy at New-York, Conn., and held that place for six years. In October, 1796, he was unanimously chosen bishop of Connecticut, but, on account of physical disability, he declined undertaking so arduous a work. In April, 1802, he became professor of moral philosophy, belles-lettres, and logic in Columbia college, the duties of which office was regarded as the crowning glory of his life. He received the degree of S. T. D. from Columbia in 1797. Dr. Bowden's works include two letters to Ezra Stiles, president of Yale college, "Concerning Church Government" (1788), and "An Address to the Episcopal Church in Stratford" (1792), successfully urging the adoption of the altered "Book of Common Prayer," to which the rector of Stratford, Rev. James Sayre, was violently opposed. He was also the author of "A Full-Length Portrait of Calvinism," "The Essentials of Ordination," "The Apostolic Origin of Episcopacy" (2 vols., New York, 1808), "Observations on the Colonial Controversy," and other controversial letters and writings.

Bowden, Lennard Jackson, senator, b. in Williamsburg, Va., 16 Jan., 1815; d. in Washington, D. C., 2 Jan., 1864. He was graduated at William and Mary, was admitted to the Virginia bar, and became prominent in his profession. He was three times chosen to the state legislature, was a member of the state constitutional conventions of 1839 and 1860, and was a presidential elector in 1840 and 1860. When the civil war began he remained true to the union, and in the early part of the war his estate suffered much at the hands of the confederate army. When the national troops were at Will-}

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The text reads like a biographical account of a historical figure, detailing his life, education, and career. It also reflects on his contributions to various fields such as academia and politics. The document is rich with historical context, providing insights into the social and political climate of the time.
BOWDITCH

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marine insurance company of Salem, Mass. He declined professorships in Harvard in 1808, in the university of Virginia in 1818, and in West Point academy in 1820. While at Salem he made a beautiful chart of the harbor of that place and those of Beverly, Marblehead, and Manchester, and contributed twenty-three papers on astronomy, to the "Transactions" of the American academy. He also wrote during this time many articles in the American edition of "Rees's Cyclopedia." In 1814 he undertook his greatest work, a translation of Laplace's "Mécanique celeste," accompanied by a commentary elucidating obscure passages, giving interesting historical information, and bringing the work up to date. The latter part of his commentary forms more than half the work, as produced by Dr. Bowditch. It is said that there were at this time only two or three persons in the country capable of reading the original work critically. The greater part of this gigantic undertaking was finished in 1817; but publication would cost at least $1,000, a sum beyond the mathematician's means. In 1823, however, he was given the place of actuary to the Massachusetts hospital life insurance company of Boston, with a liberal salary, which enabled him to give his work to the world. Bowditch refused to publish the book by subscription, saying that he would rather spend $800 than $1,000 than object than in keeping a carriage. His wife and family refused to make any sacrifice necessary to its accomplishment, and he dedicated his translation to the former, stating that "without her approbation the work would not have been undertaken." The first volume appeared in 1828, the second in 1832, the third in 1834, and the fourth just after his death. The fifth volume was not published till after the death of his wife, in 1847, and appeared for the first time many years after the others, was subsequently issued under the care of Prof. Benjamin Peirce. During the latter years of his life Dr. Bowditch was a trustee of the Boston Athenæum, president of the American academy of arts and sciences, and a member of the corporation of Harvard college, which had given him the degree of LL. D. In 1836, he and Alexander Young, the editor of the "Nautical Magazine," were invited to the academies of London and Edinburgh, the royal academies of Palermo and Berlin, the royal Irish society, the royal astronomical society of London, and the British association. He also twice held a seat in the state executive council of Massachusetts. Like many other mathematicians, Mr. Bowditch was a friend of poetry. He admired the American poet, and he considered the "Old Man's Funeral" one of the most beautiful pieces in the English language. His tomb and statue are in Mount Auburn cemetery, Cambridge, and his scientific library is still preserved in Boston. Prof. Pickering delivered a eulogy of him, including an account of the way in which the publication of Bowditch's second volume of "Almanac" was financed by the sale of the "Almanac" (1839) in Europe. Dr. Bowditch was the compiler of the "American Almanac," a biographical dictionary of the "American Almanac," and "A Catalogue of the Library of Bowditch." A full list of his mathematical papers may be found in the "Mathematical Monthly" (vol. ii., Cambridge, Mass.).—His son, Nathaniel Ingersoll, author, b. in Salem, Mass., 17 Jan., 1805; d. in Brookline, Mass., 16 April, 1861, was graduated at Harvard in 1822, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1825, but soon left the practice and devoted himself to business as a convey-
Sciences, and of numerous medical societies. In 1876 he was elected a member of the Boston school board. He has published many papers on physiology. Three of his papers have appeared in the various medical journals, notably in the "Boston Medical and Surgical Journal."

**BOWDOIN, James**, statesman, b. in Boston, 8 Aug., 1727; d. there, 6 Nov., 1799. He was a grandson of Pierre Baudouin, a French Huguenot who fled to Ireland on the revocation of the edict of Nantes, came to London in 1707, and moved to Boston in 1790. James Bowdoin was graduated at Harvard in 1745, and on 8 Sept., 1747, the death of his father, an eminent merchant, left him with a large fortune. When twenty-four years old, he visited Benjamin Franklin, who communicated to him his papers on electricity, and with whom Bowdoin frequently corresponded after this. In one of his letters Bowdoin suggested the theory, since generally accepted, that the phosphorescence of the sea, under certain conditions, is due to the presence of minute animals. Afterward, Franklin read Bowdoin's letters before the royal society of London, and they were published with some of his own observations. In 1773 he was elected a member of the Massachusetts general court, and in 1756 became councillor. In this position he was prominent in opposing the royal governors by his writings and otherwise. In 1769, when he was again chosen to the council, he was negatived by Gov. Bernard, and was immediately elected by the Bostonians to the assembly. Hutchinson, however, on becoming governor in 1774 permitted him to sit in the council, thinking that his opposition would be less dangerous there than in the house of representatives. Failing health prevented him from attending the continental congress, to which he was elected in 1774; but in 1775 he was chosen president of the Massachusetts council, and in 1779 presided over the state convention that adopted the federal constitution. Although Bowdoin suffered many years from consumption, which was finally the cause of his death, he was always vigorous in public affairs. He was one of the founders, and first president, of the American academy of arts and sciences, and left it his valuable library. He also aided in founding the Massachusetts humane society, and in 1779 was made a fellow of Harvard college, to which he left £400. He was given the degree of LL. D. by the university of Edinburgh, and was a fellow of the royal societies of London and Edinburgh. He published a poetical paraphrase of Dodsley's "Economy of Health," which became a very popular book. He also wrote several Latin epigrams and an English poem for the "Pietas et Gratulatio;" a volume of poems published by Harvard college on the accession of George III. Bowdoin college was named in his honor. See Robert C. Winthrop's "Addresses (Boston, 1852).--His son, James, philanthropist, b. 22 Sept., 1752; d. on Naushon island, Buzzard's bay, Mass., 11 Oct., 1811. After his graduation at Harvard in 1771 he spent a year in the university of Oxford, studying botany. In 1772 he went to London, and in England. He returned to this country when the news of the battle of Lexington reached him, and wished to enter the army, but was dissuaded by his father. He became successively a member of the assembly, the state senate, and the state council, and in 1789 was a delegate to the state constitutional convention. During this time he devoted much time to literary pursuits. He was appointed minister to Spain in November, 1804, and went to Madrid in May, 1805. In March, 1806, with Gen. John Armstrong, of New York, he was appointed commissioner to treat with Spain concerning "territories, wrongful captives, condemnations, and other injuries." The negotiations, which were carried on in Paris, were broken off in 1808. On the foundation of Bowdoin college, he gave it 6,000 acres of land and £1,100, and at his death left the institution an extensive library, and collections of minerals, philosophical apparatus, and paintings, all of which he had purchased during his stay in Paris. He also bequeathed to the college the place on Nahsoh island, which had been his favorite residence. He published a translation of Daubenton's "Advice to Shepherds," and anonymously, "Opinions respecting the Commercial Intercourse between the United States and Great Britain." Part of his estate was left to his nephew, James Bowdory Wuxtrup, of New York, who afterward dropped the "Winthrop" from his name. He was graduated at Bowdoin in 1814, and did valuable work in connection with the Massachusetts historical society.

**BOWELL, Markenzie**, Canadian journalist, b. at Rickinghall, Suffolk, England, 27 Dec., 1823. He came to Canada with his family in 1823, was educated at a common school and in the printing-office of the Belleville "Intelligencer," of which he subsequently became editor and proprietor. He was first returned to parliament for the county of North Hastings in 1867, was re-elected in 1872, in 1874, and at the last general election in 1878, and sworn in of the privy council, and as minister of customs. He was appointed to the 49th battalion of volunteer rifles, and served upon the frontier during the American civil war, 1864, and during the Fenian troubles. He was a president of the Grand Junction railway, vice-president of the agricultural and arts association of Ontario, and chairman of the government school-board for a number of years. He is a conservative in politics, and in April, 1874, moved the resolution for the expulsion of Louis Riel from the house of commons, to which he had been elected, which resolution was carried.

**BOWEN, Eli**, author, b. in Lancaster, Pa., in 1824; d. before 1886. He published "Coal Regions of Pennsylvania" (Pottsville, 1859); "Coal Regions and Coal System;" "Pictorial Sketch-Book of Pennsylvania" (8th ed., Philadelphia, 1854); "Rambles in the Path of the Iron Horse;" "The Creation of the Earth" (1826); and "Coal and Coal Oil" (1865).

**BOWEN, Francis**, author, b. in Charlestown, Mass., 8 Sept., 1811; d. in Boston, Mass., 29 Jan., 1890. He was graduated at Harvard, and was instructor there in intellectual philosophy and political economy. In 1839 he went to Europe, and, while living in Paris, met Sismondi, De Gerando, and other scholars. He returned to Cambridge in 1841 and devoted himself to literature. In January, 1843, he became editor and proprietor
of the "North American Review," which he conducted nearly eleven years, writing, during this time, about one fourth of the articles in it. In 1848 and 1849 he delivered lectures before the Lowell institute, on the application of metaphysical and ethical science to the evidences of religion. During the latter part of Mr. Bowen's connection with the "North American Review," an industry and "attention was attracted by his articles on the Hungarian question, of which he did not take the popular side, and on account of these, together with his views on other political subjects, the Harvard overseers failed to confirm his appointment as McLean professor of history, made by the corporation in 1839. (See "North American Review," vol. xxvii. of this review.) In 1851 he lectured again before the Lowell institute on political economy, and in 1852 on the origin and development of the English and American constitutions. In 1853, on the election of Dr. Walker to the presidency of Harvard, Mr. Bowen was appointed his successor in the Alford professorship of natural religion, moral philosophy, and civil politics, and held this position the same time almost unanimously confirmed by the overseers. Since 1858 he lectured before the Lowell institute on the English metaphysicians and philosophers from Bacon to Sir William Hamilton. Prof. Bowen opposed in his philosophical works the systems of Kant, Fichte, Cousin, Comte, and John Stuart Mill, who have been influential in American colleges and universities in the "Logic." In political economy he opposed the doctrines of Adam Smith on free-trade, Malthus on population, and Ricardo on rent. He took pains to trace the influence of our form of government and condition of society upon economical questions. Prof. Bowen published Virgil, with English Explanatory Notes; in the "Encyclopaedia Metropolita," "American Biography": "Principles of Political Economy, applied to the Condition, Resources, and Institutions of the American People" (Boston, 1856); a revised edition of Reeve's translation of De Tocqueville's "Democracy in America" (2 vols., Cambridge, 1854); the lives of Washington, of General Jackson, of General Scott, "American Biography": "Principles of Political Economy, applied to the Condition, Resources, and Institutions of the American People" (Boston, 1856); a revised edition of Reeve's translation of De Tocqueville's "Democracy in America" (2 vols., Cambridge, 1854); a "Treatise on Logic" (1864); "American Life of an Economist," with records of the finances since the beginning of the civil war (New York, 1870); "Modern Philosophy, from Descartes to Schopenhauer and Hartmann" (1877); "Gleanings from a Literary Life, 1838-1880" (1860); and "A Layman's Study of the English Bible, considered in its Literary and Secular Aspects." BOWEN, George Thomas, chemist, b. in Providence, R. I., 19 March, 1803; d. in Nashville, Tenn., 25 Oct., 1828. He was graduated at Yale in 1822, studied medicine in Philadelphia, and in 1825 was elected professor of chemistry in the University of Nashville, where he continued until his death. While an undergraduate in college, he showed such interest in chemistry that he was permitted to devote all the time he could spare from his other studies to laboratory work under Prof. Silliman. The results of his investigations were published in 1822 under the titles "On the Electro-magnetic Effects of Hare's Calorimeter" and "On a Mode of Preserving in a Permanent Form the Coloring-Matter of Purple Cabbage as a Test for Acids and Alkalis." Analyses and descriptions of several minerals prepared by him date from this time. In Philadelphia he was a devoted follower of the Academy of Natural Sciences, and contributed to its memoirs and discussions. BOWEN, James, soldier, b. in New York city in 1808; d. in Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y., 29 Sept., 1865. His father was a successful merchant, left him an ample fortune. He was the first president of the Erie railway, and held that office for several years. He was a member of the legislature in 1848 and 1849, and president of the first board of police commissioners under the law of 1855, establishing the present metropolitan police force. At the beginning of the civil war he raised six or seven volunteer companies in the county. In 1861 he took command of them, receiving his commission as brigadier-general of volunteers, 11 Oct., 1862. After Gen. Butler had left New Orleans, Gen. Bowen went there, and served as provost-marshal general of the department of the gulf. He resigned on 27 July, 1864, and on 13 March, 1865, was brevetted major-general of volunteers. His last public office was that of commissioner of charities, to which he was appointed by Mayor Havemeyer, and continued to fill most acceptably for many years. Gen. Bowen was a member of the union club, and of the Kent club, where he was an associate of Moses H. Grinnell, Richard M. Blatchford, James Watson Webb, and Thurlow Weed, and was valued for his views and views of the Union. Among his closest and all intimate friends of Daniel Webster. It is related that while Mr. Webster was secretary of state, Gen. Bowen, at one of his dinner-parties, said: 'I want you to do me a favor, Mr. Webster,' to which Webster replied, 'To the half of my kingdom,' Gen. Bowen was also an intimate friend of William H. Seward, and served at different times as his private secretary. BOWEN, John S., soldier, b. in Georgia in 1829; d. in Raymon, Miss., 13 July, 1863. He was graduated at West Point in 1853, and became lieutenant of mounted rifles, serving at the Carlisle, Pa., cavalry school, and on the frontier. On 1 May, 1856, he resigned and became an architect in Savannah, Ga., working in that capacity in Spainia. He removed his office to St. Louis, Mo., in 1857, where he was captain in the Missouri militia from 1859 till 1861. He was adjutant to Gen. Frost during the expedition to the border in search of Montgomery, and, when the civil war began, commanded the second regiment of Frost's brigade. He was acting chief of staff to Gen. Frost when Capt. Jackson was wounded in December, Gen. Lyon, and afterward, disregarding his parole, raised at Memphis the 1st Missouri infantry. He was severely wounded at the battle of Shiloh, where he commanded a brigade in Breckenridge's corps, and stubbornly resisted Grant's advance near Port Gibson in May, 1863. He was in all the battles and engagements in Mississippi, and took a prominent part in the negotiations for its surrender, and his death is said to have been hastened by mortification at that event. BOWEN, Nathaniel, P. E. bishop, b. in Boston, Mass., 29 June, 1759; d. in Charleston, S. C., 25 Aug., 1839. His father removed to South Carolina in 1757, and died there very soon after his arrival. The boy's education was chiefly cared for by Rev. Dr. R. Smith (afterward bishop of South Carolina). He was graduated at Charleston in 1794, and served some time as a tutor in the college, and then went north for preparation for the ministry. He studied under Rev. Dr. Parker, in Boston (afterward bishop of the eastern diocese), and was ordained deacon in June, 1800, priest by Bishop Bass in October, 1802, and became assistant minister in St. Michael's
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church, Charleston. In December, 1804, he accepted the rectorship of St. Michael's. His labors during the five following years were very arduous, but proved to be of the highest value for the interests of the Episcopal church in South Carolina. In 1809 he became the rector of Grace church, New York city, and discharged the duties of that office with great acceptance until 1818. Early in 1818 Dr. Bowen was elected bishop of South Carolina, and also rector of St. Michael's church, Charleston. He was consecrated in Philadelphia, 8 Oct., 1818, and lived the remaining years of his life gave himself to his work with untiring fidelity. Bishop Bowen published occasional sermons, addresses, etc., together with six sermons on "Christian Consolation" (1831). Two volumes of his "Sermons" were published after his death.

BOWEN, Oliver, naval officer, b. in the last century; d. at Providence, R. I., in August, 1800. He was a revolutionary patriot of Augusta, Ga., and was successful, in the early days of the war, in seizing a large quantity of powder stored on Tybee island, near Savannah, 10 July, 1775. He joined the unsuccessful expedition against Wilmington in 1778. He was a member of the provincial congress and of the Continental congress. He resigned his commission in 1818, and was a member of the convention of that state, and for four years a justice of the state supreme court. In 1817 he accepted the appointment of governor of Idaho territory, but resigned, returned to Arkansas, and was a candidate for U. S. senator in opposition to S. W. Dorsey, of the same party, who defeated him in 1820. He was a member of the convention of that state, and for four years a justice of the state supreme court. In 1827 he was elected to the U. S. senate, where he took his seat on 3 Dec., 1827.

BOWEN, Thomas Ma., senator, b. in Iowa, near the present site of Burlington, 26 Oct., 1855. He was admitted to the bar at the age of eighteen, and began practice in Wayne co., where he was elected to the legislature in 1856. In 1858 he removed to Kansas. In June, 1861, he joined the volunteer army, and was subsequently appointed 13th Kansas infantry colonel, but did not enter into the war until the end of the war, receiving the brevet of brigadier-general, and having command of a brigade during the last two years of hostilities on the frontier, and afterward with the 7th army corps. He was a delegate from Kansas to the national republican convention of 1864. After the war he settled in Arkansas, and was over the national convention of that state, and for four years a justice of the state supreme court. In 1871 he accepted the appointment of governor of Idaho territory, but resigned, returned to Arkansas, and was a candidate for U. S. senator in opposition to S. W. Dorsey, of the same party, who defeated him in 1820. He was a member of the convention of that state, and for four years a justice of the state supreme court. In 1827 he was elected to the U. S. senate, where he took his seat on 3 Dec., 1827.

BOWERS, Elizabeth Crocker, actress, b. in Stamford, Conn., 12 March, 1830; d. in Washington, D. C., 6 Nov., 1895. She was the daughter of an Episcopal clergyman, and when sixteen years old she appeared in the character of Amanda at the Park theatre, New York. On 26 July, 1857, she married David P. Bowers, an actor on the same stage. A week later she appeared in the Walnut street theatre, Philadelphia, as Donna Victoria in "A Bold Stroke for a Husband." Afterward she became very popular at the Arch street theatre in the same city, and remained there until her husband's death, in June, 1861. On the following year, after a period of retirement from the stage, she leased the Walnut street theatre and retained its management until 1859. She then leased the Philadelphia academy of music for a short dramatic season. Soon after this she married Dr. Brown, of Baltimore, who died in 1867. And in September, 1861, she went to England and made her appearance at Sadler's Wells theatre, London, as Julia, in "The Hunchback." She soon became a favorite with the English, and played a notable part in "Woman," at the Lyceum theatre. In 1865 she returned to this country and acted at the Winter Garden, New York. After a few years she retired from the stage, and lived quietly in the neighborhood of Philadelphia until October, 1886, when she organized a new dramatic company, and visited the principal cities of the United States, playing many of her old and favorite characters.

BOWERS, Theodore Slceton, b. in Lebanon county, Pa., 10 Oct., 1832; killed at Garrison's Station, N. Y., 6 March, 1866. When very young he removed to Mount Carmel, Ill., and there learned the printer's trade. When the civil war began he was editor of the "Republican" and seized the opportunity. After the defeat of the national forces in the first battle of Bull Run, he raised a company of volunteers for the 48th Illinois infantry, declined its captaincy because of the taunts of his former political associates, and went to the front as a private. He was soon sent home on recruiting service, and returned to his home. He was afterward made a clerical assistant at Brig.-Gen. Grant's headquarters (23 Jan., 1862). In this capacity he went through the campaigns of Forts Henry and Donelson. He was again offered the captaincy of his old company, but declined on the ground that the first lieutenant deserved the place. He was, however, commissioned first lieutenant, 24 March, 1862, and on 20 April following was placed as aide-de-camp to Gen. Grant. He acted as Maj. Rawlins's assistant in the adjutant's office. On 1 Nov., 1862, he received the regular staff appointment of captain and aide-de-camp, and was left in charge of department headquarters while the army was absent on the Tullahomica expedition. The confederates under Van Dorn seized the opportunity to make a raid to the rear of the federal advance, and captured the department headquarters at Holly Springs at early dawn of 20 Dec., 1862. Capt. Bowers had but few moments' warning; but, acting with great presence of mind, he made a bonfire of all the department records, and when the raiders returned he ordered the same to be destroyed. Capt. Bowers refused to give his parole, and succeeded in making his escape the same evening. The officer commanding the rear-guard was severely censured by Gen. Grant, while Capt. Bowers was highly complimented, and was presented with a sword in acknowledgment of his services. He was appointed judge advocate for the department of Tennessee, with rank of major, 19 Feb., 1863. After the fall of Vicksburg he was assistant adjutant-general in place of Col. Rawlins, promoted. His services had become so valuable that Gen. Grant procured his appointment as captain and quartermaster on the regular staff (29 July, 1864), and assistant adjutant-general, with brevet rank, 5 May, 1865. His final promotions as brevet lieutenant-colonel and colonel, U. S. army, are dated 13 March, 1865. He was with Gen. Grant in the field until the surrender of the confederate forces, and was retained on his personal staff after the close of the war. He was instantly killed while attempting to board a moving train on the Huger railroad, near Charleston. His military career is remarkable since he rose by sheer force of character, having no family influence or special training, from a private of volunteers to one of the highest staff appointments within the gift of the commanding general.
Bowie, James, soldier, b. in Burke co., Ga., about 1790; d. in Alamo, Texas, 6 March, 1836. He settled in 1802 in Chatahoula parish, Louisiana, with his parents, and became notorious from his participation in a severe contest that took place opposite Natchez, on the Mississippi, in August, 1827. After wounding the brother of Dr. Maddox and Samuel Wells, they met on a low sand-bar near the city, outside the state limits. After the difficulty had been adjusted by the exchange of two shots without effect, the principals were joined by parties of friends, and a general mêlée took place, in which fifteen of the number were killed. After a later engagement, who were shot early in the engagement, drew his knife, which had been made from a blacksmith's rasp or large file, and killed Maj. Norris Wright with it. After the conflict, the weapon was sent to Philadelphia, where it was fashioned by a cutter into the form of a knife, which style of weapon has since become famous as the "Bowie knife." When the original was received by Bowie, he was told: "It is more trustworthy in the hands of a strong man than a pistol, for it will not snap." Later he emigrated to Texas with his brother, and took a prominent part in the Texan revolution. He fought in the engagement near San Saba, 2 Nov., 1831, and in the battles with the Mexicans near Natchez, where having with considerable daring, he attained the grade of colonel and commanded at Grass Fight, 25 Oct., 1835. In January, 1836, he was ordered to Bexar; later he joined Col. Travis and Crockett, and was killed with them at the taking of the Alamo.

Bowie, Robert, governor of Maryland, b. in Prince George's co., Md., about 1756; d. in Nottingham, Md., 8 Jan., 1818. He received an excellent education, and in 1776 was a captain of flying artillery. Later he became prominent in political affairs, and was governor of the state in 1808-6, and in 1811-2, and presidential elector in 1808.

Bowler, Metcalfe, patriot, b. about 1790. He was speaker of the Rhode Island assembly in 1774, when the Committee of Safety visited Providence, and closing the port and transferring the board of customs to Marblehead, and the seat of government to Salem. A conference was called to meet in Faneuil Hall, and on 12 May, at noon, Bowler came before the meeting with the official announcement, received in answer to a circular letter from Spring-Field, Harvard, in which the colonists had pledged themselves to union in opposing the decree. He was thus the first to announce, in a public and official way, the first united action toward resistance to royal authority.

Bowles, Samuel, journalist, b. in Spring- field, Mass., 9 Feb., 1826; d. there, 16 Jan., 1878. His education was that of the usual public-school class, and after some intervals, during which he served in the school, was finished at the private institution of George Eaton, in Spring-field. At the age of seventeen years he began his work in the printing-office of the Spring-field "Republican," a weekly paper, which his father had established in 1824, and of which he was the proprietor. For a year his work consisted in his mistake out, and he was obliged to spend some time in the south. A series of fifteen letters, descriptive of southern experiences, contributed to the paper at this time, were widely read. In December, 1845, the "Republican" became a morning paper, and with the change followed the severe night-work for the editors. The father meanwhile devoted more attention to the counting-room, and the son occupied himself more exclusively with the editorial duties, in which he was ably assisted by Dr. J. G. Holland, who continued with the paper as editor until 1857, and as a contributor until 1864. By 1850 the "Republican" had acquired the largest circulation of any daily paper in New England, outside of Boston, and as fast as the money came in it was expended in buying additional press and paper and the entire management devolved on the young Bowles, who was then twenty-five years old. During the years that followed the time was occupied with incessant work and hard struggles. The paper was steadily growing in reputation and circulation, and its editor becoming known as an industrious, bold, and fearless journal. He was frequently in opposition to public sentiment. During 1856 he supported Frémont for the presidency, and early in 1857 he accepted the editorship of the Boston "Traveller," with which he continued for but a few months. In the autumn of 1857, after a brief rest, he returned to Spring-field, and, buying Dr. Holland's interest in the "Republican," was rewarded by the "Equity." From 1857 till 1865 the influence of Mr. Bowles made itself felt, not only during the warm political discussions of Buchanan's administration, but also during the civil war itself, when his journal had acquired a national reputation. In 1865 he made a journey to the Pacific coast with a large company, and in 1868 travelled to England as the representative of his country. He returned to his labors in the "Republican," and the editorship of the "Equity." He was rewarded by the selection of papers that originally appeared in the "Atlantic Monthly" (Boston, 1869). See "The Life and Times of Samuel Bowles," by George S. Merriam (New York, 1885).

Bowles, William Augustus, adventurer, b. in Frederick co., Md., in 1763; d. in Havana, Cuba, 26 Dec., 1819. He was the son of a school-master, and when thirteen years of age ran away from home, and, joining the British army at Philadelphia, soon obtained a commission, but at Pensacola was, for some neglect, dismissed from the service. Afterward he entered the service of the Creek Indians, and married an Indian woman. He instigated many of their expeditions, and for his services was rewarded with a grant of land in the neighborhood of Pensacola. On 9 May, 1781, when Pensacola surrendered to the Spaniards, Bowles commanded the Indians, whom he had brought there to assist the English, and for this service he was reinstated in the British army. After the war he joined a company of players in New York, and performed in the Bahamas, where he also painted portraits. Gov. Dunmore appointed him trading-agent for the Creeks, and he established a house on the Chattahoochee, but was driven
away by Megillivray. He then went to England. On his return, his influence with the Indians, who had chosen him commander-in-chief, was so dis- pelled, partly of his own doing, partly through the action of benevolent societies in the United States, that he returned to New York for his apprehension. Bowles assumed to act among the Indians under authority of the British government; but, on inquiry by the president, the ministry promptly and explicitly denied that they had afforded him countenance, assistance, or protection. For a long time he did all in his power to attain offices; but, being again betrayed into the hands of the Spaniards in 1804, he was confined in the Moro Castle, Havana, where he died. A memoir of him was published in Lon- don in 1791, in which he is called "Ambassador of the United Nations of Creeks and Cherokees."

BOWLIN, James Butler, lawyer, b. in Spot- tylvania county, Va., in 1804; d. in St. Louis, 19 July, 1894. He was early apprenticed to a trade, and taught in a dissenting school of his own estab- lishment. In 1825 he settled in Greenbrier county, where he studied law, was admitted to the bar, and began practice. He removed to St. Louis in 1833, and there followed his profession, also establishing the "Farmers' and Mechanics' Advocate." In 1836 he was a member of the state legislature and for some time its chief clerk. A year later he became district attorney for St. Louis, and in 1839 was elected judge of the criminal court. Afterward he was elected to congress as a democrat, and served from 1 Dec., 1843, to 3 March, 1851. From 1854 till 1857 he was minister resident in Colombia, and from 1858 till 1859 commissioner to Paraguay.

BOWMAN, Alexander Hamilton, soldier, b. in Wilkesbarre, Pa., 16 May, 1800; d. there, 11 Nov., 1863. He was a son of Capt. Samuel Bow- man, of the Massachusetts line, who served with distinction in the revolutionary war. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1825, standing third in his class, was promoted to second lieutenant in the corps of engineers, and became assistant professor of geography, history, and ethics. In 1826 he was appointed assistant engineer in the construction of the defences and in the improve- ment of harbors and rivers on the gulf of Mexico. He was ordered, in 1834, to superintend the construction of a military road from Memphis, Tenn., into Arkansas, and further charged with improv- ing the navigation of Cumberland and Tennessee rivers until 1838. He was promoted first lieutenant, 21 Jan., 1833, and later was assigned to the charge of the fortifications for the defence of Charleston harbor, S. C., where he remained until 1853. Mean- while he had been made captain, 7 July, 1838. During 1851-2 he was at West Point as instructor of practical military engineering, and subsequently was appointed the principal engineer of the U. S. treasury department, and was employed in locating and constructing custom-houses, post- offices, marine hospitals, and similar buildings. On 5 Jan., 1857, he was made major of engineers, and during the civil war he was superintendent of the U. S. military academy, with the local rank of colonel, serving as such from March 1861 until 8 July, 1864. He then became a member of the naval and engineering commission for selecting sites for naval establishments on the western rivers, and from 20 June, 1865, until his death, was a member of the board of engineers to improve and preserve the New England sea-coast defences. His regular promotion as a lieutenant-colonel in the corps of engineers was received 3 March, 1863.

BOWMAN, Francis Caswell, lawyer, b. in New York, 13 Feb., 1831; d. there, 29 Oct., 1884. He graduated at Brown in 1852, after which he studied law and entered upon practice in New York. At the beginning of the civil war he joined the 7th New York regiment, and subsequently was engaged in the organization and service of the U. S. Sanitary Commission at Washington. Mr. Bowman was an accomplished musician, founded the Mendelssohn Glee Club, of New York, and was its president for five years. He contributed frequently to periodicals, and for seventeen years was musical editor of the New York "Sun." Many of the articles on musical topics in the "American Cyclopaedia" were written by him.

BOWMAN, Samuel, P. E. bishop, b. in Wilkes- barre, Pa., 21 May, 1800; d. in Kittanning, Pa., 3 Aug., 1864. He was educated in private, and studied theology under Bishop White, by whom he was ordained deacon, in Philadelphia, 14 Aug., 1823, and priest, 19 Dec., 1824. His first post of duty was in Lancaster co., where he remained until 1827, when he was made rector of Trinity church, Emmaus. In 1827 he was transferred to St. James's church, Lancaster, and in 1830 rector. In 1847 he was elected bishop of Indiana, but de- clined. He was chosen assistant bishop of Pennsyl- vania, and consecrated in Christ church, Phila- delphia, 25 Aug., 1858. His death occurred while on a visitation in Kittanning. Bishop Bowman, although an able writer, published no contribution to church or secular literature.

BOWMAN, Thomas, M. E. bishop, b. near Ber- wick, Columbia co., Pa., 15 July, 1817. He was educated at Wilbraham Academy, Mass., at Case- novia seminary, N. Y., and at Dickinson college, Carlisle, Pa., where he was graduated in 1837.
BOYCE, James Petigu, clergyman, b. in Chippewa co., in 1827; d. in Kirksville, Missouri, 28 Dec., 1888. He was graduated at Brown in 1847, and studied theology at Princeton seminary. He was ordained to the ministry in December, 1851, and settled over the Baptist church at Columbia, S. C. In 1855 he became professor of theology in Furman university. He was elected a professor in the seminary at this institution, in 1861, and was professor of church history and disputed section. He was also re-elected in 1861. In 1863 he devised a plan for extinguishing the confederate debt, and was appointed a special commissioner to secure its adoption. After the war he gave his attention to the resuscitating and re-establishing the southern Baptist theological seminary in Kentucky, and in 1874 secured pledges to the amount of $50,000 for the building of a new seminary. In 1888 and succeeding years he was successively the president of the southern Baptist convention. Dr. Boyce received the degree of S. T. D. from Columbia university, Washington, D. C., and of LL. D. from Union university, Tennessee, in 1872. He contributed liberally to the current literature, and through his several volumes of works, many of which were issued in pamphlet or book-form, has attained an influential position at the south.

BOYD, Andrew Hunter Holmes, clergyman, b. in Boydsville, Va., in 1814; d. there, 16 Dec., 1883. He was graduated at Jefferson college in 1830, studied theology in Scotland, was ordained by the presbytery of Winchester, and passed his life in the pastorate of the Presbyterian church in that section. He was connected with the new-school Presbyterian body until 1859; but at the session of the general assembly at Cleveland, in that year, the discussion of the slavery question developed irreconcilable differences, and Dr. Boyd, with other commissioners from the slave-holding states, seceded from the body, and on Dec. 14, 1861, organized the "United Synod of the Presbyterian Church," composed of those presbyteries in the slave-holding states which had belonged to the new-school general assembly, but were dissatisfied with its course on the subject of slavery. At the beginning of the war he took decided ground in favor of secession, but was far less bitter in his hostility to the north than most of the clergy of that section.

BOYD, James R., clergyman, b. in Hunter, Greene co., N. Y., in 1804; d. in Geneva, N. Y., 19 Feb., 1890. He was prepared for college, and was graduated at Union in 1822. After completing the theological course at Princeton in 1826, he spent a few weeks at Andover theological seminary, and then entered the graduate course of the university of Edinburgh, Scotland. Returning to this country, he devoted several years to pastoral labors in the Presbyterian connection, but ill health compelled him to relinquish the work. He occupied for a time the chair of moral philosophy, and discharged the duties of the position so long as he could do so with honor and credit. He resigned this place and made his home in Geneva, N. Y., devoting himself to literary work. His "Elements of Rhetoric and Literary Criticism," "Eclectic Moral Philosophy," and annotated and critical editions of standard works, have filled an important place among college and academic text-books in the United States.

BOYD, John A., Canadian jurist, b. in Toronto, 23 April, 1857. He was graduated at Toronto university, where he took the prize for English verse, and became a master in chancery in 1870, queen's counsel in 1889, and chancellor of Ontario in 1891, and in 1882 was elected president of the Baptist union of Canada. He is the author of "A Summary of Canadian History" (1869).

BOYD, John Farkas, clergyman, b. in Newburyport, Mass., 21 Dec., 1764; d. in Boston, 4 Oct., 1830. He is best described as a free-lance or soldier of fortune. Too young to take part in the war for independence, he entered the service as a sign after he was of age (1786); but the period of military martiny immediately succeeding the revolution proved too dull for his adventurous taste, and he set out in search of a career. In 1790 he was at the head of a small army of mercenaries in Hindustan. He had sufficient capital to equip three battalions of about 500 men each, and to engage some English officers. This command he held ready for the service of any native prince that had a war on his hands. Strikes between principles were frequent, and for several years he was at different times in the service of Holkar, rajah of Indore, of the Peishwa chief of the Marattas, and of Nizam Ali Khan. Under this last-named prince he was given an important command in Madras, having at one time an army of 10,000 men at his disposal. About 1806 it became evident that British power was too strong for independent soldiering as a remunerative profession, so he sold his entire outfit to Col. Felose, a Neapolitan, and went to Paris. Returning to the United States, he was made colonel of the 4th U. S. infantry, 7 July, 1808, and in the autumn of 1811 was ordered to join Gen. Harrison in his expedition up the Wabash river against Tecumseh, the Indian chief, and was present with his regiment in the severe fight at Tippecanoe (7 Nov., 1811). He was commissioned brigadier-general, 26 Aug., 1812, and participated in the capture of Fort George, near the mouth of Niagara river, 27 May, 1813. In the autumn of that year he commanded a brigade in Gen. Wilkinson's expedition down the Mississippi. Having entered into a convention with Robley de la Luzerne, governor general of Montreal (11 Nov.), his brigade bore the brunt of the fighting, forcing the British back as long as the ammunition lasted, and holding its ground until re-enforced. After nightfall the U. S. forces were withdrawn, and the British claimed the victory, although their antagonists claimed to have had the best of the actual fighting. After the war Boyd was appointed naval officer for the port of Boston, which office he held until his death.

BOYD, Linus, statesman, b. in Nashville, Tenn., 28 Nov., 1800; d. in Paducah, Ky., 16 Dec., 1859. While he was a boy his parents removed to Trigg co., Ky., where he was brought up to work on the farm, and could only attend school in winter. At twenty-one years of age he entered Transylvania college, in Calloway co., and, notwithstanding his slender education, was elected to represent that county in the legislature for successive terms from 1827 till 1830. Returning to Trigg co., he was again sent to the legislature (1831-32). He was a democrat in politics, and, after a defeat by a whig candidate in 1833, was re-elected for the term of 1835-37. He was defeated for the 25th congress, but elected for the 26th, and from 1839 till 1855 regularly re-elected to the national house of representatives. His native abilities soon made him prominent in
the house, and he became chairman of the committee on territories, and on 31 Dec., 1851, was chosen speaker, which office he held until 1855.

He was lieutenant-governor of Kentucky for a year before withdrawing from public life, and when Congress finally retired it was with a high reputation for faithfulness in every public trust.

BOYD, Semonatus Hamilton, lawyer, b. in Williamson co., Tenn., 28 May, 1828. He received an academy education at Springfield, Mo., after which he studied law. In 1855 he was admitted to the bar and practised in Springfield, where he became clerk, attorney, and twice mayor. During the civil war he was colonel of the 24th Missouri volunteers, a regiment which he raised, and which was known as the "Lyon Legion." In 1860 he was elected as representative and partly Missouri. Afterward, resuming his profession, he was appointed judge of the 14th judicial circuit of Missouri. He was a delegate to the Baltimore convention in 1864, and in 1868 elected to congress, serving until 3 March, 1871. Since then he has spent a quiet life in Missouri, devoting his time partly to the practice of his profession and partly to stock-raising. The Springfield wagon factory and the first national bank of Springfield were founded by him.

BOYDÉN, Seth, inventor, b. in Foxborough, Mass., 17 Nov., 1788; d. in Milfordville, N. J., 31 March, 1870. His boyhood was spent in aiding his father in farm work, or in his own school. Such leisure as he could obtain was devoted to the blacksmith's shop, and at the age of twenty-one years he engaged in manufacturing nails and cutting files with improved machines of his own construction. He then improved the machine originally devised by his father for leather-splitting, which he adapted to the splitting of sheep-skins and thin leather for bookbinders' use. About 1813, with his brother, he established a leather-splitting business in Newark, and in 1816 he still further improved his nail machine. He then experimented on the manufacture of patent leather, and in 1819 produced a superior article, which he manufactured and sold until 1831. He then experimented in the use of malleable iron castings, and, succeeding in that, he engaged in their manufacture from 1831 till 1835. During the latter year he became interested in the manufacture of steam-engines. Fitting up a shop for himself, he introduced the cast-iron prong or bed used in stationary steam-engines, and substituted the straight axle in place of the crank in locomotives. His most important invention was the cut-off in place of the throttle-valve, and he connected the steam with the governor. In 1849 he closed out his business and sailed for California, but after two years, unsuccessful in gaining a fortune, he returned east, and began experimenting in agriculture. He succeeded in raising new varieties of strawberries of a size and quality hitherto unequalled. The principal invention of his later years was a "universal wearing machine," which is now extensively used. Other inventions have been attributed to him, but they failed of commercial success. As with many inventors, the just compensation of his labors was secured by others, and his life was laborious to the end.—His brother, Uriah Atherton, inventor, was b. in Foxborough, Mass., 17 Feb., 1822; d. 17 Oct., 1879. In early life he worked at a blacksmith's forge, and acquired considerable mechanical skill and a thorough knowledge of materials. Later he became an engineer, and was employed in the construction of a railroad from Boston to Nashua. He then turned his attention to hydraulic engineering, and was employed in Lowell and in Manchester, where he found time to make a comprehensive study of the theory of the turbine water-wheel. Mr. Boyden succeeded in improving the construction of turbines so that 95 per cent. of the total power of the water expended was utilized, thereby gaining fully 30 per cent. In 1859 he settled in Washington and devoted himself thenceforward to the study of problems connected with the water power of the Potomac. The "Foxborough Official Centennial Record." (1878) contains a full account of his life.

BOYER, Jean Pierre, president of Hayti, b. in Port au Prince, 28 Feb., 1776; d. in Paris, 9 July, 1850. He was a mulatto, and first became known in the revolution of 1792. He fled to France, but returned to Hayti after the Restoration occurred. In 1822, after Dessalines' death, he added the latter's title of "Empereur" to his own, and became president of the Haytian republic, and in 1822, after his successful expedition to Santo Domingo, united the whole island under one government.

BOYESSEN, Ijnalmar Hjorth, author, b. in Fredriksvern, Norway, 28 Sept., 1848; d. in New York city, 4 Oct., 1885. He attended the gymnasium in Christiania, and, after a course of study at Leipsic, Germany, was graduated in 1868 at the university of Norway. He came at once to the United States, and in 1869 became editor of the "Fremad," a Scandinavian paper published in Chicago. He was appointed professor of German at Cornell in 1874, remaining until 1880, when he accepted the corresponding professorship at Heidelberg. Having reached this country Prof. Boyesen evinced a remarkable facility in writing English. His contributions to the periodicals of the day so attracted attention, and he became popular as a story-teller in prose and verse. He was one of the founders of the authors' club in New York. The titles of his published books are as follows: "Gamm: A Norse Romance" (New York, 1874); "A Norseman's Pilgrimage" (1875); Tales from Two Hemispheres" (Boston, 1876; 4th ed., 1884); "Falkeborg" (1878); "Goethe and Schiller: Their Lives and Works" (1878); "Ika on the Hill-Top and other Stories" (1881); "Queen Titania" (1882); "A Daughter of the Philistines" (Boston, 1883); "The Story of
BOYLAND, George Halsted, physician, b. in Cincinnati, Ohio, 19 Jan., 1845. He was graduated at Andover academy in 1862, and then spent some time at Yale. Later he studied medicine in Paris, and received, in 1874, his degree from the university in Leipsic for investigations conducted in the Watzmann and Ladestock. During the war of 1870-'1 he served in the surgical corps of the French army, and was decorated for his services. He was the first to introduce salicylic acid made from carbolic acid, as an antiseptic, in the United States. Dr. Boyland has been a frequent contributor to the medical and scientific press of this country, and is the author of "Six Months under the Cross with the French Army." (Cincinnati, 1875).

BOYLE, Jeremiah Tilford, soldier, b. 22 May, 1818; d. in Louisville, Ky., 28 July, 1871. He was graduated at Princeton in 1838, and, after qualifying himself for the law, he was admitted to the bar and began practice in Kentucky. When the war broke out, he left the law and collected a company of volunteers, and Kentucky was in doubt which side to join, he declared in favor of the union, and was appointed a brigadier-general of U. S. volunteers, 9 Nov., 1861. After distinguished and patriotic services in organizing for defence against the Confederate invasion that was threatened from the south, he was appointed military governor of Kentucky, and retained that office from 1862 till 1864, when he resigned his commission. From 1864 till 1866 he was president of the Louisville city railway company, and from 1866 till his death was president of the Evansville, Henderson, and Nashville railroad company.

BOYLE, John, jurist, b. in Botetourt co., Va., 28 May, 1813; d. in Kentucky, 28 Jan., 1844. His parents removed to Kentucky when he was five years old. He received a good education, studied law, and began to practice his profession in Lancaster in 1837. Elected to congress in 1846, he served three successive terms until 3 March, 1860. He was appointed governor of Illinois, then a teritory without a legislature, but declined the offer. In 1861 he was a member of the Illinois legislature, which, on the outbreak of the war, passed an ordinance declaring the state independent of the Union. He left the legislature,—a member of the first house—three days after the passage of the ordinance. During the war he was twice appointed a major-general in the Union army, but declined the appointment. He was the author of a large number of publications, on subjects of law and science, and died in the midst of a successful practice. He was buried at Champaign, Ill., in the Masonic burial ground.

BOYLE, John Alexander, soldier, b. in Baltimore, Md., 1815; d. near Chatanooga, Tenn., 29 Oct., 1863. He was a Methodist preacher in 1829, his station being in Philadelphia and vicinity, where he had received his education. After repeated and prolonged trials he was obliged to give up the ministry because of failing health. Removing to Elk co., Pa., he became a lawyer and afterwards a United States senator. He volunteered in a Pennsylvania regiment at the beginning of the civil war and soon rose to the rank of major, serving with zeal and honor in Virginia and Tennessee, and was killed in the battle of Wauhatchie.

BOYLE, Junius J., naval officer, b. in Maryland about 1802; d. in Norfolk, Va., 11 Aug., 1870. He was married twice but had no children. He volunteered in a Pennsylvania regiment in 1823, cruised in the sloop-of-war "Peacek" in the Pacific in 1827, and joined the Mediterranean squadron as a passed midshipman in 1829. He was commissioned lieutenant, 21 June, 1832. After nine years of sea duty on board the frigates "Delaware" and "Congress," most of the time in the Mediterranean, he served from 1843 till 1857 on different steam-ships and in the schooner "Bonito" of the naval squadron. He was commissioned commodore, 16 July, 1862, and was in command of the naval asylum at Philadelphia in 1863-5.

BOYLSTON, Nicholas, merchant, b. in Boston in 1716; d. there 18 Aug., 1711. At his decease he bequeathed £1,500 to found and maintain a chair of rhetoric and belles-lettres at Harvard. John Quincy Adams being installed as the first professor, 12 June, 1806,—his nephew, Ward Nicholas, was b. in Boston 22 Nov., 1749; d. in Roxbury, Mass., 7 Jan., 1828. After completing his education in 1766, he passed the next two years in travelling. He was a member of the legal association formed during the years 1756-8. He was ordained to the ministry in 1771, and presented Harvard university with a valuable collection of medical and anatomical works and engravings in 1810.

BOYNTON, Zadie, physician, b. in Brookline, Mass., in 1680; d. in Boston, 1 March, 1766. After a good private education he studied medicine under another philosopher. He was a member of the court of inquiry for the trial of the influence of the stamp act, and soon settled in Boston, where he soon acquired considerable reputation and fortune. In 1721, on the reappointment of the small-fox in Boston, Cotton Mather directed the attention of the physicians to the practice of inoculation as carried on in eastern countries. Boylston at once became a believer in the system, and inoculated his son and many of his servants with small-fox. His fellow-practitioners were universally opposed to the inoculation and protested against it. The citizens also objected, and an ordinance from the selectmen was obtained prohibiting it. Dr. Boylston persevered, and was encouraged and justified in his course by the clergy. Out of 286 persons inoculated during the years 1720-1 to only six died. The practice became general throughout New England long before it did so in England, much to his satisfaction. He was also a moralist of considerable reputation, sparing no labor or expense in obtaining rare plants, animals, and insects, many of which, being then unknown abroad, were sent to England. In 1725 he visited England, and made a collection of the small-fox, and on whose transactions he published several papers. He also published a paper on inoculation (Boston, 1721), and an account of the small-fox inoculation in New England and London (1726). See "Zadie and John Boylston," in the "New England Historical and Genealogical Register" (vol. xxxv., 1881).

BOYNTON, Charles Brandon, clergyman, b. in Stockbridge, Mass., 12 June, 1806; d. in Cincinnati, Ohio, 27 April, 1883. He entered Williams in the class of 1827, but, owing to illness, was obliged to leave college during his senior year. He took up the study of law, and, after filling one or two local offices, was elected to the Massachusetts legislature, which, having studied law while interested in religion, qualified himself for the ministry, and was ordained pastor of the Presbyterian church at Housatonic, Conn., in 1840. Thence, after a stay of three years, he removed successively to Lansingburg, Pittsfield, and in 1846 to Cincinnati, and remained there until 1857, with the exception of his terms of service with the army in the 38th and 40th Congresses. For a time he was pastor of the Congregational church at Washington, D. C. He bore an important part in the anti-slavery controversy,
which was fiercely waged in Cincinnati during the early years of his patriotism. His published books are "Journey through Kansas, with Sketch of Nebraska" (Cincinnati, 1855); "The Russian Empire" (1856); "The Four Great Powers—England, France, Russia, and America; their Policy, Resources, and Probable Future" (1866); "History of the Navy during the Rebellion" (New York, 1863). He received a D. D. from Marquette College in recognition of his acquisitions as a biblical scholar.—His son, Henry Van Ness, soldier, b. in West Stockbridge, Mass., 22 July, 1836, removed to Ohio when a young man, and was graduated at the Woodward high school, Cincinnati, in June, 1853. Thence he went to the Kentucky military institute, which he passed the next three years in an arduous training that prepared him for subsequent service in the field, and became a civil engineer. At the beginning of the civil war he was commissioned major of the 35th Ohio volunteer infantry (27 July, 1861). He was promoted lieutenant-colonel, 19 July, 1863, commanded the regiment during the Tennessee campaign, and later served as rear-admiral and in command at the battles of Chickamauga and Missionary Ridge. He is the author of the most notable of the criticisms called out by Gen. William T. Sherman's "Memoirs," namely, "Sherman's Historical Record; the Memoirs in the Light of the Record; a Review based upon Compilations from the Files of the United States Arms."—BOYNTON, Edward Carlisle, soldier, b. in Windsor, Vt., 1 Feb., 1821; d. in Newburg, N. Y., 13 May, 1886. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1846, and ordered at once to join the army in Mexico. He was with Gen. Taylor at the front of the invading force, and participated in the engagement at Churubusco, where he was severely wounded. He was promoted second lieutenant 16 Feb., and first lieutenant 20 Aug., 1847, and was brevetted captain at the same time. He was an instructor at West Point in 1848–52. In 1855–6 he accompanied the expedition against the remnants of the Seminole Indians in Florida. He resigned 16 Feb., 1856, and accepted the professorship of chemistry in the university of Mississippi, which he held until dismissed in 1861 for "evincing a want of attachment to the government of the confederate states." He declined the colonelcy of a volunteer regiment, and was reappointed to the U. S. army as captain in the 11th infantry, 29 Sept., 1861. He was at once assigned to duty at the military academy, first as adjutant and afterward as quartermaster, remaining at that post throughout the war, and receiving at its close the brevet of major for faithful services. He was transferred to the 29th infantry, 21 Sept., 1866. Maj. Boynton is the author of "History of West Point; the Territorial and Revolutionary War, the War of the Rebellion, and the Origin and Progress of the Military Academy" (New York, 1863); a "Guide to West Point and the U. S. Military Academy" (1865); "Register of Cadets admitted to the Military Academy, from its Origin to June 30, 1870" (1870); "Several Orders of George Washington, Commander-in-Chief, etc., issued at Newburg" (Newburg, 1883); and of the military and naval vocabulary in Webster's "Army and Navy Dictionary." (Springfield, 1886).

BOYTON, Paul, nautical adventurer, b. in Dublin, Ireland, 29 June, 1848. From his earliest youth he showed a great fondness for aquatic sports, and after a desultory education entered the navy in 1861, serving until the close of the civil war. He then followed the business of submarine diving for several years, and during the revolution in Sonora, Mexico, he served under Gen. Pedro Martinez. From 1867 till 1869 he was connected with the life-saving service on the Atlantic coast, where he distinguished himself by saving seventy-one lives. In 1870-1 he served in the Franco-Prussian war with the Franco-tirers, after which he visited the diamond mines on the Witwatersrand. There he re-entered the life-saving service, where he remained until after his famous leap from a vessel off the coast of Ireland in 1874. This feat was accomplished, in a rubber suit of his own invention, during a furious gale. After remaining nearly seven hours in the water, traversing a distance of forty miles, he reached the land. His dress, which is manufactured from the finest vulcanized rubber, is divided into two parts, the junction being at the waist. The lower half terminates in a steel band, over which the bottom of the tunic fits, with a strap over all, making a perfectly water-tight joint. On each thigh, on the breasts, on the back, and at the back of the head, are five internal compartments, each having a valve, so that the breath can pass in and out with air from the mouth. The only part of the body exposed is the face. His position in the water is on his back, and he drives himself, feet foremost, with a double-bladed paddle, at the rate of about one hundred strokes a minute, sometimes using a sail. He has achieved a world-wide repu-

tation for his exploits, during which time he has crossed the English channel in twenty-four hours, on 25, May, 1875. In October, 1875, he paddled on the Rhine from Basel, Switzerland, to Cologne, Germany, 450 miles. Early in 1876 he made the run from Alton, Ill., to St. Louis, Mo., on the Mississippi, and from the Bayou Gonla to New Orleans, La., 190 miles in 10 days. In 1876 he was in Europe, and made the descent of the Danube from Lintz, Austria, to Budapest, Hungary, 460 miles, in six days. He remained in Europe until November, 1878, navigated the important rivers of the continent, passed through the canals of Venice, and crossed the straits of Gibraltar. Among his important American trips is the voyage from St. Louis, Pa., to St. Louis, Mo., 2,342 miles, made in eighty days. During the first portion of this expedition the weather was extremely cold, while toward the end Capt. Boyton suffered severely from the cold. In August, 1879, he crossed from Long Branch to Manhattan beach, and in November he made the descent of Connecticut river from Canada to Long Island sound. During 1889-1 he was commander of the Peruvian torpedo service. He was captured by the Chilians, and his execution ordered; but managed to escape to the coast, and was picked up by a vessel bound north. His longest voyage, over 3,580 miles, was made from the mouth of Cedar creek, Montana territory, in 1882, to St. Louis, Mo., reaching there on 20 Nov. He has travelled through the United States, giving exhibitions of his feats. An account of his adventures has been published under the title of "Roughing it in Rubber." (1886).

BOZMAN, John Leeds, lawyer and author, b. in Oxford, on the eastern shore of Maryland, in 1757; d. in 1828. He was educated at the university of Pennsylvania, afterward read law in the Middle Temple, London, became an eminent lawyer, and for several years was deputy attorney-general of Maryland. He was the author of "Observations on the Statute of Jud. 1, ch. 16, in Relation to Estates Tail," "A New Arrangement of the Courts of Justice of the State of Maryland"
(1892): “Essay on the Colonization Society” (Washington, 1822); and “History of Maryland, from 1622-1879,” the introduction of which was published in 1811, and the complete work in Baltimore in 1837. He was a frequent contributor of prose and verse to Dennis’s “Port-Folio” and other journals; and he wrote also “An Historical and Philosophical Sketch of the Prime Causes of the Revolutionary War,” which was suppressed because of its partisanship, praising Washington at the expense of Jefferson.

BRACE, John Pierce, educator, b. in Litchfield, Conn., 10 Feb., 1791; d. there, 18 Oct., 1872. He was graduated at Williams in 1812, and, after several years of study, took charge of the Litchfield academy, where he remained until 1832, when he became principal of the Hartford female seminary, in which his niece, Catharine E. Beecher, had already become distinguished. In these two institutions Mr. Brace trained many young ladies who became prominent in the different walks of life; among them, Mrs. H. B. Stowe, Mrs. Cyrus W. Field, Mrs. Cornelius Du Bois, Mrs. M. O. Roberts, the missionaries Mrs. Bliss and Mrs. Van Lemoff, of New York, and the Methodist secretary of the treasury. After teaching for many years, Mr. Brace became editor of the Hartford “Courant,” one of the oldest and best of New England journals, which, under his management, attained a higher literary reputation than it had previously enjoyed. He was thoroughly equipped in law, medicine, and theology, and his knowledge of ancient and modern history was wide and minute. In mineralogy and botany he made extensive researches and collections, and was in correspondence with eminent botanists at home and abroad during most of his life. Even in unusual subjects of investigation, such as heraldry, astrology, cryptography, and musical composition, he was singularly well versed. These varied acqumulations were all willingly conscripted to the service of his pupils. For the last nine years of his life he remained in his old homestead in Litchfield, pursuing his favorite studies. Mr. Brace published several monographs on mineralogy and botany; “Lectures to Young Converts”; a learned and humorist work entitled “Tales of the Devil”; and two novels, “The Father of the Family” and another story of early New England life. Few men of the time have exerted a wider influence than he in the direction of all that is best in the lives of American women.—Hissom, Charles Loring, philanthropist, b. in Litchfield, Conn., 19 June, 1826; d. in Campfer, Switzerland, 11 Aug., 1860. He was graduated at Yale and at Union theological seminary in New York. He was afterward a frequent preacher, but was never permanently connected with any church. In 1850 he made a pedestrian journey in Great Britain and Ireland, also visiting the Rhine, Belgium, and Paris. An account of this journey was published by his companion, Frederick Law Olmsted, under the title of “A journey of the American Farmer in England” (New York, 1852). After spending a winter in study at Berlin, he visited Hungary in 1851, and was the first American to visit the interior of the country. While in Gros Wartein he was arrested on suspicion of being a secret agent of the Hungarian revolutionists in America, imprisoned in the castle of Gros Wartein, and, without information being given to the American minister, was tried in twelve different sessions before a court-martial. An opportunity, seemingly accidental, enabled him to communicate the fact of his arrest to Charles J. McMurtry, U. S. charge d'affaires at Vienna, who instituted vigorous efforts for his release, and, after a bitter diplomatic correspondence with the Austrian minister, he was discharged with an apology, after an imprisonment of a month. For his detention was offered by the Austrian government. He afterward visited Switzerland, Italy, England, and Ireland, giving special attention to schools, prisons, reformatory institutions, and the condition of the masses in European countries. On his return to the United States, in 1852, his attention being specially directed to the unhappy condition of the foreign emigrants and the poorest classes in the city of New York, he associated himself with the Rev. Mr. Pease in missionary work at the Five Points, then the most degraded district of the city, and also labored on Blackwell’s island among the prisons, hospitals, and almshouses. It marked attention. He was a constant contributor to the press of New York city. The following list includes his published books, which have nearly all been reprinted in England: “Hungary in 1851” (New York, 1852); “Home Life in Germany” (1853); “Norwegian Folk,” a description of the religious, social, and political condition of the people of Norway; “Sweden in the Scandinavian World” (1853); “The New West” (1869); “Short Sermons for Newboys”; and “The Dangerous Classes of New York” (1872; 3d ed., enlarged, 1880); “Free Trade as promoting Peace and Good-will among Men” (1879); and “Gesta Christi” (1883).

BRACE, Julia, a blind deaf-mute, b. in Newington, Conn., 13 Jan., 1867; d. in Bloomington, Conn., 13 Aug., 1884. At the age of four years and five months she lost sight and hearing, and soon forgot the few words she had learned to speak. No intelligent attempt was made to educate her until she was eighteen, when she was sent to the American asylum for the deaf and dumb. Here she remained for about thirty years, when she went to a journey in Norway and Sweden. In 1853 she was paralyzed and bedridden the last year of her life. Her case is peculiarly interesting because her natural intellectual endowment was not of a high order, and as she had reached adult years before any attempt at education was made. She was very irascible and sullen, owing probably to over-indulgence when she first came to the asylum, and under judicious treatment became more amiable. She attained considerable skill in sewing, readily threading her own needle, and in the laundry, where she selected and ironed her own clothes. She made her own dresses, being particular to have them “in the fashion,” and did much sewing for
others. Her memory of tangible facts was very tenacious, but it had no grasp of abstractions, and it was never apparent that she comprehended the idea of a Deity. She had a decided aversion to men in general who fell not behind in the estimation of the older male teachers, however, succeeded in the last in gaining her confidence. Her moral sense was wonderfully strong. She was tenacious of her own rights, but never intentionally invaded those of others, and she was never known to deceive. So kind and gentle was she that she was incapable of the slightest injury. She was an excellent nurse. A full account of her case is given in Duggan's "Physiology" (vol. ii.).

BRACKEN, John, clergyman, d. in Williamsburg, Va., 15 July, 1818. He was president of William and Mary college in 1813, and professor of humanities there from 1775 till his death.

BRACKENRIDGE, Hugh Henry, jurist, b. near Campbellton, Scotland, in 1748; d. in Carlisle, Pa., 25 June, 1816. When five years old he accompanied his father, a poor farmer, to this country, and settled in York co., Pa., near the Maryland border. He supported himself by farming and teaching while preparing for college, and was graduated at Princeton in 1771, and after a year with his legal classes took a course in the law in the neighborhood of Philadelphia, and became associated with the famous lawyer, Philippe Fréneau, of whom he wrote a poetical dialogue entitled "The Rising Glory of America," which formed part of the graduating exercises, and was afterward published (1772). After graduation he was for some time a tutor at Princeton, and then taught school in Maryland for several years. During this time he wrote for the Philadelphia "Bunker Hill" (Philadelphia, 1776). In 1776 Brackenridge went to Philadelphia and became editor of the "United States Magazine." Some strictures on Gen. Charles Lee, published in this magazine, so enraged that officer that he called at Brackenridge's office for the purpose of horsewhipping him, but the editor prudently refused to appear. Brackenridge had studied divinity, and was for some time chaplain in the revolutionary army. Six of his political sermons, delivered in camp, were afterward published. He was never regularly ordained, however, and his tastes lay in a different direction. After studying law at Annapolis, Md., he was admitted to the bar, removed in 1781 to the Pennsylvania bar, and was elected to the legislature. He became prominent in his profession. In 1786 he was sent to the legislature to secure the establishment of Alleghany co. In 1794 he was prominent in the "Whiskey Insurrection" but used his influence in bringing about a settlement between the government and the malcontents. He vindicated his course in "Incidents of the Insurrection in Western Pennsylvania" (Philadelphia, 1795). After the democratic victory in 1799 the new governor of Pennsylvania, Mr. Kean, appointed Brackenridge to the supreme bench of the state, where he remained until his death. Besides works already mentioned, he wrote a "Eulogy of the Beare who fell in the Conquest of Great Britain," an oration, delivered at Philadelphia, 4 July, 1778; another oration, delivered 4 July, 1783; "Gazette Publications Collected" (1806); "Law Miscellaneous" (1814); and "Modern Chivalry, or the Adventures of Capt. Farrago and Teagie O'Regan, his Servant." The last named, a political satire, is his best work, the material of which was drawn from the author's own experience. The first part was published in Pittsburgh in 1796 and republished in Philadelphia in 1816, with illustrations by Darley. The second portion appeared in 1806, and both were issued together in 1819. Brackenridge wrote also many miscellaneous essays and poems.—His son, Henry Marie, author, b. in Pittsburg, Pa., 11 May, 1786; d. there, 18 Jan., 1871. When seven years old he was sent to a school at the age of fifteen, to learn French, and remained there three years, after which his father took personal charge of his education. He began the study of law at the age of fifteen, and was admitted to the bar in 1806. After a year or two more of special study with his father, he began practice in Baltimore, Md., in the intervals of business he read history and studied Italian and German. He revisited Louisiana in 1810, and, after practising law a short time, went to St. Louis. Here he began to collect materials for a work on Louisiana (Pittsburg, 1812), and also began the study of Spanish. In 1811 he descended the river in a "keelboat" to New Orleans, and in a month or two was appointed deputy attorney-general for the territory of Orleans, as it was then called. He became district judge in 1812, though only twenty-three years old, and gave his attention for several years to the study of Spanish law. During the war of 1812 he gave importance to the law when the United States, afterward published a popular history of the war, which was translated into French and Italian. This was undertaken at the instance of a bookseller in Baltimore, where Judge Brackenridge took up his residence in 1814. He joined with Henry Clay in urging the acknowledgment of the South American republics, and wrote much on the subject, his principal publication being a pamphlet of 178 pages, addressed to President Monroe, and signed "An American." This was republished in England and France, and, as it was supposed to represent the views of the American government, was answered by the Spanish minister, the duke of San Carlos. About the same time Judge Brackenridge published in the "W. Va. Register," an elaborate paper on the Louisiana boundary question. In 1817 he was appointed secretary of the commission sent to the South American republics, and after his return published a "Voyage to South America" (2 vols., Baltimore, 1818; London, 1820), which was highly praised by Humboldt. In 1821 he went to Florida, which had just come into the possession of the United States, and there he lived for several years, by his knowledge of French and Spanish, rendered valuable service to Gen. Jackson. In May of that year he was appointed U. S. judge for the western district of Florida, and held this office till 1822, when he removed to Pittsburg. He was elected to congress in 1840, but did not take his seat, and in 1841 was named a commissioner under the treaty with Mexico. After this he remained in private life, devoting himself to literature. Besides works already mentioned, he published "Recollections of Persons and Places in the West." (Philadelphia, 1834; 24 ed., enlarged, 1868); "Essay on Trusts and Trustees" (Washington, 1843); and "History of the Western Insurrection" (Philadelphia, 1840), a vindication of his father's course at that time. He also wrote numerous pamphlets and articles in journals, including "A Eulogy on Adams and Jefferson," delivered at Pensacola, Fla., in August, 1820, and a series of letters in favor of the Mexican war (1847).
BRACKETT, Edward Augustus, sculptor, b. in Vassalborough, Me., 1 Oct., 1819. He began his career in 1838, and has produced portrait busts of Washington Allston, Richard Henry Dana, Bryant, Longfellow, Rufus Choate, Charles Sumner, John Brown, William Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips, etc. and one of the group of the "Shipwrecked Mother and Child" is now the property of the Boston Athenæum. His brother, Walter M., painter, b. in Unity, Me., 14 June, 1823, began painting in 1845, giving his attention to portraits and ideal heads, and executed likenesses of Charles Sumner, Edward Everett, Winslow Homer, etc. He painted the portrait of the first four secretaries of war, for the war department at Washington. For some years he has devoted himself almost exclusively to the painting of game fish, especially of salmon and trout. A series of four of his pictures, representing the capture of a salmon with a fly, was exhibited at the Crystal Palace, London. He now lives in Boston, Mass., where he has for some time been president of the art court of the Boston Athenæum.

BRACKETT, Joshua, physician, b. in Greenland, N. H., 5 May, 1733; d. 17 July, 1802. He was graduated at Harvard in 1752. At the desire of his parents he studied theology and began to preach, but afterward studied medicine with Dr. James Richardson, at Exeter, N. H., and became a physician in that town. He was subsequently a member of the state committee of safety, and during the revolution was judge of the New Hampshire maritime court. He was a founder of the state medical society, and its president from 1793 till 1799. He gave it 143 volumes of medical works at its establishment, and his wife, Hannah Whipple, of Kittery, Me., left the society at her death, 23 April, 1865, a bequest of $500. Dr. Brackett bequeathed $1,500 to Harvard toward founding a professorship of natural history.

BRADBURY, James Ware, senator, b. in Parsonfield, Me., 10 June, 1802. He was graduated at Bowdoin in 1825 with Hawthorne and Longfellow, standing second in the collegiate course. He entered the Hallowell academy, began the study of law, and was admitted to the bar at Augusta in 1830, where he was for a time editor of the "Maine Patriot," and was county attorney from 1834 till 1838. He was a member of the Baltimore convention of 1844, which nominated Polk for the presidency, and in 1847 was made collector of customs for Maine. He was chairman of a select committee on French spoliations. Declining to be a candidate for re-election, he returned, at the close of his term, to the practice of his profession. He has been president of the Maine historical society for fourteen and a member for forty years, and is the oldest surviving ex-U. S. senator.

BRADBURY, Theophilus, jurist, b. in Newbury, Mass., 13 Nov., 1799; d. in Newburyport, Mass., 6 Sept., 1893. He was graduated at Harvard in 1817, and studied law while teaching at Fallmouth (now Portland), Me. Having been admitted to the bar, he practised there from May, 1796, till 1822, when he returned to Newburyport. In 1827, at different times a member of both houses of the state legislature, he was elected to congress, took his seat 7 Dec., 1829, and was re-elected, but resigned in 1837, having been appointed a judge of the Massachusetts supreme court. He was a presidential elector in 1801, and was a member of the American academy of arts and sciences.

BRADBURY, William Batchelder, musician, b. in York, Me., 6 Oct., 1816; d. in Montclair, N. J., 7 Jan., 1888. He inherited a taste for music from his parents, who were excellent singers, his father being the leader of a choir. Before he was fourteen years old he had become a skillful mechanic, and mastered every instrument that came his way. Having studied the violin or a piano until 1830, when he removed to Boston. Here he met Dr. Lowell Mason, and in 1834 was known as an organist. In 1840 he began teaching in New York and Brooklyn, where he gained popularity by his free-singing-schools, and by his concerts, at which the performers, all children, sometimes numbered one hundred. In 1840 he began to compose, and for a long time he studied harmony, composition, and vocal and instrumental music with the best masters. In 1854 he began in New York city, in connection with his
BRADDOCK

BRADDOCK, Edward, British soldier, b. in Perthshire, Scotland, about 1695; d. near Pittsburgh, Pa., 13 July, 1755. He had attained the grade of major-general after more than forty years' service in the British armies, and on the eve of the French war he was sent here as generalissimo of all the British forces in the colonies. He landed, 20 Feb., 1755, at Hampton, Va., and disembarked his troops at Alexandria, to which point the Virginia levies had also been directed. The house that was his headquarters in Alexandria, shown in the engraving, is still standing. The general was a good tactician, but a very martinet, proud, prejudiced, and conceited. Horace Walpole describes him as "a very broqueous in disposition," and tells an anecdote that sheds light on his character. He once had a duel with Col. Glumley, who had been his great friend. As they were going to engage, Glumley, who had good humor and wit (Braddock had the latter), said: "Braddock, you are a poor dog! here, take my purse; if you kill me, you will be forced to run away, and then you will not have a shilling to support you." Braddock refused the purse, insisted on the duel, was disarmed, and would not even ask for his life. When Braddock heard that not more than twenty-five wagons could be procured for the use of the army, he declared that the expedition should not start. Washington was made his aide-de-camp. At Fredericktown, Benjamin Franklin, then postmaster-general, with his usual sagacity and energy, undertook to provide the necessary conveyances, and records the conversation with Braddock in which he unfolded his intentions. "After taking Fort Duquesne," said the general, "I am to proceed to Niagara; and, having taken that, to Frontenac if the season will allow time, and I suppose it will, for Duquesne can hardly detain me above three or four days; and then I can see nothing that can obstruct my march to Niagara." Franklin thought the plan excellent, provided he could take the troops safely to Fort Duquesne, but apprehended danger from the ambushes of the Indians, who might destroy his army in detail. The intimation struck Braddock as absurd, and he said: "These savages may indeed be a formidable enemy to raw American militia, but upon the king's regulars and disciplined troops no Indian can make an impression." Similar warnings by Washington met with similar replies. The expedition made slow progress, but at last drew near the fort, and crossed the Monongahela in regular order; the drums were beating, the fifes playing, the colors flying, and their bayonets glittered in the sun. The Virginians were suddenly, as if by magic, underbrush and ravines on both sides, it was exposed to a murderous fire from an invisible foe. Braddock ordered the main body to halt, the firing continued, and the British for the first time heard the terrible war whoop. The effect of the Indian rifles, directed by the French, was deadly; most of the grenadiers and many of the pioneers were shot down, and the British were compelled to fall back. The British were ordered to form in line, but the men were so frightened by the demonic yells of the hidden savages that they refused to follow their officers in small divisions. The Virginians, familiar with Indian warfare, separated, and from behind sheltering rocks or trees they slackened off the pursuit and the general to pursue the same course with the regulars; but he scorned to receive advice, and is reported to have said that a British general might dispense with the military instruction of a Virginia colonel. He insisted that his men should be formed in regular platoons; they fired by platoons at random at the rocks, into the ravines and the bushes, and killed a number of Americans—as many as fifty by one volley—while they themselves fell with alarming rapidity. The officers behaved splendidly, and Braddock's personal bravery was conspicuous; five horses had been killed under him, when at last a bullet passed through his right arm and lodged in his shoulder; he kept from his horse, and was only difficulty removed from the ground. The defeat was total, and the rout complete. Washington's escape was almost miraculous; sixty-four out of eighty-five officers were killed or wounded. There is little doubt that, but for the obstinacy and self-sufficiency of Braddock, the disaster might have been averted; for the crushing and bloody defeat of 7 July was inflicted by a handful of men, who intended only to molest his advance. The retreat was covered by Washington, and the remnant of the army went into camp at the Great Meadows four days later. Braddock said nothing, but exclaimed in the evening after the engagement, "Who would have
thought it?" Then he relapsed into silence, unbroken until a few minutes before his death at the Great Meadows on the evening of 13 July, when he said: "We shall better know how to deal with them another time." He was buried before break of day, Washington reading the burial service, for the chaplain had been wounded. His grave (though now well-known, and pointed out seven miles east of Uniontown) was at the time levelled with the ground to prevent Indian outrage. See "The History of an Expedition against Fort Duquesne in 1753, under Major-General Edward Braddock." Edited from the Original Manuscripts by "Anthrop Sargent, M.A." (Philadelphia, 1882).

BRADFORD, Alexander, jurist, b. in Albany, N.Y., in 1815; d. in New York city, 5 November, 1867. He was a son of John M. Bradford, D. D., of Albany, who was graduated at Union in 1832, studied law, was admitted to the bar, and soon achieved a high reputation for extensive knowledge of law. In 1848 he entered upon political life, and was elected surrogate of the town of Albany, which he was connected, either as judge or advocate, with many prominent cases, among them the Parish will, the Seguin will, the Burdell-Cunningham trial, and the Gardiner and Tyler will. He prepared ten volumes of legal reports, four of "Reports of Surrogates' Cases," and six of "Bradford's Reports," the latter of which became a standard authority. He was a friend of the transcendentalists, and, in conjunction with Dr. Anthon, edited "The Protestant Churchman." He was one of the commissioners designated by the legislature to codify the laws of the state. In 1846 he published a discourse delivered in 1845 before the New York historical society, and in 1863 a semi-centennial address before the academy.

BRADFORD, Augustus Williamson, b. in Belair, Md., 9 Jan., 1806; d. in Baltimore, 1 March, 1881. He studied law, was admitted to the bar, and became an active Whig politician. He was an earnest unionist during the civil war. In 1861 he was a delegate to the peace congress, and in 1862 was elected surrogate of the town, serving until 1868. In July, 1864, Confederate raiders burned his house. In 1864 he was influential in securing the adoption of the new constitution of Maryland, by which slavery was abolished, and under President Johnson was surveyor of the port of Baltimore.

BRADFORD, Gamaliel, revolutionary soldier, b. in Duxbury, Mass., 2 Sept., 1751; d. there, 9 June, 1817, 78, was a son of Jonathan Bradford and son of Judge Gamaliel Bradford, who was a councillor under Goves, Bernard and Hutchinson, and who died 24 April, 1778, aged seventy-three years. The son served in the French war as captain and rose to the rank of major. During the revolutionary war he commanded the 140th Massachusetts regiment of infantry. In the war he was a member of the legislature and a judge.—His son, Alden, author, b. in Duxbury, Mass., 19 Nov., 1765; d. in Boston, Mass., 26 Oct., 1843. He was graduated at Harvard in 1786, and was a tutor in the college in 1791-3, then pastor of the Congregational church in Wiscasset, Me., till 1801, afterward for some time clerk of the court of admiralty, and a bookseller in Boston, and then, from 1812 to 1824, he held the office of secretary of state for the commonwealth, and in 1826 edited the "Boston Gazette." He was the author of "Eulogy on Washington" (1804); "On the Death of Gen. Knox" (1806); "Life of C. Strong" (1820); "History of Massachusetts from 1630 till 1783," subsequently continued down to 1820 (Boston, 1822-39); "Life of Jonathan May-
with a Dutch captain to embark at Boston; but the skipper betrayed them to the magistrates, who committed some of them to prison, and sentenced rest to their homes. After several months of confinement, Bradford escaped in the spring of 1608 and joined his companions in Amsterdam, where he apprenticed himself to a silk-weaver, a French Protestant. When he came of age he sold his land in England and engaged in business on his own account, in which he incurred losses. Removing with the rest of the company to Leyden about 1609, he was eager and active in promoting the scheme of emigrating to an English colony. A patent was obtained for a tract of land in Virginia, with the assistance of Sir Edwin Sandys, then treasurer of that colony. On 3 Sept., 1620, Bradford embarked at Southampton "Mayflower" with the first hundred pilgrims that left for America. Obligated by stress of weather to put in at Plymouth harbor, they signed a compact of government before landing, according to which Carver became governor. On the death of the first governor, 21 April, 1621, Bradford was elected in his place, and was continued in the office each year by the suffrages of the colony. His authority was restricted at his request, in 1624, by a council of five, and in 1633 by one of seven members. In the council he had a double vote. One of his first acts on assuming the executive was to send an embassy, in July, 1621, to confirm the league entered into with the Indian sachem Massasoit, the most influential and powerful of the native chiefs. His friendly relations with the Indians, who had known the English only as kidnappers, were essential to the continued existence of the colony and to its future prosperity. He understood the native character, and exhibited the combination of firmness and energy with patience and gentleness that is most successful in dealing with savages. In 1622 Canoncios, sachem of the Narragansetts, to whom the governor returned a skin filled with powder and shot in reply to the snake-skin of arrows sent to him as a challenge, sued for peace. When William Bradford was found, governor, because of his precarious health, William Allerton was given him as an assistant. In 1622 the emigrants were reduced to famine, owing partly to the communistic system adopted at first, and partly to the arrival of new comers without provisions, and Gov. Bradford made several excursions among the Indians, procuring corn and beans. The fur-trading colony established beside Plymouth plantation in Boston harbor provoked by their oppressions a conspiracy among the Indians to exterminate all the English, which was revealed by Massasoit; and, on the advice of that chief, Capt. Standish was sent by the governor to put the ringleaders to death. In 1624 the English adventurers who had supplied the capital for the establishment of the colony, relying on the profits of the fur trade for the renewal of their replenishment—confined out, and eight of the most enterprises of the emigrants, for a six years' monopoly of trade, assumed all the engagements of the colony. In 1629 a patent was obtained from the New England council—a band of noblemen who in 1620 received from King James absolute property in the country lying between 40° and 41° north latitude—confined out, and upon William Bradford, his heirs, associates, and assigns, the title to the tract on which Plymouth plantation was situated. In 1634 the governor and his assistants were constituted a judicial court, and afterward the supreme tribunal of the colony; in 1639 legislation, in which up to that date all the freemen took part, was vested in a general council, to which all the towns sent representatives; in 1640, at the request of the general court, Gov. Bradford conveyed to it his title to the territory of the colony, reserving to himself only his proportion as a settler, previously agreed upon. For one period of two and one of three years he declined reelection and suffered but little (Low vs. 1620). No other office every other year until his death. Gov. Bradford married in Leyden, on 29 Nov., 1613, Dorothy May, who was drowned in Cape Cod harbor on 7 Dec., 1620, while exploring in a small boat in search of a place to establish a settlement. On 14 Aug., 1623, he married Alice Carpenter, widow of Edward Southworth, a lady whom he had known in England, and who came out to Plymouth with him. He left one son by his first, and two sons and a daughter by his second marriage. His house in Plymouth, shown in the engraving, is still standing. Gov. Bradford possessed a higher degree of literary culture than was usual among persons similarly circumstanced. He had some acquaintance with Latin and Greek grammar; his knowledge of Hebrew, was well read in history and philosophy, and much of his leisure time was spent in literary composition. "A Diary of Occurrences," covering the first year of the colony from the landing at Cape Cod on 9 Nov., 1620, till 18 Dec., 1621, was written by him in conjunction with Edward Winslow (Low vs. 1620). No other production of his pen was published during his lifetime; but he left some manuscript books in verse, which he mentioned in his will. One, entitled "Some Observations of God's Merciful Dealings with Us in this Wilderness," was published in a fragmentary form in the "Collections" of the Massachusetts historical society in 1794, and in the "Proceedings" of the society for 1869—70 was printed entire. "A Word to Plymouth" was first published in the same volume. "A Word to New England" and "Of Boston in New England" appeared in 1838 in the "Collections" of the society. "Epitaphium Mueni" was issued in Morton's "New England's Memorial" (Cambridge, 1665). A long extract in verse in a reprinted issue of the society, preserved with the other manuscripts in the cabinet of the historical society of Massachusetts, has never been printed. The "Diary of Occurrences" was reprinted in an abridged form in Purchas's "Pilgrims" in 1625. The 8th volume of the "Collections" of the Massachusetts historical society contains a reprint of this abridgment, and the 19th volume the omitted portions and corrections of the errors in Purchas. "A Dialogue, or the Sum of a Conference between some Young Men born in New England, and sundry Ancient Men that came out of Holland and Old England," was printed in 1648. A "Memoir of Elder Brewster" was copied with the above and others of William
Bradford's writings in the records of the first church, Plymouth, by secretary Morton. In the same place is a fragment of Bradford's "History of the Plymouth Plantation." All these prose writings were reprinted in Alexander Young's "Chronicle of Plymouth from 1620 to 1636" (Boston, 1841–6), which contains also the fragments still extant of Bradford's letter-book, comprising letters addressed to him. These letters were rescued in a grocer's shop in Halifax, but only after the earlier and more valuable portion had been destroyed. Bradford's writings of the American colonies, as the memoirs above. One of these, "Concerning the Church and the Government thereof," dated 1672, was discovered in 1826, and published in the "Proceedings" of the historical society for 1826–70; the other is lost. Copies of several of his letters were printed in the third volume of the 1st series of the society's "Collections," and his letters to John Winthrop in the sixth volume of the fourth series.

The most valuable of Bradford's writings was a "History of the Plymouth Plantation," including the history of the society from its inception in 1602 till the time when it departed for America in 1620, and its history in Plymouth down to 1647. This manuscript folio volume of 270 pages disappeared, according to Cotton Mather, as having been supposed to have been taken by the British soldiers who used the old South church of Boston, where it was deposited, for a riding-school, or to have been carried away by Gov. Hutchinson in 1774. In 1802 Samuel G. Drake identified passages from a manuscript "History of Plymouth" in the Pulham library, obtained by Cotton Mather from the "History of the Protestant Episcopal Church in America" (1846), with portions of the fragmentary history printed from the records of the first church, Plymouth. The work was found complete in Gov. Bradford's handwriting in the Pulham library. On a blank page was the bookplate of the New England library, from the cabinet at which the Old South church, the volume had disappeared. A copy was taken, and the work was printed in full in 1856 in the "Collections" of the Massachusetts historical society. Nathaniel Morton, Prince, and Gov. Hutchinson, in the preparation of their histories of Massachusetts colony, had access to this work and to the letters and other writings of Gov. Bradford, and the work mainly from those sources in narrating the story of the initial period of the colony. In 1897 the original manuscript of Gov. Bradford's narrative, at the original suggestion and through the influence of Thomas F. Bayard, during his ambassadorship to Great Britain, was turned over to Col. John Hay, the American ambassador, by the bishop of London, and the British government authorized the return to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, as an act of international courtesy. In 1896 the manuscript was reproduced in London in photomechanical fac-simile. It has often been insufficiently described as the "log of the Mayflower," and many persons, in speaking of it, have wrongly supposed it to be the result of the work of the Pilgrims against the stamp act. When the revolutionary war began he joined the Pennsylvania militia. As a major, and afterward a colonel, he fought in the battles of Trenton and Princeton, being wounded in the latter action, and was at Fort Mifflin when it was bombarded by the British fleet. In the spring of 1782, under orders of the British troops from Philadelphia he returned from the army, broken down in health and ruined in purse. His son, Thomas, continued the publi-
BRADFORD, William, painter, b. in New Bedford, Mass., in 1827; d. there, 25 April, 1892. He was brought up to mercantile business, but practised painting in his leisure hours, and in middle life, after failing in business, adopted it as a profession. He began by painting ships at Lynn and in other harbors, and became known as a careful and accurate portraiter of all varieties of vessels. He then made extensive studies of the coast scenery of New England and British North America as far as Labrador, and with the same fidelity to detail that characterized his delineations of shipping painted picturesque sketches of coast not before visited by artists. In depicting the forms and motions of waves and the aspect of the sea in storms, he produced realistic effects not obtained by previous painters. His accuracy of observation and drawing are best seen in his studies in colors and India ink; for his painted canvases have not the variety of his sketches, and are somewhat hard in manner, although he improved in his handling of the brush and the use of pigments through two years' association with Van Boe, his former pupil, whom he then attracted to the studio in Fairhaven. Subsequently Mr. Bradford extended his studies to the Arctic regions. With Dr. Hayes and others he made excursions to the ice-fields of the North Atlantic, in a vessel chartered by him, and sketched floes and bergs and the coast scenery of the frozen regions. The ice-scenes that he painted from these views are much admired both in England and America. His "Steamer Panamang Icebergs and Field-Ice in Melville Bay, under the Light of the Midnight Sun," was purchased by Queen Victoria, and was exhibited with her permission at the royal academy in 1875. Among his other notable works are: "Fishing-Boats in the Isle of Fundy"; "Shipwreck off Nantucket"; "Lighthouse in the Sound"; "Fishing-Boats getting under Way"; "The Island of Grand Manan"; "Fishing-Boats at Anchor"; "Sudden Squall in the Bay of Fundy"; "A Stiff Breeze in the Harbor of Eastport"; "The Coast of Labrador"; "Crushed by Icebergs"; "Boarding the Sloop"; and "Sunset in the North" and "Arctic Sea-Scape," exhibited in the national academy, New York, in 1886.

BRADISH, Luther, statesman, b. in Cummington, Mass., 15 Sept., 1783; d. in Newport, R. I., 30 Aug., 1865. He was graduated at Williams in 1804, and studied law in New York. After a tour through Europe, he embarked, in 1820, on board the U. S. ship-of-war "Columbus" for the Mediterranean, for the purpose of collecting information respecting the commerce of the Levant, preliminary to the establishment of diplomatic relations with the porto. At the conclusion of his mission he travelled over Europe and the east, and in 1826 returned to New York. About the same time he removed to Franklin co., N. Y. He was a member-
of the assembly in 1827-30, an unsuccessful candidate of the anti-masonic party for congress in 1830, and again a member of the assembly in 1835-8, serving during his last term as speaker. From 1839 till 1843 he was lieutenant-governor of the state, and in 1842 he was the unsuccessful Whig candidate for governor. Subsequently to that period he lived in retirement, except during the administration of President Fillmore, when he filled the office of assistant U. S. treasurer in New York. During the latter part of his life, which he passed in New York, he was much occupied with educational and religious objects, and the last years of his life were passed in the New York historical society, and of the American Bible society.

Bradley, Caleb Davis, clergyman, b. in Boston, Mass., 24 Feb., 1831; d. in Brookline, Mass., 1 May, 1897. He was graduated at Harvard in 1852; and in December, 1854, became pastor of the Allen street church, Cambridge, where he remained for three years. Then he took charge of the Church of the Redeemer, Boston, and later of other Unitarian churches in Massachusetts. He published two volumes of sermons and "Recollections of a Ministry of Forty Years," and also contributed prose and verse to periodicals, especially the "New England Historical and Genealogical Register." He was an esteemed writer on American authors' and many other societies. He received the degree of D. D. from Tufts' college.

Bradley, Denis, R. C. bishop, b. in Ireland in 1846. His family emigrated to the United States, and settled in Manchester, N. H., in 1854. After finishing his classical studies at Holy Cross college, Worcester, Mass., he entered St. Joseph's college, Me., in 1867. He was ordained in 1871, and stationed at the cathedral in Portland, Me., where he remained nine years, filling the offices of chancellor of the diocese and rector of the cathedral. He was then appointed pastor of St. Joseph's church, Manchester, N. H., and in 1884 was consecrated bishop of Manchester.

Bradley, Joseph P., jurist, b. in Berne, Albany co., N. Y., 14 March, 1813; d. in Washington, 22 Jan., 1892. His earliest ancestor in the United States was Francis Bradley, who was a member of Gov. Eaton's family in New Haven, Conn., in 1639, and removed to Fairfield in the same state in 1643. From Francis Bradley the judge is the sixth in line of descent, the family removed to Berne. His father was Philo Bradley, and his mother was Mercy Gardiner, of a Newport, R. I., family. The father was a farmer, and had a library containing historical and mathematical works. Joseph was the eldest of eleven children, and worked on the farm until he reached the age of sixteen. His opportunities for obtaining an education consisted principally in his attendance, three or four months in each year, at a country school when he was between the ages of five and fourteen; but he made constant use of his father's library, and his attainments must have been very considerable. He taught a country school every winter from his sixteenth year till his twenty-first. During this period he was partly employed on the farm, and partly in teaching. His love of study attracted the attention of the clergyman of the village, who offered to prepare him for college. This invitation he accepted, and at the age of twenty Mr. Bradley entered Rutgers, where he was graduated with honor in 1836, unusually distinguished as a mathematician. In 1841 he was married to Eliza Fielding Strong, and in 1843 he began the study of law with Arthur Gifford at Newark, N. J., and was admitted to the bar in November, 1843. In May, 1849, he opened an office in Newark, where he continued in practice thirty years, until his appointment to be a justice of the supreme court. He was engaged in many of the most important and difficult cases that arose in the New Jersey courts and in the courts of the United States for that district, and his services as a counsellor were sought in a multitude of other business transactions. His professional career was attended throughout with great success. In 1869 he argued the celebrated New Jersey bridge case in the supreme court of the United States with a power and acuteness that were long remembered. During many years he served on the supreme court bench of the New Jersey, Trenton, and Philadelphia, and of the Camden and Amboy railroad companies, and his influence was exerted to induce those companies to yield, in favor of the public, monopolies granted to them by the legislature, but offered to the community at large. From 1857 till 1863 he was the actuary of the mutual benefit insurance company of Newark, and from 1865 till 1869 was president of the New Jersey mutual life insurance company. He was also a director of various other financial institutions. In 1849 he addressed the literary societies of Rutgers college on the subject of "progress," and he delivered lectures to the classes on political economy and constitutional law. In 1855 he prepared an address before the historical society of New Jersey on "The Perils through which the Federal Constitution has passed, and which still threaten it," and in 1855 he delivered an admirable address on the life and character of the Hon. William L. Dayton. In June, 1870, he delivered the centennial address at the Red Bank, N. J., and contributed valuable articles to several Cyclopedias. In 1859 Lafayette college conferred upon him the degree of L. L. D. In March, 1870, he was appointed by President Grant a justice of the supreme court of the United States, and was designated circuit justice for the large southern circuit. Subsequently, on the resignation of Justice Strong, he was assigned to the third circuit, embracing the states of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware. During his membership of the supreme court a very large number of cases have been brought into it, involving questions arising out of the civil war, the reconstruction and other acts of congress, the constitutional amendments, the difficulties and controversies of railroad companies, and other important questions. Former equal periods have as many cases of supreme importance been decided by that court. Many of them were not only novel, but intricate and difficult of solution. In the investigation and decision of all of them Judge Bradley bore a distinguished part. His mind was remarkably analytical, capable of discovering and appreciating occult though important distinctions. And in this, his legal learning was so large and accurate, his acquaintance with English and American decisions so extensive, and his habit of looking beyond the rule for the reason or principle upon which it is founded so constant, that his opinions have been of high value. Those opinions appear in more than forty volumes of the reports. He frequently consulted with 9th Wallace. Many of them are notable alike for the importance of the subject discussed and for the manner of the discussion. In patent cases Judge Bradley exhibited marked ability, his natural aptitude for comprehending mechanical devices qualifying him unusually for such cases. His opinions on questions of law relating either to civil rights and habens corpus, in suits upon policies of insurance, and in cases in which statutory or constitutional construction has been required,
are specially noteworthy as able and instructive. When in January, 1857, in pursuance of an act of congress, an electoral commission was constituted to consider and report on the conduct of those over the counting of the votes of presidential electors, Judge Bradley was a member, and, as such, concurred in the conclusions reached by the majority of the commissioners, supporting those conclusions by elaborate arguments, which were published with the other proceedings of the commission. Judged by the titles of such what is called a politician, though always holding decided opinions respecting constitutional and other public questions, and occasionally giving those opinions to the press. In his earlier years he was attached to the Whig party, and later became a Republican. To the government he uniformly gave a steady and efficient support, and in the crises of state, he devoted his power and influence to sustaining the government against disunion, and, as counsel and director of the New Jersey railroad companies, he assisted very materially in forwarding troops and military supplies. On several occasions he accompanied new regiments to the field, and, in those lesser capacities, with much reluctance, he accepted the republican nomination for congress in the sixth congressional district of New Jersey; but so strongly democratic was the district that he was defeated. In 1868 he headed the New Jersey Republican electoral ticket. He was an accomplished mathematician, familiar with the higher and more advanced processes of mathematical investigation, and not infrequently amused himself by indulgence in such pursuits. In 1841 he married Mary, daughter of Chief Justice Hornblower, of New Jersey, by whom he had two sons and two daughters.

BRADLEY, Luther Prentice, soldier, b. in New Haven, Conn., 8 Dec., 1822. He was educated in the common schools of the city.entering the army as lieutenant-colonel of the 51st Illinois volunteers, on 15 Oct., 1861, he was on recruiting duty until February, 1862, and was afterward engaged at the capture of Island No. 10, New Madrid, Farmington, and Nashville, Tenn. He became colonel of his regiment 15 Oct., 1862, commanded a division of the 12th U. S. infantry, Chickamanga, where he was wounded, Rosca, New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, and Jonesboro, Ga. He was made brigadier-general of volunteers, 30 July, 1864, and in the campaign against Gen. Hood, being wounded at the battle of Franklin, Tenn. He resigned on 30 June, 1865, and was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the 22nd U. S. infantry, 29 July, 1866. He was brevetted colonel in the regular army on 2 March, 1867, for services at Chickamanga, and brigadier-general for services at Resaca. He became colonel of the 3d infantry, 20 March, 1879, and on 14 June was transferred to the 13th.

BRADLEY, Stephen Row, senator, b. in Walpole, N. H., 16 Dec., 1830. He graduated at Yale in 1853, studied law under Judge Greeve, and was admitted to the bar in 1879. During the revolutionary war he commanded a company of the Cheshire volunteers, and was the aide of Gen. Wooster when that officer was killed at Danbury. In 1779 he settled in Vermont and became active in the organization of the state. He was one of its first senators, being elected as a democrat to the 2d, 3d, and 7th. to 12th congresses, and was president pro tempore, during portions of the 7th and 10th congresses. He was the author of "Vermont's Appeal" (1779), which has been ascribed to Ira Allen.—His son, William Zbar, lawyer, b. in Westminster, Vt., 25 March, 1853; d. there, 9 March, 1887, was elected to congress and the legislature, and in 1887 was a state councillor. In 1818 he became a representative in congress from Vermont. From 1817 till 1822 he was secretary of the commissioners of bankruptcy, and from 1814 till 1811 he was prosecuting attorney for Windham county, Vt. He was elected to the legislature before he was twenty-one years of age he wrote numerous articles for papers and magazines, and published, under the pen-name of Grace Gaylord, books for children. These include "Boys at Dr. Murray's" (Boston, 1866); "Gilbert Starr and his Lessons" (1869); "Uncle Domme's Home" (1869); "Hunting of Johnロック" (1870). He first won a prize of $7500 for the friend of judges, which he was awarded for his work "The Story of a Winter" (1875); "My Life at Harvard" (1886); and "Mr. Pendleton's Case" (1889).

BRADSTREET, John, soldier, b. in Horbling, England, in 1711; d. in New York city, 25 Sept., 1774. When a young officer he was sent to join the British forces in America, where he remained for the rest of his life. In 1745 he served with the expedition against Louisbourg as lieutenant-colonel under Pepperell. His services were not unmerited largely to its success by his zeal, activity, and judgment, and by his particular knowledge of the circumstances of the place. On 5 Sept., 1745, he was made a captain, and on 16 Sept., 1746, was appointed to the lieutenant-governor of St. John's, Newfoundand, a sinecure. In 1753 he was ordered to the expedition commanded by Amherst in the 9th regiment royal fusileers, and was made lieutenant-colonel and deputy quartermaster-general. He participated in the attack on Ticonderoga in 1758, after which he was made full quartermaster-general with the rank of colonel. On 27 Aug., 1758, he captured Fort Frontenac, which he razed to the ground, and destroyed such stores as could not be removed. He served in his expedition against Ticonderoga and Crown Point in 1759, received his colonelcy in February, 1762, and was advanced to the rank of major-general on 25 May, 1772. During Pontiac's war he commanded an expedition against the western Indians, with whom he negotiated a treaty of peace in Detroit, 7 Sept., 1764.
BRADSTREET, Simon, colonial governor, b. in Horbling, Lincolnshire, England, in March, 1603; d. in Salem, Mass., 27 March, 1697. He was educated at Emmanuel college, Cambridge, and became steward of the countess of Warwick. Having been persuaded to join the colony of Massachusetts, he was chosen assistant judge of the court to be established there, and arrived in Salem during 1630. He was associated in the proceedings of the first court held in Charlestown on 23 Aug., 1630, and later became agent and secretary of Massachusetts and commissioner of the united colonies. He was one of the founders of Cambridge, and Resided in it in 1631. He was also connected with the settling of Andover. He resided at Ipswich, Salem, and Boston. In 1653 he was among those who vigorously and successfully opposed making war on the Dutch in New York, and on the Indians, although that cause was strongly urged by the commissioners of the other colonies. He was sent to England in 1660 to congratulate Charles II. on his restoration, and to act as agent for the colony. From 1663 to 1679 he was assistant, and then until 1686 (when the charter was annulled) governor of the colony. He was opposed to the arbitrary measures of Andros, subsequent to whose imprisonment he again became governor, and continued as such until 1692, when Sir William Phips arrived with a new charter, after which he was first councilor. For sixty-two years he was in the service of the government, and was not only a popular magistrate, but also a man of great integrity, piety, and prudence. He opposed the witchcraft delusion of 1632, and advised the surrender of the charter of Massachusetts to Charles II., distrustting the ability of the colonists to resist. — His wife, Mrs. Bradstreet, was the mother of eight children. In the intervals of household duties she wrote poems, which were published under the title "Several Poems compiled with great Variety of Thought and Learning, full of Delight, wherein especially is contained a Complete Discourse and Description of the Four Elements, Constitutions, Ages of Men, Seasons of the Year, together with an Exact Epitome of the Three First Monarchies, viz., the Assyrian, Persian, and Grecian, and the Beginning of the Roman Commonwealth to the End of their King; with Divers other Pleasant and Serious Poems, by a Gentlewoman of New England" (Boston, 1640). This was also issued in London in 1650, under a slightly different title, beginning, "The Tenth Muse lately sprung up in America." A second American edition (Boston, 1678) contains her best poem, "Corinne," which first appeared in 1658. Her complete works, prose and verse, have been edited by John Harvard Ellis (Charlestown, Mass., 1868). Mrs. Bradstreet's poems contain much curious learning, and show that she had a large fund of information. Her verses are quaint, and the descriptions are sometimes more literal than would be thought necessary at the present day. Her contemporaries gave her the most extravagant praise: John Norton said that if Virgil could hear her poems he would throw his own into the flames. In 1666, by the burning of her house, Mrs. Bradstreet lost her entire library.—Their grandson, Simon, clergyman, b. in New London, Conn., 7 March, 1671; d. in Charlestown, Mass., 31 Dec., 1741. His father, the Rev. Charles Morton, was born in 1631, son of Simon Bradstreet. He was graduated at Harvard in 1658. On 26 Oct., 1688, he was ordained, and succeeded the Rev. Charles Morton as minister of Charlestown. He was very learned, with a tenacious memory and lively imagination, but of melancholy disposition. He was considered one of the first literary characters and best preachers in America. For some years prior to his death he was afraid to preach from his pulpit, and delivered his sermons from the deacon's seat, using no notes. —His son, Simon, clergyman (1700-71), was graduated at Harvard in 1728 and ordained, 4 Jan., 1738, as minister of the second Congregational church of Marblehead, where he remained until 1741.

BRADY, Hugh, soldier, b. in Northumberland county, Pa., in July, 1768; d. in Detroit, Mich., 15 April, 1851. He entered the U. S. army as an ensign 7 March, 1782, and served in the western expedition under Gen. Wayne after the defeat of Gen. St. Clair. In February, 1784, he was made a captain, but relinquished that rank 1 Jan., 1785. He was appointed colonel of the 23d infantry, and led his troops in the hard-fought battle of Chippewa, displaying the greatest bravery. He also distinguished himself at the battles of Lundy's Lane and Niagara, and was wounded in some of these engagements. On the reorganization of the army in 1815 he was retained, and became colonel of the 2d infantry. In 1835 he was placed in command of the department of which Detroit was the headquarters, and during the Canadian troubles he contributed greatly to the preservation of peace on the frontier. On 6 July, 1822, he was made a brigadier-general, and on 30 May, 1848, that of major-general for long and faithful service.

BRADY, James Topham, lawyer, b. in New York city, 9 April, 1815; d. there, 9 Feb., 1869. His education was obtained under the direction of his father, Thomas S. Brady, subsequently an eminent lawyer and jurist, who at that time was engaged in preparing for the bar. At the age of sixteen Brady had acquired a good knowledge of law, and frequently acted the part of junior counsel to his father. In November, 1836, he was admitted to the bar in New York, where he immediately opened an office for himself. Early in his practice he was called upon to secure the release of several young men, who had been convicted of murder, and whose parents had died on the voyage to this country. After her arrival in New York she was robbed of her money, turned into the street, and afterward bound out by the authorities. Her brother obtained the legal services of Mr. Brady, who was successful in liberating the girl. The great skill with which his client thrived on his success, and the ability of the opposing counsel, brought him reputation at once. He was conspicuous for his knowledge in all departments of the
law, winning verdicts from judges and jurors alike in great patent cases, like that of Goodyear v. Day; cases involving questions of medical jurisprudence, like the Alaire and Parish will case, and the famous murder of the forger Huntington or the homicide Cole; divorce cases, like that of Mrs. Edwin Forrest, and also in civil cases of all sorts. But his special power was seen to the best advantage in criminal cases, where he usually undertook the defence. At one time he successfully defended four clients charged with murder in a single week, and all without fee or reward. In 1843 he was appointed district attorney of New York during the temporary absence of Matthew C. Patterson, and two years later he became corporation attorney for the city. In 1859 he was selected by Daniel E. Sickles to be one of the counsel in his trial for the assassination of President Lincoln. He was retained as counsel, on one side or the other, in many of the important criminal and civil cases of his time. His success as an advocate was due to a clear statement of the case and a skillful selection of witnesses. His arguments were put with such tact, his statements of facts so lucid and candid, and his appeals so eloquent and impressive, that he almost invariably carried judge and jury with him. It has been said that he never lost a case in which he was before a jury for more than a week; in that time he won everything through his eloquence.

He was naturally a political leader, and was frequently urged to accept office, but invariably refused unless the place was in the line of his profession. Prior to the civil war he was an ultra state-rights man, and supported Breckenridge in the canvass of 1860, in which year he was candidate for governor on the hard-shell or pro-slavery plan. His brother, John Riker, b. in New York in 1822; d. there, 16 March, 1891. He studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1844, practising first in his father's office and later in that of his brother, James T. In 1856 he was elected a justice of the New York court of common pleas, and in 1860 to the bench of the Supreme Court of the state, being unanimously re-elected in 1877, both parties nominating him. For thirty-five years he was on the bench continuously. Judge Brady was gifted like his brother with eloquence and wit, and for a score of years was perhaps the most popular after-dinner speaker in the state. He administered the oath of the presidential office to Vice-President Arthur in New York.

BRAGDON, Edmund Erastus Eastman, educator; b. in Acton, Me., 8 Dec., 1812; d. in Lima, N.Y., 20 March, 1882. He was graduated at Wesleyan university in 1831, and taught in the Mexicoville academy until 1842, when he became principal of Fulton academy. During the same year he joined the Black river conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, and was stationed at Wolcott, N.Y. He became principal of the Mexicoville academy in 1840, and subsequently was principal of the Falley seminary, and in 1853 he joined the New York conference and was stationed at the Vestry street church in New York. Later in the same year he accepted the professorship of ancient languages in Ohio university, Athens, Ohio, and in 1854 the chair of Latin in Indiana university. From 1858 until his death he was professor of ancient languages in Geneseo college, Lima, N.Y., 1886. BRAGG, Edmund Babcock, b. in Warren, Va., 22 March, 1817; d. in Galveston, Texas, 27 Sept., 1876. He was graduated at the U.S. military academy in 1837, standing 5th in a class of fifty. Among his classmates were Gen. Benham, Townsend, Sedgwick, and Hooker on the national side, and Early and Pemberton on the confederate side. He was appointed major of artillery and served mainly in Florida until 1843, during the war with the Seminoles; from 1843 till 1845 he was stationed at Fort Montrie, in Charleston harbor, and just before the war with Mexico was ordered to Texas. In May, 1846, he was made captain by brevet for gallant conduct in the defence of Fort Brown, Texas, and in June was promoted captain of artillery. He was present at the battle of Monterey, 21–23 Sept., and was brevetted major for gallant conduct there. In 1847 he was brevetted lieutenant-colonel for gal- lanty at the battle of Buena Vista, Tex., 3 March, 1848. From 1848 till 1855 he was engaged in frontier service at Jeff-erson Barracks, Mo., Fort Gibson, Okla., and Washington, D.C. In March, 1855, he was appointed major of cavalry, but declined and received leave of absence. In January, 1858, he resigned his commission and returned to his plantation at Thibodeaux, La. In 1855–61 he was commissioner of the board of public works of the state of Louisiana. When the civil war began he was ap- pointed brigadier-general in the confederate army in 1861, and served in command at Pensacola, Fla. In February, 1862, he was promoted major-general and ordered to join the army of the Mississippi. He took part in the battle of Shiloh, 6–7 April, and was promoted general in place of A. S. John- ston, killed. After the evacuation of Corinth he succeeded Gen. Beauregard in command of the department. In August he led a formidable force, 45,000 strong, into Kentucky, but, after the battle of Perryville, 8 Oct., he retreated, carrying with him a vast quantity of supplies. He was removed from his command and placed under arrest, but was soon restored, and resumed command of the force opposed to the national army under Rose- crans. He was worsted by Grant in the military ad- jected contest of Stone river or Murfreesboro, 31 Dec., 1862, and 2 Jan., 1863; again encountered and defeated him at Chickamauga, 19 and 20 Sept., 1863; but was decisively defeated by Gen. Grant at Chattanooga, 23–25 Nov. About 2 Dec. he was relieved from command and called to Rich- mond, where it was reported that he was under ar- rest. This was denied to Mr. Davis, with whom he was a favorite. In the autumn of 1864 he led a small force from North Carolina to Georgia to operate against Sher- man, but without success. After the war he be- came chief engineer for the state of Alabama, and superintended the improvements in Mobile bay,
but with these exceptions his life was passed in comparative retirement.—His brother, Thomas, governor of North Carolina, b. in Warrenton, Warren co., N. C., in 1810; d. in Raleigh, 21 Jan., 1872. He was educated at the military academy at MID- dletown, Conn., studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1831, and began practice at Jackson, N. C. He was chosen to the state legislature in 1842, and in 1854 was elected governor of North Carolina, holding that office until 1858. He was elected U. S. senator in 1858, but withdrew in 1861 after the secession of his state. Jefferson Davis made him attorney-general in his cabinet, 22 Feb., 1861, and he engaged to the Confederate States army, then stationed at Fort Pulask, all his means by the war. Gov. Bragg resumed the practice of his profession and also re-entered polit- ical life, becoming chairman of the state democratic committee. He was active in the impeachment proceedings against Gov. Holden.

**BRAGG, Edward Stuyvesant,** soldier, b. in Unadilla, N. Y., 29 Feb., 1822. He studied three years at Geneva, new Hobart, college, left at the end of the junior year, and studied law in the office of Judge Noble, in Unadilla. He was admitted to the bar in 1848, and soon after removed to Fond du Lac, Wis. In 1854 he was elected district attorney for Fond du Lac co., and served two years. He was aDouglas democrat, and a delegate to the Chicago convention in 1856. At the beginning of the civil war he entered the military service of the United States as captain, 5 May, 1861, and held all the intermediate grades to and including that of brigadier-general, with which rank he was mustered out, 8 Oct., 1865. He participated in all the campaigns of the army of the Potomac except the one at Antietam, and when the fords of the Forks, 1866 he was a delegate to the Philadelphia union convention. In 1867 he was elected to the state senate, and served one term. In 1868 he was a delegate to the soldiers' and sailors' convention in New York, which nominated Horatio Seymour for president. In 1872 he was a delegate to the national democrat convention in Baltimore, which nominated Greeley for president. In 1872 he was elected to congress for three successive terms, begin- ning with the 45th congress. He was a delegate to the democratic national convention in 1884, and, as chair man of his delegation, seconded the nomination of Grover Cleveland for the presi dency. The same year he was elected to the 49th congress. During his term in July, 1879, he regarded as one of the most dangerous antagonists in debate in the whole house. Small of stature and belligerent in bearing, he was perpetually in the thick of the fight, and had few equals in his power of acrimonious retort and invective. Although he was intensely a democrat in a partisan sense, he never could be counted upon to vote strictly with his party.

**BRAINARD, David Legg,** explorer, b. in Nor- way, Herkimer co., N. Y., 21 Dec., 1856. He attended a district school until his eleventh year, when his father's family removed to Freetown, where he was sent to the state normal school. On 18 Sept., 1876, he enlisted in the regular army, and was as- sned to the 21st cavalry, then stationed at Fort Ellis, Montana. He participated in the Indian campaigns under Gen. Miles, and was wounded in the face in action with the Sioux at Muddy Creek, Montana, 7 May, 1877. In the following August he was one of the four men selected to act as escort to Gen. Sherman and party in their tour through the Indian territory. In July, 1878, he was promoted sergeant, and in May, 1880, recom- mend ed for detail on the Howgate pole expedi- tion; but, the enterprise having been abandoned, he returned to his regiment at Fort Assiniboine. Early in the spring of the following year he was again ordered to Washington and made first ser- geant (chief of the enlisted men) of the Lady Franklin bay expedition under Lieut. Greely, which place he held during three years of Army service, being in command of many important boat and sledge expeditions. He was associated with Lieut. Lockwood in all the important geo- graphical work, and was one of the three who, on 15 May, 1882, attained the highest northern point on the globe ever reached by man, taking observa- tions and securing the necessary base, and the several day's march of the expedition. The party were in camp at Cape Sabine, undergoing terrible privations, Sergeant Brainard fished for shrimps, and prolonged the lives of the party for about seventy days. Brainard received from the Royal geographical society of Great Britain a testi- monial consisting of an elegant gold watch, with accompanying diploma; and the Canadian government attached him to the signal service department, and in October, 1886, commissioned him 2d lieu tenant of cavalry.

**BRAINARD, Daniel,** surgeon, b. in White- borough, Oneida co., N. Y., 15 May, 1812; d. in Chicago, Ill., 10 Oct., 1866. He received an aca- demic education, and studied medicine, first at Fairfield, Conn., and then at the University of Jeffers- son medical college, where he was graduated in the spring of 1834. He delivered a course of lectures on anatomy and physiology at Oneida institute in 1836, studied in Europe in 1839-41, and in 1842 be- came professor of anatomy in the university of St. Louis. He was the founder of Rush medical college, and was a leading member of the Army medical department from 1843 till his death. Under Presidents Pierce and Buchanan he was surgeon of the marine hos- pital, Chicago. He was a corresponding member of the societies of surgery of Paris and Geneva, and published a work on rattlesnake bites; "Un- united Fractures and Deformities," the American medical association prize article and a number of articles in the "Chicago Medical Journal." At the time of his death he had been for several years engaged on an extensive surgical work, which re- mains unfinished. Dr. Brainard was one of the most prominent surgeons of the northwest. His reputation rests largely on his advocacy of suben- taneous perforation of untimed bone for the cure of fracture, and a career he carried on from 1843 to 1879. He was a very prominent man, and his was one of the strongest voices in the body of the medical profession in the United States. He exhibited a large library, and in his capacity as the editor of the "Mirror," was pub- lished after Brainard's death (1882; 3d ed., with
and place themselves in charge of the minister there. Mr. Brainerd was ordained by the New York presbytery at Newark, N. J., and went to the forks of the Delaware, where he remained for about a year, making the first visits to the Delawares, Susquehannas, and越过 his credit broken down completely. He had never been strong; while he was in college a severe illness had almost ended his life, and after that he suffered from consumption. By advice of his physician, he determined to visit his friends in New England. July, 1747, found him in Northampton, Mass., at the house of Bethel, near Cranberry, N. J., his daughter he was betrothed, and here he remained till his death. Brainerd wrote an account of his labors at Kaunameek, which was published with the sermon delivered at his ordination. His journals, under the titles "Mirabilia Dei apud Indicos" and "Divine Grace Displayed," appeared in 1746. His life, compiled from an original ten by Jonathan Edwards (1749), and a second edition, including the journals mentioned above, was edited by Sereno Edwards Dwight (New Haven, Conn., 1822). A third edition was edited by J. M. Sherwood, with an introductory essay on Brainerd's life and character (New York, 1884). An abridgment, by John Wesley, of Edwards's life, was also published (Philadelphia, 1817; Boston, 1821). See also Sparks's "American Biographies" and Sprague's "Annals of the American Pulpit."—His brother, John, missionary, b. in Haddam, Conn., 28 Feb., 1720; d. in Deerfield, N. J., 18 March, 1781, was graduated at Yale in 1746, and in April, 1747, became his brother's successor at the settlement of Bethel, near Cranberry, N. J., whither the Indians under his charge had removed from Crossweeksung. He encountered great difficulties, owing to troubles about the ownership of the land, the enlistment of many of his flock in the army, the breaking out of hostilities on the border, and the opposition of the Quakers to his work. He was also paid for his services, as well as for his pocket for various expenses. The society in whose employ he was, dissatisfied with the state of affairs, twice dismissed him, and at many times asked him to undertake the work again. He preached for some time at Newark, N. J., and also at Mount Holly, N. J., and from 1760 till 1777 preached about five hundred times in filling vacancies at Egg Harbor, N. J. In 1777 he removed to Deerfield, N. J., and remained there until his death.—Thomas, clergyman, b. in Leyden, N. Y., 17 June, 1804; d. in Scranton, Pa., 21 Aug., 1866. He passed most of his childhood in Rome, N. Y., and after his graduation at Hamilton college began the study of law, but left it after entering the Cincinnati presbytery, and in 1831 entered the Cincinnati theological seminary, where he was graduated in 1831. After studying under the Rev. Dr. Patterson, of Philadelphia, he was ordained as a Presbyterian on 7 Oct. of that year, and went to Cincinnati, where he took charge of the 4th Presbyterian church until 1853. From 1853 till 1856 he edited the "Cincinnati Christian Advocate," and also "Christian Remembrancer," and also assisted in editing the "Presbyterian Quarterly Review." He espoused the cause of Dr. Lyman Beecher, who was then the head of the newly established Lane theological seminary, and was encountering much opposition because of his
"new-school" theology. From 1837 until his death Dr. Brainerd was pastor of the old Pine street church in Philadelphia. During the civil war he was earnest in his support of the government, both in the pulpit and in conversation, and so great was his influence that 130 young men of his congregation volunteered either in the army or the navy. He published a "Life of John Brainerd, the Brother of David Brainerd, and his Successor as Missionary to the Indians of New Jersey" (Philadelphia, 1866), and numerous sermons and tracts. He was also a frequent contributor to the magazines. See "Memoir of Thomas Brainerd," by Mary Brainerd (Philadelphia, 1870).

BRANCIFORTE, Miguel de la Grua Talamanca (bran-the-for-tay), marquis of, Spanish soldier, b. in Siery, Italy, about the middle of the 18th century. He belonged to the family of the Gruas de la Talamanca, and in 1754 was assigned to the service of the Spanish king. He fought several battles, and was particularly noted for his success at the battle of Mindanao. He commanded the vanguard of the Spanish forces in the battle of Mindanao, and was known for his courage and skill in battle.

BRANCIFORTE, Miguel de la Grua Talamanca (bran-the-for-tay), marquis of, Spanish soldier, b. in Siery, Italy, about the middle of the 18th century. He belonged to the family of the Gruas de la Talamanca, and in 1754 was assigned to the service of the Spanish king. He fought several battles, and was particularly noted for his success at the battle of Mindanao. He commanded the vanguard of the Spanish forces in the battle of Mindanao, and was known for his courage and skill in battle.

BRANDT, Charles, lawyer, b. in New London, Conn., 15 June, 1840. Her maiden name was Bolles. She was educated at the New London high school and at L. F. Emerson's school in Boston, where she was graduated in 1860. She was assistant editor of the Philadelphia "Saturday Evening Post" for a short time in 1865, and has written much for periodicals, principally stories on the Pacific coast, and the best-known poem is "The Petrified Fern." She married John S. Branch, a lawyer in New York city.

BRANCH, John, secretary of the navy, b. in Halifax, N. C., 4 Nov., 1782; d. in Enfield, N. C., 4 Sept., 1857. He entered the University of North Carolina in 1801, he studied law, became judge of the superior court, and was a state senator from 1811 till 1817, in 1822 and again in 1834. He was elected governor of his state in 1817, and from 1833 till 1829 was U.S. senator, resigning in the latter year, when he was appointed secretary of the navy by President Jackson. He was secretary of the office till 1841, when the cabinet broke up, more on account of social than political dissensions, as was commonly thought. A letter from Sec. Branch on the subject is published in Niles's "Register" (vol. xi.). Judge Branch was elected to congress as a democrat in 1831. In 1838 he was defeated as democratic candidate for governor of his state, and in 1844-5 was governor of the territory of Florida, serving until the election of a governor under the state constitution.—His son, Lawrence O'Brien, soldier, b. in Halifax co., N. C, 7 July, 1820; killed at Antietam, 17 Sept., 1862, was graduated at Princeton in 1838, studied law, and began practice at Raleigh. He was chosen to congress for three successive terms, serving from 3 Dec., 1855, till 3 March, 1861. After the secession of his state in May, 1861, he entered the Confederate army, and became a brigadier-general in November of that year. He commanded at Newbern, N. C., when it was captured by Burnside, and afterward took part in several battles in that state and on the plains.

BRANDT, Carl Ludwig, artist, b. near Hamburg, in Holstein, Germany, 22 Sept., 1831. His father and grandfather were eminent physicians in Hamburg. His father taught him drawing at the age of seven, and he subsequently studied in the principal galleries of Europe. He served in the war of 1848-1850 between Germany and Denmark, and served in the United States in 1852. He painted several portraits previous to 1864, and in that year built his studio in Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y., but lived in Europe from 1865 till 1869. He was chosen a national academican in 1872, and in 1883 was elected director of the "Telfair Academy of Arts and Sciences," Savannah, Ga., where he resides in winter. Among the canvases of Messrs. of John Jacob Astor the elder; Mr. and Mrs. William B.
Astor: Dr. John W. Draper; George S. Appleton; Gen. Henry R. Jackson; and a full-length figure of his wife. The last was shown at the academy exhibition of 1882 and the international exposition at Munich in 1883. Dr. F. Pecht, in his "Modern Art at the International Exhibition," says of it: "The most skilful of all these ladies' portraits is the one in full figure by Carl L. Brandt, in fact, a most charming picture, a masterpiece good enough for a Netcher." Mr. Brandt has also done work as a sculptor, and has nearly ready (1886) a colossal bust of Humboldt.

BRANT, John, soldier, b. in the 15th century of Colborne, 1819; d. in New York city, 17 Dec., 1892. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy, served during the border disturbances of 1841–2, and in the Mexican war as first lieutenant of the 1st artillery. He was at Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, La Hoya, Contreras, and Churubusco, and for his conduct in the two actions last named was brevetted captain. On 13 Sept. he was severely wounded at the Belden gate in the assault on the city of Mexico. After this he served on garrison duty in various forts, and against the Seminoles in 1856–7. On 28 Sept., 1861, he was made brigadier-general of volunteers, commanded the department of Key West, Fla., in 1862, and the department of the Gulf, South from June, 1862, till 24 Jan., 1863. During this time he commanded the St. John's river expedition of 25 Sept., 1862, receiving the brevet of lieutenant-colonel for his services at the battle of Jacksonville, was engaged at Pocotaligo, S. C., 24 Oct., 1862, and twice temporarily commanded the department. In the Tampa campaign of 1863 he engaged at Hog's Gap, Tullahoma, Elk River, and Chickamauga, winning two brevets. From 10 Oct., 1863, till 25 June, 1865, he was chief of artillery of the department of the Cumberland, and was engaged at Chattanooga until May, 1864, in arranging the armament of its defences. He was in the battle of Missionary Ridge, 23–25 Nov., 1863, and in the Georgia campaign, being engaged at Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, and the siege and surrender of Atlanta. On 23 Jan., 1865, he was brevetted major-general of volunteers, and on 13 March, 1865, received the brevet of brigadier-general in the regular army for his services at Atlanta, and the subsequent evacuation of Georgia by the Confederate forces in the war. In 1870 he commanded the troops at Ogdensburg at the time of the threatened Fenian raids into Canada, and in 1877 at Philadelphia during the railroad riots. He was made colonel of the 4th artillery, 15 March, 1881, and was retired from active service on 19 April, 1882.

BRANNAN, Samuel, pioneer, b. in Saco, Me., in 1805. He was an editor and printer, and gained some notoriety as editor of Mormon journals. He was an elder in that church, and arrived in San Francisco in July, 1846, as leader of the Mormon colony sent out in the ship "Brooklyn" from New York. The colonists were disappointed on their arrival to find the country already partly occupied and served in the department of the Pacific, and in 1848 they were stationed in the garrison at San Francisco. He was then in the regular army service, and was engaged in the discovery of the site of San Francisco, and in the service of the United States against the Chinese and against the Indians. In 1849, he was in command of the military in the California mining region, and was engaged in the war against the Indians, and by his activity in the suppression of the Native American community. Mr. Brannan began the publication of a newspaper, the "Star," the second in California and the first published in the San Francisco district. Mean- while he was a partner in a printing office, and served in the department of the interior in the capacity of assistant of the superintendents of Indian affairs. In 1851, the San Francisco Register published a statement alleging that Mr. Brannan owned large tracts of the property. In 1851, he was also a large land-owner and a partner in several great mercantile enterprises. He was prominent in 1860 in the efforts to suppress the squatter movement at that place, and he took part on the side of the landholders in the battle of the town. In 1851, however, he was prominent in the extra-legal popular movement against crime in San Francisco, publicly advocating, as was his wont when excited, the most violent measures against malefactors. He offered the use of his own place of business as the head-quarters of the vigilance committee of June, 1851, and was one of the executive leaders of the committee itself, being especially forward in addressing public assemblages and in assisting to conduct the few public executions that the committee ordered. In 1850 Mr. Brannan purchased a great estate at Castroga, north of San Francisco bay, and acquired an extensive reputation in connection with the further land speculation. He engaged with some Mexicans with money and supplies in their struggle against Maximilian, and in 1880 he received a grant of lands in Sonora. A colonization scheme resulting from this grant has not succeeded.

BRANNAN, William Penn, painter, d. in Cincinnati, Ohio, 9 Aug., 1866. He settled in Cincinnati about 1845, and in 1849, was made head of the art department of Col. Carleton's Seminary for the education of boys of ability, but through idleness failed to turn his talents to account. About 1860 he began to contribute to the daily press, writing under various assumed names, but most commonly under that of "Vandyke Brown." His published works are "Vagaries of Vandyke Brown" (Cincinnati, 1865), and "The Harp of a Thousand Strings, or Laughter for a Lifetime" (Philadelphia, 1865).

BRANT, Joseph (Thayendanegea). Mohawk chief, b. on the banks of the Ohio in 1742; d. at the old Brant mansion, Wellington square, Canada, 24 Nov., 1807. His father was a full-blooded Mohawk of the Wolf tribe and a son of one of the five sachems that excited so much attention at the court of Queen Anne. Through his wife he was a grandson of Sir William Johnson's, by whom he was sent for a year to the "Moor charity school," then under the charge of Dr. Eleazar Wheelock, and which subsequently became Dartmouth college. He was present at the battle of Lake George in 1755 when but thirteen years of age, accompanied Sir William Johnson during the Niagara campaign in 1759, and acquitted himself with distinguished bravery. He was in Pontiac's war in 1763, and when in 1774, Guy Johnson succeeded to the superintendency of Indian affairs on the death of his uncle, Sir William, the former pupil of Dr. Wheelock was made his secretary. During the revolutionary war, under a colonel's commission, he was constantly employed by Gov. Carleton in fierce raids against the colonists, and took an active part in the massacre at Cherry Valley and in the one that desolated Minisink in July, 1779. He also led a clan of the Hurons and a few of the Six Nations in the expedition of Col. St. Leger against Fort Stanwix, and bore a prominent part in the defeat of the French, 6 Aug., 1777. After the war, his great influence with the different Indian tribes was thrown on the side of peace, and in July, 1793, at the solicitation of Washington and Clinton, he visited
the Miamis and materially assisted the Indian commissioners in securing a treaty of peace between that tribe and the United States. During the latter years of his life he was a consistent believer in evangelical Christianity. He visited England in 1786 and raised the funds with which the 1st Episcopal church in Upper Canada was built. He translated the gospels into the Mohawk language, and, together with Col. Daniel Claus, rendered into the same tongue the "Book of Common Prayer." Asa Brant was a warrior he was cautious, sagacious, and brave; as a diplomat and courtier, adroit and accomplished; and as a Tractarian and faithful, his humanity toward a captive or a fallen foe is too well established to admit of doubt, nor has the purity of his private morals ever been questioned. A monument to his memory, the main feature of which is a statue of heroic size, was unveiled at Brantford, Canada, 13 Oct., 1848. It is inscribed with the following inscription:

"Asa Brant, b. 37 Sept., 1794; d. in September, 1832, served on the British side with distinction in the war of 1812, and was a member of the Canadian parliament in 1822. — Catherine Brant Johns, b. in 1800; d. in Wellington square, Canada, in 1867, was the last survivor of Brant's children. — The Canadian government in 1886 gave to an association thirteen bronze cannon for a statue to Brant's memory. See "Life of Joseph Brant," by William L. Stone (1888; new ed., Albany, 1895).

BRASHER, Abraham, soldier, b. in New York city, 2 Dec., 1734; d. in exile in 1782. He was one of the most active associates of the "liberty boys" of his native city, and wrote many of the popular ballads of the revolutionary times. Among his poetical productions were "Another New Year's Address" and the "General's Trip to Morristown," which were favorites in the American camp.

BRASSEUR DE BOUISBOURG, Charles Étienne, French explorer, b. in Bourbourg, 8 Sept., 1814; d. in Nice, in January, 1874. He studied for the priesthood, was ordained at Rome in 1843, and became professor of ecclesiastical history in the seminary at Quebec. In 1846 he was appointed vicar-general at Boston. From 1848 till 1863 he was engaged in explorations in the United States, and in Mexico and Central America. A part of the time he acted as chaplain to the French legation in Mexico, and for a time devoted himself to teaching the Indians in Guatemala. In 1864 he returned to Mexico as archivist to the French scientific expedition. During his self-sacrificing labors as a missionary among the Central American races he studied for years their various dialects, and applied his mind to the problem of the ancient Aztec hieroglyphics. In November, 1863, he wrote a letter from Sanpete to M. de Quatrefages, published in the "Bulletin" of the French geographical society for March, 1864, announcing his discovery, in the archives of Madrid, of the alphabets of the inscriptions on the Aztec monuments of Central America. These alphabets, which are phonetic, enabled him, with the aid of the "Codex Mexicanus" and documents contained in the Presson library, to decipher several words. His discovery of keys to the hieroglyphs is of matter of doubt, although no one has acquired a sufficient acquaintance with the Indian languages to test it critically. In 1857-9 he published an account of Aztec civilization under the title of "Histoire des nations civilisées du Mexique et de l'Amérique Centrale avant Christophe Colomb," which is one of the most valuable books on the languages are contained in "Collection de documents dans les langues indigènes pour servir à l'étude de l'histoire et de la philologie de l'Amérique ancienne" (4 vols., 1861-7). In the third volume, which relates to Yucatan, is an inquiry as to whether there are sources of the primitive history of Mexico in the Egyptian monuments, and of the primitive history of the Old World in the American monuments. His illustrated "Monuments anciens du Mexique" was published in 1864-6 under the auspices of the French government. He has also published "Histoire du Canada, de son église," etc. (1832), and two novels, "La dernière vestale" (1839) and "Le Khalife de Bagdad" (1853). His last work, "Histoire de l'île de Téhatanepé" (1860); "Manuscrit Tromeo, étude sur le système graphique et la langue des Indiens Mayas" (2 vols., 1869-70); and "Bibliothèque Mexico-Guatemalienne" (1871).

BRATTLE, Thomas, merchant, b. in Boston, Mass., 5 Sept., 1657; d. there, 18 May, 1715. He was graduated at Harvard college, having been previously a tutor in Harvard college. He published a treatise on logic entitled "Compendium logicae secundum Principia D. Renati Cartesi," which was long used as a recitation-book in the college. His death, at the age of fifty-four, occurred on 15 Feb., 1717. — William William, son of William, was educated at the university of Cambridge, having been previously a tutor in Harvard college. He published a treatise on logic entitled "Compendium logicae secundum Principia D. Renati Cartesi," which was long used as a recitation-book in the college. His death, at the age of fifty-four, occurred on 15 Feb., 1717. — William William, son of William, was educated at the university of Cambridge, having been previously a tutor in Harvard college. He published a treatise on logic entitled "Compendium logicae secundum Principia D. Renati Cartesi," which was long used as a recitation-book in the college. His death, at the age of fifty-four, occurred on 15 Feb., 1717. — William William, son of William, was educated at the university of Cambridge, having been previously a tutor in Harvard college. He published a treatise on logic entitled "Compendium logicae secundum Principia D. Renati Cartesi," which was long used as a recitation-book in the college. His death, at the age of fifty-four, occurred on 15 Feb., 1717. — William William, son of William, was educated at the university of Cambridge, having been previously a tutor in Harvard college. He published a treatise on logic entitled "Compendium logicae secundum Principia D. Renati Cartesi," which was long used as a recitation-book in the college. His death, at the age of fifty-four, occurred on 15 Feb., 1717. — William William, son of William, was educated at the university of Cambridge, having been previously a tutor in Harvard college. He published a treatise on logic entitled "Compendium logicae secundum Principia D. Renati Cartesi," which was long used as a recitation-book in the college. His death, at the age of fifty-four, occurred on 15 Feb., 1717. — William William, son of William, was educated at the university of Cambridge, having been previously a tutor in Harvard college. He published a treatise on logic entitled "Compendium logicae secundum Principia D. Renati Cartesi," which was long used as a recitation-book in the college. His death, at the age of fifty-four, occurred on 15 Feb., 1717. — William William, son of William, was educated at the university of Cambridge, having been previously a tutor in Harvard college. He published a treatise on logic entitled "Compendium logicae secundum Principia D. Renati Cartesi," which was long used as a recitation-book in the college. His death, at the age of fifty-four, occurred on 15 Feb., 1717. — William William, son of William, was educated at the university of Cambridge, having been previously a tutor in Harvard college. He published a treatise on logic entitled "Compendium logicae secundum Principia D. Renati Cartesi," which was long used as a recitation-book in the college. His death, at the age of fifty-four, occurred on 15 Feb., 1717.
Even when a reaping-hook was held to her throat her men was bold and fearless. On that same evening Col. Braxton arrived in the city with thirty-five men, and, taking the royalists by surprise, totally defeated them. Mrs. Braxton received the wounded of both sides, and showed them impartial attention. Just before the fall of Charleston, Gov. Rutledge intrusted to Mrs. Braxton a care a quantity of powder, and she blew it up when it was in danger of being captured by the enemy.

**BRAVO, Nicolas (bahr'-yo), Mexican soldier, b. in Chilpancingo about 1790; d. there, 22 April, 1834.**

He took part in the first revolution in 1810, served in all the actions till 1814, and fought under Father Morelos at Acapulco. Having joined Mina's party in 1817, he was imprisoned in Mexico till 1829. He was a zealous supporter of the emperor Hurbide, and became a member of the regency that exercised the supreme power for forty days in 1822; but he contributed to the deposition of the emperor in 1823, and was a member of the provisional government with Gen. Victoria and Negrete till 1824. In December, 1827, he headed a revolt against President Bustamante, and in the time of the new vice-office he fell till April, 1829.

In 1830 he commanded against the insurgents under Guerrero, who was captured and executed by Bravo's order, 17 Feb., 1831. In 1839 he became president of the council, and in 1842—3 held the supreme power for a few months as substitute of Santa Anna, who was absent with the army; and he was again temporary president from 29 July till 4 Aug., 1846, when he was deposed by a revolution. During the war with the United States he participated in the battle of Cerro Gordo; and toward the end of 1853, being accused by Santa Anna's ministry of having secretly joined the insurrection headed by Juan Alvarez, he denied the accusation, being tried from public life. His death was sudden and suspicious.

**BRAXTON, Carter, signer of the Declaration of Independence, b. in Newington, King and Queen co., Va., 10 Sept., 1736; d. in Richmond, Va., 10 Oct., 1797.**

He inherited a large estate in land and slaves from his father and grandfather, and was educated at William and Mary College, and married, at the age of nineteen, a wealthy heiress named Judith Robinson, who died two years later, leaving two daughters. After spending two or three years in England, he married Elizabeth, daughter of the king's receiver-general of customs, and lived in great splendor in richly furnished mansions on two of his plantations. He entered the house of burgesses about 1761, and in 1765 was appointed one of the committees to draft resolutions with vigor. He was a member of the subsequent legislatures that were dissolved by the governor, and of the Virginia convention of 1788. In the assembly elected in place of the one dissolved by Lord Botetourt in 1769, Mr. Braxton was appointed on three of the six standing committees. After its dissolution by Lord Dunmore, 12 Oct., 1771, he was not elected to the next assembly because the office that he held of high sheriff of the county would have made him liable to arrest by the British, who were taking his country.

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BRAY

enemy, the debts due him became worthless on account of the depreciation of the currency, and he was involved in endless litigation and interminable pecuniary embarrassments, into which his sons-in-law and other friends were also drawn.

BRAY, Thomas, clergyman, b. in Marton, Shropshire, England, in 1566; d. in London, 15 Feb., 1730. He took his bachelor's degree at Oxford in 1678, and through the patronage of Lord Digby, who heard him preach an assize sermon, was appointed to the cure of Chellaston, where, after 1690 the rectory of Shenilton. He published a volume of "Catechetical Lectures" that made him well known. About 1691 the colonial government of Maryland determined to divide the province into parishes, and to maintain regular ministers in each parish. In 1695 the governor requested Dr. Compton, bishop of London, to send over a clergyman to fill the judicial office of commissary-general. Bishop Compton recommended Bray, who accepted the post, but remained in England in order to facilitate the enactment of a law establishing the English church in Maryland. Meanwhile he sought for missionaries to take over with him; and as only poor men, unable to buy books, volunteered for the task, he determined that the bishops should assist in supplying parochial libraries. He projected a scheme for supplying parish libraries in England as well as in America, which was eventually so far successful that he saw eighty established before he died, besides the American libraries and others in foreign countries. In North America thirty-nine were established there. His efforts toward the first one were founded in Annapolis with the aid of a liberal contribution from Princess Anne, in return for the compliment of naming after her the new capital of Maryland. He afterward proposed a plan for a Protestant congregation pro propaganda fide, which resulted in 1698 in the formation of the society for promoting Christian knowledge. Successive acts of parliament for the establishment of the church of England in Maryland were passed in 1692 and 1694; but in 1695 they were repealed because they met with strong opposition from Roman Catholics and Quakers. In 1696 a new law was passed; but, owing to opposition, it was not signed by the king, and in 1699 was annulled by an order in council, on 22 Aug., 1699. Bray was determined that Maryland should be in force in the province of Maryland. Dr. Bray then determined to go to Maryland and effect the passage of a new law by the legislature. On 20 Dec., 1699, he set sail and arrived in Maryland on 12 March, 1700. He called a convention of the clergy of the western shore, and made his parochial visitation. When the assembly met in May the desired act of religion was passed. It was thought advisable for him to return with the bill to England, in order to resist the opposition to it, and secure, if possible, the royal sanction. He reached England again early in 1701, and there found a powerful Quaker interest enlisted to defeat the measures of the establishment in the colony; but he was successful in overcoming the opposition and obtaining the king's approval for an established maintenance of the Maryland clergy. In June, 1701, he obtained a charter for the incorporation of a separate society for propagating the gospel in British plantations. In 1706 he accepted the living of St. Bartolph, Aldgate, which he had before refused in order to go to America. In 1709 an act was passed by parliament providing for the better preservation of parochial libraries in England. When attacked by a dangerous illness in 1723, Dr. Bray named several persons who should carry on his work after him. They were called Dr. Bray's associates for founding clerical libraries and supporting negro schools, which association, with its fund, still exists, and publishes annual reports, each of which is accompanied by a memoir of Bray. He was as active and original in his parish ministrations as in his other undertakings. He became interested in the prisoners in Whitechapel prison, and, coming into relations with Gov. Ogilthorpe, he undertook actually the supervision of the projects of his society the third one of establishing a colony in America to provide homes for the needy and unemployed. Of Dr. Bray's "Course of Lectures upon the Church Catechism," intended to be in four volumes, only one, "Upon the Preliminary Questions and Answers," was published (Oxford, 1696). In 1707 he issued An Essay toward promoting all Necessary and Useful Knowledge, both Divine and Human, in all Parts of his Majesty's Dominions," and another book, relating to his library project, entitled "Bibliotheca Parochialis, or a Scheme of such Theological Heads as are Requisite to be studied by every Pastor of a Parish." In 1700 and 1701 he published "The Catechism of the Form of Government of the Province of Maryland:" "A Memorial on the Present State of Religion on the Continent of North America" and "Acts of Visitation at Annapolis." In 1702 appeared "Bibliotheca Catechetica, or the Country Curate's Library." In 1706 he issued a sermon entitled "For God or Satan," and in 1712 an antipapal publication entitled "A Martyrology, or History of the Papal Corruption," consisting of treaties of celebrated authors digested into a regular history, only one volume of which was published during his lifetime. In 1726 he issued the "Directorium Missionarium," followed by "Primordia Bibliothecaria," containing lists for parochial libraries and a plan for their gradual enlargement. He published also a "Life of Mr. John Rawlet." Dr. Bray, in prosecuting his philanthropic schemes, sacrificed his private interests, refusing valuable livings in order to carry them out; but he was aided in the execution of the projects by munificent donations. See "Public Spirit illustrated in the Life and Designs of Dr. Bray" (1746); "An Account of the Designs of the Association for the Propagation of Christianity by Bray"; "Anderson's "History of the Colonial Church"; and the annual reports of the association of the late Rev. Dr. Bray and his associates.

BRAYMAN, Mason, soldier, b. in Buffalo, N. Y., 23 May, 1813; d. in Kansas City, 27 Feb., 1865. He became a printer, edited the Buffalo "Bulletin" in 1834-5, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1836. In 1837 he removed to the west, was city attorney in Monroe, Mich., in 1838, and became editor of the Louisville "Advertiser," in 1841. In 1842 he opened a law-office in Springfield, III. The year following he was appointed a special commissioner to adjust Mormon troubles, which he did in 1843. He afterward executed offences growing out of the Mormon difficulties, and to negotiate a peace between the followers of Joseph Smith and their enemies in Nauvoo. In 1844-5 he revised and published the statutes of Illinois under the appointment of the governor and the authority of the legislature. He afterward became interested in railroad enterprises, and was attorney of the Illinois Central railroad in 1854-5, and then president and organizer of railroads in Missouri and Arkansas till the beginning of the war. In 1861 he joined the volunteer army as major of the 29th Illinois regiment, of which he
became colonel in May, 1862, having been promoted for conspicuous conduct at Pittsburg, Tenn. He served for some time as chief of staff and assistant adjutant-general to Gen. McClellan, and was engaged at the battles of Belmont, Fort Donelson, and Shiloh. On 24 Sept., 1862, he was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers for bravery in action, and at the close of the war received the brevet of major-general. He commanded the U.S. forces at Bolivar, Tenn., from November, 1862, to June, 1863, and repelled Van Dorn's attack on that place. He afterward reorganized about sixty Ohio regiments at Camp Dennison, Ohio, was president of a court of inquiry to investigate Gen. Sturges's conduct, commanded at Natchez, Mississippi, from July, 1863, to the close of the war, and at the expiration of his term of four years, and then returned to Wisconsin and later removed to Kansas.

**BRAYTON, Samuel Nelson,** physician, b. in Queensbury, N. Y., 11 Jan., 1839; d. in Buffalo, N. Y., 17 May, 1893. After graduation at the College of physicians and surgeons he entered the navy as an assistant surgeon at Buffalo, 1856, and was commissioned a lieutenant of marine corps, April 17, 1857, N. Y., removed to Buffalo in 1877, and became professor of the theory and practice of medicine in the Buffalo college of physicians and surgeons upon its establishment, and dean of the faculty in 1881. He is also editor of the "Eclectic Physicians' and Surgeons' Investigator," a monthly homoeopathic journal published early in the year 1870.

**BREARLEY, David,** jurist, b. near Trenton, N. J., 11 June, 1745; d. in Trenton, 16 Aug., 1799. He studied law, and practised in Allentown, N. J., early took part in the controversy of the colonies with Great Britain, and was arrested for high treason, but was set free by a mob of his fellow-citizens. He entered into the practice of the law in Philadelphia in 1775, and removed to the State of New York in 1776. On 10 June, 1779, he was elected chief justice of New Jersey, resigning in 1780, when he was appointed U. S. district attorney of New Jersey. After the revolution he was a member of the committee of eleven selected to decide on the length of tenure and powers of the president. Judge Brearley was one of the compilers of the Protestant Episcopal prayer-book of 1785.—His brother, Joseph, was a soldier of the revolution, who was promoted major in 1777, and served through the war without compensation as aide to Gen. Washington.

**BREATHITT, John,** governor of Kentucky, b. near New London, Va., 9 Sept., 1786; d. in Frankfort, Ky., 21 Feb., 1834. He removed with his father to Kentucky in 1800, was a surveyor and teacher, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1810. He was an earnest Jacksonian democrat, and for several years was a member of the legislature. He was lieutenant-governor of Kentucky in 1821-22, and governor for an associate term of 1822-4.

**BRÉJEUF, Jean de,** French missionary, b. in Bayeux, 25 March, 1593; killed in the Huron country, 16 March, 1649. He accompanied Champlain as a Jesuit missionary to Canada in 1626, and established himself among the Hurons, acquiring their language, and exercising a powerful influence over them. He was removed to England in 1629, but returned in 1632 to the Huron country, and extended his missionary labors to the Neuter Indians on Niagara river. In 1634 he penetrated, with Daniel, another Jesuit, to the vicinity of Lake Huron. The two Christian villages of St. Louis and St. Ignatius were built by them on the Wye river and other stations. In the war between the Hurons and the Iroquois the town of St. Louis, where Father Bréjeuf resided, was captured by the Iroquois in 1649. He and his companion Lallemand might have escaped, but remained with their converts and were tortured to death. They were covered with pine needles and in a dark room the齐re of Father Bréjeuf's skull is said to be preserved at the convent of the hospital nunns in Montreal, in the pedestal of a silver bust. His translation into the Huron tongue of Ledeuc's catechism was printed at the end of Champlain's "Voyages," and is the earliest specimen of the Indian idioms of Canada. His account of the Hurons in the years 1655 and 1656, embracing a treatise on their language, was translated by Albert Gallatin and published in the memoirs of the American anti-quarian society. Some of the letters of Père Bréjeuf were issued by Cayron (Paris, 1870).

**BRECK, James Lloyd,** clergyman, b. in Philadelphia, 27 June, 1815; d. in Benicia, Cal., 30 March, 1877. He early received a classical education in the public schools. He studied for three years under the tuition of the Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg at Flushing, was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1838, and at the general theological seminary, New York, in 1841, joining the same year with two of his classmates, William Adams and John F. Harmon, in the formation of an associate mission for work in the west. A visit from Bishop Kemper decided the young men to go to Wisconsin, and soon after their arrival at Nashotah in September the associate mission was fully organized by the choice of the Rev. Richard F. Cadle, an army chaplain stationed at Fort Crawford, Wis., as prior, a decision to which the president and discipline of the Episcopal church at Madison was opposed. At the end of the year, however, Prior Cadle, who was also called "father," severed his connection with the mission, and Mr. Breck was left with his original associates to prosecute the work. In the summer of 1842 a tract of 400 acres on the borders of Nashotah lakes was purchased and the foundation of Nashotah theological seminary laid by receiving students in divinity. The seminary did not prove altogether a success, various causes contributing to this result, probably not the least important being the strictness of the regulations and their rigorous application to the students. In 1850 Mr. Breck left Nashotah, in 1851 went to Minnesota, where he commenced, at Crow Wing and elsewhere, the mission work among
the Chippewa Indians which has since assumed importance in the church. In 1858 he established at Faribault, Minn. (since the centre of church work in that diocese), its schools for both sexes and its divinity school. He next turned his attention to California, and in 1867 went there with the intention of founding similar institutions. At the head of an associate mission he landed in that state in May, and, locating at Benicia, founded St. Augustine's college and grammar school with a divinity school attached, having assigned the first part of a large building to a board of trustees, he next founded a school for young ladies, St. Mary's hall; but while in the midst of this successful work he died.

BRECK, Robert, clergyman, b. 23 July, 1713; d. in Springfield, Mass., 23 April, 1784. He was graduated at Harvard in 1730, and was minister of Springfield from 26 July, 1736, till his death. His learning was extensive, and his views on the doctrine of the atonement so liberal that a controversy arose over his settlement. A narrative relating to his ordination was published, followed by an "Answer to the Hampshir Narrative," and a "Letter to the Author of the Narrative. He published funeral sermons on the Rev. D. Parsons (1761); on William Hider (1775), and an ordination sermon on the burning of Indians by the Englishmen, 16 Oct., 1675,—His father, the Rev. Robert Breck, who died 6 Jan., 1731, at the age of forty-eight, was minister of Marlborough, and was a man of great learning. Before his settlement in Marlborough, on 25 Oct., 1704, he preached on Long Island and in New York. He took the administration of Gov. Cornbury with such boldness as to provoke serious threats and ill-treatment.

BRECK, Samuel, merchant, b. in Boston, 17 July, 1771; d. in Philadelphia, 1 Sept., 1862. The family removed to Pennsylvania in 1792. He was educated at a military college in France, and after his return became a merchant in Philadelphia. He was a member of the Pennsylvania legislature for many years, and was elected as a federalist to the 18th congress, serving from 1 Dec., 1823, till 3 March, 1825. He published a historical sketch of continental paper-money in 1845, and several historical addresses. See "Memoir of Samuel Breck," by his son. His father, the Rev. Daniel Breck, b. in Topsfield, Mass., 12 Feb., 1788; d. in 1871. He was graduated at Dartmouth in 1812, studied law, was admitted to the bar, and began practice in Richmond, Ky., in 1814. He became judge of the Richmond co. court, was a member of the Kentucky house of representatives in 1824-9; president of the Richmond branch of the state bank, 1835-8; a judge of the supreme court of Kentucky, 1843-9; and was elected a representative from Kentucky in the 31st congress, serving from 3 Dec., 1849, till 3 March, 1851, after which he again became president of the Richmond bank.—Their father, the Rev. Daniel Breck (who died in Rutland, Vt., at the age of ninety-seven, in December, 1849), accompanied Porter's regiment to Texas, and was present at the attack on Quebec.

BRECK, Samuel, soldier, b. in Middleborough, Plymouth co., Mass., 25 Feb., 1834. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1855, and served in the Florida war of 1855-6, was assistant professor of geography, history, and ethics in the military academy in 1860-1, and served in the civil war as assistant adjutant-general of Gen. McDowell's division in the beginning of 1862, and afterward of the 1st army corps, and of the department of the Rappahannock, being engaged in the occupation of Fredericksburg and the Shenandoah valley expedition, and from 2 July, 1862, till 5 June, 1863, was assistant in the adjutant-general's department at Washington, in charge of rolls, returns, and the preparation of the "Volunteer Army Register." He was brevetted brigadier-general, for faithful services, on 13 March, 1863. From 1870 till 1877 he was stationed in San Francisco, Cal., and from 24 Dec., 1877, served as assistant in the adjutant-general's office at Washington, and at department headquarters at San Francisco, Calif., New York, Minnesota, and Nebraska.
lutions were brought forward in the Kentucky legislature by Breckenridge, and were carried with only one dissenting voice, 10 Nov., 1798. These resolutions, clearly formulating the principles of the strict constructionists, were condemned and denounced to be fraught with danger by the legislatures of the federalist states to which they were sent. In reply to this action, Breckenridge drew up the resolutions adopted by the Kentucky legislature in 1799, in which the doctrines of state sovereignty and nullification were more boldly enunciated. In 1801 he objected to the measure, and his sentiments were carried on 7 Dec., 1801, till 25 Dec., 1805, when he resigned to accept the office of attorney-general conferred upon him by Jefferson in August. In the senate he at once took the place of leader on the democratic side and chief spokesman for the administration. He introduced the act of 1802, by which the judiciary law of 1801, creating the two supreme courts, was repealed, and in the brilliant debate over this measure he took a distinguished part. He led the senate in the business relating to the acquisition of Louisiana, and moved the ratification of the treaty, the enabling act giving authority to the president to occupy the ceded territory, and the bills connected with the occupation of the territory. He made it a part of his policy that an amendment to the constitution was necessary before the government could acquire territory, and wished Breckenridge to move an amendment for the annexation of Louisiana; but the latter declined. He took his seat in the cabinet as attorney-general on 25 Dec., 1805, but died of typhus fever while on a visit to New Brunswick, where a volume has been published.—John, clergyman, son of John, b. at Cabell's Dale, near Lexington, Ky., 4 July, 1797; d. there, 4 Aug., 1841, was graduated at Princeton in 1818, united with the Presbyterian church while in college, and chose the clerical profession, although his father had intended him for the law. He was licensed to preach in the Presbyterian church of New Brunswick, and in 1822-3 served as chaplain to congress. On 10 Sept., 1823, he was ordained pastor of a church in Lexington, Ky., over which he presided four years. While there he founded a religious newspaper called the "Western Luminary." In 1826 he was called to the 2d Presbyterian church of Baltimore, Maryland, but in 1830 he was removed to Philadelphia, having been appointed secretary and general agent of the Presbyterian board of education. This place he resigned in 1836, to become professor of theology in the Princeton seminary. While occupying that chair he engaged in a public controversy with Archbishop Hughes, of New York, on the subject of the doctrines of their respective churches, and their arguments have been published in a volume entitled "A Discussion of the Question, Is the Roman Catholic Religion, in any or in all its Principles or Doctrines, inimical to Civil or Religious Liberty?" — and of the Question, "Is the Presbyterian Religion, in any or all its Principles or Doctrines, inimical to Civil or Religious Liberty?" (Philadelphia, 1836). Mr. Breckenridge took a prominent part in the controversies in the Presbyterian church, upholding, in the discussions in presbyteries, synods, and general assemblies, the principles of old-school Presbyterianism, and published a number of polemical writings. He was a keen debater, and was not afraid of personal attacks, and logical extempore speeches and sermons. He became secretary and general agent of the Presbyterian board of foreign missions upon its organization in 1838, and devoted his energies to superintending its operations until he broke down under his exhaustive labors, and died while on a visit to his early home. Just before his death he received a call to the presidency of Oglesby college in Georgia. In 1839 he published "Memoirs of David Breckenridge."—Another son, Robert Jefferson, clergyman, b. in Cabell's Dale, Ky., 8 March, 1800; d. in Danville, 27 Dec., 1871, studied at Princeton, Yale, and Union colleges successively, graduating at Union in 1829, read law, was admitted to the bar of his native state in 1833, and practised law there four years, and in 1837 was elected member of the legislature. In 1828 he made a profession of religion, and determined to be a preacher. As a politician he had advised the emancipation of the slaves, and when the public sentiment of his state turned in favor of slavery, he was the more inclined to abandon the political career. After studying theology privately, he was licensed to preach in 1832, and soon afterward became pastor of the 2d Presbyterian church of Baltimore, in which place he remained thirteen years. In 1845 he was elected president of Jefferson college, Pa., and at the same time took charge of a Presbyterian church in a neighboring village. After two years in the presidency he removed to Lexington, Ky., where he became pastor of the 1st Presbyterian church, and also superintendent of public instruction for the state. He was the principal author of the public-school system of Kentucky. In 1853 he was elected professor of didactic and polemical theology in the new theological seminary at Danville, which chair he held until his death. He was a thorough Baptist. He published several sermons, evidence of the Bible, etc. (Philadelphia, 1839); a volume on "Popery," in 1841; "Memoranda of Foreign Travel" (Baltimore, 1845); the "Internal Evidence of Christianity," in 1852; and "The Knowledge of God Objectively Considered" (New York, 1857), followed by "The Knowledge of God Subjectively Considered," two parts of a elaborate work on theology as a science of positive truth. While in Baltimore he edited a "Lithographic and Religious Magazine" and the "Spirit of the Nineteenth Century," in which he carried on discussions with the Roman Catholics on questions of theology and history. He also edited at Danville, Ky., while professor there, the "Western Christian," only the appearance of his theological views, but gave utterance to his patriotic sentiments during the war. In the discussions and controversies that preceded the disruption of the Presbyterian church he was the champion of the old-school party. He was largely instrumental in actuating the managers of the American Bible society to rescate from their resolution to adopt the revised version of the Bible. Previous to the civil war he had been inclined to conservatism, though disposed to deprecate slavery; but when the war came he was from the first intensely loyal, though one of his sons, and his nephew, John C. Breckenridge, went over to the confederacy. He presided over the National republican convention at Baltimore in 1864, which renominated Mr. Lincoln for the presidency.—His son, William Campbell Preston, b. in Baltimore, Md., 28 Aug., 1837, was graduated at Centre college, Danville, Ky., in 1855, entered the confederate army as a captain in 1861, became colonel of the 9th Kentucky cavalry, commanded the Kentucky cavalry brigade, commanded the rebel cavalry in France, Germania, etc., published "Who were the Confederates," and was editor for two years, afterward professor of equity jurisprudence in Cumberland university, Tennessee, and in 1884 was elected as a democrat, without opposition, to the U. S. house of representatives from Kentucky.—Another son, Joseph Ca-
Bell, soldier, b. in Baltimore, 14 Jan., 1842, was graduated at the University of Virginia in 1860, and volunteered in the U. S. army in August, 1861. He was engaged in the campaigns in Kentucky and Tennessee, ending with the advance on Corinth, was appointed second lieutenant in the 2d artillery in April, 1862, for gallantry at the battle of Mill Spring, promoted first lieutenant in August, 1863, and served in Florida, and then through the Atlanta campaign with his battery until July, 1864, when he was taken prisoner before Atlanta, Ga. In September following he was released, and was on mustering, staff, and recruiting duty during the remainder of the civil war. He was promoted captain, 17 June, 1871. On 19 Jan., 1871, he was transferred to the inspector-general's department with the rank of major, promoted lieutenant-colonel in that department, 5 Feb., 1885, and colonel 22 Sept. the same year.

Breckinridge, John Cabell, vice-president of the United States, b. near Lexington, Ky., 21 Jan., 1821; d. in Lexington, Ky., 17 May, 1855. He was a grandson of John Breckinridge, U. S. senator and attorney-general, was educated at Centre college, Danville, studied law at the Transylvania institute, and, after a short residence in Burlington, Iowa, settled at Lexington, where he practised his profession with success. At the beginning of the war with Mexico, in 1847, he was elected major in a regiment of Kentucky volunteers, and while on duty in Mexico he was employed by Gen. Pillow as his counsel in his litigation with his associates and superiors. On his return, he was elected to the Kentucky house of representatives. In 1851 he was elected to congress, and was re-elected in 1853. He declined the Spanish mission tendered him by President Pierce. In the presidential election of 1856 he was chosen vice-president of the United States, with Mr. Buchanan as president. In 1860 he was the candidate for president as the representative of the slave-holding interest, nominated by the southern delegates of the democratic convention who separated from those that supported Stephen A. Douglas. In the electoral college he received 9 votes, to 180 cast for Lincoln, 39 for Bell, and 12 for Douglas, all the southern states voting for him excepting Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Missouri. In the same year he was elected U. S. senator as the successor of John J. Crittenden, and took his seat in March, 1861. At the beginning of the civil war he defended the southern confederates in the senate, soon afterwards went south, entered the Confederate army, and was expelled from the senate on 4 Dec., 1861. On 5 Aug. of the following summer he was appointed a major-general. He commanded the Confederate reserve at Shiloh, 6 April, 1862; was repelled in the attack on Baton Rouge in August, 1862; commanded the right wing of Bragg's army at Murfreesboro, 31 Dec., 1862; was at Chickamauga, 19 and 20 Sept., 1863; and Chattanooga, 25 Nov., 1863; defeated Gen. Sigel near Newmarket, 13 May, 1864; then joined Gen. Lee's army, and was at the battle of Cold Harbor, 3 June, 1864; commanded a corps under Early, and was defeated by Gen. Sheridan in the Shenandoah valley in September, 1864; defeated Gen. Gillem in east Tennessee, 12 Nov., 1864, and was in the battle near Nashville, 15 Dec., 1864. He was secretary of war in Jefferson Davis's cabinet from January, 1865, till the surrender of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston in April. He left Richmond for Charlotte, N. C., with Mr. Davis and the other officers of the Confederate government, and, after it was decided to abandon the contest, left the party at Washington, Ga., made his escape to the Florida Keys, and thence embarked for Cuba, and sailed from Havana for Europe. He returned in 1868 determined to take no further part in politics, and to devote himself to his profession. As vice-president he was the youngest man that had ever held that office.

Breen, Henry Hegart, author, b. in Kerry, Ireland, in 1895. He was educated in Paris, settled in the West Indies in 1829, and in 1833 was appointed secretary of the courts of justice in St. Lucia, where he served from 1833 to 1857—61 he was administrator of the government of St. Lucia. He has published "St. Lucia, Historical, Statistical, and Descriptive" (1841); "The Diamond Rock, and other Poems" (1849); "Modern English Literature, its Blemishes and Defects" (1857); and "Warrawara, the Carib Chief, a Tale of 1779".

Breen, Patrick, pioneer, b. in Ireland; d. at an advanced age, in California, in 1868. He is especially noted in connection with the Donner party, who, during the winter of 1846—7, were snowed in in the Sierras. Breen himself finally escaped with all his family, after great suffering. He kept a diary during the time of the imprisonment of the party in the mountains, and this is the only contemporary record of their remarkable and tragic experiences. The manuscript of the diary is still extant, and more or less extensive extracts from it are to be found in all the published accounts of the Donner party.

Breese, Kidder Randolph, naval officer, b. in Philadelphia, 14 April, 1829; d. 1858. He was a native of Mississippi, and was an midshipman from Rhode Island in 1846, and served during the Mexican war in the “Saratoga,” Commander Farragut, on the coast of Mexico. As passed midshipman he served in Com. Perry’s Japan expedition and was on the “Macedonian,” which visited the northern end of Formosa to search for coal and inquire into the captivity of Americans on that island. He also served in Preble’s Paraguay expedition, from which he returned in September, 1850, with illness fever. He next served on the “San Jacinto,” which captured 1,500 slaves on the coast of Africa, and took Mason and Sidell on board on the “Treat” in November, 1861. He was ordered to Porter’s mortar boat in December, 1861, and
took part in the attacks on New Orleans and Vicksburg in 1862. Promoted lieutenant-commander, on 16 July, 1862, at the time of the establishment of that grade, in which he was appointed, he was squadron commander in October, 1862, took command of the flag-ship "Black Hawk," and participated in the important operations in the Mississippi and the Red river. When Admiral Porter was placed in command of the North Atlantic blockading squadron in September, 1864, he selected Breese as his fleet-captain, in which capacity he served until the end of the war in May, 1865. He was engaged at the Fort Fisher fights and in the attack on Fort Anderson; and in the naval assault on Fort Fisher, on 15 Jan., 1865, he commanded the storming party, which gained the parapet, but was unable to maintain the position, owing to lack of support of the marines. He was recommended for promotion on services on that occasion, promoted commander 35 July, 1866, and captain, 9 Aug., 1874. After the war he was employed in the testing of breech-loading arms, and in other ordnance duties, and commanded the "Plymouth," of the European squadron, and afterward the "Penelope." 

LIVINGTON, naval officer, b. in Utica, N. Y., 1794; d. at Mont Airy, Pa., 17 Dec., 1870. He was appointed a midshipman, 10 Sept., 1810, and was present at the battle of Lake Champlain, received his commission as lieutenant, 27 April, 1816, as captain, 8 Sept., 1841, and commanded the frigate "Cumberland," of the Mediterranean squadron, in the Pacific during the Mexican war, and was present at the capture of Tuispan and Tobasco, and of Vera Cruz. In 1853-5 he was commandant of the Norfolk navy-yard, in 1856-8 commanded the Mediterranean squadron, and in 1859-61 the Brooklyn navy-yard. On 16 July, 1862, he was commissioned as commodore and placed on the retired list, and on 29 Oct., 1862, was advanced to rear-admiral on the retired list. He served in 1862 as light-house inspector, and in 1869 was port-admiral at Philadelphia.

BRESEE, Sidney, jurist, b. in Whitesboro, N. Y., 13 July, 1809; d. in Pincnuevoey, Ill., 27 June, 1873. He was graduated at Union in 1818, received his law degree in 1821, and was admitted to the bar. He became assistant secretary of state, and was state attorney from 1822 till 1827, when he was appointed U. S. attorney for Illinois. In 1829 he published the first volume of supreme court reports in that state. He served in the Black Hawk war as a lieutenant-colonel of volunteers. In 1857 he was elected a circuit judge, and in 1841 to the supreme court. From 1843 to 1849 he was a senator of the United States, having been elected as a democrat to succeed Richard M. Young. He was a regent of the Smithsonian institution during the administration of President Polk, and served as chairman of the senate committee on public lands, in which capacity he made a report in favor of a plan which was afterward carried into the law. In 1850 he was speaker of the Illinois house of representatives. He was one of the originators of the Illinois central railroad. He again became a circuit judge in 1855, and was made chief of the court. In 1857, he was elected a justice of the supreme court, and in 1872 he became chief justice of the high court. In 1859 he published a work on Illinois and one treating of the "Origin and History of the Pacific Railroad."

BREIDENBAUGH, Edward Swoyer, chemist, b. in Newville, Cumberland co., Pa., 13 Jan., 1849. He was educated at Pennsylvania college, graduating in 1868, and studied chemistry at Sheffield scientific school from 1871 till 1873, being instructor in chemistry during the latter year. From 1873 till 1874 he was professor of natural sciences at Carthage college, Ill., but in 1874 he was elected professor of chemistry and mineralogy in Pennsylvania college, where he has since remained. During the years 1879—9 he was mineralogist of the Pennsylvania state board of agriculture. Prof. Breidenbaugh has published on scientific subjects, of which the more important are "Analysis of Connecticut Tobacco Ash" (1872); "The Minerals of the Tilly Foster Mine" (1875); "Fermentation and Germ Theory" (1877); "Concerning Certain Misconceptions in Considering the Relations between Science and Religion" (1880); "The Nitrogenous Element of Plant Food" (1869); and "Moyage round the Farm" (1881). He is also the author of "Lectures on Inorganic Chemistry" (Gettysburg, 1876) and "Pennsylvania College Book" (Philadelphia, 1882).

BRENAN, Joseph, poet, b. in the north of Ireland in 1829: d. in New Orleans, La., in May, 1857. He joined the young Irish party in 1848, and was one of their editors and correspondents. He was imprisoned for nine months for political offences, and after his release edited the "Irishman." In October, 1849, he was implicated in a revolutionary movement in Tipperary, and fled to the United States. For several years he was on the editorial staff of the New Orleans "Delta," but best-known as a poet. In 1874 he translated "The Voyage round the Farm" where he found a charming climate and beautiful birds. He travelled into the interior for fifteen days, but when about to cross a great river he was warned back by an angel, who told him he had gone far enough and that it was reserved for other persons and other times to Christianize the land. On maps made prior to his visit the country was placed to the south of the island of Antilia and west of the Cape Verde islands. St. Brendan's manuscript is mentioned in Diez's collection "De mensura Orbis." It is in the Burgundian library in Brussels, and has not yet been translated.

BRENEMAN, Abram Adam, chemist, b. in Lancaster, Pa., 28 April, 1847. He was graduated at the Pennsylvania state college in 1866, and was during 1867—8 instructor in chemistry at that institution, and full professor from 1869 till 1872. In 1875 he was appointed assistant professor and lecturer on chemistry at Cornell, where from 1879 till 1882 he was professor of industrial chemistry. Since then he has resided in New York, where he has been engaged in chemical research, publishing articles as a writer, an analyst, and a chemical expert. Prof. Breneman has published papers on chemical and sanitary subjects for the scientific and daily papers, devoting his attention largely to the subject of water and its contaminations. He has also written on the chemistry of ceramic manufactures and delivered a course of lectures on that subject in New York. With Prof. G. C. Caldwell he has published "A Manual of Introductory Laboratory Practice" (Ithaca, 1875).

BRENT, Henry Johnson, author, b. in Washington, D. C., in 1811; d. in New York city, 3
Aug., 1880. He was descended from a Roman Catholic family, early settlers of Maryland, and was a grand-nephew of Archi-bishop Carroll. He contributed to Porter's "Spirit of the Times," over the well-known signature of "Stirrup," and was the associate of Lewis Gavlord Clark in founding and editing the "Knickerbocker," a magazine that enjoyed great popularity from 1833 until 1864. Mr. Brent was also a painter. His best literary work was "Life Almost Alone," published as a serial in the "Knickerbocker," and "Was it a Ghost?" a theory and discussion of the celebrated man-eating children (Brenton, 1868).

BRENT, Richard, son of b. in Virginia; d. in Washington, D. C., 30 Dec., 1814. He was a representative in congress from 7 Dec., 1795, till 3 March, 1799, and again from 7 Dec., 1801, till 3 March, 1803. He was elected a senator from Virginia, and served from 22 May, 1809, till his death.

BRENTANO, Lorenzo, journalist, b. in Mannheim, Germany, 4 Nov., 1813; d. in Chicago, 18 Sept., 1891. He received a thorough classical training, and studied jurisprudence at Heidelberg and Freiburg. He was admitted to practice in Baden, and after attaining the legal age was elected to the chamber of deputies. He took part in the revolution of 1848, being a member of the Frankfort parliament, following the downfall of the Napoleonic republican government established in 1849, by the then hopeful revolutionists. The power of Prussia intervened in July of that year, and the grand duke was re-established. Brentano effected his escape, and only knew that he had been sentenced to imprisonment for life for reaching the United States. He settled as a farmer in Kalamazoo, Michigan, and remained in that state until he moved to New York, when he removed to Chicago and was admitted to the bar. He soon became a member of the "Illinois Staats-Zeitung," and in 1862 was a member of the state legislature. For five years he was president of the Chicago board of education. In 1868 he was presidential elector on the Grant and Colfax ticket. In 1874 he was governor of Illinois having been granted to the revolutionists of 1848, his native land. He was appointed U. S. consul at Dresden in 1872, and served until 1876, when he was elected to congress, where he served until 3 March, 1879. After leaving congress he devoted much time to historical and literary researches designed to compare and contrast the American and European traditions of the Germanic race. On this line of work he has published a report of the trial of the assassin of President Garfield, and a history of the celebrated case of King v. Missouri (U. S. Supreme Court Reports, 107). This last was re-published in Leipsic. In 1884 Mr. Brentano gave up active work, owing to partial paralysis.

BRENTON, Jehiel, sailor, b. in Rhode Island, 22 Aug., 1770; d. in Epsford, R. I., 3 April, 1844. He was the eldest son of Rear-Admiral Jehiel Brenton, who, with his family, came to America early in the 17th century. The father held a lieutenant's commission in the royal navy when the war for independence began, and remained loyal to the crown, as did nearly all the Americans in the rank of mid-admiral of the line. Young Jehiel was appointed midshipman on his father's ship in 1781. In 1782 he married Isabella Stewart, an American lady, to whom he had long been engaged. She died in 1817, and in 1822 he married a cousin, Harriet Brenton, who survived him. He rose to eminence in his profession, attaining the rank of rear-admiral of the line in 1839, having rendered gallant and distinguished services wherever he met the enemies of Great Britain. Fortunately he was not called upon to encounter the navy of his native land during the war of 1812. He was very devout, and gave a great part of his time and energy to religious and charitable work, especially among sailors. He wrote "The Hope of the Navy" (London, 1839); "An Appeal to the British Nation on Behalf of her Sailors" (1841); "Memoir of Capt. E. P. Brenton" (1842); and "Coast Fisheries" (1843). A memoir of his life and services was published in 1846 by the Rev. Henry Raffles (new ed., abridged, and edited by Sir Launcelot Charles Lee Brenton, a son of the admiral, 1855).

BRENTON, Samuel, b. in Gallatin co., Ky., 22 Nov., 1810; d. in Fort Wayne, Ind., 29 March, 1857. He received an English education, and at the age of twenty entered the Methodist ministry and served as a preacher until 1818, when he suffered a stroke of paralysis. During his ministry he had studied law, and was admitted to the bar. He served for a year as registrar in the land office at Fort Wayne, and in 1851, was elected as a Justice of the peace (and 5th and 5th congresses.

BRETON, William, governor of Rhode Island, b. in England early in life, and settled in Newport, R. I., in 1674. The family came from Hammersmith, England, where they were persons of wealth and high social standing during the reign of Charles I. William Brenton represented the colony at Boston for several years, beginning in 1653, was lieutenant-governor of Rhode Island prior to the foundation of the colony till 1661, was governor of the colony in 1669 and 1661, and governor under the charter obtained from Charles II, from 1666 till 1669. His original grant gave him a certain number of acres for every mile of land surveyed, and on the strength of this he secured much valuable property. He was one of the nine original proprietaries of Rhode Island. He selected and surveyed the site of Newport, but never dreamed his bright city was to rise now stands, and laid out handsome walks around it. His name is preserved in Brenton's Point and Brenton's Reef, Narragansett bay.

BRESSANI, Francesco Giuseppe, Italian Jesuit missionary, b. in Rome in 1612; d. in Florence, 9 Sept., 1673. After spending two years with the Indians near Quebec in 1675, set on a mission to the Hurons in 1644, was captured on the way by the Iroquois and tortured, but was afterward made over to an old squaw to take the place of a deceased relative. She sent him to Fort Orange (now Albany, N. Y.), where the Dutch paid a large ransom for him, and on his recovery sent him to France. He came again to this country in the spring of 1678 and was stationed at Fort Frontenac, with the Hurons until 1650, when he returned to Italy, in broken health. He published "Relazione dei Missionari della Compagnia di Giesa nella Nuova-Francia" (Macerata, 1653; English translation, Montreal, 1852).

BRETON, Raymond (Bay-ting), French missionary, b. in Paris in 1619; d. in 1689. He entered the Dominican order, and for twenty years devoted himself to preaching and study in Santo Domingo and other parts of the West Indies. He published a French-and-Caribbean dictionary, a Caribbaian grammar, and a Caribbean catechism.

BREVARD, Ephraim, patriot, b. about 1750; d. in Charlotte, N. C., about 1783. He was graduated at Princeton in 1768, studied medicine, and settled at Charlotte to practise. He sympathized
with the movement for independence, and was secretary of the famous Mecklenburg convention of 31 May, 1775. He was one of the committee to draw up the resolutions made by the meeting, and in 1786-7 was the actual author of the "declaration," which anticipates by more than a year the formal Declaration of Independence by congress, though it was itself anticipated by several others that have not become so celebrated, notably that of Mendon, Mass., in 1773. When the British invaded the southern states, Brevoort, like many of his kinsmen, entered the continental service. He was taken prisoner at Charleston in 1780, and when set at liberty was so broken by disease, incurred during confinement, that he died soon afterward. It is known that he was buried at Hopewell, but in the confusion of the time the grave was not marked, and it has never been identified. He was one of the most accomplished men of his time, and exerted a powerful influence in behalf of independence.

BREVOORT, Henry, b. in 1791; d. in Rye, N. Y., 11 April, 1874. He was descended from the old Holland Dutch stock, and inherited a large landed estate on Manhattan island, which became extremely valuable as the city increased in population. He was educated at Columbia College and at the law school of Charleston, the life-long friend of Washington Irving, with whom he travelled in Europe and corresponded for half a century. He removed, in early life, to Yonkers, but returned to New York and was a member of the common council for many years. In 1852 he removed to Rye, where he resided until his death. One of his daughters married Charles Astor Bristol.—His son, James Carson, b. in New York city, 10 July, 1818; d. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 7 Dec., 1887, received his early education at home, in France, and at Hofwd, near Berne, Switzerland. He then studied at the Ecole Centrale des Arts et Manufactures in Paris, and was graduated from the military school. On returning to the United States, he accompanied his uncle, James Renwick, one of the commissioners on the northeastern boundary survey. In 1838 he went abroad as private secretary to Washington Irving, U. S. minister to Spain. After serving a year in this capacity, he spent several years in Europe, and returned in 1843. A few years later he married the daughter of Judge Lefert Leferts, of Brooklyn, where he has since resided, serving on the board of education, and as one of the constructing board of water commissioners. For ten years, beginning in 1863, he was president of the Long Island historical society, and for two years superintendent of the Astor library in New York city, of which he had been a trustee since 1852. He became a regent of the university of New York in 1861, and the same year received the degree of LL. D. from Williams. He is a member of the New York historical society, the academy of natural sciences, the American geographical society, the Massachusetts and Pennsylvania historical societies, and the New York and other literary, and artistic associations, in which he has always taken active interest. As a collector of rare books and coins he has been very successful. From his father he inherited about 6,000 volumes, mostly Americana, which were collected in Europe during the turbulent years from 1810 till 1832. To this library Mr. Brevoort made large and valuable additions, until in 1875 it comprised about 10,000 volumes, many of them very rare and costly. He has also made valuable collections of medals and manuscripts. About 1875 he began wisely to anticipate the usual fate of such collections, and has bestowed many of his treasures upon institutions where they will be carefully preserved for the benefit of students and connoisseurs. His collections also embrace entomology and ichthyology books and specimens of natural history, for which he has also he has judiciously provided. He contributed to the "American Journal of Numismatics" a series of illustrated papers on "Early Spanish and Portuguese Coinage in America." In the "Historical Magazine" he published a paper on the discovery of the remains of Columbus, and in 1874 prepared a valuable illustrated paper, entitled "Verrazano the Navigator, or Notes on Giovanni de Verrazano, and on a Planisphere of 1529, illustrating his American Voyage in 1524," this being a revision and expansion of a paper read before the American geographical society, 28 Nov., 1871.

BREVOORT, James Renwick, painter, b. in Westminster co., N. Y., 29 July, 1802. After studying with Thomas Cummings in this country he spent several years in European schools, and sketched in the picturesque districts of England, Holland, and Italy. He was elected an associate of the national academy in 1861, and a full member in 1863. He has made special study of perspective, and was professor of that branch of art in New York academy of design, and was very successful in the treatment of American landscape in a low tone of color, this being his favorite line of work. Among his pictures are "Scene in Holland," "Lake of Cono" (1878); "Storm on English Moor" (1882); "May Morning, Lake Como" (1883); "New England Scene" (1884); "The Wild Naveen Comes at Last"; "Windy Evening on the Moors" (1885); and "Windy Day on a Moor." (1886).

BREWER, David Josiah, jurist, b. in Smyrna, Asia Minor, 29 June, 1857. The son of a missionary to Turkey, he was graduated from Yale in 1876 and from the Albany law school in 1888. Establishing himself in his profession at Leavenworth, Kan., in 1889, he resided there until he removed to Washington to enter upon his present duties; in 1881 he was appointed U. S. commissioner; from 1862 to 1885 he was judge of the probate and criminal courts of Leavenworth county; from 1865 to 1869 he was judge of the district court; in 1870 was elected judge of the district; in 1872 was elected justice of the Supreme Court of the State, and was re-elected in 1875 and 1882; in 1884 he was appointed judge of the circuit court of the United States for the eighth district; was appointed to his present position in December, 1889, and was commissioned 18 Dec., 1889. In 1896 Mr. Cleveland appointed Justice Brewer a member of the Venezuelan boundary commission, of which he was unanimously elected president.

BREWER, Gardner, merchant, b. in Boston in 1806; d. in Newport, R. I., 30 Sept., 1874. He was one of the wealthiest and most liberal of Boston merchants. After attaining his majority he was for some time a distiller, but afterward engaged in the dry-goods trade, and founded the house of Gardner, Brewer & Company, which was one of the largest mills in New England, and had branches in New York and Philadelphia. In this business, by accurate method combined with great sagacity, he accumulated a fortune which, at his death, was estimated at several millions of dollars. Mr. Brewer at one time took an active part in politics as a republican. He was also a strong protectionist, and took great interest in the industrial development of the country. He used his large wealth liberally for the public good, and shortly before his death gave to the city of Boston a beautiful fountain, which stands on an angle of the common. His residence, on the site of the
Brewer.

But A. captain, d. in Stockbridge, Mass., 19 Nov., 1872. He was graduated at Yale in 1821, and became a tutor in the college after post-graduate study. He was one of the first to volunteer as a missionary to Turkey for the American board, and in 1839 sailed for the east, beginning his labors at Smyrna, only three years after the Greek revolution. The battle of Navarino had decided the fate of the Turkish navy, and had opened the door for influences from abroad. Mr. Brewer was the first to introduce schools and the printing-press. He established the first paper in Smyrna, where several journals are now published in different languages. The schools he founded have served as models for others, and have done much to introduce European education in the Turkish empire. After eleven years he returned home. He published "Residence in Constantinople" (New Haven, 1827) and "Patmos and the Seven Churches of Asia" (1851).

Brewer, Leigh Richardson, P. E. bishop, b. in Berkshire, Vt., 29 Jan., 1839. He entered Hobart college, Geneva, N. Y., and was graduated with the class in 1866; d. in Stockbridge, Mass., 19 Nov., 1872. He was ordained deacon in New York city, 1 July, 1866, and priest in Oswego, N. Y., 16 June, 1867. Mr. Brewer was rector of Grace church, Carthage, N. Y., for six years, when he became rector of Trinity church, Watertown, N. Y. While in this place he was elected missionary bishop of Montana, and consecrated in New York city, 18 July, 1880. He was made a missionary bishop in 1883. Bishop Brewer gives an interesting and encouraging account of his missionary labors in Montana.

Brewer, Thomas Mayo, naturalist, b. in Boston, Mass., 21 Nov., 1814; d. there, 24 Jan., 1888. After graduation at Harvard in 1835, and at St. John's college in 1836, he became editor of the Boston "Atlas" (1840). This engagement lasted until 1857, when he joined the publishing-house of Brewer & Tileston. He edited Wilson's "Birds of North America" (1839), adding a list of all the newly classified birds known at that date. Several years were devoted, in company with Messrs. Baird and Ridgeway, to the preparation of "A History of North American Birds" (Boston, 1874). This work, in three volumes, was the first attempt made on a large scale, for nearly thirty years subsequent to Audubon's great work, to complete the study of American ornithology. Abundant material existed in government reports and in the archives of the Smithsonian institution, and it was the purpose of these gentlemen to make known the accounts of the habits of the different species, as well as from the pen of Dr. Brewer, while the technical descriptions were furnished by his associates. There was also published by the Smithsonian institution in 1859 a volume on the "Oology of North America." During 1875 and 1876 he visited nearly all the great oological collections of Europe and Great Britain. An account of this trip may be found in the "Popular Science Monthly," vol. xi.

Brewer, William Henry, chemist, b. in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., 14 Sept., 1828. He was graduated at Yale (now Sheffield) scientific school in 1852, and spent some time in Germany, studying at the universities of Heidelberg and Munich. In 1858 he became professor of chemistry and geology in Washington college, Pa. From 1860 till 1864 he was first assistant on the geological survey of California, and during 1863-4 professor of chemistry in the university of California. In 1864 he was called to the chair of agriculture at Yale. Prof. Brewer is a member of numerous scientific societies, and in 1880 was elected a member of the National academy of sciences. For some years he has been a member of the Connecticut state board of health, and has contributed papers to its reports. He has also contributed analyses of minerals to Dana's "Mineralogy"; but his scientific papers are devoted principally to chemical agriculture. He has edited the "Botany of California" (2 vols., 1880), and "Cereal Production in the United States" ("Reports of the Tenth Census," vol. iii.).

Brewerton, Henry, soldier, b. in New York city, 25 Sept., 1801; d. in Wilmington, Del., 17 April, 1879. He was at the head of the 2d class in the U. S. military academy when the 1st class was to graduate. He obtained leave to essay the examination with the 2d company of the volunteer infantry on the 186th of April, 1857, for the independence of the 5th from its head, thus completing the usual four years' course in three years. At the same time three of his classmates obtained similar permits and passed the oral successfully, though not with so high grade. But these irregularities of administration were found to be detrimental to the general body of cadets, and at the end of the term of four years, he was permitted to leave the academy on that date. He was commissioned first lieutenant of the volunteer infantry on 1 Jan., 1857; captain on 21 Sept., 1858; major, 23 Aug., 1856; and lieutenant-colonel, 5 Aug., 1861. During these years he was continuously engaged on important engineering works, such as Fort Adams, Newport, Fort Jackson, la., the defences of Charleston harbor, on the light-house board, and as a member of the board of engineers of the navy. He was detailed to direct the work of fortifying the defences of the United States. In 1846 he received the degree of L. L. D. from Dickinson college. During the early years of the civil war, from 1861 till 5 Nov., 1864, he was superintending engineer of the fortifications and improvements of Baltimore harbor, Md. On 22 April, 1864, he was promoted colonel of engineers. The winter of 1864-5 he passed in the neighborhood of Hampton Roads, superintending the construction of defensive works, and thence was transferred to the defences of New York. He was brevetted brigadier-general, "for long, faithful, and meritorious services," 13 March, 1865, and retired 7 March, 1867, in compliance with the law, "having been borne on the rolls of the volunteer army of the United States and having rendered faithful service in the defence of the United States," 1884. He joined Stephenson's regiment of "California volunteers," in 1846, as second lieutenant, became second lieutenant, 1st U. S. infantry, 22 May, 1857, and first lieutenant in June, 1856. He is the author of "The War in Kansas: A Rough Trip to the Border Among the Free Men and the Unfree People" (New York, 1856); "Fitzpoodle at Newport"; and "Ida Lewis, the Heroine of Lime Rock" (Newport, 1869). He has published also, through a New York firm, "The Automaton Regiment" (1862), "The Automaton Company," and "The Automaton Battery" (1863). These devices for the instruction of military recruits were brought out when hundreds of thousands of untrained soldiers were eagerly study-
ing the rudiments of the art of war, and were extensively used in connection with the regular books of tactics.

BREWSTER, Benjamin Harris, lawyer, b. in Southbridge, Mass., Oct. 15, 1816; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 4 April, 1888. He was graduated at Princeton, and admitted to the bar, of which he became a distinguished member. He was appointed by President Polk in 1846 a commissioner to examine into the claims of the Cherokee Indians against the government. From 1867 till 1869 he was attorney-general for Pennsylvania. His being a high reputation as a prosecutor during his Philadelphia experience, was made attorney-general of the United States by President Arthur in December, 1881, and served in that capacity until 1885, a period covering the conclusion of the famous Star Route trials, to the prosecution of which he brought to bear all his energy and experience. When a young man, he risked his life in the effort to save his sister from death by fire, and was himself terribly burned and disfigured for life.

BREWSTER, Charles Warren, journalist, b. in Portsmouth, N. H., 13 Sept., 1812; d. there, 3 Aug., 1868. He received a common-school education, and began to work for his living as an apprenticeship in a printer's shop. In fifteen years he had become its proprietor, and when he died had been connected with his journal for more than fifty years. He served several terms in the legislature, and was a member of the State constitutional convention of 1859-60. He is the author of "Fifty Years in a Printing-Office" and "Rambles in Rhode Island.

BREWSTER, James, manufacturer, b. in Preston, Conn., 6 Aug., 1788; d. in New Haven, Conn., 22 Nov., 1866. He was the seventh in direct descent from Elder Brewster, who came over in the "Mayflower." The early death of his father, leaving the family with but limited means, made it necessary for James to follow a trade and acquire a district-school education; he was apprenticed, in 1804, to Charles Chapman, of Northampton, Mass., to learn carriage-making. On attaining his majority, he was offered an interest in his employer's business, but this he refused, preferring to go into business by himself, and circumstances led him to New Haven. At that time, 1819, few carriages were made, and, with the motto, "No vehicle shall be driven in the streets of New Haven that was not made in New Haven," he started a carriages business, which, though he gave himself entirely to its work, was so successful that within a few years he was able to employ others. In 1824 he moved to New York, and in 1837 to Philadelphia, where he entered upon a fortune with the establishment of the "Brewster Wagons." He was a gentleman of culture and refinement, and was one of the most prominent citizens of the city of Philadelphia. He died in New York, April 20, 1866.

BREWSTER, William, pilgrim, b. in England in 1600; d. in Plymouth, Mass., 10 April, 1644. There is a conflict of authorities as to the dates of his birth and death. Those here given agree with the official records of the colony as kept by Nathaniel Morton, noting that he was born on board the "Mayflower" in 1608, and that he came to America in 1620. He was one of the original settlers of Plymouth, and his name is associated with the colony from its earliest days. He was one of the earliest settlers of the town of Scrooby, and for a time was prominent in the religious community of that place. He was a man of great ability and intelligence, and his influence was felt in the religious and social life of the community. He was Moderator of the Plymouth colony, and was one of the principal leaders of the Separatists. He died in Plymouth, April 10, 1644.

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religious books that were contraband in England. Through the assistance of his friend, Sir Edwin Smelys, treasurer of the Virginia company, he obtained a grant of land in North America, and in September, 1620, the first company of pilgrims set sail in the “Mayflower,” landing where Plymouth, Mass., now stands, on 21 Dec., 1620. Brewster was a ruling elder of the church, and until 1629 acted as teacher and minister, enduring the hardships of the memorable first winter with wonderful courage and cheerfulness. He left four sons and a daughter, and his descendants are among the most honored New England families. His sword and many relics now preserved in the museum of the Massachusetts historical society in Boston, and at Plymouth, Mass. See “Life and Times of William Brewster, Chief of the Pilgrims” (Philadelphia, 1857).

**BREWSTER, William**, ornithologist, b. in South Reading (now Wakefield), Mass., 5 July, 1851. He was graduated at the Cambridge high school in 1869, but was prevented by a difficulty with his eyes from entering Harvard. Subsequently he devoted his attention exclusively to the study of ornithology, becoming in 1880 assistant in charge of the collection of birds and mammals in the Boston society of natural history, and in 1885 curator of ornithology at the museum of comparative natural history, Cambridge. He was a fellow of the American association for the advancement of science, and in 1876 became president of the Nuttall ornithological club of Cambridge. He has published articles in the “Bulletin of the Nuttall Ornithological Club,” in the “Annuals of the New York Lyceum of Natural History,” “Proceedings of the Boston Society of Natural History,” and other periodicals. He has been inspector and official of the Massachusetts society of natural history, and for thirty years has devoted his leisure to drawing and painting without professional instruction. In a few years he attained noteworthy skill in making landscape studies from nature, and after 1868 devoted himself to the art as a profession. He opened a studio in Boston, and met with some success there, but in 1889 sought a change of scenery in the north. Last year he went to the Geological and ornithological academy of that year he exhibited “Mill-Stream at Newburyport.” Soon afterward he began to use water-colors in preference to oils, and in 1875 was chosen a member of the American water-color society. Since then he has devoted himself mainly to water-color painting of landscapes, marine, and coastal views. His work is broad, harmonious, and singularly transparent. His attention to detail bars him from the ranks of modern “impressionists,” but he has many admirers among lovers of natural scenery. Among his more notable drawings are “Sunset in October” (1868); “The Maiden’s Rock, Lake Pepin” (1870); “Mt. Adirondack” (1871); “On the Essex” (1873); “Mount Desert, Acadia” (1872); “A Lift in the Fog” (1876); “St. Michael’s Mount” (1877); and “What the Tide Left” (1878).

**BRICE, Benjamin W.**, soldier, b. in Virginia in 1869; d. in Washington, D. C., 4 Dec., 1892. He was graduated from the U. S. military academy in 1829, served as a lieutenant in an expedition against the Sac Indians in 1831, and on 13 Feb., 1831, resigned from the army. He was brigade major in the Philippines in 1865-8, a lawyer, and was a judge of a circuit bench in 1847 and adjutant-general of the state in 1846. At the beginning of the Mexican war he re-entered the army with the rank of major on the staff, on 3 March, 1847, and served as paymaster at Cincinnati and in the field. He was discharged on 4 March, 1849, but was reappointed on 9 Feb., 1852, and served in the California campaign of 1846-47. He was made a general of the United States in 1861-2, and of that of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Delaware in 1862-4, and on 29 Nov., 1864, was appointed paymaster-general with the rank of colonel. On 13 March, 1863, he was brevetted major-general in the U. S. army for faithful and distinguished services. He was continued in charge of the pay department at Washington, was promoted brigadier-general on 28 July, 1866, and on 1 Jan., 1872, was retired from active service.

**BRICENO, Alonso** (bre-thayn’yo), b. in Santiago de Chile in 1591; d. in Caracas in 1667. He entered the Franciscan order in Lima, Peru, on 4 Jan., 1665, and was soon promoted to the office of definer and inspector of the convents of his order in Chili, Charcas, and Cumanarea. Briceño presided over a literary assembly in Rome and distinguished himself so much that he was appointed general of his order and judge of appeals of the Spanish provinces. He was proposed by King Philip IV. for the bishopric of Nicaragua, consecrated at Panama, and then translated to the see of Caracas, Venezuela, where he died.

**BRICEÑO, Antonio Nicolás**, a revolutionary chief of Venezuela, and one of the signers of the act of independence of that republic, d. in 1813. He was called “the devil” on account of his fiery and violent temper. He was the first chief who refused to make war on the Spaniards in the East, and he was received by Bolivar as a friend, and was later appointed to many of Bolivar’s orders and separated from him. Being routed by the Spaniards and taken prisoner, he was executed with others in Barinas.

**BRICHER, Alfred Thompson**, painter, b. in Portsmouth, N. H., 10 April, 1857. He was educated in Newburyport (Mass.) academy, and entered upon a mercantile career in Boston, devoting his leisure to drawing and painting without professional instruction. In a few years he attained noteworthy skill in making landscape studies from nature, and after 1868 devoted himself to the art as a profession. He opened a studio in Boston, and met with some success there, but in 1889 sought a change of scenery in the north. Last year he went to the Geological and ornithological academy of that year he exhibited “Mill-Stream at Newburyport.” Soon afterward he began to use water-colors in preference to oils, and in 1875 was chosen a member of the American water-color society. Since then he has devoted himself mainly to water-color painting of landscapes, marine, and coastal views. His work is broad, harmonious, and singularly transparent. His attention to detail bars him from the ranks of modern “impressionists,” but he has many admirers among lovers of natural scenery. Among his more notable drawings are “Sunset in October” (1868); “The Maiden’s Rock, Lake Pepin” (1870); “Mt. Adirondack” (1871); “On the Essex” (1873); “Mount Desert, Acadia” (1872); “A Lift in the Fog” (1876); “St. Michael’s Mount” (1877); and “What the Tide Left” (1878).

**BRICKETT, James**, soldier, b. in 1737; d. in Haverhill, Mass., 9 Dec., 1818. He practised medicine successfully in Haverhill until the French war offered him an opportunity for service in the field. He was a surgeon at Ticonderoga in 1777, when the French abandoned the vicinity of Lake Champlain. At the beginning of the revolutionary war he was made lieutenant-colonel of the Essex co., Mass., regiment, 20 May, 1775, was wounded at Bunker Hill, 17 June, and in the following year was made brigadier in the expedition preparing for Canada. After Burgoyne’s surrender at Saratoga, Sanctus Brickett was placed in command of the escort, and marched the prisoners, about 6,000 in number, from the battlefield on Hudson river to Cambridge, Mass.

**BRIDGE, Horatio**, naval officer, b. in Augusta, Me., 8 April, 1806; d. in Athens, Pa., 29 March, 1893. He was graduated at Bowdoin in 1855, among his classmates were Nathaniel Hall, Jr., and Henry W. Longfellow. After the usual three years’ course of study he was admitted to the bar in 1828, and practised for ten years, at first in Showhegan, and afterward in Augusta. In 1828 he was appointed a paymaster in the U. S. navy. He was assigned to the Cyane, and cruised in her about 1819. After an interval of five years, he was ordered to the "Suratoga," and in her visited the African coast. After his return he pub-
lished "The Journal of an African Cruiser" (New York, 1845), the authorship of which is usually accredited to his classmate, Nathaniel Hawthorne. The book was, in fact, edited by Hawthorne from Bridge's notes. In 1846-8 he cruised in the Mediterranean and off the African coast in the frigate "United States." From 1849 till 1851 he was stationed at Portsmouth navy-yard. Near the close of 1851, he sailed for the Pacific in the "Portsmouth," and while on this cruise was ordered home and assigned to duty as chief of the bureau of provisions and clothing, the duties of which he faithfully performed for nearly fifteen years, covering the whole period of the civil war, and involving transactions and disbursements to the amount of several millions. By his sagacity and tact, this department of the navy was reduced from a great place, and was assigned to duty as chief inspector of provisions and clothing until he reached the legal limit of age for active duty, when he was retired with the rank of commodore.

BRIDGES, Fidelia, artist, b. in Salem, Mass., 19 May, 1835. She removed to Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1843, 1848 in 1859 she was a pupil of W. T. Richards. In 1856-6 she spent eighteen months studying art in Italy, Switzerland, and France. She sent to the national academy, in oil, "Winter Sunshine" and "Wild Flowers in Wheat" (1869); "Blackberry Bushes" and "Views on the Ausable" (1870); "Thistles and Blackberries" (1875); and "Cornfield and Salt Marshes" (1874). She began painting in water-colors in 1871, and has been very successful. Some of her water-color pictures are "Daisies and Clover" (1871); "Lily Pond" (1875); "Month of a River" (1876); "Rye-Field" (1877); and "Morning-Glories" (1878). In 1876 she sent to the centennial exhibition at Philadelphia "A Pile of Smokestacks," and "Corner of a Rye-Field," all in water-colors. She was elected an associate of the national academy of design in 1873, and member of the water-color society in 1874. In 1878-9 she spent a year in England. Among her later pictures are "East Hampton Meadows" (1884) and "Pastures by the Susquehanna." (1876).

BRIDGES, George Washington, lawyer, b. in Athens, McMinn co., Tenn., 9 Oct., 1821; d. there, 16 March, 1875. After working several years at the tailor's trade, he made enough money to educate himself, and, having graduated at the university of Tennessee, Knoxville, studied law, and was admitted to the bar. He became attorney-general of the state in 1848, and held the office until 1859, when he resigned it. He held also the places of bank attorney and railroad director, and was a presidential elector on the Douglas ticket of 1860. In August, 1861, he was elected to congress as a unionist, but was arrested by the confederate authorities while on his way to Wash- ington; "Pastimes of an Assyrian King" (1878); and "Procession of the bulls Apis" (1879). The last of these is now in the Corcoran art gallery, Washington. "The Funeral of a Mummy" was one of the successful pictures of the Paris international exhibition of 1878, where it was awarded a medal of the second class, and at the same time the artist was "decoré" by the "legion of honor." Many oriental and archæological pictures were produced during these years, several of which were engraved in "Harper's Monthly Magazine," October, 1881. In 1871 he began to exhibit pictures in the New York national academy, sending for that year's exhibition "Illusions in High Life." In 1874 he exhibited the salon picture of the preceding year,
"Bringing in the Maize," and in 1873 three: "The American Circus in Paris," "Tête à Tête in Cairo," and "In the Pyrenees." The same year he was made an associate of the national academy. In 1876 he exhibited "A Moorish Interior" and "Chapel-noon, Britanny," and sent to the centennial exhibition at Philadelphia "A Kybelian Woman," "Flower of the Harem," and "The Nubian Story-Teller." Many of his finest paintings are owned in this country. In 1889 Mr. Bridgman came to America and gave a collective exhibition of his works in Boston. He was also a member of the National Academy of Design in 1881, and the same year returned to Paris, where he resides and has his studio. His latest paintings are "Cud's Escort at Rest"; "Family Bath at Cairo"; "My Last Price" (1884); and "Summer on the Bosphorus" (1885).

BRIDGMAN, Laura Dewey, blind deaf-mute, b. in Hanover, N. H., 21 Dec., 1829; d. in Boston, Mass., 24 May, 1889. When she was two years old a severe illness deprived her of sight and hearing. Her sense of smell was also destroyed, and that of taste impaired. At the age of eight she was placed in the Perkins institution for the blind, at Boston, Mass., where she remained until 1828. S. Howe undertook the difficult task of instructing her. The first step was to teach her the names of objects, and this was done by putting into her hands some familiar article, together with its name in raised letters. When she had begun to realize that the words bore some relation to the objects, the former were given her alone, and it was found that she recognized them when placed in their proper order. When the letters were then taken apart, and she was taught how to put them together to form the words. After she had learned many names in this way, type with raised letters were given her, with a board containing holes for their reception, and it afforded her great amusement to form with these materials the names of objects that were presented. She was also taught the manual alphabet and its connection with the raised letters, so that when the name of a new object was spelled on her teacher's hands she would compose the same with her type. All this was done in three months. Laura never grew tired of learning, and Dr. Howe, after continuing for two years to teach her the names of objects, next tried to interest her in formed letters, an effort whose difficulties connected with each step having been surmounted by patience and perseverance, she was next taught to write with a lead-pencil. After this her studies were various. She acquired a knowledge of arithmetic, of geography, which was taught by means of maps and globes in relief, and also learned to sew and to do household work. The statement that she learned to play on the piano is incorrect. She constantly thought, and asked questions about what she had learned. One day Dr. Howe, when asked who it was that had made land and sea, explained to her the character of God, and from this time her religious feelings became strongly developed. Miss Bridgman then went to school to be instructed in singing, and made it her home during the school session, spending the summers with her mother at Hanover, N. H. The facts in her life have been referred to by theologians, philosophers, and medical men all over the world, and her physical and mental condition is still of great interest. It is probable that the condition under which she lived was not quite so completely in the state of one blind from birth as he supposed. The modesty of her demeanor, which surprised him so, and the facility with which she learned, were doubtless due to the influence of the twenty-six months when she had full possession of her senses, though she was totally unable to remember anything that happened in that period. She was so deaf that her hearing was more sensitive to sonorous vibrations than her head, yet she was easily made dizzy by whirling, a fact that has been thought to contradict the hypothesis that the semicircular canal of the ear is the seat of giddiness. Her left eye was sensitive to a strong beam of light, which, however, only caused her pain. She was so deaf that her brain and body were formed a mental picture involving space relations, and it required effort for her to tell, for instance, how many sides of an object were visible from one point. An interesting peculiarity was her Homeric use of epithets. Her bed was always "easy" or "soft," her room "cosy," and the fire "nice" or "warm." She was very neat in her dress and in the arrangement of her room, and, while regarding the rights of others, was tenacious of her own. She was very fond of "talking," and often soliloquized in finger-language. Dr. Howe wrote, in 1873: "She enjoys life quite as much, probably more, than most persons do. She reads whatever book she finds in raised print, especially the Bible. She would like to learn to run a sewing-machine. She seems happiest when she can find some person who knows the finger alphabet, and can sit and gossip with her about acquaintances, the news, and general matters. Her moral sense is well developed." See "Life and Education of Laura Dewey Bridgman," by her instructor, Mary S. Lamon (Boston, 1878), and "The Story of Laura Dewey Bridgman," by S. Howe, 2 vols. (Boston, 1874). The New York Institution, 51 Greenough, R. I., in 1793; d. in Newport, R. I., 8 Aug., 1874. He removed to Schaghticoke, N. Y., in 1820, and was engaged in manufacturing there for more than fifty years. He held many local offices, was several times state senator, and did much by his energy and public spirit to increase the prosperity of the town. He was also prominent in religious matters.

BRIGGS, Caleb, geologist, b. in North Rochester, Mass., 24 May, 1812; d. there, 28 Sept., 1884. He was educated as a physician, but devoted himself to the study of geology and its allied sciences, and was engaged in the first survey of the coal and iron regions of Ohio. He entered upon the work in 1837, and published, "Survey of the counties of Athens, Jackson, Hocking, and afterward Wood, Crawford, and Tuscarawas cos., and, after the survey terminated in 1839, was employed in surveying the western counties of Virginia. He then settled at Ironton, Ohio, where he engaged in mining, and gave $25,000 to found a public library.

BRIGGS, Charles Augustus, clergyman, b. in New York city, 15 Jan., 1841. He studied in the university of Virginia from 1857 till 1860, in the union theological seminary, New York city, from 1861 till 1863, and in the university of Berlin from 1866 till 1869. Returning to this country, he became pastor of the Presbyterian church at Roselle, N. J., and in 1874 was appointed to the chair of Hebrew in the Western Theological Seminary. He is one of the editors of the "Presbyterian Review," and has published "Biblical Study" (New York, 1883); "American Presbyterianism" (1885); and "Messianic Prophecy" (1886).

BRIGGS, Charles Frederick, author, b. in Nantucket, Mass., in 1800; d. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 30 June, 1884. Dr. Howe moved to New York early in life, and was there connected with the press many years. He began the publication of the "Broadyway Journal" in 1844, and in the following year Edgar A. Poe became his associate editor. Four
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had taken a deep interest in the great struggle upon which the nation had just entered, and one of his last public acts was to address a regiment of Massachusetts volunteers, of which his son was the colonel. Gov. Briggs had taken through life an active interest in religious and benevolent enterprises, and at the time of his death was president of the American Baptist missionary union, of the American tract society at Boston, the American temperance union, and the Massachusetts Sabbath-school union, and director in several other benevolent societies. He was also, for sixteen years, a trustee of Williams college. A memoir of him, with the title "Great in Goodness," was published by the Rev. William C. Richards (Boston, 1867). His son, Henry C. Briggs, was graduated at Williams in 1844, and became a lawyer. At the beginning of the civil war he joined the army as colonel of the 10th Massachusetts volunteers, and distinguished himself at the battle of Fair Oaks, where he was wounded. On 17 July, 1862, he was made a brigadier-general. At the close of the war he was a member of the court-martial in Washington, D. C.—Joseph William, postal reformer, nephew of George Nixon, b. in Clermont, N. Y., 5 July, 1813; d. in Cleveland, Ohio, 23 Feb., 1872. He was left an orphan in infancy, was brought up in the family of his uncle, received a common-school education, and followed the trade of his father. He became an enthusiastic advocate of the free-delivery letter system, he received from Postmaster-General Blair the appointment of superintendent of the system throughout the country. He organized it in fifty-two cities, and literally wore himself out in the service. Mr. Briggs was a man of more than ordinary mechanical genius. In 1845 he patented a groove-stitching-machine, and claimed that he was the first to use a grooved-eye pointed needle that made a lock-stitch.

BRIGHAM. Amariah, physician, b. in New Marlborough, Berkshire co., Mass., 26 Dec., 1798; d. in Utica, N. Y., 8 Sept., 1849. He lost his father early in life, and was taken in charge by his uncle, a physician. In 1813 he went to college to educate the boy for his own profession. But his uncle's death forced young Brigham, then about fourteen years old, to rely upon himself, and, making his way alone to Albany, he obtained a place in a book-store, where he remained three years, acquiring a great fondness for books. Returning to New Marlborough, he spent nearly five years, 1823-27, in preparation for the study of medicine, and then in its prosecution, teaching school, meanwhile, during the winter months. Beginning practice about 1821, he lived two years in Enfield, Mass., and then removed to Greenfield, where he became widely known as a surgeon. In June, 1828, he visited Europe, where he went to France, Italy, and Spain, attending occasional lectures and studying in hospitals and other public institutions. Returning to Greenfield, he remained until April, 1831, when he removed to Hartford, Conn., and soon became eminent. At this time infant schools were in high favor in Hartford, and frequent revivals were in progress there. Dr. Brigham, deeming both injurious, published his views in the former in a work entitled "Influence of Mental Cultivation on the Health," (1832; 3d ed., Philadelphia, 1845), and on the latter in "Influence of Religion upon the Health and Physical Welfare of Mankind" (Boston, 1833). These outspoken opinions of Dr. Brigham's, together with his politics, which were strongly democratic, prejudiced many worthy people against him. In 1837 he delivered

FRANCO: a Tale of the Great Panic (1838); "The Haunted Merchant" (1843); "The Masquerader—A Tale of Life or a Liner" (1844); "Trippings of Tom Pepper" (1847); and, in connection with A. Maverrick, "History of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable" (1858). These works are largely humorous, and deal with life in New York city. Mr. Briggs also wrote a few pieces of poetry, some of which appeared in "Putnam's Magazine," and others in a volume of "Seaweeds from the Shores of Nantucket" (Boston, 1853).

BRIGGS, George Nixon, governor of Massachusetts, b. in Adams, Mass., 13 April, 1796; d. in Pittsfield, Mass., 12 Sept., 1861. His father served under Stark and Allen at Bennington. In 1809 he was apprenticed to a hatter at White Creek, N. Y., but was taken from the shop in 1811 by his brother and given a year's schooling. He then began the study of law, and in October, 1818, was admitted to the bar of Berkshire co., Mass., where he soon became prominent, practising in Adams, Lanesborough, and Pittsfield. In 1827, by his defense of a Stockbridge Indian, who was tried for murder at Lenox, he established a reputation as one of the best criminal lawyers in the state. From 1824 till 1831 he was register of deeds for his county, and in 1830 was elected to congress as a whig, serving six successive terms, and being at one time chairman of the post-office committee. He was known as an eloquent debater. From 1845 till 1848 he was governor of Massachusetts. During his administration the murder of Dr. Parkman by Prof. Webster occurred, and the most extraordinary efforts were made to induce the governor either to pardon the offender or to commute his sentence; but, believing that the good of the community required the execution of the murderer, he refused to intervene. Gov. Briggs was appointed one of the judges of the court of common pleas in 1851, which office he continued to fill till the reorganization of the courts of the state in 1856. In 1853 he was a member of the state constitutional convention. In 1861 he was one of a commission to adjust the claims between the United States and New Granada; but his death, which resulted from the accidental discharge of a fowling-piece, occurred before he had entered upon his duties.
a course of lectures before the College of physicians and surgeons in New York, and in 1840 was appointed superintendent of the Hartford Retreat for the insane, notwithstanding strong opposition from many of the directors on grounds stated above. In 1842, having accepted a similar place in the state lunatic asylum at Utica, N. Y., he removed to that place, and remained there until his death. Here, as at Hartford, he was successful, both as a bureau- narian, and as his medical skill and the services of having personal supervision of about 500 insane persons, he delivered popular lectures, was often called to testify in the courts as an expert, and, until 1844, the quarterly "Journal of Insanity." This strain upon him was one of the causes of his death, which a trip through the southern states, in the spring of 1848, was unable to check. Dr. Brigham published, besides the works already mentioned, a "Treatise on Epidemic Cholera" (1832); "Diseases of the Brain" (Utica, 1836); and "Asylum Souvenir," a small volume of maxims for the use of those who had been under his care (Utica, 1849).

BRIGHAM, Charles Henry, clergyman, b. in Providence, R. I., 20 Oct., 1816, in Brooklyn, N. Y., 19 Feb., 1879. He was graduated at Harvard in 1839, and on 27 March, 1844, was ordained pastor of the first Congregational church in Taunton, Mass. He became pastor of a Unitarian church in Ann Arbor, Mich., in 1846, and in the same year was chosen professor of biblical archeology and ecclesiastical history at Medville (Pa.) theological school, where he lectured two years for ten years. He also organized in Ann Arbor a Bible-class especially for the students of Michigan university. In 1877 his health forced him to give up his work. He was a member of the State board of health, of the American oriental society, the philological society, and the American association for the advancement of science, contributed much to periodical literature, and published "Letters of Foreign Travel" (2 vols.) and "Life of Rev. Simeon Daggett." A collection of his papers, with a memoir by Rev. E. B. Wilson, appeared after his death (Boston, 1881).

BRIGHAM, Paul, soldier, b. in 1745; d. in Norwich, Vt., 16 June, 1824. He was four years a captain in the Revolutionary army, was high sheriff of Windsor county, Vt., for five years, major of militia, and chief judge of the county court for five years. He was lieutenant-governor of the state from 1796 till 1813, and again from 1815 till 1820. From 25 Aug., till 16 Oct., 1797, he was acting governor, by reason of the death of Gov. Thomas Chittenden.

BRIGHT, Jesse A., D., senator, b. in Norwich, Chenango co., N. Y., 18 Dec., 1812; d. in Baltimore, Md., 20 May, 1875. He was taken to Indiana by his parents in 1820, received an academic education there, studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1831, and began practice in Madison, Ind. He was elected judge of the probate court of Indiana in 1843, and at the subsequent legislative in 1846, and in 1841 became lieutenant-governor of the state. He had also served as circuit judge and U. S. marshal. He was sent to the U. S. senate as a democrat in 1843, and was twice re-elected, serving several times as its president pro tempore. While in congress he voted persistently with the southern democrats on all questions involving the restriction of slavery. In 1875, it was claimed by the republicans that his election was fraudulent, and his seat was contested. He was victorious, however, and held it until 1862, when a charge of disloyalty was brought against him, the chief evidence being a letter addressed to "His Excellency, Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederation of States," recommending a friend who had called for his retirement in arms of the states he wished to dispose. The senate committee on the judiciary reported, five to two, that this did not constitute sufficient evidence against Mr. Bright. In a speech in his own behalf, he said that in March, 1861 (the date of the letter), he had no idea that there would be war, and that he wrote it to rid himself of a suspicion entertained by his constituents. His speech against him was made by Charles Sumner and others, and on 5 Feb., 1862, he was formally expelled from the senate, by a vote of 32 to 14. He afterward removed, with his family, to Carrollton, Ky., and then to Covington, where he was elected to the Kentucky legislature in 1866. In 1874 he removed to Baltimore, where he remained till his death.

BRIGHT, Jonathan Brown, author, b. in Waltham, Mass., 23 April, 1800; d. there, 17 Dec., 1876. He was educated in the Waltham common schools and in Westford (Mass.) academy, and at sixteen years of age removed to Missouri. Five years later he engaged in business in Alabama, and in 1831 moved to New York, where he became a cotton-broker. In 1849 he left business and retired to his native place, where he was known as a public-spirited citizen. Mr. Bright became interested in genealogy, and made many researches into his family history both here and in England, the results of which were published in a volume intended for private distribution, which has been pronounced a model for works of its kind. It is entitled "The Brights of Suffolk, England, represented in America by the Descendants of Henry Bright, Jr., who settled at Watertown, Mass., about 1630" (1858). Mr. Bright left to Harvard college $90,000, the income to be divided between the purchase of books and the support of scholarships, to which Brights lineally descended from Henry Bright, Jr., should have priority of claim.

BRIGHT, Marshal Huntington, b. in Hudson, N. Y., 18 Aug., 1834. He received an academic education, and took a course at the Lawrence scientific school of Harvard in 1852–3. In 1854 he became associate editor of the Albany Argus, and was later the city editor of the New York Tribune. He was appointed on the staff of Gen. Robert Anderson in October, 1861, and afterward served on the staffs of Gen. D. C. Buell, W. S. Rosecran, and George H. Thomas. He was brevetted major for his services during the war, and, after resigning his commission at its close, engaged in silver-mining in Nevada. In 1873 he became editor of the "Christian at Work," New York, and continues in that position. He has contributed to periodicals on theological, scientific, and sociological subjects, and has delivered numerous addresses. Author of "The Story of America" (1855).

BRIGNOLI, Pasquale, singer, b. in Naples, Italy; in 1824; d. in New York city, 30 Oct., 1884. He was one of the greatest tenors of his time, and became a pianist of some ability. It is said that at the age of fifteen he wrote an opera, and, disgusted at the way in which the finest aria was sung, rushed upon the stage and sang it himself, to the delight of all. He paid little attention, however, to the cultivation of his voice until he was twenty-one. Success came to him, and he became one of the greatest concert-singers ever to appear in opera, in Paris and London. He came to the United States with Strakosch in 1855, and soon attained a popularity that lasted almost to the end of his life. His voice in his best days was a tenor of great volume and sweetness, and even in his sixtieth year he was still heard with delight.
in concert and English opera. He was unrivalled in grace of execution and facility in phrasing. He sings occasionally of American music in the United States, and afterward sang with La Grange, Parepa, Niisson, Titien, and many other celebrated artists. Brignoli made three trips to Europe; but this country became his adopted home. Notwithstanding the large sums of money that he made by his singing, he died in poverty.

BRILLAT-SAVARIN, b. in Belley, April, 1755; d. in Paris, 2 Feb., 1826. He was a deputy in the states-general in 1789, judge of the court of cassation in 1792, and in 1793 mayor of Belley, but fled to Switzerland, and thence to the United States in that year to escape the revolutionary tribunal. He resided three years in New York, where he taught French and was a director of the theatre. After his return to France in 1796 he was a judge in the court of cassation. Besides anonymous writings on political economy and archaeology, and a volume on duelling, he published a famous work entitled "Physiologie du gout" (1825), interspersed with anecdotes of his sober and cultivated mode of life.

BRINDIS, Claudio J., Cuban negro violinist, b. in Havana in 1852. His first studies, begun under his father, were completed in the conservatory of Paris, where he won the first prize. He has played with great success in all the principal cities of Europe, and received many decorations from Emperor Napoleon III.

BRINKERHOFF, Jacob, jurist, b. in New York in 1810; d. in Munsfield, Ohio, 19 July, 1880. He removed early to Plymouth, Ohio, and was elected to congress as a democrat, serving from 4 Dec., 1843, till 3 March, 1847. While in congress he was the author of the original draft of the celebrated Wilmot proviso. From 1856 till 1871 he was a justice of the supreme court of Ohio.

BRINLEY, Francis, author, b. in Boston, Mass., 10 Nov., 1800; d. in Newport, R. I., 15 June, 1889. He was graduated at Harvard in 1818, studied law, and was admitted to the bar before he came of age. He was a member of the Boston common council for several years, and its president in 1850 and 1851. In 1851 he was elected to the house of the legislature in 1832, 1850, and 1854, and in 1852, 1853, and 1863 of the state senate. In 1853 he was a delegate to the state constitutional convention. In 1857, he removed to Tyngsborough, and afterward to Newport, R. I. Mr. Brinley took great interest in railways and other internal improvements, and advocated the abolition of imprisonment for debt, and the maintenance of a well-regulated militia. He was three times captain of the "Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company" of Boston, and for several years president of the Redwood library, Newport. He has contributed frequently to "Hunt's Merchant's Magazine," New-York; and many articles on duver are quoted by Chancellor Kent in his commentaries. He also wrote much for the newspapers, and was successful as a lecturer. He has published an "Address before the Franklin Debating Society of Boston" (1830), and a life of his brother-in-law, William T. Porter, founder of the "Spirit of the Times" (1860).

BRINLEY, George, book-collector, b. in Boston, 15 May, 1817; d. in Bermuda, 14 May, 1875. He was educated at the best schools in Boston. For a short time he engaged in business; but his health admonished him to adopt a different mode of life, and, having inherited a sufficient estate, he was able to indulge his taste for rare and curious books. He employed agents and purchasers wherever books were to be bought, and made a collection of American books, which the late Dr. C. P. H. Longfellow, of John Carter Brown and James Lenox. It comprised more than 12,000 volumes, a large proportion of them very rare, and all of them valuable. Such of the books as required binding were placed in the hands of the most skilled workmen of modern times. In his will Mr. Brinley gave books to the universities of Yale and other colleges; representatives from each to attend the sale and bid with other intending buyers, but not being required to pay for their purchases unless the pro-rata amount was exceeded. During most of his life Mr. Brinley resided in Hartford, Conn., where his collection was jealously guarded from the sight of all save the most appreciative and trusted of his book-loving acquaintance. The library was catalogued by Dr. J. Hammond Trumbull, of Hartford, and its three parts comprise a nearly exhaustive bibliography of the rarest American books. In 1866 Mr. Brinley received the degree of M. A. from Yale. His son, Charles Augustus, b. in Hartford, Conn., 23 Aug., 1847, attached himself to the California state geological survey, and was with the engineers employed by the U. S. government to survey a wagon-road to Colorado river. Returning to the east, he entered Sheffield scientific school, and was graduated in 1869, spending three years in a post-graduate course of chemistry and metalurgy. In these branches of study he has become an expert, and since 1872 has been superintendent of the Midvale steel works near Philadelphia, and of a sugar-refinery in that city.

BRINTON, Daniel Garrison, ethnologist, b. in Chester co., Pa., 15 May, 1867; d. in Atlantic City, N. J., 31 July, 1889. He was graduated at Yale and at the Jefferson medical college, after which he spent a year in Europe. On his return he entered the army, in August, 1862, as acting assistant surgeon. In February of the following year he was commissioned surgeon, and served as surgeon-in-chief of the second division, 11th corps. He was present at the battles of Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, and other engagements, and was notified of his death in October, 1863. In consequence of a sunstroke received soon after the battle of Gettysburg, he was disqualified for active service, and in the autumn of that year he became superintendent of hospitals at Quincy and Springfield, Ill., until August, 1865, when, the civil war having closed, he was brevetted lieutenant-colonel and discharged. He then settled in Philadelphia, where he became editor of "The Medical and Surgical Reporter," and also of the quarterly "Compendium of Medical Science." Dr. Brinorton has likewise been a constant contributor to other medical journals, chiefly on questions of public medicine and hygiene, and has edited several valuable works. He has been especially the popular series known as "Napley's Modern Therapeutics," which has passed through many editions. In the medical controversies of the day, he has always taken the position that medical science should be based on the results of clinical observation, rather than on physiological experiments. He has become prominent as a student and a writer on American ethnology, his work in this direction beginning while he was a student in college. The winter of 1856-7, spent in Florida, supplied him with material for his first published book on the subject. In 1884 he was appointed professor of ethnology and archaeology in the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia.
For some years he has been president of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia, and in 1886 he was elected vice-president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, to preside over the section on anthropology. During the same year he was awarded the medal of the “Société Américaine de France” for his “numerous and learned works on American ethnology,” being the first native of the United States that has been so honored. In 1885 the American publishers of the “Iconographic Encyclopædia” requested him to edit the first volume, to be devoted entirely to “Philology and Ethnology,” and to revise that on “Ethnography,” by Prof. Gerland, of Strasburg. He also contributed to the second volume of the same work an essay on the “Prehistoric Archaeology of both Hemispheres.” Dr. Brinton has established a literary and publishing-house of aboriginal American literature, for the purpose of placing within the reach of scholars, authentic materials for the study of the languages and culture of the native races of America. Each work is the production of native minds, and is printed in the original. The series, most of which were edited by Dr. Brinton himself, include: “The Mayas Chronicles” (Philadelphia, 1882); “The Iroquois Book of Rites (Ologies).” Dr. Brinton’s proceedings in the Nahuatl Spanish Dialect of Nicaragua” (1883); “A Migration Legend of the Creek Indians” (1884); “The Lenape and their Legends” (1885); “The Annals of the Cakchiquels” (1885). Besides publishing numerous papers, he has contributed valuable reports on his examinations of mounds, shell-hags, rock inscriptions, and other antiquities. He is one of the Fellows of the Franklin Library, Indian Tribes, and Antiquities (Philadelphia, 1889); “The Myths of the New World: A Treatise on the Symbolism and Mythology of the Red Race of America” (New York, 1886); “The Religious Sentiment: A Contribution to the Science and Philosophy of Religion” (1875); “American Hero Myths: A Study in the Native Religions of the Western Continent” (Philadelphia, 1882); “Aboriginal American Authors and their Productions, especially those in the Native Languages” (1883); and “A Grammar of the Cakchiquel Language of Guatemala” (1884).

BRIAN, Luis (bree-awn). Colombian naval officer, b. in Cumaná, 6 July, 1782; d. 29 Sept., 1821. He was the son of a French officer, and after his father being a native of that country, entered the Dutch army, and afterward visited the United States, where he studied navigation. On the death of his father he bought a vessel, made several voyages, established a mercantile house at Cumaná, and in 1811 was appointed captain of a frigate in the fleet of the famous Carthaginian of Cumaná. At his own expense he fitted out a fleet, and attacked the Spanish forces at the island of Margarita, where he gained a signal victory. Brian distinguished himself at the conquest of Guiana, and also at Santa Marta and Cartagena. The latter part of his life was rendered unhappy by a misunderstanding with Bolivar, which so preyed upon his heart that he became ill and returned to Cumaná, dying soon afterward in poverty.

BRISBANE, Abbott Hall, military engineer, b. in South Carolina; d. in Summerville, S. C., 28 Sept., 1861. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1825, and appointed second lieutenant of the 3d artillery, serving on topographical duty in the city of Washington, and afterward with the engineer, Bernard, on the South Atlantic coast until the close of the year 1827, when he re-

signed. He served in the Florida war against the Seminole Indians in 1835—7 as colonel of South Carolina volunteers, and was engaged in the skirmish of Tomoka, 10 March, 1836. After the war he returned to Washington, as engineer, to a projected railroad from Charleston, S. C., to Cincinnati, Ohio, having especially intrusted to him the examination of the mountain-passes through which it was to run. He received the appointment of constructing engineer of the projected road, which place he held from 1836 till 1840. He was also chief engineer of the Oenagle and Flint railroad, Ga., in 1840—1. In this year he was superintendent engineer of the Charleston and Savannah railroad, from the city of Charleston, and he then accepted the chair of belles-lettres and ethics in the South Carolina military academy, occupying the place from 1848 till 1853, after which he retired to his plantation near Charleston. He was the author of a political romance, “Ralphston, or the Young Carolinian of 1776.”

BRISBANE, William H., clergyman, b. about 1803; d. in Avena, Wis., in 1878. He inherited a large number of slaves, but became convinced that slavery was wrong, and in 1835 brought thirty-three of them to the north, manumitting them and aiding them to settle in life. In consequence of the same he was twice threatened to take rank among the poor men of the country. In middle age he went to Holland, where he became acquainted with the Rev. Mr. Mouw, and about the same time was become acquainted with the Rev. Mr. Mouw, and about the same time was

BRISIH, James Sanks, soldier, b. in Boalsburg, Pa., 23 May, 1837; d. in Philadelphia, 14 Jan., 1892. He became known as an anti-slavery orator, and at the beginning of the civil war enlisted as a private in a Pennsylvania regiment, and in April, 1861, was appointed second lieutenant of the 1st dragoons. At the battle of Bull Run, 21 July, 1861, he was twice wounded. He was promoted captain in the 6th cavalry, 5 Aug., served with his regiment in the peninsular campaign of the army of the Potomac (1862), and, after the battle of Fredericksburg, accompanied the expedition to the Blue Ridge mountains in 1863. He was appointed colonel of the 5th U. S. colored cavalry, 1 March, 1864, and was engaged in the Red river expedition in the department of the Gulf in April and May, 1864. Later in the same year he was on recruiting service in Kentucky, and chief of staff to Gen. Buckner. He was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers, 13 March, 1865, for gallant conduct at the battle of Marion, Va., 16—19 Dec., 1864, and was promoted to the full rank of brigadier-general of volunteers, 1 May, 1865. He received the brevet of major-general of volunteers, 15 Dec., 1865. In the mean time he had received brevets of major and lieutenant colonel in the Thirteenth colored infantry, at Beverly Ford, 19 June, 1863, and at Marion, Va. He was brevetted colonel in the regular army, 13 March, 1865, for "meritorious services during the war." He was transferred to the 9th U. S. colored cavalry in July, 1866, and was promoted major, 3d cavalry, 1 Jan., 1868, and lieutenant-colonel, 1 May, 1868.

BRISSOT DE WARVILLE, Jean Pierre, French author, b. in Chartres, 14 Jan., 1754; d. 31 Oct., 1793. He was the thirteenth son of an im-
keeper, and was brought up in the village of Oamar-
ville, or Warville, from which he took his name, studied law, and commenced his professional career in 1837. An assistant procurator for whom Robespierre also worked. His first book, "Théorie des lois criminelles," brought him to the notice of Voltaire and D'Alembert, and his "Bibliothèque des lois criminelles" gave him a wide reputation. In 1784 he was imprisoned for four months in the bastile as the accused author of a pamphlet of reflecting on the queen, which was really written by the marquis Pelleport. Going to London upon his release, he there edited a learned periodical called the "Lyceum." On returning to Paris, he founded, in 1788, the society of friends of the blacks, and came to the United States in its commission to inquire into the condition of the negroes. He returned to France at the beginning of the revo-

lution of 1789, and edited "Le patriote Français," was elected to the legislative assembly, and became the leader of the girondists, and the most influen-
tial opponent of the court and the aristocracy. After the king's flight he became leader of the party that demanded his deposition, but in the contest between the duties of the ministry of his party, the girondists, on 31 May, 1793, he fled, but was arrested at Moulins, and, after a long impris-

onment, during which he wrote his memoirs, was guillotined. The nickname "Brissotins," originally invented by the royalists to designate the revolutionists, came to be applied to the girondists, who were afterwards nicknamed after the habits of the Quakers, and, on his return to France, introduced the fashion of wearing the hair without powder. His eloquence and literary ability contributed materially to the success of the French revolution. He published, among other works, "Examination of the Travels of Chastellux in America"); "The Commerce of America with Eu-

ròpe, and its Influence on the Littoral and Interior of England"); and "To his Constituents on the Situ-

ation of the National Convention." See his "Mé-

moires pour servir à l'histoire de la révolution," published by his son (Paris, 1839-2); also Laman-
tine's "History of the Girondists and "Vie privée et politique de Brissot" (Paris, 1792).

of BRISTED, John, clergyman, b. in Dorsetshire, England, in 1775; d. in Bristol, R. I., 23 Feb., 1855. He was the son of a clergyman of the established church. After being graduated at Win-

chester college, he studied medicine in Edinburgh, and took a two years' course of law in the office of the celebrated Chitty. He removed to the United States in 1801, and in his second year in the city had several years with success, and married, in 1829, a daughter of John Jacob Astor. He studied divin-

ity under Dr. (afterward Bishop) Griswold, then rector of St. Michael's, Bristol, R. I., and in 1828 was ordained and made the rector's assistant. In 1829 Dr. Griswold removed to Massachusetts, and Mr. Bristed became his successor. After the death of his predecessor, he remained in the parsonage, where he remained until 1843. In 1839 he conducted the "Monthly Magazine," and in 1814 delivered an oration on "The Utility of Literary Establishments." His publications include "A Pedestrian Tour through Part of the Highlands in Scotland in 1801" (2 vols., 1804); "The Adviser, or the Moral and Literary Tribunal" (4 vols., Lon-
don, 1802); "Critical and Philosophical Essays" (1804); "The System of the Society of Friends and Anglo-Americans" (1805); "hints on the National Bankruptcy of Great Britain" (New York, 1809); "Resources of the British Empire" (1811); "Resources of the United States" (New York, 1818; reprinted in London, under the title of "America and her Resources," 1818); and "Thoughts on the Anglo-American Constitution"—a novel (1850)—"Hilarity and Ann," a novel (1855); "Edward and Anna," a novel (1856). A friend of Wilkes's work on "Correlative Claims and Duties" (New York and London, 1823). An English re-

viewer of his "Resources of the United States," which was published about the same time that Sydney Smith asked his famous question, "Who reads an American book?" referred to the "un-

substantial prospect with which the prophetic folly that ever accompanies democracy had im-

pressed his mind to a degree almost equaling that of the vain people with whom he had domiciled.

—His son, Charles Astor, author, b. in New York city, 6 Oct., 1826; d. in Washington, D. C., 15 Jan., 1874. He was graduated at Yale with honors in 1849, and afterward spent five years in Trinity college, Cambridge, England, where he was graduat-

ed 1845, tak-

ing numerous prizes and being made a founda-

tion scholar of the college. In 1847, he mar-

ried the daugh-

ter of Henry Brevoort, and travelled extensively in Eu-


erope, amusing himself by his studies (1850); "Edward and Anna," a novel (1856). "Carl Petter, la re-

jects," was a cynical tone in many of his writings, which increased as he grew older. Classical sub-
jects, poetical themes, and social sketches were treated with equal ease; he did not hesitate to discuss any topic, great or small, that struck his fancy, and his wide culture and profound scholar-

ship made his essays attractive to readers of light literature. Mr. Bristed was one of the trus-

tees of the Astor library from its origin. After spending many years in Europe, at its gayest cap-

tals and resorts, where he was the associate of many eminent men of the time, he returned to this country, and made his home in Washington, D. C., and finally retired to the estate of the Sedgwick family. Bristol's published works comprise "Selections from Catullus," by an Eton assistant master, which he revised, adding notes of his own (1849); "Letters to Horace Mann," being a reply to some strictures on the characters of Gi-
rard and Astor, entitled "Thoughts for a Young Man." (1856); "The United States of America," a series of sketches of New York society life, first printed in "Fraser's Magazine" (New York, 1852); "Five Years in an English University." (1852). To this last volume were added in an appendix his college orations and essays, together with specimen examination-papers (new ed., enlarged, New York, 1872). He also published the "Interference Theory
of Government" (New York, 1867), and "Pieces of a Broken-down Critic" (New York, 1874).

BRISTOL, Augusta Cooper, educator, b. in Croydon, N. H., 17 April, 1855. She was the youngest of ten children, and early developed a fondness for poetry, music, and mathematics. At nine years of age she began writing poetry, and at fourteen studied from the same mathematical text-books used by her brothers at Dartmouth. Her education was acquired at Kimball Union Academy, and in 1878 she became a teacher. In 1886 she married Louis H. Dennison, with whom she had gained some reputation as a writer of poetry, sermons, and heretical articles and lectures on moral and social topics. Her labors received much sympathy and the attention of several leading people. During the summer of 1880 she was sent to study the Equitable Association of Labor and Capital at Guise, in France. For three months she resided in the "Social Palace," and very thoroughly investigated the subject. In September, 1888, she was sent to El Paso, Texas, to represent the constructive liberal thought of America at an International Convention of Freethinkers held in Brussels. On the return to the United States she was elected state lecturer by the order of the Patrons of Husbandry in New Jersey. This office she filled until 1884, when, the work having become too laborious, she was sent by a lever to visit Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, New Hampshire, and Ohio. Besides a volume of "Poems" (Boston, 1868), she has published "The Relation of the Maternal Function to the Woman's Intellect" (Washington, 1876); "The Philosophy of Art" (New York, 1878); "Science and its Relations to Human Character" (1878; translated into French, Antwerp, 1881); "The Relation of Science to Moral Advancement" (1880); and also edited and assisted in the translation of the "Laws and Regulations of the Mutual Assurance of the Institution at Guise" (1881).

BRISTOL, John Bunyan, landscape-painter, b. in Hillsdale, N. Y., 14 March, 1826. His early life was a struggle without a prospect for sympathy. At the beginning of his career he painted figures and portraits, but afterward turned his attention exclusively to landscapes. His studies were from nature. The season of 1859 was devoted to tropical pictures, which attracted much attention. He was elected an associate of the national academy, and also a member of the art-study society in 1875, exhibiting regularly in the gallery. Among his works are "Autumn Afternoon, Bolton, Lake George"; "Sunrise, Mount Mansfield"; "Adirondacks, from Lake Champlain"; "On the St. John's River, Florida" (1862); "Ascutney Mountain"; "In the Housatonic Valley" (1875); "Monument Mountain, Berkshire Co.," (1875); "Mount Equinox, Vermont" (1875); "Evening by the Housatonic" (1878); "Lake Memphremagog" (1878); "Lake Dunmore, Vt." (1883); and "Haying-Time near Middlebury, Vt." (1886).

BRISTOW, Benjamin Helm, statesman, b. in Elkin, Ky., 20 June, 1822; d. in New York city, 22 June, 1886. He was graduated at Yale, 1841, studied law, and was admitted to the bar of Kentucky in 1853. He began practice at Elkin, whence he removed to Hopkinsville in 1858. At the beginning of the civil war, at a time when the state was warring between loyalty and secession, he entered the union army as lieutenant colonel of the 25th Kentucky infantry, and was engaged at the battle of Franklin and at the battle of Shiloh, where he was wounded. He afterward became colonel of the 8th Kentucky cavalry, and served throughout the war with distinction. While still in the field he was elected to the state senate for four years, but resigned at the end of two years, serving only from 1863 until 1865. He was U. S. district attorney for the Louisville district from 1865 until 1871. The ability with which he filled these offices led to his appointment as assistant attorney-general of the United States on the organization of the department of justice in October, 1870. In 1872 he resigned to become attorney of the Texas Pacific railroad, but soon returned to the practice of law at Louisville. He was nominated attorney-general of the United States in December, 1876, but declined, at the solicitation of President Grant, to accept the appointment. He was appointed secretary of the treasury on 3 June, 1874, and this office he filled acceptably until the end of June, 1876, when he resigned, owing to the demands of his private business. At the republican national convention of that year, held in Cincinnati, Ohio, he was a leading candidate for the presidential nomination, receiving 113 votes on the first ballot. Since 1876 he has practised his profession in New York city.

BRISTOW, George, musician, b. in Brooklyn, 19 Dec, 1825; d. there, 13 Dec, 1898. He was a violinist, and one of the earliest members of the New York Philharmonic society. He has composed and written music, among which is the opera "Rip Van Winkle," presented at Niblo's Garden, New York, in 1856, re-written to a new libretto in 1880. For many years he was director of music in the New York public schools, and is the author of various works for church use.

BRITTON, Nathaniel Lord, botanist, b. on Staten Island, N. Y., 15 Jan, 1858. He was graduated at the Columbia College School of Mines in 1879 with the degree of B. M., and in 1881 received the degree of Ph. D. in course. In 1879 he became assistant in the department of geology and paleontology, and now lectures on botany in the school of mines. For some years he has been botanist and assistant geologist to the New Jersey geological survey, spending his summers in the field. The "Bulletin of the "Botanical Club"" is under his editorial supervision, and, besides scattered papers on technicalities in scientific journals, he has published "Catalogue of the Flora of Richmond County (Staten Island, N. Y.)" (1879); "The Geology of Staten Island" (1880); and "Catalogue of the Flora of New Jersey" (1880).
BROCKENBROUGH

His education had been limited, but he had a mind of more than ordinary capacity and an impressive and graceful eloquence, which, added to his youthful appearance, made him a favorite as a preacher. In 1821 he became assistant pastor of a church in Richmond, and in 1822 he was moderator of the Dover association of Baptist churches. He declined the pastorate of leading Baptist churches in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and various southern cities, and lived and died a country pastor. In 1843 the degree of D. D. was conferred by the Columbian college, Washington, D. C., but declined. He wrote extensively for the press, and in the early part of his ministry a "History of the Baptists" was published in 1832. He made extensive studies in literature and art, was a strong member of the geological exhibitions, "A Form of Church Discipline," the "Dover" and "Virginia Selections of Hymns," both of which were long popular in several states, and "Letters and Sermons." Some of his sermons, with a memoir by J. B. Jeter, D. D., were published in New York in 1852.

BROOK, Isaac, soldier, b. in the island of Guernsey, 6 Oct., 1769; killed at the battle of Queenstown, Canada, 13 Oct., 1812. He entered the British army as an ensign at the age of fifteen, purchased a lieutenant's commission in 1797 and Barbadoes until 1798, rose by successive steps until he had reached the senior lieutenant-colonelcy with less than thirteen years' total service, was with the expedition to North Holland in 1799, and took part in the battle of Copenhagen, also in the operations in the Baltic in 1801. In 1802 he embarked at a British settlement in Jaffa, single-handed, suppressed a dangerous conspiracy instigated by deserters, and caused the execution of the leaders. Obtaining leave of absence in 1805, he returned to England, but rejoined his regiment in 1806. In 1810 he was sent to Upper Canada to take command of the troops, and was also appointed lieutenant-governor of the province. His first efforts were to put an end to the condition to meet the impending conflict with the United States. On the declaration of hostilities, Brock advanced upon Detroit, to which Gen. Hull had retired, and on 16 Aug., 1812, received the surrender of the entire army, with all its cannon, arms, and stores, as well as the armed brig "John Adams." A minute after the surrender, he was mortally wounded. After the capture of Detroit, an American force of 6,000 was gathered on the Niagara frontier, and, in the battle that followed, Gen. Brock fell at the head of his troops, pierced by three balls. His last words were: "Never mind me; push on the York volunteers. Brock did where he fell. With the sword in his hand, and at the foot of thetions of Barbadoes. His remains were interred in one of the bastions of Fort George. During his funeral the Americans fired minute-guns "as a mark of respect to a brave enemy," forgetting that when Brock demanded the surrender of Detroit the year before, he had threatened to let loose his savage allies upon the inhabitants if he were compelled to take it by assault. He was in his thirty-ninth year. He was six feet two inches in height, erect, and athletic. He had attained the rank of major-general. The house of commons voted £1,575 for a public monument, which was erected in St. Paul's. Pensions of £200 were awarded to each of the members of his family, consisting of four brothers, together with a grant of 13,000 acres of land in Canada. A monument in the form of an Etruscan column, with a winding stair within, standing on a rustic pedestal, was erected on the heights of Queenstown at a cost of £3,000; and on 13 Oct., 1824, the twelfth anniversary of his fall, his remains were placed in the vault beneath. The monument met with very little success, for the ruins were seen and described by Charles Dickens in his "American Notes." On 30 July, 1841, a mass-meeting of more than 8,000 persons, presided over by the lieutenant-governor of Upper Canada, was held, and £5,000 voted for the immediate restoration of the monument. As restored, it stands on the original site, and is a tall column surmounted by a statue of the general. The spot on the field of battle where he fell is also marked by a small monument. A memorial church was erected in Queenstown by the York rifles, to whom his last order was given, and Brockville, with other names in Canada, perpetuates his memory.

BROOK, William, jurist, b. 10 July, 1778; d. in Richmond, Va., 10 Dec., 1838. He represented Essex co. in the legislature, and
was subsequently a councillor. He became judge of the general court in 1809, and retained that office until 1834, when he was appointed one of the judges of the court of appeals, an office that he retained until his death. His son, William Henry, jurist, b. in Virginia in January, 1813; d. in Tallahassee, Fla., in June, 1850. He received a classical education, studied law, was admitted to the bar, and settled in Tallahassee. Although struggling against pulmonary consumption, which eventually caused his death, he held a high position as a citizen. As territorial governor he was a senator from the western district and at one time president of the senate, U. S. attorney for the western district of the territory, judge of the U. S. district court, and representative in congress, successfully contesting his seat with Edward C. Cabell, and serving from 21 Jan., 1845, till 3 March, 1847. On several occasions he was a presidential elector.

BROCKETT, Linus Pierpont, author, b. in Canton, Conn., 16 Oct., 1820; d. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 13 Jan., 1893. He studied at Brown, but left before graduation, taught for some time, studied medicine in Washington, D. C., the College of physicians and surgeons in New York, and Yale medical school. He was a general practitioner at the time of his death, in 1843. After practicing his profession for several years he devoted himself to literary pursuits in Hartford, Conn. From 1847 till 1857 he was engaged in the publishing business in that city. In 1854 he was appointed by the legislature a commissioner to investigate idiocy in Connecticut, in which task he labored 10 years. In 1856 he was connected with several religious papers, and contributed to cyclopedias, magazines, and reviews. He was also at different times editor of the magazines called the "Brooklyn Monthly," the "Brooklyn Advance," and "Descriptive America." Besides these labors he published forty-six distinct works on geographical, biographical, historical, religious, and general subjects. His works include a "History of Education" (1850); "Philanthropic Results of the Civil War" (1864); "Our Great Captains" (1865); with S. M. Schmucker, a "History of the Civil War" (1866); in collaboration with Mrs. M. C. Vaughan, "Woman's Work in the Civil War" (Philadelphia, 1867); "A Mississippi Country: A Pilgrimage in the Mississippi Valley" (Philadelphia, 1872); "Woman; Her Rights, Wrongs, Privileges, and Responsibilities" (Hartford, 1864); "The Year of Battles, a History of the Franco-German War of 1870-1" (1871); "Epidemic and Contagious Diseases" (1873); and "The Silk Industry in America" (1876).

BROCKLEY, John, educator, b. in West Bromwich, England, 8 Oct., 1811; d. in Hartford, Conn., 21 June, 1889. He came to the United States in 1829, was graduated at Yale in 1833, professor of mathematics and natural philosophy in Trinity college, Hartford, from 1842 till 1873, and professor of natural philosophy and astronomy from 1873 till 1882. He was acting president of the college from 1873 till 1874. In 1851 he was admitted to the bar at Hartford, and in 1858 he received the degree of LL. D. from Hobart college. His works include "Elements of Meteorology" (New York, 1848); "Views of the Microscopic World" (1850); "Elements of Astronomy" (1855); and "Elements of Physical Geography" (Philadelphia, 1856). He contributed articles to scientific periodicals, notably that of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

BROCKWAY, John Hall, lawyer, b. in Ellington, Conn., 31 Jan., 1801; d. there, 29 July, 1870. He was graduated at Yale in 1820, taught school for a short time, studied law, was admitted to the bar of New Haven in 1823, and opened an office in his native town. In 1832 and in 1838 he was a member of the lower branch of the state legislature, and in 1834 a state senator. From Dec. 1839, till 3 March, 1843, he was a representative from Connecticut in congress. He was appointed district attorney for the county of Tolland in 1849, and held that office by successive reappointments until April, 1867, when he resigned.

BRODERICK, David Colbreth, senator, b. in Washington county, N. Y., near Lake Merced, California, 16 Sept., 1859. His father, who had emigrated from Ireland, was employed in cutting stone for the capital. In 1823 the family removed to New York, where young Broderick received a public-school education, after which he was apprenticed to learn the stone-cutter's trade. He became actively connected with the first fire engine department of New York, and at the same time acquired considerable political influence. In 1846 he was defeated as a democratic candidate for congress from New York. Three years later he went to California, where he at once became prominent in politics. In 1849 he was a member of the convention which constituted the state constitution. He was elected to the state senate in 1850 and again in 1851, when he became the presiding officer of that body. In 1856 he was elected U. S. senator from California, serving from 1 March, 1857, until his death. He was eminent as a debater, opposed the admission of Kansas as a state under the Lecompton constitution, and became separated from the more democratic party on the slavery question in 1858. His death resulted from a wound received in a duel fought with David S. Terry, chief justice of the supreme court of California. Political differences and personal abuse in public speeches, of which Terry and Broderick were about equally guilty, led to the duel. Judge Terry was the challenger. Mr. Broderick fell in the first fire of his own pistol being discharged before he could level it.

BRODHEAD, Daniel, soldier, b. in Virginia in 1736; d. in Milford, Pa., 15 Nov., 1809. He raised in 1775 a company of riflemen who served in the battle of Long Island. He was appointed colonel of the 9th Pennsylvania regiment, and in April, 1778, led a successful expedition against the Indians in the southern part of the state, to whom he afterwards made treaties with the Indians, one of them 22 July, 1778, with the Cherokees, and received the thanks of congress for his success. He was for many years surveyor-general of Pennsylvania.

BRODHEAD, Jacob, clergyman, b. in Ulster co., N. Y., 14 May, 1782; d. in Springfield, Mass., 6 June, 1857. He was a student in Union college for two years after his graduation in 1801, became pastor of the Reformed Dutch church in Rhinebeck in 1804, was settled in New York as one of the pastors of the Collegiate church in 1809, and in 1813 established the 1st Reformed Dutch church in Philadelphia. In 1829 he took charge of a church in New York. From 1841 till his death in 1857 he was pastor of a church in Brooklyn. He published a number of discourses. See "Memorial of Rev. Dr. Jacob Brodhead," by George W. Bethune, D. D.—His son, John Romaine, historian, b. in Philadelphia, 2 Jan., 1814; d. in New York city, 6 May, 1853, was graduated at Rutgers in 1831, studied law in the office of Hugh Maxwell, and was admitted to the bar in 1833. After two years of practice in New York he retired to Saugerties and devoted himself to literary pursuits. In 1839 he went to Holland and was attached to the American legation, of which his relative, Harmanus
Bleecker, was chargé d'affaires. There he conceived the intention of writing the history of New York. This was the work he published in 1833, the result of an act, at the suggestion of the New York historical society, to appont an agent to procure or transcribe documents in Europe relating to the history of New York, and in the spring of 1841 he was commissioned by Gov. Seward to investigate the colonial records and land-grants. Pursuant to this act he spent eight months in the archives of Holland, England, and France, and procured many valuable documents relating to the early history of the state. Among them were sixteen volumes of manuscript from Holland, mainly the records of the colonial secretaries under the Dutch supremacy, 1609–74, with separate records also of New Amsterdam (New York) and Beverwyck (Albany); forty-seven volumes from England and seventeen from France, comprising in all more than 5,000 important papers. These documents were translated and edited by E. B. O'Callaghan, and published in eleven quarto volumes by act of the legislature. In 1846 Mr. Brodhead was appointed secretary of legation in England, was in the United States until this country in 1849, and was naval officer of the port of New York during Pierce's administration. In the spring of 1855 he was appointed consul-general to Japan, but declined. For many years he continued his researches relating to the rule of the Dutch, and the knowledge thus acquired was embodied in his “History of the State of New York” (1833–71). He intended to add a third volume and to bring the narrative down to the present day, but had to abandon the intention on account of declining health. He delivered an address before the New York historical society in 1844, and one, on the commercial history of New York, before the same society at the opening of Clinton hall, 8 June, 1854. He published also an “Oration on the Conquest of New Netherland,” delivered before the historical society, 12 Oct., 1861, and “Government of Sir Edmund Andros over New England” (1867).

BRODHEAD, John, clergyman, b. in Monroe county, July 29, 1728; d. N. Y., May 11, 1814, April 27, 1838. In 1746 he travelled as a Methodist preacher in New Jersey and Maryland, and then went to New England, and became a founder of Methodism there and in Canada. In 1811 he settled in Newmarket, N. H. From 1829 till 1833 he was a representative from New Hampshire in congress.—His son, John M., b. in Exeter, N. H., was educated as a physician at Dartmouth, was appointed second comptroller of the treasury, held the office until 1836, in 1863 was reappointed, and retained it until he resigned in January, 1876.—Another son, Thornton E., soldier, b. in New Hampshire in 1822; d. in Alexandria, Va., 31 Aug., 1862. He studied law at Harvard, and practised in Detroit. He was in the battle of the Navy Yard, was as an officer in the 15th infantry, and was twice brevetted for bravery. Resuming the practice of his profession after the war, he was elected to the state senate, and in 1852 appointed postmaster of Detroit. At the beginning of the civil war he raised the 1st Michigan cavalry regiment, at the head of which he served under Generals Banks, Fremont, and Pope. He died of wounds received at the second battle of Bull Run.

BRODHEAD, Richard, senator, b. in Lebanon township, Pike co., Pa., 5 Jan., 1811; d. in Easton, Pa., 16 Sept., 1863. He was educated at Lafayette college, studied law with James M. Porter, was admitted to the bar in 1836, and was elected a member of the Pennsylvania legislature in 1837, in which he sat during three sessions. In 1855 he was chosen as a member of the U. S. Senate. In 1879 he was elected to the U. S. Senate, serving from 1 Dec., 1873, till 3 March, 1893.

BRODGE, Curtis Victor Marie, Prince de Broglie, b. at Hcaverwyck, 3d of New York, 1856; executed 27 June, 1794. He was the son of the Marshal de Broglie. entered the French army, volunteered his services in the cause of American independence, was transferred to the regiment Saintonge, commanded by Cusine, and served until the surrender at Yorktown. After returning to France he was elected as a member of the législatives for the reason of the court's grant of the court of “cause of popular liberty.” He was president of the constituent assembly in 1791, but preferred military service, and was appointed a brigadier-general in the army of the Rhone. In 1792 he was moved for refusing to recognize the decree of the national assembly suspending the prerogative of the king, was afterward arraigned before the revolutionary tribunal, and suspended the sentence of death. On the suspension of the death sentence, the “Shannon” was cruising off Boston, the American frigate “Chesapeake,” ranging alongside at a distance of fifty yards, received a broadside which struck down Capt. Lawrence and more than a hundred men. The Americans returned the fire, but their execution fell far short of that of the British seamen, trained in Broke's novel system of gunnery drill. A second broadside from the “Shannon” was as effective as the first, and Broke, at the head of fifty or sixty men, boarded the American, and succeeded in driving the survivors of the crew below, but was himself disabled for life by a blow on the head from a musket-stock. See Brightdon's “Memoir of Admiral Lord B. V. Broke,” and Partington's “Naval War of 1812.”

BROMFIELD, John, merchant, b. in Newburyport, Mass., 11 April, 1779; d. in Bostom, 8 Dec., 1849. He acquired a fortune as an agent in Europe for American houses, and as a merchant in Canton, which he increased by investments in Boston. He was a benefactor of various charitable institutions and of the Boston Athenæum, to which he made a gift of $25,000. A volume of “Reminiscences of John Bromfield” was published at Salem in 1852.—His ancestor, Edward, came from England in 1635 and was a member of the council.—Edward (b. in 1655; d. 10 April, 1750), son of the latter, was an eminent citizen and member of the general court; and Edward, his son (b,
in 1723; d. 18 Aug., 1746), was a young man of remarkable mechanical and scientific genius, who constructed an organ and made microscopes of improved magnifying powers.  

BROMLEY, Isaac Hill, journalist, b. in Norwich, Conn., 6 March, 1833; d. there, 11 Aug., 1898. He was graduated at Yale, studied law, was clerk of the Connecticut house of representatives and of the senate, and in 1858 began the publication of the Norwich "Morning Bulletin." He served as a captain in the 1862, and was afterward provost marshal. In 1866 he was a member of the legislature. In 1866-72 he was editor and part proprietor of the Hartford "Evening Post," in 1872 a writer on the editorial staff of the New York "Sun," and editorial writer on the New York "Tribune" from 1873 till 1883, when he was for a few months editor of the "Commercial Advertiser." He was appointed a government director of the Union Pacific railroad in the spring of 1882, and held the office until the spring of 1884. During the presidential canvass of 1884 he edited the Rochester, N. Y., "Post-Express," and subsequently entered the service of the Union Pacific railroad company, and was appointed assistant to the president of the company.

BROMLEY, Tranquill, German traveller, b. in Anger, near Leipzig, in 1802; d. 4 Dec., 1865. He settled in the United States in 1829, and afterward travelled extensively in Texas and Mexico, became surgeon on a COLUMBIA war-chooer cruising in the West Indies, and was detained for a year as a prisoner in Hayti, during which time he explored the river called the Ogume d. and became a publisher, and wrote books on his travels in America. His hand-book for North, Central, and South America passed through many editions.

BRONDDEL, John Baptist, R. C. bishop, b. in Bruges in 1842. He studied in the American college of the university of Louvain, and was ordained at Meaux in 1866. In the volunteer force for the American mission, went to Washington territory, and in 1867 was appointed rector of Heilacoom. He was transferred to Walla Walla in 1877, but returned to Heilacoom in 1878. He was consecrated bishop of Vancouver island in 1879, appointed administrator of the vicariate of British Columbia in 1880, and in 1884 was transferred to the see of S. Francis Xavier and became a coadjutor bishop of Heilacoom in the same territory. He has been very successful in civilized the Indians of his diocese, and his popularity among the tribes has often enabled him to render important services to the U. S. government.

BRONSON, Greene Carrier, lawyer, b. in Oneida, N. Y., in 1780; d. at Saratoga, N. Y., 3 Sept., 1869. He spent the greater portion of his life at Utica, where he obtained an extensive practice. In April, 1819, he was chosen surrogate of Oneida co., in 1822 was a member of assembly, and in 1829 elected attorney-general, which office he held up to January, 1836, at which time he became one of the puisne judges of the supreme court of judicature. He was a very able and chiefe justice of the supreme court in 1843, and two of the judges subsequently one of the judges of the court of appeals, then just organized. After leaving the bench he removed to New York and practised law. Having become involved in unfortunate speculations, he lost nearly the whole of his property. In 1836 he was appointed collector of the port of New York, but removed in 1834. In December, 1839, he was elected corporation counsel, which office he held until January, 1863. In politics he was a democrat, leader of the "hard-shell" faction in New York, and its candidate for governor in 1855.

BRONSON, Isaac II., jurist, b. in Rutland, N. Y., 16 Oct. 1802; d. at Palatka, Fla., 13 Aug., 1853. He was admitted to the bar in 1822, began practice at Watertown, N. Y., became eminent as a lawyer, and elected to congress as a democrat from New York in 1836, serving as chairman of the committee on territories. He was defeated in 1838, received the appointment of judge of the fifth judicial district of New York, and later that of territorial judge for Florida, and after the organization of the state, in 1845, of U. S. district judge for the northern district of Florida, which office he held until his death.

BRONSON, Silas, philanthropist, b. in Middlebury, Conn.; d. in New York, 25 Nov., 1867. He acquired a fortune, and, among other bequests, left $200,000 to found a public library in Waterbury, Conn.

BROOKE, Avonia Stanhope Jones, actress, b. in New York, 12 July, 1830; d. there, 4 Oct., 1867. She was the daughter of George Jones, known as "Count Johannes," and made her first appearance on 18 April, 1856, at the People's Theatre, Cincinnati, Ohio, as Parthenia in "Ingomar." In 1859 she acted in San Francisco, and then, after returning to New York, she was engaged in various plays, becoming very successful. In 1861 she appeared in London, at Drury lane theatre, and, while in England, married Gustavus Brooke, the tragedian. He was a member of the French, and acting in Philadelphia, she visited England again, in 1863, and, contracting a cold there, died of consumption.

BROOKE, Francis J., jurist, b. in Smithfield, Va., 28 Jan., 1800; d. 26 Apr., 1880. He joined Harrison's regiment of artillery as lieutenant—his twin brother, John, obtaining a similar commission in the same regiment—and his first campaign was under Lafayette, in 1781. He afterward joined Greene's army, and served until the end of the war. On his return to Virginia, after studying medicine for a year with his elder brother, Lawrence, he turned his attention to the law, and was admitted to the bar in 1788. He practised in the counties of Monongahela and Harrison, was appointed commonwealth's attorney in the district court, and then practised in Essex co., and in the Northern Neck. He was elected to the state house of delegates in 1813, and returned to Fredericksburg in 1819, and in 1820 was chosen to the state senate, becoming its speaker. In 1804 he was elected a judge of the general court, and in 1811 a judge of the court of appeals, of which he was president for eight years. In 1831 he was re-elected judge of the same court, and retained the office until his death. Judge Brooke was an intimate friend of George Washington.—His son, Francis J., b. in Virginia in 1802, was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1826, served as second lieutenant in the Black Hawk war, became first lieutenant of the 6th infantry, 6 May, 1835, and was killed at the battle of Okceehoboe, 25 Dec., 1837, where he had distinguished himself by his bravery. His other brother, John, was a captain of Francis J.'s, the elder, b. in Virginia; d. in San Antonio, Texas, 9 March, 1851. He entered the army 3 May, 1808, as first lieutenant in the 5th infantry, was made captain 1 May, 1810, and became major in the 23d infantry in 1814. On 15 Aug. of that year he was brevetted lieutenant-colonel for gallant conduct in defence of Fort Erie, and on 17 Sept. was brevetted colonel for his services in the sortie from the same fort. He was made a brevet brigadier-general 17 Sept., 1824, and in July, 1831, served as colonel of the 5th infantry. During the war with Mexico he fought with distinction, and was
sight compelled him to resign his professorship. He was an advocate of the Prussian educational system, and was the means of improving the New England public schools. He also aided in the establishment of normal schools, a work completed by Horace Mann. He was a member of the peace society, and an advocate of the temperance reform and the African colonization scheme. He published "History of New York" (1845); "Dr. Astor's portrait is his Closet"; "Daily Monitor"; "Family Prayer-Book"; "Elements of Ornithology"; "Introduction to Ornithology"; ten volumes of biographies; a paper on the state sanitary survey; a report on the Middlesex co. tornado of August, 1851; a treatise on Peace, Labor, and Education in Europe; and several other sermons. He also contributed to periodical literature.

BROOKS, Charles Timothy, author, b. in Salem, Mass., 20 June, 1813; d. in Newport, R. I., 14 June, 1883. He was graduated at Harvard in 1832. After studying theology he began to preach in Nahant, Mass., in 1835, and, after officiating in the various New England pulpits, in 1837 became pastor of the Unitarian church in Newport, R. I., Dr. Channing preaching the ordination sermon. Mr. Brooks was noted for his translations from the German, among which were Schiller's "William Tell" (Providence, 1838); "Songs and Ballads from the German," forming one volume of George Coats' "Sonnets," and another of "German Lyrical Madrigals," which was the first attempt to render all the madrigals in one volume; also "The Wind and the Will" and "The Seasons," and the "Hymns to Nature" (Boston, 1842); Schiller's "Homage of the Arts" (Boston, 1847; 2d ed., New York, 1870); "German Lyrics" (Boston, 1853); Goethe's "Faust" in the original metres (1856); "Life, Opinions, Actions, and Fate of Hieronymus Jobs, the Candidate," a satirical poem, popular in Germany (Philadelphia, 1848); Richter's "Titan," and "Hesperus" (Boston and New York, 1849); "Odes and Lyrical Poetry of Byron" (1857) and "World-Poet" (1873); Rückert's "Wisdom of the Brahmin" (Boston, 1882); and several children's books. Mr. Brooks also wrote "Aquitwack," a poem delivered at the hundredth anniversary of the Redwood library (Newport, 1848); "The Controversy Touching the Old Stone," on which he lectured in different places; "Half Moon," Northmen (Newport, 1851); "Songs of Field and Flood," a volume of poems (Boston, 1854); "William Ellery Channing, A Centennial Memory" (Boston, 1880); a volume of sermons, and numerous occasional verses. Among his unpublished translations are Schiller's "Mary Stuart" and "Joan of Arc" (for foreign publication), which, when her work, was published in various countries. Also a pamphlet, entitled "Eight Months on the Ocean and Eight Weeks in India," which is also still in manuscript. His "Collections of New England Literature," begun in 1832, was not brought to a conclusion. After exchanging, he was made assistant clother-general, in which responsible position he became a friend of Gen. Washington. After the war he settled in New York city, and later in Dutchess co., representing both places in the legislature, where he served six years. From May till July, 1779, he was a representative in congress, and afterward commissioner for making a treaty with the Seneca.

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BROOKS, John R., soldier, b. in Pennsylvania. He enlisted in the 4th Pennsylvania infantry in April, 1861, became captain at the organization of the regiment, and on July 28, was made colonel of the 53d Pennsylvania infantry. He was a brevet colonel, 1862, and major-general of volunteers 1 Aug., 1864. In the regular service he takes rank from 28 July, 1866, when he was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the 57th U. S. infantry, one of the new regiments of volunteers, and on 10 Nov., was made colonel of the 3d infantry 15 March, 1869 — the 37th infantry being consolidated with that corps and discontinued by act of Congress. He was promoted colonel, 18th infantry, 20 March, 1879, and transferred to the 3d infantry 14 June, 1872. In the regular army he received brevets as colonel and brigadier-general for gallantry in several battles—Cold Harbor (27 June, 1862); Gettysburg (1-3 July, 1863); Spotsylvania Court-House; and 

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BROOKS, Walker, senator, b. in Virginia, 13 Dec., 1813; d. in Vicksburg, Miss., 19 Feb., 1869. He was graduated at the university of Virginia in 1833, where his brother James was principal of the law school, and painting, was graduated at St. Louis nor- 

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BROOKS, Caroline Shawk, sculptor, b. in Cincinnati, Ohio, 28 April, 1840. Her father, Abel Shawk, was the inventor and builder of the first successful steam engine. Her brother, after being a student at the Pennsylvania school of fine arts, returned to Kentucky, where he taught school two years, and then began to practise law in Lexington, Miss. He was elected a senator in congress in place of Henry S. Foote, who had resigned in order to accept the governorship, and served from 11 March, 1852, to 3 March, 1855. He was a member of the Mississippi seceding convention, and was elected to the provisional Confederate congress, in which he sat from 18 Feb., 1861, till 18 Feb., 1862, and was a candidate for the Confederate senate, but defeated by James Phelan.

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BROOKS, Charles, clergyman, b. in Medford, Mass., 30 Oct., 1759; d. 7 July, 1872. He was graduated at Harvard in 1816, and, after officiating as lay-reader in the Protestant Episcopal church, became pastor of the 3d Congregational church in Hingham, Mass., 17 Jan., 1821. In 1838 he was chosen professor of natural history in the university of New York, and in November, 1822, sailed for Europe. He passed four years in the study of animals. Shortly after his return failing eye
Indians, which was signed on the site of the present city of Utica. He was for sixteen years first judge of Dutchess co., and at the time of his death an officer of the customs.—His son, James Gordon, author, b. in Clayrevec, N. Y., 5 Sept., 1801; d. in Albany, N. Y., 30 Feb., 1841, was graduated at Union in 1819, and studied law in Poughkeepsie, but was never in active practice. While there he published, under the signature of "Florio," a few poems which attracted much attention. Removing to New York city, in 1833, Mr. Brooks became the literary editor of the "P. M. Gazette," which, after a few months, was united with the "Atheneum." He was connected with this paper about two years, and then with the "Morning Courier" for about the same period. In all these journals he published poems, which were much admired. In 1828 Mr. Brooks married Miss Mary Elizabeth Aiken, who had written many poems over the signature of "Norma." They published, together, a volume entitled "The Rivals of Este, and other Poems" (New York, 1829), the piece that gave the book its title being by Mrs. Brooks. Among Mr. Brooks's contributions to this volume was a poem on "Genius," delivered before the Yale Phi Beta Kappa society in 1827. In 1831 Mr. Brooks removed to Lexington, Va., where the former edited a newspaper, in 1838 to Rochester, N. Y., and afterward to Albany. Mrs. Brooks, in addition to her talent as a writer, was a skilful designer. The plates in the "Natural History of the State of New York," by her brothers-in-law, Mr. James Hall, are from drawings made by her. In 1837 Mr. Brooks was appointed to a special committee to the New York legislature, and introduced the first proposition for a railroad from Portland to Montreal and Quebec. After the adjournment he sailed for Europe, and travelled on foot over Great Britain and the continent, writing letters descriptive of his travels. In 1836 he came to New York and established the "Express," of which he was the principal writer, and in 1840 was a member of the Maine legislature, and introduced the first proposition for a railroad from Portland to Montreal and Quebec. In 1861 Mr. Brooks made political speeches in Indiana for Harrison in 1840. In 1841 he married Mrs. Mary Ramloph, a widow, of Richmond, Va., whom he required to manumit three or four slaves before he would enter into the marriage. He was a member of the New York legislature, and two years later to congress, where he remained two terms, 1849-53. He took ground in 1850 in favor of the compromise measures, in 1854 became identified with the American party, and after 1861 with the democratic party. He was elected to congress again in 1865, and, by repeated re-elections, served till 1873. He made two later speeches in favor of the suffrage of the negroes, and was one of the influential members of the Negro suffrage association.

Brooks, Edward, educator, b. in Stony Point, Rockland co., N. Y., 16 Jan., 1831. When fifteen years old he removed, with his father, to Sullivan co., N. Y., where he learned a trade, but occupied his leisure moments in study. At this time he formed the habit of noting down and classifying important facts or thoughts, in which way he not only mastered the common-school branches, but many of the higher ones, becoming also expert in composition. His career as a teacher began with a singing-school held in a barn. He afterward taught a common school for six months, studied for one session in the normal institution at Liberty, N. Y., and then entered the University of Northern Pennsylvania, 1841, when he was graduated. He was teacher there in 1852-3, taught mathematics in the Monticello, N. Y., academy, in 1854, and in 1855 accepted the professorship of mathematics in the State normal school at Millersville, Pa., of which he was principal from 1866 to 1876. Prof. Brooks is the author of a series of mathematical text-books (Philadelphia, 1858-77); "Philosophy of Science, or a New System of Natural Knowledge" (Lancaster, Pa., 1879); "Elucution and Reading" (Philadelphia, 1882); and "Mental Science and Culture" (1883).

Brooks, Edward Toole, Canadian member of parliament, b. in Sherbrooke about 1828. He was graduated at Dartmouth in 1856, admitted to the bar, and in 1859 was elected to parliament as a conservative for Sherbrooke in 1872, re-elected by acclamation in 1874, and again at the last general election in 1878. He is vice-president of the International railway, and also of the Waterloo and Magog railway, and is one of the trustees of Bishop's college, and president of the Montpelier railroad association.

Brooks, Eleazer, soldier, b. in Concord, Mass., 10 Sept., 1727; d. in Lincoln, Mass., 9 Nov., 1806. Without schooling he acquired a valuable fund of knowledge, his practice being to read the best books, and then talk about them to intelligent men. He became captain of militia in 1773, and took a prominent part in the war for independence, rising to the rank of brigadier-general. At the battle of White Plains he commanded a regiment and distinguished himself by his bravery. Entering the general court in 1774, he had a public career of thirty-seven years, becoming successively a representative, a member of the senate, and a counselor. In 1801 he withdrew from public life.
Erastus, journalist, b. in Portland, Me., 31 Jan., 1815; d. in West New Brighton, Staten island, 25 Nov., 1886. When eight years old he was clerk for a Boston grocer, who taught him to sand the sugar and water the milk. He afterward became a printer, and edited and published a newspaper, called "the Yankee" at Wiscasset, Me., acting as its own compositor, press-boy, and carrier. Leading articles, essays, and stories were composed as he set the types, without the intervention of manuscript. In addition to this work he began to prepare himself for college, teaching school at the same time. After studying for some time at Brown, he took charge of a grammar school. Meanwhile, at the same time he became editor and part proprietor of the Haverhill "Gazette," which he finally sold to John G. Whittier. In 1836 he was engaged as Washington correspondent of the New York "Daily Advertiser," and of several New England papers, and in the same year became joint editor and proprietor, with his brother, of the New York "Express," a weekly paper, and from 1818 to 1817. He acted as Washington correspondent of the "Express" during sixteen successive sessions of congress, and in 1843 went abroad as one of its foreign correspondents. He was elected to the New York state senate in 1853, and again in 1855. His support of the bill divesting Roman Catholic bishoprics of their temporal rights involved him in a controversy with Arch-bishop Hughes, which was afterward published in two rival volumes (New York, 1855). In 1856 he was nominated for governor of New York by the American party, but was not elected, though leading his party vote by several thousand. He subsequently acted as a delegate to the State constitutional convention in 1867, and in 1871 was appointed a member of the constitutional commission. In 1878, 1879, and 1881 he was elected to the assembly, and in each of these years was the democratic candidate for speaker, and the leading democratic member on the committee of ways and means. In May, 1880, Mr. Brooks became a member of the state board of health. In April, 1886, he delivered before the New York legislature, by its invitation, an oration on his friend Horatio Seymour.

Brooks, Joseph, clergyman, b. in Butler co., Ohio, 5 Nov., 1816; d. in Little Rock, Ark., 30 April, 1877. He was graduated at Indiana Asbury university, and in 1840 entered the Methodist ministry. He removed to Iowa in 1846, and in 1856 became editor of the St. Louis "Central Christian Advocate," the only anti-slavery paper published on slave soil west of the Mississippi. When the civil war began, he became chaplain of the 1st Missouri artillery, Col. Frank P. Blair's regiment. He afterward aided in raising the 11th and 33d Missouri regiments, and was transferred to the latter as chaplain. Early in the war Mr. Brooks urged the enlistment of colored troops, and, when it was decided to employ them, he was offered a major-general's commission if he would raise a division, but he declined. He afterward became chaplain of the 3d Arkansas colored infantry. After the war Mr. Brooks became a planter in Arkansas, and was a leader in the State constitutional convention of 1868. During the presidential canvass of that year an attempt was made to assassinate Mr. Brooks and Congressman C. C. Hines, which resulted in the death of the latter and the wounding of Mr. Brooks. He removed to Little Rock in the autumn of 1868, and was elected state senator in 1870. In 1872 he was a candidate for governor, and, when his opponent was declared to be elected by the legislature, he claimed that the election was fraudulent, and, relying on the decision of a state court in his favor, took for his own the possession of the state-house, 13 April, 1874, and held it till dispossessed by proclamation of President Grant, 25 May, 1874. (See Baxter, Eliza.) Mr. Brooks was appointed postmaster at Little Rock in March, 1875, and held the office till his death. He was a man of great will-power and a strong spirit.

Brooks, Kendall, educator, b. in Roxbury, Mass., 3 Sept., 1821. He was graduated at Brown in 1841, and was tutor in Columbia university,
Washington, D. C., in 1841-3. He was graduated at Newton theological institute in 1845, and in the same year became pastor of a Baptist church in Eastport, Me., where he remained till 1852. He was then appointed professor of mathematics and natural philosophy at Waterville, and in 1855 became pastor of a church in Fitchburg, Mass. He edited the “National Baptist,” in Philadelphia, from 1865 till 1868, and then became president of Kalamazoo college, Michigan.

**BROOKS, Lewis,** philanthropist, b. in New Milford, Conn. in 1783; d. in Rochester, N. Y., Aug., 1877. He received a common-school education, settled in Rochester when he was twenty-nine years old, and first engaged in the manufacture of woolen cloth, and later in mercantile business. In 1857 he retired, and devoted his time chiefly to investing his money and looking after his real estate. He made various charitable bequests, among which was $10,000 to the Rochester city hospital, a sick to St. Mary’s hospital, and $5,000 each to the industrial school and the female charitable society. He also bequeathed $120,000 to the University of Virginia, $31,000 alone being expended on the work of collecting a cabinet. Numerous other gifts were made to several societies, and among others was her known in $5,000 at Rochester.

**BROOKS, Maria Gowen,** poet, b. in Mifflin, Mass., about 1795; d. in Matanzas, Cuba, 11 Nov., 1845. She was descended from a Welsh family that settled in Charlestown before the revolution. Her father was a man of literary tastes, numbering among his friends several of the Harvard professors, and before she was nine years old his daughter had committed much poetry to memory, and was noted for the elegance of her conversation. Before she was fourteen her father died bankrupt, and Mr. Brooks, a Boston merchant, to whom she was already betrothed, completed her education and then married her. At first she lived in affluence, but in a few years heavy losses reduced her husband to poverty, and she began to write verses for consolation. At nineteen she had finished a metrical romance, which was never published, and in 1820, after several anonymous works, she published “Judith, Esther, and Other Poems, by a Lover of the Fine Arts.” Mr. Brooks died in 1823, and his widow went to live with an uncle in Cuba, whose death soon afterward gave her a settled income. The greater part of her principal work, a poem entitled “Zophiel, or the Bride of Seven,” was written here, and the first canto was published in Boston in 1825. After her uncle’s death she returned to this country, and in 1830 visited France and England. She passed the spring of 1831 at Keswick, the home of Robert Southey, the poet, where the latter part of “Zophiel” was written. Southey admired her work, and gave her the name of “Maria del Occidente.” In “The Doctor” she speaks of her as “the most impassioned and imaginative of all poetesses,” and under his care the completed poem was published (London, 1833). “Zophiel” has for its subject the love of a fallen angel for a beautiful Hebrew maiden, and is founded on the story of Sara, in the apocryphal book of Tobit. Returning to this country, Mrs. Brooks lived for some time near West Point, where her son was first a student and afterward assistant professor, and her house was a favorite resort of the officers of the academy. In 1834 she published in Boston an edition of “Zophiel” for the benefit of the Polish exiles in this country. An unclaimed book of mathematics with only twenty copies had been sold, and Mrs. Brooks offered to buy the rest of the edition from the market. While living on Governor’s island, New York harbor, where her son was then stationed, Mrs. Brooks published “Idomen, or the Vale of Yumuri” (1843), a work partaking of the nature of an autobiography. In December of the same year she returned to her Cuba, and there she remained until she died. One of her latest poems was an “Ode to the Departed,” written in 1843. At the time of her death she had planned an epic entitled “Beatriz, the Beloved of Columbus.” A new edition of “Zophiel,” edited by Zadok Barnes Gustafson, was published in Boston in 1879—her son, Horace S. Brooks, Jr., in Rochester, N. Y., Aug., 1814; d. in Kissimmee, Fla., 13 Jan., 1894, was appointed to the U. S. military academy, through the influence of Lafayette, and was graduated there in 1835. He served in the Seminole war of 1855—6, receiving, 31 Dec., 1855, the brevet of first lieutenant for gallantry and good conduct. He was assistant paymaster of the military academy from November, 1836, till Aug., 1839, and served on garrison and recruiting duty at various places till the Mexican war. On 18 June, 1846, he became captain in the 2d artillery, and served through Scott’s campaign. For his services during the war he received two brevets—that of major, 20 Aug., 1847, for Churubusco and Churubusco, and that of lieutenant-colonel, 8 Sept., 1847, for Molino del Rey. From this time until the civil war he was stationed in various forts, taking part in the Utah expedition of 1855 and in quelling the Kansas disturbances of 1859—1. On 28 April, 1861, be became major in the second artillery, and on 1 Aug., lieutenant-colonel. Colonel Brooks was named for colonel in February till March, 1861, at Fort Pickens, Fla., until October, and at Fort Jefferson, Fla., until March, 1862. From September, 1862, till September, 1863, at the time of the Morgan raid, he was chief mustering and pay officer for the state of Ohio, under Gov. Tod, and during the year $1,000,000 passed through his hands without an error in his accounts. After this he served on various military boards at Washington and elsewhere, becoming colonel on 1 Aug., 1863, and brevet brigadier-general at the close of the war. From 1866 till 1868, and from 1869 till 1872, he commanded a regiment at Fort McHenry, Md., being at the head of the department of Washington. From 8 Nov. to 19 Dec., 1876, he commanded the presidio at San Francisco, and on the latter date was retired from active service, being over sixty-two years of age. He became a resident of Baltimore, Md.

**BROOKS, Nathaniel Coggington,** educator, b. in Cecil co., Md., 12 Aug., 1809; d. in Philadelphia, 6 Oct., 1887, graduated at Yale college, and began teaching when only sixteen years old. He was chosen first principal of the Baltimore high school, and organized the Baltimore female college, of which he became president. Mr.
Brooks has published "Scripture Anthology" (Philadelphia, 1857); "The Literary Amaranth," a collection of prose and poetry (1856); a poetical "History of the Church of England," which was chartered by Marshall college (1841); and a "Complete History of the Mexican War," considered a standard work (1849); new ed., 1865; German translation by Joseph Koch, 1849. He has also prepared a large number of Latin and Greek text-books, among which is a series of lives of eminent Americans, which was delivered to him at a cost of more than $1,000,000, and where he exerted a powerful influence for good, especially among young men; declining the position of preacher and professor in Harvard, and, in 1886, the office of assistant bishop of Pennsylvania, he, in April, 1891, accepted the bishopric of Massachusetts, to which he was elected at that time. Bishop Brooks was the most brilliant pulpit orator of the Protestant Episcopal church. His sermons were distinguished for the depth of their insight and the variety of their thought and diction, and the earnestness of their spirituality. His method of delivery attracted wide attention, and was noted for its rapidity and fervency. A remarkable memorial meeting was held, soon after his death, in New York, and he has memorials at Harvard, and at Westminster, London. Bishop Brooks published "Lectures on the Church," 1 July, 1865, till October, 1866. Mr. Brooks was a naval officer of the port of San Francisco, and then became managing editor of the "Alta California." He subsequently removed to New York, and after serving on the staff of the "Tribune" from 1871 till 1875, and of the "Times" from 1875 till 1884, became editor of the Newark (N. J.) "Advertiser." He has published "The Boy Emigrants" (New York, 1876); "The Fairport Nine" (1881); "Our Base-Ball Club" (1883); "Life of Abraham Lincoln" (1899); and "American Statesmen" (1893).

Theodore Dehon was accepted of the "Apostolical Successor in the Church of Rome," by Bishop Brenan, at the general chapter of the order of Dehon, held at Marysville, Indiana, 1 July, 1865, till October, 1866. Mr. Brooks was naval officer of the port of San Francisco, and then became managing editor of the "Alta California." He subsequently removed to New York, and after serving on the staff of the "Tribune" from 1871 till 1875, and of the "Times" from 1875 till 1884, became editor of the Newark (N. J.) "Advertiser." He has published "The Boy Emigrants" (New York, 1876); "The Fairport Nine" (1881); "Our Base-Ball Club" (1883); "Life of Abraham Lincoln" (1899); and "American Statesmen" (1893).

BROOKS, Peter Chardon, merchant, b. in North Yarmouth, Me., 6 Jan., 1767; d. in Boston, Mass., 1 Jan., 1849. His father, the Rev. Edward Brooks, moved to Medford, Mass., his native town, in 1769, and here the boyhood of young Brooks was passed in farm work. In 1789 he engaged in the business of marine insurance, and accumulated a large fortune. He made it a rule never to borrow money, never to engage in speculation of any kind, and never to take more than the legal rate of interest on loans given by him; until 1806, devoted himself to the settlement of all the risks in which he was interested. He then accepted the presidency of the New England insurance company, the first chartered company of the kind in the state, and filled the office for several years. In his retirement at Medford he took special pleasure in the cultivation of trees planting many thousands of them about his farm. He was at different times a member of both branches of the legislature, of the first Boston city council, and of the constitutional convention of 1820. While in the legislature he took a prominent part in suppressing lotteries, which at that time were flourishing. With a company of stockholders he bought the tickets in the lottery, and besides this, his private donations for many years exceeded his domestic expenses. He had for sons-in-law, Edward Everett, Charles Francis Adams, and Rev. N. L. Frothingham, who delivered his funeral sermon on 7 Jan., 1849. A biography of Mr. Brooks may be found in "Hunt's Lives of American Merchants" (New York, 1856).

BROOKS, Phillips, P. E., bishop, b. in Boston, Mass., 13 Dec., 1837; d. there, 23 Jan., 1893. He was graduated at Harvard in 1855, studied theology at the seminary in Alexandria, Va., was ordained in 1859, and became rector of the church of the Advent, Philadelphia. In 1862 he took charge of the church of the Holy Trinity in that city, and in 1869 became rector of Trinity church, Boston, which was chartered for him at a cost of more than $1,000,000, and where he exerted a powerful influence for good, especially among young men. He declined the position of preacher and professor in Harvard, and, in 1886, the office of assistant bishop of Pennsylvania, he, in April, 1891, accepted the bishopric of Massachusetts, to which he was elected at that time. Bishop Brooks was the most brilliant pulpit orator of the Protestant Episcopal church. His sermons were distinguished for the depth of their insight and the variety of their thought and diction, and the earnestness of their spirituality. His method of delivery attracted wide attention, and was noted for its rapidity and fervency. A remarkable memorial meeting was held, soon after his death, in New York, and he has memorials at Harvard, and at Westminster, London. Bishop Brooks published "Lectures on the Church," 1 July, 1865, till October, 1866. Mr. Brooks was naval officer of the port of San Francisco, and then became managing editor of the "Alta California." He subsequently removed to New York, and after serving on the staff of the "Tribune" from 1871 till 1875, and of the "Times" from 1875 till 1884, became editor of the Newark (N. J.) "Advertiser." He has published "The Boy Emigrants" (New York, 1876); "The Fairport Nine" (1881); "Our Base-Ball Club" (1883); "Life of Abraham Lincoln" (1899); and "American Statesmen" (1893).
have to "pass through the enemy's country" to get there. The poet Bryant celebrated the event by some verses in the "Evening Post," in which the refrain was, "Bully Brooks is afraid," Mr. Brooks resigned his seat, and was unanimously re-elected by his constituents. He also received numerous costly cases and other testimonials from different parts of the south.

BROOKS, Thomas Benton, engineer, b. in Monroe, Ohio, ex. N. Y., 15 June, 1836. He was graduated at the engineering department of Union in 1858. During the civil war he was captain in the 1st New York volunteer engineers, afterward becoming major and aide on the general staff of the army. As such he served under Gen. Gillmore in the reduction of Fort Pulaski and Fort Wagner and before Charleston. His reports are given in full in Gen. Gillmore's "Siege and Reduction of Fort Pulaski" (New York, 1862), and in his "Operations against the Defences of Charleston Harbor" (1863). At the time of his resignation he held the brevet rank of colonel. From 1869 till 1879 he was assistant geologist in charge of the Lake Michigan region. In this connection he was associated with Raphael Pumpelly, and prepared "Geological Survey of Michigan" (vols. i. and ii., New York, 1873, also "Geology of Wisconsin " (part of vol. iii., Madison, 1879). His health failing, in 1879 he turned his attention to farming, and now resides at Newfane, N. Y.

BROOKS, William Keith, naturalist, b. in Cleveland, Ohio, 25 March, 1848. He was graduated at Williams in 1870, and at Harvard as Ph. D. in 1875, after which he became assistant in the Boston society of natural history. In 1876 he was elected a fellow of Johns Hopkins university, then an associate, and since 1883 he has been professor of zoology. Under his direction the Chesapeake zoological laboratory of Johns Hopkins university was organized in 1878, and it has been under his supervision since its beginning. In connection with this work he has edited "Studies from the Biological Laboratory" (Baltimore, 1879, et seq.). He has also published "Hand-Book of Invertebrate Zoology" (Boston, 1882) and "Heredity." (Baltimore, 1884). The development of the American oyster is largely due to his efforts, and in that connection he wrote "The Development and Protection of the Oyster in Maryland" (Baltimore, 1884). He has contributed many valuable scientific papers and reports to periodicals, among which are "Conifer, a Study in Morphology," published in the "Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society" (London, 1881), and "Report on the Stomatopoda collected by H. M. S. Challenger" (1886). Dr. Brooks is a member of the Maryland academy of sciences and other scientific societies, and in 1884 was elected a member of the National academy of sciences.

BROOKS, William Thomas Harbaugh, soldier; b. in Ohio, 30 Jan., 1821; d. in Huntsville, Ala., 19 July, 1870. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1841 and served in Florida in 1841-2. In 1843-5 he was on frontier duty in Kansas, and in 1845-6 served in the military occupation of Texas, becoming first lieutenant in the 3d infantry, 21 Sept., 1846. He was in nearly all the battles in the Mexican war, was brevetted captain, 23 Sept., 1846, for his conduct at Monterey, and major, 20 Aug., 1847, for services at Contreras and Churubusco. In 1848-51 he was aide-de-camp to Gen. Twiggs, and on 10 Nov., 1851, became captain in the 3d infantry. From this time until the civil war he served in various forts. In 1854 and again in 1858 he was on scouting duty, and from 1858 till 1860 was given sick leave. On 28 Sept., 1861, he was made brigadier-general of volunteers, and served in the peninsular campaign of 1862, being captured at Yorktown, Lee's Mills, Golden's Farm, Gloucester, and Savage Station, where he was wounded. In September, 1862, during the Maryland campaign he was in the battles of South Mountain and Antietam, being wounded again at the latter place. In October and November, 1862, on the march to Falmouth, Va., he commanded a division, and again in the Rappahannock campaign, December, 1862, to May, 1863. From 11 June, 1863, till 6 April, 1864, he commanded the department of the Monongahela, and in the operations before Richmond in 1864 was at the head of the 10th army corps, being engaged at Swift's Creek, Drury's Bluff, Bermuda Hundred, Cold Harbor, and Petersburg. His health failing on account of wounds and exposure, he resigned on 14 July, 1864, and in 1866 went to a farm in Huntsville, Ala., where he remained until his death.

BROOKS, John L., soldier; b. in Baltimore, Md., 25 July, 1808; d. in Washington, D. C., in November, 1864. After receiving a classical education he removed to Pennsylvania, and was appointed deputy auditor of the state in 1840. In 1849 he was appointed clerk of the orphans' court in Philadelphia. In politics he was what was then known as an American whig, and as such was elected to congress, serving from 3 March, 1853, till 3 March, 1857.

BROOM, James M., statesman, b. in Delaware in 1778. He was graduated at Princeton in 1794, and was a member of congress from Delaware from 2 Dec., 1805, till 3 March, 1807.

BROOME, John, merchant, b. in 1738; d. 8 Aug., 1818. He was a member of the New York state constitutional convention of 1777 and lieutenant-governor of the state in 1804. During the whole of his public career he was prominent in New York, and was for many years at the head of some of the most important charitable and commercial institutions of the city. An important thoroughfare bears his name.

BROOME, John L., soldier, b. in New York city, 8 March, 1824. He was appointed second lieutenant in the U. S. marine corps, 12 Jan., 1848; promoted first lieutenant, 28 Sept., 1857; captain, 26 July, 1861; major, 8 Dec., 1864; and lieutenant-colonel, 16 March, 1879. During the war with Mexico he served with his company as aide-de-camp of the "Hartford," Farragut's flag-ship, and was present at the passage of Forts Jackson and St. Philip (24 April), and in the various engagements at Vicksburg and Port Hudson, which resulted in wresting the Mississippi river from the confederate forces. He was twice wounded during the war, and at its close received the brevets of major and lieutenant-colonel for gallant and meritorious services.

BROPHY, George R., clergyman, b. near Killkenny, Ireland, in August, 1755; d. in Davenport, Iowa, 16 Oct., 1880. He was the son of an Irish patriot who, after the battle of Vinegar Hill in the rebellion of 1798, was captured and exe-
Young Brophy was early intended for the priesthood, and, after graduating at Carlow college, completed his theological studies in Paris and was ordained priest in 1798. In 1833 he assisted at the obsequies of Napoleon I. when he was interred at the Hôtel des Invalides; soon afterward he witnessed the attempt made upon the life of Louis Philippe by Fieschi; and still later, with Abraham Lincoln, he was on duty at the death-bed of Lafayette as his spiritual advisor. In 1843 he was settled in New York as pastor of St. Paul's church. Through his efforts several churches were built and many converts were made to the Catholic religion. He was a ripe scholar and a man of wide acquaintance, numbering among his personal friends Presidents Tyler, Polk, Fillmore, Pierce, Wilson, and Logan; and in 1865 he retired to Iowa, and, with a view of establishing a Catholic college, purchased a large tract near Boone; but the project was never executed. His later years were spent at the Mercy hospital in Davenport, Iowa.

William, journalist, b. in Montague, Sussex, England, 1815; d. in Chicago, 28 Jan., 1890. He was fitted for college, and was educated at Williams in 1838, after which he taught school for ten years. He then went to Chicago, where, from 1849 till 1851, he was a dealer in books, and published the "Prairie Herald." He formed a partnership with John L. Scripps in 1852, and established the "Daily Democratic Press," which was succeeded by the "Chicago Tribune," 1 July, 1858. For several years he was president of the "Tribune" company. During 1855 and 1856 he was a member of the Chicago city council. He was lieutenant-governor of Illinois from 1865 till 1869. He travelled extensively in America and Europe, and published in the "Tribune," and in other journals abroad, on the advancement of science in every part of this country. He became a member of the American society for the advancement of science in 1853, and read papers before that association, as well as before the Chicago historical society and the academy of sciences. He was identified with the republican party from the first, and took a prominent part in its campaigns as a public speaker. His work was in a great degree of value, in his editorials in book or pamphlet form, including "A History of Chicago" (Chicago, 1876); "A Compilation of Editorials from the Chicago Tribune" and "Immortality" (1877); "A History of Camp Douglas" (1878); "Punishment" and "Chicago and the Sources of Her Future Growth" (1880); "The Windfield Family" (1882); and "Illinois and the Thirteenth Amendment" (1884).

John (brull), governor of Ohio, b. in Marietta, Ohio, in 1811; d. in Cleveland, 29 Aug., 1867. At the age of twelve, and with only the rudiments of a common-school training, he became an apprentice in the office of the Marietta "New Era," where, by the time he attained the age of twenty, he had acquired a knowledge of business that in 1831 he became proprietor of the "Washington County Republican," a democratic paper published in Marietta. This journal he sold in 1833, and, in company with his brother, Charles Henry Brough, purchased the Lancaster "Eagle," and soon made its influence felt as a democratic organ throughout the state. In 1835 Mr. Brough was elected clerk of the Ohio senate, which office he held until 1839, when he was elected to the state legislature from Fairfield and Hocking counties. During this period (1835—6) he was member of a joint commission to adjust the boundary between Virginia and Ohio. He was elected state auditor in 1839, and entered upon the duties of his office at a time when the whole country still felt the effects of the panic of 1837, and when the state of Ohio was peculiarly favored with circumstances for which there appeared to be no adequate relief. Mr. Brough devoted himself to reconstructing the whole financial system of the state, and retired from office in 1846 with a high reputation as a public officer. In partnership with his brother Charles he undertook the management of the Cincinnati "Vindict," which had become one of the most powerful democratic journals in the west. At the same time he opened a law office in Cincinnati. Personally, Mr. Brough took an active part in politics, and became the most popular democratic orator in the state. He retired from active political life in 1848, and in 1853 was elected president of the Madison and Indianapolis railway, then one of the largest in the west. He removed from his residence to Cleveland, and, when the civil war began in 1861, he was urged to become a candidate of the republican union party for governor. This honor he declined, although his position as a "war democrat" was always distinctly understood. The canvass of 1863 was held under very difficult conditions. The civil war was at its height, a large portion of the loyal voters were in the army, and southern sympathizers, led by Clement L. Vallandigham, were openly defiant. Vallandigham was arrested for disloyal utterances, tried by court-martial, and banished from the United States. He was sent within the confederate lines, and subsequently there were several threats of assassination of Governor Brough. He was then elected governor of Ohio. There was apparently some danger that he would actually be elected by the "peace" faction of the party. At this crisis Mr. Brough made a patriotic speech at Marietta, declaring slavery destroyed by the act of rebellion, and earnestly appealing to all patriots, of whatever previous political affiliations, to unite against the southern movement. At the election the vote was not decided before the people by the republican union party as a candidate for governor, and the majority that elected him (101,099) was the largest ever given for a governor in any state up to that time. In the discharge of his duties as chief magistrate he was laborious, patriotic, far-sighted, clear in his convictions of duty, firm in their maintenance, and vigorous in their execution. He was distinctly the "war" governor of Ohio.—His brother, Charles Henry, b. in Marietta, Ohio, 17 Nov., 1813; d. in Cincinnati, 10 May, 1849, was a member of the Ohio legislature in 1840—1; commanded the 4th Ohio regiment during the war with Mexico, and was residing at the time of the Hamilton county revolt of common pleas at the time of his death. He was associated with his brother in many of his business enterprises.

John, actor, b. in Dublin, Ireland, 9 May, 1810; d. in New York, 7 June, 1880. His father, an Irishman of good family, was an amateur painter, a person of exceptional talent and gay disposition, and died young. His mother was the daughter of a Huguenot, whom political adversity had forced into exile, and who took refuge in the Irish capital. John was the eldest of three children. The other two died in youth, and, the father being dead and the widowed mother left penniless, the surviving boy was reared in the family and home of an eccentric uncle. He was pre-
pared for college at an academy at Trim, in the county Meath, twenty miles from Dublin, and subsequently was sent to Dublin university. There he acquired classical learning, and formed interesting and useful associations and acquaintances; and there also he became interested in private theatricals. He was a frequent attendant, moreover, at the Theatre Royal in Hawkins street. The impetus toward his theatrical career was, doubtless, received by him at this time and in this way. Before leaving the university he, by chance, became acquainted with the fascinating actress, Mme. Vestris, afterward the first wife of Charles Mathews, then in Dublin, and, he having subsequently gone to London, this acquaintance led to his being engaged, first at the Tottenham, and then at the Olympic, of both of which houses she was the manager. He had been studying surgery, and walked the Peth street hospital for eight months; but misfortune came upon his opulent uncle, and so the youth was obliged to provide for himself. He went to London in 1830, and, after a brief experience of poverty, suddenly determined to become an actor. He was destitute of everything except fine apparel, and he had actually taken the extreme step of offering himself as a cadet in the service of the East India company; but, being dissuaded by the enrolling officer, who lent him a guinea to get him sufficient money to secure engagement, and happening to meet with a festive acquaintance, he sought recreation at the Tottenham theatre (afterward the Prince of Wales's) where Mme. Vestris was acting; and there, presently, he was engaged. His first regular appearance on the stage was made at that house in July, 1830, when he took several minor parts in "Tom and Jerry"; and from that time till his death, thirty years later, he remained an actor. His first hit was made as O'Slash in "The Invincibles," a part which in its name is typical of his individual line of dramatic art. The first twenty years of Brougham's life were passed in and around Dublin. The rest of it was divided between London and New York. In England he acted at the Dublin Theatre, and his name ("Mars—Mr. Brougham") appears in the cast of "Olympic Revels," in the first full bill that she issued there. He early began to write for the stage, his first play being a burlesque written for William E. Burton, who was then acting, obscurely, at the Pavillon theatre in London. Fairest of the Olympic, which Mme. Vestris quitted in 1839, Brougham managed the Richmond Hill theatre, and he there remained during the brief period of her management of that house. About this time he co-labored with Dion Boucicault in writing the comedy of "London Assurance," the authorship of which, however, has always been claimed exclusively by Mr. Boucicault. In the summer of 1840 Brougham wrote for the Olympic theatre he wrote "Life in the Clouds," "Love's Livery," "Enthusiasm," and "Tom Thumb II." In 1842 he came to New York, under engagement to Stephen Price, and on 4 Oct., in that year, at the old Park theatre, he made his first appearance on the American stage, enacting O'Connell in "His Last Bow." He was engaged by his first wife, Emma Williams, a beauty of the Juno type, whom he had met and married in London. This lady subsequently was separated from him, became Mrs. Robertson, and died in New York, 30 June, 1865. His second wife, Annette Nelson (Mrs. Hughes), whom he married in 1847, was a singing actress and a dancer, and at one time (1836) manager of the Richmond Hill theatre, a play-house just opened, in 1831, on the corner of Varick and Charlton streets, New York, in what had been the country house of Aaron Burr. This lady died in New York, 4 May, 1870. In the time of Brougham's first visit to America the Park, the Bowery, the Chatham, and the National were the only theatres thought to be within the city limits, Nible's Garden the only theatre on the outskirts, but ultimately settled in New York. He was for a time associated with a stock company at Burton's theatre in Chambers street, and made many brilliant hits there, both as actor and manager. On 23 Dec., 1850, he opened Brougham's Lyceum in Broadway, near the southwest corner of Broome street, and on 17 March, 1852, closed it. This house became "Wallack's Theatre," and then "Wallack's Lyceum." It has since become a household word in New York, though not the first Wallack's in fact, for James William Wallack had previously managed the National in Leonard street. After the collapse of his Lyceum, Brougham joined Wallack's stock company. In 1856 he managed the Bowery theatre, and there secured the success of his dramatisation of Shakespeare's "King John." In 1869 he went to London, where he remained for four years. He was connected with the Lyceum under Charles Fechter's management, and there he produced the popular English plays of "The Duke's Motto" and "Bel Demonito," based on French originals. He acted at the Princess's, also, in his own comedy of "Playing the Game," and was engaged, with the United States was effected, in this latter piece, on 30 Oct., 1865, at the Winter Garden theatre, situated in Broadway, opposite the end of Bond street; and he never again left this country. On 25 Jan., 1869, he opened "Brougham's Theatre" in Twenty-fourth street, but this was taken from him by its owner on the following day. There, indeed, to the end he led the life of a stock actor, a wandering star, and a playwright. His last professional tour of the United States was made in 1877, and his last appearance on the stage occurred on 25 Oct., 1879, at Booth's theatre, New York, where he enacted Felix O'Reilly, a detective, in Boucicault's drama of "Rescued." Brougham was the proprietor of a comic of "The Lector of the newspapers," a paper published in New York in 1852, and he brought out two collections of his miscellaneous writings, entitled "A Basket of Chips" and "The Bunnys Papers." Toward the last he became very poor, and on 17 Jan., 1878, a performance was given at the New York academy of music for his benefit. He took the lead for the second time of "Rip Van Winkle" and of "Pocahontas" and "Columbus." His last play, finished at Easter, 1880, but never acted, was entitled "Home Rule," and it was designed to suggest expedients for improving the condition of the people of Ireland. 

Broughton, Thomas, colonial governor, d. in 1738. He first appears in the history of South Carolina as a colonel and collector of the customs revenue in 1708. Afterward he was lieutenant-
ant-governor. He succeeded Robert Johnson in the
governorship in May, 1755, and died in office still
on official duty. He was a plain, honest
man, but little distinguished either for his knowl-
dge or valor." He was easily accessible to de-
signing men, and was persuaded to sign land-war-
rants by planters, who saw their opportunity to
gain great possessions. Some of the largest estates
in South Carolina were acquired through his oblig-
ing and agreeable manners.

BROUGHTON, William Robert, naval officer, b. in Gloucestershire, England, in 1762; d. in Florence, Italy, 12 March, 1821. He entered the
royal navy as a midshipman in 1774, and was at-
tached to the sloop "Falcon." He participated in
the naval attack on Bunker Hill (17 June, 1775),
and was a member of the volunteer battalion
that was brought off a schooner that had run aground at Cape Ann.
He was exchanged in December, 1776, and
served on the American station until 1780. After
several years of service in East Indian waters, he
was appointed, in 1790, to the command of the
"Chatham," a brig attached to Vancouver's voy-
age, which was the first of the northwest coast of Amer-

ica. With this vessel he engaged in a sur-
ed of Columbia river and the coasts adjacent.
Vancouver named a group of islands in the Pacific
"Broughton's Archipelago," but the title has not
survived. In 1793 he was sent home with des-
patches, and travelled over-land from San Blas to
Vera Cruz, a distance of about 600 miles, and
was engaged in bringing off a schooner that had run aground at Cape Ann.

He reached England in the autumn of 1793, and on
3 Oct., was placed in command of the "Provi-
dence," a vessel of four hundred tons, in which he
again sailed for the northwest coast of America;
but in the spring of 1794, he took command of the
Vancouver having sailed some time before. This
voyage terminated his American record. He
crossed the Pacific, and subsequently rendered dis-
tinguished service in the British navy, rising to
the rank of captain. In 1801 he published "A Voyage of Discovery to the North Pacific Ocean,"
completed during his service in the United States.

BROUSE, William Henry, Canadian physi-
cian, b. in Matilda, Dundas, Ontario, in 1824. He
was educated at McGill college, Montreal, and
Victoria college, Cobourg, receiving the degree of
M. D. from the former in 1847, and that of M. A.
from the latter in 1849. He is surgeon of the 50th battalion of volunteer infantry, a member of
the senate of Victoria college, and appointed member
of the medical examining board, Upper Canada, in 1850. He was elected to the Dominion
parliament for South Grenville in 1872, re-elected
in 1874, and called to the senate in 1878.

BROUSSEAU, Jean Baptiste, Canadian jour-
nalist, b. at Beaulieu, county Vegrevilles, province of
Quebec, 15 April, 1813. He entered L'Université de
L'Assomption colleges in his native province,
studied law, and was admitted to the bar of
Lower Canada in July, 1863. He was editor of
"Le Messager de Sorel," from 1874 till 1876, and
co-editor of "La Gazette de Sorel," from 1874 to
1876. He was elected to the provincial legislature
in 1876, and took part in the famous debate on
the constitutionality of the dismissal of the De
Boucherville cabinet by Lient.-Gov. Letellier.

BROWN, Aaron Yenale, statesman, b. in
Brunswick co., Va., 15 Aug., 1739; d. in Wash-
ington, D. C., 8 March, 1859. He was graduated at
Chapel Hill university (N. C.) in 1814, removed with
his parents to Tennessee in 1815, studied law, and
when admitted to practice became the partner of
James K. Polk. From 1821 till 1826 he was al-
most continuously a member of the state legis-
late. He was elected to congress in 1830, and
re-elected in 1841 and 1843. On retiring from con-
gress, in 1845, he was chosen governor of Tennes-
see, serving until 1847. He was a delegate to the
northern convention at Nashville in 1850, and
is the author of "The Tennessee Platform,"
which brought forward at that time some docu-
ments that aroused much comment. In
1852 he was a delegate to the democratic con-
vention at Charleston, South Carolina, and
re-reported the platform that was then
adopted. The last office held by Mr. Brown was that of postmaster-general in President Bucha-
an's cabinet. Among the measures adopted dur-
ing his administration of this office was the estab-
ishment of a new mail-route to California, via Tehuantepec, and of the transcontinental mail-routes from St. Louis west-
ward, prior to the construction of the roads.
He was for twenty years one of the most trusted
leaders of the democratic party. A volume of his
speeches was published in Nashville in 1854.

BROWN, Albert Gallatin, statesman, b. in
Edinburgh, Scotland, 3 April, 1826. He was edu-
cated in his native city and in Montreal, to which
place the family had emigrated in 1833. After
passing through various grades in the mercantile
service he accepted, in 1850, a place in the firm of
Donald McNunes, in Hamilton, Ontario. Subse-
sequently he became a partner in the wholesal-
ing house of W. P. McLaren, in the same city,
and still later principal of the firm of Brown, Gil-
lespie & Co. Mr. Brown has been president of
the dominion board of trade, and is also president or
director of various railways, besides holding many
other offices of honor and responsibility.

BROWN, Albert Gallatin, statesman, b. in
Chester District, S. C., 91 May, 1813; d. near Jack-
sonville, Miss., 12 June, 1880. His parents re-
moved to Mississippi while he was a child. He
took a boyish interest in military affairs, and was
made a brigadier-general in the state militia when
only nineteen years of age. He adopted the law
as a profession, gaining admission to the bar in
1834, and was a member of the state legislature
from 1835 till 1839, and member of congress from
Mississippi in 1840-1. He was also a judge of
the circuit superior court in 1841-3; governor of
Mississippi on successive re-elections from 1843 till
1848; again member of congress from 1848 till
1854; and U. S. senator from 1854 till 1858. He
was re-elected for six years, beginning 4 March,
1859, but resigned in 1861 to join in the rebellion.
His colleague in the U. S. senate at the time was
Jefferson Davis, and they both attended the caucuses of succeeding senators, held in Washington 6 Jan.,
1861. He was an uncompromising adherent of
the democratic party in the south. A volume of
his speeches was published in 1859.
BROWN, Alexander, b. in Ballymena, county Antrim, Ireland, 17 Nov., 1764; d. in Baltimore, Md., 6 April, 1854. He came to the United States in 1800, settling as a general merchant in Balti-
more, and subsequently associated his four sons 
with him under the firm-name of Alexander Brown & Sons.—His eldest son, William, b. in Ballymena, 
30 May, 1784; d. in Liverpool, England, 3 March, 
1864, accompanied the family to Baltimore in 1800, 
received his commercial education in his 
father's counting-room, and early in life became a 
member of the firm. He succeeded to his 
father's business, and established a branch house in 
Liverpool, where he extended the business, which gradually 
became general, and ultimately developed into the 
transmission of money on public account between 
the two hemispheres. The firm became known 
later as Brown, Shiepley & Co. Mr. Brown was 
prominent in public affairs, and represented South 
Lancashire in parliament from 1846 till 1853. He 
erecied the free public library and Derby museum 
in Liverpool at a cost of £40,000, and in 1863 was 
created a baronet.—The second son, George, b. in 
Ballymena, 17 April, 1877; d. in Baltimore, Md., 
26 Aug., 1839, continued his residence in Balti-
more, and later succeeded to the business which 
was carried on under the old firm-name of Alexander Brown & Sons. 
Having amassed a large fortune, he withdrew 
from active connection with the firm in 1838.—The 
third son, John Alexander, b. in Ballymena, 21 
May, 1788; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 31 Dec., 1872, 
was educated in Baltimore, and became associated 
in business with his brother John. In 1818 a branch 
house was opened in Philadelphia, which John A. 
Brown managed until 1838, when he gave up 
his active interest in the firm. He attained a lead-
ing position in the business community, and was 
elected a director of the old U. S. bank under the 
presidency of Nicholas Biddle. He acquired 
a large fortune, and gave more than $500,000 
for benevolent objects. The Presbyterian Hospital of 
Philadelphia received a donation of $300,000.— 
The fourth son, James, b. in Ballymena, 4 Feb., 
1791; d. in New York city, 1 Nov., 1877, estab-
lished the New York branch of the banking-house 
in 1825. Later he became the head of the great 
banking firm of Brown Brothers & Co., and was 
the permanent president of the Liverpool branch 
house. Like his brother John, he contributed 
large sums to various charities connected with the 
Presbyterian church.

BROWN, Andrew, soldier, b. in the north of 
Ireland, about 1744; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 4 Feb., 
1797. He was educated at Trinity college, Dublin, 
and came to America in 1775 as an officer in the Brit-is 
army, but left that service and settled in Mass-
achusetts. He fought on the patriot side at Lex-
ington and Bunker Hill, was made general must-
gering officer in 1777, and served under Gates and 
Greene, with the rank of major. After the peace 
he established an academy for young ladies, first at 
Lancaster, Pa., and afterward at Philadelphia. He 
remained connected with this institution for many 
years, and became its president. He was a 
frequent lecturer on the medical subject of the 
variable temper unfitting him, and, in October, 1788, 
established the "Federal Gazette," the title of 
which was changed, in 1793, to the "Philadelphia 
Gazette." This was the main channel through 
which the friends of the federal constitution ad-
dressed the public, and it was the first journal to 
publish the reports of the debates in Congress. He 
acted as an active instrument in the organization 
of political parties, and was a supporter of the 
Democratic party. He wrote many poems on the 
subject of the war, and was the author of the 
"American Farmer's Almanac" for nearly one 
hundred years.

BROWN, Bedford, senator, b. in Caswell co., 
N. C., in 1735; d. there, 6 Dec., 1870. He was 
a member of the house of commons of North Caro-
linia in 1815-7, and in 1823, and of the senate in 
1828-9. On the resignation of John Branch he 
was elected as a democrat to the U. S. senate, 
and re-elected for a full term in 1835, serving from 
1834 to 1841. He was a member of the senate, 
but was defeated by W. H. Haywood, Jr., and 
retired from public life. He removed to Missis-
ouri, but returned to his home in Caswell co.

BROOKS, Buck Ramson, surgeon, b. in Boston, 
Mass., 13 July, 1819. His father and grandfather 
were physicians, as was also his mother's father, 
who was the first professor of surgery at Harvard. 
Dr. Brown was graduated at Harvard medical 
school in 1844, and, after extended travels and sup-
lementary studies abroad under Drs. Little, of 
London, Guérin and Bouvier, of Paris, and Prof. 
Doyen, of Lyons, returned to his native country. 
Becoming a member of the Boston medical society, 
he has contributed largely to medical and surgical 
periodicals. He is the author of many technical treatises, 
including a full account of the late epidemic of 
typhoid fever which raged in New York city in 1856.
destroyed during King Philip's war, ten years later, and it can not be verified. Concerning the trans-Atlantic origin of the Rhode Island Browns or Brownes (for the final vowel was in early times used or omitted indiscriminately) little is known. In Burke's "Encyclopedia" more than 150 heraldic escutcheons are described as the property of as many families bearing the same. The difficulty is obvious of identifying the particular one from which sprung the founder of the first American branch. Chad Brown came over in the ship "Martin" in July, 1638. His name appears as a witness to the nuncupative will of a passenger who died on the voyage. About this time occurred the "land grant of the Indians," for which the ocean was then removed to the Providence plantations. It is probable that Mr. Brown was among these, for his tombstone, erected by the town, bears record that he was "exiled from Massachusetts for conscience sake." The date of his arrival can not be exactly fixed, although some authorities erroneously place it as early as 1636, but the most probable date is the autumn of 1638, when Rev. Williams was in the town and others executed what is known as the "initial deed," assigning the lands acquired by purchase from the Indians. Mr. Brown at once became a leader in the affairs of the colony, and when, after a few months, the restless Williams, finding that the church would not implicitly accept his teaching, again embarked for England, he was elected to the governor's council. He was formally ordained elder in England in 1642, assumed the pastoral office on his return, and was in reality the first elder of the oldest Baptist church in America. Prior to his ordination serious discussions had arisen in the colony, involving a quarrel with Massachusetts, and Mr. Brown was one of the committee that was sent to England to negotiate about the matter. He served also as town surveyor, and with two other officers compiled a list of the original divisions or grants of land. The original of this list (1660) is still on file in the clerk's office of Providence. During his pastorate arose the controversy respecting "the laying on of hands," which resulted in the secession of the Five-principles Baptists from the original church, and was one of the causes that led to the separation of the colony. Elder Brown was laid to rest in his own home lot. His influence in shaping the early tendencies of the colony was marked, and it is probable that, for his resolute character and judicious management, the daring and refractory spirits that composed the colony would have come to blows on a dozen different occasions, if an apostate import. So successful was he in adjusting the quarrels of his flock that the honorable title of "Peacemaker" was popularly accorded him, and more than a century after his death (1762) the town of Providence voted a modest sum of money to erect a stone over his grave in the north burying-ground, although the remains were not interred till this date. He was married before coming to this country, and had five sons.—John, eldest son of Chad, b. in England about 1630. He came to America at the age of eight years and settled with his parents in Providence. He appears to have been a man of influence in the colony, and was appointed, in 1662, with Roger Williams and Thomas Harris, to be one of the judges. The date of his death is not known.—James, second son of John, b. in Providence, R. I., in 1666; d. there, 28 Oct., 1732. He became the colonnial, and afterward the successor, of the Rev. Pardon Tillinghast, in charge of the Baptist church. He married Mary, the granddaughter of William Harris, who came to Providence with Roger Williams, and had ten children, of whom James was b.
wealthy merchant, and was, it is said, the first in Rhode Island to carry trade to China and the East Indies. He was the leader of the party that destroyed the British sloop-of-war "Gaspee" in Narragansett Bay in 1772, and was sent in irons to Boston on suspicion of having been concerned in that affair, but released through the efforts of his brother Moses. Anticipating the war of the revolution, he instructed the captains of his ships to freight their vessels on their return voyages with powder, and he furnished the army at Cambridge with a supply when it had not four rounds. He was chosen delegate to the continental congress in 1784, but did not take his seat. Later he was elected to congress, serving from 2 Dec., 1789, till 3 March, 1801. Mr. Brown laid the corner-stone of the first building of Rhode Island college, now Brown university, to the endowment of which he was one of the largest contributors, and was for twenty years its treasurer. A view of some of the buildings is given on page 359.—Moses, b. in Providence, R. I., 23 Sept., 1738; d. there, 6 Sept., 1836. He was brought up in the family of his uncle, Obadiah Brown, whose daughter he married, and a portion of whose estate he inherited by will. In 1763 he became engaged in business with his three brothers, but, after ten years’ extensive experience, withdrew to follow more congenial interests. Although brought up in the Baptist faith, he became, subsequent to severe domestic affliction, a member of the Society of Friends, and remained until his death a firm adherent to the doctrines of that society. He exerted a strong influence in all its concerns, and filled many of its important offices with dignity and usefulness. The Friends’ boarding-school in Providence was founded by him, and his donations to its support were frequent and liberal. In 1773 he manumitted his slaves, and was one of the founders of the abolition society of Rhode Island. He was also an active member and liberal supporter of the Rhode Island Peace and Bible societies.

Nicholas, philanthropist, son of Nicholas, b. in Providence, R. I., 4 April, 1769; d. there, 27 Sept., 1841, was graduated at Rhode Island college in 1786, and in 1791 the death of his father left him with a handsome fortune. Forming a partnership with his brother-in-law, Thomas P. Ives, he became a merchant. With all his wisdom and honorable dealing, the firm of Brown & Ives one of the most successful in the country, notwithstanding the dangers with which commerce was threatened by the French revolution and the war of 1812. For many years he was a member of the Rhode Island legislature, and was a delegate to the Harrisburg convention of 1840, which nominated Harrison to the presidency. He was one of the most munificent patrons of Rhode Island college, which, in 1804, changed its name to Brown university in his honor. His donations to the college amounted in all to nearly $100,000. In 1804 he gave $5,000 to found a professorship of oratory and belles-lettres. In 1822 he erected the second college building, which he presented to the corporation in a letter dated 13 Jan., 1823. At his suggestion it was named Hope college, in honor of his only surviving sister, Mrs. Hope Ives. In 1835 he erected the third building, requesting that it be named Manning hall, after Dr. Manning, who was president of the college during his undergraduate days. He also gave $10,000 toward building Rhode Island hall and the president's house. Mr. Brown was a scholar of the first order, a bibliomaniac, and was interested in the manufacturing of cotton by machinery on Arkwright’s principle, under the firm-name of Almy, Brown & Slater. The business developed very largely under their management, they became very wealthy, and the source of support to a large population. Mr. Brown continued in the religious faith of his father, and, as he had inherited his fortune, he distributed his wealth among deserving objects of public and private charity. His benefactions were extended to worthy enterprises in all Christian bodies, although his principal donations were to the Friends’ boarding-school, founded by his father, to which he left $100,000 by his will, to form a permanent charitable fund.—John Carter, merchant, son of the second Nicholas, b. in Providence, R. I., 15 July, 1771; d. there, 15 Oct., 1822. He engaged in business with William Almy, and they associated with them Samuel Slater, and manufactured cotton by machinery on Arkwright’s principle, under the firm-name of Almy, Brown & Slater. The business developed very largely under their management, they became very wealthy, and the source of support to a large population. Mr. Brown continued in the religious faith of his father, and, as he had inherited his fortune, he distributed his wealth among deserving objects of public and private charity. His benefactions were extended to worthy enterprises in all Christian bodies, although his principal donations were to the Friends’ boarding-school, founded by his father, to which he left $100,000 by his will, to form a permanent charitable fund. Mr. Brown was part owner in several cotton-factories, and was interested in business enterprises in Rhode Island, New York, and elsewhere. After the death of his father, he continued his interest in literary topics, and gathered a fine library of Americana prior to 1800, which was considered the most complete in the world, and its treasures were freely placed at the disposal of scholars. On several occasions he sent to eminent historians in Europe books that, if they had been lost, could not have been replaced. The library contained the most complete known collection of the "Jesuit Relations": the letters and journals of the Jesuit missionaries in North America, embracing forty-eight volumes; books relating to the settlement and history of New England, scarcely an important work being wanting; volumes relating to Spanish and Portuguese America, the northern and western part of South America, and South America. It comprised in all 6,355 separate works or titles, of which an elaborate catalogue was prepared by John Russell Bartlett, and printed (4 vols., 8vo, 1865—71). Mr. Brown was liberal in his gifts for educational purposes, and gave to Brown university more than $100,000, which was spent in the construction of a fire-proof library building. He was a trustee of the university from 1828 till 1842, and a fellow from 1842 till 1874. On his death he left about...
BROWN

$50,000 to charitable institutions in Rhode Island. A full account of this family is given in the "Life, Times, and Correspondence of James Manning, and the Early History of Brown University," by Reuben Aldridge Guild (Boston, 1864). See, also, "Historical Sketch of the Library of Brown University," by the same author (New Haven, 1861).

BROWN, Charles Brockden, author, b. in Philadelphia, 17 Jan., 1771; d. there, 22 Feb., 1810. His ancestors were Quakers, who came over in the ship with William Penn. Very old he was thoroughly acquainted with geography, his favorite study, and had read every book he could obtain. From his eleventh till his sixteenth year he was at the school of Robert Proud, the historian, then a noted teacher, and studied so assiduously that he was often obliged to leave his books for a walking trip through the country. He was always physically weak, and, in a letter written just before his death, said that he had never been in perfect health for more than half an hour at a time.

On leaving school, Brown took to verse-writing, and planned three epics on subjects connected with American history, but no fragments of these remain. At this time he sent to a periodical a poetical "Address to Franklin," throughout which the editor substituted the name of Washington for that of the philosopher, without regard to the context. Brown began with very little ardor the study of law, and determined to abandon it for literature. Although this change was contrary to the wishes of his family, it was the result of careful thought. He had tested his powers as a writer by contributing to the "Philosophical Magazine," a carefully kept diary, and by numerous essays read before a "Belles-Lettres Club," of which he had been the leader. He was the first American to adopt literature as a profession. Soon after making this decision he visited his friend, Dr. Elihu H. Smith, of New York, and, becoming acquainted with many literary and scientific men of that city, virtually made it his residence after that time. In 1797 he wrote a work entitled "Aucun: A Dialogue," discussing with some boldness the topic of divorce, but it attracted little attention. Soon after this he projected a new magazine, which never appeared, and in 1798 he contributed to the "Weekly Magazine" a series of reflections on men and society, entitled "The Magazine of Christian Knowledge." In the same year he also began the publication of his novels, which are his best-known works. He had already made two abortive attempts at novel-writing. The first was never finished, and the death of his printer put a stop to the publication of the second. This was entitled "Sky Walk; or, the Man Unknown to Himself" and portions of it were incorporated the following year as "Edgar Huntley," a later work. Between 1798 and 1801 he published six novels, which attained immediate success, and were the finest American fictions until the appearance of Cooper's novels. In April, 1799, Mr. Brown established in New York, the "Monthly Magazine and American Review," but it lasted only until the close of 1800. In 1803 he made a second attempt, issuing, in Philadelphia, the "Literary Magazine and American Register," which continued until 1806. In 1806 he began publishing semi-annually "The American Register," the first publication of the kind in the country, and, ably edited, it was brought to a close only by his death. In person, Mr. Brown was tall, thin, and pale, had black hair, and a melancholy expression of countenance. He intensely enjoyed the society of intimate friends, but was reserved with all others. His death was caused by consumption, against which he had been struggling from early boyhood. His novels are "Wieland," or the "Transformation," an improbable though fascinating tale of a ventriloquist, who by personating a supernatural being, persuades the hero to kill Ormond, or the Secret Witness" (New York, 1799; London, 1811); "Arthur Mervyn," containing a graphic description of Philadelphia as it was during the yellow-fever plague of 1793 (Philadelphia, 1809; London, 1803); "Jane Talbot" (1801); "Edgar Huntley, or the Memoirs of a Sleep-Walker" (1800); "The Mayflower" (1801), republished as "Philip Stanley" (London, 1806). These were published collectively (7 vols., Boston, 1827; new ed., 6 vols., Philadelphia, 1857). Mr. Brown also published several political pamphlets (1803-9), including an "Address to Congress on the Utility and Justice of Restrictions on Foreign Commerce"; a translation of Volney's "Travels in the United States" (1804); a memoir of his brother-in-law, Dr. John B. Linn, prefixed to the letter's poem "Varian" (1805): "Memoirs of Stephen Calvert," a serial story. At the time of his death he had nearly completed a fine system of general geography, which has not been published; and he also left unfinished literary works. Several elaborate architectural drawings were made as a recreation in the midst of his literary labors. His life was unsatisfactorily written by William Dunlap (Philadelphia, 1815). A sketch of it is prefixed to the 1827 edition of his novels (1815). One by William H. Prescott occurs in the first series of Sparks's "American Biographies" (1854); recent "Dictionary of American Biography" (1855); a fuller sketch, by Charles Dudley Warner, will be found in his volume "Washington Irving", in the "American Men of Letters" series (Boston, 1881); a large number of articles in the older periodicals discuss the novelist; and a new life, by E. Irencens Stevenson, is completed (1857), but not yet published.

BROWN, David, Cherokee preacher, b. about 1806; d. in Creek Path, Miss., 14 Sept., 1829. He was educated, with his sister Catharine, at the school of Rev. Cyrus Kingsbury, in what was then the Cherokee territory, in northern Alabama and Mississippi, and engaged with her in educating and Christianizing their native tribe. He was a preacher among the Cherokees, and was appointed interpreter of the Indian government. In November, 1819, he assisted John Arch in the preparation of a Cherokee spelling-book, which was printed. Through his agency a mission was established at Creek Path town in 1829. David Brown united with the church at this time, and in the spring of the same year the Cherokee Mission was opened as a school. After two years there he spent a year at Andover, fitting himself for the ministry. Returning to his birth-place, he began his missionary work, and made many converts to Christianity among the Cherokees. According to a letter writ-
ten by him in 1825, the Christian religion was generally adopted by the tribe, and an advanced standard of prosperous civilization had been attained by them. He died before the Cherokees were dispossessed by the United States in defiance of treaty obligations.—His sister, Catharine, teacher, b. near Wills Valley, Ala., and d. 18 July, 1823, was a Cherokee Indian, but not full-blooded, her parents being half-breeds. They were prosperous and influential members of the then wealthy and largely civilized Cherokee nation of Alabama and Tennessee. Through the agency of the Moravians, a school was established in its vicinity, and to this Catharine went with her brother David when she was seventeen years old. She had some slight acquaintance with English, and could read words of one syllable. In three months she had learned to read and write. She united with the church 29 March, 1818, and in June, 1820, began to teach at Creek Path, near her home. She was one of the most promising of the early Indian converts to Protestantism, and her death terminated a career that bade fair to be exceedingly useful to her tribe. Her amiable disposition, bright intellect, and remarkable personal beauty gave her an unusual power and influence among her people. A history of her life, prepared by Julius Anderson, was published in New York in 1825.

BROWN, David Paul, lawyer, b. in Philadelphia, 28 Sept., 1795; d. there, 11 July, 1872. He was the only son of Paul Brown, a Quaker descended from one of the first settlers of New Jersey. He pursued classical studies for two years in Massachusetts, and began the study of medicine, but turned to the law and was admitted to the bar at the age of twenty-one. His first case was a suit against a prominent citizen for severely beating a child—a bound "redemptioner"—and his vehement pleading won the case. He was soon busy in the courts, where he had abundant opportunity for his masterly examination of witnesses and appeals tojuries. In 1824 he successfully defended Jeremiah Judah, who was prosecuted for kidnapping before the senate of Pennsylvania. Within fifteen years his professional income amounted to $100,000, but his generous living had absorbed it all. His powers and gifts as an orator were frequently called forth by societies of various kinds, and on public occasions. On the hundredth anniversary of the birth of Washington, a tribute of enthusiasm was paid to him by the clergy on the corner of Monument and Independence square, Philadelphia. Mr. Brown had excellent physical qualifications for an orator, was of medium height, with full chest and a voice of remarkable compass and sweetness. He carefully cultivated his style and manner of speaking, and was a very rare specimen of a public speaker. His oratory was a dramatic gift. His tragedy "Sertorius, or the Roman Patriot," was written in 1830, during his evening horseback rides from Philadelphia to Yellow Springs, in Chester co. Though the elder Booth took the title role, the play was acted but nine times. Another tragedy, "The Trial," had even less success. A melodrama, "The Peacock of St. Paul," and a farce, "Love and Honor," complete the list of his dramatic attempts. Mr. Brown was courteous to his opponents, and expert in questioning witnesses. He resolutely declined office, and rarely practised in other states than Pennsylvania. Though less prominent in the courts during his latter days, he continued the practice of his profession till the closing years of his life. In 1856 he published "The Forum, or Forty Years' Full Practice at the Philadelphia Bar" (2 vols.). This work contains sketches not only of the judges and eminent practitioners of his own time, but also of their predecessors. It has also chapters on forensic eloquence, legal ethics, and professional etiquette, and "Golden Rules for Examination of Witnesses" and "Capital Hints in Capital Cases." In 1859 Mr. Brown published in pamphlet form several of his early speeches (each separately), and in 1869 a pamphlet on "The Press, the Politician, the People, and the Judiciary." His son, Robert Eden, edited and published "The Forensic Speeches of David Paul Brown" (2 vols.).

BROWN, Ebenezer Benson, soldier, b. in Brownsville, Jefferson co., N. Y., 24 Oct., 1816. He obtained the rudiments of education in a log schoolhouse in Tecumseh, Mich.; but when he was thirteen years old he began work with such diligence and success that in twenty years (1849) he was chosen mayor of Toledo, Ohio. In the meanwhile he had been half round the world on a whaling voyage, spending nearly four years in the Pacific ocean. From 1852 till 1861 he was a railway manager, but resigned his place when civil war was imminent, and organized a regiment of infantry at St. Louis in May, 1861. He was instrumental in saving that city from falling into the hands of the Confederates. He was elected brigadier of Missouri volunteers in May, 1862. After the battle of Springfield, 8 Jan., 1863, where he was severely wounded, he was appointed brigadier-general of U. S. volunteers. He served through the civil war, mainly in Missouri, Arkansas, and Texas, and left the army with one shoulder almost wholly disabled and a bullet in his hip. The legislature of Ohio established a monument to the troops of his command for their conduct at the battle of Springfield. From 1866 till 1886 he was U. S. pension-agent at St. Louis. He retired to a farm at Hastings, Calhoun co., Ill., in 1869, and has since resided there, serving, however, on the state board of equalization from 1881 till 1884.

BROWN, Elisha Allen, Jurist and statesman, b. in Daricen, Conn., 4 July, 1776; d. in Indianapolis, Ind., 24 Feb., 1852. He was educated by an Irish scholar, and acquired a critical knowledge of languages. He read law in the office of Alexander Hamilton, was admitted to the bar in 1802, and removed to the west with his cousin, Capt. John Brown, in 1804. He settled at Cincinnati, and was in 1808 judge of the supreme court of Ohio from 10 Feb., 1810, till 1818; and governor of the state from that time until 1822. Resigning the governorship to accept a seat in the U. S. senate, he was a member of that body until 1825, acting with the democrats. From 1825 till 1830 he was canal commissioner of Ohio, and in 1829 president appointed him minister to Brazil in 1830, and he served until 1834. He was commissioner of the land-office from 24 July, 1835, till 31 Oct., 1836, when he removed to Rising Sun, Ind. In 1842 he was a member of the Indiana state assembly.

BROWN, Francis, president of Dartmouth college, b. in New York, N. Y., 23 July, 1827. In 1805 he was graduated at Dartmouth, and from 1806 till 1809 held a tutorship there. He became pastor of the Congregational church in North Noyes, Me., in January, 1810, and married the daughter of Tristram Gilman, his predecessor in the pastorate. In 1815 Dr. Wheelock was removed from the college, and Brown, at the suggestion of the trustees, and Mr. Brown was elected to the place. This action was the result of a local religious controversy of long stand-
ing, and provoked great indignation throughout the state. The legislature passed an act amending the charter of the college, changing it to a university, and increasing the number of trustees. By the new board, Dr. Wheelock was reinstated; but Dr. Brown and the former trustees began a suit for the recovery of the property. This was decided against them by the state courts, but was carried up to the U.S. supreme court, where judgment was reversed, and the principle of the inviolability of chartered property was affirmed, Chief-Justice Marshall presiding. Dr. Brown rendered valuable assistance to the counsel for the college, on several occasions. In 1819 his death was announced, and it was decided that he was reinstated in the presidency, but died of consumption shortly afterward. Several of his sermons were published, two of which, bearing date of 1812 and 1814, are on the evils of war, and had for their motive the then existing war with England.—His son, Samuel Gilman, educator, b. in North college the historical discourse commemorating the one hundredth anniversary of the institution.

BROWN, George, naval officer, b. in Indians, 19 June, 1835. He was appointed midshipman from his native state, 5 Feb., 1849, was attached to the frigate “Cumberland,” and in 1851 to the “St. Lawrence,” cruisine in both vessels. He was promoted midshipman, 1 March, 1852, and lieutenant, 14 Oct., 1855. On 2 June, 1856, he became lieutenant, and served in the Brazilian and African squadrons until 1860, when he was ordered to special service on the steam sloop “Powhatan,” and in 1861 transferred to the “Octorora” gun-boat, which was attached, as flag-ship, to Com. Porter’s mortar-boat flotilla. He participated in the hazardous ascent of the Mississippi river under Farragut, and in the first attack on Vicksburg in June, 1862, and for his conduct on this occasion was commended in the official report. The fleet dropped down the river to avoid the season of low water, and the “Octorora” was ordered to blockading duty off Wilmington, N. C. Lieut. Brown was promoted lieutenant-commander, 14 July, 1862, and shortly afterward placed in charge of the “Indiana” iron-clad, of the Mississippi squadron. The batteries at Vicksburg and Warrenton were successfully passed 14 Feb., 1863. An engagement took place near upper Palmyra island, on 24 Feb., 1863, when the Indianapolis and four other gun-boats, manned by more than a thousand men, the fight lasted an hour and twenty-seven minutes, and Lieut.-Commander Brown, severely wounded, surrendered, with his ship in a sinking condition. The officers and crew were exchanged a few months afterward, and Lieut. Brown was assigned to the steam gun-boat “Itasca,” of the western gulf blockading squadron, which he commanded in the action of 5 Aug., 1864, in Mobile bay, and in the naval operations against Spanish river and the defences of Mobile, in March and April, 1865. He was promoted commander, 25 July, 1866, and served at station for the Japanese government in command of an iron-clad man-of-war purchased from the British. He was promoted captain 25 April, 1877, commodore 4 Sept., 1887, and rear-admiral 27 Sept., 1893. He will be reinterred in 1898.

BROWN, George Loring, painter, b. in Boston, Mass., 2 Feb., 1814; d. in Malden, Mass., 25 June, 1889. He began to draw when but eight years old. He went to the Franklin school, won the prize of the value of a gold medal, and at twelve years of age was apprenticed to a wood-engraver. Experimenting with colors, his efforts attracted the attention of an artist, and he was introduced to Mr. Cushman, a wealthy merchant. Young Brown modestly asked for $100, with which to go to Europe, which sum Mr. Cushman advanced, and he set sail. On reaching Antwerp he had but $25 left, but borrowed $125 of a wealthy merchant, and on his return he worked his way to London, where he was befriended by Mr. Cheeney, the American engraver, until after ten months he had a remittance from home. He spent two years in close study, and then returned to Boston, where he opened a studio, and studied under Washington Allston. He went to England in 1841, and, after living a few years at Eugene Isabey, he spent twenty years in Antwerp, Rome, Florence, Paris, and London, and returned to the United States in 1860, with a high reputation as a landscape painter at home and abroad. Among his more important pictures are “The Bay of New York” (1860), presented to the prince of Wales, as a memento of his visit to this country, by a number of New York gentlemen; “The Crown of New England” (1861), purchased from the artist by the prince of Wales; “Venice”; “Sunset, Genon”; “Niagara by Moonlight” (1876); “Capri” (1878); “Dog’s Palace at Sunset” (1881); “Sunrise, Venice” (1882); and “Dog’s Palace at Sunrise.”

BROWN, Goold, grammarian, b. in Providence, R. I., 7 March, 1791; d. in Lynn, Mass., 31 March, 1857. He was descended from some of the earliest Quaker settlers of New England, and was educated in the schools and academies of his native state. At nineteen he began to teach a district school in Rhode Island, then a Friends’ boarding-school in Dutchess co., N. Y., in 1811. He removed to New York city in 1813, where for over twenty years he conducted an academy. He soon realized that the grammars in use at that time were inadequate, and set about providing better ones. The superiority of his methods was apparent as soon as his books were brought into use, and they commanded a very large sale. He published “Institutes of English Grammar” (New York, 1823); “First Lines of English Grammar” (1823); and “A Grammar of English Grammars” (1851). He had, at the time of his death, just revised the last-named work.

BROWN, Harvey, soldier, b. in Rahway, N. J., in 1793; d. in Cliffon, N. Y., 31 March, 1874. After graduating from college, he entered the academy, in 1818, he joined the light artillery, and served garrison and staff duty until, on the reorganization of the army in 1821, he was assigned to the
1st and shortly afterward to the 4th artillery, when he was promoted first lieutenant. After ten years' service in this grade he was promoted captain. He was in the Black Hawk expedition in 1832, but saw no actual fighting. After four years in garrison he was ordered to Florida, in 1836, and took part in the arduous campaigns against the Seminole Indians. He was again in Florida in 1838–9, and later in 1839 was ordered to the northern frontier, to quell expected disturbances on the Canadian border. He was major of the 40th and colonel of the 1st infantry, and graduated in 1840 in the 100th anniversary of the University of the Western Reserve, and was present at many battles of the campaign. For gallantry on these occasions he received successive brevets, including that of colonel, 13 Sept., 1847, and was promoted to the full grade of major, 9 Jan., 1851. He was superintendent of recruiting in New York in 1851–2, and in Florida, fighting the Seminoles in 1852–3, and still again in 1854–6. After an interval of garrison and recruiting duty he was placed in command of the artillery school for practice at Fort Monroe, remaining there, with brief details on other duty, until the civil war began, in 1861. He commanded the regiments in the defences of Washington until 4 April, 1861, when he was ordered to join the Army of the Potomac in Virginia, and on 28 April was promoted lieutenant-colonel. He repelled the confederate attack of 9 Oct., and in turn bombarded their works, with partial success, 22–23 Nov., and again 1 Jan., 1862. For these services he was brevetted brigadier in the regular service, and promoted colonel, 5th artillery, 14 May, 1861; but he declined a command as brigadier general in the regular service in the forces in New York city during the formidable draft riots of 12–16 July, 1863, and was brevetted major-general, U. S. A., for distinguished services at that time. He was retired from active service 1 Aug., 1866, having been borne on the army register more than forty-five years, and having passed the legal limit of age in 1854.

BROWN, Henry Armitt, orator, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 1 Dec., 1844; d. there, 21 Aug., 1879. He received a careful preliminary training and was graduated at Yale in 1865. From the first he was a leader among his playmates and fellow-students in all that called for brilliant intellectual powers and natural histronic talents. He studied in God's law school, and afterward in Philadelphia, where he was admitted to the bar in 1868. But before beginning to practise he spent several years in travel through Europe and the East. On returning to Philadelphia he was called upon to respond to a toast before a large assembly of the bench and bar of that city, and made such an impression that he was at once recognized as one of the most promising among the younger generation of lawyers. He took an active part in the presidential canvass of 1876, being among the most effective speakers on the republican side. He was a member of the "Golden Club" of London, of the Union League in Philadelphia, and of many of the prominent social and political associations. His pamphlets on questions of law and character were delivered on commemorative occasions, such as the one hundredth anniversary of the meeting of congress in Carpenter's hall, Philadelphia (1874); the two hundredth anniversary of the settlement of Burlington, N. J. (1875); the Valley Forge centennial (1878); and the centennial of the battle of Gettysburg (1878). He carefully prepared "briefs," and are collected in a handsome memorial volume, prepared by Prof. J. M. Hoppin, of Yale college (Philadelphia, 1889).
two years was engaged with the statue of De Witt Clinton for Greenwood cemetery. This was the first bronze statue cast in this country. During these years and until 1855 he was at work on the fine equestrian statue of Washington in Union square, New York. In 1857 he was invited by the state of South Carolina to undertake the decoration of the state-house in Columbia, which current rumor made the capital of the then projected confederacy. The principal design was a group for the main pediment, a colossal ideal figure of South Carolina, with Justice and Liberty on either hand, while the industries were represented by negro slaves at work in cotton- and rice-fields. The figure of the state-house was nearly finished when the civil war began, and many of Brown's soldiers regarded it as the typical genius of secession, destroyed it when they passed through Columbia in 1865.

Mr. Brown made many friends during his residence in the south; he was strongly urged to cast his lot with the seceding states, and remained in fulfillment of his professional contract until hostilities actually began the conflict until March, 1861. He served on an art commission appointed by President Buchanan, and wrote a report, submitted 9 March, 1860, which to some extent disseminated correct ideas about art among members of both houses of congress. During the civil war he was an active officer of the sanitary commission. Mr. Brown is the foremost living sculptor, by far the equal of Bouguereau in comparison with the highest standards; but his best efforts evince earnestness and dignity and no small degree of artistic talent. The equestrian statues are particularly good, a result doubtless due to his love for horses. His artistic career will always be noteworthy as covering the whole period of American art in every branch beginning until a time when our sculptors had worked upon problems dear to the foremost rank of contemporary artists. The following-named statues are among his principal works: "Dr. Geo. W. Bethune," in Packer institute, Brooklyn (1856); "Lincoln," in Prospect park, Brooklyn (1866); "Gen. Nathanael Greene," for the state of Rhode Island, presented to the nation at the centennial celebration (1876); "Lincoln," in Union square, New York (1867-78); "Equestrian Statue of Gen. Scott," for the U. S. government (begun in 1871), considered his best work; "Gen. George Clinton," for presentation to the U. S. government by the state of New York (1875); "Gen. Philip Kearny," in Newark, N. J., also "Richard Stockton," for the state of New Jersey (1874); "An Equestrian Statue of Gen. Nathanael Greene," for the national government (1875-7); "The Resurrection" (1877).

BROWN, Isaac Van Arsdale, clergyman, b. in Somerset co., N. J., 4 Nov., 1874; d. in Trenton, N. J., 19 April, 1861. He was graduated at Princeton college in 1834 and entered the ministry under D. John Woodhull, of Freehold, N. J., was settled in New Brunswick presbytery, and in 1807 was made pastor at Lawrenceville, N. J., where in 1810 he established a classical and commercial boarding-school. In 1814 he removed to Mount Holly, and subsequently to Trenton, N. J., where he devoted his time principally to literary work. Among his publications are "The Life of Gilbert Finley, D. D." "The Unity of the Human Race," and also a "Historical Vindication of the Abrogation of the Plan of Union by the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America." (Philadelphia, 1855).

Dr. Brown was one of the founders of the American Colonization Society, and worked for its advancement, and was one of the original members of the American Bible Society.

BROWN, John Appleton, artist, b. in Newburyport, Mass., 24 July, 1844. He pursued his early art studies in Boston under B. C. Porter, and in Paris under Emile Lambinet. On his return to the United States he opened a studio in Boston, where he has since resided. Among his works are "A View, Dives Calvados, France" (1875); "Old Road near Paris" (1855); "On the Merrimac at Newburyport, Autumn"; "Storm at the Isle of Shoals"; "Glen Mill Brook, Byfield, Mass."; "Springtime."—His wife, Agnes, b. in Newburyport, is also an artist, painting landscapes, flower-pieces, and animals in oil-colors; her especial forte being cats, which she portrays with remarkable success. Her pictures are well known in the principal exhibitions of art.

BROWN, Jacob, soldier, b. in Bucks co., Pa., 9 May, 1753; d. in Washington, D. C., 24 Feb., 1828. He was of Quaker ancestry and supported himself in early life by teaching school. From 1786 till 1798 he was engaged in surveying public lands in Ohio. In 1798 he settled in New York, where he conducted a business of peddling. He undertook, wrote political articles for the press. Later he purchased land in Jefferson co., N. Y., where he established himself and erected the first building in Brownsville, which has since become a flourishing village. He became county judge, and, having had military experience as secretary to Gen. Alexander Hamilton, was appointed to the militia. In 1810 he was advanced to brigadier-general, and in 1812 received the appointment of commander of the frontier from Oswego to Lake St. Francis, a line 200 miles in extent. On 4 Oct., 1812, he repelled the attack of a superior British force on Ogdensburg, where his headquarters were located. He then offered a regiment in the regular army, and in March, 1813 when he was appointed to the command of the 5th division of American troops he advanced to brigadier-general, and in 1813 he assumed command at Sackett's Harbor, where, on 29 May, 1813, he defeated an attack of a superior force. On 19 July, 1813, he was appointed brigadier-general in the regular army, and on 24 Jan., 1814, placed in command of the army of Niagara with the rank of major-general. In the campaign of 1814 he commanded a division of American troops until his death. On 29 May, 1814, he defeated the British at Chippawa, where he received two severe wounds. In the sortie from Fort Erie on 17 Sept., 1814, he again defeated Drummond, and the connection with this engagement it was said of Gen. Brown that "no enterprise that he undertook ever failed." The city of New York voted him its freedom, he received the thanks of congress on 3 Nov., 1814, and was awarded a gold medal emblematical of his triumphs. At the close of the war he was retained in command of the northern division of the army, and in Aug., 1815, was appointed to the command of the western division of the army and was advanced to the rank of major-general, and in chief of the U. S. army. He was buried in the Congressional cemetery in Washington.—His son, Nathan W., soldier, b. in New York about 1819. He was appointed a major and paymaster in the U. S. army on 5 Sept., 1814, and served in Florida in 1849, in California in 1852-3, in New York city in 1854-5, in Florida and Turkestan in 1858, and in Mexico in 1860, and was with Sturgis when he evacuated Fort Smith, Ark., in April, 1861. He then joined Emory's command at Fort Washita, and until 1869 was stationed at St. Louis in charge of the pay district of the Missouri. He was appointed deputy paymaster-general, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, on 4 April, 1864, and assistant paymaster-general, with the rank of colonel, on 28 July, 1866.
On 13 March, 1865, he was made brigadier-general by brevet for faithful and meritorious services during the war. On 8 June, 1880, he was appointed paymaster-general, with the rank of brigadier-general, and on 6 Feb., 1882, retired from service.

—His nephew, Thompson S., civil engineer, b. in Branchville, X. Y., in 1807; on 20 Jan., 1855, was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1825, and was assistant professor of mathematics there for a few months, then served in the construction of Fort Adams, R. I., and from 1828 till 1853 as able to his uncle, and afterward in the construction of fortifications, light-houses, harbor defense, and surveys. On 21 April, 1853, he resigned his commission, and was chief engineer of the Buffalo and Erie railroad in 1836-8, of the western division of the New York and Erie railroad in 1838-42, and of the whole road from 1842 till 1849. He then went to Russia as consulting engineer of the St. Petersburg and Moscow railroad.

BROWN, James, publisher, b. in Aeton, Mass., 19 May, 1800; d. in 1853. His entrance into active life was as a servant in the family of Prof. Hedge, of Cambridge, by whom he was instructed in the classics and in mathematics. He was next employed by William Hillard as a bookseller, and in due course of time became a member of the publishing firm of Hillard, Gray & Co. The business was dissolved in consequence of the death of one of the partners, he joined that of Charles C. Little & Co., afterward Little & Brown, and remained in connection with it until his death. The specialty of the firm to which Mr. Brown belonged was the publication of law-books and the importation of foreign editions in the general trade. In each of those departments his little capital was wisely employed and materially aided in improving the style of book-making in the United States. A life of Mr. Brown, by George S. Hillard, was published in Boston in 1855.

BROWN, James Cauldwell, clergyman, b. in St. Clairsville, Ohio, 5 Oct., 1815; d. in Paducah, Ky., 17 July, 1860. He was graduated at Jefferson College, Chippenham, Va., in 1832, and in 1835, N. Y., he spent two years at the Western Theological Seminary in Allegheny, Pa., and then studied at the theological seminary in Columbia, S. C. He was licensed to preach by the presbytery of Harmony, S. C., and in 1839 went to Indiana to engage in missionary work along the southern shore of Lake Michigan. Settling in Valparaiso, Ind., he preached there for twenty-one years, and built up the largest Presbyterian church in northern Indiana. Nearly all the churches of his denomination within a circuit of thirty miles were organized by him. In 1860 he became general agent of the Theological Seminary of the Northwest in Chicago, where he initiated measures that resulted in the establishment of Presbyterian Seminary of Southern Indiana. During the winter of 1861 he preached in South Bend, Ind., and while there was elected chaplain of the 48th Indiana volunteers. He served with his regiment from May, 1862, till shortly before his death, which resulted from disease contracted in camp.

BROWN, John, soldier, b. in Sandisfield, Mass., 19 Oct., 1744; d. in Stone Arabia, N. Y., 19 Oct., 1789. His parents early settled in Rutland, Vt. He was graduated at Yale in 1771, and studied law with Oliver Arnold in Providence. After being admitted to the bar he began practice at Cachmawaga (now Johnstown), N. Y., where he was appointed king's attorney. In 1773 he removed to Pittsfield, Mass., and became an active patriot. He was sent to Canada to excite the people to revolt in 1774, and again in 1775. His pretense was the purchase of horses; but the Canadians remarked that he was a singular jockey, for the horses never suited him. In 1775 he was a delegate to the provincial congress, and was among those from Massachusetts who were associated with Ethan Allen in the capture of Fort Ticonderoga and intrusted with the conveying away of the prisoners. During July of 1775 he accompanied Allen on his expedition to Canada, and on 24 Sept. captured Fort Champlain. As he failed to cooperate with Allen at the engagement before Montreal, the latter was captured and Brown severely wounded, and in consequence of his detestation of Benedict Arnold, whom he charged with having levied contributions on the Canadians for his own private use and benefit. He said that Arnold would prove a traitor, as he had already sold many lives for money. Subsequently he was employed occasionally in the Massachusetts service, and was a member of the state legislature in 1778. In the autumn of 1780 he went on a mission to the Mohawks for the relief of Gen. Schuyler, but was led into an ambuscade of Canadians, tories, and Indians at Stone Arabia, in Palatine, where he was killed with forty-five of his men.

BROWN, John, senator, b. in Staunton, Va., 12 Sept., 1757; d. in Frankfort, Ky., 29 Aug., 1857. He was a son of Peter Brown. He was chairman of the revolution military retreat to the New Jersey coast at once enlisted, serving until the close of the war, after which he continued his education at Washington College, Lexington, Va., and then taught school while studying law. In 1782 he was admitted to the bar and began practice at Frankfort, Ky. He was elected a member of the legislature of Virginia from the Petersburg district, and was also a delegate from the same district to the continental congress in 1787-8. Later he was elected to congress from this section of Virginia, serving from 4 March, 1789, till 5 Nov., 1792, when he became the first U. S. senator from Kentucky, serving from 5 Nov., 1792, to 3 March, 1835. Since that time he took an active part in the Indian warfare of his time, in the establishment of Kentucky into the union, and in securing for the west the navigation of the Mississippi. He was the first member of congress from the Mississippi valley, and the last survivor of the continental congress.—His brother James, senator, b. near Staunton, Va., 11 Sept., 1760; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 2 April, 1835. He received a classical education at Washington College, Lexington, Va., studied law, was admitted to the bar, and began practice in Frankfort, Ky. In 1791 he commanded a company of sharp-shooters in an expedition against the Indians, and in 1792 became secretary to Gov. Isaac Shelby, of Kentucky. Soon after the cession of Louisiana he removed to New Orleans, and for a time assisted Edward Livingston in compiling the
Louisiana code. Later he was appointed secretary of the territory, and in 1804 became U. S. judge for the district. Governor B. R. B. was admitted to the U. S. senate from Louisiana, serving from 5 Feb., 1813, till 3 March, 1819. He was again elected, and served from 6 Dec., 1819, till 10 Dec., 1823, when he was appointed minister to France, where he remained until 1 July, 1829. On his return to the United States he settled in Philadelphia.—Another brother, Samuel, was an Irish physician in Rock-bridge co., Va., 30 Jan., 1769: d. in Alabama, 12 Jan., 1830, graduated at Dickinson college, Pa., in 1789, studied medicine under Dr. Rush in Philadelphia, and took the degree of M. D. at Aberdeen, Scotland. He practised a while near the present site of Washington city, settled in Lexington, Ky., in 1797, and in 1806 in New Orleans, whence he removed to Natchez, where he married Miss Catharine Perey in 1808, after which he resided on a plantation in the vicinity of that place, and after her death settled on a plantation near Huntsville, Ala. From 1819 till 1825 he was professor of the theory and practice of medicine at Transylvania university, Lexington, Ky. He had intended to found a medical school at Catawba, Ohio, in association with Dr. Drake; but at the solicitation of the trustees of the university in Lexington he began the enterprise in that city, where he was joined by Dr. Drake, who in 1825 succeeded him as head of the school. Besides attending to an extensive practice and devoting himself to medical and scientific instruction Dr. Brown introduced various improvements in agricultural and industrial processes. He first suggested the method that came into general use for clarifying gin-sozg for the Chinese market. The process of using steam instead of the direct heat of the fire in the distillation of spirits was invented by him. He was admitted to the faculty of Brown University in 1825. James Brown and Henry Clay, in 1799, when an election for a constitutional convention was pending in Kentucky, in advocating the abolition of slavery in that state and the gradual emancipation of the slaves; but the majority of the delegates were opposed to the project. In medical practice Dr. Brown was instrumental in introducing in the United States the process of performing operations after its first successful application by French surgeons. He established a medical society in Lexington, and framed for it a code of medical ethics. This body, at first a secret society, was the original of the medical associations of Philadelphia, New York, and Baltimore. He contributed to the "Transactions" of the philosophical society a paper entitled "A Description of a Cave on Crooked Creek, with Observations on Nitre and Gunpowder," and was also a contributor to the New York "Medical Repository."—John's son, Mason, jurist, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 10 Nov., 1799: d. in Frankfort, Ky., 27 Jan., 1867, was graduated at the University of Virginia. He commenced life as an attorney in the office of John J. Crittenden, of Frankfort, Ky., completing his studies in the Lexington law-school. Entering upon the practice of his profession in Frankfort, he became, after a few years, a partner of Gov. Charles S. Morehead, with whom he compiled the valuable digest of the state laws, known as "Morehead and Brown's Digest." He was judge of the circuit court of his district for many years, and from 1855 till 1859, during the administration of Gov. Morehead, he was secretary of state. To his public spirit Frankfort was largely indebted for works of public utility and ornament.—Mason's son, Benjamin Gratz, lawyer, b. in Lexington, Ky., 26 May, 1836; d. in St. Louis, Mo., 13 Dec., 1885, was graduated at Transylvania university, Lexington, Ky., in 1853, and at Yale in 1857, was admitted to the bar, and soon afterward settled in St. Louis. He was a member of the Missouri legislature from 1852 till 1859, and in 1857 made there a remarkable anti-slavery speech, which is said to have been the beginning of the free-soil movement in that state. He edited the Missouri Democrat," a journal of radical republican principles, which had for its most violent political opponent "The Missouri Republican," a democratic sheet of the most uncomprising character. For five years (1854–9) he constantly opposed the pro-slavery party, and was often threatened with personal violence, on one occasion being wounded by a pistol-shot. In 1857 he was the free-soil candidate for governor, and came within 500 votes of election. At the beginning of the civil war, in 1861, he gave all his influence to the support of the union, and was in close consultation with Gen. Lyon when he planned the capture of Camp Jackson and broke up the first secession movement in St. Louis. Brown commanded a regiment of militia on that occasion, and afterward, as provost, he superintended the capture of Price and Van Dorn, commanded a brigade. He was a member of the U. S. senate from 1863 till 1867, and lent his powerful influence in 1864 to favor the passage of the ordinance of emancipation by the Missouri state convention. In 1871 he was elected governor of Missouri, on the liberal republican ticket, by a majority of 30,000. In 1872 he was the candidate for vice-president on the democratic ticket with Horace Greeley, and after the election, which resulted in the defeat of the democrats and the election of the republican candidate, Gen. Grant, he resumed his law practice.

BROWN, John, clergyman, b. in county An-twerp, Ireland, March 26, 1794; in New York City, Ga., 11 Dec, 1812. His parents emigrated to this country and secured a title to 160 acres of land in Chester District, S. C. The son was compelled to aid his parents on the farm, and his early education consisted of a short course in a grammar school in the Waxhaw settlement. In 1799 he joined the revolutionary army as a volunteer and fought under Gen. Sumter, and in 1800 he studied theology under the Rev. Dr. McCorkle near Salisbury, N. C., and was licensed to preach in 1798. Shortly afterward he became pastor of the Waxhaw church, where he remained until 1809, when he was elected professor of logic and moral philosophy in the University of South Carolina. In 1811 he became president of the University of Georgia, where he remained for many years, and, on retiring from teaching, resumed his pastoral duties at Mount Zion church, in Hancock co., Ga. His last years were spent in Fort Gaines, Ga.

BROWN, John, clergyman, b. near Bremen, Germany, 21 July, 1771; d. in Virginia, 26 Jan., 1845. He came to this country in 1796. He studied theology under the Rev. Philip Stoeck. He was licensed by the synod of the German Reformed church in 1800, and ordained in 1803. He was given charge of scattered congregations in Virginia, and his labors extended over six counties. During the early part of his ministry he was compelled to make his appointments by travelling on foot. For nearly half a century he labored in the same field, refusing all offers from elsewhere. He preached in German only, and in 1818 published in that language a volume of 400 pages, which was a pastoral address to the Germans in Virginia.

BROWN, John, clergyman, b. in New York city, 10 May, 1791; d. in Newburg, N. Y., 15 Aug,
1884. He was graduated at Columbia in 1811, and studied for the Protestant Episcopal ministry under Bishop J. H. Hobart. In 1812 he was ordained in St. Paul’s church, New York, and took charge of Trinity church, Fiskville, where he remained until 1815, when he became rector of St. George’s church, Newburg. He continued with this parish until 1828, and from 1818 till 1847 was also rector of St. Thomas’s church in New Windsor. Dr. Brown succeeded in forming his own congregation into a strong parish, and largely aided feeble churches in neighboring counties. He was believed to be the oldest Episcopal clergyman, in point of service, in the United States, and was also one of the oldest masons in the country, having been initiated on 16 June, 1817, in Hiram lodge, Newburg. When Gen. Lafayette visited the United States, in 1824, Dr. Brown, at a reception held at Washington’s headquarters, delivered the address of welcome.

BROWN, John, of Osawatomie, abolitionist, b. in Torrington, Conn., 9 May, 1800; executed in Charlestown, Va., 2 Dec., 1839. His ancestor, Peter Brown, came over with the historic party in the “Mayflower” in 1620. Peter was unmarried; by trade a carpenter, and drew his house-lot in Plympton, Mass. In 1733, he moved from Plympton to Farmington, subsequently to Farmington, Conn.; afterward, with Bradford, Standish, and Winslow, to the neighboring settlement of Duxbury. He was twice married, and died early. One of his descendants in the main line was John Brown, of the Connecticut militia, who died of disease in the revolutionary service in 1776. This revolutionary captain married Hannah Owen, of Welsh origin; and their son, Owen Brown, married Ruth Mills, who was of Dutch descent. Another Owen and John Brown of Osawatomie, their son, had a mingling of the blood of three races in his veins, resulting in a corresponding mixture of strong qualities. Owen Brown left a brief autobiography, which begins by saying: “I have been of little worth, mostly filled up with vanity.” Then he goes on to describe, with some fulness, this career of frivolity, which will seem to most readers grave and decorous to the last degree. The most interesting entry is the following: “In 1800, May 9, [my son] John was born, one hundred years after his great-grandfather went to this country; a very uncommon”; and he adds, in tranquil ignorance of the future: “We lived in peace with all mankind, so far as I know.” How far the parent would have approved the stormy career of the son is now matter of inference only; but we have it in Owen Brown’s own declaration that he was one of that early school of abolitionists little known and Edwards enlightened; and he apparently took part in the forcible rescue of some slaves claimed by a Virginia clergyman in Connecticut in 1798, soon after that state had abolished slavery. The continuous anti-slavery devotion of the whole family, for three generations, was a thing almost unexampled. Mr. Sanborn has preserved verbatim a most quaint and graphic fragment of autobiography, written by John Brown of Osawatomie, in 1850. In this he records with the utmost frankness his boyish pursuits and transgressions; how at the age of four he stole three brass pins, and at the age of five removed with his parents to Ohio, where he grew familiar with the Indians, who were then dwelling all around them. He says there were among himself his mother and father and brothers and sisters, he was exceedingly fond of the harshest and roughest kind of plays; and could never get enough of them. Indeed, when for a short time he was sometimes sent to school, the opportunity it offered to wrestle and snow-ball and run and jump and knock off old seedy wool hats, offered to him almost the only compensation for the confinement and restraint of school.” In this boyish combativeness, without personal quarrelsomeness, we see the quality of the future man. He further records that in boyhood his great delight was in going on responsible expeditions, and by the age of twelve he was often sent a hundred miles into the wilderness with cattle. This adventurous spirit took no less a literary form; for he was heard of the war of 1812, and for many years used to be fined for refusing to do militia duty. He was very fond of reading, and familiar with every portion of the Bible; but he never dined, and never knew one card from another. Staying in a house where there was a slave-boy almost his own age, and believing with the rest that they were to go free, he says, as he declares, with an iron fire-shovel—he became, in his own words, “a most determined abolitionist,” and was led “to declare, or swear, eternal war with slavery.” From the fifteenth to the twentieth years of his age he worked as a farmer and carrier, chiefly for his father, and for most of the time as foreman. He then learned surveying, and followed that for a while, afterward gratifying his early love for animals by becoming a shepherd. Meanwhile he married, as he says, “a remarkably plain, but neat, industrious, and economical girl, of excellent character, earnest piety, and good practical common sense,” who had, he asserts, a most powerful and good influence over him. This was Jane Giddings—Joshua R. Giddings had uttered refusal to believe—that the matter was coming to blows. The condition of affairs was never better stated than in the Charleton “Mercury” by a young man named Warren Wilkes, who had commanded, for a time a band of so-called southern “settlers” in Kansas. Here the author of two books on Kansas, which he owned the title to, says, if Kansas seces, the state will extend slavery into all territories south of the fortieth parallel of latitude to the Rio Grande; and this, of course, will
secure for her pent-up institution of slavery an ample outlet, and restore her power in congress. If the north secures Kansas, the power of the south in congress will be gradually diminished, and the slave property will become valueless. All depends upon the action of the present moment." Here was a point on which young Wilkes on the one side, and John Brown on the other, were absolutely agreed; and each went to work in his own way to save Kansas to his side by encouraging immi-

migrants from their respective regions. We can, at this distance of time, admit that this was within the right of each; but the free-state men went almost entirely by legitimate means, while the pro-

slavery, Massachusetts and South Carolina viewed the enterprise simply as a military foray, without intending to remain.

It was also true that the latter class, coming from communities then more lawless, went generally armed; while the free-state men went at first unarmed, and afterwards armed themselves reluctantly and by degrees. The condition of lawlessness that ensued was undoubtedly demoralizing to both sides; it was to a great extent a period of violence and plunder—civil war on a petty scale; but the original distinction never wholly passed away, and the ultimate character of the community was fortu-

nately shaped and controlled by the free-state set. While Frederick was preparing for his approval, John Brown the Kansas contest was deliberately undertaken as a part of the great war against slavery. He went there with more cautious and far-reaching purposes than most others, and he carried out those purposes with the strength of a natural leader. As early as 1854, by a letter still in possession, he remonstrated with the Kansas pro-slavery, and as Frederick his purpose to make active war upon slavery, the plan being then to bring together some "first-rate abolitionist families" and undertake the education of colored youth, "If once the Christians of the free states would set to work in earnest teaching the blacks, the people of the slave-

holding states would find themselves constituted functionally driven to set about the work of emanci-

pation immediately." This letter was written when he was postmaster under President Jack-

son, at Randolph, Pa., and was officially franked by Brown, as was then the practice. When we consider what were Jackson's views as to anti-

slavery agitation, especially through the mails, it is easy to judge the wisdom of this step. The letter was also a boring in one of his own post-offices. It appears from this letter and other testimony that Brown at one time solemnly called his older sons together and pledged them, kneeling in prayer, to give their lives to anti-slavery work. It must be remembered that Pravence Crandall had been arrested and sent to jail in Connecticut, only the year before, for doing, in a small way, what Brown now pro-

posed to do systematically. For some time he held to his project in this form, removing from Penn-

sylvania to Ohio in 1855-6, and from Ohio to Massachusetts in 1846, engaging in different enter-

prises, usually in the wool business, but always keeping the main end in view. For instance, in 1840 he visited western Virginia to survey land belonging to Oberlin college, and seems to have had some plan for colonizing colored people there. At last, in 1846, on the anniversary of West India emancipation, Gerrit Smith, a great land-owner in New York state, offered to give a hundred thousand acres for the work. But during all this time to such colored families, free-born slaves, or others aspiring to take them in small farms and clear them. It was a terribly hard journey into which to invite those children of the south; six months of winter and no possibility of raising either wheat or Indian corn. Brown convinced himself, nevertheless, that he could be of much use to the colored settlers, and in 1848-9 purchased a farm from Mr. Smith and removed the younger part of his family to North Elba, which was their home until his death. His wife and young children lived there in the greatest frugality, voluntarily practised by them all for the sake of helping others. He, meanwhile, often absent himself on anti-slavery enterprises, forming, for instance, at Springfield, Mass., his former home, a "League of Gileadites," pledged to the rescue of fugitive slaves. It is a curious manu-

script addresses to this body he lays down the rule, "Stand by one another and by your friends while a drop of blood remains; and be banded if you must, but tell no tales out of school." This was nearly nine years before his own death on the scaffolding.

In 1854 five of Brown's sons, then resident in Ohio, made their arrangements to remove to Kan-

sas, regarding it as a desirable home, where they could exert an influence for freedom; but they were so little prepared for an armed struggle that they had among them only two small shot-guns and a revolver. They selected a course eight or ten miles from Osawatomie, and their father, contrary to the advice of Frederick, went there on the 21st of Oc-

tober, 1855. In March of that year the first elec-

tion for a territorial constitution had taken place. Thousands of Missourians, armed with rifles, and even with cannon, had poured over the border, and, although less than a thousand legal votes were won in the territory, more than six thousand had cast their ballot in opposition to the pro-

slavery, and things continued through that year and the next, and the present writer saw an election precisely similar in the town of Leavenworth, in the autumn of 1856. Hostilities were soon brought on by the murder and unlawful arrest of men known to be opposed to slavery. The Brown family were mus-

tered for the service by the free-state party, and turned out to defend the town of Lawrence from a Missourian invasion, which was compro-

mised without bloodshed. A few months later Lawrence was attacked and pillaged. Other mur-

ders took place, and a so-called grand jury indicted many free-state men, including in the indictment the "Free State Hotel in Lawrence. Two of Brown's sons joined a state of armed resistance to the pro-

slavery, which, at this time, Pierce being president, acted wholly with the pro-slavery party. John Brown, Jr., the oldest, was driven on foot at the head of a cavalry company, at a trot, for nine miles to Osawatomie, his arms being tied behind him. This state of things must be fully remembered in connection with the so-called "Pottawatomie mas-

sacre," which furnishes, in the opinion of both friends and foes, the most questionable incident in Brown's career. This occurrence took place on 25 May, 1856, and consisted in the deliberate assassina-
tion of five representatives of the pro-slavery party at night, they being called from their beds for the purpose. It was done in avowed retalia-

tion for the assassination of five free-state men, and was intended to echo far beyond Kansas, as it did, and to announce to the slave-holding commu-

nity that blood for blood would henceforth be exacted in case of any further invasion of rights. It undoubtedly had that effect, and though some even in Kansas regarded it with disapproval, it is certain that leading citizens of the territory, such as Governor Robinson, themselves justified it at the time. Robinson wrote, as late as February,
1878: "I never had much doubt that Capt. Brown was the author of the blow at Pottawatomie, for the reason that he was the only man who comprehended the situation, and saw the absolute necessity of some such blow, and had the nerve to strike it." Brown himself said, a few years later: "I knew all good men who loved freedom, when they became better acquainted with the circumstances of the case, would approve of it." It is, nevertheless, probable that the public mind will be permanently divided in judgment upon this act; just as there is still room, after centuries have passed, for two opinions of the executors of Charles B. Jennie and the banishment of Roger Williams. Much, of course, turns upon the actual character of the five men put to death—men whom the student will find painted in the darkest colors in Mr. Sanborn's life of John Brown, and in much milder hues in Mr. Spring's "History of Kansas." The successive phases of sentiment on the whole subject may be partly attributed to the fact that the non-liberal Kansas leaders, such as Robinson and Pomeroy, have happened to outline the fighting men, such as Brown, Lane, and Montgomery; so that there is a little disposition just now to under-rate the services of the combatants and over-rate those of the non-combatants. As a matter of fact, there was in the town itself a notable difference of opinion between those two classes; and it is quite certain that slavery would have triumphed over all legal and legislative skill had not the sword been thrown into the balance, even in a small way. The largest affairs in which Brown and his sons took part, "Black Jack" and "Osawatomie," for instance, were nothing but accidental encounters of the civil war; but these petty skirmishes, nevertheless, began that great conflict.

The purpose that finally took John Brown to Virginia had doubtless been many years in his mind, dating back, indeed, to the time when he was a surveyor in the mountains of that state, in early life. Bishop Meade says, in his "Old Churches and Ministers of Virginia," that he wrote the book in view of a range of mountains which Washington had selected as the final stronghold of his revolutionary army, should he be defeated in the contest with England; and it was these same mountains which John Brown regarded as having been designed by the Almighty, from all eternity, as a refuge for fugitives from the ties and burdens of his own state. His design varied greatly in successive years, and no doubt bore marks of the over-excited condition of his mind; but as he ordinarily told it to the few with whom he had consulted outside of his own band, there was nothing incoherent or impracticable about it; it was simply the establishment on slave soil of a defensible station for fugitive slaves, with a free frontier to the north and east, so that bodies of slaves could hold their own for a time against a superior force, and could be transferred, if necessary, through the free states to Canada. Those who furnished him with arms and money at the north did so from personal faith in him, and from a common zeal for his objects, without for a moment doubting that he had a plan and a general plan to Donglass and others in 1847, and in 1857 had established at Tabor, in Iowa, a town peculiarly friendly to the free-state men during the Kansas troubles, a sort of school of military drill under the direction of a Scottish adventurer, Hugh Forbes, who attempted to break in the Pottawatomie horse. He meanwhile was paying regular visits to Springfield, Iowa, and meanwhile negotiated with his eastern friends for funds. He had already in his hands two hundred rifles from the national Kansas committee: and although these were really the property of George L. Stearns, of Medford, Mass., representing a small part of the $10,000 which that gentleman had given to make Kansas free, yet this was enough to hamper in some degree the action of his Boston allies. Their position was also embarrassed by many curious, rambling letters from his drill-master, Forbes, written to members of congress and others, and disclosing what little he knew of the plans. This led the eastern allies to insist—quite unnecessarily, as it seemed to one or two of them—on a postponement of a year or two. On the 18th of May, 1859, Brown left Boston, with $500 in gold and with liberty to keep the Kansas rifles. Most of his friends in the eastern states knew nothing more of his movements until it was announced that he had taken possession of the U. S. arsenal at Harper's Ferry, Va. A few, however, were aware that he was about to enter on the execution of his plans somewhere, though they did not know precisely where. Late in June, 1859, Brown and several of his men appeared in the vicinity of Har-}

pon's Ferry, and soon afterward hired a small farm, which they occupied. Then his daughter Anne, a girl of fifteen, together with his daughter-in-law, wife of Oliver Brown, appeared upon the scene and took charge of the farm and the remaining men. For weeks, unsuspected by their neighbors, and gradually receiving from Ohio their boxes of rifles and pistols, besides a thousand pikes from Connecticut. In August he was visited by Frederick Douglass, to whom he disclosed his plan of an attack on Har-}

per's Ferry, which Douglass opposed, thinking it would make matters worse. But for the ultimate object of reaching the slaves. But he persisted, and finally began his operations with twenty-two men, besides himself. Six of these were colored; and it may be added that only six of the whole party escaped alive, and only one of these is now (September, 1886) living—Owen Brown.

On Sunday evening, 16 Oct., 1859, Brown mustered eight of his men, with the two hundred rifles having been assigned to other duties—saying: "Men, get on your arms; we will proceed to the Ferry," It was a cold, dark night, ending in rain. At half-past ten they reached the armory-gate and broke it in with a crow-bar, easily overpowering the few watch-}

men on duty. Before midnight the village was quietly empty of its whites. Meade, in his "History of the Conflict," giving the speeches of the men, said: "I have a gun, and six men had been sent to bring to certain neighboring planters, with their slaves. He had taken several leading citizens prisoners, as hostages, but had allowed a railway train to go through northward, which of course carried the news. The citizens of the town gradually armed themselves, and some shots were exchanged, killing several of the band. At last it was known that the white men might easily have escaped, was hopelessly hemmed in. Col. Robert E. Lee, afterward well known in history, arrived from Washington at evening with a company of U. S. marines, and all was practically over. Brown and his men, now reduced to six, were barricaded in a little building called the enc-}

gine-house, and the marines stationed outside, firing in ro})

parts of bullets, according to a Virginia witness, having been imbedded in the walls. Brown constantly returned the fire, refusing to surrender; but when some of his men aimed at passers-by who had taken no part in the matter, he would stop them, according to the same Virginia witness, Capt. Dangerfield. Meade, in his "History of the Conflict," said: "In the middle of a fierce fire, Brown is marked." Col. Washington, another Virginia witness, has testified to the extraordinary coolness with which Brown felt the pulse of his dying son,
while holding his own rifle with the other hand, and encouraging his men to be firm. All this time he was not recognized, until Lient. J. E. B. Stuart, who had known him in Kansas, called him by his name. When he was finally captured, his two sons were dead, and he himself was supposed to be dying.

No one will ever be able exactly to understand that mood of John Brown's mind which induced him to remain in Harper's Ferry to certain death. His reason for taking possession of the town and arsenal was undoubtedly a desire to alarm the country at large, and not merely secure arms, but attract recruits to his side, after he should have withdrawn. While he remained there, the continuance of the terrible disease could not be doubted. Brown himself is reported as saying that it was preordained; that if he had once escaped, he knew the Virginia mountains too well to be captured; but that he for the first time lost command of himself and was punished for it. Gov. Wise, of Virginia, with several hundred men, reached Har- per's Ferry after the moonlight of the 17th, held secret conversations, which have been fully reported, with him and others. Gov. Wise said of him: "They are mistaken who take Brown to be a madman. He is a bundle of the best nerves I ever saw; cut and thrust and bleeding and in bonds. He is a man of clear head, of courage, fortitude, and dignity, who, though beset on every side, was unconquered, indomitable; and it is just to him to say that he was humane to his prisoners, and he inspired me with great trust in his integrity as a man of truth." This opinion, coming from the man whose immediate duty it was to see him tried and executed as a felon, may be regarded as a final and true refutation of all the lies and calumnies which have been perpetuated by the friends of Brown.

John Brown was tried before a Virginia court, and was found guilty. The legal counsel going to him from Massachusetts. All thought of a rescue was precluded by strong messages of prohibition sent by him. The proposal to send his wife to him, this being planned partly in the hope that she might shake his determination, was also refused, and she did not see him very often after the moonlight of the 17th. On the morning of Dec. 17, the twenty-fourth hour since the townsfolk were thrown by the current of the river, and led to the scaffold, he was brought before Judge Redpath, of Redpath, by Richard D. Webb, of Dublin, and by Frank B. Sanborn. The last named is the fullest work, and has the approval of John Brown's family; it is the result of much personal research, and is, with some defects of arrangement, a mine of information in regard to one of the most remarkable men of the day.

BROWN, John B., politician, b. in Richfield, N. Y., 16 July, 1807; d. in Washington, D. C., 9 Dec., 1867. In 1849 he removed to Virginia, where he became prominent in politics in that state. In 1856 he was one of the electors for Frémont, and in 1860 a delegate to the Chicago convention, where Lincoln was nominated. On his return to Virginia he was thrown into prison, and held for a time as a scoundrel of circulating incendiary documents. At the beginning of the civil war the confederate authorities offered $1,000 for his apprehension. He subsequently received an appointment in Washington. 

BROWN, John Calvin, soldier, b. in Giles co., Tenn., 6 Jan., 1843; d. at Red Boiling Springs, Tenn., 17 Aug., 1869. He was graduated at Jackson college, Tenn., in 1864. He entered the military
service of the confederate states at the beginning of the civil war, and was successively promoted to colonel, brigadier-general, and major-general. Letcher nearly penniless by the war, he found employment as a railroad surveyor at a small salary, but proved so efficient a manager that he was made president of the Nashville railroad. After constructing several small lines in Tennessee, he entered the service of the Texas Pacific railroad and had charge of it during its extension westward to the Rio Grande and eastward to New Orleans. Later he was appointed receiver of the entire property. He was president of the American National Bank of Tennessee, and was twice governor of the state—in 1870 and 1875. He travelled extensively in Europe, Asia, Africa, and North America. His brother, Neil S., d. in Feb., 1866, was governor of Tennessee in 1847 and 1849, and was U. S. minister to Russia under Taylor's administration.

BROWN, John George Hobart, P. E., bishop, b. in Durham, England, 11 Nov., 1831. He studied in Newcastle-on-Tyne and in the royal Scottish academy, where he received a medal in the antique class in 1853. During the same year he came to the United States and studied in the National Academy of Design in New York. He has received medals in Boston and in Philadelphia, 1863, and was a member of the National Academy, and in 1896 was among the original members of the Water-COLOR Society, serving during several years as its vice-president. He was actively interested in the "Artists' Fund," and filled a similar place in that organization. Mr. Brown has made a specialty of American subjects. Among his best-known works are "A Punch on the Nose," "Curling in Central Park" (1876); "The Passing Show" (1877); "The Dress Parade"; "The Three (Scape) Graces"; "The Longshoremans' Noon" (1880); "A Merry Air and a Sad Heart" (1880); "The Thirlling Moment" (1881); "The Old Folks at Home" (1882); and "A Jolly Lot" (1880).

BROWN, John Newton, clergyman, b. in New London, Conn., 29 June, 1803; d. in Germantown, Pa., 15 May, 1868. He was graduated at the Hamilton Literary and Theological Institution (now Madison University), Hamilton, N. Y., in 1823. For a year he was pastor of a church in New York, and then became pastor of the 1st. Baptist church in Providence, R. I., after which he had charge of churches in Malden, Mass., and in Exeter, N. H. In 1853 he removed to Boston, where he edited the "Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge" (Brattleboro, 1855), which was republished in England. From 1855 to 1857 he was professor of theology and eclesiastical history in the New Royal Theological Institution, N. H.; but the failure of his health compelled him to go south. He was pastor of a church in Lexington, Va., from 1845 till 1849, and was subsequently editorial secretary of the American Baptist Publication Society and editor of the "Christian Chronicle" and the "National Baptist." The remainder of his life was spent in the service of this society, for which he edited the works of Bunyan and Fuller and Fletchew's "Life of Christ." The Baptist articles of faith called the "New Hampshire Confession" were prepared by him and revised in 1852. One of his best efforts was a translation of the "Dies Irae," and he published "Emily and other Poems" (1840).

BROWN, John Porter, oriental scholar, b. in Charleston, S. C., 15 April, 1851; d. in Constantino- nople, Turkey, 28 April, 1872. After serving for some years in the navy as a midshipman, in 1832 he accompanied his uncle, David Porter, to Constantinople, where the latter has been sent as first American minister to the port. He applied himself at once to the study of the oriental languages and literature, and with such success that for many years he was regarded as one of the most accomplished orientalists in Turkey. In 1833 he was appointed assistant_dragoon, and three years later was promoted to be first dragoon. From 1858 till his death he was secretary of legation, during his forty years of service he represented the United States in various European capitals. He was acting in that capacity when the Huguenot patriot, Martin Koszta, after giving notice of his intended citizenship to the American consul, was seized by the Austrian authorities at Smyrna and sent on board of one of their frigates. Koszta appealed to the American legation for protection, and Mr. Brown's simple instructions to Capt. Ingraham, of the "William Henry" to deliver up "him." On receipt of this order the Austrian captain was given three hours to deliver up the prisoner, and meanwhile the American vessel prepared for action. Half an hour before the time expired Koszta was handed over to the French consul, who delivered him to Capt. Ingraham. The day following two Austrian line-of-battle ships entered the bay; but the American corvette had sailed. For his conduct on this occasion Mr. Brown received a service of plate from his American admirers. He was a frequent contributor to American newspapers and magazines, and wrote "Devotions, or Oriental Spirituality" (Philadelphia, 1868), and also translated Ahmed Ben Hendjen's "The Protestant Evening Entertainments" (New York, 1859), and Constantine's "Ancient and Modern Constantinople" (1868).

BROWN, Joseph Emerson, statesman, b. in Pickens co., S. C., 15 April, 1821; d. in Atlanta, Ga., 30 Nov., 1894. He removed with his father to Georgia, and, after being educated at Calhoun academy, S. C., taught school at Canton, Ga., studied law, and was admitted to the bar in August, 1845. He was graduated at Yale law-school in 1846, and began practice at Canton, Ga., was elected to the state senate in 1849, chosen a presidential elector on the Pierce ticket in 1852, and in 1853 became judge of the superior courts of the Blue Ridge circuit. He was elected to the United States House of Representatives in 1855, and was re-elected by increased majorities in 1859, 1861, and 1863. He was an active secessionist, seizing Forts Pulaski and Jackson, near Savannah, on 3 Jan., 1861, sixteen days before his state seceded, and taking possession of the U. S. arsenal at Augusta, five days after the passage of the ordinance. During the war he was a vigorous supporter of the Confederate cause, and in 1865, after the war was declared, was in charge of the Georgia State Discharge Board. He edited, with Mr. Davis the constitutionality of the conscription measures. During Sherman's invasion he put into the field an army of 10,000 men,
made up of state officers, youth, aged men, and others usually exempt from military duty, but refused to send them out of the state when requisitioned for use in support of the Federal government. In October, 1864, he refused Gen. Sherman's request for a conference, denying that he had power to act without the permission of the legislature. On his release from the prison, where he had been confined by the national authorities at the conclusion of the war, he resigned the governorship and, after a visit to Washington, in 1866, strongly advised his state to accept the situation and comply with the terms of reconstruction. This position made him unpopular, and for a time he acted with the republicans, supporting Gen. Grant in 1868, and being the defeated republican candidate for U. S. senator in the same year. After his defeat he was appointed chief justice of the Georgia supreme court, which office he resigned in December, 1870, and temporarily left public life. After that time he was president of the Western and Atlantic railroad company, and of several other large corporations, and promoted the development of the resources of his state. After 1872 he acted with the democrats, and in 1880 was chosen U. S. senator to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Gen. Gordon. In 1884 he was re-elected, with but a single opposing vote, for the term ending in March, 1891. After his election in 1880 he made a speech before the assembly, justifying his course in 1866, and declaring that the results of the war must be accepted as final; that the sentiments of the former slave-holding aristocracy must be rejected; and that the negroes must be assured absolute civil and political equality. See "Life and Times of Joseph E. Brown," by H. Fielder (Springfield, Mass., 1885).

BROWN, Matthew, educator, b. in Northumberland co., Pa., in 1776; d. in Pittsburg, Pa., 29 July, 1856. His father, who was of Scotch-Irish extraction, died when Matthew was two years old, and the boy was adopted by his uncle, William Brown, who lived near Harrisburg, Pa. He was graduated at Dickinson college, Carlisle, Pa., in 1794, and taught a classical school in Northumberland co., where he became acquainted with Dr. Joseph Priestley and other influential men. He began to study divinity in 1796, was licensed to preach by the Carlisle presbytery on 3 Oct., 1799. In 1801 he was ordained pastor of the united congregations of Millin and Lost Creek, and in 1805 became pastor of the Presbyterian church at Washington, Pa., and principal of the academy there. When the academy was chartered as Washington college, in 1806, Mr. Brown was made its first president. He resigned in 1816, still retaining his pastorate. After refusing the presidency of Centre college, Danville, Ky., he accepted, in 1823, that of Jefferson college, Canonsburg, Pa. For several years he also assisted Dr. McMillan, the pastor at Chartiers, Pa., but, on the organization of that church, in 1826, he resigned. The claims of 1845. From this time until his death, however, he preached frequently. Princeton gave him the degree of D. D. in 1823, and he received that of LL. D. from Hamilton in 1834, and from Jefferson in 1843. Dr. Brown published a "Memoir of O. Jennings," D. D. (1822), and "Life of Rev. John McCluney, D. D."

BROWN, Moses, naval officer, b. in Newburyport, Mass., 20 Jan., 1742; d. at sea, 1 Jan., 1804. During the revolutionary war he commanded some of the largest privateers of New England, and was engaged in several battles. He is probably the Capt. Brown that commanded the "Diligent" during the engagements off Penobscot in July and August, 1779. In February, 1780, he captured four vessels under Capt. Gardiner, while he commanded the "Intrepid." On the establishment of the U. S. navy, the merchants of Newburyport built the "Merrimack," by subscription, for the government, and Capt. Brown was placed in command of her, his commission dating from 15 Sept., 1799. This vessel, under his command, was one of the squadron commanded by Commodore Barron and S. Deator, in 1798-9, and 1800. The capture of the French vessels "Le Phénix," "Le Magicien," "Le Bonaparte," and "Le Brilliante," during 1799 and 1801, was accomplished by him. When the reduction of the navy took place, he was among those who remained; but he continued to follow the sea until his death.

BROWN, Olympia, lecturer, b. in Prairie Ronde, Mich., 5 Jan., 1835. She went to Mount Holyoke seminary and to Antioch college, Yellow Springs, Ohio, where she graduated in 1860. Entering the Universalist theological school at Boston, N. H., she graduated, and was ordained in June, 1863, and in February, 1864, was installed as pastor of a church in Weymouth, Mass. In 1869 she became pastor of a church in Bridgeport, Conn., and afterward married Henry Willis. She has since been pastor of churches in the west, lectures frequently, and is now (1887) president of the Wisconsin woman suffrage association.

BROWN, Peter, Canadian journalist, b. in Scotland in 1874; d. in Toronto, 30 June, 1863. During his earlier years he was engaged in business in Edinburgh, and took an active part in politics, on the liberal side, at the time of the borough-reform agitation. He emigrated with his family to the United States in 1858, and for the five years following resided in New York. During a part of that period he was on the editorial staff of the "Albion," and he afterward became editor of the "British Colonist." In 1843 Mr. Brown removed to Toronto, where he established the "Banner," an organ of liberal Presbyterian views. This journal was edited with great ability for many years, and, besides vigorously supporting the Canadian Free Church against the Presbyterian denomination, in opposition to the claims of the Established Church in the same body, also gave its support to the cause of political reform. From 1844 till 1849 Mr. Brown also contributed largely to the columns of the "Globe," which had been established by his son George. While in New York he published "The Fame and Glory of England Vindicated" (1842), which was intended as a rejoinder to Charles Edwards Lester's "Glory and Shame of England."—His son, George, Canadian journalist, b. in Edinburgh, Scotland, 29 Nov., 1818; d. in Toronto, 9 May, 1880, was educated at the high school and the southern academy of his native city. After finishing his studies he entered the practice of law, became a weekly newspaper proprietor, and emigrated with him to the United States. In New York George was for a time his father's publisher and general manager in his newspaper enterprise. In 1843 the former visited Canada, and, being promised the support of influential liberals, established the "Globe" newspaper, as a weekly, in Toronto, the first issue appearing 18 March, 1844. Under his management this journal became a great success, and was soon issued as a daily. In 1864 he founded the "Canada Farmer," a journal devoted to agricultural interests, and he subsequently engaged largely in stock-raising at his model Bow Park farm. Mr. Brown first en-
BROWN tered parliament in 1852, and was opposed during his candidature by the well-known leader of the rebellion of 1837, William Lyon Mackenzie, who had returned from his exile two years before. Mr. Brown soon took rank as a powerful speaker, and such measures of reform as the abolition of the clergy reserves, state churchism, and seigniorial tenure, always found in him an able advocate, both in parliament, through the columns of his paper, and on the lecture platform. He was called upon to form a government by Sir Edmund Head on 2 Aug., 1858, and the Brown-Dorion administration came into existence as the result. He was preferably for the members of his administration to be re-elected, the house of assembly passed a vote of want of confidence, and the governor-general having refused to dissolve the legislature, desired by Mr. Brown, he and his colleagues at once resigned, after holding office for three days. On 30 June, 1864, he entered the coalition government, formed for the purpose of securing confederation, being leader of the reform section, then in a majority in the house, as John A. Macdonald was leader of the conservatives of Ontario, and Mr. Cartier of the French Canadians. The session of 1864 Mr. Brown had obtained a select committee to inquire into and report upon such changes in the constitution as would satisfy the just expectations of the people of western Canada. The committee reported in favor of a federal system, such as was afterward established in 1867. On 21 Dec., 1863, he was made a commissioner for the confederation scheme was arranged, though the imperial act was not passed, owing to his disapproval of the policy of the government relative to a reciprocity treaty with the United States. He was a member of the Charlottetown union conference in 1864, and of that at Quebec the same year, and of the confederate council of British North American colonies, for the negotiation of commercial treaties, which sat in Quebec in September, 1864. He went to England, as a delegate, on public business in 1865, and to Washington in 1874, in behalf of Canada and the empire, as joint plenipotentiary with Sir Edward Thornton, to negotiate with the United States a commercial treaty. In 1875 he declined the lieutenant-governorship of Ontario, which he had also declined the twice-offered honor of knighthood. He was called to the senate on 16 Dec., 1873, from which time he did not actively interfere in politics except through the columns of the "Globe." In 1862 he visited Scotland, and while there married Annie, the daughter of Thomas Nelson, the well-known Edinburgh publisher. He had also declined the twice-offered honor of knighthood. He was called to the senate on 16 Dec., 1873, from which time he did not actively interfere in politics except through the columns of the "Globe." In 1862 he visited Scotland, and while there married Annie, the daughter of Thomas Nelson, the well-known Edinburgh publisher. On 25 March, 1880, he was shot in the leg by a discharged employee, and though the wound was not regarded as dangerous at the time, he died from its effects on 9 May following. Mr. Brown's tragic death was deeply regretted, even by those he had so persistently opposed politically, the statue erected to his memory in Queen's park, Toronto, which was unveiled 25 Nov., 1884, being purchased partly by their contributions. Though Mr. Brown was for years looked upon as the leader of the Reform party in Canada, and was always a power in politics, he never secured an enthusiastic following in parliament or the steady allegiance of his colleagues in office, the reason probably being that he was too uncompromising and required an unhesitating obedience, which his political associates were but rarely willing to concede. In 1882 was published "The Life and Speeches of the Hon. George Brown," by Alexander Mackenzie.—John Gordon, Canadian journalist, brother of George, b. in Alba, Scotland, 16 Nov., 1827, was educated in London and Edinburgh, came to the United States in 1852, and in 1854 became connected with the "Globe" newspaper. Subsequently he edited the Quebec "Gazette" for about a year, and in 1851 became actual editor of the "Globe," his brother, for many years before his death, devoting himself almost exclusively to the commercial department of the paper, and to political matters but intimately connected therewith. After the death of his brother his formal elevation to the position of managing editor and president of the "Globe" association took place. A difference of opinion between Mr. Brown and the majority of the members of the association relative to the enforced withdrawal of Alexander Mackenzie from the leadership of the paper, and to its political and honorable character of which course was doubted by Mr. Brown, together with other disagreements, led to his leaving the "Globe" in 1882. In May, 1883, he was appointed registrar of the supreme court of Toronto.

BROWN, Phoebe Hinsdale, poet, b. in Canaan, N. Y., in 1783; d. Aug. 26, 1864. She married Timothy H. Brown. In 1824 she contributed to Dr. Asahel Nettleton's "Village Hymns" the popular lyric, "I Love to steal Awhile Away," and several of her hymns are in Cleveland's "Lyra Sacra Americana." One of her sons became a missionary in Japan.

BROWN, Rawdon, English antiquarian, b. in Scotland, 1792; d. in New York, 1838. He spent many years in searching the Venetian archives for material illustrating English history, and in the course of his investigations threw some light on early American history. During his labors he sent no less than 126 volumes of manuscript copies to the public record office. Much of this material has been published by the English government in the rolls series, under the title, "Calendar of State Papers in the Archives of Venice." Six volumes have been issued (1864—86).

BROWN, Richard, Cherokee chief, b. in 1773; d. in Tennessee, 26 Jan., 1818. During the Creek war he led the Cherokees, under Jackson, with the rank of colonel, and was present at every battle, winning several victories. He was appointed to the Ala., in 1814. He was a personal friend of Gen. Jackson, and was regarded by his countrymen as a leader both in war and peace. At the time of his death he was one of a delegation sent to Washington respecting a treaty with the United States.

BROWN, Robert, soldier, b. in Northampton co., Va., in 1745; d. there, 26 Feb., 1833. He was appointed at the beginning of the revolution an officer in the Pennsylvania "flying camp," was made prisoner on Long Island, and, being permitted to work at his trade, that of a blacksmith, distributed the proceeds of his wages among his fellow-prisoners. He was made a brigadier-general of the state militia, filled several civil stations, and was a member of the state senate for some time. In 1798
he was elected to congress from Pennsylvania to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Samuel Stigleaves, and served by successive re-elections till 1815.

BROWN, Samuel R., author, b. in 1775; d. in Cherry Valley, N. Y., 15 Sept., 1817. He was a volunteer in the war of 1812, and afterward edited, until 1815, a newspaper called the "Patriot," at Cayuga, N. Y. He published "A View of the Campaigns of the Northwestern Army" (1814); "History of the War in the Western interior of the United States; or, Emigrant's Directory" (1817).

BROWN, Samuel R., missionary, b. in Connecticut in 1810; d. in Monson, Mass., in 1880. He was graduated at Yale in 1832, and in 1835 went as a missionary to China, and founded the first Protestant school in that country, the Morrison Chinese school for boys at Canton, with which he left the head of in 1833 till 1847. He returned to the United States in 1847, but in 1859 again went out as a missionary, and was stationed at Yokohama, where he was one of the earliest Christian teachers. He translated the Bible into Japanese, and a number of Japanese books into English, prepared grammars entitled "Colloquial Japanese and English," and wrote many articles on Chinese and Japanese subjects.

BROWN, Solymon, author, b. in Litchfield, Conn., 17 Nov., 1760; d. in New York about 1865. He was graduated at Yale in 1812, was ordained a Congregational minister in 1814, and preached about 30 years, his last being at Stony Point, New York, where he preached Swedenborgianism. After 1832 he practised dentistry in that city. He published an essay on American poetry, together with some miscellanies (1818); "Dentologia," a poem on the diseases of the teeth (1835); and "Dental Hygeia," a poem on the general laws of health (1858). He was co-editor of the "Journal of Dental Science." He was a friend and, for many years, a correspondent of Fitz-Greene Halleck.

BROWN, Staley, Canadian merchant, b. in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1801; d. 14 April, 1877. The family emigrated to Nova Scotia and settled in Yarmouth about 1813. After being engaged for many years as a successful merchant, he was elected to the legislative council. In January, 1846, he became receiver-general in the Conservative administration of James W. Johnston, and held office until the fall of the cabinet in 1860. From 11 March, 1874, until 19 Jan., 1875, he was president of the council, and afterward provincial treasurer.

BROWN, Tarleton, seller of the revolution, b. in Barnwell District, S. C., in 1754; d. in 1846. He served through the war of independence, attaining the rank of captain. His "Memoirs," with notes by Charles J. Bushnell (New York printed, privately, 1862), contain interesting and original information in relation to the events of his time in the Carolinas.

BROWN, Thomas, colonial author, b. about 1740. He was a resident of Charlestown, Mass. In 1757 he was captured by the Indians, after being wounded in an engagement between the French and English. He was held in captivity for nearly four years, and then returned to his father's house. The narrative of his adventures, written by himself (Boston, 1760), is perhaps the rarest of American books of its class. Its title-page reads: "A Plain Narrative of the uncommon Sufferings and Remarkable Deliverance of Thomas Brown of Charlestown in New England; who returned to his Father's House in the Beginning of Jan., 1760, after having been absent three years and about eight months: Containing An Account of the Engagement between a Party of English command by Major Rogers, and Party of French and Indians in Jan., 1757, in which Capt. Spikeman was kill'd: and the Author . . . left for dead on the field . . . How he was taken Captive by the Indians, and carried to Canada, and from thence to the Mississippi, etc." The only copy that has found its way into open market of late years sold for $80 at the sale of the Brinley collection in 1879.

BROWN, Thomas, lawyer, b. in Ohio about 1819; d. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 13 June, 1867. He passed the earlier years of his life upon his father's farm, was graduated at Franklin college, and studied law in Cleveland, where, for a time, he practised his profession. He was prominent in the free-soil movement of 1848, and in 1850 abandoned the profession of law, and, in connection with Col. John C. Vaughn, established the "True Democrat," the free-soil organ of northern Ohio. In 1853 he withdrew from that paper, which, in the course of the next year, became the "Cleveland Leader," and established the "Ohio Farmer." When his former partner, the secretary of the treasury, A. T. S. Brown, retired, Mr. Brown was appointed special agent of the treasury department for the Pacific coast. In that capacity he first went to San Francisco in 1862, and while there he corrected irregularities in the management of the mint, marine hospital, and custom-house. At the time of his appointment, Mr. Brown was chairman of the Joint Committee of the Senate on the affairs of the treasury department in New York city.

BROWN, Thomas, naval officer, b. in Delaware; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 28 Nov., 1828. He entered the service as midshipman, 27 April, 1801, was promoted a lieutenant, 21 March, 1807, master, 1 March, 1815, and captain, 3 March, 1825. He commanded the schooner "Gore" in several engagements with the enemy on Lake Ontario in 1814. In 1819-31 he commanded the ship "Peacock" in the Mediterranean.

BROWN, Thomas Storow, Canadian insurgent, b. in St. Andrews, New Brunswick, 7 May, 1803, of New England loyalist parentage. He was a prosperous hardware merchant in Montreal. His strong devotion to the " Sons of Liberty," and identification of himself with the " Sons of Liberty," a French-Canadian political organization which undertook to release Lower Canada from British rule. Papineau and the other French-Canadian leaders of the revolutionary movement gladly welcomed recruits of English descent, and Mr. Brown soon became general of the order. The first conflict was in street riots in Montreal, and Brown received a blow that destroyed one eye and subsequently caused his total blindness. Warrants having been issued for the arrest of the principal agitators, Brown, among others, escaped to the banks of the Richelieu, where the people were eagerly waiting to take up arms. He commanded one of the vessels to Quebec, Charles, where they were met by the loyal troops. He escaped across the frontier, and, settling in Florida, was employed in various public capacities in that state. In 1844 the Canadian government entered a nolle prosequi in his case, and he returned to Montreal. In 1802 he was appointed chairman of a commission to investigate the condition of the public departments of Canada, and in 1844 an official assignee. He retired, in 1876, owing to his loss of sight, but continued to take an active interest in social movements. In spite of his blindness and his advanced age he is still one of the most active leaders of the temperance move-
ment in the province of Quebec. He has been a prolific contributor to the press of Montreal, New York, and Florida.

BROWN, Thurlow Weed, journalist, d. at Fort Atkinson, Wis., 4 May, 1866. He was for some years editor of the “Cayuga Chief,” and from 1860, when he removed to Atkinson, edited the “Wisconsin Chief.” He published a volume “on the subject of temperance, of which he was an eloquent advocate; “Minnie Hermon, the Landlord’s Daughter” (New York, 1854); “Why I am a Temperance Man” (Auburn, 1853); and “Temperance Tales and Hearthstone Revelations.”

BROWN, William, Argentine naval officer, b. in Poxford, Ireland, 22 June, 1777; d. in Buenos Ayres, 3 May, 1857. He went to Baltimore in 1793, and three years later he was impressed by a British man-of-war. In 1814, being at Buenos Ayres in command of an English merchant-ship, during the war of independence, he was induced to enter the naval service of that country. Receiving the command of its frigate, he engaged in April, 1814, some Spanish vessels off the island of Martin Garcia. In the ensuing May a more decisive engagement took place off Montevideo, while Gen. Alvear attacked the city by land. Four of the enemy’s vessels were taken or destroyed, and the rest dispersed, causing the speedy capture of that city. Brown was made admiral, planned an expedition against the Spanish fleet, and dispersed theremainder of the fleet, and then returned to the South Sea with his ships, and was for some time successful, taking many rich prizes. After greatly annoying the Spanish commerce in the Pacific, he was returning, when he was captured by a British ship-of-war, carried into Antigua, and condemned upon frivolous allegations. Owing to this proceeding, Brown proceeded to England, took leave of retirement, and almost in poverty, until the war with Brazil, which began in 1826, when he defeated the Brazilian fleet, and rendered other important services.

BROWN, William, Canadian author, b. in Turiff, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, 14 April, 1835. He is the son of James Brown, LL.D., author of “The Forester.” He received his education in the Scotch schools until 1859, when he emigrated to Canada, and in 1873 was given charge of the Ontario agricultural college. His writings include “British Sheep Farming” and “Charts of Arboriculture as a Science.”

BROWN, William Faulkner, clergyman, b. in New York city; d. in New Jersey, 22 Aug., 1881. He was educated as a physician, and during the civil war served as surgeon on the U.S. steamer “Mystic,” and afterward as examining surgeon at Park barracks, New York. He subsequently went to Rome as a newspaper correspondent, and reporter for the Catholic newspapers, having been converted to Catholicism in 1857. After his return from Rome he studied in a theological seminary, and took clerical orders in Philadelphia, 15 Jan., 1853; d. in Philadelphia, 12 Oct., 1873. He was in early life a canal-boatman and coal-digger, became a small dealer in coal in Pittsburg, afterward part owner in a mine, and in 1848 commenced mining and coking for the Pittsburg iron furnaces. In 1858 he began the new enterpise of sending coal in flat-boats, towed by steamers, down the Mississippi. He supplied the government with coal at Cairo and Memphis during the war, also furnished it for the gas-works of St. Louis, and stood at the head of the excellent trade of New Orleans and the lower Mississippi.

BROWN, William Hill, poet, b. in 1766; d. in Murfreesborough, N. C., 2 Sept., 1873. He wrote a tragedy, founded on the death of Major John Andre, and a comedy. His “Ira and Isabella” was published in 1807.

BROWN, B. Bernard, physician, b. in Westlands, Queen Anne co., Md., 11 June, 1842. After graduation at Loyola college, Baltimore, he studied medicine in the university of Maryland, and was graduated there in 1867. Several years of practical experience in the Bay View asylum led him to turn his attention chiefly to surgery as applied to the diseases of women, and to obstetrics. He holds the chair of gynecology in the school of his alma mater, and is president of the Baltimore medical society. He has successfully introduced a new operation for chronic inversion of the uterus, and has written extensively for the medical journals on obstetrical and gynaecological subjects.

BROWNE, Charles Farrar, humorist, b. in Westmoreland county, Virginia, 25 May, 1833; d. in England, 6 March, 1867. Mr. Browne was much better known as “Artemus Ward” than by his real name. He began learning the printer’s trade when under fourteen years of age as a compositor on the Skowhegan (Me.) “Clarion,” and when about fifteen was working in a similar capacity on the “Barbary Coast” and “Pacific” in San Francisco, and at other California journals. To this he made his first contributions. Before abandoning type-setting for literary work, he was one of the most expert compositors in the United States. After leaving Boston, he became a reporter on the Cleveland “Plaindealer,” a daily paper of extensive circulation. Here the idea of writing in the character of a showman, and the giving of public lectures of topical subjects first occurred to him, and he began his first series of “Artemus Ward’s Sayings.” At the outset these articles were written carelessly, and without any expectation that they would serve for anything more than “filling”; but, finding that they attained an extended notoriety, he bestowed more care upon them, and their real merit made even the atrocious spelling attractive, and gained for him a reputation as one of the most clever and original humoristic writers in the country. When “Vanity Fair” was established in New York, he was asked to become one of its contributors, and after a time its editor. Its existence was brief but brilliant. During the Civil War he provided the South with a series of comic lectures in the South on Moroniasm with panoramic accompaniment, which were the best of their kind ever attempted either in this country or in England, and of so novel a character that they were very popular. About 1864 the premonitory symptoms of pulmonary consumption, the disease from which he finally died, made their appearance, and he was obliged for a time to desist.
from public engagements. His health apparently
improving in the spring of 1866, he resolved to
undertake a lecturing tour abroad. He reached
England in June, 1866, but was too feeble to lec-
ture. In November he made his first appearance,
was most warmly welcomed, and achieved a pop-
ularity as unexpected as it was gratifying. For
two years he continued his journeys with the
success, but his health completely failed
early in February, 1867. He went first to the isle
of Jersey, and thence to Southampton, intending
to return home; but was not strong enough to
attempt the voyage. By his will, after providing
for his mother and for the education of a lad who
had been educated in a school which he had
left, he bequeathed a property to found an asylum for printers, and
for the education of their orphan children. His
published books are as follows: "Artemus Ward,
His Book," and "Artemus Ward, His Travels"
(New York, 1865); "Artemus Ward in London"
(1867); "Artemus Ward's Lecture, as delivered in
Egyptian Year 1866" (London, 1867); "Artemus
Ward, His Works Complete," with a biographical
sketch by Melville D. Landon (1875).

BROWNE, Francis Fisher, editor, b. in South
Halifax, Vt., 1 Dec., 1843. His father, William
Goldsmith Browne, b. in Vermont in 1812, is
the author of the popular song "A Hundred Years to
Come," which he wrote in 1857. He attended the
high school of Chicopee, Mass., which he left to
enlist in the 46th Massachusetts volunteers in 1862,
serving till its discharge. He studied law in Roch-
ester, N. Y., and at the University of Michigan
(1866-7). He edited the "Lakeside Monthly," Chicago, in 1869-74; afterward was literary edi-
tor of the Chicago "Daily." He has compiled and
tedited "Golden Poems, by British and American
Authors" (Chicago, 1881); "The Golden Treas-
ury of Poetry and Prose" (St. Louis, 1885); and
"Bugle Echoes," a collection of poems of the civil
war, both national and confederate (New York,
1865). He has written, "The Forty-Day Life of
Abraham Lincoln" (St. Louis, 1886).

BROWNE, Irving, lawyer, b. in Marshall,
Oneida co., N. Y., 14 Sept., 1835; d. in Buffalo, 6
Feb., 1899. He was educated in the academies, and
was graduated from Albany law-school in 1857.
Mr. Browne settled in Troy, and there followed his profession, becoming for two terms
president of the school board. In 1870 he re-
moved to Albany, and became editor of the "Al-
bian Law Journal" and the "American Reports.
Besides his editorial work, he has published an
English metrical translation of "The Suitsors,"
from Racine (New York, 1857); "Humorous Phases of the Law" (San Francisco, 1875); "Our
Dangers, or the Bachelor's Fate," and "Drunken
Straits of Great Lawyers" (Albany, 1878); "Judicial Interpretation of Common Words and
Phrases" (San Francisco, 1883); "The Law and
Lawyers in Literature" (Boston, 1883); and "Icon-
eclasm and Whitewash" (New York, 1885).

BROWNE, John Ross, traveller and author, b.
in Ireland in 1817; d. in Oakland, Cal., 9 Dec., 1875.
While he was a child his father emigrated to the
United States and settled in Kentucky. In his
eighteenth year the son descended the Ohio and
Mississippi, from Louisville to New Orleans. He
was employed for two or three years as a short-
hand reporter in the senate. His passion for travel
travelled in a cart through the Holy Land, from Siciy and the
in his return, after visiting a great part of the world,
he published "Etchings of a Whaling-Cruise, with
Notes of a Sojourn on the Island of Zanzibar"
(New York, 1846). He next became private secre-
tary to Robert J. Walker, secretary of the treasury,
and in 1849 went to California as a government
commissioner, and was employed in reporting the
proceedings of the convention for framing the state
constitution. In 1851 he went to Europe as a news-
paper correspondent, and in a tour in Sicily and the
Holy Land he described in "Yusef, or the Journey
of the Fregi: a Crusade in the East" (New York,
1853). After his return to the United States he
became an inspector of customs on the northern
frontier and the Pacific coast. He wrote numerous
magazine articles, one series of which was pub-
blished in a weekly "Travelers' Magazine," in which
he illustrated his travels. In 1858 he published, also, "Crusoe's Island, with Sketches of Adventures
in California and Washoe" (1864). On 11
March, 1866, he was appointed U. S. minister to
China, but was recalled on 5 July, 1869. After
his return he resided in Oakland.

BROWNE, Samuel J., clergyman, b. in England,
19 March, in Harrison Junction, Ohio, 10 Sept., 1872. He went to Cincinnati in
1798 with his father, Rev. John W. Browne, who
was an English Independent minister. He became
a minister of the United Brethren, but parted with
them on the question of secret societies, and joined
the presbytery of Cincinnati about 1868. He ac-
cumulated a large fortune by the rise of real estate
in that city, and was the benefactor of the University of Cincinnati, where he also
had an endowment for professorships. He left other sums for the building of a church and for the establishment of a free school in Cincinnati.

BROWNE, Sara H., author, b. in Sunderland,
Mass. She has published "The Book for the El-
dest Daughter," "The Borrowed Bible," "Philip
Alderton," "Maggie Meneally," and other volumes
for the young; also "A Manual of Commerce,"
and magazine articles in prose and poetry. Her
sister, Maria J. B., b. in Northampton, Mass.,
became a teacher by profession, devoting herself to
the study of languages, and publishing extensively in writing for magazines and newspapers. She has published "Margaret," "Laura Huntley,
" and "Story of a Western Sunday-School,"
and translated into Spanish "The Borrowed Bible,"
written by her sister, and two other small volumes.
She translated from the Spanish "A History of
Granada" by Jose Francisco de Llompart.

BROWNE, Thomas, soldier, d. in the island of
St. Vincent, 3 Aug., 1895. He was a resident of
Augusta, Ga. In 1775 he incurred the enmity of
the whigs by ridiculing them in toasts at dinner,
and, when warned of popular vengeance, he fled,
but was brought back, tarred and feathered, and
(Continued on page 414).
in 1778 by about 300 tories from the interior, he organized the king’s rangers, uniformed and commanded them, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. In 1779, at the head of 400 mounted men, he made a forced march to Augusta, and, after being wounded and twice defeated by Col. Twigg and Few, he reached that place, and established a military post. In September, 1780, Col. Clarke besieged him, but, although shot through both thighs, he conducted the defence with skill until he was re-enforced by Col. Cruger. The wounded of the patriot force who fell into his hands were hanged on the posts of the Indian fort burned after them. He was again besieged in April, 1781, by Pickens and Lee, and forced to surrender in June. Such was the hatred his cruelties had inspired that he was specially guarded until delivered at Savannah. The British officer in command at St. Augustine threatened to hang six rebel prisoners if Browne were not treated as a prisoner of war. After he was exchanged, he was sent to Savannah of the latter part of the war he was colonel commandant of the queen’s rangers of South Carolina, and superintendent-general of Indian affairs in the southern districts of North America. In May, 1782, he marched out with a considerable force, but was completely routed by Wayne. His estates in Georgia and South Carolina having being confiscated and retired to the Bahamas at the peace, wherein, in 1786, he wrote an elaborate and able reply to Ramsay’s comments on his conduct during the war. Addressed to the historian himself. In 1800 he received a grant of 6,000 acres of crown lands in the island of St. Vincent.

BROWNE, William, loyalist, of Massachusetts, b. in Newburyport, Mass., 1783; d. in England, 13 Feb., 1802. He was a grandson of Gov. Burnet, was graduated at Harvard in 1755, and was many years a representative of Salem and a colonel of the Essex co. militia. He was one of the seventeen resisters of 1768, and was a judge of the superior court in 1773-4. Prior to the revolution he enjoyed great popularity. He served at Savannah of the latter part of the war he was colonel commandant of the queen’s rangers of South Carolina, and superintendent-general of Indian affairs in the southern districts of North America. In May, 1782, he marched out with a considerable force, but was completely routed by Wayne. His estates in Georgia and South Carolina having being confiscated and retired to the Bahamas at the peace, wherein, in 1786, he wrote an elaborate and able reply to Ramsay’s comments on his conduct during the war. Addressed to the historian himself. In 1800 he received a grant of 6,000 acres of crown lands in the island of St. Vincent.

BROWNE, William Hand, author, b. in Baltimore, Md., 31 Dec., 1828. He was educated at the university of Maryland and studied medicine. In conjunction with R. M. Johnston he has prepared a "Life of Alexander H. Stephens" and a "Historical Sketch of Irish Literature and Law," with Scharf, a "School History of Maryland." He has also assisted in the compilation of the "Clarendon Dictionary," and is the author of "Maryland in the "Commonwealth Series" (Boston, 1884). He has translated Jakob von Falke’s work on "Greece and Rome" (New York, 1882).

BROWNE, William Howard, author, b. in Providence, R. I., 6 Feb., 1829; d. in East Hartford, Conn., 31 Oct., 1872. He was a nephew of Bishop Brownell, was graduated at Trinity college, Hartford, in 1841, studied law, and was admitted to the bar, but became a teacher, and settled in Hartford. Early in the civil war he turned into spirited verses the "General Orders," issued by Farragut for the guidance of his fleet in the attack on the defences of New Orleans. This piece of verse, floating through the newspapers, came to Farragut’s notice, and so pleased him that he made inquiry for the author. In a correspondence that ensued, Brownell expressed a strong desire to witness a naval battle, and Farragut promised to gratify him, a promise that was fulfilled in Brownell’s appointment as acting ensign on the flag-ship "Hartford," and his participation in the battle of Mobile bay, "The River Fight" and "The Bay Fight," describing the naval actions at New Orleans and Mobile, are his longest and finest poems. Oliver Wendell Holmes said of them: "They are to all the drawing-room battle-poems as the torn flags of our forefathers armadas to the stately ensigns that dressed their ships in the harbor." After the war he accompanied Admiral Farragut on his cruise in European waters. He published "Poems" (New York, 1847); "The People’s Book of Ancient and Modern History" (Hartford, 1851); "The Discoverers, Pioneers, and Settlers of North and South America" (Boston, 1856); "Lyrics of a Day, or Newspaper Poetry, by a Volunteer in the U. S. Service" (New York, 1864); and a revised edition of his poems, containing all that he cared to preserve (Boston, 1866). See "Our Battle Laureate," by Oliver Wendell Holmes, in the "Atlantic Monthly" for May, 1865.

BROWNE, Thomas Church, P. E. bishop, b. in Providence, Mass., 19 Oct., 1779; d. in Hartford, Conn., 13 Jan., 1865. His early education was in a common school, in which he himself served as teacher at the age of fifteen. Preparing for college at Bristol academy, Taunton, he entered Brown just before attaining his majority. At the end of his sophomore year he followed President Maxey to Union, where he was graduated with honors of the valedictory in 1804. In the following year he was appointed tutor in Greek and Latin, and in 1806 professor of logic and belles-lettres; then, after three years, having spent a year in Great Britain and Ireland in the study of chemistry and kindred sciences and in pedestrian excursions, he was accepted upon new duties as lecturer on chemistry, and in 1814 was elected professor of rhetoric and chemistry. Having become convinced of the historical and scriptural grounds of Episcopacy, as opposed to the Calvinistic Congregationalism in which he had been educated and to the ministry of which he had meant to devote himself, he was bishop of Connecticut and confirmed in 1813, and, after pursuing the study of theology in connection with his academic duties, was ordained deacon by Bishop Hobart in New York, 11 April, 1816. In 1818 he was elected assistant minister of Trinity church, New York, and in the following June the convention of the diocese of Connecticut chose him to the episcopate, which had been vacant for six years. He was consecrated, 27 Oct., 1819, in Trinity church, New Haven, by Bishops White, Hobart, and Griswold. Bishop Brownell entered upon his duties in.
Connecticut at a very important time. The adoption of a state constitution in 1818 had caused the overthrow of the Congregational "Standing Order," and effected a revolution, political, social, and religious. The new bishop made good use of his learning and his quiet, practical wisdom, and laid hold of his opportunities. The efforts to establish a church college in Connecticut were renewed, and in 1823 the charter of Washington college (now Trinity), Hartford, was granted by the legislature, and Bishop Brownell was elected its first president. In the winter of 1829-30, at the request of the general missionary society of the church, he visited the south, travelling down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers from New Orleans to Natchez, and in the latter place was made a episcopal bishop in Kentucky, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Alabama, and assisted in organizing the church in the two last-named states. A second visit to the church in the south was paid in 1834. In 1831, at the request of the convention of the diocese, Bishop Brownell withdrew from the presidency of the college, and was given the honorary office of chancellor, a position demanding all his time. These duties called for no little amount of literary labor, and his publications were of much use to his people. In 1831, on account of growing infirmities, Bishop Brownell asked for an assistant, and the Rev. John Williams, D. D., president of Trinity college, was chosen. The position of chancellor, which Brownell had filled since 1826 he was able to resign, was his last public service being in 1860. During the forty-five years of his episcopate, for the last twelve of which he had been, by seniority, presiding bishop of the Episcopal church in the United States, he had seen the number of the clergy of his diocese increase fivefold, and he himself, the number of active rectors and deacons, which included sermons, charges, and addresses, are "The Family Prayer-Book," an edition of the Book of Common Prayer, with ample explanatory and devotional notes, chiefly from English authors (New York, 1828); "Selections on the Religion of the Heart and Life" (Hartford, 1840); "The Christian's Walk and Consolation," and an abridgment of an English commentary on the New Testament. His charge to his clergy, in 1843, on the "Errors of the Times," called forth an animated discussion on the contested doctrines and usages of Episcopalianism and Puritanism.

BROWNING, Orville Hickman, senator, b. in Toledo, Ohio, 6 Oct. 1855: d. in Aug., 1881. He removed to Bracken co., Ky., early in life, and received a classical education at Augusta college, being at the same time employed in the county clerk's office. He afterward studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1831, and began practice in Quincy, Ill. He served in the Black Hawk war of 1832, and was a member of the state senate from 1836 till 1840, when he was elected to the lower branch of the legislature and served till 1843. At the Bloomington convention he assisted Abraham Lincoln to organize the republican party of Illinois. He was a delegate to the Chicago convention of 1860, which nominated Lincoln for the presidency, and was an active supporter of the government during the civil war. In 1861 he was appointed by Gov. Yates to the U. S. senate, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Stephen A. Douglas, and served till 1863. On 18 July, 1861, he spoke in the senate, declaring in favor of the abolition of slavery, should the south force the issue, and on 25 Feb., 1862, took an active part in the debate on the confiscation bill, speaking in opposition to it. While in Washington he practised law with Jeremiah Black and Thomas G. Ewing. Mr. Browning was an active member of the union executive committee in 1866, and in the same year was appointed secretary of the interior by President Johnson, serving till 3 March, 1869. After March, 1868, he also acted as attorney-general. In 1869 he was a member of the state constitutional convention, and from that time till his death practised his profession.

BROWNLING, William Craig, clergyman, b. in Torfoot, Lanarkshire, Scotland, in 1784; d. in New York city, 10 Feb., 1860. He studied for five years in the university of Glasgow, and received the degree of M. A. He was licensed to preach in 1808, married, and came to this country, where he became pastor of a Presbyterian church in New Bruns-
wick, N. J. He was called to the Presbyterian church in Baskingridge, N. J., in 1817, and in 1825 made professor of Latin and Greek at Rutgers,足够

Brownlow, William Gunnaway, journalist, b. in Wythe co., Va., 29 Aug., 1805; d. in Knoxville, Tenn., 29 April, 1877. He was left an orphan at the age of eleven, but, having earned enough by his work as a carpenter, he taught himself a fair English education, he entered the Methodist ministry in 1826, and labored for ten years as an itinerant preacher. He began to take part in politics in 1828 by advocating, in Tennessee, the re-

election of John Quincy Adams to the presidency; and while travelling the South Carolina circuit, in 1830, he was assassinated for his efforts to popularize by publicly opposing nullification. He afterward published a pamphlet in vindication of his course. He became editor of the Knoxville "Whig" in 1838, and from his trenchant mode of expression became known as "the fighting parson." He was a candidate for congress against Andrew Johnson in 1843, and in 1850 was appointed by President Fillmore as one of several commissioners to carry out the provisions made by congress for the improvement of navigation on the Missouri. Al-

though an advocate of slavery, he boldly opposed the secession movement, taking the ground that southern institutions were safer in the union than out of it. His course subjected him to much persecution. For a time his house was the only one in Knoxville where the union flag was displayed.
but all efforts to make him haul it down were unsuccessful. His paper was finally suppressed by the confederate authorities, and in the last issue, that of 24 Oct., 1861, he published a farewell address to his readers, in which he said that he preferred imprisonment to submission. Refusing to take the oath of allegiance to the confederate government, he was at last persuaded by his friends to leave Knoxville for another district. During his absence he was accused of burning railway bridges in east Tennessee, and a company of troops was sent out with orders to shoot him on sight, but he was protected by erecting himself among the loyalists on the North Carolina border. He was finally induced, by the promise of a free pass to Kentucky, to return to Knoxville, but was arrested there, 6 Dec., 1861, on charge of treason, and thrown into jail, where he confined without fire, and suffered much during his imprisonment. He was released at the close of the month, but was detained at his own house under guard. Hearing that Judah P. Benjamin had called him a "dangerous man," and had wished him out of the confederacy, Brownlow wrote him a characteristic letter, in which occur the words, "Just give me my passport, and I will do more for your confederacy than the devil has ever done for the confederacy."

He had already, in January, 1861, advised his release, to relieve the government from the odium of having entrapped him. Brownlow was taken at his word, and sent inside the union lines at Nashville, on 3 March, 1862. After this he made a tour through the northern states, speaking to immense audiences in the principal cities, and at Philadelphia was joined by his family, who had also fled from Kentucky to Tennessee in 1864, and, on the reconstruction of the state in 1865, was elected governor, serving two terms. In his message of October, 1865, he advocated the removal of the negro population to a separate territory, and declared it bad policy to give them the ballot. In that of November, 1866, he attacked the military government, and recognized his fact that the blacks had shown greater aptitude for learning than had been expected, and, although confessing to "cave prejudice," said he desired to act in harmony with the great body of loyal people throughout the union. In 1867 Gov. Brownlow came into conflict with Mayor Brown, of Nashville, over the manner of appointing judges of election under the new franchise law. The mayor was ordered to sustain the governor, and the city authorities finally submitted. During the Ku-klux troubles Gov. Brownlow found it necessary to proclaim martial law in nine counties of the state. In 1869 he was elected to the U. S. senate, and resigned the office of governor. In 1875 he was succeeded in the senate by ex-President Johnson. After the close of his term he returned to Knoxville, bought a controlling interest in the "Whig," which he had sold in 1869, and edited it until his death. He published "The Iron Wheel Examined, and its False Spokes Extracted," a reply to attacks on the Methodist church (Nashville, 1856); "Ought American Slavery to be Perpetuated?" a debate with Rev. A. Pryor, New York, N. Y. In 1874 Mr. Brownlow took the affirmative (Philadelphia, 1858); and "Sketches of the Rise, Progress, and Decline of Secession, with a Narrative of Personal Adventures among the Rebels." (1862).

**BROWN-SEQUARD, Charles Édouard, physiologist, b. in the island of Mauritius, 8, April, 1817; d. 22 April, 1875.** A sea-captain, whose vessel was lost in an attempt to convey provisions to Mauritius during a famine, and who married a French lady on the island named Séquard. Their son was carefully educated in Mauritius and sent to Paris to complete his studies. He took the degree of bachelor of letters in 1838, that of bachelor of science in 1838, and, pursuing his studies in the school of medicine, received the degree of M.D. in 1846. He devoted himself, after acquiring his profession, to physiological experiments, and made important discoveries. Five prizes were awarded him by the French academy of sciences, and twice he received the queen's grant for the encouragement of science (1846, 1857). By the transfusion of deliribrated blood he was contending to show that the fibrin in the blood has no value in nutrition, but is an excrecentitious product. He discovered that delibribrated and oxygenated blood will restore the irritability of the muscles after a corpse has become rigid; that the blood returns through the veins as venous blood, containing fibrin. He repeated it readily into the arteries, after delibrimating and oxygenating it each time, the irritability of the muscles can be maintained for hours. His experiments led him to the conclusion that arterial blood alone is subservient to nutrition, but that venous blood is necessary to produce contractions of the muscles. Experiments on the spinal column showed that sensory and motor columns, by which he fixed the temperature of the human body at 103°—several degrees higher than previous investigators. He found that, in the case of poisons that cause a diminution of temperature, the toxic action can be counteracted to a considerable extent by artificially maintaining the heat of the body. His experiments on the spinal cord led him to the conclusion that the cord was divided into two columns—sensory and motor. Sensory and motor columns of the cord do not connect directly with the brain, but convey impressions to the gray matter of the cord, which transmits them to the brain, and that the fibres intersect within the gray matter, near the point where they enter, and not in the cerebrum or medulla oblongata. The denudation of the greater number of those of the anterior column of the spinal cord, he found, on the other hand, is in the medulla oblongata. He experimented likewise on the muscles, on the sympathetic nervous system of nerves and ganglions, and on the effect of the removal of the suprarenal capsules. In May, 1858, he delivered a series of lectures on the nervous system before the royal college of physicians in London. In 1864 he was appointed professor of the physiology and pathology of the nervous system at Harvard, and took up his residence in the United States. He held the professorship for four years, and in 1869 returned to France, and was appointed professor of experimental and comparative pathology in the school of medicine in Paris, which chair he held till 1871. In 1858 he established in Paris the "Journal de la physiologie de l'homme et des animaux," which he conducted till 1863. After his return to France in 1869 he founded another journal, called "Archives de la physiologie normale et pathologique." In 1875 he became a partner in his institute. In 1877 he was elected president of the French physiological society. His services were important as a consulting physician in diseases of the nervous system, to which special branch he had confined his practice. He had been remark-
ably successful in the treatment of difficult and obscure diseases of the spinal column and the nervous system. In his numerous visits to England and America he had delivered short courses of lectures and instructed private classes of physicians in his discoveries, illustrating them by vivisection. He was elected in 1808 a member of the National Academy of Sciences. Besides special memoirs, he published "Lectures on the Physiology and Pathology of the Nervous System" (Philadelphia, 1809); "Lectures on Paralysis of the Lower Extremities" (1810); and "Lectures on Nervous Afections" (1823).

BROWNSON, Nathan, statesman, d. in Liberty co., Ga., 6 Nov., 1790. He was graduated at Yale in 1761, studied medicine, and practiced in Liberty co., Ga. He was an early supporter of the patriot cause, was a member of the provincial congress of 1775, and was for some time surgeon in the revolutionary army. He was a delegate to the continental congress in 1776 and 1778, and in 1781, when speaker of the Georgia legislature, was chosen by that body governor of the state. He was again speaker in 1788, and president of the state senate in 1789-91. In 1789 he was a member of the convention that framed the Constitution of Georgia. He entered politics in 1792, and was elected to the state legislature, having been appointed a deputy in the U. S. congress. His administration was distinguished for the simplicity, economy and strict rule with which he governed. He was a senator in 1793, and was chairman of the committee of finance. It was at this period that he published "Letters to a Young Man," which was reprinted in England and in a number of other countries. In 1795 he delivered a series of lectures that were published as "Lectures on the Rights of Man, and the Constitution of the United States." He was a member of the committee of correspondence of the state of Georgia, and was one of the committee of the state of Georgia that reported the first U. S. senator from Georgia. In 1796 he was re-elected to the legislature, and was chairman of the committee of finance. In 1797 he was chosen governor, and was re-elected in 1799. He died in the act of delivering his last speech in the legislature, on the 28th of January, 1800.

BROWNSON, Orestes Augustus, author, b. in Stockbridge, Vt., 16 Sept., 1803; d. in Detroit, Mich., 17 April, 1876. His father died, leaving the family in poverty, and from his birth to his fourteenth year he lived with elderly relatives at Royalton, who reared him in the simple, rigorous discipline of puritanism. After this he resided at Saratoga, and there earned enough money to enter an academy at Ballston; whither he united with the Presbyterian church in 1822, but he afterward changed his views, and became in 1825 a Universalist minister. He in 1830 organized the Vermont and New York, conducted the "Gospel Advocate," the leading Universalist organ, and in 1840 he was elected pastor of a congregation of that denomination. In 1836 he organized in Boston the Society for Christian Instruction and Progress, of which he retained the pastorate till he ceased preaching in 1843. Mr. Brownson became a popular leader in the democratic party, a vigorous and acrimonious opponent of the whigs, whom he regarded as an aristocratic party, and a favorite stump-speaker, especially in Massachusetts. He was one of the founders of the original loco-foco party in New York, and in his review he warmly supported Van Buren, who, when the "Rebellion" and the Whigs were deserted by the Whig part of steward of Chelsea hospital. He was independent in his political views, and troublesome to party leaders. When the democrats and free-soldiers of Massachusetts agreed on a new constitution, he, with other independents, secured its rejection and helped to secure the triumph of the whigs. Humanely after removing to Boston, he published his "New Views of Christian Society and the Church" (Boston, 1836), remarkable for its protest against Protestantism. Articles on the eclectic philosophy, published in the "Christian Examiner," in 1837, gave him a reputation as a philosopher. In 1838 he established the "Boston Quarterly Review," of which he was editor, and almost sole writer, during the five years of its separate existence, and to which he contributed largely during the first year after it was merged in the "Democratic Review," of New York. It was designed not to support any definite doctrine, but to awaken thought on great subjects and lead the way to radical changes. Mr. O'Sullivan, professor of the history of science, of the Boston University, in the subscription-list of the "Quarterly," entered into a contract to allow Dr. Brownson to print what he pleased. His articles were often opposed to the policy of the party, and cost the "Democratic Review" many subscribers. He published in 1840 "Charles Elwood, or the Inklid Converted," an historical and philosophical novel, which passed through several editions; but, because the author changed his religious views, he refused to have more than one edition issued in the United States. In 1844 he entered the Roman Catholic communion, to which he afterward remained attached. The method adopted in his philosophical system is the distinction between intuition and intellect or reflex knowledge. His review was continued under the title of "Brownson's Quarterly Review," but was afterward transferred to New York. He came into collision with the authorities of his church on certain questions, which he treated from the stand-point of what was called liberal Catholicity. The writings of Consil, Laroux, and Gibert had always been held in high estimation, and certain theories of those philosophers were so much insisted on in the pages of the "Review" that the question of Dr. Brownson's orthodoxy was referred to Rome, and Cardinal Franzelin was deputed by the pope to examine the matter. This great theologian found nothing worthy of censure in the opinions of Dr. Brownson, but recommended him to be more moderate in his language. However, the indignation that his views on certain points aroused among the clergy, combined with domestic trials, impaired health, and his anxiety for the safety of the union, to whose cause he had given two sons, had such a depressing effect on him that he discontinued the "Review" in 1845. A syllabus was published in the following year, and he wrote strongly in its defence in the "Catholic World" and "Tablet," and was accused of being too rigorous on some points of Catholic doctrine, while he was lax on others. He was offered a chair in the new university in Dublin, but preferred to continue his labors in his native country. He revived his "Review" in 1857, but after two years discontinued it again, partly because he wished to live in Detroit with his son, and partly because he disliked the contests that certain newspapers tried to force upon him. "Brownson's Review" was the first American periodical reprinted.
in England, where it had a large circulation. The later publications of Mr. Brownson’s are: “Essays and Reviews” (New York, 1852); “The Spirit-Rapper, an Autobiography” (Boston, 1854); “The Convert, or Leaves from my Experience” (New York, 1857); “The American Republic, its Constitution, Tendencies, and Destiny,” a work treating of the ethics of politics (1862); “Conversation on Liberalism and the Church” (1870). Translations of several of his works and essays have appeared in Europe. A collected edition of his works has been published in nineteen volumes.

BRUCE, Archibald, physician, b. in New York in February, 1777; d. there, 22 Feb., 1818. He was graduated at Columbia in 1797. His father, William, president of the medical department of the British army at New York, on being ordered to the West Indies, specially directed that his son should not be brought up to the medical profession, but from the medical lectures of Nicholas Romayne, the teachings of Dr. Hosack, and attendance on the courses of medical instruction of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, he attained a knowledge of the science. He went to Europe in 1798, received the degree of M. D. from the university of Edinburgh in 1800, and, in a tour of two years in France, Switzerland, and Italy, collected a mineralogical cabinet of great value. He married in London, and in the summer of 1803 returned to New York city and began practice. In 1807 he was appointed professor of materia medica and mineralogy in the college of physicians and surgeons, being the first to fill such a chair in the United States. On the reorganization of the college in 1811, he was superseded on account of some disagreement with the management, and after 1812 filled the same chair in Queen’s, now Rutgers, college, New Jersey. He published “The American Monthly Magazine” in 1810, and edited it until 1814. His chemical analysis “of native magnesia from New Jersey” made known to science the mineral now called after him, “Brucite.” He also detected and correctly analyzed the zircon of Sussex co., N. J., and published a valuable paper “On the Ores of Titan- nium” in the “Quarterly Journal of Science.” He was one of the original members of the New York historical society, and at the time of his death was a member of many learned societies both in this country and in Europe.

BRUCE, Blanche Kelso, senator, b. in Prince Edward co., Va., 1 March, 1841; d. in Washington, 17 March, 1896. He was born a slave, and received the rudiments of education from the tutor of his master’s son. When the civil war began he left his young master, whose companion he had been, and who went from Missouri to join the confederate army. Mr. Bruce taught school for a time in Hannibal, Mo., became a student at Oberlin, afterward pursued special studies at home, and after the war went to Amboy, in the United States, where he was a member of the Columbia college in Mississippi. He was sergeant-at-arms of the legislature, a member of the Mississippi levee board, sheriff of Bolivar county in 1871-4, county superintendent of education in 1872-3, and was elected U. S. senator on 3 Feb., 1875, as a republican, taking his seat on 4 March, 1875, and serving till 3 March, 1881. He was a member of every convention held after 1868. In May, 1881, he entered upon the office of register of the treasury, from which he was removed by President Cleveland. In 1886 he delivered a noted lecture on the condition of his race, entitled “The Race Problem.” In 1893, he again became register of the treasury.

BRUCE, Sir Frederick William Adolphus, British diplomatist, b. in Broomhall, Fitshire, Scot-

land, 14 April, 1814; d. in Boston, Mass., 49 Sept., 1867. He was the fourth son of the seventh earl of Elgin, a distinguished diplomat. Sir Frederick was graduated at Oxford in 1834, and was called to the bar of Lincoln’s Inn, but, his tendencies being strongly manifested toward diplomacy, he never attempted to gain practice as a barrister. In 1842 he was attached to Lord Ashburnton’s special mission to the United States for settling the north-eastern boundary question. After this he filled various important diplomatic offices, and, while minister to China in 1861, distinguished himself by services toward Americans there. A controversy having arisen in 1844 between this country and the republic of Colombia, he was appointed umpire by the two governments, and, during the tedious duties to general acceptance. In 1865, when Lord Lyons was removed from Washington to Constantinople, Sir Frederick was selected by the earl of Clarendon to fill the important and difficult position of minister to the United States. His course in the fulfillment of his duties was so satisfactory to the American people that the government of the United States (1867) is authority for the statements that “it was in accordance with his repeated advice and exhortations that a wise overture toward a settlement” of the Alabama claims was made by the British government, and that it was greatly owing to his representations that the United States government interrupted the preparations for the Fenian raid into Canada in 1866.

BRUCE, George, type-founder, b. in Edinburgh, Scotland, 5 July, 1781; d. in New York city, 6 July, 1866. He emigrated to the United States, where his brother David had preceded him in July, 1795, and at first attempted to learn the book-binder’s trade, but, his master being tyrannical and violent, he left the factory and became a paper merchant and from time to time apprenticed himself to Thomas Dobson, printer in Philadelphia. In 1788 the destruction of Dobson’s office by fire, and the prevalence of yellow fever, led the brothers to leave the city. George had yellow fever at Amboy, but recovered through his brother’s care. The two went to Albany, where they purchased a paper mill. A few months returned to New York. In 1803 young Bruce was foreman and a contributor to the “Daily Advertiser,” and in November of that year printer and publisher of the paper for the proprietor. In 1806 the two brothers opened a book-printing-office at the corner of Pearl street and Coffee-house slip. The same year they brought out an edition of “Lavoisier’s Chemistry,” doing all the work with their own hands. Their industry and personal attention to business soon brought them abundant employment, and in 1809, removing to Sloat lane, near Hanover square, they had nine presses in operation, and published occasionally on their own account. In 1812 David went to England, and among many other occupations obtained a patent for a planing-machine for smoothing the backs of the plates and reducing them to a uniform thickness, and the machine shifting-blocks to bring the plates to the same height as type. Their first stereotype works were school editions of the New Testament in gothic, and the Bible in nonpareil (1814 and 1815). They subsequently stereotyped the earlier issues of the
American Bible society, and a series of Latin classics. In 1816 they sold out the printing business, and bought a building in Eldridge street for their foundry. Here, and subsequently in 1818, when they erected the foundry still occupied by their successors in Chambers street, George gave his attention to the enlargement and development of the type-founding business, while David confined his labors to stereotyping. During 1822 David’s health failed, and the partnership was dissolved. George soon relinquished stereotyping, and gave his whole attention to type-founding, and introduced valuable improvements into the business, cutting his own punches, making constantly new and tasteful designs, and graduating the size of the body of the type so as to give it in every character the elegance of the letter. In connection with his nephew, David Bruce, Jr., he invented the only type-casting machine that has stood the test of experience, and is now in general use. His scripts became famous among printers as early as 1832, and retained their pre-emience for a generation. The last set of punches he cut was for a great printer who would have nothing but “Frolic,” 18 guns, when she surrendered to the British man-of-war “Orpheus,” 36 guns, remaining for six months as prisoner of war in Halifax, N. S. He became lieutenant on 13 Jan., 1825, was attached to the “Macedonian” and afterward to the “Franklin,” when he conveyed Minister Rush to England. He was aของ the frigate “Brandenburg,” of the Mediterranean squadron, in 1827, and was commissioned commander, 8 Sept., 1841. In 1845 he was appointed to the brig “Truxtun,” on the African coast, capturing the slaver “Spifire” during his cruise, and in 1848-50 commanded the naval rendezvous at Boston, Mass. He was put on the reserved list, 13 Sept., 1855, commissioned commodore, 16 July, 1862, and retired, 4 April, 1867.

BRUCE, Wallace, lecturer, b. in Hillsdale, Columbia co., N. Y., 10 Nov., 1844. He was graduated at Yale in 1867, and has lectured extensively before lyceums and associations on literary subjects, especially on Shakespeare, Scott, Burns, Irving, and Bryant. He has published “Land of Boston” (1879); “The Hudson” (1881); and “From the Hudson to the Yosemite” (New York, 1884).

BRUEN, Matthias, clergyman, b. in Newark, N. J., 11 April, 1793; d. in New York city, 6 Sept., 1829. He was fond of books, and when only six years old would sometimes lock himself in a room that he might read undisturbed. He was graduated at Columbia in 1812 and licensed to preach in 1816; but failing health forced him to travel in Europe for the next three years. He was ordained in London, 4 Nov., 1818, and took charge of the “American chapel of the oratory” in Paris for six months before returning to this country. After another visit to Europe in 1821, he became in 1822 a missionary in New York city, and as a result of his work the Bleeker street congregation was formally organized, 22 April, 1822. He was installed as its pastor on 14 June, 1825, and held the office until his death. Mr. Bruen published “Essays descriptive of Scenes in Italy and France” (Edinburgh, 1822); a sermon on taking leave of his congregation in Paris (1819); and a Thanksgiving sermon delivered at Woodbridge, N. J. (1821); and contributed to various periodicals. A memoir of him written by Mrs. Dunsmuir, of Scotland, was published in New York in 1831.

BRÜHL, Gustavus, physician, b. in Herdorff, Prussia, 31 May, 1826. He studied at the colleges of Siegen, Münster, and Treves, was graduated at the last named, and studied medicine at Munich, Halle, and Bonn. In 1848 he removed to Cincinnati, Ohio. He was physician of St. Mary’s hospital, lecturer on laryngoscopy in Miami medical college, and one of the founders and first president of the Peter Chaver society for the education of colored children. From 1869 till 1871 he edited the “German Pioneer,” and in 1871 was nominated by the democrats for state treasurer. In 1874 he was one of the trustees of public schools in Cincinnati. He has published “Poesien des Urwalds” (1871), and has written much for periodicals, both in prose and in verse.

BRUNEL, Alfred, Canadian engineer, b. in 1818. From 1844 till 1850 he was employed on various public works in Canada. He was superintendent of the Northern railway of Canada, and in 1856, was a commissioner to inquire into the workings of the free ports of Gaspe and Sunlt Ste. Marie in 1862, and in 1863 he was appointed inspector of customs, excise, and canals, in 1869 assistant commissioner of inland revenue, and in 1871 commissioner of inland revenue. During the Fenian troubles in 1866 he was in active service as lieutenant-colonel of the 10th royal regiment.

BRUNEL, Sir Mark Isambard, French engineer, b. in Hacqueville, near Rouen, France, 25 April, 1769; d. in London, England, 12 Dec., 1849. He became a sailor in 1786, made voyages to the West Indies, and in 1793 escaped from France for political reasons and settled in New York. He surveyed land for the Northern company, and in 1794 began the surveys for the Champlain canal. He was much employed as an engineer and architect in New York, where he built the Park theatre and took charge of the construction of fortifications in the harbor. He also conducted a cannon-foundry. His design for the national capitol at Washington was rejected because it involved too great expense. After remaining many years in the United States he settled in England, where he invented machinery for cutting blocks used in the rigging of ships besides other useful devices, constructed the Thames tunnel and other works of engineering, and designed several important public buildings.

BRUNOT, Felix R., philanthropist, b. in Newport, Ky., 7 Feb., 1829; d. in Allegheny, Pa., 9 May, 1898. He was educated at Jefferson college, followed the profession of civil engineer, became a miller at Rock Island, Ill., and in 1847 returned to Pittsburg, where his early years had been spent, and purchased an interest in a steel furnace. He devoted his mind largely to benevolent schemes, and when the civil war began he went to the seat of war in charge of a corps of volunteer physicians, with medicines and comforts for the sick and wounded. In 1865 President Grant appointed him one of the commissioners to investigate Indian grievances. He was chosen president of the board, and spent five summers in visiting the tribes.
BRUSH, Charles Francis, inventor, b. in En-
ch, Ohio, 17 March, 1849. His early life was
spent on his father's farm, after which he entered
the public schools in Cleveland and was graduated
at the high school. During the years so occupied
he was interested in physics, chemistry, and en-
gineering, in which subjects he became very prof-
cient. Much of his leisure was spent in experi-
menting and in manufacturing scientific instru-
ments. As early as 1864 he constructed microscopes
and telescopes for himself and his companions, and
during the same year he devised a plan for turning
on gas in street-lamps, lighting it, and then turn-
ing it off again. From then on he became the
leading inventor, electrician, and executive of the
University of Michigan, where he was graduated in 1869 with the degree of M. E. Returning to Cleveland, he fitted up a laboratory,
became an analytical chemist, and within three
years obtained a high reputation for the accuracy
of his work. Then for four years he was engaged
in the iron business. In 1875 Mr. Brush's atten-
tion was directed to electrical problems. The
problem of producing a dynamo-motor that could
generate the proper amount and kind of electrical
current for operating several lamps in a single cur-
rent was submitted to him, and in less than two
months a machine was built so perfect and com-
plete that for ten years it has continued in regular
use. It was found that a dynamo could supply
fully upon a circuit with a large number of other
lamps, so that all would burn uniformly, was
then necessary, and this he produced in a few
weeks. These two inventions were successfully in-
vestigated United States during 1876. Since
then he has obtained more than fifty patents, two
thfirs of which are sources of revenue. They
related chiefly to the details of electric light-
ations—the dynamo and the lamp—and to methods
for their production. All of his patents, present
and future, are the property of the Brush electric
company of Cleveland, and his foreign patents are
owned by the Anglo-American Brush electric light
corporation of London. Mr. Brush has been fortu-
ate in obtaining and succeeding in his inventions.
In 1880 he received the degree of Ph. D. from Western
Reserve, and in 1881 the French government dec-
corated him chevalier of the legion of honor.

BRUSH, George Jarvis, mineralogist, b. in
Brooklyn, N. Y., 15 Dec., 1831. He removed with
his father to Dunbury, Conn., in 1835, and returned
to Brooklyn in 1841. He was educated in the
schools of the city, and in 1852 entered the printing-
office at the Pittsburgh Commercial Journal, Conn.,
where he acquired a fondness for science. From
1846 till 1848 he was in business in New
York; but in the latter year a severe illness deter-
them him to become a farmer, and he went to
New Haven to attend a six-months' course of lec-
tures on agriculture. Instead of leaving at the end of
his course Mr. Jarvis remained and studied chemistry
and mineralogy. In October, 1850, he went
to Louisville, Ky., as assistant to Benjamin Silli-
man, Jr., who had been chosen professor in the uni-
versity there, and in 1851 accompanied the elder Sill-
man on a tour in Europe. In 1852 he was one of
six who received, after examination, the newly
created degree of Ph. B. from Yale, and in 1853
was assistant in chemistry at the University of
Virginia, where he made, with Prof. J. L. Smith, a
series of valuable examinations of American min-
erals, the results of which were published in volumes
xv. and xvi. of the "American Journal of Sci-
cence." From 1853 (till 1855) he studied at Munich
and Freiburg, and in the latter year was elected
professor of metallurgy in Yale Scientific School.
This chair he exchanged in 1864 for that of miner-
alogy. After a course of study in the Royal School
of Mines, London, and a visit to the principal
mines and smelting-works of Europe, he returned
to this country, and in January, 1857, entered upon
his new duties. From that time till the present
Prof. Brush has been identified with the Sheffield
Scientific School, and his name is to the leading
figure in its affairs. He was for some time its se-
cretary, has always been its treasurer, and, since
the formal organization of its faculty in 1872, has been
director of the governing-board. Prof. Brush has
aided Prof. James D. Dana in the preparation of the
text of "The Vagaries of Nativity Metempsychos-
yalogy," (1875), and has been a constant contributor to
the "American Journal of Science." He is a
member of numerous scientific societies in this
country and abroad. In 1868 he received his elec-
tion to the National Academy of Sciences, and in
1880 was chosen president of the American Asso-
ciation for the Advancement of Science. For a
list of his numerous scientific papers, see a sketch
of him by Prof. Lounsbury, in the "Popular Sci-
cence Monthly," November, 1881.

BRUTÉ, Simon Gabriel, R. C. bishop, b. in
Kennes, France, in 1739; d. in Vincennes, Ind., in
1839. His father, who was superintendent of the
bishops' schools of Kennes, and who was noted for
his views of the reform of the clergy, was in such
embarrassment that his widow was obliged to sac-
fide her private fortune to pay her debts.
Being a woman of cultivated intellect, she conduc-
ted the education of her son, assisted by the cele-
brated Abbé Carron. He afterward studied in one
of the colleges of his native city, where he prepared
himself to enter the polytechnic school; but the
break of the French revolution made it necessary
that he abandon his plans. During the reign of terror many priests
were secreted in his mother's house, and he visited
and relieved others in their retreats. His mother
having been forced to open a printing-office on ac-
count of family reverses, he worked at typeset-
ing, and became a skilful compositor. In 1796 he
entered the major-domo of the cathedral of his native
city. In 1798 he went to Paris to complete his professional studies.
He was graduated in 1803, winning the first prize among
the 120 students selected to compete for it
out of the 1,100 that attended the college. He was
immediately appointed physician to the First Dis-
sensory of Paris; but he had already determined
upon a different career, and in November entered
the seminary of St. Sulpice, at Paris, where he de-
voted himself ardently to the study of theology and
ical law. He was ordained in 1808, and was of-
fered several places, among them that of chaplain
to the Emperor Napoleon; but, preferring to be
the guide of young candidates for the ministry, he
refused them all, and was appointed professor of
teleology to the college of St. Sulpice, where he
immediately on his arrival was made professor of
philosophy in the college of St. Mary's, and during
his two years' residence he did much to elevate the
reputation of that institution. In 1812 he was
sponsored by Father Dubois to assist him in his mis-
ionary work at Emmitsburg, where he became
spiritual attendant to the Sisters of the Precious
Blood. On this occasion he was principally instrumental in building up the in-
stitution they had established. He went to France
in 1815 with the object of interesting the French church in the American mission, and also of bringing over his valuable library of more than 5,000 volumes, which he presented to St. Mary's college. After spending two years as president of St. Mary's, he returned to Ennuitsburg, where, in addition to his pastoral duties, he lectured on sacred Scripture, and was professor of theology and moral philosophy in the college. In 1822 he was called to a pastoral charge at the new college of Edinborough, and taught moral philosophy and various other branches in the college. Here he was consulted by the clergy and bishops of America on the most abstruse subjects, and it is doubtful if any priest has since exercised the same influence over the entire Catholic church of the United States. The see of Vincennes, comprising Indiana, Illinois, and parts of Michigan, was created in 1833, and Father Brute was nominated its first bishop. Being struck on his first visit to his diocese by its impoverished condition and dearth of priests, he went to France, hoping to secure both money and missionaries, and was successful, but returned in failing health. He employed the money he had collected in Europe on educational institutions, in creating among priests, and even on himself as well as an orphan asylum and free school. The surplus he devoted to the erection of his cathedral, and of small churches in other parts of his diocese. He afterward crossed the ocean eight times to obtain resources for carrying on his mission. When he entered his diocese he had but two priests; while he left twelve twenty-four; he built twenty-three churches, one theological seminary, one college for young men, one female academy, and two free schools. He also established two religious communities, and he did all this without incurring debt or leaving a mortgage.

BRUYAS, Jaques, missionary, b. in the 17th century, at Axles, near Valenciennes, France, in 1666, and reached Quebec Aug. 3 of that year. He became chief of the Iroquois missions in 1671, and superior of his order in 1683. In 1700 he was instrumental in securing a treaty of peace with the Five Nations, which lasted more than half a century. This treaty was formally ratified the following year, and Bruyas attended the ceremonies. In 1720 he published a dictionary and catechism of the Iroquois language, including a dictionary and a catechism.

BRYANT, George, jurist, b. in Dublin, Ireland, in 1751; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 27 Jan., 1791. He came to this country in early life, and was engaged some years in commercial pursuits in Philadelphia. He was a member of the state assembly, and in 1785 was a delegate to the stamp act congress, in which, and in the subsequent struggle, he took an active part. He was vice-president of the supreme executive council of Pennsylvania from the period of the Declaration of Independence, and in May, 1778, was advanced to the presidency. In November of that year he sent a message to the assembly, pointing out the conditions justifying the萃ishment of the council in 1777 for the gradual abolition of slavery in the state. "In divesting the state of slaves," said he, "you will equally serve the cause of humanity and policy, and offer to God one of the most proper and best returns of gratitude for his great liberality of us and our posterity from thenceforth." In 1789 Bryant was elected to the legislature. On his motion the subject was referred to a committee, of which he himself was a member, and he prepared the draft of a law for gradual emancipation. He was appointed a judge of the state supreme court in 1789, and remained in that office until his death. In 1784 he was elected one of the council of censors. He strenuously opposed the adoption of the federal constitution.
BRYANT, Gridley, engineer, b. in Scituate, Mass., in 1789; d. there, 13 June, 1867. He was left fatherless at an early age, was apprenticed to a builder in Boston when fifteen years old, and when twenty-one began business on his own account. In 1828 he invented the portable derrick. He obtained the contract for building the U. S. bank in Boston, and other public buildings, and was master builder and contractor to supply stone for Bunker Hill monument. In order to bring the stone from his quarry at Quiney, he conceived the plan of building a railroad, suggested by the Liverpool and Manchester railroad, then in contemplation. The idea was not yet before Thomas Perkins and other members of the Bunker Hill monument association consented to the project, though doubtful of its success; the legislature hesitated to charter the corporation, and finally granted a charter that was encumbered with vexations restrictions. Mr. Perkins alone of the original subscribers was willing to risk capital in the venture, and took the whole stock when the others neglected to pay their assessments. The railroad, four miles long, including branches, was begun on 1 April, 1829, and on 7 Oct. of the same year the first train of cars passed over the entire line. Bryant devised a swing platform, balanced by weights, to receive the loaded cars as they came from the quarry. The platform was connected with an inclined plane, on which the cars were lowered, by means of an endless chain, to the railroad, eighty-four feet below. He also constructed a turn-table at the foot of the quarry. All the cars, tracks, and machinery were invented by him. His cars had four-wheelled trucks, which were used singly, and eight-wheeled cars, in pairs, of a form and kind-bolts, to form eight-wheeled cars. The turn-table, switches, and turnouts invented by Bryant were not patented, but were abandoned to the public, and were afterward in general use on railroads. In 1834 Ross Winans patented an eight-wheeled car with appliances and improvements adapted for general railroad use: but, in spite of a patent, a provisional claim of improvements and combinations, he claimed the invention of the principle of eight-wheeled carriages. Other railroads besides the Baltimore and Ohio, which controlled the Winans patent, used eight-wheeled cars similar to those of Winans, on the strength of Bryant's prior invention, which was not patented: and after five years of litigation, the courts decided against the validity of the Winans patent. Mr. Bryant's testimony was frequently required in the Ross Winans suit. He had become reduced in circumstances, and was encouraged to incur much trouble and outlay by repeated promises of ample compensation from the interested railroad corporations; and their failure to keep these promises, after he had expended greatly his capital and hastened his death from paralysis.

BRYANT, Joel, physician, b. in Suffolk co., N. Y., 10 Nov., 1813; d. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 20 Nov., 1868. He was graduated at Pennsylvania medical college, and entered upon his profession in his native village, but removed to Brooklyn in 1847. He became quite prominent as a practitioner. For some years previous to his death he was a great sufferer, and was unable to attend to his duties as a physician. He was the author of several treatises on homeopathy, the best of which was "The Pocket Manual, or Repertory of Homeopathic Practice" (New York, 1851).

BRYANT, Solomon, Indian agent, b. in Massachusetts in 1655; d. 8 May, 1755. After the resignation of Rev. Joseph Bourne as pastor of the Indian church at Marshpee, Mass., Bryant was ordained in his stead in 1742 and preached to the Indians in their own language. He was a good minister, but imprudent in admitting members to the church, and was deficient in economy. He was dismissed from his place in 1758, on account of dissatisfaction among his flock, and was succeeded by Rev. Mr. Hawley, but continued to preach occasionally at Marshpee for several years.

BRYANT, William Cullen, poet and editor, b. in Cummington, Mass., 3 Nov., 1784; d. in New York, 13 June, 1858. His ancestry might have been inferred from the character of his writings, which are marked by a singular adaptation of the lyrical form with the strength and dignity of the narrative. He was born in the Massachusetts town of Cummington, where his father, Rev. Mr. Cummington, who was the father of Philip Bryant, born in 1732. Philip married Silence Howard, daughter of Dr. Abel Howard, of West Bridgewater, whose profession he adopted, practicing in North Bridgewater. He was the father of nine children, one of whom, Peter, born in 1761, succeeded him in his profession. He married Sarah Snell, daughter of Ebenezer Snell, of Bridgewater, who removed his family to Cummington, where the subject of this sketch was born. Dr. Bryant was proud of his profession; and in the hope, no doubt, that his son would become a shining light therein, he perpetuated at his christening the name of his profession. He died in 1764, when he had died four years before, William Cullen. The lad was exceedingly frail, and had a head the immensity of which troubled his anxious father. How to reduce it to the normal size was a puzzle that Dr. Bryant solved in a spring of clear, cold water, into which the child was immersed every morning, head and all, by two of Dr. Bryant's servants. He was the grandson of John Alden, and a descendant of John Alden; and the characteristics of his family included some of the stern qualities of the Puritans. His grandfather Snell was a magistrate, and without doubt a severe one, for the period was not one that favored leniency to criminals. The whipping-post was still extant in Massachusetts, and the fact mentioned is true. He stood about a mile from his early home at Cummington, and that he once saw a young fellow of eighteen who had received forty lashes as a punishment for theft. It was, he thought, the last example of corporal punishment inflicted by law in that neighborhood, though the whipping-post remained in its place for many years. Magnetic storms were classified as a stricter sort; and as he and his wife resided with Dr. Bryant and his family, the latter stood in awe of him, so much so that William Cullen was prevented from feeling anything like affection for him. It was an age of repression, not to say oppression, for children, who had few rights that were not represented as a prison to them. To the terrors of the secular arm were added the deeper terrors of the spiritual law, for the people of that primitive period were nothing if not religious. The minister was the great man, and his bodily presence was a restraint upon the unruly, and the rauy too, for that matter. The lines of our ancestors did not fall in pleasant places as they were reproved by the concerns; for they were few and far between, consisting, for the most part, of militia muster.
BRYANT

"raisings," corn-husking, and singing-schools, diversified with the making of maple sugar and cider. Education was confined to the three R's, though the children of wealthy parents were sent to colleges as they now are. It was not a genial social condition, it must be confessed, to which William Cullen Bryant was born, though it might have been worse but for his godly father, who was in many respects superior to his rustic neighbors. He was broad-shouldered and muscular, proud of his strength, but his manners were gentle and reserved, his disposition serene, and he was fond of society. He was elected to the Massachusetts house of representatives in the year 1805, and to the state senate, and associated with the cultivated circles of Boston both as legislator and physician.

We have the authority of the poet himself that his father taught his youth the art of verse. His first efforts were several clever "Enigmas," in imitation of the Latin writers, a translation from Horace, and a copy of verses written in his twelfth year, to be recited at the close of the winter school, "in the presence of the master, the minister of the parish, and a number of private gentlemen." They were printed on 18 March, 1807, in the "Hampshire Gazette," from which these particulars are derived, and which was favored with other contributions from the pen of "C. B." The juvenile poet, even in Bryant, is as much an imitator of those of Chatterton, Pope, and Cowley; but they are in no sense original, and it would have been strange if they had been. There was no original writing in America at the time they were written; and if there had been, it would hardly have commanded itself to the old-fashioned taste of Dr. Blake. It was as if the "Schoolmistress," "the Little Girl," and "the Grandmother" were the only poems printed in America. It was natural, therefore, that he should offer his boy to the strait-laced muses of Queen Anne's time; that the precocious boy should leap in heroic couplets; and that he should endeavor to be satirical. Politics were running high in the first decade of the present century, and the favorite bugbear in New England was President Jefferson, who in 1807, had been elected at the close of the war school, shipping, in consequence of the decrees of Napoleon, and the British orders in council in relation thereto. This act was denounced, and by no one more warmly than by Master Bryant, who made it the subject of a satire: "The Embargo; or, Sketches of the Times" (Boston, 1808). The first edition was sold out in three days without a poem, but doubts were expressed as to whether the author was really a youth of thirteen. His friends came to his rescue in an "Advertisement," prefixed to a second edition (1809), certifying to his age from their personal knowledge. They also certified to his extraordinary talents, though they preferred to have him judged by his works without a poem. It was easy, but doubts were expressed as to whether the author was really a youth of thirteen. His friends came to his rescue in an "Advertisement," prefixed to a second edition (1809), certifying to his age from their personal knowledge. They also certified to his extraordinary talents, though they preferred to have him judged by his works without a poem. It was easy to be satisfied. The early poetical exercises of William Cullen Bryant, like those of all young poets, were colored by the books he read. Among these were the works of Pope, and with no doubt, the works of Cowper and Thomson. The latter, if they were in the library of Dr. Bryant, do not appear in those of the son at this time; nor, indeed, does any English poet except Pope, so far as we can judge from his contributions to the "Hampshire Gazette." They were bookish and patriotic; one, written at Cummington, 8 Jan., 1810, being "The Genius of Columbia," and another, "An Ode for the Fourth of July, 1812," to the Duke of York Gentlemen of England. These productions are undeniably clever, but they are not characteristic of their writer, nor of the nature that surrounded his birthplace, with which he was familiar, and of which he was a close observer.

He entered Williams college in his sixteenth year, and remained there one winter, distinguishing himself for aptness and industry in classical learning and polite literature. At the end of two years he withdrew from the study of law, first with Judge Howe, of Worthington, and afterward with William Baylies, of Bridgewater. So far he had written nothing but clever amateur verse; but now, in his eighteenth year, he wrote an imperishable poem. The circumstances under which it was composed have been variously related, but they agree generally, and begin precisely as thus given in "The Bryant Homestead Book": "It was here at Cummington, while wandering in the primeval forests, over the floor of which were scattered the gigantic trunks of fallen trees, mouldering for long years, and suggesting an indefinitely remote antiquity, and where silent rivulets crept along through the depths of thousands of summers, that the poem entitled 'Thanatopsis' was composed. The young poet had read the poems of Kirke White, which, edited by Southey, were published about that time, and a small volume of Southey's miscellaneous poems; and some lines of those authors had kindled his imagination, which, going forth over the face of the inhabitants of the globe, sought to bring under one broad and comprehensive view the destinies of the human race in the present life, and the perpetual rising and passing away of generation after generation who are nourished by the fruits of its soil, and find a resting-place in its bosom. We would like to know what lines in Southey and Kirke White suggested 'Thanatopsis'; for they might be printed in letters of gold hereafter.

When the young poet quitted Cummington to begin his law studies, he left the manuscript of this incomparable poem among his papers in the house of his father, who found it after his departure. "Here are some lines that our Cullen has been writing," he said to a friend, "let them be printed; they are a tribute to the genius of his son in which he was not ashamed to join. Blackstone bade his Muse a long adieu before he turned to wrangling courts and stubborn law; and our young lawyer intended to do the same (for poetry was salvation to America a score of years ago), but habit and nature were too strong for him. There is no difficulty in tracing the succession of his poems, and in a few instances the places where they were written, or with which they concerned themselves, 'Thanatopsis,' for example, was followed by "The Yellow Violet," which was followed by the "Inscription for the Entrance to Bridgewater," and the sonnet beginning "Soon as the glazed and gleaming snow." The exquisite lines "To a Waterfowl" were written at Bridgewater, in his twentieth year, where he was still pursuing the study of law, which appears to have been distasteful to him. The concluding stanza sank deeply into a heart that needed its pious lesson:

"I he who, from zone to zone, Guides through the boundless sky thy certain flight, In the long way that I must tread alone, Will lead my steps aright."

The lawyer-poet had a long way before him, but he did not tread it alone; for, after being admitted to the bar in 1822, and beginning a law practice in Plainfield, near Cummington, he removed to Great Barrington, in Berkshire, where he saw the
dwellings of the Genevieve of his chilly little "Song," his Genevieve being Miss Frances Fairchild of that beautiful town, whom he married in his twenty-seventh year, and who was the light of his household for nearly half a century. It was to her, the reader may like to know, that he addressed the ideal poem beginning "O fairest of the rural maids" (circa 1825), "The Future Life" (1837), and "The Life that Is" (1838); and her memory and her loss are tenderly evocative in one of the most touching of his later poems, "October," in which he says:

"Thanatopsis" was sent to the "North American Review" (whether by its author or his father is uncertain), and with such a modest, not to say enigmatical, note of introduction, that its authorship was left in doubt. The "Review" was managed by a club of young literary gentlemen, who styled themselves "The North American Club," two of whose members, Richard Henry Dana and Edward Tyrell Channing, were considered its editors. Mr. Dana read the poem carefully, and was so surprised at its excellence that he doubted whether it was the production of an American, an opinion in which his associates are understood to have concurred. While he was in Cambridge, his attention was called to the fact that the writer was a member of the Massachusetts Senate; and, the Senate being then in session, he started immediately from Cambridge for Boston. He reached the state-house, and inquired for Senator Bryant. A tall, middle-aged man; with a business-like look, was pointed out to him. He was satisfied that he could not be the poet he sought, so he posted back to Cambridge without an introduction. The story ends here, and rather tamely: for the original narrator forgot, or perhaps never knew, that Dr. Bryant was a member of the Senate, and that it was among the possibilities that he was the senator with a similar name. American poetry may be said to have begun in 1817; with the "Sale of Sunset," which contained "Thanatopsis" and the "Inscription for the Entrance of a Wood," the last being printed as a "Fragment." In March, 1818, the impression that "Thanatopsis" created was strengthened by the appearance of the lines "To a Waterfowl," and the "Version of a Fragment of Simonides."

Mr. Bryant's literary life may now be said to have begun, though he depended upon his profession for his daily bread. He continued his contributions to the "North American Review" in prose papers on literary topics, and maintained the most friendly relations with its conductors; notably so with Mr. Dana, who was seven years his elder, and who possessed, like himself, the accomplishment of verse. At the suggestion of this poetical and critical brother, he was invited to deliver a poem before the Phi Beta Kappa society at Harvard college—an honor which is offered only to those who have already made a reputation, and are likely to reflect credit on the society as well as on themselves. In April, 1819, he delivered his first poem of any length, "The Ages," which still remains the best poem of the kind that was ever recited before a college society either in this country or in England; grave, stately, thoughtful, presenting in animated picturesque stanzas a compact summary of the history of mankind. A young Englishman, Lawrence Macaulay, delivered in the same year a poem on "Evening," before the students of Trinity college, Cambridge; and it is instructive to compare his conventional heroes with the spirited Spenserian stanzas of Bryant. The lines "To a Waterfowl," written at Bridgewater in 1816, were followed by "Green River," "A Winter Piece," "The Wind," "The Burial-Place," "Bless are they that mourn," "No man knoweth his Sepulchre," "A Walk at Sunset," and the "Hymn to Death." These poems, which cover a period of six busy years, are interesting to the poetic student as examples of the different styles of their writer, and of the changing elements of his thoughts and feelings. "To a Waterfowl," for example, reflects a tardy and tardy revelation of his shyness and his daily pursuits. Its glimpses of nature are charming, and his wish to be beside its waters is the most natural one in the world. The young lawyer is not complimentary to his clients, whom he styles "the dregs of men," while his pen, which does its best to preserve them, becomes "a barbarous pen." He is dejected, and a visit to the river will restore his spirits; for, as he gazes upon its lonely and lovely stream,

"An image of that calm life appears That won my heart in my greener years."

"A Winter Piece" is a gallery of woodland pictures, which surpasses anything of the kind in the language. "A Walk at Sunset" is notable in that it is the first poem in which we see (fauldy, it must be confessed) the aboriginal element, which was soon to become prominent in Bryant's poetry. It was inseparable from the primeval forests of the New World, but he was the first to perceive its poetic value. The "Hymn to Death"—stately, majestic, consolatory—contains a contribution of his good father, who died while he was writing it, at the age of fifty-four. The year 1821 was important to Bryant, for it witnessed the publication of his first collection of verse, his marriage, and the death of his father.

The next four years of his life were more productive than any that had preceded them, for he wrote more than thirty poems during that time. The aboriginal element was creative in "The Indian Girl's Lament," "An Indian Story," "An Indian at the Burial-Place of his Fathers," and noblest of all, "Monument Mountain"; the Hellenic element predominated in "The Massacre at Seno" and "The Song of the Greek Amazon"; the Hebraic element worked up his life history in "A Night" and the "Song of the Stars"; and the pure poetic element was manifest in "March," "The Rivulet" (which, by the way, ran through the grounds of the old homestead at Cummington), "After a Tempest," "The Murdered Traveller," "Hymn to the North Star," "A Forest Hymn," "O Fairest of the Rural Maids," and the exquisite and now almost authentically poetic poem, "June." These poems and others not specified here, if read continuously and in the order in which they were composed, show a wide range of sympathies, a perfect acquaintance with many measures, and a clear, capacious, ever-growing intellect. They are all distinctive of the genius of..."
their author, but neither exhibits the full measure of his powers. The publication of Bryant's little volume was followed by his adoption of literary journalism, and his editing the "New York Review and Athenæum Magazine." It was early commenced, and by no one more so than by Gallin C. Verplanck in the columns of the New York "American." He was something of a literary authority at the time, a man of fortune and college-bred. Among his friends was Henry D. Sedgwick, a summer neighbor, on South Brooklyn Heights, having a country-house at Stackbridge, a few miles from Great Barrington, and a house in town, which was frequented by the literary of the day, such as J. Cooper, Hallack, Percival, Verplanck, and others of less note. An admirer of Bryant, Mr. Sedgwick set to work, with the assistance of Mr. Verplanck, to procure him literary employment in New York, in order to enable him to escape his bondage to the law; and he was appointed assistant editor of a projected periodical called the "New York Review and Athenæum Magazine." The last enfranchised lawyer dropped his barorous pen, closed his law-books, and in the winter or spring of 1825 removed with his household to New York, where, for a few months, he was engaged as a proofreader in a printing-office, of being all sanguine ventures always, with fair hopes of success. It was well edited, and its contributors were men of acknowledged ability. The June number contained two poems that ought to have made a great hit. One was "A Song of Pitcairn's Island"; the other was "Marco Bozzaris." There was no flourish of trumpets over them, as there would be now; the writers merely prefixed their initials, "B." and "H." The reading public of New York were not ready for the "Review," so after about a year's struggle it was merged in the "New York Literary Gazette," which had begun its mission about four years earlier. This magazine shared the attention of the public on and off, though not long enough, for when the venture was finished, it good-naturedly saved the proverbial valor of the British soldier by changing the first line to

"The British soldier trembles
When Marion's name is told."

"That won't do at all, you know." The absurdity of the objection must have struck the humorist congenially; but as he turned to the "Song of Marion's Men," and stumbled over an obnoxious couplet in the first stanza:

"The British soldier trembles
When Marion's name is told."

Shakespeare's words were not altered, but the tempest in a teapot was over, as far as England was concerned. Not so far as the United States was concerned, however, for when the shipment was opened, the critic Acquainted with its contents, found that the character and qualities that distinguished his genius from the beginning, and were marked by characteristics rather acquired than inherited: in other words, they were somewhat different from those written at Great Barrington, the Hellenic element was still visible in "The Greek Partisan" and "The Greek Boy," and the aboriginal element in "The Disturbed Warrior." The large imagination of "The Hymn to the North Star" was radiant in "The Firmament" and in "The Past." Ardent love of nature found expressive utterance in "Lines on Revisiting the Country," "The Gladness of Nature," "A Summer Ramble," "A Scene on the Banks of the Delaware," and the "Wild Apple Tree." The little book of immortals had a fresh leaf added to it in "The Death of the Flowers," which was at once a pastoral of autumn and a monody over a beloved sister. A new element appeared in "The Summer Wind," and was always present afterward in Mr. Bryant's meditative poetry concerning the association of humanity with nature—a calm but sympathetic recognition of the ways of man and his presence on the earth. The power of suggestion and of rapid generalization, which was the key-note of "The Ages," lived anew in every line of "The Prairies," in which a series of poems present themselves to the imagination as a series of pictures in a gallery—pictures in which breadth

years before (1828) he had become the chief editor of the "Evening Post." Associated with him was Leggett, Leggett's literary confraternity, and a writer of sketch and stories, and who had failed, like himself, in conducting a critical publication for which his countrymen were not ready. He made a second collection of his poems at this time (1832), a copy of which was sent by Mr. Verplanck to Washington Irving, who was then, what he had been for years, the idol of English readers and without weight with the trade. Would he see if some English house would not reprint it? No leading publisher nibbled at it, not even Murray, who was Irving's publisher; but an obscure bookseller named Andrews finally agreed to undertake it if Irving would put his valuable name on the title-page as editor. He was not acquainted with Bryant, but he was a kind-hearted, large-hearted gentleman, who knew good poetry when he saw it, and he consented to "edit" the book. It was not a success in the estimation of Andrews, who came to him one day, by no means a merry Andrew, and declared that the book would ruin him unless one or more changes were made in the text. What was done in it, in the "Song of Marion's Men," and stumbled over an obnoxious couplet in the first stanza:

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and vigor of treatment and exquisite delicacy of detail are everywhere harmoniously blended and the unity of pure art is attained. It was worth going to the ends of the world to be able to write “The Prairies.”

Confiding in the discretion of his associate, Mr. Leutze, and anxious to escape from his daily editorial labors, Bryant sailed for Europe with his family in the summer of 1834. It was his intention to perfect his literary studies while abroad, and devote himself to the education of his children; but his intention was frustrated, after a short course of travel in France, Germany, and Italy, by the expedition to the United States of the Burst, a large steamer, during which the advocacy of unpopular measures had seriously injured the “Evening Post.” He returned in haste early in 1836, and devoted his time and energies to restoring the prosperity of his paper. Nine years passed before he ventured to return to Europe, though he visited certain portions of his own country. His readers tracked his journeys through the letters that he wrote to the “Evening Post,” which were noticeable for justness of observation and clearness of expression. A selection from his foreign and home letters was published in 1852, under the title of “Letters of a Traveller.”

The last thirty years of Bryant’s life were devoted to incident, though one of them (1865) was not without sorrow, which was overclouded by the death of his wife. He devoted himself to journalism as conscientiously as if he still had his spurs to win, discussing all public questions with independence and fearlessness; and from time to time, as the spirit moved him, he added to our treasures of song, contributing to the popular magazines of the period, and occasionally issuing portions in separate volumes. He published “The Fountain and Other Poems” in 1842; “The White-Feet Deer and Other Poems” in 1844; a collected edition of his poems, with illustrations by Leutze, in 1846; an edition in two volumes in 1855; “Thirty Poems” in 1861; and in 1876 a complete illustrated edition of his poetical writings. To the honors that these volumes added to his fame, in 1876 and 1871 by his translation of the “Iliad” and the “Odyssey”—a translation which was highly praised both at home and abroad, and which, if not the best that the English language is capable of, is, in many respects, the best that any English-writing poet has yet produced.

This was the day in the intellectual lives of most poets when their powers cease to be progressive and productive, or are productive only in the forms to which they have accustomed themselves, and which have become mannerisms. It was not so with Mr. Bryant. He enjoyed the dangerous distinction of proving himself a great poet at an early age; he preserved this distinction to the last, for that is the distinction that lies between the writing of “Thanatopsis” and the writing of “The Flood of Years” witnessed no decay of his poetic capacities, but rather the growth and development of tracts of thought and forms of verse of which there was no evidence in his early writings. His sympathies were enlarged as the years went on, and the crystal cleavage of his mind was colored with human emotions. To Bryant the earth was a theatre upon which the great drama of life was eternally played. The remembrance of this fact is his inspiration in “The Fountain,” “An Evening Revery,” “The Aniquity of Freedom,” “The Crowdew Street,” “The Planting of the Apple Tree,” “The Journey of a River,” “The Sower,” and “The Flood of Years.” The most poetical of Mr. Bryant’s poems are, perhaps, “The Land of Dreams,” “The Burial of Love,” “The May Sun sheds an Amber Light,” and “The Voice of Autumn”; and they were written in a succession of happy hours, and in the order named. Next to these pieces, as examples of pure poetry, should be placed “Silla” and “The Little People of the Snow,” which are replete with fantasy. The qualities by which Bryant’s poetry are chiefly distinguished are serenity and gravity of thought; an intense, though repressed, recognition of the mortality of mankind; an ardent love for human freedom; and unrivalled skill in painting the scenery of his native land. He had no superior in this walk of poetic art—it might almost be said no equal, for his descriptions of nature are never inaccurate or redundant. “The Excursion” is a tiresome poem, which contains several exquisite episodes. Bryant knew how to write exquisite episodes and omit the platitudes through which we reach them in other poets.

It is not given to many poets to possess as many residences as Bryant. He resided in three—a town-house in New York, a country-house, called “Cedarmere,” at Roslyn, Long Island, and the old homestead of the family at Cummington, Mass.

The engraving on page 424 represents the house in Cummington; that on this page is a view of his home in Roslyn. He passed the winter months in New York, and the summer and early autumn at his country-houses. No distinguished man in America was better known by sight than he.

“O good gray head that all men knew” rose unbidden to one’s lips as he passed his fellow-pedestrians in the streets of the great city, active, honest, with a springing step and a buoyant gait. He was seen in all weathers, walking down to his office in the morning, and back to his house in the afternoon—an observant antiquity, with a majestic white beard, a pair of sharp eyes, and a face that, when observed closely, recalled the line of the poet:

A million wrinkles carved his skin.”

Bryant had a peculiar talent, in which the French excel—the talent of delivering discourses upon the lives and writings of eminent men; and he was always in request after the death of his contemporaries. Beginning with a eulogy on his friend Cole, the painter, who died in 1848, he paid his well-considered tributes to the memory of Cooper, Irving, Brevoort, Wilde, and of the great men of America.

It was an unusually hot day, and after delivering his address, which was remarkable for its eloquence,
BRYANT, William Perkins, jurist, b. in Mercer co., Ky., 3 Aug., 1806; d. 10 Oct., 1880. He was educated in a district school, and at the University of Richmond, Va., and the Rockville, Ind., in 1825. He was a member of the state house of representatives for Parke co. in 1832-3, and of the senate in 1838-9, served in the Black Hawk war, and subsequently emigrated to Oregon while it was still a territory. In 1849 he was appointed chief justice of the U. S. court for that district.

BRYCE, George, Canadian educator, b. in Mount Pleasant, Brant co., Ontario, 22 April, 1844. He was graduated at Toronto university in 1867, and at Knox college (Presbyterian) in 1871, having taken five out of the six scholarships open for competition. In 1871 he was selected as assistant and successor in Chalmers' church, Quebec, and in August of the same year was authorized by the home mission committee of the Presbyterian general assembly to found a college among the Selkirk settlers on Red river, and also to organize a Presbyterian church in Winnipeg, Manitoba. The projected college was successfully organized by him and built at Killaloe, four miles from Winnipeg. In 1883 it was removed to Winnipeg. Mr. Bryce, in 1877, was one of the principal founders of Manitoba university, which includes St. Boniface (Roman Catholic), St. John's (Episcopal), and Manitoba (Presbyterian) colleges. He was appointed first inspector of Winnipeg public schools in 1877, and has been an examiner in natural science in Manitoba university since 1878. He is trustee of all the Presbyterian Indian mission property in the north-west, and in 1884 was appointed moderator of the first Presbyterian synod of Manitoba and the northwest territories. He is the author of "Manitoba: its Infancy, Growth, and Present Condition.

BRYDGES, Charles John, Canadian official, b. in England in February, 1826. He was in the service of the London and Southwestern railway company, ultimately becoming assistant secretary; appointed managing director of the Grand Trunk railway of Canada in September, 1852, and in 1868 was appointed intercolonial railway commissioner in December. He was made general superintendent of government railways in 1874, and, since the abolition of the Intercolonial railway commission, has had charge of the construction of the railway system of that province, and also of the provincial railways east of Quebec.

BRYMNER, Douglas, Canadian archivist, b. in Greencrook, Scotland, in 1823. He was educated at the Greencrook grammar school, and received a thorough mercantile training. He began business, and subsequently admitted his brother as a partner, but was forced to retire in 1856 in consequence of falling heavily into debt. He attended Harvard University, and subsequently became editor of the "Presbyterian," and about the same time was appointed associate editor of the Montreal "Herald." In 1872 he was made historical archivist of the Dominion, and in this capacity has been awarded much praise for his painstaking labors in collecting the historical records of the Dominion and the provinces and in their selection and arrangement. Under the pen-name of "Tummas Tredidos" he wrote humorous articles for the Montreal "Herald," was for some time a contributor to the "Scottish American Journal," New York, and has translated the odes of Horace into verse in the Lowland Scottish dialect.

he accompanied Gen. Jas. Grant Wilson, a friend of many years' standing; to his residence, No. 15 East Seventy-fourth street, New York city, and there, in the hall of his house with Mr. Bryant leaning on his arm: he took a step in advance to open the inner door, and while his back was turned the poet fell, his head striking on the stone platform of the front steps. It was his death-blow; for, though he recovered his consciousness sufficiently to converse a little, and was able to ride to his own house with Gen. Wilson, his fate was sealed. He lingered until the morning of 12 June, when his spirit passed out into the unknown. Two days later all that was mortal of him was buried at Roslyn, L. I., beside his wife, who died 27 July, 1865.

Since the poet's death the name of one of the city pleasure-grounds has been changed (in 1881) to Bryant park, where there will be soon unveiled a noble bronze statue of the poet, to be erected by his many friends and admirers. In the Metropolitan museum of art may be seen a beautiful silver vase, presented to Bryant in 1876, and an admirable bronze bust of heroic size, executed from life by Launt Thompson. Among the busts of Bryant, painted by prominent American artists, the poet preferred Inman's and Durand's; but these were supplanted in his estimation by photographs of later days, from one of which was taken the life steel portrait that accompanies this article. A complete edition of his poetical and prose works (4 vols., 8yo) was published in 1884 as "Bryant Homes of American Authors." (New York 1833): "The Bryant Homestead Book" (1870); "Presentation to Bryant at Eighty Years" (1876); "Bryant Memorial Meeting of the Goethe Club" (1878); Symington's "Biographical Sketch of Bryant" (1880); Godwin's "Life of Bryant" (1883); Wilson's "Bryant and his Friends" (1886), two editions, one on large paper and one on small paper; a new life of Bryant, by John Bigelow, was issued three years later. His brother, John Howard, b. in Cumington, Mass., 22 July, 1807. He studied at the Rensselaer polytechnic institute in Troy, N. Y., but was never graduated. He removed to Illinois in 1831, became justice of the peace for Putnam co. in 1834, and in 1837 was elected first recorder of deeds for the newly organized county co. He was twice a member of the legislature, frequently served on the board of supervisors, and was for fifteen years a member of the board of education, and most of the time its chairman. President Lincoln made him collector of internal revenue in 1862, and he held the office till 1864. Until his sixtieth year Mr. Bryant took charge of the farm on which he has always lived, laboring on it with his own hands for the greater part of the time. He is the author of "Poems," a small volume (New York, 1857); "Poems written by Youth to Old Age; 1824-1884" (printed privately, Princeton, Ill., 1885); and several addresses.
BRYSON, Andrew, naval officer, b. in New York city, 22 July, 1822; d. in Washington, 7 Feb., 1892. He entered the navy, became lieutenant on 30 Aug., 1851; commander, 16 July, 1862; captain, 25 July, 1866; commodore, 14 Feb., 1873; rear-admiral, 25 March, 1880, with which rank he was retired on 1 July, 1881. During the civil war he commanded the steamer "Chippewa" on special service in 1862-3; the iron-clad "Lehigh," of the South Atlantic blockading squadron, in 1863, being present at the reduction of Fort Macon, and in the thereafter sent General Charles on 22 Sept., 1863, till 5 April, 1864, where they fought their last battle of the war, a shell, and in 1864-5 commanded the iron-clad "Essex" in the Mississippi squadron. Previous to his retirement, after forty-three years of service, he was in command of the South Atlantic station.

BUCARELI Y URSCA, Antonio Maria de (boo-ca-ree-lee-ay) forty-seventh vicerey of Mexico. He filled that office from 29 Sept., 1774, till his death, 9 April, 1779. Bucareli’s administration was very successful in every respect. In his time three great benevolent institutions were founded: the Montejo, the Hospicio, and the Cuna. He also established the mining court, and obtained from the king of Spain permission to use quicksilver mines and to make other improvements and industries for the public so that they were promoted by him, and a promenade in the city of Mexico still bears his name. His remains are buried in the colegiata of Guadaloupe.

BUCHANAN, David, British explorer, b. in 1780; lost at sea in 1837. He became a lieutenant in the British navy in 1806, and commanded a schooner on the Gulf of Mexico. In 1820 he was despatched by Admiral Sir John Duckworth to explore the river Mopan and open communica-
tions with the natives. He penetrated 100 miles into the interior early in 1811, sustaining many hardships. In 1816 he was promoted commander, and in 1818 sent out on an expedition to the north pole, at the same time that Ross and Pâlæs was despatched in search of the northwest passage. The “Dorothea” and “Trent,” commanded by Capt. Buchanan and Lieut. Franklin, sailed in April, 1818, and reached Magdalena bay, Spitzbergen, about 1 June. They attempted to penetrate the ice-field on 7 June, and were shut up in the hoes for thirteen days. On 6 July they made another attempt to penetrate the ice-field, and sailed northward until the ice closed on them in lat. 80° 34' N. After vainly attempting to drag the vessels northward by means of ropes and ice-anchors, they sailed for the coast of Greenland. The “Dorothea” was disabled by the floating ice, and the expedition consequently returned to Dept-
ford on 18 Oct. Buchanan was made a captain in 1823, and for some time was commodore on the Newfoundland station. In 1825 he became high sheriff in Newfoundland. A few years later he set out on a new arctic expedition, and was never heard from afterward. His vessel is supposed to have been burned at sea. He made important observa-
tions on the climate of the north, as well as on the compression of the earth at the pole.

BUCHANAN, Franklin, naval officer, b. in Baltimore, Md., 17 Sept., 1800; d. in Tallcot co., Md., 11 May, 1874. He entered the navy as a mid-
shipman, 28 Jan., 1815, served some years at sea, and before reaching the age of twenty-one served as pilot at New York. He became a second lieu-
tenant, 13 Jan., 1825, and in July, 1826, commanded the frigate "Baltimore," built for the emperor of Brazil, on her voyage to Rio Janeiro, On his return he sailed in the Pacific, part of the time being attached to the “Peacock.” On 9 Sept., 1841, he was promoted to master-commandant, having charge of the “Mississippi,” and afterward of the “Vincennes.” In 1845 he was selected by the secretary of the navy to visit the naval academy at Annapolis. The same year he opened the school as its first superintendent, but in 1847 left the place for the command of the “German-
town,” in which he took part in the Mexican war, participating in the capture of Vera Cruz. In 1852 he commanded the “Susquehanna,” flag-
ship of the Pacific squadron. Afterward he opened China and Japan to the commerce of the world, and on 14 Sept., 1855, was made captain. He was made commandant of the Washington navy-yard in 1859, but on 22 April, 1861, after the attack on the Massachusetts troops in Baltimore, resigned his commission. Finding that his state did not secede, but was a supporter of the Union, he took the action that he could not take command of his ves-
sel in her subsequent combat with the “Monitor.” For his gallantry at this time he was thanked by the confederate congress, and promoted to full ad-
miral and senior officer of the confederate navy. Subsequently he was placed in command of the iron-clad ram “Tennessee,” which he commanded during the action with the union fleet in Mobile bay, 5 Aug., 1864. His vessel finally surrendered after her armor had been pene-
trated and her steering apparatus disabled, and Admiral Buchanan was again wounded and taken on the 15th of October following. After the war he was for a time presi-
dent of the Maryland agricultural college, and afterward for a few months an agent for a St. Louis life insurance company.

BUCHANAN, Isaac, Canadian statesman, b. in Glasgow, Scotland, 21 July, 1810; d. 1 Oct., 1883. He migrated to Canada in 1833, and became one of the principal land proprietors in Upper Cana-
da, and was elected to the 1st Parliament of the united provinces in 1840 as a supporter of the principle of responsible government, professing allegiance to neither of the political parties. He entered the Tachê-Macdonald cabinet in 1864 as president of the council, declining the salary of the office, and retired on the formation of the coalition government. He was appointed a Dominion arbitrator in 1878, and retained that appointment until his death. Mr. Buchanan was an able writer on political and commercial questions, and was the author of “The Relations of the Industry of Canada with the Mother-Country and the United States.”

BUCHANAN, James, fifteenth president of the United States, and of the states of the west, was born in Lancaster, Pa., 23 April, 1791; d. in Lancaster, Pa., 1 June, 1868. The days of his youth were those of the nation’s youth; his public career of forty years saw all our great exten-
sions of boundary on the south and west, acquired from foreign powers, the admission of thirteen new states, the development of many important ques-
tions of foreign policy, and finally the great rise and final culmination of a great and disas-
trious insurrection. He was educated at a school in Mercersburg and at Dickinson college, Pa., where
he was graduated in 1800. He began to practise law in Lancaster in 1812. His early political principles were those of the federalists, who disappro
of the constitution was imposing the taxes without the consent of the states, and that thought it was the duty of every patriot to defend the country, while the war was raging, against a foreign enemy. His first public address was made at the age of twenty-three, on the occasion of a popular meeting in Lancaster after the capture of Washington by the British in 1814. He urged the enlistment of volunteers for the defence of Baltimore, and was among the first to enroll his name. In October of the same year he was elected to the house of representatives in the legislature of Pennsylvania for Lancaster county. Peace was proclaimed early in 1815, and on 4 July Mr. Buchanan delivered an oration before the Washington association, 1821, which was called a federalist, but the party distinctions of that time were not very clearly defined, and Mr. Buchanan's political principles, as a national statesman, were yet to be formed. Mr. Monroe had become president in 1817, and held that office during two terms, his administration being called "the era of good feeling." The exciting events of the year 1818 had subsided, and when Mr. Buchanan entered congress there was no sectionalism to disturb the repose of the country. Questions of internal policy soon arose, however, and he took an able part in many important debates. Mr. Monroe's veto of a bill imposing tolls for the support of the Cumberland road, for which Mr. Buchanan had voted, produced a strong effect upon the latter's constitutional views. It was the first time that his mind had been brought sharply to the consideration of the question in what mode "internal improvements" can be effected by the general government, and consequently he began to perceive the dividing line between the federal and the state powers. Mr. Buchanan remained in the house of representatives ten years—during Mr. Monroe's second term, through the administration of John Quincy Adams, and during the first two years of Jackson's administration. In December, 1829, he became chairman of the judiciary committee of the house, and as such introduced a bill to amend and extend the judicial system of the United States, by increasing in the circuit-court system six new states, and by increasing the number of judges of the supreme court to nine. His speech in explanation of this measure—which was not adopted at the time—was as important as any that has been made upon the subject. Another measure, evincing a thorough knowledge and very accurate views of the nature of our mixed system of government, was a minority report, presented by him as chairman of the committee of the whole on a bill to implement the 25th section of the judiciary act of 1789, which gave the supreme court appellate jurisdiction, by writ of error to the state courts, in cases where the constitution, treaties, and laws of the United States are drawn in question. This report caused the rejection of the bill by a vote of 135 to 51. During Mr. Adams' term Mr. Buchanan began to take the name of national Republicans, while the opposing party assumed the name of Democrats. Mr. Buchanan was one of the leaders of the opposition in the house of representatives. He was always a strong supporter and warm personal friend of Gen. Jackson. At the close of the Congress of 1831, Mr. Buchanan's wish to retire from public life, but, at the request of Gen. Jackson (who had become president in 1829), he accepted the mission to Russia. He embarked from New York in a sailing-vessel on 8 April, 1832, and arrived at St. Petersburg about the middle of June. The chief objects of his mission were the negotiation of a commercial treaty that should provide an indemnity for the commerce between the United States and the United States by regulating the duties to be levied on the merchandise of each country by the other so far as to prevent undue discrimination in favor of the products of other countries; to provide for the residence and functions of consuls, etc.; and also the negotiation of a treaty respecting the marine rights of neutral nations on the principle that "free ships make free goods." The Russian minister for foreign affairs at this time was Count Nesselrode. He favored the treaty of commerce, and, though there was much opposition to it from some members of the Russian ministry, it was finally concluded on 18 Dec., 1832. The negotiation concluded in writing on March 11, 1833, was not successful, because, as Mr. Buchanan wrote, "Russia is endeavoring to manage England at present, and this is an unpropitious moment to urge her to adopt principles of public law which would give offence to that nation, and which would in any way abridge her own belligerent rights. His attractive manner and suavities of manner and disposition, and their effect on the Russians, especially the emperor and empress, and he wrote home: "I flatter myself that a favorable change has been effected in his [the emperor's] feelings toward the United States since my arrival"; and at his audience of leave the emperor told him to tell Gen. Jackson to send him another minister exactly like himself. He wrote to President Jackson: "Your foreign policy has had no small influence on public opinion throughout Europe." Of Russia and the emperor Mr. Buchanan wrote: "There is no freedom of the press, no public opinion, and but little political conversation, and that very much guarded; in short, we live in the cold calm of despotism, though the Emperor Nicholas I is one of the best, most popular, and most beloved men abroad can teach an American no other lesson but to love his country, its institutions, and its laws better, much better than he did before. I have not yet learned to submit patiently to the drudgery of etiquette. Foreign ministers must drive a carriage and four with a postilion." He left St. Petersburg on 8 Aug., 1834, with a passport and, by land, via Paris and London, and reached home in November. The next year was spent in private occupations in Lancaster, except that he was one of the commissioners appointed by Pennsylvania to arrange with commissioners from New Jersey concerning the use of the waters of Delaware river. On 6 Dec., 1834,
of the public deposits from the bank of the United States. In this argument Mr. Buchanan separated, in a remarkable degree, that which was personal and partisan in the controversy from the serious questions involved. He contended that the censure passed by the senate in 1834 upon the president was unjust in case he had violated no law; and that the senate, in neglecting such a more censure, adopted in its legislative capacity, had rendered itself incompetent to perform its high judicial function of impeachment. He concluded with a very ingenious and elaborate criticism of the word "expunge." The "expunging" resolution was adopted by a party vote. Toward the end of Mr. Jackson's last legislative session the directors of the bank began to be pressed upon the attention of congress by petitions for its abolition in the District of Columbia. One memorial on this subject was presented by Mr. Buchanan himself from some Quakers in his own state. Mr. Calhoun and others objected to the reception of these petitions. Mr. Buchanan, though he disapproved of slavery, contended that congress had no power under the constitution to interfere with slavery within those states where it existed, and that it would be very unwise to abolish it in the District of Columbia—a district carved out of two slave-holding states and surrounded by them on all sides; but, nevertheless, he also contended, for a long time, that the power of the senate, the veto of petition and the duty of congress, save under exceptional circumstances, to receive their petitions. In June, 1836, Mr. Buchanan argued, against Mr. Webster, for a bill, introduced in conformity with a special recommendation from President Jackson, prohibiting the circulation through the mails of incendiary publications on the subject of slavery, and a very elaborate resolution of the senate declaring the interference of certain federal officers with elections, even in conversation. Mr. Buchanan thus expressed his political faith: "I support the president because he is in favor of a strict and limited construction of the constitution, according to the true spirit of the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions. I flatter myself that if this government is to remain powerful and permanent it can only be by never assuming doubtful powers which must necessarily bring it into collision with the states. I oppose the whig party, because, according to their reading of the constitution, congress possesses, and they think ought to exercise, powers which would endanger the principles of the best constitution of the people." The most important and far-reaching of President Jackson's executive measures was his veto in 1832 of a bill for renewing the charter of the bank of the United States. Jackson removed the national deposits into certain state banks, which produced financial distress throughout the land. Mr. Buchanan was conspicuous in the senate as a spokesman of Pennsylvania throughout his administration and that of his successor, Mr. Van Buren, of the same party. Mr. Buchanan had been relected to the senate in January, 1837, by a very large vote and for a full term, his first election having been to a vacancy, and he was the first person that had ever received a second election from the legislature of Pennsylvania. In the first session of the administration "on the floor of the senate than he could in an executive office." The great
commercial distress of the country produced, in the elections of 1840, a political revolution, and on 4 March, 1844, the Whigs came into power under President Harrison. His death in April placed in the executive chair Mr. Tyler, who proved to be opposed to a national bank, and vetoed two bills: the first for a national bank, and the second for a "Fiscal Corporation of the United States," Mr. Clay made frequent attacks upon Whig voting, and even proposed a joint resolution for an amendment of the constitution requiring but a bare majority, instead of two thirds, of each house of congress to pass a bill over the president's objections. Mr. Buchanan, on 2 Feb, 1842, replied to Mr. Clay in a speech that may be ranked very high as an exposition of the Whig position in the political system. He showed that the president's veto was the people's safeguard, through the officer who "more nearly represents a majority of the whole people than any other branch of the government," against the encroachments of the senate. The veto power "owes its existence," said he, "to the people in their responsible position as tyrannical decrees of the Roman senate. The president of the United States, elected by his fellow-citizens to the highest official trust in the country, is directly responsible to them for the manner in which he shall discharge his duties; and he will not array himself, by the exercise of the veto power, against a majority in both houses of congress, unless in extreme cases where there is strong evidence of public duty, he may be willing to draw down upon himself their hostility." Mr. Buchanan was one of those that opposed the ratification of the treaty with England negotiated by Mr. Webster and Lord Ashburnton in 1842. In 1843 he was elected to the senate for a third term, and in 1844 his influence was sought by the Whig party as a candidate of Pennsylvania for the presidential nomination; but before the national convention met he withdrew in order that the whole strength of the party might be concentrated upon one candidate. James K. Polk was elected; he asked Mr. Buchanan to become his secretary of state, and the invitation was accepted. Mr. Buchanan, in this responsible position, had two very important questions to deal with, and they required the exercise of all his political tact and indefatigable industry. One was the settlement of the boundary between the territory of Oregon and the British possessions, (See Polk, James Knox.) The other was the annexation of Texas, which menace ceased during the Mexican war. Texas had been for nine years independent of Mexico, and now sought admission into our union. The difficulties that attended this question were, on the one hand, the danger of increasing the excitement, already considerable, against slavery (for Texas would be a slave-holding state); and, on the other, the danger of interference on the part of the British to put an end to Texas, which was dependent and resume her war with Mexico. The adoption by Texas of the basis of annexation proposed by the United States was followed by the refusal of the Mexican government to receive Mr. Slidell, sent by Mr. Polk as envoy extraordinary, with the object of avoiding a war and to settle all questions between the two countries, including the western boundary of Texas. The result of the Mexican war was the cession to the United States of California and New Mexico and the final settlement of the Texan boundary. The policy of Mr. Polk's administration toward the states of Central America and on the subject of the Monroe doctrine was that adopted by the succeeding administration of Gen. Taylor, whose secretary of state was Mr. Clayton, the American negotiator of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty with Great Britain. Acting under Mr. Buchanan's advice, President Polk, in his first annual message, in December, 1845, reasserted the Monroe doctrine that no European nation should henceforth be allowed by the United States to plant any colony on the American continent or to interfere in any way in its domestic affairs. This declaration was intended to frustrate the attempts of England to obtain a footing in the then Mexican province of California by an extensive system of colonization. England's aims were defeated for the time. Two years afterward, when the Mexican war was drawing to a close, Mr. Buchanan turned the attention of the senate to the operations of the British government in Central America, under the operation of a protectorate over the kingdom of the Mosquito Indians. Great disturbances followed in Yucatan, and the Indians began a war of extermination against the whites. If not actually invited by the British authorities, the disturbances were encouraged by them, and fixed in the minds of the people that the whites were reduced to such extremities that the authorities of Yucatan offered to transfer the dominion and sovereignty of the peninsula to the United States, as a consideration for defending it against the Indians, at the same time giving notice that if this offer should be declined they would make the same proposition to England and Spain. The new course was unavailing. In April of 1845 the United States appointed a chargé d'affaires to Guatemala, and Mr. Buchanan instructed him to "promote, by his counsel and advice, should the occasion require it, the recognition of the states that formed the federation of Central America; to cultivate the most friendly relations with Guatemala and the other states of Central America; and to communicate to the state department all the information obtainable concerning the British encroachments upon the Mosquito kingdom." The new course was unexpected from Brazil, which was continuing Guatemala until late in Mr. Polk's administration, and the plan wisely conceived by Mr. Buchanan was not carried out. In the mean time the British government seized upon the port of San Juan de Nicaragua, the only good harbor along the coast. Instead of carrying out the policy of President Polk, Mr. Buchanan, the new minister to Great Britain, without consulting the states of Central America, entered in 1850 into the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, the ambiguous language of which soon gave rise to such complications and misunderstandings between England and the United States that Mr. Buchanan was obliged to go, subsequently, as minister to London, to endeavor to unravel them. Instead of a treaty, a convention was made by Great Britain, absolutely to recede from the Mosquito protectorate, and to restore to Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica their respective territories, the treaty declared that neither of the parties should "make use of any protection which either affords or may afford, or ally alliance which either has or may have, to or with any state or people, for the purpose of erecting or maintaining any fortifications, or of occupying, fortifying, or colonizing any part of Central America, or of assuming or exercising any dominion over the same." It soon became the British construction of this clause that it recognized the existence of the Mosquito protectorate for all purposes, and the treaty was held invalid: and down to the time when Mr. Buchanan
was sent by President Pierce as minister to England this claim was still maintained.

On the accession of the whig party to power under Taylor, in March, 1849, Mr. Buchanan retired for a time from official life. His home, from the age of eighteen, had been the city of Lancaster, where he owned a house. In the autumn of 1848 he purchased a small estate of twenty-two acres, known as Wheatland, about a mile from the town. The house was a substantial brick mansion, and, on Mr. Buchanan's retirement from the cabinet, this became his permanent abode when he was not occupying an official residence in London or in Washington. During the last day of the life of the lady whom he had intended to marry was a deep and lasting sorrow. The loss of his sister, Mrs. Lane, in 1839, and of her husband two years later, gave him the care of their four children; and the youngest of these, after carefully weighing the probabilities and the possibilities, decided to bring his sister and family into his house. James Buchanan, the son of another sister, who died about the same time, was also taken into his family; and these two cousins were brought up by their uncle with the most wise and affectionate care. Mr. Buchanan's letters to his niece, begun when she was a school-girl, and, after Miss Lane had grown up, written almost daily during her absence from him, give a charming picture of his private life. During the few years of Mr. Buchanan's unofficial life, passed chiefly at Wheatland, he does not appear to have devoted much time to the law. His correspondence was large; and this, with a constant and lively interest in public affairs, rendered him, even in retirement, very busy. He lent considerable influence to his party as a private individual; but his exertions were not marked by purely partisan feeling. He strenuously opposed the Wilmot proviso, which aimed at excluding slavery from all newly acquired territory; and favored Mr. Clay's Compromise Measures of 1850, which provided for the admission of California as a free state, and the abolition of the slave-trade in the District of Columbia; but, by the fugitive slave law, secured the return to their owners of slaves that had escaped into free states.

He wrote many influential public letters, in one of which he declared that "two things are necessary to preserve the union from danger: 1. Agitation in the north on the subject of southern slavery must be rebnked and put down by a strong and enlightened public opinion; 2. The fugitive slave law must be enforced in its spirit." In the presidential election of 1852 Mr. Buchanan was a candidate for the democratic nomination; but Gen. Franklin Pierce received the nomination and was elected. The most important service rendered by Mr. Buchanan to his party in this election—and with him a service to his party was alike a service to his country—was a speech made at Greensburgh, Pa., in October, 1852, in opposition to the election of Gen. Scott, the whig candidate. This speech exhibited in a very clear light the whole political history of that period, and asserted a principle which he said ought to be an article of democratic faith: "Beware of elevating to the highest civil trusts the commander of your victorious armies," drawing a distinction between one "who had been a man of war, and nothing but a man of war from his youth upward," and such as had been "soldiers only in the day and hour of danger, when the country had demanded their services, and who had already illustrated high civil capacities, the patriotism and the zeal of each of Gen. Scott's avowed political opinions, and quoting Mr. Thurlow Weed, "one of Gen. Scott's most able supporters," as acknowledging that "there was weakness in all Scott said or did about the presidency." When in 1853 Franklin Pierce, became president, he appointed Mr. Buchanan minister to England, and Buchanan, though so well known in his nature, was a man of simple republican tastes, and the formality and etiquette of life at a foreign court, never agreeable, now, at the age of sixty-two, appeared to him particularly distasteful; besides, he considered that his duty to his young relatives as well as to his only surviving brother, a clergyman in Oregon, was due at home. But with Mr. Buchanan duty to his country always outweighed every other consideration, and Mr. Pierce's urgent appeal to him to accept what was at that time a very important mission, at length prevailed. Mr. Buchanan sailed for England from New York on 5 Aug., 1853, and landed in Liverpool on the 17th. There were before him many questions for the discussion with England at this time: the first related to the fisheries; the second was the desire of England to establish reciprocal free trade in certain enumerated articles between the United States and the British North American provinces, and thus preserve their allegiance and ward off the danger of their annexation to the United States; and this Mr. Buchanan was very desirous to use as a powerful lever to secure the third point, which the United States earnestly desired, viz., the withdrawal of all British dominion in Central America, and the recognition of the Monroe doctrine, which the Clayton-Bulwer treaty had not firmly established. President Pierce considered it best that he should be represented at Washington; but Mr. Buchanan was intrusted with the negotiation of the Central American question in London. Mr. Buchanan's main object was to develop and ascertain the precise differences between the two governments in regard to the construction of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, but the Crimean war so long delayed the negotiation. With the withdrawal of the British was accomplished while he remained in England. As the war approached, and when it was finally declared, the principles of neutrality, privateering, and many other topics came within the range of the discussion; and it was very much in consequence of the views expressed by Mr. Buchanan to Lord Clarendon, and by him as minister of the British cabinet, that the course of England toward neutrals during that war became what it was. When Lord Clarendon, in 1854, presented to Mr. Buchanan a project for a treaty between Great Britain, France, and the United States, making it plain for neutrals to serve on board of privateers cruising against the comerces of the belligerent nations when such nation was a belligerent, the very impressive reasons that Mr. Buchanan opposed to it caused it to be abandoned. An American
Buchanan was inaugurated on 4 March, 1857. The cabinet, which was confirmed by the senate on 6 March, consisted of Lewis Cass, of Michigan, secretary of state; Howell Cobb, of Georgia, secretary of the treasury; John B. Floyd, of Virginia, secretary of war; Isaac Toucey, of Connecticut, secretary of the navy; Aaron V. Brown, of Tennessee, postmaster-general; Jacob Thompson, of Mississippi, secretary of the interior; and Jeremiah S. Black, of Pennsylvania, attorney-general. The internal affairs of the country during Buchanan's administration occupied so much of the public attention at the time, and have since been a subject of so much interest, that his management of our foreign relations has been quite obscured. The wisdom displayed in this branch of his duties was such as might have been expected from one who had had his previous experience in the state department and in important diplomatic posts. His only equals in the executive office in this respect have been Van Buren and Adams. During an administration fraught with the most serious hazards to the internal relations of the states with each other, he kept steadily in view the preservation of peace and good will between the United States and Great Britain, while he abated nothing from our just claims or our national dignity in the controversy which arose from the question between those two nations that was of any immediate importance, and he also left the feeling between them and their respective governments in a far better condition than he found it on his accession to the presidency. The long-standing and dangerous question of British dominion in the Central American states, which had been inquired of Mr. Buchanan had accepted the mission to England, was still pending, but it was at length amicably and honorably settled, under his advice and approbation after he became president, by treaties between Great Britain and the two Central American states, in accordance with the American construction of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. Another subject of contention was the slave trade, by which two countries was removed by President Buchanan in a summary and dignified way. The belligerent right of search had been exercised by Great Britain in the maritime war of 1812. In process of time she undertook to assert a right to detain and search, on the high seas, in time of peace, merchantmen suspected of slave-dealing, and vessels in the slave-trade. In 1858 she despatched some cruisers with such orders to the coast of Cuba and the Gulf of Mexico. President Buchanan, always vigilant in protecting the commerce of the country, but mindful of the importance of preventing any necessity for war, remonstrated to the English government against the application of British law in the navigation of the seas. Then he sent a large naval force to the neighborhood of Cuba with instructions "to protect all vessels of the United States on the high seas from search or detention by the vessels of war of any other nation, " The effect was most salutary. The British government receded, abandoned the claim of the right of search, and recognized the principle of international law in favor of the freedom of the seas. During the whole of Mr. Buchanan's administration our relations with Mexico were in a complicated and critical position, in consequence of the internal condition of that country and of the danger of interference by European powers. On his accession to the executive office he was called upon to deal with the citizens and their property, and their claims against that government exceeded
$10,000,000. Mr. Buchanan recommended to congress to send assistance to the constitutional government in Mexico, which had been forcibly superseded by military rule, but which still held the allegiance of the majority of the people, and to enforce redress for the wrongs of our citizens. He saw very clearly that, unless active measures should be taken by the government of the United States to reach a power with which a settlement of all claims and difficulties could be effected, some other nation would undertake to establish a government in Mexico, and the United States would then have to sacrifice the rights of citizens, but to assert the principle of the Monroe doctrine. He also instructed the Mexican minister, Mr. McLane, to make a “Treaty of Transit and Commerce” and a “convention to enforce treaty stipulations, and to maintain order and security in the territory of the republics of Mexico and the United States.” But congress took no notice of the president’s recommendation, and refused to ratify the treaty and the convention. Mexico was left to the interference of Louis Napoleon; the establishment of an empire, under Maximilian, followed, for the embarrassment of President Lincoln’s administration while we were in the throes of civil war, and the claims of American citizens were to all appearance lost. Our relations with Spain were also in a very unsatisfactory condition at the beginning of Mr. Buchanan’s term. There were many just claims of our citizens against the Spanish government for injuries received in Cuba, and Mr. Buchanan succeeded in having a “convention concluded at Madrid in 1860, establishing indemnity for the full and final payment of all the claims of the respective parties.” The senate refused to ratify this convention also, probably because of the intense excitement against slavery, the convention having authorized the presenting before the commissioners of a Spanish claim against the United States for the value of certain slaves. In the settlement of claims against the government of Paraguay the president’s firm policy was seconded by congress, and he was authorized to send a commissioner to that country accompanied by “a naval force sufficient to exact justice should negotiation fail.” This was entirely successful; full indemnification was obtained without any resort to arms. Mr. Buchanan’s nepotism in appointment of the minister to Paraguay, Mr. B. Reed as minister, were also successful; a treaty was concluded in 1858, which established very satisfactory commercial relations with that country and secured the liquidation of all claims. June 22, 1860, Mr. Buchanan vetoed a bill “to secure homesteads to actual settlers in the public domain, and for other purposes.” The other purposes contemplated confinement to the states. The ground of the veto was that the power “to dispose of” the territory of the United States did not authorize congress to donate public lands to the states for their domestic purposes. In the senate the bill failed to receive the two thirds majority necessary to pass it over the veto. In inference redress for the wrongs of our citizens, President Pierce had left a legacy of trouble to his successor in the repeal of the Missouri compromise, which was followed by a terrible period of lawlessness and bloodshed in Kansas, under what was called “squatter sovereignty,” the slavery and the anti-slavery parties among the settlers struggling for pre-emption. The government of the territorial government and obtained control of its legislature. The anti-slavery party repudiated this legislature and held a convention at Topeka to institute an opposition government. Congress had recognized the authority of the territorial government, and Mr. Buchanan, as president, had no alternative but to recognize and uphold it also. The fact that the legislature of that government was for the furtherance of the pro-slavery party made the course he adopted seem as if he favored their pro-slavery designs, while, in truth, he had no object to subserve but to sustain, as he was officially obliged to sustain, the government that congress had recognized as the lawful government of the territory. Now, throughout the war, the president’s views were directly opposed to the denunciations of the new president, who had not allowed revolutionary violence to prevail over the law of the land, and this was kept up throughout his administration. The anti-slavery party gained ground, and the election of 1860 resulted in the triumph of Mr. Lincoln. Mr. Buchanan was a conservative and far-seeing man, who, though opposed to slavery, believed that the blind and fanatical interference of the northern abolitionists in the domestic affairs of the southern states would excite the latter in a manner dangerous to the peace and prosperity of the union. His messages constantly recommended conciliatory legislative measures; but congress paid no attention to his advice. Finally the president, in his address of June 28, 1861, uttered as the signal in South Carolina for the breaking out of her old doctrine of secession. She passed her ordinance of secession on 29 Dec., 1860, Mr. Buchanan never for a moment admitted that a state had any power to secede from the union. South Carolina had once and forever accepted the constitution of the United States, and he maintained that she had by this act permanently resigned certain powers to the federal government, and that she could not, by her own will and without the consent of the other states, resume those powers and declare herself independent. She could, if actually oppressed by the general government, seek to redress her wrongs by revolution; but never by secession. He refused to receive, in their assumed official capacity, the commissioners sent by South Carolina, in December, 1860, to treat with him as with a foreign power. In October, 1860, before the election, Mr. Buchanan received from Gen. Scott, the general-in-chief of the army, a communication saying that, in the event of Mr. Lincoln elected, Gen. Scott supposed that there would be a secession of one or more of the southern states; and that, from the general rashness of the southern character, there was danger of a “preliminary” seizure of certain southern forts. This paper became known as “General Scott’s Views. It was the foundation, at a later period, of a charge that President Buchanan had been warned by Gen. Scott of the danger of leaving the southern forts without sufficient garrisons to prevent surprises, and that he had neglected this warning. Mr. Buchanan, who had publicly denied the right of secession, could not furnish the southern states with any justification of such a proceeding by prematurely reinforcing the forts. In fact, the administration of Gen. Scott had prepared the president to the belief if the president had wished to adopt such a measure, there were, as Gen. Scott himself said, but five companies of regular troops, or 400 men, available for the garrisoning of nine fortifications in six highly excited southern states. The remainder of the army was scattered over the western plains. The president could not in the exercise of the power he had prescribed do no impression upon the president’s mind. Mr. Buchanan has been often and severely reproached for a “tempering policy” and a want
of such vigor as might have averted the civil war; but the policy of Mr. Lincoln's administration, until after the attack on Fort Sumter, was identical with that of Mr. Buchanan. In his annual message of 5 Dec., 1860, Mr. Buchanan stated clearly and forcibly his denial of the right of secession, and also his conviction that if a state should adopt such an unconstitutional measure the federal government had no power, under the constitution, to make aggressive war upon her to compel her to remain in the union; but at the same time drawing a definite distinction between this and the right of use of force against individuals, in spite of secession, in enforcing the execution of a law. He further said, "I have no power to make a statute against private property. This doctrine met the secessionists upon their own ground; for it denied that a state ordinance of secession could absolve its people from obeying the laws of the United States. Mr. Buchanan thus framed the only justifiable basis of a civil war, and left upon the records of the country the melancholy spectacle of the whole body of those who henceforth agreed to be obeyed by his successor and would make the use of force, if force must be used, a war, not of aggression, but of defense. In order to disarm all unreasonable opposition from the south, Mr. Buchanan urged upon congress the adoption of an "explanatory amendment" of the constitution, which would effectually secure to the states their constitutional rights. From all parts of the country, north and south, he received private letters approving, on various grounds, the tone of the message; but nearly the whole of the republican party saw fit to treat it as a denial by the president of any power to enforce the laws against the citizens of a state after secession, and even after actual secession. In this matter, as was stated as it was in the message, was made by the secessionists their ground of attack. It was the great misfortune of Mr. Buchanan's position that he had to appeal to a congress in which there were two sectional parties breathing mutual defiance; in which broad and patriotic statesmanship was considered but a small and feeble thing, who could outwin over to their views a sufficient number from either of the parties to make up a majority upon any proposition whatever. In the hope of preventing the secession of South Carolina, the president sent Caleb Cushing to Charleston, with a letter to Gov. Pickens, urging the people of the state to avoid the danger of secession.

After the actual secession of South Carolina, Mr. Buchanan's two great objects were: 1. To confine the area of secession, so that if there was to be a southern confederacy it might comprehend only the cotton states, which were most likely to act together. 2. To induce congress to prepare for a civil war in case one should be precipitated. While congress was in session, Mr. Buchanan found that at no time he was without the necessary executive powers to enforce the collection of the revenue in South Carolina, he did not fail to call for the appropriate powers and means. But at no time during that session did a single republican senator (and the republicans had a majority in the senate), in any form while either due to slavery or by his influence for any measure that would strengthen the hands of the president either in maintaining peace or in executing the laws of the United States. Whatever was the governing motive for their inaction, it never can be said that they were not sensibly warned by the president that a policy of inaction would be fatal. That policy not only crippled him, but crippled his successor. When Mr. Lincoln came into office, seven states had already seceded, and not a single law had been put upon the statute-book that would enable the executive to meet such a condition of the union.

Mr. Crittenden, of Kentucky, had introduced into the senate a resolution, which became known as the "Crittenden Compromise," providing in substance for a restoration of the Missouri compromise-line of 36° 30' ; and it was proposed that this question should be referred to a direct vote of the people in the several states. On 8 Jan., 1861, Mr. Buchanan sent a special message to congress, strongly recommending the adoption of this measure; but it produced no effect. During the last three months of his term there were several changes in his cabinet. Mr. Coburn,RuntimeException: java.lang.ArithmeticException: overflow in division erroneously resigned, and Mr. Thomas, who succeeded him as secretary of the treasury, also resigned on 11 Jan., their sympathies being with the secessionists. This department was then taken by Gen. John A. Dix, Mr. Thompson, secretary of the interior, resigned on 8 Jan., also because he was a southern man, and the duties of his office were substantially performed by Moses Kelly, chief clerk. Gen. Cass and Gov. Floyd resigned their offices in December; Judge Black was transferred from the attorney-generalship to the state department, and Edw. M. Stanton became attorney-general. Joseph Holt succeeded Sec. Floyd in the war department.

The two critical questions which it was important that the new president should consistently decide were, whether he was to receive in his assumed official character any commissioners sent by the southern states as to a foreign power, and whether re-enforcements should be sent to Maj. Anderson at Fort Sumter, or to any other southern fort. Mr. Buchanan always refused to receive boiling-water letters which were sent him; also Mr. Crawford, the first of the commissioners from the confederate government at Montgomery, who arrived in Washington just before the close of his term; he thus left the new president entirely free to act as he saw best, and entirely untrammeled by any previous pledges. As to re-enforcement for Maj. Anderson, he had made it known that in case of a message and would elicit animosity. Mr. Buchanan would not initiate a civil war; his policy was entirely defensive; and yet he did all that he could, constitutionally, to avert a war. It has often been asked, Why did Mr. Buchanan suffer state after state to go out of the union? Why did he not call on the north for volunteers, and put the question in its first stage? The president had no power to call for volunteers under any existing law; congress, during the whole winter, refused to pass any law to provide him with men or money. In the application of all the means that he had for protecting the public property, he omitted no step that could have been taken with safety, and at the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln, Maj. Anderson not only held Fort Sumter, but had held it down to that time in perfect confidence that he could maintain his position.

On 9 March, 1861, Mr. Buchanan returned to his home at Wheatland, a view of which appears on page 436. He was the object of a long and responsible public life, and welcomed by an immense gathering of his neigh-
Buchanan, Joseph Rhodes, physician, b. in Frankfort, Ky., 11 Dec., 1814. He was graduated as M. D. at Louisville university in 1842, and in 1851 was chosen the first president of the ecletic medical institute of Cincinnati. He was dean of the faculty from 1850 to 1855, and edited the medical journal connected with the institute. He was subsequently connected with similar colleges in New York and Boston. Prof. Buchanan has discovered what he calls the sciences of Psychometry and Sarcognomy, and claims to have demonstrated the action of the brain on the body as its controlling physiological organ. He published "Buchanan's Journal of Man," from 1849 to 1856, and has written "Outlines of Lectures on the Neurological System of Anthropology" (Cincinnati, 1854), "Eclectic Practice of Medicine and Surgery" (3d revised ed., Philadelphia, 1868), "The Science of Sarcognomy," "New York Thrombosis," "Thrombosis," "Manual of Psychometry" (1856), and is preparing a volume on "Cerebral Physiology."

Buchanan, McKean, actor, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 28 Feb., 1823; d. in Denver, Colo., 16 April, 1872. He was the son of Paymaster McKean Buchanan, who served as midshipman in the navy, and served three years as midshipman on the sloop-of-war "St. Louis." His first appearance as an actor was made at the St. Charles theatre, New Orleans, in the character of Hamlet, in which role he made his appearance in New York in 1850, but with little success. He visited England twice, and also made tours in Australia and California. His sombre and antiquated style did not please the people of New York, and during the latter years of his professional life he confined his labors to the west, where he was very popular. Mr. Buchanan possessed sterling merit as an actor and made many warm friends.—His daughter, Virginia Ellen, b. in 1866, has adopted her father's profession.—His son, Thomas McKean, lieutenant-commander, U. S. Navy, was born in New York, and was brevetted Lieutenant commander in 1862. He co-operated with the national army in many battles on the lower Mississippi, and was killed while encouraging his men in the sharp action at Bayou Teche. Farragut called him "one of our most gallant officers" and he was made major of the United States navy in 1862. He was appointed to the U. S. military academy from the District of Columbia, and after his graduation in 1850 served as lieutenant in the Black Hawk and Seminole wars. He was made captain before the war, and in 1861, prior to the last of his administration, which Mr. Buchanan successfully refuted, Mr. Buchanan's loyalty to the constitution of the United States was unbounded. He was not a man of brilliant genius, nor did he ever do any one thing to make his name illustrious and renowned. It is a sort of a duty to show how Mr. Buchanan did not defend the constitution against the heresy of nullification. But in the course of a long, useful, and consistent life, filled with the exercise of talents of a fine order and uniform ability, he had made the constitution of his country the object of his deepest affection, the constant guide of all his public acts. He published a vindication of the policy of his administration during the last eight years of his term. "Buchanan's Administration" (New York, 1866). See "Life of President Buchanan," by George Ticknor Curtis (2 vols., New York, 1883).

Buchanan, Robert Christie, soldier, b. in Maryland about 1810; d. in Washington, D. C., 29 Nov., 1878. He was appointed to the U. S. military academy from the District of Columbia, and after his graduation in 1850 served as lieutenant in the Black Hawk and Seminole wars. He was made captain before the war, and in 1861, prior to the last of his administration, which Mr. Buchanan successfully refuted, Mr. Buchanan's loyalty to the constitution of the United States was unbounded. He was not a man of brilliant genius, nor did he ever do any one thing to make his name illustrious and renowned. It is a sort of a duty to show how Mr. Buchanan did not defend the constitution against the heresy of nullification. But in the course of a long, useful, and consistent life, filled with the exercise of talents of a fine order and uniform ability, he had made the constitution of his country the object of his deepest affection, the constant guide of all his public acts. He published a vindication of the policy of his administration during the last eight years of his term. "Buchanan's Administration" (New York, 1866). See "Life of President Buchanan," by George Ticknor Curtis (2 vols., New York, 1883).
attack, and after its repulse became celebrated as the greatest hero of the west.

BUCKHOUT, James, b. in Hartford, Conn., 10 March, 1839. He studied at Trinity college and afterward at the Leipzig Conservatory of Music, where he was associated with A. Sullivan, and had instruction from Hauptmann, Richter, Rietz, Moschelles, and Pindly. Subsequently he studied under Schneider at Dresden. He was at Paris in 1861-62. He was appointed one of the professors at Music Hall, Boston, and gained a deserved reputation as a performer as well as a composer. In 1875 he was invited by Theodore Thomas to become assistant director at the garden concerts in New York, then the center of the highest musical culture in the United States. He was requested to compose the cantata to be sung at the opening of the centennial exhibition in Philadelphia in 1876, which work he performed with distinguished success. The music was rendered by a chorus of 800 voices and 150 instruments under the direction of Theodore Thomas. He also became organist of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, and director of the Apollo club. Mr. Buckhout's published works include a piece entitled "The Influence of the Organ in History," (New York, 1882).

BUCK, Gurdon, surgeon, b. in New York city, 4 May, 1807; d. there, 6 March, 1877. He received a classical education in the schools of his native city, and engaged in business for several years; but finally, after studying medicine under Dr. Thomas Cook, he graduated at the college of physicians and surgeons in 1830. He was an officer of the regular term in the medical department of the New York hospital, and then went abroad to complete his professional studies, whence he returned in 1833 and began practice in New York city, where he afterward resided. During a second trip to Europe (1835-37) he married Miss Wolff, of Geneva, Switzerland. He was successful in performing many difficult operations in surgery, and brought into general use the treatment of fractures, generally known as "Buck's extension." He was one of the oldest hospital surgeons in New York, holding the place of visiting surgeon of the New York hospital from 1837 till his death. He was also visiting surgeon of the New York infirmary, consulting surgeon of the Roosevelt hospital, and for ten years previous to 1862 visiting surgeon of the New York eye and ear infirmary. Besides being a fellow of the academy of medicine from the time it was founded, and serving one term as its vice-president, he was connected with the New York pathological society, the American medical association, and at different times acted as a trustee of the New York eye and ear infirmary, the college of physicians and surgeons, the New York dispensary, and the New York ophthalmic and auricular institute. For thirty-five years he was a frequent contributor to medical journals. He also published an elaborate treatise entitled "Contributions to Reparative Surgery" (New York, 1876).

BUCKHOUT, Isaac Craig, civil engineer, b. in Morrisania, N. Y., in 1831; d. in White Plains, N. Y., 27 Sept., 1874. His father was manager of the old Gouverneur Morris estate. On leaving school in 1848 he was employed on the Harlem railroad as a rodman under Allen Campbell, who afterward became assistant engineer. This work attracted the attention of his employers by his intelligence and quickness. He was afterward a surveyor in Paterson, N. J., and then made engineer and superintendent of the water-works of that city. After this he returned to New York, became city surveyor, and then resumed his connection with the Harlem railroad company, superintending the construction of the old viaduct over the Harlem flats and bridge over the Harlem river in 1853. He was engineer of the company in 1857, and in 1863 was made superintendent. He designed the Grand Central station, as well as the improvement on Fourth avenue. When the charter for that work was granted, the legislature appointed a board of four engineers, one of whom was Mr. Buckhout, and the members elected him as the superintendent. When Mr. Vanderbilt obtained the charter for building an underground railroad to the City Hall, Mr. Buckhout's plan was declared the best submitted, and his plan for an underground railroad in Brooklyn was also adopted. Mr. Buckhout was a personal friend of Horace Greeley, and superintended the improvements about Mr. Greeley's residence at Chappaqua. His death was caused by fever, contracted by standing on the marshy ground at Sixtieth street and North river, where he was superintending the construction of an elevator for the Hudson river railroad company.
BUCKINGHAM, Catharinus Putnam, soldier, b. in Springfield, Ohio, 14 March, 1808; d. in Chicago, 30 Aug., 1888. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy and served as second lieutenant in the 3d artillery on topographical duty till 19 Aug., 1830, and as assistant professor of natural and experimental philosophy at West Point 28 Aug., 1831. He resigned from the army, 30 Sept., 1831, and from 1833 till 1836 was professor of mathematics and natural philosophy in Kenyon college, Ohio, 1834. He was proprietor of the Kokosing iron works, Knox co., Ohio. He was appointed assistant adjutant-general of Ohio on 3 May, 1861, commissary-general on 8 May, and adjutant-general on 1 July, 1861, serving until 2 April, 1862. He became brigadier-general of volunteers, 16 July, 1862, and served on special duty in the war department at Washington till 11 Feb., 1863, when he resigned, and became a merchant in New York city. From 1868 till 1873 he was occupied in building the Illinois central grain elevators at Chicago, and rebuilding them after their destruction by the great fire. From 1875 till his death he was president of the Chicago steel works.

BUCKINGHAM, James Silk, English traveler, was born at Cambridge, England, in 1786; d. in London, 30 June, 1855. He was intended for the church, but preferred a career of adventure. Before he reached his thirtieth year he had been sailor, bookseller's clerk, law student, printer, and captain of a West-Indian, and had three times lost all his property. In 1813 he was captured by the French, and in 1816, under the guise of a gardener, was sent with Father D'Arcy to explore the valley of the Ganges. In 1816 he was sent to India, and there spent the last nine years of his life. He was expelled from India because he had no license from the East India company; but, after returning to Egypt and travelling through the east disguised as a Mameluke, he was given leave to reside at Calcutta, and established there, in 1816, the 'Calcutta Journal.' Offending the government by his strictures, he was again expelled, and his press seized. He thus lost his property a fourth time. He then returned to London and established the 'Oriental Herald.' In 1826 and 1829 he published his 'Travels in Palestine,' 'Travels in Arabia,' 'Travels in Mesopotamia,' and 'Travels in Assyria and Media,' and subsequently two volumes on Belgium, the Rhine, and Switzerland, and two on France, Piedmont, and Switzerland. He lectured throughout the United Kingdom in support of various reforms, and from 1822 till 1837 was member of parliament for Sheffield. After this he travelled extensively in America, lecturing on temperance and anti-slavery. He published his travels in ten octavo volumes, three being devoted to the northern United States, three to the slave states, three to the eastern and western states, and one to Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick. He also published a volume on 'National Evils and Practical Remedies,' in 1831 became president of the London temperance league, and published the first two volumes of his autobiography (1855), but died before the work was finished.

BUCKINGHAM, Joseph Tinker, journalist, b. in Windham, Conn., 21 Jan., 1772; d. in Cambridge, Mass., 11 April, 1861. His father's name was Nehemiah Tinker; but Joseph, when twenty-seven years old, was authorized by the Massachusetts legislature to take his mother's name of Buckingham. Nehemiah Tinker died in 1783, leaving his widow and ten children so destitute that they were supported during one winter by the town authorities. They then removed to Worthington, Mass., where Joseph was apprenticed to a farmer, and acquired a knowledge of reading, writing, and arithmetic. At the age of sixteen he entered a printing-office at Walpole, N. H., and a few months later became a printer in the office of the Greenfield, Mass., "Gazette." He removed to Boston in 1809, and in 1833 filled the office of special correspondent of the New Hampshire "Gazette." He founded the "Polyanthus," a monthly magazine, in 1806, but discontinued it in September, 1807, and published a weekly, called the "Ordeal," in 1809, but it ran only six months. The "Polyanthus" was revived in 1812, and continued through six volumes. From 1817 till 1838, in company with Samuel L. Knapp, he published the "New England Galaxy and Masonic Magazine," which sided with the federalists in politics. In 1828 he sold the "Galaxy" that he might give his whole attention to the Boston "Courier," which he had begun to publish in 1824. He continued to edit this till 1848, and from 1831 till 1851 published, with his son Edwin, the "New England Magazine." He also contributed one or two articles under the title of "The Automat of the Breakfast-Table," which became famous when he resumed it twenty-five years later for a series in the "Atlantic Monthly." Mr. Buckingham was frequently elected to the lower house of the legislature, and in 1847 and 1850 served in the state senate. Among other public services, he made a report in favor of the suppression of lotteries. He was president of the Massachusetts charitable association, of the Banker Hill monument association, and of the Middlesex agricultural society. After retiring from the press he published "Specimens of Newspaper Literature, with Personal Memoirs, Anecdotes, and Reminiscences" (2 vols., Boston, 1850), "Personal Memoirs and Recollections of Editoral Life" (2 vols., 1852); and "Annuals of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanics' Association" (1853). His son, Edwin, associated with him in the publication of the "New England Magazine," died at sea, on a voyage to Smyrna, in 1855, aged twenty-three years.

BUCKINGHAM, William, 1st Viscount, b. in Lebanon, Conn., 28 May, 1804; d. in Norwich, Conn., 3 Feb., 1875. He was educated in the public schools, and spent his boyhood on his father's farm. When twenty-one years old he removed to Norwich, and was for many years a successful merchant and manufacturer there. He was mayor of the city in 1849, 1860, 1894, and 1857, and was elected governor of the state every year from 1858 till 1866, when he refused a renomination. In 1860 the result of the election in Connecticut was awaited with interest by the whole country, and the defeat of ex-Gov. Thomas H. Seymour, the democratic candidate, by Gov. Buckingham, was regarded by the southern states as a sign of the approaching rebellion in the north. During the war Gov. Buckingham co-operated promptly with the president, and was unting in his efforts to sustain the national government. He was one of the governors on whom Mr. Lincoln especially leaned. The number of troops he raised was prodigious for the population of the state, and they never suffered a draft, and sent into the field nearly 50,000 men—6,000 more than her quota. This was due largely to Gov. Buckingham's efforts. Although known as the "war governor of Connecticut," he was by nature and training a civilian.
of kindly disposition and gentle manners. He was president of the American temperance union, member of the Massachusetts school committee, and one of the corporate members of the American board of commissioners for foreign missions. After two years in private life he was elected, in 1868, to the U. S. senate, and died just before the expiration of his term. Gov. Buckingham contributed liberally to the poor, and for religious and educational objects; among his gifts was $25,000 to Yale theological school. A bronze statue of Gov. Buckingham was unveiled in the state-house at Hartford, Conn., on 18 June, 1884.

BUCKLAND, Cyrus, inventor, b. in Manchester, Conn., 10 Aug., 1799; d. in Springfield, Mass., 26 Feb., 1891. He turned his attention to mechanical pursuits at the age of twenty-one, and assisted in building the machinery in a cotton factory at Monson, Mass., and in the first mills erected at Chicopee Falls, Mass. In 1828 he became a pattern-maker in the U. S. armory at Springfield, Mass. He rose to be a designer of machinery and tools for the manufacture of fire-arms, and at different periods, the three bands that bound the different parts of the armory, and also as inspector of cannon. His skill and inventive powers were called into requisition in remodelling old weapons and designing new ones, and in devising labor-saving machinery for producing the arms used in the U. S. service. The machinery in the armory was in a primitive condition when he entered it; but the improvements suggested by him raised the machinery and appliances to a standard of mechanical attainment far above any private establishment in the country. A set of stocking-machines of his invention, perfected in 1842, comprises thirteen machines for working gunstocks from the rough state, as they were served out at the factories, to the finished article, only the smoothing of the outer surface to complete the manufacture. One machine cuts the groove in the stock in which the barrel is inserted; a second profiles the stock; a third cuts the groove for the butt-plate and bores the holes for the screws that fasten it; a fourth cuts on, in a single stroke, the three bands that bound the stock and the barrel; a fifth trims off the surplus wood between the bands; a sixth returns the stock and gives it the final form; a seventh cuts the bed for the guard, with mortise, screw-holes, etc.; and an eighth is a finishing-machine for cutting in the band-springs, boring for band-spring and mainspring-wires, grooving for the ramrod, etc. Buckland invented machines for turning the upper band of the musket; for punching and cutting various parts of the arm; for finishing the cone; for milling screws; for finish-milling and tapping the cone-seat; for checking the comb of the hammer; for boring and turning the barrel; for milling the lock-plate edges; for cutting the under screw, for scoring the screw on the inside of the barrel and milling the breech-screw. This last invention, perfected in 1857, effected a great improvement in the manufacture of small-arms by producing a perfect interchange of parts, any screw fitting any barrel. The stocking apparatus and other inventions of Mr. Buckland reduced the cost of making muskets fifty per cent. The British government sent over commissioners, who had the gun-stock machines copied in Chicopee, and imported men from the Springfield armory to work them. Continental governments likewise adopted this machinery. Mr. Buckland received no compensation for his valuable inventions beyond his daily wages, but when he retired congress voted him a grant of $10,000. His nervous system broke down under the strain of toil, and he retired from the armory, an invalid, in 1856.

BUCKLAND, Ralph Pomeroy, soldier, b. in Leyden, Mass., 20 Jan., 1812; d. in Cleveland, Ohio, 27 May, 1892. His father removed to Ohio. The son was educated at Kenyon college, but was never graduated, afterward studied law, and was admitted to the bar at Philadelphia. He was a delegate to the whig national convention of 1848, served as state senator from 1855 till 1859, and in 1861 was appointed colonel of the 73d Ohio infantry. He commanded the 4th brigade of Sherman's division at the battle of Shiloh, and was made a brigadier-general 29 Nov., 1862. He also commanded a brigade of the 15th army corps at Vicksburg and the district of Memphis during the year 1864. During absence from the field, in 1864, he was elected to congress, and served two terms. He resigned from the army, 9 Jan., 1865, and on 13 March was brevetted major-general of volunteers. He was a delegate to the Philadelphia loyalists' convention of 1865, to the national convention of 1866, and to the convention of 1867. Gen. Buckland was president of the managers of the Ohio soldiers' and sailors' orphans' home from 1867 till 1875, and government director of the Pacific railroad from 1877 till 1889.

BUCKLEY, James Monroe, clergyman, b. in Radway, N. J., 16 Dec., 1830. He was educated at the college at Northampton, Mass., class of 1856 at Wesleyan university, but left during freshman year, to study theology at Exeter, N. H. In 1858 he joined the New Hampshire METHODIST Episcopal conference on trial, and was stationed at Dover in that state. After proving his abilities at several small stations, he was transferred to Detroit, Mich., in 1860, and entered the class of 1866. He was a member of the general conference in 1872, 1876, and 1880, and in 1881 was a delegate to the Methodist ecumenical conference in London. The same year he was elected editor of the “New York Christian Advocate.” Since 1896 he has been constantly assigned to the most important posts, and in 1895 he is one of the most influential men among the denominational clergy. He received the degree of D. D. from Wesleyan university in 1872, and that of LL. D. from Emory and Henry college, Virginia. He has written “Two Weeks in the Yosemite Valley” (New York, 1873); “Supposed Miracles” (Boston, 1875); “Christians and the Theatre” (1877); “Oats or Wild Oats” (New York, 1885); and “The Land of the Czar and the Nihilist.” (Boston, 1886).

BUCKLEY, Samuel Bolsford, naturalist, b. in Torrey, Yates co., N. Y., 9 May, 1809; d. in Austin, Tex., 18 Feb., 1884. He was graduated at Wesleyan university, Middletown, Conn., in 1836, and in 1837-8 made botanical collections in Virginia and Illinois. In 1839-40 he was on the staff of the Institution at Allentown, Pa., academy, and in 1842 travelled extensively through the south, discovering twenty-four new species of plants and a new genus, which was named Buckleya. He also discovered and obtained in Alabama a nearly complete skeleton of a zeuglodon. In 1843 he studied at the college of physicians and surgeons, New York, and in the same year, in an expedition to Florida, he discovered thirteen new species of shells. From 1843 till 1855 he lived on the homestead farm. In 1858 he determined barometrically the height of several mountains in Tennessee and North Carolina, and one of them, Mount Buckley, N. C., bears his name. In 1850-60 he travelled south and west to
BUCKMINSTER, Joseph, clergyman, b. in Rutland, Mass., 14 Oct., 1751; d. in Readboro, Vt., 10 June, 1812. He was graduated in 1770 at Yale College, and was a scholar of a Berkshire scholarship, and was a tutor from 1774 till 1778. Thomas, his ancestor, came early to Boston, and died in Brookline in 1636. He was the son of Joseph Buckminster, nephew of Col. William Buckminster, and minister of Rutland, Mass., who published several sermons, and died 27 Nov., 1792, aged 36 years. Alexander was reared at New Haven, to a lady of reputation and celebrity, whose history is the basis of Miss Foster's story, "The Coquette." He was ordained in January, 1779, pastor of the North church in Portsmouth, N. H. After a ministry of thirty-three years, his health becoming greatly impaired, he left home, 2 June, 1812, accompanied by his wife and eldest son. He died at a hotel near Knoxville, while at New Haven, to a lady of reputation and celebrity, whose history is the basis of Miss Foster's story, "The Coquette." Eliza B. Lee, his daughter, published "Memoirs of the Rev. Joseph Buckminster, D. D., and of his Son, the Rev. Joseph Stevens Buckminster" (Boston, 1851). His son, Joseph Stevens, clergyman, b. in Portsmouth, N. H., 26 May, 1784; d. 9 June, 1812. He was graduated at Harvard in 1800, studied theology and general literature, and was for a time an assistant in Phillips Exeter academy, where he had Daniel Webster as one of his pupils. In October, 1804, he preached in Boston for the first time, and accepted, in 1805, an invitation from the Brattle street society there. A voyage to Europe was rendered necessary for the restoration of his health, and in July, 1807, he returned home. While in London he purchased many books for the Boston Athenaeum. He was an active member of the anthology club, famous for the gifted men it included, and for having originated one of the first purely literary periodicals of this country. In 1809 he delivered before the Phi Beta Kappa society of Harvard an address on "The Dangers and Duties of Men of Letters." He was a celebrated preacher and a contributor to periodicals. The new edition of the Greek Testament of Griesbach was directed by him in 1808. In 1811 he was appointed the first lecturer on biblical criticism at Harvard; but, while preparing for this office, he was attacked with epilepsy, a disease with which he was affected during his entire life, and died after a few days. In 1808 he published a collection of hymns for the use of his society. A volume of his sermons was published, with a memoir of his life and character, by Samuel C. Thacher, in 1814. His collected works were issued in two volumes (Boston, 1830).

BUCKMINSTER, William, soldier, b. in Framingham, Mass., 23 Dec., 1758; d. 22 June, 1786; removed to Barre in 1757, commanded the minute-men in 1774, was lieutenant-colonel of Brewer's regiment at Bunker Hill, and received there a wound that crippled him for life.

BUCKMINSTER, William J., journalist, b. in Maine in 1815; d. in Middletown, Mass., 2 March, 1878. He was graduated at Harvard college in 1835. His father, William, died at Framingham, Mass., in June, 1865, aged eighty-two years.

BUCKNER, Alexander, senator, b. in Indiana; d. in St. Louis, Mo., 15 June, 1863. He settled in Illinois in 1816, was U. S. senator from 1845 to 1853, and represented Illinois in the state constitutional convention in 1857, was several terms in the legislature, and was elected to the U. S. senate, serving from 4 March, 1861, until his death.

BUCKNER, Simon Bolívar, soldier, b. in Kentucky in 1835. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1854. Entering the 2d infantry, he was appointed adjutant in 1857, and became assistant professor of ethics at West Point. He was brevetted first lieutenant for gallantry at Corinth and Chunnashego, where he was wounded, and captain for gallantry at Molino del Rey. He was appointed assistant instructor of infantry tactics at West Point, August, 1848, and resigned 25 March, 1853. He was superintendent of construction of the U. S. Military Academy, 1861. After the battle of Bull Run, he became colonel of the volunteers raised in Illinois in that year for the Utah expedition, but not mustered into service. He then practised law, and became the most prominent of the Knights of the Golden Circle in Kentucky. After the civil war began he was made commander of the state guard of Kentucky, and after the surrender of the territory, was appointed to the command of the Illinois valley, 7 Sept., 1861, he issued from Russellville an address to the people of Kentucky, calling on them to take up arms against the usurpation of Abraham Lincoln, after which he occupied Bowling Green. After the capture of Fort Henry he evacuated that place and withdrew to Fort Donelson, where he commanded a brigade in the battles of 13, 14, and 15 Feb., 1862, and, after the escape of Pillow and Floyd, surrendered the fort, 16 Feb., to Gen. Grant, with 16,000 prisoners and vast stores. He was imprisoned at Fort Warren, Boston, until exchanged in August, 1862. He subsequently commanded the 1st division of Gen. Hardee's corps in Bragg's army in Tennessee. After the battle of Shiloh, he was made major-general of the volunteers, and was present at the battles of Murfreesboro and Chickamauga, and surrendered with Kirby Smith's army to Osterhaus, at Baton Rouge, 26 May, 1865. Gen. Buckner's first wife was a daughter of Maj. Kingsbury, He was one of the pall-bearers at Gen. Grant's funeral. He was elected governor of Kentucky in 1887.
war he practised medicine in Jenkintown, but soon
was elected to the chair of chemistry and natural
and silver-smith, and his skill in engraving led
he became professor of natural history
in Girard college, Philadelphia, where he continued
and until his death. He was early a member of the
academy of natural sciences, and an active partici-
pator in its work. Possessed of considerable me-
chanical skill, he constructed scientific instruments,
and also devised agricultural processes that have since
become of considerable value.

BUDINGTON, William Ives, clergyman, b. in
New Haven, Conn., 23 April, 1815; d. in Brooklyn,
N. Y., 29 Nov., 1879. He was graduated at Yale
in 1834, and studied theology in New Haven and
at Andover, where he was graduated in 1839. In
April, 1840, he was installed as pastor of the First
church in Charlestown, Mass., and remained there
until 1854, when he removed to Philadelphia. He
intended to enter upon a pastoral charge there, but
changed his plans in consequence of the death of
his wife. In December of the same year he accept-
ed a call to the Clinton Avenue Congregational
church in Brooklyn, which he occupied for many
years, and he became a leader in the denomina-
tion. In maintaining orthodoxy and resisting
innovations, he was supported by his congrega-
tion. His death was caused by a cancer, from which
he suffered for two years. Dr. Budington’s publica-
tions were the “History of the First Church of
Charlestown” (1845); a sermon on “Patriotism
and the Pilgrim,” which he delivered on the anni-
versary of the American educational society of Boston
in 1861; an address on “The Relations of Science
to Religion,” delivered at Yale college in 1871; and
“Responsive Worship” (New York, 1874).

BUELL, Jesse, agriculturist, b. in Coventry,
Conn., 4 Jan., 1778; d. in Danbury, Conn., 6 Oct.,
1840. In 1817, he was elected as one of the board of
Troy “Budget” in 1797, and the Poughkeepsie
“Guardian” in 1801, failed, and removed to Kings-
ton, N. Y., where he edited the “Plebeian,” re-
overed to Albany in 1813, and established the
“Argus,” which he edited until 1821, when he re-
tired to a farm on an elevated and sandy tract near Albany, which he improved by introducing the
prevailing system of cultivation, but which he
made one of the best farms in the state by deeper
tillage and the application of fertilizers. He was
in 1828 a member of the state assembly, for many
years a judge, whig candidate for governor in 1836,
and at the time of his death a regent of the state
university. In 1838 he established the Connecticut
Cultivator, which exerted great influence among agri-
culturists, and was the means of effecting many
improvements in husbandry. He delivered numer-
ous addresses and published the “Farmer’s In-
structor,” in ten volumes, and the “Farmer’s Com-
panion, or Essays on the Principles and Practice
of American Husbandry” (New York, 1839).

BUELL, Abel, mechanic, b. in Killingworth,
Conn., about 1750; d. in New Haven about 1825.
His youth was spent as an apprentice to a gold-

BUELL, Don Carlos, soldier, b. on the site of
Lowell, Ohio, 23 March, 1818; d. near Rockport,
Ire., 19 Nov., 1868. He was graduated at the U. S.
artillery academy, entered the army, became
lieutenant, and won the brevet of captain at
Monterey, and of major at Contreras and Chur-
busco, where he was severely
wounded. He served as assistant adju-
tant-general of the Po-
tomac, which became distinguished for its discipli-
ne. In November he superintended Gen. W. T.
Sherman in the department of the Cumberland,
which was reorganized as that of the Ohio. The
campaign in Kentucky was begun by an attack upon
his pickets at Rowlett station, near Mun-
fordville, on 17 Dec. On 14 Feb., 1862, Gen.
Buell occupied Fort Morgan Greene on the 23d, with
a small force he took possession of Gallatin, Tenn.,
and on the 25th his troops entered Nashville, sup-
ported by gunboats. He was promoted major-
general of volunteers on 21 March, 1862, and on the
same day his district was incorporated with that of
the Mississippi, commanded by Gen. Halleck. He
arrived with a part of a division on the battle-
field of Shiloh, near the close of the first day’s action,
6 April. Three of his divisions came up the
next day, and the confederates were driven to their
intrenchments at Corinth. On 12 June he took
command of the district of Ohio. In July and August Bragg’s army advanced into Kentucky,
capturing several of Buell’s posts, compelling the
abandonment of Lexington and Frankfort, and the removal of the state archives to Louisville, which city was threatened as well as Cincinnati. Gen. Bragg advanced from Chattanooga on 5 Sept., and, entering Kentucky by the eastern route, passed to the rear of Buell's army in middle Tennessee. The manoeuvre compelled Gen. Buell, whose communications with Nashville and Louisville were endangered, to evacuate central Tennessee and retreat rapidly to Louisville along the line of the railroad from Nashville to Louisville. The advance of Gen. E. Kirby Smith to Frankfort had already caused consternation in Cincinnati, which placed its citizens on the alert. At midnight of 24 Sept., Buell's retreating army entered Louisville amid great excitement, as it was feared that Bragg would reach there first. On 30 Sept., by order from Washington, Buell turned over his command to Gen. Thomas, but was restored the same day, and on 1 Oct. began to pursue the Confederates. On 7 Oct. the two divisions of the Confederate army formed a junction at Frankfort. Bragg had already drained the country of supplies and sent them southward, which was the object of his raid, before Gen. Buell was able to meet him with equal numbers. As the Confederate forces retreated, the Union troops pressed upon their heels, and at Perryville Gen. Buell halted and declared the necessity of a retreat. The Union forces were then ordered in order of battle on opposite sides of the town. The action began, after the opening artillery fire, by a charge of the Confederates early in the afternoon of the 8 Oct., 1862, and soon became general, and was hotly contested until dark, with heavy losses on both sides. The next morning Gen. Buell learned that the Confederate forces retreated slowly to Cumberland Gap, and, though Gen. Buell pursued them, he was blamed for not moving swiftly enough to bring them into action again. On the 24th he was ordered to transfer his command to Gen. Rosecrans, a military commission appointed to investigate his operations, made a report, which was first published in 1868. He was mustered out of the volunteer service on 23 May, 1864, and on 1 June resigned his commission in the regular army, having been before the military commission, from 24 Nov., 1862, till 10 May, 1865, and after that time waiting orders at Indianapolis. He became president of the Green River iron-works of Kentucky in 1865, and subsequently held the office of a member of the board of education of Louisville, Ky., from which he was removed in 1890.

Buell, Jacob Dockstader, Canadian politician, b. in Brockville, Ontario, 4 Oct., 1827. He is a son of the late William Buell, of the 7th Leeds militia, who held the medal with clasps for the battle of Churster's Farm, 1813, and who sat as a representative for the county of Leeds in Upper Canada assembly from 1828 till 1836. He was educated at the public schools of Brockville, studied law, and admitted to the bar in 1854. In 1872 he was elected to the House of Commons from Brockville, and re-elected for the same constituency in 1874. He is lieutenant-colonel in the 42d battalion, Brockville. He is a Liberal.

Buffum, Edward Gould, journalist, b. in Rhode Island about 1820; d. in Paris, France, 24 Oct., 1867. He was the son of Arnold Buffum, a well-known manufacturer. In his early life he became connected with the "New York Herald," and continued his connection with this journal until the beginning of the Mexican war, when he joined Col. Stevenson's regiment of New York volunteers, with which he went to California in 1846 as a lieutenant. He served on the Pacific coast till the close of the war, returned to California and took an active part in the explorations for gold. The fruits of his obser-
vations he embodied in a work entitled "Six Months in the Gold Mines" (Philadelphia, 1850). When the "Alta California" newspaper was founded, Mr. Buffum became its editor-in-chief. He was elected a member of the legislature from San Francisco, and declined the speakership. He wrote a history of Col. Stevenson's regiment, in which he gave a graphic and interesting description of life in California in its early days. He went to Europe as special correspondent of the "New York Herald," residing in Paris in that capacity for more than eight years, up to the time of his death. He was a frequent contributor to magazines, both European and American.

BUCK, Abraham, soldier, b. in Pennsylvania; d. in Scott co., Ky., 20 June, 1862. He was appointed colonel of Morgan's 11th Virginia regiment, 16 May, 1861. On 29 May, 1860, his command was surprised and massacred by Col. Tarleton's at Waxhaw Creek. They had set out for Charleston to relieve Gen. Lincoln, but, hearing of his surrender, went on the return march. Tarleton's men surrounded them, and, by the help of 400 infantry and a small detachment of cavalry, with 700 cavalry and mounted infantry. While parleying, the British commander prepared for an attack, which was carried out so suddenly, when the British commander was killed. The British commander was killed. The British army was destroyed. The British army was destroyed.

BUFFORD, Abraham, soldier, b. in Kentucky about 1820; d. 9 June, 1864. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1841, and assigned to the 1st dragoons, was promoted 1st lieutenant and assigned to the Alamo and Buena Vista. In 1848-51 he served in New Mexico, and in 1852-4 in the cavalry school at Carlisle, Pa., and as secretary of the military asylum of Harrodsburg, Ky., with the rank of captain, and on 22 Oct., 1854, he resigned from the army and became a farmer in Woodford co., Ky. In 1861 he entered the service of the Confederate states, was commissioned brigadier-general and awarded distinguished services. He died by his own hand.

BUFFORD, Napoleon Bonaparte, soldier, b. in Woodford co., Ky., 13 Jan., 1807; d. 28 March, 1883. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1827, and employed as a lieutenant of artillery in various surveys. In 1831 he obtained leave to enter Harvard law school and in 1834-5 was assistant professor of natural and experimental philosophy at West Point. On 31 Dec., 1833, he resigned his commission, and became resident engineer of the Licking river improvement, in the service of the state of Kentucky, and afterward an iron-founder and banker at Rock Island, Ill., engaged in the construction of the Illinois and Peoria railroad. On 10 Aug., 1861, he entered the national army as colonel of the 27th Illinois volunteers, took part in the battle of Belmont, Mo., 7 Nov., 1861, was in command at Columbus, Ky., after its evacuation by the Confederates in March, 1862, and in the attack on Island No. 10, captured Union City by surprise after a forced movement. He commanded the 27th Illinois and No. 10 after the capitulation of the fort, and was engaged in the expedition to Fort Pillow in April, 1862. He was promoted brigadier-general on 15 April, 1862, took part in the siege of Corinth, commanded a division at Jacinto from June till September, 1862, was engaged at the battle of Corinth on 3 and 4 Oct., 1862, and in the siege of Vicksburg in 1863, and was in command of Cairo, Ill., from March till September, 1863, and at Helena, Ark., from 12 Sept., 1863, till 9 March, 1865. He was brevetted major-general of volunteers on 13 March, 1865, and mustered out of the service on 24 Aug., 1865. He was special U. S. commissioner of Indian affairs from 7 Feb., till 1 Sept., 1868, and for inspecting the Union Pacific road from 1 Sept., 1867, till 10 March, 1869, when the road was completed.—His half-brother, John, soldier, b. in Kentucky in 1825; d. in Washington, D. C., 16 Dec., 1863, was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1848; was appointed brevet second lieutenant in the 1st dragoons and served on the plains, being engaged in the Sioux expedition of 1865, at the Washita and Sandhills, district of the frontier, and in the Utah expedition of 1867-8 until the civil war began; he was made a major in the inspector-general’s corps on 12 Nov., 1861. His duties did not give him an opportunity to engage in the campaigns until 1862, when he was attached to the staff of Gen. Pope in the Army of Virginia on 26 June, and on 27 July made a brigadier-general’s appointment to the 2nd U. S. cavalry under Gen. Hooker in the northern Virginia campaign, and engaged at the skirmish at Madison Court-House, 9 Aug., the passage of the Rapidan in pursuit of Jackson’s forces, 12 Aug., Kelly’s ford, Thoroughfare Gap, 28 Aug., and Manassas, 28 and 30 Aug., where he was wounded. He served in the cavalry of the Army of Potomac in the Maryland campaign, being engaged at South Mountain, 14 Sept., 1862, at Antietam, 17 Sept., where he succeeded Gen. Stoneman on Gen. McClellan’s staff, and in the march to Falmouth. When the cavalry organization of the Army of the Potomac was perfected, of which Gen. Stoneman was the best-qualified, and at this time Gen. Pope was appointed to command the reserve cavalry brigade. He was subsequently conspicuous in almost every cavalry engagement, being at Fredericksburg, 13 Dec., 1862, in Stoneman’s raid toward Richmond in the beginning of May, 1863, and at Beverly Ford, 9 June, 1863. He commanded the cavalry division of the Army of the Potomac in the Pennsylvania campaign, of which U. S. Grant was the chief of staff. He was at Upperhville, and at Gettysburg he began the attack on the enemy before the arrival of Reynolds on 1 July, and the next day rendered important services both at Wolf’s Hill and Round Top. He participated in the pursuit of the enemy to Warrenton, and in the subsequent operations in Virginia, being engaged at Culpeper and, after pursuing the enemy across the Rapidan, cut his way to rejoin the army north of the Rappahannock. A short time previous to his death he was assigned to the command of the cavalry in the Army of the Cumberland, and had left the Army of the Potomac for that purpose. His last sickness was the result of wound and exposure, and the major-general reached him on the day of his death.

BUBBEE, Lucas Hafen, educator, b. in Warren co., Ohio, 1791; d. at New London, Ohio, 19 April, 1863. He was graduated at Amherst, became a teacher, was ordained a minister in the Methodist Episcopal church, and was principal of Fayette seminary, Iowa, in 1857-90, pastor of a church in Chicago, Ill., in 1861-7, president of the Northwestern female college at Evanston, Ill., in 1865-8, of Cincinnati Wesleyan college in 1868-75, and afterward of Alleghany college, Meadville, Pa.

BUCH, Bernardo (boo-ed), Spanish missionary, b. in Catalonia; d. in Cuxa in 1520. He was a member of the Benedictine order, a monk of St. Benet, in Austria, and in 1493 was appointed by the pope vicar-apostolic in the New World. He ac-
companied Columbus on his second voyage to the New World, bringing with him several priests. In consequence of differences with Columbus respecting the treatment of the natives of Hispaniola, he returned to Spain, supported the charges that brought about the downfall of the admiral, and died abbot of the convent at Cuxa. An account of what he did in America, entitled "Nova Typis transpontina navigantium Novi Orbis Indiani continentals," published in 1621 under the name of Franciscus Honorius Philoponus, is supposed to have been written by Bult himself.

**BULST, George**, clergyman, b. in Fifeshire, Scotland, in 1750; d. in Charleston, S. C., 31 Aug., 1808. He was educated at Edinburgh university, attended divinity lecture in Philadelphia, was called to a church in Charleston in 1763, and in 1805 became principal of the college in that city. He published an abridgment of Hume's "History" for schools (1792) and a version of the Psalms (1786), and contributed to the "British Encyclopaedia." A volume of his sermons, with a memoir, was published in 1809.

**BULFINCH, Charles**, architect, b. 8 Aug., 1763; d. in Boston, 15 April, 1844. He was a son of Dr. Thomas Bulfinch, an eminent physician, who attempted to establish a small-pox hospital in Boston in 1763, was graduated at Harvard in 1781, and acquired, by travel in Europe, a knowledge of architecture. On his return from Europe in 1786, he devoted himself to architecture. In 1793 he built the first theatre in Boston. He drew the plans for the state-house and city-hall in Boston, for the capitol at Washington, for Faneuil hall, and designed as many as forty churches and other buildings in New England cities. He was the architect of the national capital from 1817 until his death. His brother, Stephen Greenleaf, clergyman, b. in Boston, Mass., 18 June, 1809; d. in Cambridge, Mass., 12 Oct., 1870. He accompanied his father to Washington at the age of nine, and was graduated at Cambodian college in 1826. After studying at the Cambridge divinity school, he was, from 1830 till 1837, a Unitarian clergyman at Augusta, Ga. He taught school in Boston, 1838-40; in Philadelphia, 1840-41; and similarly engaged in Washington, D. C., for six years. In 1845 he was settled in Nashua, N. H., and in 1852 removed to Boston. He published "Contemplations of the Saviour" (Boston, 1832); a volume of "Poems" (Charleston, 1834); "The Holy Land and its Inhabitants" (Boston, 1834); "Lays of the Gospel" (1835); "Communion Thoughts" (1853); "The Harp and the Cross" (1857); "Honor, or the Slave Dealer's Daughter" (1864); "Manual of the Evidences of Christianity" (1866); and "Studies in the Evidences of Christianity" (1869). He was a contributor to the collection of Unitarian hymns.

**BULFINCH, Thomas**, author, b. in Boston, Mass., 15 Jan., 1765; d. there, 27 May, 1867. He studied in the Latin school and at Phillips Exeter academy, and was graduated at Harvard in 1814. He was in mercantile business until 1837, and a clerk in the Boston merchants' bank during the rest of his life. His leisure hours were devoted to literary pursuits. He published "Hebrew Lyric History" (Boston, 1823); "The Age of Fable" (1855); "The Age of Chivalry" (1858); the "Boy Inventor" (1860); "Legends of Charlemagne" (1863); "Poetry of the Age of Fable" (1863); and "Oregon and Eldorado; or, Romance of the Rivers" (1866).

**BULKEY, Elihuad Adams**, lawyer, b. in Colchester, Conn., 26 June, 1803; d. in Hartford, 13 Feb., 1872. He was graduated at Yale in 1824, studied law, and admitted to the bar in Lebanon, Conn. Later he settled in East Haddam, where he followed his profession and became president of the bank. While residing in this district he was elected to the lower branch of the state legislature, and afterward twice to the senate. In 1847 he removed to Hartford, where he was appointed school-fund commissioner, and in 1851 again elected to the state legislature, becoming speaker of the house. For many years he was associated in law business with Judge Henry Perkins, under the firm-name of Bulkeley & Perkins. During the latter portion of his life he was interested in the business of life insurance, and associated in the organization and management of the Hartford Life Insurance company, becoming its first president, and the Etna life insurance company, of which he was president from 1850 till his death.—His son, Morgan Gardiner, financier, b. in East Haddam, Conn., 26 Dec., 1858, was educated in Hartford, and subsequently entered upon a mercantile career in Brooklyn. On the death of his father he returned to Hartford and became president of the United States Life insurance company, and later was elected to the presidency of the Etna life insurance company. He is prominent in Connecticut politics as a republican, and has four times been elected mayor of Hartford.

**BULKLEY, Peter**, clergyman, b. in Odell, Bedfordshire, England, 31 Jan., 1587; d. in Concord, Mass., in the same profession as his father, in Cambridge, where he afterward became a fellow. Later he took orders, and succeeded to the living of his father in Odell, where he remained for twenty-one years, when he was removed by Archbishop Laud for non-conformity. In 1655 he sold his estates and came to this country with other settlers. He removed to Methuen, Mass., in 1660, and from there, in 1663, he purchased farther inland and founded Concord, where he lived until his death. Mr. Bulkeley was an excellent scholar. He wrote Latin verses, some of which have been preserved in Cotton Mather's "History of New England":—an elegy on the Rev. Thomas Hooker; and "The Gospel Covenant: or, the Covenant of Grace Opened." London, 1672, in which he contributed a large part of his own valuable collection to establish the library of Harvard college.

**BULKLEY, Henry Daggett**, physician, b. in New Haven, Conn., 20 April, 1803; d. in New York city, 4 Jan., 1872. He was graduated at Yale in 1829, and spent several years in New York, engaged in business, after which he returned to New Haven and studied medicine under Dr. Knight, receiving his medical degree in 1839. He spent some time in the study of cutaneous diseases in the hospitals of Paris, and in November, 1832, settled in New York and devoted his attention principally to that specialty, in which he became a recognized authority. He delivered several courses of lectures to medical students, and was a member of several of the celebrated medical hospitals. He was the author of "Manual of Diseases of the Skin" (New York, 1846), and of "An Account of the Eruptive Fevers" (1851).

**BULL, Henry**, governor of Rhode Island, b. in South Wales in 1609; d. in Rhode Island in 1638. He early emigrated to America, and after a short
residence in Massachusetts, with a party of seventeen, purchased land and settled in Newport about 1638. In 1653 and in 1689 he was governor.

BULL, Ole Bornemann, violinist, b. in Bergen, Norway, 5 Feb., 1810; d. there, 18 Aug., 1880. Music came as if by instinct to this artist. When only five years of age he played on the violin without having any previous training. His fondness for music was encouraged by his uncle, Jens Bull, and in his eighth year he began receiving instruction. A year later he was first violinist at the theatre where his father acted, the latter being a clever amateur performer. In 1822 he studied under Landholm, a Swede who settled in Bergen, and soon acquired the little that this musician could impart. He then left Norway and traveled in 1826 to Cassel, and, after living for some time in hard study at Milan. His first really great success was made in Bologna. Malibran and De Beriot were to appear together at a concert; but at the last moment Malibran declined to sing on account of indisposition, and De Beriot claimed that he was suffering from a sprained thumb. He therefore gave the solo and was greatly applauded, although though he had retired for the night, hurried to the theatre. Weary and almost unnerved, choosing his own composition and closing his eyes, he played with such ecstasy of feeling that he captivated his audience. His reputation was now established, and he continued in Italy, giving concerts in the principal cities until May, 1828, when he returned to Paris. The Grand Opera was open to him, and he gave several concerts there, after which he played in Lyons and elsewhere in France. In 1836 he visited London, and, after a series of successful concerts, made a tour through the United Kingdom. During the following years he visited Belgium, Germany, Russia, Sweden, and his own home in Norway. In 1840 he traveled in continental Europe. Late in 1843 he landed in Boston, and traveled through the United States, Canada, and part of the West Indies, returning to Paris in December, 1845. From that time until 1852 he was in Europe, with the exception of a brief experience in Algiers with Gen. Yusseff in 1847. In 1848 he settled in Norway, and for some time devoted all his energies to the establishment of a national theatre in Bergen, in which he was successful; but ultimately its management passed into other hands. In 1852 he returned to the United States and remained for five years. While in Pennsylvania he purchased a large tract of land in Potawato, and endeavored to found a colony, to which he gave the name Oicena; but he had been deceived in regard to the land-titles, and the project, after considerable expenditure, was abandoned. He returned to Bergen, where for a time he managed the theatre he had originated, but later made concert tours, and from 1863 till 1867 was so occupied in Germany, Poland, and Russia. During 1867 he again visited the United States, returning to Bergen for a short time in 1870, when he married Miss Thorpe, whom he had met in 1868 at Madison, Wis. In 1872 he spent the summer in Norway, but returned to the United States in the autumn. Later he spent some time in Europe; but in 1876 he again came to this country, and appeared in the principal cities afterward. During the years that followed, his summers were spent abroad and his winters in Norway. He died in 1879, at Cambridge, Mass. See "Ole Bull; A Memoir," by his widow, Sara C. Bull (Boston, 1883). BULL, William, lieutenant-governor of South Carolina, b. in 1710; d. in London, 4 July, 1791. He was a son of William Bull, who had also been lieutenant-governor of South Carolina, and who died in 1753, aged 75. Young Bull's father was permitted to return to his studies from abroad, after devoting himself in his studies at home, he went to Europe and became a pupil of Boerhaave, the famous Leyden physician, and, having completed his studies, returned to South Carolina. He was a member of the colonial council of South Carolina in 1751 and speaker of the house of delegates in 1763, and became lieutenant-governor of the colony in 1764. He continued in the latter office more than 13 years, and was commander-in-chief of the colony. In 1782 he accompanied the British troops to England, and remained there until his death.

BULLARD, Asa, clergyman, b. in Northbridge, Mass., 26 March, 1804; d. in Cambridge, Mass., 5 April, 1888. His father was a schoolmaster and his mother was a schoolmistress. He was educated in the law-school of Northbridge, and from 1829 till 1831 he studied at Andover theological seminary, and on 13 Jan., 1832, was ordained. In 1831 he became agent and secretary of the Maine Sabbath-school union, and in 1834 was elected secretary of the Massachusetts Sabbath-school society (afterward Congregational publishing society), continuing as such until 1855, when he died. The society took an active part in the movement for the establishment of Sabbath-schools. He edited a great number of the society's books, and also wrote "Children's Album of Pictures and Stories" (Springfield, 1867); "Children's Book for Sabbath Hours" (1855); "Sunnyblank Stories" (Boston, 1863); "Fifty Years with the Sabbath-Schools" (Boston, 1876). Prof. Asa B. L. McDuffie in 1841 edited "The Sabbath-School Visitor," and afterward he had charge of "The Well-Spring." BULLARD, Henry Adams, jurist, b. in Groton, Mass., 9 Sept., 1781; d. in New Orleans, La., 17 April, 1851. He was graduated at Harvard in 1807, and studied law. He accompanied Gen. Toledo on his revolutionary expedition to New Mexico. He was a delegate to the convention at 1813, and in 1814 he was a member of the state military council. The revolutionists were defeated by the royal troops at San Antonio, and Bullard suffered many hardships, but reached Natchitoches, where he entered upon the practice of his profession. He was elected a district judge in 1822, entered congress in 1831, and served till 1834, when he was raised to the supreme bench of Louisiana, and held that office till 1846, except in 1839, when he served as secretary of state for Louisiana. In 1847 he became professor of civil law in the law-school of Louisiana. In 1850 he was elected to the legislature, and a few weeks later was chosen to serve out the unexpired term of Charles M. Conrad, U.S. senator, but died from fatigue returning from Washington.
BULLARD, Talbot, physician, b. in Sutton, Mass., Aug. 16, 1815; d. in Indianapolis, Ind., 18 June, 1868. He was educated at Marietta, and then studied medicine in the Cincinnati medical college. After settling in Indianapolis he followed his profession and acquired a lucrative practice. Soon after the beginning of the war he became interested in the welfare of the soldiers, and at the battle of Pittsburg Landing he assumed the superintendence and care of the Indiana wounded. The devotion he showed at that time was such that his service was called for by Gov. Morton after every subsequent battle in which Indiana troops were engaged. At Pittsburg Landing he contracted a complaint from which he never recovered, and when called on by the governor to go to Vicksburg, he did so contrary to the advice of his friends, and, after the mission was accomplished, returned to his home and soon died.

BULLIONS, Peter, clergyman, b. in Moss Side, Scotland, in December, 1791; d. in Troy, N. Y., 13 Feb., 1864. He received an excellent early education, and assisted his parents on the farm. In 1805 he went to Edinburgh, supporting himself during his three years' course by teaching. He then studied theology under Prof. Paxton, and in 1817 came to the United States. In March, 1818, he was ordained pastor at Argyle, N. Y., where he remained until 1824, when ill health compelled his resignation. He then became professor of languages in Bullock academy, near Saugerties, N. Y., 1824-1848. From 1852 till 1853 he was pastor of the United Presbyterian congregation in Troy, N. Y., and again from 1853 until his death, having in the meanwhile spent some time in travel. He published an extensive series of classical text-books, which came into use very extensively. Among them are: "Principles of English Grammar" (1850); "Analytical and Practical English Grammar" (1850); "Cicero's Select Orations" (1854); "Principles of Greek Grammar" (1850); "Principles of Latin Grammar" (1853); "Latin Exercises" (1855); "Latin and English Dictionary" (1862). He also published "A Life of Alexander Bullions."

BULLITT, Alexander Scott, statesman, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1774. He was admitted to the bar in Philadelphia, Feb. 2, 1796, and practiced law in connection with his father and 3 others. He was elected during the following year as a delegate to the second provincial congress, and sent as a delegate to the continental congress meeting at Philadelphia. He would have been one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence had not official duties called him home; but he was the first person in Georgia to receive a copy of that document, which he read publicly to the citizens of Savannah. He was chosen first republican president of Georgia, holding that office from 20 June, 1776, till 5 Feb., 1777, when the state constitution came into existence. Gov. Bullock was one of the most eminent men of his time, and had great influence in shaping the course of his state.—His son, William Bellinger, U. S. senator, b. in Savannah, Ga., in 1776; d. there, 6 March, 1852. He received a classical education, after which he studied law. As a lawyer he became prominent, and in 1809 was elected mayor of Savannah. Subsequently he became collector of the port, and during the war of 1812 served in the United States Navy. In 1819 he was appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of William H. Crawford in the U. S. senate, and served from 24 May, 1813, till 6 Dec., 1813. From 1816 till 1843 he was president of the state bank of Georgia, having been one of the founders of that institution.

BULLOCK, Alexander Hamilton, governor of Massachusetts, b. in Boylston, Mass., 2 March, 1816; d. in Worcester, 17 Jan., 1882. He was graduated at Amherst in 1836, and for three years he taught school in Princeton, N. J., after which, from 1839 till 1841, he studied law with Emory Washburn and in Harvard law-school. In 1841 he was admitted to the bar and began practice at Worcester. From 1856 till 1866 he served in both the state senate and the house, and was a member of the lower branch of the legislature from 1845 till 1847, and again from 1862 till 1866, acting as speaker during the latter period. In 1849 he was elected to the state senate, from 1853 till 1856 was commissioner of insolvency, and in 1856-8 judge of the court of insolvent debtors. In 1859 he was elected mayor of Worcester, and in 1860 was elected governor of Massachusetts. From 1848 till 1850 he edited "The Agris" in Worcester. He was elected trustee of Amherst college in 1852, and received the degree of LL. D. from Harvard in 1866. Gov. Bullock published addresses, both political and literary, among which is "The Centennial Situation of Women" (Worcester, 1876). He was a member of the Massachusetts historical society, and his death was commemorated by an address by the president. See Winthrop's " Addresses" (Boston, 1886).

BULLOCK, Jonathan Russell, b. in Bristol, R. I., 6 Sept., 1815. He was graduated at Brown in 1834, studied law in his father's office, and admitted to the bar in 1836. Soon afterward he removed to Alton, Ill., where he practised his profession till April, 1843, when he returned to Rhode Island, and was associated in practice with the late Joseph M. Blake, then attorney-general until 1849, when he was appointed collector. In 1844 and the two succeeding years he was chosen first representative to the general assembly from the town of Bristol, and in 1847 an assemblyman which he held until 1854. In April, 1854, he was elected to the state senate, and in December, 1869, was chosen lieutenant-governor. In December, 1861, he was appointed by the governor a special commissioner to adjust the accounts between Rhode Island and the United States, growing out of the expenses incurred by the state in raising troops to suppress
the rebellion, and while engaged in this duty in September, 1862, he was chosen a judge of the su-preme court of Georgia in the election held in March, 1864. In the following month, he was appointed by President Lincoln judge of the district court of the United States for Rhode Island. In September, 1869, in consequence of failing health, he re-signed this office.

BULLOCK, Ruffin Brown, governor of Georgia, b. in Bethlehem, Albemarle co., N. Y., 28 March, 1824. He was graduated at Albion (N. Y.) acade-my in 1850, and, after various pursuits, was sent during 1859-60 to organize the business of the Adams express company in the South Atlantic states. His headquarters were at Augusta, Ga., where he formed the southern express company, and became one of its active managers. During the war, he continued this occupation under the direction of the confederate government, establishment railroad and telegraph lines on interior routes. Later he was placed in charge of contrabutions for the officers and men of the Army of Northern Virginia, and at Appomattox he gave his parole as an acting assistant quartermaster-general. After the war, he was made a major in the entin-cum the general management of express affairs, and was elected one of the trustees and secretary of the southern express company. Its present magni-tude is largely due to his management at that time. He was also associated in the organization of the first national bank of Georgia, and was elected presi-dent of the bank and Treasurer of the city, and was a delegate to the convention called to frame a constitution under the reconstruction laws then recently passed. His course at that convention met with the approval of its progressive members, and he was their unanimous choice as candidate for governor. After a bitter canvass in the spring of 1868, the new constitution was ratified, and Mr. Bullock was declared elected. But the reactionists obtained a majority in the legis-lature, and expelled the colored men who had been elected and seated. Against this action Gov. Bullock earnestly protested, and after its accom-plishment brought the matter to the attention of congress, by which he was empowered to reassemble the legislature. The new members so selected were opposed by the reactionists, who had elected members. This struggle for the rights of negroes to hold office rendered him very unpopular in his state, and he was overwhelmed with abuse. At the next regular election the opposition seated a large majority of the general assembly, and, just prior to its convening in November, 1870, Gov. Bullock resigned his office. Charges of corruption were made against him, and, after a hearing in the state courts at Atlanta, he was acquitted and thor-oughly vindicated from every accusation. During his term of office over 600 miles of new railroad were built within the state, and the value of property as returned by its owners for taxation was increased 50 per cent. He was a member of the U. S. House of Representa-tives, and was chosen president of one of the largest cotton-mills in Atlanta. He has taken no public part in politics since his resigna-tion of the office of governor.

BULLOCK, William A., inventor, b. in Green-ville, Greene co., N. Y., in 1813; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 14 April, 1887. At an early age he, with his brother, learned the trade of iron-founder and machinist. He devoted all his leisure to books, and acquired a good theoretical as well as practical knowledge of mechanics. After engaging in various pursuits, and making, among other things, hay- and cotton-presses, he began the publication of a newspaper, the "Banner of the Union," in Philadelphia in 1849. The establishment was removed three years later to Catskill, N. Y., where he remained in the business until the close of the war, being turned by a hand-crank. To this machine a self-feeder was attached, which contained the germ of one of his most important inventions. Mr. Bullock soon afterward went to New York city, where he constructed a fast press on the planetary system for Frank Leslie's Illustrated Weekly. His press became so prominent and successful that he was awarded the unprecedented rapidity with which a very large edition of the paper, containing an illustrated ac-count of a prize-fight, was issued. He devoted his attention to, and perfected, about this time, the automatic feeding mechanism that forms an im-portant feature in the presses bearing his name. Mr. Bullock now gave his energies to the problem of constructing a printing press that accidentally caught by the main driving-belt from the engine-room. His leg was crushed, and he sustained other injuries, which caused his death. He had a long time in his confidence one of his workmen, a for-eigner, to whom he had imparted many of his ideas, so that after his death improvements of his own were added to the Bullock press rapidly superseded all previous ones.

BULLUS, Oscar, naval officer, b. about 1800; d. in New York city, 20 Oct., 1871. In 1815 he was appointed from New York to the U. S. mili-tary academy, but resigned and entered the navy as a midshipman in 1817. He was ordered to the sloop "Ontario," and served under Capt. Bidwell in the Pacific ocean until 1819. From 1819 till 1821 he was in service on the Mediterranean, where, in June, 1821, he fell from aloft and received injuries that led to his being placed on the reserved list. From 1822 till 1824 he was on duty on the "Washington," and the navy-yard, New York. In 1830 he was appointed recruiting officer for the "U. S. District of the Pacific;" in 1831 he was sent to the coast of "Rush," later of the receiving-ship "Franklin," then on the "St. Louis," and from 1835 till 1858 on the "Constitution." From 1842 till 1844 he was in command of the "Boxer," and, after short duty at New York, "commander of the store-ship "Relief." In 1848 he was commissioned commander, and assigned to the charge of the "Michigan" on the lakes. He was placed on the retired list in September, 1855, for disability re-ceived in the line of duty. He was commissioned captain in 1861, and in command of rendezvous, New York, rendered good service in connection with recruiting. In 1867 he was promoted commodore, and had charge of the depot at Malden, Mass.
BULWER, William Henry Lytton Earle, Baron, diplomatist, b. in London, 13 Feb., 1801; d. at Naples, 23 May, 1872. To citizens of the United States he is better known as Sir Henry Bulwer, negotiator with Senator John M. Clayton of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. He was educated at Cambridge, but left the university in 1824 to begin his diplomatic career as a government messenger to Greece. On his return in 1825 he entered the 2d life-guards as a cornet, but soon obtained an unattached commission on half-pay, and, commuting the later of these commissions, resigned to the British army, entered the civil service. He was appointed attaché at Berlin in 1827, transferred to Vienna in 1829, and to the Hague in 1830. His despatches during the revolutionary proceedings in Belgium that year were considered so able that he was given a regular official appointment at Brussels. He was returned to parliament in 1830, and during this session won high repute as a debater. He was appointed secretary of legation, and afterward chargé d'affaires at Brussels in 1835-6. In 1837 he was sent to Constantinople as secretary of embassy, thence to St. Petersburg, and thence to Paris in 1839 as chargé d'affaires. He was ambassador to Spain 1842-1843. In 1844 he evinced unusual diplomatic talents, and conducted several important and complicated negotiations. On 19 May, 1848, Marshal Navarre expelled him from Spain, because he formally protested against some of the insurrectionary proceedings in Madrid. In December of the same year he married a niece of the first duke of Wellington. On 27 April, 1849, he was appointed British minister at Washington, where he remained three years. During this time he was associated with Senator John Middcliton Clayton in preparing the treaty bearing their joint names, which is still in force. This guarantees the neutrality of interoceanic commercial routes across the Central American isthmus. At this he was also successively to sessions Constantinople, and the Danubian principalities, adding greatly to his reputation as a skilled diplomatist. He retired from the diplomatic service in 1865, and two years later re-entered parliament, and retained his seat until he was raised to the peerage in 1871 as Baron Dalling and Bulwer. He published a small volume of poems (1830); "Aunt and Uncle; or, France, Literary, and Political" (1834). The last named is the first half of a work completed in 1836, called "The Monarchy of the Middle Classes." He prefixed a "Life of Lord Byron" to the Paris edition of that poet's works (1856). His best-known books are "Historical Characters" (London, 1868) and "Life of Palmerston" (2 vols., London, 1870; Philadelphia, 1871). He was a brother of Bulwer the novelist, and during his residence at Washington had for his private secretary the present Lord Lytton, known in literature as "Owen Meredith."

BUMSTEAD, Freeman Josiah, physician, b. in Boston, Mass., 21 April, 1826; d. in New York city, 23 Nov., 1892. He was educated at Williams College, in 1847, and at Harvard medical college in 1851, after which he attended medical lectures in Paris. In 1852 he settled in New York, and became a specialist in venereal diseases. He held many important offices, among which were those of surgeon to the New York eye and ear infirmary, to the venereal wards of the charity hospital, Bellevue hospital, or hunter's hospital; and from 1867 till 1871 he was professor of venereal diseases at the college of physicians and surgeons, New York. Dr. Bumstead was a member of various medical societies, and from 1855 till 1876 vice-president of the Torrey botanical club. He contributed papers to the medical journals, and translated Record's notes to "Hunter's Treatise on the Venereal Diseases" (1849), and Calvin's "Atlas of Venereal Diseases" (1867). "Pathology and Treatment of Venereal Diseases" (1861) is his most important work.

BUNCE, Oliver Bell, author, b. in New York city, 8 Feb., 1828; d. there, 15 May, 1890. He was educated at Rand's academy, in New York. He was from 1850 to 1854 an editor. His first book was "The Romance of the Revolution," a compilation of revolutionary incidents and anecdotes (New York, 1853). His other works include "A Bachelor's Story" (1859); "Life Before Him" (1860); "Bnley" (1863)—the last two published anonymously; "Bachelor Bluff," a collection of social and literary essays (1862); "Don't," a small book on manners, of which more than 85,000 copies were sold in the United States, and there are several English editions (1864); "My House, an Ideal" (1865); and "Timias Terry-stone," a novel (1866). He also wrote a romantic drama, "Marco Bozzaris," which was produced in 1869; and "Love in 76" (1866), which enjoys the distinction of being the first American love-play to be performed as a "revue." Mr. Bunce was connected editorially with "Appleton's Journal" during its existence, first as associate editor, and afterward as editor-in-chief, and also contributed to other periodicals.

BUNCE, Francis Marvin, naval officer, b. in Hartford, Conn., 29 Dec., 1826. After graduation from the Naval academy, he was appointed in the "Mississippi," commanded by Lieut. E. St. John in the West Indian squadron. He was promoted to the rank of lieutenant in 1841, lieutenant-commander in 1863, commander in 1871, captain in 1883, and commodore in 1895. In 1891-4 he was in command of the naval training-station in Newport, and then became a member of the inspection board. From 1895 till 1897 he was president of the naval examination board. In 1897 he was ordered to command the North Atlantic station with the rank of rear-admiral, and also placed in charge of the New York navy-yard and station. Commodore Bunce has given sixteen years of sea-service, and will become rear-admiral in February, 1898.—His brother, William Gedney, landscape painter, b. in Hartford, 19 Sept., 1842. He studied under William Rogers on an island in Nauvoo, Ill., and under Edward, who, after twelve years abroad, was studying under Andreas Aschenbach in Düsseldorf, and under Paul Jean Clays in Brussels. His first public exhibition was in the Paris salon in 1875. On his return to the United States he opened a studio in New York. His pictures include "Venice Night" (1876); "Venice—Morning"; "La Lama Veneziana" (1878); "Watch Hill, Rhode Island" (1880); "Among the Sails, Venice"; "Bit of Harbor, Venice" (1882); "Sun, Sails, and Sea, Venice"; "Day in May, Venice" (1883); "In the Lagoon, San Giorgio" (1884); "Venetian Day" and "Venetian Night" (1885).

BUNCHEME, Edward, soldier, b. in St. Kitts, W. I.; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 1775. He was educated at Williams College, in 1847, and at Harvard medical college in 1851, after which he attended medical lectures in Paris. In 1852 he settled in New York, and became a specialist in venereal diseases. He held many important offices, among which were those of surgeon to the New York eye and ear infirmary, to the venereal wards of the charity hospital, Bellevue hospital, or hunter's hospital; and from 1867 till 1871 he was professor of venereal diseases at the college of physicians and surgeons, New York. Dr. Bumstead was a member of various medical
ne or the public, is derived from the following incident: A representative in congress from Buncombe co, was in the habit of making speeches to which no one listened. One day, observing that many members were leaving the house while he was speaking, he declared that he did not care how many left—he was not speaking to the house, but to the public. 

BURCHARD, Y., d. d. was active in war and made a brevet rank of brigadier-general. He retired in 1869, but had been stationed in Logan co, until the beginning of the civil war, when he raised the 26th Kentucky infantry and was made its colonel. At the battle of Shiloh he distinguished himself, and was made a brigadier-general. During Gen. Bragg’s invasion of Kentucky in 1862, he was ordered to that state, and was variously employed in connection with gallantry, which, in the main, was conspicuous. Gen. Burchard was also conspicuous in the capture of Port Gibson, and was among the first to enter the place. Later he was placed in command of the military district of Kentucky, and defeated Gen. John H. Morgan on his raid, driving him into Tennessee. For this service he received the thanks of the President for a Proclamation, and the brevet of major-general. He resigned in 1865, and retired to Kentucky.

BURCHARD, Samuel Dickinson, clergyman, b. in Steuben, N. Y., 6 Sept., 1812: d. in Saratoga, N. Y., 25 Sept., 1891. At eighteen years of age he removed to Kentucky, and was graduated at Centre College, in 1832, and was admitted to the bar. On his graduation he began to lecture on temperance, slavery, and religious questions, and thus became known throughout the state. He also won many friends in Kentucky by his services as a volunteer nurse during the cholera epidemic of 1837. He was licensed to preach in 1838, and was installed as a pastor of a Presbyterian church in New York city, 1 May, 1839. He was very successful as a pastor and as a lecturer, and was at different times chancellor of Ingham university and president of Rutgers female college. He was peculiarly happy in making addresses on occasions when it was desirable to entertain a miscellaneous audience. Having nearly finished an exceptionally honorable, useful, and unobtrusive career as a clergyman, it was his fate, near the close of the exceedingly bitter presidential canvass of 1884, to raise himself, by the utterance of a brief alliterative sentence, into the most unprecedented and unexpected political notoriety. A few days before the election the republican managers called a “ministers’ meeting” in New York, and Dr. Burchard, representing all denominations, assembled, and Dr. Burchard addressed them in a dignified and, in the main, temperate speech. In concluding, however, he stigmatized the democrats as the party of “Rum, Romanticism, and Rebellion.” Mr. Blaine, the republican candidate for the presidency, was present, but failed to repudiate the sentiment on the spot. Extraordinary and, it was believed, successful efforts had been made by the republicans to secure the Roman Catholic vote; but these fatal words undid the work of months. Nearly had they been uttered when the democratic managers saw their importance, and the whole country, especially near centres of immigration, was placarded with posters headed “R. R. R.,” with all manner of additions and variations. Liquor-deal-
ers labelled their bottles “Rum, Romanism, and Rebellion,” and nothing was left undone to convey the impression that the republican leaders secretly, if not openly, approved the expression. The election proved closer even than was anticipated, and eventually the choice depended upon the vote of New York state, which was so evenly balanced that it remained, for several days, without a doubt. The official count gave the state, and the presidency, to the Democrats by only 1,047 votes, and the number changed by Dr. Burchard’s remark was reasonably estimated at several thousand. For weeks he was subjected to untold annoyance, and it is but fair to say that he bore them in a philosophic, manly, and dignified manner. The official count made an instrument for good or evil in the hands of Providence against his own will, he was content to abide by the consequences.

BURDEN, Henry, inventor, b. in Dumbland, Scotland, 20 April, 1791; d. in Troy, N.Y., 19 Jan., 1871. He was a farmer’s son, and early showed his inventive genius by making, with his own hands, labor-saving machinery from the roughest materials, and with but few tools and no moulds. His first great success was in the construction of a threshing-machine; afterward he was engaged in erecting grist-mills and in making farm implements. Having decided to come to the United States, with the intention of becoming an inventor, he studied a little of science, including studies, including mathematics, engineering, and drawing. He left Scotland in 1819, and on his arrival in this country at once devoted himself to the manufacture of agricultural implements. His first effort resulted in the production of an improved plough, which received the first premium at the Troy fair of 1820. The first machine in this country was patented by him in 1829, and in 1825 he received a patent for making the wriggling-iron spike. Meanwhile, in 1822, he had become the agent of the Troy iron and nail factory, which was greatly enlarged under his supervision, and ultimately he became sole proprietor. In 1825 he invented a machine for making horse-shoes, and in 1833 invented and built the horse-shoe spike, afterward used on nearly every railroad in the United States. Without this invention the rapid progress of railroad building in this country would have been impossible; for spikes could not have been made by hand with sufficient rapidity to supply the demand. He was continually improving his inventions, and in 1832 received a patent for a modification of his machine for making horse-shoes, and in 1849 patented a self-acting machine for rolling iron into bars. His greatest triumph in mechanics was his new machine for making horse-shoes, which he devised in June, 1857. A rod of iron, fed into this machine, is converted into shoes entirely completed, with creases and countersunk holes. It is then dropped, and the holes are done to clean out the holes, and each machine produces from the iron bars sixty shoes a minute, which is equivalent to a day’s labor of two men. Mr. Burden obtained patents for this machine from nearly every government in Europe. He was also interested in steam navigation, and in 1833 built a steamboat, which from its shape was called the “cigar-boat.” In 1836 he warmly advocated the construction of a line of ocean steamers of 18,000 tons’ burden, and in 1845 visited England for the purpose of persuading ship-owners to adopt the side-wheel; but in this he was unsuccessful. The works at Troy were increased until the plant became one of the most extensive in the world, Blast-furnaces, Bessemer-furnaces, and rolling-mills were built, and the manufacture of iron became the principal business of the corporation. Mr. Burden accumulated a large fortune, and was liberal in his donations for charitable purposes.—

His son, James Abercrombie, iron-master, b. in Troy, N.Y., 6 Jan., 1833. He studied in New Haven with a tutor, and attended lectures in the Yale scientific school, after which he pursued a partial course in the Rensselaer polytechnic institute. Later he became a practical mechanical engineer and millwright, and then was made foreman of one of the departments of the works, advancing step by step until he became president of the Burden iron company. Subsequently he held many places of importance, and was made time president of the Hudson river ore and iron company. Mr. Burden has obtained several patents for inventions of his own, the most important of which are one for the manufacture of horse- and mule-shoes, and one for making snow- and mud-shoes for horses and mules. From these inventions alone a very large revenue is obtained. In 1863, he was a presidential elector on the popular ticket. He is a prominent member of the American institute of mining engineers, and has been elected its vice-president several times.

BURDETTE, Robert Jones, humorist, b. in Greensborough, Pa., 30 July, 1844. Early in life he removed to Peoria, Ill., where he was educated. He is a graduate of the public school, and in 1863 was one of the 45th Illinois volunteers in 1862, and served during the war. In 1869 he became one of the editors of the Peoria "Transcript," was afterward connected with the "Review," and still later, in connection with others, established a new paper in Peoria, which did not succeed. He then became associated with the "Burlington, Iowa, Hawkeye," and his humorous career in journalism, being widely copied, made his reputation. In 1877 he began to deliver public lectures, in which he has been very successful, his subjects being "The Rise and Fall of the Mustache," "Home," and "The Pilgrimage of the Funny Man." He has published, in book-form, "The Rise and Fall of the Mustache," "The Hawkeyes" (Burlington, 1877); "Hawkeyes" (1880); "Life of William Penn" (New York, 1882); and "Immach Garden, and other Comic Sketches" (1886).

BUREAU, Jacques Olivier, Canadian statesman, b. in Three Rivers, province of Quebec, in February, 1820. He was educated at Nicolet college, and was admitted as a notary public of Lower Canada in 1848, represented Napierville in the Canadian assembly from 1854 until 1862, when he was elected for "De Lorimer" division, for which he sat until the union in 1867. He was a member of the executive council and provincial secretary (succeeding A. A. Dorion) from January to May, 1866. He was a reformer in politics, and was called the "savior" of Lower Canada.

BURGER, Louis, soldier, b. in Spire, Bavaria, 6 Feb., 1821; d. in New York city, 25 May, 1871. He was educated at the high school in Kaiserslautern, and then at the polytechnic school in Munich, where he devoted special attention to engineering and architecture during 1840-4. Afterward he followed his profession and filled various posts in Bavaria and Württemberg. Subsequent to the revolution in 1849 he came to the United States and established himself in New York as an architect. In 1854 he organized the engineer corps of the 5th regiment of the New York state national guards, and was elected captain. During the civil war he commanded his regiment in the short campaign in 1861, and again during the invasion of
BURGESS, Tristan, jurist, b. in Rochester, Mass., 29 Feb., 1770; d. in Providence, R. I., 13 Oct., 1857. He was elected judge at Brown in 1796, and, while teaching school in Providence, studied law with Judge Barnes. In 1799 he was admitted to the Rhode Island bar, and soon rose to the head of his profession. He became a prominent leader of the federal party, and in 1811 entered the state legislature. In 1815 he was appointed chief justice of the Rhode Island Supreme Court. He was elected to Congress in 1817, re-elected in 1823, and from 1815 till 1828 was professor of oratory and belles-lettres in Brown university. He was elected in 1829 representative in congress, and served continuously until 3 March, 1855. In 1856 he was defeated as his whig candidate for governor, and then retired from public life, resuming his practice. He was a man of large resources, and was engaged in building and shipping. "Moral monsters can not propagate; we rejoice that the father of lies can never become the father of liars"—made while a member of congress, is historical. He published orations and speeches, and also wrote the "Battle of Lake Erie, with Notices of Commodot Ohio's Conduct" (Philadelphia, 1813), and "Tristan Burgess," by H. L. Bowen (Providence, 1835).

BURGESS, Alexander MacKinnon, Canadian journalist, b. in Strathclyde, Inverness-shire, Scotland, 21 Oct., 1850. He was educated at the University of Aberdeen, emigrated to Canada in 1871, and was editor and chief reporter of the Canadian_ Standard_ in Montreal, R. Q., till 1876. In 1882 he was appointed secretary of the department of the interior, and on 1 July, 1883, was created deputy minister of the interior. Mr. Burgess was at one time a member of the staff of the Toronto "Globe," became editor of the Ottawa "Times" on 1 July, 1874, and subsequently owner of the paper, which he retained until 1876.

BURGESS, Charles, d. in Wareham, Mass., 1 April, 1790; d. in Dedham, 5 Dec., 1870. He was graduated at Brown in 1809, and was a tutor there from 1811 till 1818. He then entered Andover theological seminary, was graduated there in 1815, and was professor of mathematics and natural philosophy in the University of Vermont from 1815 till 1817. He was the agent of the American colonization society in Africa from 1817-18, assisted in founding the colony of Liberia, and in 1818-19 was the society's agent in the United States. He was acting pastor of the first Congregational church in Dedham, Mass., in 1830-1, was ordained its pastor in March of that year, and died of phthisis in July, 1847. He published "The Dedham Psalms" (1846).

"The Burgess Genealogy" (1856).

BURGESS, Ebenezer, missionary, b. in Grafton, Vt., 25 June, 1805; d. in Newum Centre, Mass., 1 Jan., 1870. He was graduated at Amherst in 1831, and became a tutor there from 1833 till 1838. He then entered Andover theological seminary, was graduated in 1837, and taught Hebrew and Greek in Union theological seminary, New York city, for a year. After another year, spent at Andover in advanced study, he was ordained on 19 March, 1839, and went as a missionary to the Maharratas, in western India. He was stationed at Ahmednugger till 1851, then at Satara, and in 1854 returned to the United States. He was acting pas-
tor at Centreville, Mass., from 1857 till 1859, at Lanesville from 1861 till 1863, and at South Franklin from 1867-70. He was engaged in lecturing and literary work until his death. He had nearly completed an elaborate work on the antiquity of man, on which he had been engaged since his return from India.

BURGESS, Edward, naval architect, b. in West Sandwich, Mass., 30 June, 1818; d. in Boston, 12 July, 1901. Burgess came to Harvard in 1871, became secretary of the Boston society of natural history, edited its publications, and published several memoirs on anatomical subjects. From 1879 till 1883 he was instructor in entomology in Harvard. He travelled in Europe, and, in an amateur way, studied the principles of naval architecture, and in 1884, it became necessary to build a large sloop-yacht to represent the United States in a series of international races, he was selected by a committee of Boston gentlemen to draw plans for a suitable vessel. The famous sloop "Puritan" was the result, and in the contest for the America's cup in 1885 she defeated her English competitors, including the fine English cutter "Genesta," which had crossed the ocean to enter the contest. This was a remarkable triumph in view of the fact that it was the first attempt of an American designer to solve certain ship-building problems to which Englishmen had given their attention for a score of years. In the following season Mr. Burgess brought out the "Mayflower," a sloop slightly larger than the "Puritan," and the "Sachem," a large schooner-yacht that has shown remarkable sea-going qualities. During the season of 1886 the "Mayflower" easily defeated, not only all American vessels of her class, but distanced the English cutter "Galatea," which had come over in the hope of redeeming the "Genesta's" defeat of the preceding year.

BURGESS, George, P. E. bishop, b. in Providence, R. I., 31 Oct., 1809; d. at sea, near Port au Prince, W. I., 23 April, 1866. His father, Thomas Burgess, who died in 1856, was for many years a judge in Rhode Island. He was graduated at Brown in 1826, with the highest honors, and spent some time abroad in 1824-5, of which an interesting traveling journal remains. He was admitted to deacon's orders, by Bishop Griswold, in Providence, 10 June, 1834, and ordained priest, 2 Nov., 1834. He thereupon became rector of Christ church, Hartford, Conn., was married in October, 1846, and became actively engaged in literary as well as professional work as first biographer of Mather, early in October, 1847, and consecrated in Christ church, Hartford, 31 Oct. On removing to Maine he took the rectorship of the church in Gardiner, which place he retained until his death. Bishop Burgess joined the Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg in what is known as the "Memorial Movement in 1853. He was active in parochial as well as episcopal labors, in missions of all classes in the house of bishops, and as a teacher. His churchmanship was of the style of Muhlenberg, Alonzo Potter, and Bishop Griswold, sometimes designated as high church evangelicals. Bishop Burgess was one of the presenters of Bishop G. W. Doane, of New Jersey, on charges affecting that prelate's financial integrity. He was attacked with severe hemorrhage in
July, 1865, sailed for the West Indies in December, and, by appointment of the house of bishops, visited Harty in the interests of the church. He published “The Book of Psalms, translated into English Verse” (New York, 1840); “Strife of Brothers,” a poem (1844); “Pages from the Ecclesiastical History of New England between 1740 and 1840” (Boston, 1847); “The Last Enemy” (Philadelphia, 1850); “An Essay on the Christian Life” (1854); besides numerous sermons, charges, etc. After his death a volume containing his “Poems” was published, with an introduction by Arthur Cleveland Coxe (1888).—His brother, Alexander, P. E. bishop, b. in Providence, R. I., 31 Oct., 1819. He was graduated at Brown in 1838, and at the general theological seminary in New Lebanon, N. Y., in 1843; ordained deacon in Providence, 3 Nov., 1842, and priest, 1 Nov., 1843. While in deacon’s orders he had charge of St. Stephen’s church, East Haddam, Conn. In 1843 he became rector of St. Mark’s church, Augusta, Me., which place he held until Easter, 1854. He then removed to Portland, and was rector of St. Luke’s church from 1854 till 1867, in which year he became rector of St. John’s church, Brooklyn, N. Y., where he served for two years. He then accepted the rectorship of Christ church, Springfield, Mass., which he held until his elevation to the episcopate. Dr. Burgess was a deputy to the general convention of the Episcopal church from 1844 till 1857, and represented the diocese of New York in the Massachusetts legislature during that time. In 1857 he was president of the house of deputies. After his brother’s death, in 1866, he was elected by the clergy of Maine to be the bishop, but declined to allow his name to go to the laity for confirmation. He also served on standing committees of the three dioceses just named. When the new diocese of Quincy, Ill., was formed, he was elected bishop for that diocese; was consecrated bishop in Christ church, Springfield, Mass., 15 May, 1878. Bishop Burgess has published a memoir of his brother, the first bishop of Maine (1869); also sermons, addresses, etc., with Sunday-school question-books, and carols and hymns; and has been a contributor to periodical church literature.

BURGESS, John William, educator, b. in Cornersville, Giles co., Tenn., 26 Aug., 1844. He was educated at Cumberland university, Lebanon, Tenn., and at Amherst, where he was graduated in 1867, studied law, and was admitted to the bar at Springfield in 1869. The same year he was called to the professorship of English literature and political economy in Knox college, which he filled for two years. He then studied law and political science for two years at Göttingen, Leipzig, and Berlin, and on his return to the United States became professor of history and political science at Amherst, and in 1876 of history, political science, and international law in Columbia college, New York. He was also professor of political science in the law school, the title of which chair was changed in 1878 to international and constitutional law and political science. In 1880 he became also professor of constitutional and international history and law in the Columbia college school of political science.

BURGOA, Francisco (boor-go'-ah), Mexican monk, b. in Oaxaca about 1605; d. in Teozopothlan in 1681. He was a professor of theology, and a thorough scholar in the Mixteco and Zapoteco languages. Burgoa was provincial of the Dominican order, and represented it at a general chapter held in Rome. Among his works are: “Palestra Historica,” a history of the Dominican province of Oaxaca; “Descripción geográfica de la América Septentrional y de la Nueva Iglesia de Occidente: Situación Astronómica de la Provincia de Santo Domingo de Oaxaca”; and an “Itinerario de Oaxaca á Roma y de Oaxaca á Roma.”

BURGOYNE, John, British soldier, b. 24 Feb., 1729; d. in London, 4 Aug., 1792. He was the eldest son of John Burgoyne and Anna Maria, daughter of Charles Barnestone, of Hackney, in Middlesex. The popular belief that he was a natural son of Lord Bingley is pure fiction, and had its rise in the malicious gossip of Horace Walpole. Burgoyne was educated at Westminster, and entered the army at an early age. While at Preston with his regiment, he eloped with Lady Charlotte Jacobi, daughter of the eleventh earl of Derby; and the earl, becoming reconciled to the marriage, obtained for him a captaincy in the 11th dragoons, 14 June, 1756. He was in the attack on Cherbourg in 1758, and also in the abortive attempt on St. Malo the same year; was appointed, 10 May, 1758, captain-lieutenant in the Coldstream guards, and next year was promoted to the command of the 16th dragoons, called subsequently “Burgoyne’s light-horse.” He was elected to parliament in 1762, held his seat in that body continuously until his death, and took an active part in matters relating to India, hence incurring the enmity of the Missisquoi Indians. While on a visit to the pleasure of Ju- nuus, by whom he was severely criticised. He was made major-general, 25 May, 1772; appointed to a command in America, arrived in Boston, 25 May, 1775, and witnessed the battle of Bunker Hill, which it was his misfortune never to see. He advanced the Hudson. Simultaneously, Col. Barry St. Leger was forced to retreat to Albany by way of Lakes Champlain and George, while another body, under Sir Henry Clinton, advanced up the Hudson. Simultaneously, Col. Barry St. Leger was to make a diversion, by way of Oswego, on the Mohawk river. In pursuance of this plan, Burgoyne, in June, began his advance with one of the best-equipped armies that had taken the field in America. Proceeding up Lake Champlain, he easily forced the evacuation of Crown Point, Ticonderoga, and Fort Anne. But, instead of availing himself of the water-carriage of Lake George, at the head of which there was a direct road to Fort Edward, he advanced upon that work by land, consuming three weeks in cutting a road through the woods
BURGOYNE and building bridges over swamps. This gave time for Schuyler to gather the yeomanry together, and for Washington to re-enforce that general with troops, under Morgan, from the southern department. Burgoyne also lost valuable time and received a fatal check by his disastrous attack on Bennington. At length, finding his progress stopped by the interroctions of Gates at Bemus’s heights, nine miles south of Saratoga (Schuyelville), he endeavored to extricate himself from his perilous position by fighting. Two battles were fought, on nearly the same ground, on 19 September and 7 October. The first was indecisive; the second, on the 7th, between the British and the Americans, under Sir John Burgoyne, was a defeat. Sir John Burgoyne retreated to Saratoga. Here, finding that his provisions were giving out, he stopped his rear-guard, and was nearly surrounded by the Americans. This event was the turning-point in the America and the West Indies, and resulted in the evacuation of the southern colonies, and the threat of invasion from the British. He therefore decamped to the north, and was defeated at the battle of Freeman’s farm, on 13 October, 1777, and nearly taken, and was adjourned to Westmoreland, and entered the royal engineers as second lieutenant in 1738. He acted as commanding engineer under Gen. Frazer at the siege of Rosetta and the assault on Alexandria, Egypt, in 1807; under Sir John Moore in his Portuguese campaign in 1808, and in the peninsular war. He served during the war in the United States, in 1781, in 1782, and in 1783, at Yorktown, and as commanding engineer under Gen. Pakenham, was present at the battle of New Orleans, 8 Jan., 1815, and also at the capture of Fort Bowyer (Mobile Point) on 11 February. In 1843 he was appointed inspector-general of fortifications. In the Crimean war he rendered distinguished services at the battles of Alma, Balaklava, Inkerman, and at the siege of Sebastopol. On his recall from the Crimea he received a baronetcy and was made a general and resumed his position at the war-office as inspector-general of fortifications, retiring in 1868 with the rank of field-marshal. The “Military Opinions of Sir John Fox Burgoyne,” edited by G. Wrottesley, was published in 1868. He was also the author of a “Treatise on the Blasting and Quarrying of Stone” (London, 1852).

BURKE, John Daly, historian, b. in Ireland; d. near Campbell’s Bridge, Va., 11 April, 1808. He was of the same family as Edmund Burke, the orator. While in Trinity college, Dublin, he published articles in the Dublin Evening Post, which caused his expulsion on a charge of deism and republicanism. He afterward made himself obnoxious to the government, and fled to this country about 1786. In October of that year he established a daily paper in Boston, called the “Polar Star,” which met with little success, and was discontinued in 1787. He afterward edited another paper in New York city, where he was arrested under the sedition law for publishing a libel. He then removed to Petersburg, Va., and devoted himself to the practice of law and literature. He was killed in a duel with Felix Coquebert, in consequence of a political dispute. Burke was at one time master of ceremonies at the Boston theatre, and wrote a history of the United States of America, and “Beneath the Star,” an historical drama (1805); “History of the Late War in Ireland” (Philadelphia, 1799); and a “History of Virginia from its First Settlement to 1804” (3 vols., Petersburg, 1804). An additional volume, by Messrs. Jones and Girardin, was published in 1816. Burke’s “Bunker Hill” was for some time performed periodically at the Boston theatre, to please patriotic audiences. It was hastily written, and had little merit. President Adams said it represented Warren as a “bully and a blackguard.”—Burke’s son, John Junius, b. in Virginia in 1800; d. in Baton Rouge, La., 17 July, 1866, was educated at William and Mary college, went to Louisiana, where he studied law, and was for many years a prominent lawyer there, and judge of the state court. See a memoir of Burke, by Charles Campbell (Albany, 1868).

BURKE, Edmund, jurist, b. in Galway, Ireland, 16 June, 1743; d. in Charleston, S. C., 30 March, 1802. He was educated as a priest at the college of St. Omer, in France, visited the West Indies, and came thence to St. Thomas, where he studied law, and was for many years a prominent lawyer there, and judge of the state court. He volunteered in the patriot army, was chosen a judge of the state supreme court in 1778, and, when the British overran that part of the country, left the bench and again joined the
army. When the courts were re-established, he resumed his office, and in 1783 was appointed one of three commissioners to form a digest of the state law. He was outspoken in the state convention against the federal constitution, because he feared consolidated power, and after its adoption was elected to the 1st congress. He served from 4 March, 1789, until he resigned in 1791, the South Carolina legislature having passed a law prohibiting any state judge from leaving the state. Judge Burke was for several years a member of the assembly, and just before his death became chancellor of the diocese of Ohio. In America he was an officer of the Society of the Cincinnati, which became famous, and caused that body to abandon some of the aristocratic provisions formerly in its constitution. The pamphlet was translated into French by Mireabeau, and used by him in the assembly. Judge Burke had a plentiful fund of Irish wit, and many stories are told of him; but, though eccentric, he was an expert lawyer.

**BURKE, Edmund**, English statesman, b. in Dublin, 1 Jan., 1730; d. in Beaconsfield, England, 9 July, 1797. He was the son of a Dublin attorney, was graduated at Trinity college in 1748, studied law, and, going to London, wrote political articles for newspapers there. In 1753 he was offered a government place, but, having decided to remain in his native country, was appointed to take it, but was deterred by his father's opposition. He published in 1756 his "Vindication of Natural Society," and the essay on "The Sublime and Beautiful," in 1757. "An Account of the European Settlements in America," in 1758–9 established, with Dodson, "The Annual Register," in 1760–15. He was made a commissioner of Washington's appointment to Ireland by the prime-minister, Rockingham, and entered parliament 14 Jan., 1760. He took an active part in the discussion of American questions, and proved himself an able and eloquent speaker. His thorough acquaintance with American affairs was "rewarded, in September, 1774, by the appointment of agent for the colony of New York. On 19 April, 1774, he made a speech on American taxation, considered by many as the greatest effort of oratory ever heard in the house of commons. His speech of 22 March, 1775, recommending conciliatory measures toward the colonies, also excited general admiration. He was present in every session of the congress of the colonists dispelled his constituents, and he defended his course in two able "Letters to Gentlemen of Bristol." At the opening of the November session of parliament in 1781, Burke ridiculed the king's speech, which, in spite of Cornwallis's surrender, insisted on the rights of the crown in America. He compared the ministry to men who would sharpen the new saw for the benefit of new attacks of Fox and himself on the conduct of the war, forced North to retire. During Rockingham's brief administration in 1782, Burke was a privy councillor and paymaster of the forces, a place he also held under the coalition ministry in 1783. He took a prominent part in the affairs of India, and, in succession to Dr.不甘者, the cause of Hastings. His speech on the opening of Hastings's trial, 10 Feb., 1788, was worthy of the occasion and of his great reputation. Though the impeachment of Hastings was not carried, the herculean labors of Burke in behalf of India were not fruitless. In November, 1790, he published his great work in connection with the proceedings of the French revolution, "Reflections on the Revolution in France." On 6 May, 1791, an open rupture took place between Burke and Fox, who accused him of abandoning the principles of his party. Burke vindicated himself in his "Appeal from the New to the Old Whigs." In 1796 he wrote his "Letter to a Noble Lord," one of the most successful and popular of all his productions. The best edition of his works is that edited by George Nichols (12 vols., Boston, 1863-7). Burke was the author of several pamphlets of the most excellent character, written in a spirit of earnestness and perseverance, that have contributed to the formation of public opinion. He was a member of the Whig party, and, as such, was the most ardent and devoted of its partisans. He was a member of the Whig party, and, as such, was the most ardent and devoted of its partisans.
BURLEIGH, William Henry, journalist, b. in Woodstock, Conn., 2 Feb., 1812; d. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 18 March, 1871. He was a lineal descendant, on his mother's side, of Gov. Bradford. His father, a graduate of Yale in 1803, had been a popular and successful teacher, but in 1827 became tormented by the conviction that he had been led off this earth by the tories, and retained at James island, S. C., as a prisoner on parole. Obnoxious to the tories from his previous course, he was in daily apprehension of assassination, to escape which, after endeavoring unsuccessfully to obtain an exchange or a parole to some other state, he effected his escape in the night of November, 1827, after imprisonment of four months. In a letter to Gen. Leslie, Burke gave his reasons for withdrawing, and said that he still considered himself subject to the disposal of the British authorities. He was regularly exchanged soon afterward, and resumed his duties as governor, but was defeated the following year, when a candidate for re-election, it being urged that he had violated his pledge never to allow his name to be placed upon the ticket.

BURLEY, Thomas, governor of North Carolina, b. in Ireland about 1747; d. in Hillsborough, N. C., 2 Dec., 1783. He left Ireland about 1764, and lived for some years in Acoomac co., Va., engaged in the study and practice of medicine. He next studied law, began practice in Norfolk, and in 1774 removed to Hillsborough, N. C. Of a bold and impetuous temper, a ready writer and speaker, he became one of the leading spirits in the revolutionary contest. While he was in Virginia, his writings in opposition to the stamp-act had brought him into notice the autumn of 1772 till 1785 he was almost constantly engaged in editorial duties and in charge of papers advocating one or all of the great reforms then agitating the public mind—anti-slavery, temperance, and peace. Though naturally one of the most genial and amiable of men, Mr. Burleigh was stern in his adherence to principle. In 1836 he added his editorialities to the laws that were then in the making of the American anti-slavery society, and defending their views. For a time he had charge of the "Literary Journal" in Schenectady, then became in 1837 editor of the Pittsburg "Temperance Banner," afterward called the "Christian Witness," the organ of the western Pennsylvania anti-slavery society. In 1843 he was invited to Hartford by the executive committee of the Connecticut anti-slavery society, and took charge of its organ, the "Christian Freeman," which soon became the "Charter Oak," a vigorously edited and brilliant defender of the anti-slavery and temperance reforms. Mr. Burleigh afterward took charge of the Washington "Banner." He struck trenchant blows at popular vices and political depravity in his papers, and received his reward more than once in mob violence. But while he deemed this heroic defence of unpopular doctrines and principles, with an unfaltering heart, disliked controversy, and, whenever he could command the means for it, he would establish a purely literary paper, which, though generally short-lived, always contained gems of poetry and prose from his prolifive pen, and avoided controversial topics. In 1850 he disposed of the "Charter Oak" to the free-sellers, the nucleus of the republican party, and removed to Syracuse, and subsequently to Albany, N. Y., to be the general agent and lecturer of the New York state temperance society and editor of the "Prohibitionist." When in 1855 Gov. Clark offered him, unsolicited, the place of harbor-master of the port of New York, he declined the offer. After an illness of some months, he died, Feb. 14, 1857.

BURLEY, Bennett G., Confederate naval officer. On 19 Sept., 1864, assisted by Capt. Bell and others, he captured the steamer "Philo Parsons," plying between Detroit and Sandusky, when about two miles from Kelly's island, off the Ohio coast.
Subsequently another American steamer, the "Island Queen," was captured by Burling and his party, and after her passengers, including twenty-five U. S. soldiers, had been made prisoners and transferred to the "Philos Parsons," the "Island Queen" was sent adrift. The "Philos Parsons" was afterward taken to Sandwick, on the Canadian shore, and left there. Burling was arrested, and the evidence produced at the extradiation trial at Toronto in his case rendered it manifest that he was not acting under the authority of the southern Confederacy in the capture of the steamer; that the immediate object was the capture of the U. S. war-vessel "Michigan," guarding Johnson's island; and the ultimate object, the taking of Johnson's island and the liberation of the 3,000 Confederate soldiers imprisoned there. That all this was not attempted by Burling and his comrades was probably owing to the fact of his discovery of the hazardous and seemingly impossible character of the undertaking, after he had captured the "Philos Parsons" and the "Island Queen." After some diplomatic correspondence between the British government and that of the United States, Burling was surrendered to the authorities of the latter, under the provisions of the extradition treaty, the plea of "beligerent rights" in his behalf by Jefferson Davis not being regarded by the court as sufficient to free him from the crime of robbery charged against him in the indictment.

BURLINGAME, Gilbert, painter, b. in 1843; d. in 1875. At the beginning of his artistic career he painted almost exclusively in oil-colors; but his later and best work is in water-colors, which experience proved to be a better medium for his style. He excelled in studies of game-birds, and contributed to the illustrated publications several articles on this subject, accompanied with his own drawings. He was one of the founders of the American society of painters in water-colors, and was always represented in their exhibitions. His last, and perhaps his best, works were exhibited in the year of his death. They were entitled "Normandy Sketches," "Beach below Easthampton," and "A Canadian Lake."

BURLINGAME, James Me., diplomatist, b. in New York, Chennango co., N. Y., Nov. 14, 1829; d. in St. Petersburg, Russia, 23 Feb., 1870. He was the descendant of a family who were among the early settlers of Rhode Island. His father, a farmer, removed, when Anson was three years old, to a farm in Sensea co., Ohio, where they lived for ten years, and in 1833 again removed to Detroit, and after two years more to a farm at Branch, Mich. In 1837, Anson was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Michigan, and six years later went to Cambridge, Mass., and entered the law-school of Harvard university, where he was graduated in 1846. He began the practice of the law in Boston, and a year or two later became an active member and a popular orator of the free-soil party, then recently formed. In the political campaign of 1848 he acquired a wide reputation and was selected by the American half of the election of Van Buren and Adams. In 1849-50 he visited Europe. In 1852 he was elected to the Massachusetts senate, and in 1853 he served as a member of the state constitutional convention, to which he was elected by the town of Northboro, though he resided in Cambridge. He joined the American party at its formation in 1854, and in that year was elected by it to the 34th congress. In the following year he co-operated in the formation of the republican party, to which he ever afterward steadily adhered. In congress he bore himself with courage and address, and was recognized as one of the ablest disputers on the anti-slavery side of the house. For the terms in which he denounced the assault committed by Preston S. Brooks upon Senator Sumner, in 1856, he was challenged by Brooks. He promptly accepted the challenge, and named rifles as the weapons, and Navy island, just above Niagara Falls, as the place. To the latter proposition Mr. Brooks acceded. He then proceeded to the house, his opponent in Canada, in the then excited state of public feeling, he would have to expose himself to popular violence in passing through "the enemy's country," as he called the northern states. The matter fell through, but the manner in which Mr. Burlingame had conducted himself greatly raised him in the estimation of his friends and of his party; and on his return to Boston at the end of his term, he was received with distinguished honors. He was re-elected to the 35th and 36th congresses; but failing, after an animated and close contest, to be returned to the 37th, his legislative career ended in March, 1861. He was immediately appointed by President Lincoln minister to Austria, and on his return from his mission in 1865, he was received, in a diplomatic capacity, a man who had spoken often and eloquently in favor of Hungarian independence, and had moved in congress the recognition of Sardinia as a first-class power. He was then sent as minister to China. In 1865 he returned to the United States with the intention of resigning his official position; but on his return to the United States, he was urged by his friends to resume his functions for the purpose of carrying out important projects and negotiations that he had initiated. To this he finally consented. When, in 1867, he announced his intention of returning home, Prince Kung, regent of the empire, offered to appoint him special envoy to the United States and the great European powers, for the purpose of framing treaties of amity with those nations—an honor never before conferred on a foreigner. This place Mr. Burlingame accepted, and, at the head of a numerous mission, he arrived in the United States in March, 1868. On 28 July supplementary articles to the treaty of 1858 were signed at Washington, and the subject of the United States and the empire was lowered. These articles, afterward known as "the Burlingame Treaty," marked the first official acceptance by China of the principles of international law, and provided, in general, that the privileges enjoyed by western nations under that law—the right of eminent domain, the right of appointing consuls, the protection of the United States, and the power of the government to grant or withhold commercial privileges and immunities at their own discretion, subject to treaty—should be secured to China; that nation undertaking to observe the corresponding obligations prescribed by international law toward other peoples. Special provisions also stipulated for entire liberty of con-
science and worship for Americans in China, and Chinese in America; for joint efforts against the opium trade; for the enjoyment by Chinese in Australia of the education and privileges of the United States; and in respect to travel and residence accorded to citizens of both the favored nation; for similar reciprocal rights in the matter of the public educational institutions of the two countries, and for the right of establishing schools by citizens of either country in the other. The concluding article disclaims, on the part of the United States, any intention to interfere with the domestic administration of China in the matter of railroads, telegraphs, and internal improvements, but agrees that the United States will furnish assistance in these points on proper conditions, when requested by the Chinese government. From America Mr. Burlingame proceeded in the latter part of 1869 to England, and thence to France (1869), Denmark, Sweden, Holland, and Prussia, in all of which countries he was favorably received, and in all of which, but France, to which he intended returning, he negotiated important treaties or articles of agreement. He reached St. Petersburg early in 1870, and had just entered upon the business of his mission when he died of pulmonary consumption, March 14, 1870. His son, Edward Livermore, b. in Boston, Mass., 30 May, 1848, entered Harvard, but left before graduation, accompanying his father to China as his private secretary. He studied at Heidelberg, Germany, in 1867–3, taking the degree of Ph. D., and afterward at Berlin. He travelled extensively in Japan and China in 1868, and afterward in Europe. He was on the editorial staff of the New York "Tribune" in 1871, and on that for the revision of the "American Cyclopedia" in 1872–6, has been a contributor to periodical literature, and associated in the preparation of several histories and other works. In 1879 he became connected editorially with the publishing-house of Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, and in 1886 was appointed editor of its new magazine. He has translated and edited "Art Life and Theories of Richard Wagner" (New York, 1875).

BURNSTEIN, Karl Herrmann Konrad, zoologist, b. in Stralsund, Germany, 15 Jan., 1867; d. 23 July, 1896. On leaving the revolutionary excitement, he was sent by the city of Halle as deputy to the national assembly, and subsequently by the town of Leibnitz to the first Prussian chamber. At the close of the session he travelled for two years in Brazil, and in 1864 was appointed director of the Museum of natural history at Buenos Ayres. He was also at the head of the academy of sciences, formed from the scientific faculty of the national university of Cordoba, Argentine Republic. Among his works are a "Treatise on Natural History" (Halle, 1836); "Manual of Entomology" (4 vols., 1832–4); "Natural History of the Calamandra Species" (1857); "The History of Creation" (Leipsic, 1849); "Geological Pioneers of History," including its "Life of habitants" (1851); and "The Animals of Brazil" (2 vols., 1854–6). Dr. Burneister has also published the "Anales del Museo Publico," a scientific periodical which contained detailed descriptions of many new species, the originals of which are in the museum at Buenos Ayres. The huge edifices and other mammalia, which have rendered that museum, which was established by him, so famous, are described and pictured in this work.

BURNABY, Andrew, English clergyman, b. in Asfordby, Leicestershire, in 1752; d. 9 March, 1812. He was educated at Westminster and Cambridge, receiving the degree of M. A. in 1777. He published, in 1776, "Travels through the Middle Settlements of North America in 1759-60," and in 1786 was made archdeacon of Leicester.

BURNET, Robert, Canadian clergyman, b. in Merrimack, N. H., 30 Nov., 1822; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 8 Sept., 1859. He was graduated at Harvard in 1824, and on 23 April, 1828, was ordained pastor of the 1st Congregational church of Baltimore. Among his published works are "Lectures on the Doctrines of Controversy between Unitarians and other Denominations of Christians" (1855); "Lectures to Young Men" (Baltimore, 1840); "Lectures on the Sphere and Duty of Woman" (1840); "Lectures on the History of Christianity" (1842); "Biography of Henry A. Ingalls" (1845); "Expository Lectures on the Principal Texts which relate to the Doctrine of the Trinity" (1845); "Miscellaneous Writings" (Philadelphia); "Popular Objections to Unitarian Christianity Considered and Answered" (Boston, 1848); "What is Unitarianism?" (1848); "Lectures on Doctrines of Christianity" (1848); "Discourses on the Rectitude of Human Nature" (1850); "Christianity, its Essence and Evidence, or an Analysis of the New Testament," a compendious and lucid statement of the biblical theories of the author's particular school of Unitarianism (1855).

BURNET, Robert, Canadian clergyman, b. in Ladykirk, Berwickshire, Scotland, in June, 1823. He was educated at Edinburgh and Aberdeen, and received ordination as a Presbyterian minister in 1852. Soon afterward he went to Canada as a missionary, was stationed at Hamilton, and entered the pastorate of St. Andrew's church there. Here he remained for twenty-five years, and established a flourishing congregation. In 1876 he took charge of St. Stephen's church, London, and remained in connection with it for three years, when he accepted a call from the Picto, N. S., Presbyterian church. As a preacher, B. Burnet is distinguished for his clear, well-arranged sermons, which are often eloquent in the highest degree, and always delivered extemporaneously. He is also well known in a widely different sphere of action, being regarded as an authority on the subjects of scientific agriculture and fruit-culture. While he was president of the agricultural society, he was a member of the Dominion and Provincial boards of agriculture, of the Entomological society, and the Fruit-growers' association. Papers by him on scientific subjects have been published in the "Transactions" of the American pomological society.

BURNET, William, colonial governor, b. at the Hague, Holland, in March, 1688; d. in Boston, Mass., 7 Sept., 1728. He was the eldest son of Bishop Burnet, and had for his godfather William of Orange, afterward king of England. Having lost his fortune by speculation in the shares of Law's South Sea company, he obtained the appointment of governor of the colonies of New York and New Jersey, relinquishing the post of commander-in-chief in the dominion and Provincial boards of agriculture, of which he was succeeded by Robert Hunter, the retiring governor of New York. He arrived, 17 Sept., 1720, and instituted a vigorous policy to frustrate French schemes of aggrandizement, and to acquire the interior for Great Britain. In 1722 he established a trading-post at Oswego, where, in 1666, Frontenac, French governor of Canada, had built a stockade fort, and in 1727 he erected there and armed, at his own expense, a small fort, planting the English standard for the first time on the great lakes, though the friendly Senecas and Oneidas objected, and Beauharnois, governor of Canada, protested vigorously. He convened a congress of governors
and commissioners at Albany in 1722, and persuaded them to send a message to the eastern Indian tribes to join with them in the conclusion of a treaty with the English. He secured the passage by the assembly of an act forbidding the sale of goods to French traders, a very unpopular measure, and rendered himself anomalous also by following out the instructions of the royal government in prolonging the period of the existing sessions of the General Assembly, by issuing letters under the seal of the colony, and by obtaining for Horace Walpole his sincere perquisites as auditor-general, and by supporting the court of chancery, which he brought into further disrepute by his precipitate decisions as chancellor. On 15 April, 1728, he was removed, not so much on account of his unpopularity, as to make a place for John Montgomerie, a favorite of George II. Gov. Burnet was transferred to Massachusetts, and there became involved in a quarrel with the assembly by repeating the demand of his predecessor for a fixed salary. The assembly insisted on its charted right to raise and appropriate all moneys for the support of the government. The British house of commons, on receipt of a petition that Massachusetts might be heard for its grievances, passed a resolve that the proceeding tended "to shake off the dependency of the said colony upon this kingdom, to which, in law and right, they ought to be subject." Burnet was eventually obliged to recede from his position. In 1730 he was made governor of New Hampshire also. He was a skilful physician, a man of sound judgment and accomplishments, an honest administrator, and was impelled to some of the more objectionable features of his policy by the instructions of his superiors, rather than by his own arbitrary nature. He published astronomical observations in the "Transactions" of the Royal society, and an essay on the fulfilment of a prophecy in the book of Daniel (London, 1724).

**BURNET, William.** Physician, b. in Elizabeth, N. J., 13 Dec., 1730; d. in Newark, N. J., 7 Oct., 1791. He was the son of a physician who came from Scotland, was a graduate of Princeton in 1749, the second year of the college, and became a physician. He held at different times various offices in the state government, was elected to congress, was chosen for several and large accomplishments, an honest administrator, and was impelled to some of the more objectionable features of his policy by the instructions of his superiors, rather than by his own arbitrary nature. He published astronomical observations in the "Transactions" of the Royal society, and an essay on the fulfilment of a prophecy in the book of Daniel (London, 1724).

**Burnett, Jacob.** Jurisprudence—His son, Jacob, jurist, b. in Newark, N. J., 22 Feb., 1770; d. in Cincinnati, Ohio, 10 May, 1853, was graduated at Princeton in 1791, studied law in the office of Judge Bondinot, and was admitted to the bar in 1796. The same year he removed to Ohio, where he became distinguished as a lawyer and was a leading citizen in the new settlement of Cincinnati. In 1790 he was appointed to the legislature and the judicial bench, and was a member of the House of Representatives in the Ohio government in 1796, and for the next two years. In 1798 he was a member of the state legislature, and a member of the supreme court of Ohio in 1821-8, and in 1838-31 U. S. senator. He was a successful lawyer and a skilful politician, and was active in reorganizing the Medical college of Ohio. He was a delegate to the Harrisburg convention in 1839, and was mainly instrumental in securing the nomination of Governor Harrison for the presidency. He was the last president of the Colonization society of Cincinnati. His efforts to alleviate the distress felt by purchasers of western lands, on account of indebtedness to the government which they were unable to discharge, resulted in an act of congress granting relief to the entire west, extricating the settlers from severe financial distress. The debt due to the government amounted to $82,000,000, exceeding the volume of currency in circulation in the west, and threatening both farmers and speculators with bankruptcy. The people of the southwest were in the same situation; all the banks had suspended payment, and forcible resistance was threatened if the government should attempt to dispose of the settlers. Judge Burnett drew up a memorial to congress, proposing a release of back interest and permission to settlers to relinquish as much of the land entered as they were unable to pay for. The memorial was generally approved by the inhabitants of the Ohio and Mississippi valleys, and in 1821 congress granted relief in the form desired. In 1821, Burnett was elected governor of the state of Ohio and reelected by the people in 1825 and 1829. In 1837 he sold his property in Ohio and removed to Kentucky, where he died in 1861. In 1822 Miss Hodgson contributed to "Scriblerian's Monthly," a dialect story entitled "Surly Tim's Trouble," republished in book-form with other tales in 1877. In 1835 she married Dr. R. M. Burnett, of Knoxville, and, after returning from a visit to Europe in 1853, resided in Washington, D. C.
Her story of "That Lass o' Lowrie's," printed in "Scribner's Magazine," obtained great popularity, and was immediately issued in a separate volume (New York, 1877). In 1878-9 some of her earlier magazine contributions were republished in "Clifford, Maxvorneen," "Lindsay's Luck," "Miss Crespinny," "Pretty Polly Pemberton," and "Theo." They were originally contributed to a periodical in Philadelphia, and were published in book-form without her permission by a house in that city, a proceeding that led to a public controversy. Her second novel, entitled "The Man Without a Country," was published in two magazines, and was printed in a volume in 1879. In 1879 an authorized edition of her earlier love-tales was issued in New York. In 1880 appeared a new novelette entitled "Louisiana." Her third novel, "A Fair Barbarian," was published as a serial in 1881, and in a volume the year following; and a fourth, entitled "Through One Administration," appeared in book-form in 1883. In 1886 a juvenile tale, entitled "Little Lord Fauntleroy," was printed as a serial in the "St. Nicholas" magazine. "That Lass o' Lowrie's," describing life at the Lancashire mines, went through many editions in England, and has been repeatedly dramatized.

BURNETT, Henry Clay, lawyer, b. in Essex co., N. Y., Dec. 3, 1807; d. in New York, Dec. 20, 1863. He received a classical education, removed early to Kentucky, where he entered upon the practice of law, and was in 1854-5 clerk of the circuit court of Trigg co. He was elected to congress as a democrat in 1855, 1857, 1859, and 1861, but was expelled, for his open sympathy with secession, on Dec. 3, 1861. He was a representative from Kentucky in the provisional Confederate congress, serving from 18 Nov., 1861, till 17 Feb., 1862, and a senator in the Confederate congress, serving from 19 Feb., 1862, till 18 Feb., 1865. After the downfall of the Confederacy he exerted himself to restore the peace democrats to the ascendancy in his state.

BURNETT, Peter Hardeman, governor of California, b. near a village, New Hampshire, Nov. 15, 1807; d. in San Francisco, Cal., 16 May, 1855. Burnett was a trader and lawyer. He went to Oregon, overland, in 1843, took a prominent part there in the organization of the territorial government, was member of the legislature in 1844 and 1848, and became a judge of the supreme court. The gold excitement attracted him to California in 1848, and he worked for a short time in the mines, and then became agent in managing the complicated affairs of the Sutter family and estate at New Helvetia. In 1849 he was one of the most active persons in urging the rights and necessities of the people of California as sufficient warrant for the formation of a state government in advance of congressional authority. During the agitation of that summer he was an outspoken opponent of the United States military government of the territory; but he cheerfully joined in accepting, at length, Gov. Riley's action, where- by a constitutional convention was officially called. Under the new constitution he was at once elected governor, and assumed the office, although the state constitution did not become law till March 22, 1850. He resigned the governorship in 1851, then practised law, and was one of the supreme judges in 1857-8. From 1863 till 1880 he was president of the corporation now known as the Pacific Bank in San Francisco. He has published "The Path which Led a Protestant Lawyer to the Catholic Church" (New York, 1869); "The American Theory of Government, considered with reference to the Present Crisis" (1861); "Recollections of an Old Pioneer" (1878), which is especially valuable in connection with the early political and constitutional history of the Pacific coast; and "Reasons why we should Believe in God, Love God, and Obey God" (1884).

BURNETT, Waldo Irving, naturalist, b. in Southborough, Mass., 12 July, 1828; d. in Boston, 30 July, 1860. He began his studies in entomology, studied natural history under the direction of his father, a physician, was graduated at Harvard medical school in 1849, and spent some time in Europe, studying natural history and making microscopic observations. After his return to the United States, though suffering from consumption, he accomplished much valuable scientific work. At the beginning of the Mexican war he was made colonel of the 24th New York volunteers, and was sent to join the army under Gen. Scott. He was engaged with his regiment at the siege of Vera Cruz, and in the battles of Cerro Gordo, Contreras, and Churubusco, in the last of which he was severely wounded. The regiment was disbanded 1 Aug., 1848. Col. Burnett subsequently passed into the legislature and a silver medal from the city of New York, and was brevetted brigadier-general. The surviving members of his regiment gave him a gold medal, 20 Aug., 1853, and further recognized his services, 18 Aug., 1859, by presenting to him the gold snuff-box in which the freedom of the city of New York had originally been given to Andrew Jackson forty years before. As a civil engineer he was engaged on dry-dock construction from 1849 till 1855 in the U. S. navy-yards at Brooklyn and Philadelphia, and on the water-works of Brooklyn and Norfolk, Va., in 1855 and 1856. From 1858 till 1860 he was U. S. surveyor-general of Kansas and Nebraska. During the latter years of his life he was an invalid, and gave up all active work. He was buried at West Point. He married a daughter of Gen. Aaron Ward, of Westchester co., and his son, a lieutenant in the navy, adopted his grandfather's name.

BURNHAM, Gordon Webster, manufacturer, b. in Hampden, Mass., 25 Dec. 1826; d. in New York city, 18 March, 1887. He was a farmer's boy and began life poor, but saved money while a clerk in his native place, with which in 1828 he entered into business as a principal. Successful in this, he entered the firm of Benedict & Coe in Waterbury,
Conn., manufacturers of brass goods, and two years later with other partners established branch houses in New York and Boston. These were continued until 1862 and 1867 respectively, when, on the dissolution of the partnership, Mr. Burnham found himself the possessor of a large fortune. Meanwhile he had become interested in many of the manufactures of Waterbury, and successively became president of the Waterbury Clock Co., the Waterbury Watch Co., the Waterbury Brass Co., and the Waterbury Brass Watch Co. Editors, upon a liberal use of his money for the public good, and gave freely to the support of religion. He was an ardent admirer of Daniel Webster, whom he regarded as the greatest of American statesmen, and, as a testimonial of this sentiment, in 1876 he presented to New York city a heroic bronze statue of Webster by Thomas Ball, which was erected in Central park.

Mr. Burnham married a daughter of Bishop Brownell, of Connecticut, to whom he erected a bronze statue in Hartford. His own monument in Greenwood, built some years prior to his death, is one of the finest in the cemetery.

**BURNHAM, Hiram**, soldier, b. in Maine; killed in battle at Chaplin's Farm, 29 Sept., 1864.

He was a colonel of volunteers, leading them with skill and gallantry through the peninsular campaign, at Antietam, and in subsequent engagements. At the second battle of Fredericksburg he distinguished himself for bravery and courage, and again at Gettysburg. In April, 1864, he was made brigadier-general, and during the campaign from the Wilderness to Petersburg he bore a conspicuous part. A few weeks previous to his death he was assigned to a brigade in Stannard's division, 18th corps.

**BURNHAM, James C.**, soldier, b. in New York about 1829; d. there, 2 Sept., 1866. He was appointed major in the 2d New York infantry, 3 Dec., 1846, and served with the command in that capacity from 1847 to 1857. He was killed on the fall of Col. Baxter he commanded the regiment at the storming of Chapultepe, was promoted to be lieutenant-colonel, 27 Sept., 1847, and led the regiment through the several battles around the city of Mexico, distinguishing himself in the attack on the Bellen gate. After the war Col. Burnham was city marshal of New York under Mayor Wood, and was one of the witnesses in the July issue.

**BURNHAM, Samuel**, author, b. in Rindge, N. H., in 1853; d. in Boston, Mass., 22 June, 1873. He was educated at Williams in 1855, and assumed charge of the academy at Amherst, N. H. Subsequently he removed to Boston and entered upon a literary career. He wrote the history of East Boston, several small volumes for the American tract society on natural history, was one of the editors of the "Congregationalist," literary editor of the "Watchman and Reflector," a correspondent for periodicals, edited Charles Sumner's works, and at the time of his death had nearly completed a history of the Old South church of Boston.

**Burnham, Texas**, born in Castledewian, county Down, Ireland, 12 Aug., 1834. He emigrated to Canada in 1847 with his parents, who, after residing for three years in Quebec, removed to Toronto. He had been reared a Presbyterian, but became a convert to Methodism, and entered Victoria college with the intention of ultimately becoming a minister of that denomination. He was graduated there with honors in 1854, and, after remaining in the college for a year as a classical teacher, passed the next three years in preaching. In 1855 he accepted the chair of mathematics in Iowa Wesleyan university at Mount Pleasant, and in 1866 became president of Simpson centenary college, which he retained until 1878, when he accepted the presidency of the Wesleyan ladies' college, Hamilton, Ontario. In 1870 the University of Indiana conferred on him the degree of S.T.D., and in 1878 his alma mater gave him the degree of L.L.D. In 1882 Dr. Burns was tried before the London, Ontario, conference for holding views contrary to the tenets of the Methodist church, the charge being based upon statements contained in a letter of Dr. Burnham which he 1870 written to the Rev. Dr. Thomas, of Buffalo. The trial resulted in his acquittal.

**Burns, Anthony**, fugitive slave, b. in Virginia about 1830; d. in St. Catharines, Canada, 27 July, 1862. He effected his escape from slavery in Virginia, and was at work in Boston in the winter of 1857-8. On 29 May, 1854, the U. S. house of representatives passed the Kansas-Nebraska bill repealing the Missouri compromise, and permitting the extension of negro slavery, which had been restricted since 1820. The news caused great indignation throughout the free states, especially in Boston, where the anti-slavery party had its headquarters. Just at this crisis Burns was arrested by Mr. C. S. Morris, 5th St. and was taken to the police station. His trial was ordered to begin May 21. On the same afternoon a mass-meeting was called at Faneuil hall, and the U. S. marshals summoned a large posse of extra deputies, who were armed and stationed in and about the court-house to guard against an expected attempt at the rescue of Burns. The meeting at Faneuil hall was addressed by the most prominent men of Boston, and could hardly be restrained from adjournment in spite of threats to the court-house. While this assembly was in session, a premature attempt to rescue Burns was made under the leadership of Thomas W. Higginson. A door of the court-house was battered in, one of the deputies was killed in the fight, and Col. Higginson and others of the assailants were wounded. "A call for re-enforcements was sent to Washington, but the marshals never reached the chairman. On the next day the examination was held before Commissioner Loring, Richard H. Dana and Charles M. Ellis appearing for the prisoner. The evidence showed that Burns was amenable under the law, and his surrender to his master was ordered. When the decision was made known, many houses were draped in black, and the state of popular feeling was such that the government directed that the prisoner be sent to Virginia on board the revenue cutter "Morris." He was escorted to the wharf by a strong guard, through streets packed with excited crowds. At the wharf the tumult seemed about to culminate in riot, when the Rev. Daniel Foster (who was killed in the explosion at the Boston Court-house) cried: "Let us pray!" and silence fell upon the multitude, who stood with uncovered heads, while Burns was hurried on board the cutter. A more impressively dramatic ending, or one more characteristic of an excited but law-abiding and God-fearing New England community, could hardly be conceived for this famous case. Burns was afterwards a Baptist minister, and settled in Canada, where, during the closing years of his life, he presided over a congregation of his own color. See "Anthony Burns, A History," by C. E. Stevens (Boston, 1854).
BURNS, Francis, M. E. bishop, b. in Albany, N. Y., 5 Dec., 1809; d. in Baltimore, Md., 18 April, 1863. New York was still a slave-state when at five years of age the little negro Francis Burns was indentured as a servant by his parents, who were so poor that they took the method of disposing of their children to provide for their expenses. He was converted at the age of fifteen, and soon entered the Lexington Heights academy and studied for the ministry. He obtained a fair education, and soon evinced such talent as a leader among his own people that, after serving as an exhorter and preacher under the direction of the Methodist church, he was appointed to the Liberian mission in 1854, and landed in Monrovia on 18 Oct. His first appointment was as a teacher at Cape Palmas. He joined the Liberia mission conference in 1858, and from 1840 till 1842 was an assistant on the Bassa circuit. During 1843 and the early part of 1844 he was engaged at Monrovia, but infantry, and was promoted to the captain in 1847, in Brooklyn, N. Y., 16 June, and, later on the same day, crossed over to New York and was ordained elder in the Mulberry street church, Bishop James officiating. In the same year he returned to Liberia. The next session of the conference appointed him presiding elder of the Cape Palmas district, and when the troops began to arrive he was detailed to open an academy at Monrovia and superintend the mission there. In 1858 he visited the United States and was ordained missionary bishop at Perry, Wyoming co., N. Y., Bishops James and Baker officiating. Almost immediately he returned to Africa, and labored there for the rest of his life with unflagging industry. He returned to the United States by the advice of a physician, and died shortly afterward.

BURNS, James Austin, educator, b. in Oxford, Me., 25 Jan., 1840. He was educated at Bowdoin, where in 1865 he received the degree of Ph. D. In August, 1861, he entered the U. S. volunteer service as lieutenant in the 7th Connecticut regiment, and was promoted to the rank of captain in 1862, after which he served on the staffs of Generals Viele, Stephens, Seymour, Strong, and Terry, and was engaged in the sieges of Port Pulaski, Sunter, and Wagner, and in the investment of Petersburg. Subsequent to the war he settled in Atlanta, Ga., where he has followed the profession of civil engineer and has been connected with the Southern medical college in Atlanta. He has published a series of "Juxtalinear Translations of the Classics" (Atlanta, 1886 et seq.). The set includes Virgil, Horace, Cicero, Sallust, Cesar, Homer, Xenophon, Demosthenes, and Sophocles.

BURNS, John, soldier, b. in Burlington, N. J., 5 Sept., 1763; d. in Gettysburg, Pa., 7 Feb., 1863. He was of Scottish ancestry, and through his father claimed relationship with the poet. He was among the first to volunteer for the war of 1812; was present in the actions at Plattsburg, Queenstown, and Lundy's Lane, in which last named engagement he was one of Col. Miller's regiment that captured the British battery in the centre and turned the tide in favor of the Americans. He volunteered promptly for the war with Mexico, and again for the civil war. For this last service he was rejected on account of his age by the United States mustering officer, but managed to go with the army as a teamster, and was always anxious to borrow a rifle and be in the ranks when the enemy was encountered. When he was promoted to the rank of corporal, contrary to his will, he was sent home to Gettysburg, where his townsmen made him constable to keep him busy and contented. When the foremost Confederate scouts approached in June, 1863, he went out with a party of volunteers to fight them, but was turned back by the national cavalry. When the Confederates under Gen. Early occupied the town, 26 June, Burns had to be locked up for asserting his civil authority as constable in opposition to the orders of the Confederate agents. As soon as the enemy advanced toward York, Burns resumed his official functions and began to arrest Confederate stragglers, including a chaplain named Gwin, who bore despatches. Two days later the National advance under Gen. Buford arrived and relieved the veteran from his self-imposed duty of facing the Army of Northern Virginia. He was soon captured, and for a time was confined in a Northern prison. Shortly after the preliminary skirmishing of the battle of Gettysburg began, Burns met a wounded Union soldier, borrowed his rifle and ammunition, with which he went to the front and offered his services as a volunteer to Maj. Chamberlain, of the 153rd Pennsylvania regiment. He refused to go; instead, he helped to keep the town on by, they being sharply engaged with the enemy. The old man proved himself such a skilful sharpshooter that the colonel commanding the regiment sent him a favorite long-range rifle, which he used all day with deadly effect in the advanced line, but he was badly wounded in the afternoon, and the wound, which he dressed with a table napkin, told a plausible story to his Confederate captors, and got himself carried to his own house, where his wounds were dressed by the surgeons; and, after a narrow escape from execution as an unarmed combatant, he was left when the Confederates were in turn driven back and finally defeated. The story of his patriotic zeal aroused the greatest interest in the northern states: he was lauded as the "hero of Gettysburg," and after the war, as his home was on the battlefield, became an object of curiosity to visitors and accumulated a competence through their generosity. During the last two years of his life his mind failed, and his friends were unable to prevent his wandering about the country. "Burns was in New York city on a cold winter's night in December, 1871, in a state of destitution, and was cared for and sent home, but died of pneumonia.

BURNS, Robert, Canadian clergyman, b. in Borrow-tounness, Linlithgowshire, Scotland, 13 Feb., 1798; d. in Toronto, 19 Aug., 1869. He was graduated at the University of Edinburgh in 1815 in classics and in divinity in 1818. He was minister of St. George's church, Paisley, from July, 1811, till the disruption which, in May, 1843, resulted in the secession of the Free Church from the Established. He came out with the Free Church, and in March, 1845, removed to Canada, and the same year became minister of Knox church, Toronto, a charge which he retained till 1856. In that year he was appointed professor of church history and apologetics in Knox college, Toronto, retiring in 1864. He penetrated the remotest bush-regions in the land of his adoption, so that his name was familiar throughout Canada. When pastor in Paisley he, for fourteen years, occupied the same pulpit as Dr. Witherspoon, the only clergyman in the free church who was affixed to the "Declaration of Independence." In 1838-'9 he edited the Edinburgh "Christian Instructor." His publications include "Letters to Dr. Chalmers on the Protestant and Roman Catho-

"Historical Dissertation on the Law and Practice of Great Britain, and particularly of Scotland, relating to the Poor" (2d ed., Edinburgh, 1819); "Woodrow's History of the Sufferings of the Church of Scotland" (4 vols., Glasgow, 1830); "Treatise on Pru-

"Life of Dr. McGill." His
life has been written by his son (Toronto, 1871).—

His son, Robert Ferrier, Canadian clergyman, b. in Paisley, Scotland, 23 Dec., 1836. He entered the University of Glasgow in 1849, and distinguished himself as a student. During 1844-5 he attended New college, Edinburgh, a theological institution established by the Free Church immediately after the disruption. In 1845 he arrived in Canada, a short time after his father, and completed his theological course at Knox college, Toronto. In July, 1847, he was ordained a minister of the Presbyterian church, and soon after entered the regular profession of the ministry. In 1855 he was appointed to the pastoral charge of St. Andrews, Toronto, and shortly afterwards became pastor of Chalmers' church, Kingston. In 1855 he took charge of Knox church, St. Catherines, retaining it for twelve years, during which time he was a member of the grammar-school board, and organized the system of Sabbath-school conventions. In 1867 he became pastor of the Scottish church in Chicago, and, after ministering there for three years, during part of which time he assisted Mr. Moody in his evangelistic work, he accepted a call to Cote street church, Montreal, and in 1875 was transferred to Fort Massey Presbyterian church, Halifax, N. S. He was a member of the second presbyterian council, which was held in Philadelphia in 1869, and of the third, held in Montreal in 1872, and has held the respective offices of those bodies for many years. He was a delegate to the International temperance council, held at Philadelphia in 1876, to Raikes's centennial of Sabbath-schools, held in London in 1880, and also from the international committee to the World's convention of young men's Christian associations in Berlin in 1884. In 1888 he was elected D. D., and was knighted by Hamilton college. He has published, besides the life of his father, "Maple Leaves for the Grave of Abraham Lincoln" (St. Catherines, 1865); "Plea for Lord's Day" (Montreal, 1874); "Maine Law" (Halifax, 1875); "Modern Babylon" (1876); "Confession and Absolution" (1885); a controversy with Roman Catholic authorities; and contributed to various periodicals.

BURNS, Robert Easton, Canadian jurist, b. in Niagara, Canada West, 26 Dec., 1865; d. near Toronto, 12 Jan., 1863. He was educated at home, studied law, was admitted to the bar, and practised for several years in Niagara, St. Catherines, and Hamilton. In September, 1837, he was appointed judge of Niagara district, and in 1841 removed to Toronto, and entered into partnership with Atter- ney-General Hageman. When the seat of government was taken to Kingston, the court of chancery followed, and he became a resident of that city, but returned to Toronto when the government was established in Montreal. In Toronto he entered into partnership with Philip Vankoughnet, afterward chancellor of Upper Canada, and Oliver Mowat, premier of Ontario. Soon afterward he was appointed judge of the home district, which office he retained until his resignation, in 1848. Within a short time, however, he was appointed by the Baldwin-Lafontaine government puisne judge of the court of queen's bench, an office which he held in the intervals of his judicial duties until his death, his widow and her four sons migrated to Indiana, manumitting their slaves from conscientious motives. Edgill, the third of these sons, settled in the new town of Liberty, and in 1814 married Pamela Brown, another emigrant from South Carolina. He taught school for a time, and, having some general knowledge, was in 1815 elected a justice of the peace and associate judge of the county court, and subsequently clerk of court, which office he held until 1850. Ambrose, the fourth of nine children, was born in a rude log cabin at the edge of the wilderness. The village schools were exceptionally good for a frontier town, and at seventeen he had acquired a better education than most boys of his age; but his father could not afford to give him a professional training, and he was indentured to a merchant tailor. After learning the trade, he returned to Liberty and began business as a partner under the style of "Myers & Burns, Merchant Tailors." Conversation with veterans of the second war with Great Britain interested him in military affairs, and he read all the histories and other books bearing on the subject that he could procure, and local tradition is to the effect that Caleb B. Smith, congressman from the district, entering the shop to have his coat repaired, found the young tailor with a copy of "Cooper's Tactics" propped up against the "goose," and kept open by a chip of wood. From this time he could study and work at the same time. Some conversation followed, and the congressman was so impressed by the intelligence and appearance of the young man that he sought his appointment as a cadet at the mili-
tary academy, and although the first attempt was a failure, fortune at last favored him and he entered West Point in 1847, when there were at the acad-

emy more than a score of future generals, including McClellan, Hancock, and "Stonewall" Jack-

son. The war with Mexico was nearly over when Burnside was graduated; but he accompanied one of the last detachments of recruits to the conquered capital, and remained here more than a month after the close of the 3d artillery during the military occupation of the place. Then followed years of life in gar-

rison and on the frontier, including some Indian fighting. In 1852 he married Mary Richmond, daughter of Nathaniel Bishop, of Providence, R. I., and in November of the same year resigned his commission, having invented a breech-loading rifle. In 1854 he was made lieutenant under George B. McClellan, then vice-president of the Illinois central railroad, and, by practising strict economy, he eventually paid every obliga-
tion. In June, 1860, he became treasurer of the Illinois central railroad, his office being in New York city. In the autumn of that year he visited New Orleans, and there saw, for the first time, the movement for secession that shook his life-long faith in the democratic party. So confidently did he anticipate war that he set his business af-

airs in order, and was ready to start at once when, on 15 April, 1861, Gov. Sprague, of Rhode Island, telegraphed for him to take command of the 1st regiment of detached militia. On 20 April the regiment left Providence by sea and joined the other battalions that had been hurried forward, from Annapolis to Washington, reaching the cap-

tal on 26 April. The preliminary operations about Washington soon culminated, owing mainly to popular outcry and political pressure at the north, in the premature advance of the federal army, and the plan of Gen. Fremont, Governor of the state of Missouri, was adopted by Burnside commanded a brigade on the extreme right of Hunter's division, which was detached from the main army early in the morning, and sent across an upper ford to turn the confederate left. The movement was anticipated by the enemy, and a sharp engagement took place, at the beginning of which Gen. Hunter was wounded, leaving Burn-
side in command. The Confederates were forced back, losing heavily, until nearly noon, when they were re-enforced by Gen. Johnston's advance bri-
gade under Jackson, who stemmed the tide of fugi-
tives, and there won his name of "Stonewall." By this time Burnside's ammunition was exhausted, and his command had to fall back. It made a rush up the river, but retired to its or-

ganization after the route of the main army, and on the retreat toward Washington. A period of comparative inactivity followed, during which Col. Burnside's regiment was mustered out on the expira-
tion of its term of service. On 6 Aug., 1861, he was commissioned a brigadier-general of volun-
teers, and given a command composed of the three-
year regiments then assembling at Washington. On 23 Oct., Gen. Burnside was directed to organ-
ize a "coast" division with headquarters at An-
napolis. This force was largely composed of regi-
ments recruited on the New England coasts, and was intended for operations along the lower Poto-
mac and Chesapeake bay. The plan was changed, however, the expeditionary force was largely in-
creased, and, on 22 Jan., 1862, a corps of 13,000
men, on a fleet of seventy vessels, sailed from Hampton Roads with sealed orders, directing them to rendezvous in Pamlico sound by way of Hatteras inet. Within twenty-four hours a heavy gale arose, which lasted nearly two weeks, scattered the fleet, and imperilled its safety. On 25 Jan., how-

ever, all these vessels had passed through Hatteras inet and were safe in the sound. On 5 Feb. the fleet, with an escort of gun-boats, moved toward Roanoke island, a fortified post of the confederates, and engaged the gun-boats and batteries. Within a few hours a landing was effected, and on 8 Feb. the confederate position near the middle of the island was carried and the garrison captured, numer-
bering 3,500. Burnside then arrived on the island, and gave command of the extensive land-locked waters of Albemarle and Pamlico sounds, and was one of the earliest substantial successes of the na-
tional arms. Newbern, N. C., was occupied, after a sharp struggle, on 14 March. The surrender of Fort Macon and Beaufort soon followed, and, when Gen. Burnside was specially named by President Lincoln, under George B. McClellan, then vice-president of the Illinois central railroad, and, by practising strict economy, he eventually paid every obligation. In June, 1860, he became treasurer of the Illinois central railroad, his office being in New York city. In the autumn of that year he visited New Orleans, and there saw, for the first time, the movement for secession that shook his life-long faith in the democratic party. So confidently did he anticipate war that he set his business affairs in order, and was ready to start at once when, on 15 April, 1861, Gov. Sprague, of Rhode Island, telegraphed for him to take command of the 1st regiment of detached militia. On 20 April the regiment left Providence by sea and joined the other battalions that had been hurried forward, from Annapolis to Washington, reaching the capital on 26 April. The preliminary operations about Washington soon culminated, owing mainly to popular outcry and political pressure at the north, in the premature advance of the federal army, and the plan of Gen. Fremont, Governor of the state of Missouri, was adopted by Burnside commanded a brigade on the extreme right of Hunter's division, which was detached from the main army early in the morning, and sent across an upper ford to turn the confederate left. The movement was anticipated by the enemy, and a sharp engagement took place, at the beginning of which Gen. Hunter was wounded, leaving Burnside in command. The Confederates were forced back, losing heavily, until nearly noon, when they were re-enforced by Gen. Johnston's advance brigade under Jackson, who stemmed the tide of fugitives, and there won his name of "Stonewall." By this time Burnside's ammunition was exhausted, and his command had to fall back. It made a rush up the river, but retired to its organization after the route of the main army, and on the retreat toward Washington. A period of comparative inactivity followed, during which Col. Burnside's regiment was mustered out on the expiration of its term of service. On 6 Aug., 1861, he was commissioned a brigadier-general of volunt

of Sharpsburg until early in November, when McClellan was relieved, and on 10 Nov, Burnside reluctantly assumed command. At this time the Confederate army was divided, Longstreet and Jackson commanding, respectively, its right and left wings, being separated by at least two days' march. McClellan and Burnside were always warm personal friends, and the former gave his successor in command the benefit of his projected plans.

A month passed in reorganizing the army in three groups under McClellan, Hooker, Franklin, and Hooker, with the 11th corps under Sigel as a reserve. The plan was to cross the Rappahannock at Fredericksburg and, if possible, crush the separated wings of the confederate army in detail. The movement began 15 Nov., and four days later the army occupied the heights opposite Fredericksburg, but with the river intervening and no pontoon-train ready. The responsibility for this failure has never been charged to Gen. Burnside, nor has it ever been definitely fixed upon any one save a vague and impersonal "department"; but it necessitated a fatal delay, for Lee had moved nearly as rapidly as Burnside, and promptly occupied and fortified the heights south of the river. At the point of a forced invasion that followed, Gen. Burnside went to Washington and expressed his doubts as to the policy of crossing the river, in view of the failure of the attempt to divide Lee's forces. But he was urged to push a winter campaign against Richmond, and, returning to the front, gave orders to place the bridges. This was gallantly effected in the face of brilliant resistance, the Confederates were cleared of the enemy, and on 13 Dec. the whole national army had crossed and was in position south of the Rappahannock. The situation in brief was this: South and in the rear of Fredericksburg is a range of hills irregularly parallel to the course of the river; the space between is a plateau well adapted for the movement of troops. This was occupied by the national army in the three grand divisions specified, Sumner holding the right, Hooker the centre, and Franklin the left. The Confederates occupied the naturally strong position along the crest of the hills, and were well intrenched, with batteries in position. Longstreet commanded the right wing; and Jackson's corps and the corps of the latter was at its right, owing to a depression of the hills, and here it was at first intended to make a determined assault; but, for some reason, orders were sent to Franklin, at the last moment, merely to make a demonstration, while Sumner attempted to carry Marye's hill, which, naturally a strong position, was rendered nearly impregnable by a sunken road, bordered by a stone wall, along its base. The best battalions in the army were sent against this position; but the fire of artillery and infantry was so severe that nothing was gained, although the struggle was kept up till nightfall, Gen. Hooker's division being the last to attack, only to be repelled as its predecessors had been. Burnside would have moved the division of the next day, but Sumner dissuaded him at the last moment, and that night the whole army recrossed the river, having lost, in killed, wounded, and missing, more than 12,000 men. Some of these, however, afterward returned to their regiments. The Confederate loss was 5,309. Insubordination was soon developed among the corps and division commanders, and Burnside issued an order, subject to the president's approval, summarily dismissing several of them from the service, and relieving others from duty. The order, which sweepingly included Hooker, Franklin, Newton, and Brooks, was not approved, and Gen. Burnside was superseded by Maj.-Gen. Hooker. Transferred to the department of the Ohio, with headquarters at Cincinnati, Burnside found himself forced to take stringent measures in regard to the proceedings of southern sympathizers on both sides of the river. On 13 April, 1863, he issued his famous general order defining certain treasonable offenses, and announcing that they would not be tolerated. Numerous arrests followed, including that of Clement Vallandigham, who, by military commission for making a treasonable speech, was found guilty, and sentenced to imprisonment during the remainder of the war. This sentence the president commuted to banishment, and Vallandigham was sent within the lines of the Confederacy. The democrats of Ohio thereupon nominated him for governor, but he was defeated by a majority of more than 100,000. In August, 1863, Burnside crossed the Cumberland mountains at the head of 18,000 men, marching 250 miles in 14 days, causing the Confederates, who had their headquarters at Knoxville, to make a hasty retreat. He pushed forward, and Cumberland Gap was captured, where the forces of the Confederacy and Longstreet, with a superior force, Gen. Burnside retreated in good order, fighting all the way to Knoxville, where he was fortified and provisioned for a siege by the time Longstreet was ready to invest the place. This movement, according to Gen. Burnside's biographer, was made, on his own responsibility, to draw Longstreet away from Grant's army, and this, in fact, was the object of Gen. Bragg, which soon followed. The siege of Knoxville was prosecuted with great vigor for a month, when the approach of Gen. Sherman compelled Longstreet to raise the siege. Immediately afterward Gen. Burnside was relieved, and devoted himself to recruiting and reorganizing the 9th corps. In April, 1864, he resumed command at Annapolis, with the corps nearly 20,000 strong. Attached once more to the army of the Potomac, this time under Gen. Grant, he led his corps through the battles of the Wilderness and Cold Harbor, and the operations against Petersburg. In these latter engagements the corps suffered very heavily, and Gen. Meade preferred charges of disobedience against Burnside, and several confederates coats. This course was disapproved by Gen. Grant, and, at Burnside's request, a court of inquiry was ordered, which eventually found him "answerable for the want of success." He always held that the failure was due to interference with his plan of assault, and before a congressional committee of investigation much testimony was adduced to show that this was really the case.

Gen. Burnside resigned from the army on 15 April, 1865, with a military record that does him high honor as a patriotic, brave, and able officer, to whom that bane of army life, professional jealousy, was unknown. He always frankly admitted his own unfitness for the command of a large army, and accepted the unfitness of Gen. Grant. He went to Europe on business during the height of the Franco-Prussian war, and, as a soldier, naturally wished to witness some of the siege operations before Paris. Visiting the Prussian headquarters at Versailles simply in a private capacity, he found himself called
upon to act as an envoy between the hostile forces, which he did, passing back and forth under a flag-of-truce, endeavoring to further negotiations for peace. In Paris, and among the German besiegers, he was looked upon with the profoundest curiosity, and, although his efforts at peace-making were unsuccessful, he secured the lasting respect and confidence of both sides. In January, 1875, after his return to this country, he was elected U. S. senator from Rhode Island, and in 1880 was re-elected. He took a leading position in the senate, was chairman of the committee on foreign relations, and maintained his life-long character as a fair-minded and patriotic citizen. His death, which was very sudden, from neuralgia of the heart, occurred at his home in Bristol, R. I. The funeral ceremonies assumed an almost national character, for his valuable services as a soldier and as a statesman had secured universal recognition, and in his own state he was the most conspicuous man of his time. Burnside was a tall and handsome man of soldierly bearing, with charming manners, which won for him the troops of friends and admirers. He outraged his wife, and died childless. See "Life and Public Services of Ambrose E. Burnside," by Benjamin Perkins (Peoria, 1889).

BURNSIDE, John, planter, b. in Ireland about 1800; d. at White Sulphur Springs, Va., 29 June, 1881. At the time of his death he was the largest sugar-planter in the United States. He began life in poverty, and his first business engagement was in a country store in Virginia; but so marked was his ability that he became partner in a large New Orleans house. About 1823 he began to invest money in sugar lands, and eventually owned ten of the finest plantations in the sugar district of Louisiana and the finest residence in New Orleans. In spite of the loss of more than 2,000 slaves, he was among the first to try sugar-planting with free labor on a large scale, and his success had much influence in breaking the old industries and credit of the south.

BURNYEAT, John, preacher, b. in Crabtree- beck, Cumberland, in 1611; d. in Dublin, 11 July, 1690. He travelled in England and Ireland, and in 1672 came with George Fox to America. His "Truth Exalted in the Writings of That Eminent and Noble Man, John Bunyan," is a collection of his expository essays, and his "Memorials" describe the condition of Maryland and the other colonies through which he passed from New England to North Carolina. He was a zealous advocate of the creed and polity of the society of Friends, and suffered much persecution because of his stewardship.

BURPEE, Isaac, Canadian statesman, b. in Sheffield, N. B., 28 Nov., 1825; d. in New York city, 1 March, 1885. He was educated at the county grammar-school, and in 1848 went to St. John, shortly afterward entering into partnership with his brother in the hardware trade. He was first elected to Parliament in 1872 for St. John, N. B., re-elected in 1874, and sworn of the Privy council and appointed Minister of customs in the MacKenzie administration (Liberal), 7 Nov., 1874. He was re-elected in 1878, and holds many offices of honor and public trust.

BURR, Aaron, clergyman, b. in Fairfield, Conn., 4 Jan., 1716; d. 24 Sept., 1787. He belonged to a Puritan family that did not attach great importance to church and state men of eminence. He was graduated at Yale in his nineteenth year, having gained one of the three Berkeley scholarships, which entitled him to maintenance at the college for two years after graduating. While pursuing his post-graduate studies he was converted, and at once turned his attention to theology. At the age of twenty-two he became pastor of the Presbyterian church in Newark, N. J., where he soon acquired a commanding influence in the pulpit and in the pulpit. He also established a school for boys, which proved highly successful. He prepared for his pupils a Latin grammar known as the "Newark Grammar" (1752), which was long in use at Princeton. In later years he published a small work on the "Supreme Deity of Our Lord Jesus Christ" (new ed., 1791), with an account of Jonathan Edwards, of Stockbridge, Mass. In the autumn of 1756 he resigned his charge at Newark and removed to Princeton, where he lived the remainder of his life. He left two children, Sarah, b. 3 May, 1754, and Aaron. As scholar, preacher, author, and educator, President Burr was one of the foremost men of his time. To his more solid qualities were added a certain grace and distinguished style of manner, which reappeared in his son. Though nominally the second president of Princeton, he was practically the first, since the college, founded in 1746, only served for a few months. He was in a true sense its founder, and the college may be said to be his monument. Six of its presidents are buried in Princeton by his side. His son, Aaron, statesman, b. in Newark, N. J., 6 Feb., 1756; d. on Staten Island, N. Y., 14 Sept., 1836. His mother was Esther Edwards, the daughter of Jonathan Edwards, his father, illustrious as divine and metaphysician, had been elected to succeed his son-in-law as president of Princeton, but, dying of fever, resulting from inoculation for small-pox, before he had fairly entered upon his work. Mrs. Burr, his daughter, died of a similar disease sixteen years later. The infant Aaron and his sister Sarah, left doubly orphaned, were placed in charge of their uncle, the Rev. Timothy Edwards, of Elizabethtown (now Elizabeth), N. J. A handsome fortune having been bequeathed to them by their father, their education was conducted in a liberal manner; a private tutor was provided. Tapping Reeve, who afterward married his pupil, Sarah Burr, and became judge of the supreme court of Connecticut. A bright, mischievous boy, and difficult to control, Aaron was still sufficiently studious to be prepared to enter Princeton at the age of eleven, though he was undoubtedly not among the cleverest of his class. He was very small, but strikingly handsome, with fine blue eyes and the engaging ways that became a fascination in his mature life. In 1769 he was allowed as a favor to enter the sophomore class, though only in his thirteenth year. He was
a fairly diligent student and an extensive reader, and was graduated with distinction in September, 1772. Stories of wild dissipation during his college course are probably exaggerations. Just before his graduation the college was profoundly stirred by religious excitement, and young Burr, who confessed that he was moved by the revival, resorted to Dr. Witherspoon, the president, for advice. The doctor quieted his anxiety by telling him that the excitement was fanaticism and moved him to return to his studies. Against his will, he reluctantly rejoined the gospel and adopted the infidelity then so rife in Europe and America. The form of unbelief accepted by him was that of Lord Chesterfield, along with his lordship's peculiar views of morality. Here is probably the key to a comprehension of Burr's entire life. He resolved to be a "perfect man of the world," according to the Chesterfieldian code. Most of the next year (1773) he passed in Lordcheffer, with little to do but to live a quiet life and study law under Tapping Reeve, who had married his sister. At the beginning of the revolution, in 1775, Burr hastened to join the patriot army near Boston. He had a genuine passion for military life, and was singularly qualified to excel as a soldier. Here, treated by inaction, he resolved to accompany Col. Benedict Arnold in his expedition to Canada. Against the exhortations of all his friends and the commands of his uncle, Timothy, he persisted in his determination. Out of the memorable hardships and disasters of that expedition young Burr came back with the rank of major and a brilliant reputation for courage and ability. Soon after his return he became a member of Gen. Washington's staff. Pressure from some cause the place did not please him, and after about six weeks he withdrew from Washington's table and accepted an appointment as aide to Gen. Putnam. This incident was extremely unfortunate for him. During their brief association Burr contracted prejudices against Washington which grew into deep dislike, and Washington got impressions of Burr that ripened into settled antipathy. In July, 1777, Burr was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, with the command of his regiment, the colonel preferring to remain at home. In September, while occupying the house near Ramapo Pass, of which a representation is here given, he defeated the enemy near Hackensack and drove them back to Paulus Hook. At Monmouth he distinguished himself at the head of a brigade. While Burr's command lay in Orange Co., N. Y., he became acquainted with Mrs. Theodosia Prevost, an intelligent and accomplished lady living at Paramus, widow of an English officer who had recently died in the West Indies. She was ten years his senior and had two sons. In March, 1779, she came to his service, but resigned his commission on account of broken health. In the autumn of 1780, his health having improved, Burr resumed the study of law, first with Judge Patterson, of New Jersey, and afterward with Thomas Smith, of Haverstraw, N. Y. On 17 April, 1782, he was admitted to the bar in Albany, the rule that required third years to stand during their examination in his case relaxed on account of his service as a soldier. Now, at the age of twenty-six, he took an office in Albany and almost immediately commanded a large practice. Being at last in a condition to warrant this step, he married Mrs. Prevost, 2 July, 1782, and at once began housekeeping in Albany in handsome style. In the first year of his marriage his daughter, Theodosia, was born, the only child of this union. In the latter part of the next year, just after the British had evacuated the city, he returned to New York and devoted himself to his profession for eight years, having during that period twice served as a member of the New York legislature. Not among the leaders of the bar, with no rival but Alexander Hamilton. Obtaining possession of Richmond Hill, a fine New York mansion with ample grounds, he dispensed a liberal hospitality. Talleyrand, Volney, and Louis Philippe were among his guests. In 1788, just after the adoption of the constitution, Burr entered the arena of politics as a candidate for the presidential office. Notwithstanding the ability which he had instantly identified with those who nominated him, and soon afterward he was appointed by Gov. Clinton attorney-general, an office which he held for two years. In 1791 he was elected to the U. S. senate over Gen. Philip Schuyler, to the great surprise of the country and the keen disappointment of Hamilton, Schuyler having long since in the New York legislature. Had he lived a majority in the legislature, and Schuyler was one of the pillars of the federal party. The triumph of Burr under these circumstances was mysterious. For six years he served in the senate with conspicuous ability, acting steadily with the republican party. Mrs. Burr died of cancer in 1791. Among the last words he wrote was to the son-in-law, he had just appointed the wife of his youth: "The mother of my Theo was the best woman and finest lady I have ever known." After her death the education of his daughter engrossed a large share of his attention. In 1797 the tables turned, and his defeated antagonist, Gen. Schuyler, was almost unanimously elected to his seat in the senate. Burr was shortly afterward made a member of the New York assembly. Into the presidential contest of 1800 he entered with all his energy. The republicans triumphed; but between the two highest candidates there was a tie, each receiving seventy-three votes, which threw the election into the house of representatives. In connection with the affair the late senator was charged with having defeated the public will and have himself chosen to the first office, instead of Jefferson. After a fierce struggle of seven days, the house elected Jefferson President and Burr vice-president. He was then forty-five years old and at the top of his fortune. His daughter had made a highly satisfactory marriage, and his pecuniary prospects were improved. In 1801, just before entering upon his duties as vice-president, he was a member of a convention of the state of New York for revising its constitution, and was made chairman by unanimous vote. But a great change was at hand. Near the close of his term of office as vice-president, Burr, finding himself under a cloud with his party, sought to re-
cover his popularity by being a candidate for the government of New York, but was defeated by Morgan Lewis. In this contest Alexander Hamilton had put forth his utmost energies against Burr. Though the relations of these political leaders had remained outwardly friendly, they had long been rivals, and Hamilton had not hesitated to express in private his distrust of Burr, and to bulk several of his ambitious projects. In the gubernatorial canvass Hamilton had written concerning Social Union and disapproved of several of his expressions having got into the newspapers, Burr immediately fastened upon them as ground for a challenge. A long correspondence ensued, in which Hamilton vainly sought to avoid extremities. At length the challenge was accepted, and the parties met on the bank of the Hudson, at Weehawken, N. J., at seven o'clock A. M., 7 July, 1807. At fire Hamilton fell mortally wounded. But Burr's shot was more fatal to himself than to his foe; he left that "field of honor" a ruined man. The tragedy aroused an unprecedented excitement, before which Burr felt it wise to fly. The coroner's inquest having returned a verdict of murder, he escaped to South Carolina and then to New Orleans, where he was tried and convicted. Though an indictment for murder was obtained against him, the excitement subsided, and he was left unmolested. After a season he ventured to Washington, and completed his term of service as vice-president. Though his political prospects were now blasted and his name execrated, his bold and adventurous spirit remained unpremeditated. At forty, and some time spent in the southwest, he slowly returned to Washington, where he sought from the president an appointment suitable to his dignity. Foiled in this effort, he turned more earnestly to his mysterious western projects. His purpose seems to have been to collect a body of followers and conquer Texas—pervade the magnificent river valley of the Mississippi on which he should be the head. With this he associated the hope that the western states, ultimately falling away from the union, would cast in their lot with him, making New Orleans the capital of the new nation. As a rendezvous and refuge for his followers, he actually bought a vast tract of land on Washita river, for which the sum of $40,000 was to be paid. It was a wild scheme, and, if not technically treasonable, was so near to it as to make him a public enemy. Events had advanced rapidly, and Burr's plans were nearly ripe for execution, when the president, who had not been ignorant of what was maturing, issued a proclamation, 27 Oct., 1807, disapproving and warning the people against it. The project immediately collapsed. On 14 Jan., 1807, Burr was arrested in Mississippi territory, and, having escaped, was again arrested in Alabama, whence he was conveyed to Richmond, Va. Here was held the memorable trial for treason, beginning 22 May, 1807, and lasting, with some interruptions, for six months. In the array of distinguished counsel, William Wirt was pre-eminent for the prosecution and Luther Martin for the defense. Burr himself took an active part in the case. On 1 Sept, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty on the indictment for treason, and some time afterward the prisoner was acquitted, on technical grounds, of the charge of misdemeanor. Though Burr was now free, his good name was not restored by the issue of the trial, and he was called for England, still animated by new schemes and hopes. After various adventures in that country, he was expelled as an "embarrassing" person, and went to Sweden. Having spent some time in Copenhagen and various cities of Germany, he reached Paris in February, 1810. Here, kept under government surveillance, and commissioned to return to the United States, he was reduced to the severest pecuniary straits. Returning again to England, he was obliged to remain there in desperate extremities for a year and a half. At last he got away in the ship "Aurora," and reached Boston in May, 1812. Disguised under the name of Arnot, as well as with wig, whiskers, and a strange dress, he entered the city in a most humiliating plight. The government prosecutions still hung over his head, and some of his creditors had executions against him, which might throw him into a prison. He ventured to New York, however, reaching that place four years after leaving it. He soon opened his office in New York again, and after a few years' induced him, and the future began to brighten somewhat, when he was stunned by the information that his only grandson, Theodosia's son, aged eleven, was dead. A still more crushing blow soon came. The daughter, who was his idol, perished at sea while on a voyage from Charleston to New York in January, 1816. On his arrival there he was taken ill. Stunned by society, though with a considerable practice, he lived on for twenty-three years. At the age of seventy-eight he married Madame Jumel, widow of a French merchant, who had a considerable fortune. The union soon proved unhappy, owing to Burr's reckless use of his wife's money, and they finally separated, though not di- vorced. In his last days Burr's dependence was depending on the charity of a Scotch woman, a friend of former years, for a home. He died at Port Richmond, Staten Island, and his remains lie, according to his request, in the cemetery at Princeton, near those of his honored father and grandfather. In person, Burr was small, often being spoken of as "little John burr," but he had a firmness of mind and a grandeur of bearing. In his case the finest gifts of nature and fortune were spoiled by unsound moral principles and the absence of all genuine convictions. His habits were licentious. He was a master of intrigue, though to little purpose. He was a respectable lawyer and speaker, but lacked the qualities of a statesman. Dauntless resolution and cool self-possession never forestook him. On the morning of his duel with Hamilton he was found by a friend in a sound sleep. Though a skeptic, he was not a scoffer. In his last hours he said of the holy Scriptures: "They are the most perfect system of truth the world has ever seen."—His daughter, Theodosia, in New York city, was arrested in January, 1813, was one of the most highly accomplished and brilliant of American women. Her father, to whom she was an object of pride as well as passionate affection, devoted himself to informing her mind and training her character in accordance with his own ideal of womanhood. In her tenth year she read Horace and Terence in the original Latin, spoke French, and was studying the Greek grammar. She was as careful of her physical as of her mental education, and sought to develop the independence of thought and self-reliance that was universally discouraged at the time in the training of girls. After her mother's death,
in 1794, Theodosia became mistress of her father’s house and the companion of his leisure hours. On 2 Feb., 1801, she married Joseph Alston, a wealthy and talented young planter of South Carolina, who in after years became governor of his native state.

The devotion of Theodosia to her father approached idolatry; through all the disasters of his career she clung to him with unshaken fidelity. She and her husband were cognizant of her father’s scheme to become emperor of Mexico, her son was to be the heir to the throne, and when Burr was brought to trial at Richmond his daughter was there, and, by the power of her beauty and intellectual graces, did much to stay the torrent of popular indignation and secure a favorable verdict. Her eloquent letters to Mrs. Madison, Sec. Gallatin, and other old friends of Burr paved the way for his return to New York after four years of exile and poverty.

Burr had eight children by his first wife, of whom Theodosia’s son and only child died, in his eleventh year. In consequence of this blow she was prostrated by a nervous fever; but, eager to see her father once more, she embarked at Charleston for New York, 29 Dec., 1812, on a pilot-boat called the “Patriot.” A storm soon arose, and raged along the coast, in which the “Patriot” probably foundered off Hatteras. Nothing was ever heard of the vessel again. This event completed the tragedy of the Burr family. The accompanying portrait of Theodosia represents her at the age of nineteen. See “Life of Aaron Burr,” by Samuel L. Knapp (New York, 1855); “Memoirs, with Selections from his Correspondence” (2 vols., 1857–8), and “Private Journal” during his imprisonment, with selections from his correspondence (2 vols., 1838), both edited by Matthew L. Davis; and “Life and Times of Aaron Burr,” by James Parton (New York, 1858).

BURR, Enoch Fitch, author, b. in Green’s Farms, Fairfield co., Conn., 21 Oct., 1818. He was graduated at Yale in 1839, and spent several years at New Haven in theological and scientific studies. After a year spent in foreign travel, he became, in 1850, pastor of a Congregational church in Lyne, Conn. He has published “A Treatise on the Application of the Calculus to the Theory of Neptune” (New Haven, 1848); “Ecce Celum” (Boston, 1848); “Mystic Man” (New York, 1851); “Facts in Aid of Faith” (New York, 1872); “Doctrine of Evolution” (Boston, 1873); “A Song of the Sea,” an illustrated poem (1873); “Pase Agnos” (1873); “Sunday Afternoons” (New York, 1874); “Thy Voyage” a poem (1874); “Toward the Strait Gate” and “Work in the Vineyard” (Boston, 1876); “From Dark to Day,” a poem (1877); “Die the Athenian” (New York, 1880); “Tempted to Unbelief” (1882); “Ecce Term” (Philadelphia, 1884); “Celestial Empires” (New York, 1885); and “Consensus of Faith” (1886).

BURRILL, Jonathan, soldier, b. in 1753; d. in Goshen, N. Y., 18 Nov., 1834. In 1776 he joined the northern army under Schuyler. His talentssoon procured him the appointment of assistant paymaster, and, at the close of the war, a place in the commission for settling the accounts of the commissary and quartermaster’s departments. He was afterward assistant postmaster-general, cashier of the U. S. branch bank of New York, and manager of the New York state lotteries at a time when public confidence in them had been shaken.

Burrill, William Porter, railroad official, b. in Cincinnati, in 1806. He was graduated at Yale in 1826, studied law in Salisbury, Conn., and at the Litchfield law-school, and was admitted to the bar of Litchfield county in 1829. He practised law in his native town until October, 1839, when he was chosen president of the Housatonic railroad company, and removed to Bridgeport, Conn. This office he held for fifteen years, when he resigned in consequence of the pressure of other engagements. He was also connected with the New York and New Haven railroad during its construction and the earlier years of its operation, was treasurer, and afterward president, of the Illinois central railroad company, and in 1871 president, of the Hartford and New Haven railroad, and was finally vice-president of the New York, New Haven, and Hartford railroad upon the consolidation of those companies. He removed to Salisbury, Conn., in 1850, subsequently represented that town several times in the general assembly, and was a member of the state senate.

Burrill, James, statesman, b. in Providence, R. I., 25 April, 1772; d. in Washington, D. C., 25 Dec., 1820. He was graduated at Rhode Island college (now Brown university) in 1788, and, after studying law with Theodore Foster and David Howell (both afterward U. S. senators), was admitted to the bar in September, 1791. He was attorney-general of Rhode Island from 1793 to 1797. After the death of his health caused his retirement from the bar. He was a member of the legislature in 1813, speaker in 1814, and chief justice of the state supreme court in 1816. He was chosen U. S. senator in 1817, but died before the expiration of his term. He bore a distinguished part in the senate, especially in the debate on the Missouri compromise, to which he was indissolubly opposed.

Burrill, Thomas Jonathan, naturalist, b. in Pittsfield, Mass., 25 April, 1839. He was graduated at the Illinois state normal university in 1855, where, in 1868, he was elected professor of botany and horticulture. From 1877 till 1881 he was dean...
of the department of natural sciences, and in 1882 he became vice-president of the university. In conclusion, the biography of the late Mr. Burrill has travelled extensively through the United States and Central America, and was a member of Maj. J. W. Powell's first expedition to the Rocky mountains in 1867. He has made careful studies of the diseases of plants, and, after his investigations on the "Pearl-Tree Blight" during 1878-80, announced that bacteria were the cause of disease in plants. In 1878 he was president of the Illinois state horticultural society, during 1883-4 vice-president of the American horticultural society, vice-president of the section of biology of the American association for the advancement of science, and in 1885-6 president of the American society of microscopists. He edited the biennial reports of the University of Illinois during the years 1874 to 1886, and has written many papers and pamphlets, among which are "The Bacteria" (Springfield, 1882) and the "Uredineae, or Parasitic Fungi of Illinois" (Peoria, 1885).

Burrington, George, colonial governor of North Carolina, d. in 1754. He was appointed governor on condition that his father had been active in support of the British government at the accession of George I. Burrington was ignorant and profligate, and on 7 April, 1725, was succeeded by Sir Richard Everard. His retirement angered him so much that he proceeded to make himself disagreeable to Everard in various ways, and on 14 May, 1731, the governor, becoming impatient of his conduct, once for knocking loudly on the new governor's door, calling him "a noodle and an ape," and declaring that he was "no more fit to be governor than Sancho Panza." Burrington did not appear at the time set for his trial, and a non prosequi was finally entered by the governor's order. Burrington left the colony, and in 1730, when Everard was removed, the home government, strangely enough, considering his previous experience, sent him out again as governor of North Carolina. He arrived in February, 1731, and conducted himself with such a want of prudence as to increase the number of his enemies. Riding across the country one day, and observing that a poor man's barn was on fire, the governor ordered his servant to burn the barn, finally, knowing that Smith, late chief justice of the colony, had been sent to England by the council to complain of him, Burrington left, in April, 1734, ostensibly on a visit to South Carolina, but went immediately to England. Some time after this he engaged in a drunken frolic in London, and was found murdered one morning in St. James's park.

Burritt, Elihu, reformer, b. in New Britain, Conn., 8 Dec., 1810: d. there, 9 March, 1879. He was the son of a shoemaker, was educated in the common schools of his native place, and in 1828, after his father's death, was apprenticed to a blacksmith, but his health prevented him from following any trade. He then joined the army and served in the war of 1812, and on his return he went to New York, where he worked for a time as a printer, and later as a bookbinder, and was for a while engaged in the manufacture of books, but, being always averse to manual labor, he gave it up and devoted all his time and resources, living at times almost in poverty. Mr. Burritt then retired to a small farm which he owned at New Britain. He made a brief visit to England in 1863, and during the following two years he published three new books and several volumes of general writings. He was appointed U. S. consul at Birmingham in 1865, returned to America in 1870, and spent the remainder of his days in his native village. He published "Sparks from the Anvil" (London, 1848); "Miscellaneous Writings" (1850): "Oliver Leaves," (1853); "Thoughts of Things at Home and Abroad" (Boston, 1854); "Hand-Book of the Nations" (New York, 1853); "A Walk from John O'Groats to Land's End" (London, 1864); "The Mission of Great Sufferings" (1867); "Walks in the Black Country" (1868); "Lectures and Speeches" (1869); "Ten Minute Talks" (1873); and "Chips from Many Blocks" (1878). See "Life of Elihu Burritt," by Charles Northend (New York, 1879).

Burroughs, Charles, clergyman, b. in Bos- ton, Mass., 27 Dec., 1787; d. in Portsmouth, N. H., 5 March, 1868. He was graduated at Harvard in 1806, studied theology, was ordained a priest of the Protestant Episcopal church in 1812, and was rector of St. John's church, Portsmouth for nearly half a century. He was for thirty years president of the New Hampshire insane asylum;
was for nearly forty years annually elected president of the Portsmouth Athenaeum; was elected in 1842 corresponding member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and was president of the general theological library of Boston from its establishment until his death. In 1883 the degree of D. D. was conferred upon him by Columbia. He published "Memoirs of Horace B. Morse" (1829) and "The Poetry of Religion, and Other Poems" (1851).

**BURROUGHS, George**, clergyman, b. about 1650; d. in Salem, Mass., 19 Aug., 1692. He was graduated at Harvard in 1670, was a preacher at Falmouth (now Portland), Me., in 1676, and at Salem, Mass., in 1680. Here he remained until 1683, when, in consequence of some dispute, he returned to Falmouth, where his former parishioners had given him 200 acres of land. His place of residence after 1690 is not certainly known, but in 1692 he was accused of witchcraft in Salem. He was brought to trial on 5 Aug., and it was declared in the indictment that, by his wicked arts, one Mary Wollcott "was tortured, afflicted, pined, consumed, wasted, and tormented. The evidence against him was derived principally from the "afflicted" girls, visiting from the district, who had confessed that they were witches. These latter affirmed that Burroughs had attended witch-meetings with them, and compelled them to the names of witchcraft. Burroughs possessed great physical strength, and this fact was used against him. Just after his arrest, as the constables were taking him through a wood, there had been a violent thunder-storm, and this was adduced as proof of his connection with the evil one. He was condemned to death. It is thought that his conviction was the indirect result of the prejudice that had been excited against him in Salem while he was pastor there. At the execution he repeated without mistake the Lord's prayer, which, it was said, in the minds of the judges, was additional proof of his connection with the evil one. Burroughs was the only clergyman that suffered during the reign of this remarkable delusion. A list of works referring to him may be found in Sprague's "Annals of the American pulpit.

**BURROUGHS, John**, author, b. in Roxbury, N. Y., 3 April, 1837. He is the son of a farmer, and, after receiving an academic education, taught school eight or nine years. He was a clerk in the treasury department at Washington from 1864 till 1875, and was then appointed receiver of the Wallkill national bank in Middletown, N. Y. He settled on a farm in Esopus, N. Y., in 1874, giving his time to literature and fruit-culture, except the months when his duties as bank-examiner called him away. He has contributed largely to periodicals, writing mainly upon rural themes. His books are "Wait Whitman as Poet and Person" (New York, 1871); "My Father's Farm" (1871); "Walter Sunshine" (1875); "Birds and Poets" (1877); "Locusts and Wild Honey" (1879); "Pepacton" (1881); "Fresh Fields" (1884); "Signs and Seasons" (1885); "Indoor Studies" (1889); "Riverbys" (1894); and "Whitman, a Study" (Boston, 1896).

**BURROUGHS, John Curtis**, educator, b. in Strasburg, Va., 11 May, 1819; d. in Chicago, Ill., 21 April, 1892. He was graduated at Yale in 1842 and at Madison theological seminary in 1846. After preaching one year in Waterford, N. Y., he was pastor of the Baptist church in West Troy for five years, and in 1852 assumed the pastorate of the 1st Baptist church of Chicago. In 1855 he began a movement in the interests of higher education, which resulted in the establishment, in 1857, of the university of Chicago. In 1855 Dr. Burroughs declined the presidency of Shurtleff college, but in 1856 he accepted the presidency of the University of Chicago, which he resigned in 1874. Soon afterward he was appointed a member of the Chicago board of education, and in 1884 he was elected assistant superintendent of public schools. He received the degree of D. D. in 1888 from the University of Rochester, and in 1889 that of LL. D. from Madison university.

**BURROUGHS, Stephen**, adventurer, b. in Hanover, N. H., in 1765; d. in Three Rivers, Canada, 28 Jan., 1840. He was the son of a Congregational clergyman, and early gained the reputation of the most noted river boatman. He was away when fourteen years old and joined the army, but deserted and soon afterward entered Dartmouth, where he engaged in all sorts of mischief. He left college secretly before the end of his course, went to sea as a privateersman, and then figured as ship's physician. Returning to land, he became a professional artist and had considerable success. Dr. Davis, took charge of a Congregational church at Pelham, Mass. He preached there six months without detection, but was then discovered, and shortly afterward arrested in Springfield, Mass., for passing counterfeit money. He was convicted and imprisoned at Northampton, where, after numerous unsuccessful attempts to break the jail and was then removed to Castle island, Boston harbor. Even from this place he escaped, but was recaptured and served out his term. He then went to Canada, where he was for years the head of a gang of counterfeiters. Later in life he reformed, united with the Roman Catholic church, and supported himself by educating the sons of wealthy Canadians. In 1859 he graduated at the university of Chicago, where he taught for three years. In 1862 he was elected a member of the university board and appointed professor of the new library. He was a successful as a teacher, beloved by his pupils, and respected by all, notwithstanding his career. His charitable deeds were many, even in the worst part of his life. He published "Memoirs of My Own Life" (Albany, 1811; Philadelphia, 1848).

**BURROUGHS, William, George**, educator, b. in Trenton, N. J., 3 April, 1811; d. in San Francisco, 19 April, 1894. He was graduated at Princeton in 1832, and took a three years' course in the theological seminary there, also acting as tutor. He was ordained by New Castle presbytery, 13 Dec., 1836, preached at West Nottingham, Md., from 1836 till 1839, and for the next five years was professor of Latin and Greek at Lafayette college, Easton, Pa. He preached at Newton, Pa., from 1857 till 1859, when he removed to San Francisco, Cal., and was the founder there of City college, now University college. He began this work under the direction of the Presbyterian board of education in November, 1859, with four pupils and not a dollar of property. In the beginning, the institution numbered 200 pupils and ten teachers and owned property valued at $200,000. He was again professor in Lafayette college from 1865 till 1869, when he returned to California and established a large school at University有所帮助; moved three miles from San Francisco, remaining in the primitive settlement, and as professor of the Presbyterian theological seminary, San Francisco, in 1872, and in 1875 was given the chair of Greek exegesis. Washington college, Pa., gave him the degree of D. D. in 1856. He has contributed to periodical literature, and has published a "Con-
mentary on the Song of Solomon” (Philadelphia, 1853); “Octorara, a Poem, and Occasional Pieces” (1855); and “Advanced Growth in Grace” (San Francisco, 1858).

BURROWS, William, naval officer, b. in Kensington, now part of Philadelphia, Pa., 6 Oct., 1785; d. near Portland, Me., 5 Sept., 1833. He was the son of Lieut.-Col. Burrows, formerly commandant of the marine corps, and received a midshipman’s warrant in November, 1798, joining the “Porpoise,” bound for the East Indies, in January, 1800. He joined the “Constitution” in 1803, and Com. Preble, taking a fancy to him, made him acting lieutenant, in which rank he served through the Tripolitan war. He returned to this country in 1807, and in 1808 commanded gun-boat 119, on the Delaware, enforcing the embargo law. In 1809 he became first lieutenant of the “Hornet,” and finding himself outranked by his former juniors, tendered his resignation to Sec. Hamilton, but it was not accepted. After a furlough of about a year, during which he made a voyage to India, he was ordered to the command of the sloop “Enterprise,” of fourteen guns. He still intended to resign, but decided to serve through the war. The “Enterprise” sailed from Portsmouth, N. H., on 1 Sept., 1813, and on 5 Sept. fell in with the British brig “Boxer,” twelve guns, off Portland, Me., and captured her after an action of forty-five minutes. Burrows and Capt. Blythe, of the “Boxer,” both fell at the beginning of the action. Blythe was cut in two by a chain-shot, but Burrows, though mortally wounded, lived long enough to receive the surrender of his adversary. The commanders were buried side by side in Portland, and congress voted a gold medal to Burrows’s nearest male relative. The engraving is a view of their graves.

BURT, Armistead, speaker of the house of representatives, b. in Edgefield District, S. C., 16 Nov., 1802; d. in Abbeville, S. C., 30 Oct., 1883. His father removed to Pendleton, S. C., in 1810. Young Burt received a classical education, studied law, and was admitted to the bar. He moved to Abbeville in 1828, and practised law there until his death. He was elected to congress as a Calhoun demagogue, in 1851, and in 1854, during the absence of the speaker, Robert C. Winthrop, Mr. Burt was speaker _pro tempore_. During the civil war he was strongly in sympathy with the Confederate government, but held no office. He was a delegate to the New York democratic convention of 1860.

BURT, Nathaniel Clark, clergyman, b. in Fairton, N. J., 23 April, 1825; d. in Rome, Italy, 4 March, 1874. He was graduated at Princeton in 1846, and took a three years’ course in the theological seminary there. He was ordained by the Miami presbytery on 1 Nov., 1856, and, after a five years’ pastorate at Springfield, Ohio, was called to the Franklin street Presbyterian church in Baltimore in 1855, and in 1860 to the 7th Presbyterian church in Cincinnati. He spent most of the years 1865 and 1866 at the seminary at Allandale, near Liverpool, England, and was then sending Europe, Egypt, and Palestine, where his investigations added much to our knowledge of the localities and sites of places mentioned in the Scriptures. He was at last compelled by failing health to give up his pastorate, and was president of the Ohio female college from 1868 till 1876, when he was forced to resign his office also, and for the rest of his life in southern Europe. Here he undertook the care of young ladies who wished to finish their education abroad, spending his winters in Rome, Dresden, or Nice, and making excursions to the principal cities of the continent. Dartmouth gave him the degree of D. D. in 1861. Dr. Burt wrote much for religious periodicals, and published “Hours among the Gospels” (Philadelphia, 1865); “The Far East” (Cincinnati, 1867); and “The Land and Its Story” (New York, 1869).

BURTON, Asa, clergyman, b. in Stounington, Conn., 25 Aug., 1752; d. in Thetford, Vt., 1 May, 1833. His parents removed to Preston, Conn., in his infancy, and in his fourteenth year to Norwich, Vt., where for the next six years he aided his father in clearing the land for cultivation. It is said that he was one of a few that cut away the forest-trees from the spot where the Dartmouth college buildings now stand. Somewhat against his father’s wish, he entered an educational course before bringing it to perfection. He was a judge of the Michigan circuit court and member of the legislature for several terms, and was chief mover in the construction of the Sante Ste. Marie canal.

BURTON, William A., surveyor, b. in Worcester, Mass., 15 June, 1792; d. 18 Aug., 1858. He received a good education, was for some years an engineer in the U. S. N. Y., settled near Detroit, Mich., in 1824, and served several terms in the territorial council. He became U. S. deputy surveyor, and in 1840-7 surveyed northern Michigan. He originated the idea of the solar compass, and was awarded a prize medal for it in 1851 at the London industrial exhibition. He also introduced important improvements in geological surveying, and in 1856 patented an improved sextant, but died before bringing it to perfection. He was a judge of the Michigan circuit court and member of the legislature for several terms, and was chief mover in the construction of the Sante Ste. Marie canal.
BURTON, Henry S., soldier, b. in New York in 1818; d. in Fort Adams, Newport, R. I., 4 April, 1869. He was appointed to the U. S. military academy from Vermont, was graduated in 1839, and served as second lieutenant of the 3d artillery in the Florida war from 1839 till 1842. He was made first lieutenant, 11 Nov., 1839, and was an assistant instructor at West Point from 16 June, 1843, till 3 Aug., 1844. He served in the Mexican war as lieutenant-colonel of New York volunteers, distinguished himself by his defence of La Paz, Lower California, and was also engaged at Todos Santos. He was made captain, 22 Sept., 1847, and remained in California on duty in various forts most of the time till 1862, when, having been promoted to major on 14 May, 1861, he had charge of the prisoners of war at Fort Delaware until September, 1863. He was made colonel of the 5th artillery, 11 Aug., 1863, and commanded the artillery reserve of the army of the Potomac from January till May, 1864. He was inspector of artillery in the Richmond campaign, and held the same office in the department of the east from 7 Sept. till 2 December, 1864. He became a brigadier-general, 11 March, 1865, and served at the capture of Petersburg, and commanded his regiment, stationed in various forts, for the remainder of his life. From October, 1868, till March, 1869, he was member of a military board.

BURTON, Napier Christie, British soldier, b. in America in 1759; d. in England in January, 1833. He entered the service in August, 1775, as ensign of the 22d regiment, and was made captain in September. He served in the Jerseys during the winter of 1779–80, in the actions of Elizabeth-town and Springfield in 1780, went to Portsmouth, Va., in August, and thence to South Carolina. He was engaged in the affairs of the Catawba and Yadkin, in the battles of Guilford and Cross Creek, and was taken prisoner at Yorktown. He was made lieutenant-colonel in 1789, served in Flanders, and was appointed lieutenant-governor of Upper Canada in 1799. He became lieutenant-general, 1 Jan., 1805, general, 4 June, 1814, and from 1796 till 1806 was member of parliament for Beverley.

BURTON, Ralph, British soldier, d. in 1768. He was lieutenant-colonel of the 48th foot, and was wounded at Braddock's defeat. He commanded the 3d brigade in the expedition against Louisburg in 1758, was wounded at the capture of Quebec, and commanded the reserve on the Plains of Abraham. He was made lieutenant-governor of Quebec, brigadier-general in 1760, and major-general, 10 July, 1762. In Gen. Murray's operations at the reduction of Montreal he commanded the 1st brigade.

BURTON, Robert, soldier, b. in Mecklenburg co., Va., in 1747; d. in Granville co., N. C., in 1835. He served in the Revolution, removed to Granville county early in 1777, and served in the revolutionary army, attaining the rank of colonel. From 1787 till 1788 he was a member of congress under the confederation. In 1801 he was a member of a commission to fix the boundary between the Carolinas and Georgia.

BURTON, Warren, author, b. in Wilton, N. H., 13 Nov., 1800; d. in Salem, Mass., 6 June, 1868. Having attended the district school of his native town, he prepared himself for Harvard, and was graduated there in 1821. After teaching for some time, he entered the Cambridge theological school, and, on 5 March, 1828, was ordained at East Cambridge, Mass., but, after a brief ministry, devoted himself to objects of reform, still continuing to preach occasionally. He was a minister at large in Boston from 1844 till 1848, chaplain of the Worcester prison in 1849, to the state senate in 1852, to the house in 1858 and 1860, and to the state convention in 1853. He labored to promote true culture, to raise the condition of schools, and especially to secure universal attention to the sphere of home education, by lectures, meetings for discussion, and through the newspaper press. His publications are "Cheering Views of Man and Providence"; "My Religious Experience at my Native Home" (1829); "Essay on the Divine Agency in the Material Universe," maintaining the immediate activity of the Creator in all his works (1834); "Uncle Sam's Recommendations of Phrenology" (New York, 1842); "School as It was" (Boston, 1850, reprinted in England); "Helps to Education in the Homes of Our Country" (1863); "Discipline of the Observing Faculties" (New York, 1865); "Scenery Showing, or Wd-Paintings of the Beautiful, Picturesque, and Grand in Nature"; besides articles in annuals and periodicals.

BURTON, William Evans, actor, b. in London, England, 23 Sept., 1804; d. in New York, 10 Feb., 1860. His father, George Burton, was the author of "Biblical Researches" and other writings, and was likewise a printer. Burton was a pupil at St. Paul's school in his native city, an institution associated also with the dramatic names of Elliston and Mathews. At the age of eighteen, in consequence of his father's death, the young man was called to take charge of the printing-office; and also to be the main-stay of a widowed mother. His first effort was to establish a monthly magazine. The attempt was a failure, but it brought him theatrical acquaintances, and under their influence he presently drifted toward the stage. The first step, as usual, was to join an amateur dramatic society, and it is said that about this time he gave a performance of "Hamlet" somewhere on the Strand. In 1825 he was associated with a provincial company acting at Norwich, and elsewhere in England, and he played low comedy. His aspirations at the start were for the tragic, and it is known that late in life he still at times entertained the fancy that he had intended him to be a tragedian. This is a peculiarity of mental bias by no means unusual with actors; and it is furthermore to be observed that, in actual experience, tragic actors are often found to be cheerful, and even hilarious, as private individuals, while comedians are extremely apt to prove serious, pensive, and even melancholy. Burton was one of the funniest creatures that ever lived, but his interior nature was thoughtful and satirical. He thought, felt, and understood tragedy, but when he came to act, he was all comedian. At the outset of his career he led the usual life of an itinerant actor. There is a tradition that in the course of his wanderings he once played before George IV, at Windsor. His first professional appearance in London
was made, in 1831, at the Pavilion theatre, as Wormwood in "The Lottery Ticket," in which part he was much admired, and which he then and after his death closed on both occasions. His first appearance was as John, and there he played Marcell to Edmund Keen as Sir Giles Overreach, and Mrs. Glover as Meg in "A New Way to Pay Old Debts," a circumstance which he always remembered, and often mentioned with pride and pleasure. His talents as a writer likewise displayed themselves at an early age. In May, 1835, he published "Sweethearts," a comedy, and in 1843 a pet—"The Old Oaken Bucket." Burton began a star engagement there on 4 Feb., 1839, as Billy Lackaday in "Sweethearts and Wives." It was not until 1848, however, that he finally settled in New York, as a manager. On 10 July of that year he opened his theatre in Chambers street (it had been Parnell's open-air theatre in 1842), and from that time for eight years he was the leader of the dramatic profession in the United States. His theatrical company included, first and last, John Brougham, William Rufus Blake, Henry Phaicole, John Lester Wallack, George Jordan, Humphrey Bland, George Barrett, T. B. Johnston, John Dyott, Charles Fisler, John H. Woolf, Charles G. Clarke, W. H. Norton, Charles Mathews, Daniel E. Setchell, Mary Devlin (afterward the first wife of Edwin Booth), Mrs. Russell (afterward Mrs. Hoey), Lizzie Weston (afterward Mrs. A. H. Davenport, and finally Mrs. C. Mathews), Mrs. Hughes (afterward wife of John Brougham), Mrs. Skerritt, Mrs. Hough, Mr. Fea, Miss Raymond (Warhame), Miss Malvina Pray (afterward Mrs. W. J. Florence), Fanny Wallack, Miss Chapman, and Mary Taylor. Burton revived "Twelfth Night," and other Shakespearean comedies in a luxurious style, and produced a great variety of plays in the best possible manner. The story of Burton's Chambers street theatre is the subject of Samuel Woodworth, author of "The Old Oaken Bucket." He wrote the chronicle of the American stage. The stock system was maintained, and every detail of the work was planned and accomplished with sedulous care. Here it was that Burton made brilliant and memorable hits as Sir Toby Belch, Capt. Cuttle (with John Brougham as Bumsby and as Bagstock), Job Tinsley, and the Recorder in "Bury, Macawber, Sam Weller, Bottom, Lord Duberly, Mr. Toodles (first given Oct. 2, 1848), Jeremiah Clip, Touchstone, Aminidab Sleek, Caliban, Autolycus, and Falstaff. Burton acted Falstaff in "The Merry Wives of Windsor"; never in "Henry IV." This enumeration, although it gives but a few of the characters in which he was pre-eminently fine, and in which he became widely famous, may serve to indicate the direction and the range of his faculties. The Chambers street theatre, however, was closed on 29 May, 1846, and in its stead he opened the Metropolitan, which afterward became Winter Garden; but he did not luxuriantly prosper in the new house, and in 1858 he gave it up and reverted to "starring." His last appearance in New York was made on 15 Oct., 1859, at Niblo's Garden, where, for his benefit, afternoon and night, he played Mr. Toodles. Mr. Swoulden, Mr. Tramp, and Micawber. His last performance on any stage occurred on 16 Dec., 1859, at Mechanics' Hall, Hamilton, Canada, where he acted Aminidab Sleek and Goodluck in "The Serious Family" and "John Jones." The former part was acted by Burton 600 times, and Mr. Toodles was acted by him 640 times, in the course of his professional career. He is affectionate and reverent biographer, William L. Keese, whose "Life of Burton" was published in New York in 1885, enumerates 184 characters with which the great comedian's name was prominently associated. Burton wrote several works, "The Actor's Almanac" and "Waggeries and Vagaries" among the rest, edited the "Literary Souvenir" in 1838 and 1840, established "The Literary Magazine" in New York in 1837, of which periodical for a short time in 1840 Edgar Allan Poe was assistant editor, and published a "Cyclopedia of Wit and Humor" (2 vols., New York, 1858). He collected a magnificent library, especially rich in Shakespearean literature. He was twice married, and left a widow and two daughters. He was buried in Greenwood cemetery.

**BURNT, John, poet, b. in Ricear ton, Ayrshire, Scotland, 26 May, 1789; d. in Salem, N. J., 24 March, 1866. He lost his mother when a child, and went to live with his grandmother. After attending school and becoming a good classical scholar, he was sent to learn the weaver's trade, but soon returned to his books. When sixteen years old he fell into the hands of a press-gang, and served five years in the Royal navy as a common sailor. He then escaped, opened a school at Kilmarnock, and in 1816 went to Glasgow, where he attended medical lectures at the university. He came to the United States in 1817, and in 1822 entered Princeton theological seminary, and remained nearly a year. He then acted as a domestic missionary at Trenton and Philadelphia, was ordained by the presbytery of the latter place on 8 June, 1824, and became pastor of a church at Salem, N. J., where he remained till 1830. He became editor of the Philadelphia "Presbyterian" in 1831, and of the Cincinnati "Standard" in 1833, and from 1833 till 1842 was pastor of the 5th church in the latter city. He supplied the pulpit of a church in Blackwoodtown, N. J., from 1842 till 1859, and in the latter year retired to Salem, N. J., where he remained until his death. Mr. Burnt began to write poetry while he was a sailor, and continued it throughout his life. A collection of his verses was published before he came to this country (Glasgow, 1817), and was re-published, with additions, under the title "Home Poeticae" (Bridge ton, N. J., 1819). See Wilson's "Poets and Poetry of Scotland." (New York, 1876.)

**BURY, William Couts Keppel, Viscount, British official. B. in 1822. He is a son of the earl of Albermarle, who is one of the few survivors of the battle of Waterloo, was educated at Eton, and entered the Scots fusiliers guards in 1849. He afterward went to India as aide-de-camp to Lord F. Fitz-Clarence, and in 1854 was nominated civil secretary and superintendent-general of Indian at-
fairs for the province of Canada. He entered parliament in 1857, and was appointed treasurer of the city of Toronto on the death of Lord Palmerston to office in 1859. In 1876 he was summoned to the house of peers in his father's barony of Ashford, and was appointed Under-secretary of state for war in succession to Lord Cadogan in March, 1878, and held that office until the Conservatives lost control of the government in 1880. He married Sarah Agnes, daughter of John MacXen, long prominent in Canada. In 1879 Lord Bury entered the Roman Catholic church, and in 1885 he visited the United States. He is the author of a history of American colonization, entitled "Exodus of the Western Nations" (London, 1865); "A Report on the Coalition of the Indians of British North America," and other historical papers.

BUSH, George, theologian, b. in Norwich, Vt., 12 June, 1796; d. in Rochester, N. Y., 19 Sept., 1859. He was graduated at Dartmouth in 1818, studied theology at Princeton, was a tutor there in 1823-'4, was ordained in the Presbyterian ministry, spent four years as a missionary in Indiana, and in 1831 became professor of Hebrew and oriental literature at the University of N. Y. He published a "Life of Mohammed" (New York, 1829), and a "Treatise on the Millennium" (1833), in which he maintained that that period was the time when Christianity supplanted Roman paganism. He also published a "Bible Atlas," "Illustrations from the Scriptures," a "Hebrew Grammar," and commentaries on Exodus and other books of the Old Testament. In 1844 he published a monthly magazine called "Hierophant," devoted to the elucidation of scriptural prophecies. The same year he issued, in New York, a work entitled "Aristas," in which he opposed the doctrine of the literal resurrection of the body. Attacks upon this work, which attracted much attention, he answered in "The Resurrection of Christ." He subsequently united with the New Jerusalem church and published the diary of Swedenborg in 1845, became editor of the "New Church Repository," and published in 1845 "The Soul, an Inquiry into Scripture Psychology," in 1847 "Messmer and Swedenborg," in which he argued that the doctrine of Messmer was corroborated by the developments of mesmerism, in 1855 "New Church Miscellaneous," and in 1857 "Priesthood and Clergy Unknown to Christianity." A memoir of him, by W. M. Fernand, was published in 1860.

BUSH, Norton, artist, b. in Rochester, N. Y., 22 Feb., 1834. He studied art in his native town, and in 1851 became a pupil of Jasper F. Cropsey in New York. Most of his life has been spent in San Francisco. In 1853, 1868, and 1875 he visited South America, and he has devoted himself specially to painting the scenery of the tropics. He was elected, in 1877, director of the San Francisco art association, of which he had been a member since 1874, and was president of the Sacramento "Eagle," and of the "Silvis." Among his works are "Mount Diablo" (1858); "City of Panama" (1899); "Western Slope of the Cordilleras" (1872); "Mount Chimborazo" (1876); "Lake Tahoe" (1885); and "Sutter's Fort, California, in 1846 and 1886" (1886). His "Summit of the Sierras" (1886) is in the Crocker gallery, Sacrameinto, and his "Lake Nicaragua" (1880) in the Stanford gallery, San Francisco.

BUSHELL, Charles Ira, editor, b. in New York city, 28 July, 1826; d. there in 1883. He was of the same family as David Bushnell, the inventor. He studied law with Theodore Sedgwick in New York, but did not practice, devoting his time to the editorship and publication of many personal narratives of the revolution and the collection of coins and medals. He directed his attention particularly to the antiquities of his own city, of which he collected many curious memorials. A full list of his numerous publications, most of which have been printed privately, is given in Dyuyckinck's "Cyclopedia of American Literature." Among them are "An Arrangement of Treatment Cards," "Dr. P. W. Duyckinck's Book of Yesteryears" (1860), a series of "Crumbles for Antiquarians"; and "Recollections of Christopher Hawkins" (New York, 1864).

BUSHELL, David, inventor, b. in Saybrook, Conn., in 1742; d. in Warren ton, Ga., in 1854. He was graduated at Yale in 1755. He had previously given some attention to submarine warfare, and during his college course he matured plan intended to be fitted to the production of which may be called the earliest of torpedoes. His intention was to fix a small powder-magazine to the bottom of a vessel, and to explode it by a clock-work apparatus. In order to do this, he contrived a tortoise-shaped diving-boat of iron plate, which contained air enough to supply a man's breath for half an hour. His "American Turtle," was propelled by a sort of screw, and guided by means of a compass made visible by phosphorus. The torpedo was carried outside of the boat, but could be detached by the concealed operator contained within. It was connected by a line to a screw, which was to be driven into the bottom of the hostile ship. As soon as this was done, the vessel would be blown up, or, if the line were let go, when it floated against the vessel's side. The action of casting off set the clock-work going, and then the operator had time to retire to a safe distance before the catastrophe. A detailed account of this machine is given in the "Transactions of the American Philosophical Society," and in Silliman's "American Journal of Science." The machine capable of conveying an operator with 100 pounds of powder was tested on "The Eagle," a British 64-gun-ship lying in New York harbor, but the attempt proved unsuccessful. In 1777, in an attack on the frigate "Cerberus" at anchor off New London, he blew up a schooner astern of the frigate, and killed several men on board. This was the first use of torpedoes. Mr. Bushnell invented several other machines for the annoyance of the British shipping; but from accidents, not militating against the philosophical principles on which their success depended, they but partially succeeded. In January, 1778, he sent a fleet of kegs down the Delaware, to destroy the British ships that held possession of the river against which fire-ships had been ineffectually employed. Owing to the darkness, they were left at too great a distance from the shipping, and were dispersed by the ice, but during the following day exploded and blew up a boat, occasioning no little alarm to the British seamen. This incident gave rise to the humorous poem, "The British and the American Laughed at the Battle of the Kegs." Mr. Bushnell served continuously during the war, attaining the rank of captain in the corps of sappers and miners, and was on duty at New York, Hudson Highlands, Philadelphia, Yorktown, and elsewhere. Later he went to France, and was supposed to have died there, but he appeared to have been received with great respect at the head of one of the most important schools in Georgia, after which he settled in Warren ton, where he practiced medicine as Dr. Bush.

BUSHELL, Horace, clergyman, b. in New Preston, Litchfield co., Conn., 14 April, 1802; d. in Hartford, Conn., 17 Feb., 1876. He was the son of a farmer, and was employed, when a boy, in a
fulling-mill in his native place. He was graduated at Yale in 1827, became literary editor of the New York "Journal of Commerce," and then taught school. He also studied law, and received his degree of D. D. from Wesleyan university in 1842, and from Harvard in 1852, and Yale gave him that of LL. D. in 1871. In 1849 Dr. Bushnell published three discourses, under the title of "God in Christ" (Hartford, 1849). The book opened with a preliminary dissertation on the inefficacy of language to express thought. The views of the doctrine of the Trinity expressed in this work were obnoxious to many of Dr. Bushnell's fellow-ergy

men, and he was brought before the association of Congregational ministers, of which he was a member, to answer to a charge of heresy. He defended himself with much skill, and the charge was not sustained. At that nomination a man was named, under the title "Christ in Theology" (1851). In the preface to this volume the author concludes that an exposition of exact theology in human language is impossible. Dr. Bushnell wrote much for periodical literature and published many addresses. When in Europe, in 1846, he wrote a letter to the pope, which was published in London. He was a bold thinker, and his writings are distingished by their graphic style. "Bushnell Park," Hartford, in which the state-house stands, was named in his honor. Besides works already mentioned, he wrote "Christian Nurture" (Hartford, 1847; enlarged ed., New York, 1860); "Sermons for the New Life" (1858); "Nature and the Supernatural" (1859); "Christ and the Church" (1867); "Work and Play," a collection of addresses (1864); "Christ and His Salvation" (1864); "The Vicarious Sacrifice" (1865); "Moral Uses of Dark Things" (1865); "Woman Suffrage, the Reform against Nature" (1869); "Sermons on Living Subjects" (1873); and "Forgiveness and Law" (1874). Steele's "Mysteries of Jesus" of 1671, "Oxford Journal," and "Living Woman," were published in the New York "Gazette" of 1729, and "Mysteries of Jesus" in the New York "Gazette" of 1730. He was a member of the Ohio legislature in 1849 and succeeding years, and was a member of the Ohio constitutional convention in 1851. In 1878 he was a delegate to the international congress for prison reform at Stockholm.

BUSHELY HEAD, Jesse, chief justice of the Cherokees, d. at the mission in the Cherokee nation, west, 17 July, 1844. He was a self-made man, acquired great distinction among his tribe, and filled with fidelity many public trusts in the daughter, Mary Bushnell Cheney (New York, 1880).

BUSHELLE, William, physician, b. in Hartford, Conn., 10 Sept., 1800. His father settled in Trumbull county, Ohio, in 1805, and in Ashland county in 1820. William studied medicine in the Ohio medical college, supporting himself by teaching; practiced a year in a Louisiana, and in 1828 opened an office in Mansfield, Ohio. He became interested in the New York, Lake Erie, and Western railroad, and, when the enterprise was threatened with failure, devoted eight years to superintending the building of the road, securing the right of way, and raising the capital. He was a member of the Ohio legislature in 1840 and succeeding years, and a member of the Republican convention of 1844. In 1878 he was a delegate to the international congress for prison reform at Stockholm.

BUSHEY, Benjamin, philanthropist, b. in Canton, Mass., 1 March, 1757; d. in Roxbury, Mass., 13 Jan., 1842. He enlisted in the revolutionary army when eighteen years old, and was present at the capture of Burgoyne. At the age of twenty-two he married, and began business in Dedham, Mass., as a silversmith, with a capital of ten dollars. He removed in 1782 to Boston, where he engaged in foreign trade, and made a fortune, which he left, under the designation of "the first bank of commerce and agriculture and the other half for the support of the law and divinity schools. His estate included a farm of several hundred acres at Jamaica Plain, near Boston, and, in accordance with his will, the university established there in 1869 a School of practical agriculture and Horticultural. Mr. Bushey's bequest was estimated at the time of his death to amount to $559,000.

BUSSEY, Cyrus, soldier, b. in Hubbard, Trumbull co., Ohio, 5 Oct., 1838. His father was a Methodist minister. When fourteen years old he became a merchant's clerk in Dupont, Ind., and at the age of sixteen began business on his own account. From this time until he was twenty-two he devoted several hours a day to study, and for two years studied medicine with his brother. Mr. Bussey settled in Davis co., Iowa, in 1855, was elected to the state senate as a democrat in 1858, and was a delegate to the Baltimore convention in 1848. Jesse A. Bussey was his cousin for president. At the outbreak of the war he raised and supplied the government, and was appointed aide-de-camp to Gov. Kirkwood and commander of the militia in the southeastern part of the state, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. On 10 Aug., 1861, he became colonel of the 3d Iowa volunteer cavalry, which he had raised, and joined the Army of the Southwest. He commanded the battle of Pea Ridge, participated in the Arkansas campaign of 1863, and on 10 July led the 3d brigade of Steele's division. He commanded the district of eastern Arkansas from 11 Jan., 1863, till the following April, when he took charge of the 3d cavalry division of the Army of the Tennessee. He was chief of cavalry at the siege of Vicksburg, doing good service in watching Gen. Joseph E. Johnston's attempts to raise the siege, led the advance in Sherman's movement against Johnston, and defeated Jackson at Canton, 17 July, 1863. He was made brigadier-general, 5 Jan., 1864, for "special gallantry," and shortly afterward was given command of the District of Indian territory, where he restored discipline and put an end to the corruption that had prevailed in the district among dishonest contractors. He was brevetted major-general on 13 March, 1865, and after the war resumed business as a commission merchant, first in St. Louis and then in New Orleans. He was a delegate to the republican convention of 1868, which nominated Gen. Grant for president, was for six years president of the New Orleans chamber of commerce, and chairman of a committee of that body that obtained from congress the appropriation for Capt. Kaes's jetties at the mouth of the Mississippi. He was for three years chairman of the Sanitary association of New Orleans, a member of the board of health of the Red River valley and of the National board of health. He went as a delegate to the Methodist ecumenical council that convened in London, England, in 1881. Gen. Bussey engaged in business in New York city in 1881, and in 1884 took an active and exceedingly energetic part in the canvass of Mr. Blaine for the presidency.

BUSTAMANTE, Anastasio, president of Mexico, b. in Jiquilpan, in the state of Michoacan, 27 July, 1780; d. in San Miguel de Allende, 6 Feb., 1855. He was family physician to Don Felix Maria Calleja, military governor at San Luis Potosi, who in 1808 gave him a commission in the
San Luis regiment of militia, composed of the sons of the wealthy. He served in all the campaigns in which Callca entered until 1819, gaining distinction especially in the battles of Atencingo, Guanajuato, and Calderón, and at the siege of Guatapoa in 1812, and rising to the rank of colonel. In 1820, having gained the confidence of Iturbide, he was made chief commander of the cavalry, and in 1821 member of the provisional junta. He was shortly afterward raised to the rank of field-marshal by the provisional government of the republic, and made governor of the eastern and western provinces of the interior. In April, 1822, he gained a signal victory over the remaining Spanish forces near Juchí. After the death of the Emperor Iturbide, having taken sides with the federal party, he was by the government of Victoria appointed new military governor of the provinces of the interior, with the rank of general of division, then in August, in 1823, he joined the Mexican army. In 1829 he headed the revolution, and proclaimed the plan of Jalapa toward the end of the same year; and the first day of the following year found him vice-president of the republic and exercising the supreme executive power. In 1832, a new revolution having taken place under Santa Anna, Busteed resigned the presidency. In 1833 he was exiled and visited the principal countries of Europe, but especially France, where he resided till 1836, when he was recalled by the government after the fall of Santa Anna. He was re-elected president of the republic, and as such began his functions on 19 April, 1837, his administration continuing until 22 Sept., 1841, when he set out for Europe, and remained there till 1845. The next year he was appointed president of the congress, the last important office that he filled. The republic had been prosperous under his administration.

**BUSTAMANTE, Carlos María, Mexican historian, b. in Oaxaca, 4 Nov., 1774; d. 21 Sept., 1848.** He was graduated, then in August, in 1801, so distinguished himself in his profession, and the Spanish government gave him an important office. He then served the revolutionary party during the war, both with pen and sword. His numerous works include "Cuadro Histórico de la Revolución de la América Méjicana," "Galería de Antiguos Príncipes Méjicanos," "Historia de la Monarquía de los Reys Españoles," "Primeros Edad del Mundo," of D. Agustín de Iturbide," and "Historia de la Invasión de los Anglo-Méxicos en Méjico."

**BUSTAMANTE, José María, Mexican composer, b. in Toluca in March, 1777; d. in 1861.** He received a scientific education, but his real vocation was music. He was chapel-master of the cathedral, as well as of many other churches in the city of Mexico, and left a large number of compositions, mostly religious, in their music libraries. Bustamante also composed several special orchestrations for Italian operas.

**BUSTAMANTE Y GUERRA, José, Spanish naval officer, b. in Santander in 1759; d. in Madrid in 1823.** He made an important exploring voyage in the year 1803, to the coast of Murcia and Philippine islands, Macao, New Guinea, New Hebrides, New Zealand, Peru, Patagonia, and the Maldives islands. In 1796 he was appointed governor of Montevideo, and it was due to him that the English fleet failed to get possession of that port. While he was escorting a transport to Lima four British ships attacked his own, and he was wounded, made a prisoner, and taken to England with his flotilla. When he had recovered from his wounds he returned to Spain, where, after an inquest, he was honorably acquitted. In 1810 he was appointed captain-general and president of Guatemala, and thence he returned to Madrid to be director of the navy and fill other high offices until his death.

**BUSTEED, Richard, lawyer, b. in Cavan, Ireland, 16 Feb., 1822; d. in Fordham, N. Y., 13 Sept., 1898.** His father was a Dublin barrister, and at one time held a colonel's commission in the British army. In 1829 the elder Busted was appointed chief secretary of the island of St. Lucia, but his zeal in the cause of emancipation led to his removal from office, and in 1847 he emigrated to London, Canada, where he established a paper called "The True Patriot." Richard Busted was born in Ireland and educated in the Methodist church. After a visit to Ireland for his health in 1840, he began the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1846. His management of the defence in several celebrated extradition cases soon made his reputation, and he became a successful lawyer. In 1856 he was elected corporation counsel of New York city, holding the office until 1861, when he was appointed judge of the court of appeals, and became a supporter of Douglas, a bitter opponent of Lincoln, but after the attack on Sumter he became a strong union man. On 7 Aug., 1862, he was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers by President Lincoln, and assigned to duty, first in New York and then in Washington. In December, 1862, he took command of a brigade of Federal soldiers in Va. Gen. Busted's course in support of the administration, and on the slavery question, had raised against him many enemies, who determined to prevent his confirmation. The five colonels of his brigade sent a joint letter to the senate, testifying to the improvement in discipline made by their commands under him. His name, however, was not sent to that body for confirmation, as on 10 March, 1863, he sent his resignation to the president. On 17 Sept., 1863, Gen. Busted was appointed by President Lincoln to be U. S. district judge for Alabama. He was unanimously confirmed by the senate on 20 Jan., 1864, and in the autumn of 1865 he opened the court. He decided in a number of cases that the Supremacy of the U. S. was constitutional, so far as it applied to attorneys practising before U. S. courts, and this decision was followed by judges in other states, the supreme court afterward delivering a similar opinion. In November, 1865, Judge Busted had a controversy with the U. S. military authorities in Alabama, which excited great interest, and involved important questions relating to the suspension of the habeas corpus act. In 1874 he resigned and resumed the practice of law in New York city.

**BUTLER, Benjamin Franklin, lawyer, b. at Kinderhook Landing, N. Y., 17 Dec., 1755; d. in Paris, France, 8 Nov., 1858.** He was a lineal descendant of Oliver Cromwell on his mother's side, and his ancestors in the line of his father were all provided with means by a training in attending the district school. At the age of fourteen he was sent to the academy at Hudson, and two years afterward began the study of law with Martin Van Buren, then practising in that town. He accompanied Van Buren to Albany in 1810, and, on admission to the bar, in 1817, became his partner. He was district attorney of Albany co. in 1821, and held the office till January, 1825. In the latter year he was named by the legislature one of three commissioners to revise the statutes of New York. Chancellor Kent says that "the plan and order of the work, the learning of
the notes, the marginal references, should be ascribed to Mr. Butler." He was elected a member of the association in 1828, for his able and ingenuous work submitted by himself and his colleagues. In 1833 he was appointed commissioner for the state of New York to adjust the New Jersey boundary-line, Theodore Frelinghuysen being the New Jersey commissioner, and in the autumn of that year was appointed a circuit attorney-general of the United States. He held the office through a part of Van Buren's administration, resigning in January, 1838, and from October, 1836, to March, 1837, was also acting secretary of war. From 1838 till 1841 he was U. S. district attorney for the southern district of New York. In 1848 he was appointed member of a commission to codify the laws of the state, but declined. By request of the council of the University of the city of New York, he had prepared, in 1853, a plan for organizing a faculty of law in that institution, and in 1857 became its principal law professor. During the greater part of his life he was an influential member of the democratic party; but on the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, abolishing the Missouri compromise, he joined the republicans, and voted for Fremont in 1856. Mr. Butler was a thorough scholar, and a great admirer of the Greek and Latin writers. William Cullen Bryant, in 1833, writes of "his purity of character and singleness; how much he was admired on his first visit to New York, then a young man, and with finely chiselled features, made a little pale by study, and animated by an expression both of the greatest intelligence and of singular geniuness." In 1847 Mr. Butler delivered, before the New York historical society, a discourse entitled "Outline of the Constitutional History of New York" (New York, 1847). See "Life and Opinions of B. F. Butler," by W. L. Mackenzie. Butler, Benjamin Franklin, lawyer, b. in Deerfield, N. H., 5 Nov., 1818; d. in Washington, 11 Jan., 1865. He was graduated under Jackson at New Orleans. He was graduated at Waterville College (now Colby University), Maine, in 1838, was admitted to the bar in 1849, began practice at Lowell, Mass., in 1841, and afterward had a high reputation as a lawyer, especially in criminal cases. He early took a prominent part in politics on the democratic side, and was elected a member of the Massachusetts house of representatives of the state senate in 1850. In 1860 he was a delegate to the democratic national convention that met at Charleston. When a portion of the delegates assembled at Baltimore, Mr. Butler, after taking part in the opening debates and votes, announced that a majority of the delegates from Massachusetts would not further participate in the deliberations of the convention, on the ground that there had been a withdrawal in part of the majority of the states; and further, he added, "upon the ground that I would not sit in a convention where the African slave-trade, which is piracy by the laws of my country, is approvingly advocated." In the same year he was the unsuccessful democratic candidate for the governor of Massachusetts. At the time of President Lincoln's call for troops in April, 1861, he held the commission of brigadier-general of militia. On the 17th of that month he marched to Annapolis with the 8th Massachusetts regiment, and was placed in command of the district of Annapolis, in which the city of Baltimore was included. On 13 May, 1861, he entered Baltimore at the head of 900 men, occupied the city without opposition, and on 16 May was made a major-general, and assigned to the command of Fort Monroe and the department of eastern Virginia. While he was here, some slaves that had come within his lines were demanded by their masters; but he refused to deliver them up on the ground that they were
contraband of war; hence arose the designation of "contrabands," often applied to slaves during the war. In August he captured Fort Materia at Clark on the coast of North Carolina. He then returned to Massachusetts to recruit an expedition for the gulf of Mexico and the Mississippi. On 24 April, 1862, the expedition reached Ship Island, and on 17 April went up the Mississippi. The fleet under Farragut having passed the forts, 24 April, and virtually captured New Orleans, Gen. Butler took possession of the city on 1 May. His administration of affairs was marked by great vigor. He instituted strict sanitary regulations, armed the free colored men, and compelled rich secessionists to contribute toward the support of the poor of the city. His course in hanging William Mumford for hauling down the U. S. flag from the mint, and in issuing "Order No. 28," intended to prevent women from insulting soldiers, excited strong resentment, not only in the north, but in the south also, and in December, 1862, Jefferson Davis issued a proclamation declaring him an outlaw. On 10 May, 1862, Gen. Butler seized about $800,000 which had been deposited in the office of the Dutch consul, claiming that arms for the Confederates were to be bought with it. This action was protestated against by all the foreign consuls, and the government at Washington, after an investigation, ordered the return of the money. On 16 Dec., 1862, Gen. Butler was recalled, as he believes, at the instigation of Louis Napoleon, who supposed the general to be hostile to his Mexican schemes. Near the close of 1863 he was placed in command of the department of Virginia and North Carolina, and was afterward designated as the Army of the James. In October, 1864, there being apprehensions of trouble in New York during the election, Gen. Butler was sent there with a force to insure quiet. In December he conducted an ineffectual expedition against Fort Fisher, near Wilmington, N. C., and soon afterward was removed from command by Gen. Grant. He then returned to his residence in Massachusetts. In 1866 he was elected by the Republicans a member of Congress, where he remained till 1879, with the exception of the term for 1875-7. He was the most active of the managers appointed in 1868 by the house of representatives to conduct the impeachment of President Johnson. He was the unsuccessful republican candidate for governor of Massachusetts in 1871; and in 1878 and 1879, having changed his politics, was the candidate of the independent greenback party and of one wing of the democrats for the same office, but was again defeated. In 1882 the democrats united upon him as their candidate, and he was elected, though the rest of the state ticket was defeated. During his administration he made a charge of gross mismanagement against the authorities of the Tewsbury almshouse; but, after a long investigation, a commitiee of the legislature decided that it was not sustained. In 1883 he was renominated, but was defeated. In 1884 he was the candidate of the greenback and anti-monopolist parties for the presidency, and received 153,829 votes.—His wife, Sarah, a daughter of Dr. Israel Hildreth, of Lowell, Mass., was born in Boston, Mass., 8 April, 1836, was on the stage from 1837 till 1842, when she married Gen. Butler and retired. Their daughter married Gen. Adelbert Ames, of the U. S. army. See "General Butler in New Orleans," by James Parton (New York, 1863).

**BUTLER, Charles**, lawyer, b. at Kinderhook, Kinderhook, New York, 5 March, 1801. His father was a merchant in that city, 13 Dec., 1897. He received his education in his native village, and subsequently studied law in Kinderhook. Later he entered the office of Van Buren & Butler, living in the family of Mr. Van Buren, then attorney-general of the state. Admitted to the bar in 1825, he began practice in Geneva, N. Y., where he resided until his death, 1846. In 1833 he purchased land in Chicago, then known as Fort Dearborn, and soon after induced his brother-in-law, William B. Ogden, to settle there. Mr. Butler was one of the founders of the Union theological seminary and one of the earliest patrons of the New York university, of both of which institutions he was one of the donors of the sum of $100,000, and he was also a benefactor to many charitable societies. For sixty years he was among New York's best citizens.

**BUTLER, Clement Moore**, clergyman, b. in Troy, N. Y., 16 Oct., 1810; d. in Germantown, Pa., 5 March, 1890. He was graduated at Trinity college in 1833, and at the General theological seminary, New York, 1837; was a professor of languages in the University of New York, 1840-47, and 1853-59, and was pastor of churches in New York city, Palmyra, N. Y., Georgetown, D. C., Boston, Mass., and Washington, D. C. He was chaplain of the U. S. senate from 1849 till 1853. From 1854 till 1857 he had charge of Christ church, Cincinnati, Ohio, and then returned to Washington, where he was again rector of Trinity church till 1861. From that time till 1864 he was chaplain to the U. S. minister at Rome, Italy, and rector of Grace church in that city. He returned to the United States in 1864, and became professor of ecclesiastical history in the divinity school of the Protestant Episcopal church in Philadelphia, resigning in 1884 on account of failing health. He published "The Year of the Church, hymns in the Year of the Church," "Life and works of young people (Ulica, N. Y., 1849); "The Flock Fed," confirmation lessons (New York, 1845); "The Book of Common Prayer interpreted by its History" (Boston, 1846; 2d ed., enlarged, Washington, D. C., 1849); "Old Truths and New Errors" (New York, 1848); "Lectures on the Revelation of St. John" (1850); "Addresses in Washington" (Cincinnati, 1851); "Ritualism of Law" (1859); "St. Paul in Rome" (Philadelphia, 1863); "Inner Rome" (1866); Manual of Ecclesiastical History, from the First to the Nineteenth Century "(2 vols., Philadelphia, 1865 and 1872); "History of the Book of Common Prayer" (1879); and "History of the Reformation in Sweden" (New York, 1889). He delivered at Massachusetts memorial sermons, among them the funeral sermons of John C. Calhoun and Henry Clay, printed by order of the U. S. senate.

**BUTLER, Ezra**, clergyman, b. in Lancaster, Mass., in September, 1767; d. in Waterbury, Vt., 12 July, 1835. His mother died when he was a mere boy, and, after living for four years with his eldest brother, he went at the age of fourteen, to Claremont, N. H., where he took charge of a large farm, remaining there till he was of age, with the exception of six months' service in the revolutionary army, in 1779. In 1783, with his brother Asaph, he removed to Waterbury, Vt., then in the
midst of a dense forest. They arrived there on 20 March, having travelled the last twenty-five miles of their journey on snow-shoes. Mr. Butler, a began a Baptist church in Waterbury in 1790, and became a Baptist in the following year, and in 1800 began to preach at Bolton, Vt. A Baptist church was organized in Waterbury in the same year, and he was its pastor for more than thirty years. He had been the first town clerk of Waterbury in 1790, and had been elected to the legislature in 1797, and he did not seek his ordination to the ministry to interfere with his public career. He was in the legislature eleven years, in the council fifteen years, was first judge of Chittenden county court from 1803 till 1806, chief justice of that county from 1806 till 1811, and of Washington county from 1814 till 1826. He was a member of congress from Vermont till 1822, and in 1826 he became governor of the state from 1826 till 1828. His administration as governor was marked by the suppression of lotteries, and by improvement in the state educational system. Gov. Butler was of the Jeffersonian school of politics, and was fifty-three years in the public service, not including the time when he held local offices.

BUTLER, Fanny Kemble. See Kemble.

BUTLER, Francis, dog-trainer, b. in England in 1810: d. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 17 June, 1874. He was an accomplished linguist, and had been professor of languages in several educational institutions, but finally adopted to his reform, and selling dogs of the choicest breeds. His ability in controlling and training them was remarkable. He died of hydrophobia from the bite of an animal he had undertaken to treat. He published "Breeding and Training of Dogs" (New York, 1857), an acknowledged authority.

BUTLER, Francis Eugene, clergyman, b. in Suffolk, Conn., 7 Jan., 1836; d. in Suffolk, Va., 4 May, 1863. He was for several years a merchant in New York city, where he was secretary of the New York Bible society, one of the founders of the Young men's Christian association, and an active friend of other religious institutions. When twenty-nine years old, he entered Yale with the idea of becoming a preacher and entered the Congregational church in Paterson, N. J. When the 25th regiment of New Jersey volunteers was organized, he accepted the post of chaplain, and accompanied the regiment to Suffolk, Va. In an engagement near that place on 3 May, learning that some men of a Connecticut regiment on the right were suffering for want of surgical assistance, he went forward in the ambulance and was shot, dying in a few minutes. He died the next day.

BUTLER, Frederick, author, b. about 1766; d. in 1843. He was graduated at Yale in 1785, and became a resident of Hartford, Conn. He published "History of the United States to 1820" (3 vols., Hartford, 1821); "The Farmer's Manual" (Wethersfield, Conn., 1817); and "Memoirs of Lucastown and his Town in the United States," with plates (Wethersfield, 1825).

BUTLER, George Bernard, lawyer, b. in New Haven, Conn., in 1809; d. in New York city, 13 April, 1886. He came to New York at twenty, studied law, and became an associate of Daniel Lord. He was secretary and legal adviser of the.

Hudson river railroad company at its formation, and, after the completion of the road, joined in publishing the "National Times," being also one of its editors until 1857. He was also a member of A. T. Stewart & Co. for twenty-five years.—His son, George Bernard, artist, b. in New York city, 8 Feb., 1838. He began under Thomas Hicks to study painting, and in 1859 spent some time in Thomas Couture's studio in Paris. In the autumn of 1860 he returned to the United States and served in the National army during the civil war, losing an arm at the battle of Gettysburg. He returned to Europe in 1865 and devoted himself to painting animals. For two years he worked under Couture at Senlis, and spent the winter of 1867-8 in Italy. He then returned to this country, but in 1873 visited Europe again, and was during the ten following years in Italy, chiefly in Rome and Venice. At this time he met Whistler, who exerted great influence on his work. Since 1883 he has been engaged principally in portraiture. In 1873 he was elected a National academician.

BUTLER, James Davie, educator, b. in Rutland, Vt., 15 March, 1815. He was graduated at Middlebury in 1835, and from the theological seminary in 1840, having been tutor in Middlebury in 1837-8. He was professor of ancient languages in Norwich university, Vt., in 1845-7, and, after ordination in the latter year, was pastor of Congregational churches in Wells River, Vt., Peabody, Mass., and Cincinnati, Ohio. He held the chair of ancient languages in the university of Indiana, in 1854-8, and in the University of Wisconsin in 1858-67. Since then he has devoted himself to lecturing and occasional preaching. His best-known lectures are "The Architecture of St. Peter's," "Prehistoric Wisconsin," "The Lapgoena of Shakespeare," and "Commonplace Books," the last of which has contributed largely to periodical literatur.
on this occasion.—His son, Walter, was connected with some of the most infamous transactions of the revolution. While a lieutenant, he was sentenced to death as a spy, but was reprieved at the intercession of some American officers, who had known him as a law-student in Albany. Shortly afterward, when confined in a private house, he made his escape. He was killed in October, 1781, in an action on the Mohawk.

**BUTLER, John B.,** soldier, b. in 1792; d. in Michigan. Was a native of Cincinnati, Ohio, 7 Dec., 1870. He served as a private in the war of 1812, after which he went to Pittsburg, Pa., and engaged in the printing business, and subsequently was for many years editor and publisher of the Pittsburg "Statesman." At this period of life he was active in politics, and in 1838 was appointed recorder of censuses and afterwards city commissioner. At the beginning of the war with Mexico he was commissioned paymaster in the army, 23 June, 1846, and accompanied Gen. Taylor's command to the seat of war. He was made military storekeeper at the Alleghanies arsenal, 30 June, 1847, and remained until he was retired, 1 Oct., 1865.

**BUTLER, John Jay,** clergyman, b. in Berwick, Me., 18 Feb., 1789. Was a native of Hillsdale, Mich., 16 June, 1801. He was graduated at Bowdoin in 1827, taught school, and was principal of Clinton seminary, New York, in 1841-2. After graduation at Andover theological seminary in 1844, he was ordained as a Free Baptist, 28 Jan., 1846. He was professor of systematic theology at the seminary of N. Y. city 1844 till 1852, when he went to fill the same chair in the New Hampton, N. H., theological institute. He was professor of theology in Bates college from 1850 till 1873, and in the latter year was appointed to the chair of sacred literature in Hillsdale college, Michigan. In 1890 Bowdoin gave him the degree of D. D. He published two theological works, including "Natural and Revealed Theology" (Dover, N. H., 1861); "Commentary on the Gospels" (1870); and "Commentary on the Acts, Romans, and First and Second Corinthians" (1871). Dr. Butler was for many years assistant editor of the "Morning Star," the organ of his denomination. Formerly published in Dover, N. H., but now issued in Chicago.

**BUTLER, Mann,** author, d. in November, 1895, in consequence of a railroad accident in Missouri. He emigrated to Kentucky in 1806, and published a "History of Kentucky" (Louisville, 1854).

**BUTLER, Moses,** surveyor, b. in Berwick, Me., 13 July, 1792; d. in 1856. His father, Thomas Butler, who was prominent in the affairs of York county, Me., for more than twenty years, was a descendant of the noble house of Ormonde in Ireland. His son was chosen in 1790 to represent Berwick in matters relating to the seizure of property belonging to citizens, by the crown surveyor of woods, and from 1793 till 1796 he was annually elected selectman of Berwick and surveyor of land. He was commissioned to the Massachusetts regiment, 5 Feb., 1744, and during the siege and capture of Louisburg was in command of his company, under Sir William Pepperell's immediate instructions. In a letter from Sir William Pepperell to John Hill, Capt. Butler's skillfulness in enlisting his full company of men for service in the Louisburg expedition is warmly praised. He was chosen in 1748 to answer a petition executed against the town of Berwick at the general court in Boston, and on 22 May, 1749, was elected a representative to the general court. Dr. George H. Butler, of New York, has published a work entitled "Thomas Butler and his Descendants, 1674-1886." (New York, 1886).

**BUTLER, Noble,** educator, b. in Washington county, N. Y., 17 May, 1819; d. in Louisville, Ky., 12 Feb., 1882. He was educated at Hanover college, Indiana, and in 1838 became professor of Greek and Latin in the University of Louisville, Ky. He published a "Practical and Critical English Grammar" (Louisville, 1875), and various text-books in reading and composition.

**BUTLER, Pierce,** senator, b. in Ireland, 11 July, 1744; d. in Philadelphia, 15 Feb., 1822. He was the third son of Sir Richard Butler, 5th baronet. He was made lieutenant in the 46th regiment of the British army, 18 Aug., 1761; became captain in the 29th in July, 1762; major in April, 1766, and was stationed in Boston, but resigned before the revolution and settled in Charleston, S. C. He was a delegate from South Carolina to the old congress in 1787, and in 1788 a member of the convention that framed the federal constitution, taking an active part in its discussions. He supported the "Virginia Plan," saying that he had been opposed to granting new powers to a single body, but would support their distribution among different bodies. He was a strong speaker against the executive, and maintained that property was the only true basis of representation. After the adoption of the constitution he was senator from his state in 1789-96 and in 1802-4. He opposed some of the measures of Washington's administration, but approved of the war of 1812. Senator Butler, 2 Sept., 1822, was mayor of Mayor Potter's bank. He was proud of tracing his descent from the dukers of Ormond, and his political opponents often twitted him upon his family pride.—His son, Pierce, b. in 1807; d. in Philadelphia, 15 Aug., 1867, was a lawyer of ability, and married in 1834 Miss Fanny Kemble, the actress, who had come to this country about two years before. In 1849, owing to incompatibility of temper, they were separated. See Kemble, Frances Anne.

**BUTLER, Richard,** soldier, b. in Dublin, Ireland, 1 April, 1743; d. in battle, 4 Nov., 1791. He came to America with his parents before 1760, was made lieutenant-colonel in the Pennsylvania line at the beginning of the Revolutionary war, in which the American troops were defeated near Williamsburg, Va., 26 June, 1781, he attacked Col. Simeon's rangers, gaining the advantage. He held the rank of colonel of the 9th Pennsylvania regiment at the close of the war, was agent for Indian affairs in Ohio in 1787 and in the expedition of St. Clair against the Indians, in 1791, commanded the right wing, with the rank of major-general. When attacked, he repeatedly charged the enemy, received several severe wounds, and finally was scalped.—His brother, William, b. in London, 6 Jan., 1745; d. in Pittsburg, Pa., in 1789, was lieutenant-colonel of the 4th Pennsylvania regiment. In October, 1778, after the destruction of Wyoming by John Butler and the Indians, he conducted an expedition from Schoharie, which destroyed the Indian settlements of Unadilla and Anagama. His account of the expedition was published.—Thomas, soldier, third of the Butler brothers, b. at sea, 20 May, 1748; d. in New London, Conn., 2 Sept., 1805. In 1777, while serving as a law clerk, he joined the army, soon obtained a company, and was in almost every action in the middle states during the revolution. At Brandywine, 11 Sept., 1777, he received the thanks of Washington on the field for intrepidity.
in rallying a retreating detachment. At Monemouth he was thanked by Wayne for defending a defile in the face of a heavy fire, while Col. Richard Butler's regiment, birthing a charge the same day, he died of his wounds, but in 1791 was made major, and commanded a battalion from Carlisle in Gibson's regiment, under St. Clair, at whose defeat, 4 Nov., he was twice wounded. His elder brother, Richard, was killed, and he was with difficulty removed, his leg having been broken by a ball, by his surviving brother, Edward. He became major of the 4th sub-division on 11 April, 1792, lieutenant-colonel commanding the 4th infantry on 1 July, 1792, and, on the reorganization of the army on a peace basis in June, 1802, was retained as colonel of the 42d infantry, to which he was appointed on 1 April, 1802. In 1797 he was ordered by President Washington to expel settlers from Indian lands in Tennessee, and made several treaties with the Indians while in that country. His son, Robert Butler, served in the army as assistant adjutant-general to Gen. Harrison in the battle of the Thames, distinguished himself at New Orleans, resigned his colonelcy in 1821, and from 1824 till 1849 was surveyor of public lands in Florida. In 1811, when the Col. David Thomas Langford, soldier, b. in Lexington, Ky., in 1789; d. in Louisville, Ky., 21 Oct., 1868. In 1796 he removed to Carrollton, then Port William, Ky., and in 1809 entered the army as lieutenant. In 1813 he was promoted captain, and served through the northwestern campaign under Harrison. In 1814, as aide-de-camp to Gen. Jackson, he was at the siege of Pensacola, and in 1815 at the battle of New Orleans, and was brevetted major for gallantry. After the war he received the appointment of surveyor and inspector of the port of New Orleans. He resigned his post and returned to his home in 1822. In 1830 he was elected to the legislature. He was a member of the old old party, and aided in its success on the question that then agitated the state. In 1847 he again represented Carroll and Gallatin in the legislature. Another son, William Orlando, soldier, b. in Jessamine co., Ky., in 1791; d. in Carrollton, Ky., 6 Aug., 1850. He was graduated at Transylvania university in 1813, and was studying law under Robert Wickliffe at Lexington, when, at the breaking out of hostilities with England, he enlisted as a private, and hastened to the relief of Fort Wayne. Promoted ensign in the 17th infantry, he was at the disastrous battles of 18 and 29 Jan., 1813, at Raisin river. He distinguished himself in the engagement, but was taken prisoner, and, after enduring privations and inhuman treatment, was paroled at Fort Niagara, and made his way back to Kentucky amid many hardships. Commissioned a captain, he raised a company, and did good service at Pensacola. He was ordered to New Orleans, where, on the night of 23 Dec., 1814, while in command of four companies on the left wing, he attacked and repelled Gen. Sir Edward Pakenham. This check gave time for the construction of defences at Chalmette, which on 8 Jan. enabled the Americans to defeat a force double their own and win a decisive victory. For this service he was made brevet major. In the following year he succeeded his brother, Maj. William Thomas Butler, and served under Gen. Jackson. In 1817 he resigned from the army and resumed the practice of law, was elected in that year to the legislature, and served through three terms. In 1839 he was elected as a democrat to congress, and he was again returned in 1841, but declined a third nomination. He was induced to accept the nomination for governor in 1844, with no hope of election, but with the effect of reducing the majorities of the Whig party from 28,000 to fewer than 5,000. His success at the ballot marked, but at the beginning of the Mexican war he joined the army, and on 29 June, 1846, was appointed major-general, and bore the columns of volunteers. He reported to Gen. Taylor, and in the early military movements in Texas and northern Mexico bore a prominent part. At the siege of Monterey, 24 Sept., he charged a battery, was wounded in the leg, and was sent home, but rejoined the army of Gen. Scott the following year, and was at the capture of the city of Mexico. For his bravery at Monterey he received a sword of honor from congress, and one from his own state. In February, 1848, being senior major-general, he succeeded Gen. Scott in the chief command, and held that place when peace was signed, 29 May, 1848. In May, 1848, the national democratic convention at Baltimore nominated Gen. Butler for vice-president on the ticket on which Lewis Cass held the first place. The ticket was defeated by the union candidates. He reported to the party, and the nomination in New York of the free-soil candidates, Van Buren and Adams. Gen. Butler remained in private life after this election, refusing the appointment of governor of the territory of Nebraska in 1855. His last appearance on the public stage was as a member of the peace congress which met at Washington in 1861. He was the author of "The Boatsman's Horn" and other short poems. His "Life and Public Services," edited by Francis P. Blair, Jr., appeared in 1848.—Edward, the youngest, b. in Mount Pleasant, Pa., 29 March, 1762; d. at Fort Wilkinson, Ga., 6 May, 1803, was a captain in Gibson's regiment of Pennsylvania levies of 1791, adjutant-general to Gen. Wayne in 1813, and was returned with the rank of major on the establishment in 1802. His son, Edward G. W., entered the army as a cadet in 1816, rose to be 1st lieutenant, resigned in 1831, re-entered the army from Louisiana in 1847 as colonel of dragoons, and served in the Mexican war. BUTLER, Simeon, publisher, b. in 1770; d. in Northampton, Mass. In 1817 he established the first publishing-house in western Massachusetts at Northampton. He printed the earliest American edition of Vattel's "Law of Nations," and the first volume of Massachusetts supreme court reports, and brought out Dwight's "School Geography," which had a large sale. He also en-
Butler, Thomas Belden, jurist, b. in Waterbury, Conn., 22 Aug., 1806; d. in Norwalk, Conn., 8 June, 1873. He received a classical education, entered Yale medical school in 1826, and took his degree of M. D. in 1828. He practiced medicine for eight years in Norwalk, when, finding that it affected his health, he abandoned it, and studied law with Clark Bassett. He was admitted to the bar in Norwalk in 1837, and was member of the Connecticut house of representatives in 1832-36, and of the state senate in 1848-53, and in 1849 was elected to congress as a whig, and served one term. In May, 1850, he was elected a judge of the superior court, in 1861 was appointed to the supreme court of Connecticut, and was made chief justice in 1870. He was a careful student of the law, and his insight into difficult points, and perception of the principles of equity, gave his decisions a high reputation. He was also an excellent farmer, versed in the principles of mechanics, and interested in meteorology. He published "The Philosophy of the Weather," (New York, 1856), and in 1870 an edition of Longfellow's "The Song of Hiawatha." He received the degree of doctor of philosophy in 1873.

Butler, William, soldier and politician, b. in Prince William co., Va., in 1759; d. in Columbia, S. C., 15 Nov., 1821. He was a son of James Butler, who was captured and murdered by the notorious Charles Cunningham, who was hanged at South Carolina college as a student of medicine, became a lieutenant in Lincoln's army in 1779, was engaged at Stono, and served in the famous corps of Pulaski. Butler next joined Gen. Pickens, subsequently served with Gen. Lee, under Greene, at the siege of Ninety-Six, and was detached on several separate services acquiring soldierly, courage, and vigilance. He at length rose to a command of mounted rangers, and took part in many affairs with the Tories. At the head of a body of cavalry, he, with Capt. Michael Watson, attacked and dispersed double the number of the enemy in Dean's swamp, though Watson fell in the action. He soon afterwards was appointed colonel of the 3d regiment of artillery, and in 1806 was appointed the general of militia. He was a member of the convention of 1787 to consider the adoption of the federal constitution, and, with Gen. Sumter and others, voted against it. He was subsequently a member of the convention that passed the present constitution of South Carolina, for some time a member of the legislature, sheriff in 1794, and served as a magistrate. From 1801 till 1813, when he resigned his seat to make way for John C. Calhoun, he was a member of congress. In 1815 he was again a candidate for congress, but was defeated by Eldred Simkins. In the war of 1812 he commanded the South Carolina troops for state defense. His son, Andrew Pickens, jurist, b. in Edgefield, S. C., 23 May, 1837, was graduated at South Carolina college in 1817, admitted to the bar in 1819, and soon gained a reputation for eloquence and humor. He was elected to the legislature in 1824, and in 1825, as aide to Gov. Manning, took part in the reception given to Gen. Lafayette. In 1827 he was one of the committee that conducted the impeachment trial of Judge Jamison, a revolutionary veteran, charged with incompetence and drunkenness. During the nullification troubles in 1831 he commanded a cavalry regiment. He was judge of sessions in 1833, and of the state court from 1835 till 1846, and was then appointed by the governor to the U. S. senate to fill a vacancy, and was afterward elected by the legislature, remaining a senator till his death, soon after taking his seat he became chair of the committee of ways and means, and he took a conspicuous part in debate, particularly on questions affecting the south. His report on the fugitive slave law was defended by him in an able speech. His last effort was in reply to Charles Sumner and in defense of his state. Judge Butler was a relative of Preston S. Brooks, and it was because of his attacks upon him in debate that Mr. Brooks assaulted Mr. Sumner in the senate-chamber. —Another son, Pierce Mason, b. in Edgefield district, S. C., 11 April, 1798; killed in the battle of Churubusco, Mexico, 20 Aug., 1847, received a military education, and entered the army in 1819 as second lieutenant of infantry. He displayed from the first abilities that promised distinction, was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant in 1823, and attained the grade of captain in 1825. After four years of service, he resigned his commission, and in 1829 became a resident of Columbia, S. C., and was elected president of a bank established at that place. In 1836 he resigned the office and entered the ministry, serving as colonel in Goodwyn's regiment of South Carolina volunteers, raised to aid in suppressing the Seminole Indians of Florida. He served throughout the war, and won distinction in several hard-fought battles. On his return from Florida, he was in 1838 elected governor of South Carolina. At the end of his term, having given great satisfaction to the state by the ability and ability that he displayed in the office, he was appointed by the president Indian agent, and filled that place to the satisfaction of the government until the beginning of the war with Mexico in 1846, when he resigned it to enter the army. He organized the Palmetto regiment, was elected its colonel, and led it with the greatest gallantry in the three conflicts in which it took part, winning marked distinction in the battle of Cerro Gordo. At the battle of Churubusco, 22 Aug., 1847. Col. Butler was wounded in the early part of the engagement, but would not retire from the field, and continued to lead his men in the impetuous charge upon the Mexican lines until he was shot and wounded. On the 26th of June, 1848, Col. Butler was over six feet in height, finely proportioned, his features classical, his face beaming with the arbor of his heroic spirit, and his bearing full of soldierly dignity. —Another son, William, b. in Columbia, S. C., was educated at South Carolina college, and served in the federal house of representatives from 1841 till 1846. —Matthew Calbraith, senator, son of William, b. near Green ville, S. C. 8 March, 1836, was educated at South Carolina college, studied law at Edgefield Court-House with his uncle, was admitted to the bar in 1857, practised at Edgefield Court-House, and was elected to the legislature in 1859. He entered the confederate service as captain in June, 1861, became brigadier-general on 22 Aug., 1863, and after a major-general, commanding Wright's and Logan's brigades of cavalry in the Army of northern Virginia. At the battle of Brandy Station, 9 June, 1863, he lost his right leg. He was elected to the legislature of South Carolina in 1869, as a candidate for lieutenant-governor in 1870, and received the democratic vote for U. S. senator the same year. In 1876, when there were two contending state governments in existence, he was elected U. S. senator by the democratic legislature, as the successor of Thomas J. Robertson, republican. David T. Corbin, who was elected by the
BUTTERWORTH

BUTTERWORTH, Benj., b. in Warren county, Ohio, 29 Oct., 1822; d. in Thomasville, Ga., 16 Jan., 1898. His father was originally a Virginia planter, who had freed his slaves, and, removing to Ohio, became active with Levi Coffin in the "underground railroad." The son was educated at Ohio university in Athens, studied law in Cincinnati, was admitted to the bar in 1861, and practised in that city. He was U. S. district attorney in 1870, and was member of the United States house of representatives in 1874. He was elected to congress in 1878, and re-elected for the following term. He was the author of the compulsory army retirement act. In 1883 President Arthur appointed him a commissioner to examine

BUTTERFIELD, William, missionary, b. in Dublin, Ireland, 31 Jan., 1818; d. in Old Orchard, Me., 19 Aug., 1893. He studied for the Wesleyan ministry, completing his course in 1844, and in the same year joined the Irish conference. He preached six years in Ireland, removed to the United States, remaining six years in the New England conference, and in 1856 was sent to India to select and organize a field for a Methodist mission. He spent his last eleven years in this work, and labored there for nearly ten years. In 1864 he returned to the United States, preached for a time in New England, and then became a secretary of the American and foreign Christian union. In 1872 he was commissioned to found a mission for his church in Mexico. He reached that country 29 P. M., and labored there until obliged by failing health to return in February, 1879. Afterward he resumed the pastoral office in the New England conference. He is the author of a "Missionary Compendium" (New York, 1850); "The Land of the Veta" (1872); "Mexico from the Conquest to 1880" (1881); and "From Boston to the White Nile" (1891).

BUTLER, Zebulon, soldier, b. in Lyne, Conn., in 1731; d. in Wilkesbarre, Pa., 28 July, 1795. He served in the French war and in the expedition to Havana, and rose to be a captain in 1769. In 1769 he settled at Wyoming, Pa. In the early part of the revolutionary war he was a lieutenant-colonel in the Connecticut line, serving in the division of Gen. Sullivan as a lieutenant-colonel on 1 March, 1778. On 3 July, 1778, he commanded the weak garrison at Wyoming at the time of the massacre, which he was unable to prevent. He accompanied Sullivan in his Indian expedition in 1779, and served with distinction throughout the war. See Miner's "History of Wyoming" (Philadelphia, 1845).

BUTTERFIELD, Butler, and Willshire, authors, b. in Mexico, N. Y., 29 July, 1824; d. in South Omaha, Neb., 25 Sept., 1889. He was educated in Albany, became a teacher, and in 1848-9 superintendent of schools in Seneca co., Ohio, and removed in 1875 to Wisconsin. He has published "History of Seneca County, Ohio" (Sandusky, 1848); "An Historical and Biographical Annals of the University of Wisconsin" (Madison, 1879); and "History of the Discovery of the Northwest by John Nicolet" (Cincinnati, 1881). He has edited the "Washington-Crawford Letters" (Cincinnati, 1877); the "Washington-Irving Correspondence" (Madison, 1889); "A Short Biography of John Leith" (Cincinnati, 1889); and "Journal of Capt. Jonathan Hart" (Albany, 1885).

BUTTERFIELD, John, expressman, b. in Helderberg, N. Y., in 1783; d. in Utica, 15 Nov., 1869. He was self-educated, and was a stage-coach driver in early life. In 1823 he removed to Utica to assist in the management of the stage-line between Albany and Buffalo, and soon became the leading manager of that business in the state, owner of nearly all the stage-coach lines in western New York, and part-owner of a line of steamers on Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence river. In 1849 he formed the express company of Butterfield, Wesson & Co. On the establishment of the railroad he devoted his energies to the new project, and was also the originator of the American express company, in which organization he was a directing power until his death. The corporation was formed in 1850 by the consolidation of the rival firms of Butterfield, Wesson & Co., Wells & Co., and Livingston & Fargo, which was accomplished at the suggestion of Gen. Butterfield. Perceiving the commercial importance of the telegraph, he projected and built the Michigan telegraph line. He directed lines to Buffalo and Buffalo. He was president of the Overland mail company, which, in 1858, contracted with the government to carry a monthly, and subsequently a daily, mail between San Francisco and the Missouri river. He also aided largely in building up the city of Utica.—His son, Daniel, soldier, b. in Utica, N. Y., in 1815, was in the Mexican war in 1849, and became a merchant in New York city. He was colonel of the 12th New York militia when the civil war began. Accompanying his regiment to Washington in July, 1861, he led the advance into Virginia over the Long Bridge, joined Gen. Patterson on the upper Potomac, and commanded a brigade. In the regular army, he was commissioned a lieutenant-colonel, and assigned to the 12th infantry, 14 May, 1861, appointed brigadier-general of volunteers, 7 Sept., 1861, and ordered to the corps of Fitz-John Porter, in which he made the campaign of the peninsula, taking a conspicuous part in the actions at Hanover Court-House, Mechanicsville, Gaines's Mill, and later, in the battles fought during the retreat of McClellan's army to Harrison's Landing, where he commanded a detachment on the south side of the James river to cover the retreat. He took part in the great battles under Pope and McClellan in August and September, 1862, and near the close of October took command of the 12th division of the Army of the Potomac, and became major-general of volunteers on 20 Nov., 1862, was made colonel of the 5th infantry in the regular army on 1 July, 1863, and commanded the 5th corps at the battle of Fredericksburg, Va., was chief of staff, Army of the Potomac, at Chancellorsville, and at Gettysburg, where he was wounded, was ordered to re-enforce Rosecrans' Army of the Cumberland, in October, 1863, acting as chief of staff to Hooker at Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge, Ringgold, and Pea Vine Creek, Ga. He commanded a division of the 20th corps at the battles of Buzzard's Roost, Resaca, Dallas, New Hope Church, Kennesaw, and Lost Mountain, Ga., and was brevetted brigadier- and major-general, U. S. A., for gallant and meritorious conduct during the campaign of "Camp and Outpost Duty" (New York, 1862). He served after the war as superintendent of the general recruiting service of the U. S. army, with headquarters in New York, and in command of forces in New York harbor from 1865 till 1868, when he resigned from the army and was appointed head of the Sub-treasury of the United States in New York. Since leaving this position he has been connected with the American express company. On 21 Sept., 1886, he married, in London, England, Mrs. Julia L. James, of New York city.

BUTTERWORTH, John, b. in Warren county, Ohio, 29 Oct., 1822; d. in Thomasville, Ga., 16 June, 1898. His father was originally a Virginia planter, who had freed his slaves, and, removing to Ohio, became active with Levi Coffin in the "underground railroad." The son was educated at Ohio university in Athens, studied law in Cincinnati, was admitted to the bar in 1861, and practised in that city. He was U. S. district attorney in 1870, and was member of the United States house of representatives in 1874. He was elected to congress in 1878, and re-elected for the following term. He was the author of the compulsory army retirement act. In 1883 President Arthur appointed him a commissioner to examine
a part of the Northern Pacific railroad. He was also retained by the government as counsel to prosecute the South Carolina election cases in that year. After the retirement of E. M. Marble from the patent-office, 1 Sept., 1886; Mr. Butterworth was appointed commissioner of patents. In 1884 he was again elected to congress.

**BUTTERWORTH, Hezekiah, author, b. in Warren, R. I., 22 Dec., 1839. He received a common-school education, and travelled at different times in Europe, Cuba, Canada, and the United States. In 1871 he became assistant-editor of the "Youth's Companion." He has published "Story of the Hymns" (Boston, 1876); "Zig-Zag Jour- neys" (1881); "History of the Discriptive of the Levant, Acadia, northern lands, the occident, the orient, and classic lands; "The Prayers of History" (1880); "Poems for Christmas, Easter, and New Year" (1883); "Great Composers," written for Chautauqua readings; "Wonderful Christmases of Old" (1885); "Ballads and Stories for Children," (1888); " reconstructions of Hudson's fort" (Boston, 1887); "The Story of the Times" (New York, 1889); "The Log Schoolhouse on the Columbia" (1890); "The Christmas Book" (Boston, 1891); "Little Arthur's History of Rome" (New York, 1892); "In the Boyhood of Lincoln" (1892); "The Boys of Greenway Court" (1893); "The Patri- "t Schoolmaster" (1894); and "The Parish Minister." He is also the author of the cantata: "Under the Palms," of that entitled "Faith," and of one called "Faith Triumphant."

**BUTTERWORTH, Samuel F., lawyer, d. in San Francisco, 5 May, 1875. He studied and prac- tised law in New York city, and during the admin- istration of President Buchanan was at the head of the bureau in San Francisco. After he left there he went to California as superintendent of a mining company, engaged largely in gold-mining and land speculations, and acquired a fortune estimated at $7,000,000, which was invested in real estate.

**BUTTON, Sir Thomas, English navigator, d. at Plymouth, England, in April, 1634. He commanded an expedition sent out two years after Hudson's last voyage. He sailed from England in May, 1612, with two vessels, the "Resolution" and the "Dis- covery," provisioned for eighteen months. He passed through Hudson strait and crossed the bay to the southern point of Southampton island, which place he named Carey's Swan's Nest. He continued his course westward, expecting to find a northwest passage, and, when he came to the western shore of the bay, gave it the significant name of Hope's Creek; then coasted along the shore and came to Nelson river, which he named Port Nelson, after the master of his ship. There he wintered, and in the summer of 1613, after the breaking up of the ice, he made an exploration of the western coast of Asia to the latitude of 66° 9'. Leaving Baffin's island, returning to England in the autumn, thoroughly convinced that a northwest passage existed. He was knighted for his services.

**BUTTRE, John Chester, engraver, b. in Au- burn, N. Y., 10 June, 1821; d. in Ridgewood, N. J., 2 Dec. 1886. He obtained his education in Auburn academy. The first drawing-lessons he received were from one Hulaniski, a Polish exile residing in Auburn; and afterward, while assisting his father, he devoted his leisure to the study of portrait-paint- ing. In the practice of this art he was assisted by friends; but he did not succeed as well with colors as in drawing, and his attention was directed to wood-engraving. In his first style of work was a series of small penny toy primers. By de- grees the work progressed, and in time he did the business of a general engraver, including card- plates, wood-cuts for the newspapers, marking sil- ver-ware, and various kinds of simple work. In 1841 he removed to New York, and thereafter gave his attention to steel-plate engraving. His produc- tions were soon in demand, and appeared in many of the magazines. About 1858 he executed a full-length portrait of President Buchanan, which was then regarded as one of the best specimens of that kind of work. He also engraved and pub- lished a successful full-length portrait of Martha Washington. During the civil war he published "The Empty Sleeve," "Only a Little Brook," "Prayer in Camp," and several similar pictures, with which he engaged to train the Union army in the engraving of nearly 3,000 plates, and it was his pride that orders came to him on account of his merit, without solicitation. He published in parts "The American Portrait Gallery," of which the letter-press was prepared by his daughter, Lillian C. BUTTRE (5 vols., New York, 1886-81), and was elected to both houses of the Massachusetts legislature in 1875; d. in Concord, Mass., 16 May, 1871. He was one of the leaders of the Concord militia on the memorable 19th of April, 1875.

**BUTTS, Isaac, journalist, b. in Washington, Dutchess co., N. Y., 11 Jan., 1816; d. in Rochester, N. Y., 29 Nov., 1874. At the age of twelve he went to live with his father, and in 1834 he removed to Irondequoit, adjoining the city of Rochester, where he lived upon a farm and received common-school instruction. Approaching to majority, he sought a more liberal education and received it under the instruction of Prof. Chester Dewey, principal of the Rochester high school. After successfully follow- ing various pursuits, he adopted the profession of journalism. In 1841 he became the editorial and, from 1848 to 1861, the editor of the "Rochester Advertiser," the oldest daily paper in the United States west of Albany, and the leading organ of the Democratic party in western New York. During the following year, 1846, slavery became a prominent issue in the politics of the United States, as a consequence of the war with Mexico; and the impending acquisition of territory by treaty of peace. The question was, whether slavery should be allowed or prohibited by congress in the acquired territory, and discussion of it was forced in August, 1846, by the introduc- tion in the house of representatives of the "Wilmot proviso," to the effect that slavery should be ex- cluded. Mr. Butts took a strong ground against both sides in the controversy, and pronounced the doctrine that the people of the territories should settle the question for themselves. Credit for the origin of this principle of "Popular Sovereignty," or "Squatter Sovereignty," as its opponents contemptuously stigmatized it, has been erroneously claimed for each of three distinguished senators—Daniel Webster, Lewis Cass, and Stephen A. Douglas — respectively from New York, Michi- gan, and Illinois. The records prove that it was first advocated by Mr. Butts in the daily "Adver- tiser" of 8 Feb., 1847; by Mr. Dickinson in the senate, 13 Dec., 1847; by Gen. Cass in his Nichol- son letter, 24 Dec., 1847; and by Judge Douglas in the discussion of the compromise measures of the senate, 17 June, 1850. In the division of the Democratic party that followed in 1848, Mr. Butts took side with the "Barnburners" of New York in support of Van Buren and Adams, against the "Hunkers," who sustained Cass and Butler. After the defeat of the latter he sold the "Advertiser" to a syndicate of 8 in Hunkers' interest, and retired from the editorial service, engaged in the enterprise of the House printing telegraph and in the construction
of lines in the western states, converging at St. Louis. After the presidential election of 1852 he returned to Kansas by the purchase of a public interest in the Rochester daily Union," which had been established in August of that year to support the Democratic candidates, Pierce and King. In 1857 the daily "Advertiser" was joined with the "Union," and Mr. Butts continued as editor until December, 1854, when he permanently retired. About the beginning of the last period of editorial service there was a consolidation of telegraphic lines and interests by the incorporation of the Western Union Telegraph Company, of which Mr. Butts was one of the organizers and for many years one of the managers. Mr. Butts never held any public position beyond acting as a delegate for his district at state and national conventions. He was elected a delegate at large to the New York constitutional convention of 1866, but declined to serve. He was a man of marked talent, both natural and acquired. Possessed of an analytical and logical mind, he was a powerful counter-rideralist; and he had left brochures on finance, presaging financial and political developments of remarkable originality and force. His volume on "Protection and Free-Trade," with a memoir, was published posthumously (New York, 1875).

BUXTON, Jarvis Barry, clergyman, b. in Newbern, N. C., 17 Jan., 1792; d. in Fayetteville, N. C., 30 May, 1831. He was ordained a deacon in the Congregational church at Elizabeth City, N. C., in 1827, and in 1831 he removed to Fayetteville and was rector there until his death, maintaining a high reputation for zeal and devotion. A memoir by his son, Rev. Jarvis Buxton, accompanies a volume of his discourses (Raleigh, 1853).

BYERLY, William Elwood, mathematician, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 13 Dec., 1849. He was graduated at Harvard in 1871, professor of mathematics at Cornell university in 1873-5, was employed in the same capacity at Harvard in 1876-81, and appointed full professor in 1881. He has published "Elements of Differential Calculus" (Boston, 1879); "Elements of Integral Calculus" (1881); syllabi of the Harvard courses on mathematics, mechanics, astronomy, equations, and methods in analytic geometry.

BYFIELD, Nathaniel, jurist, b. in Long Ditton, Surrey, England, in 1653; d. in Boston, Mass., 6 June, 1733. Richard, his father, was one of the Westminster assembly divines, his mother a sister of Bishop Juxon. He arrived in Boston in 1704, became a merchant, and soon after was a member of the council. He returned to Boston in 1724. He was at one time speaker of the house of representatives, for was thirty-eight years judge of the court of common pleas in Bristol, and for two years in Suffolk co., for many years a prominent lawyer, and for a time a member of the vice-admiralty in 1704-15 and in 1729. He published an "Account of the late Revolution in New England" (1689).

BYFORD, William Heath, physician, b. in Eaton, Preble co., Ohio, 20 March, 1817. He was graduated at the Ohio medical college in 1844, became professor of anatomy in Evansville medical college in 1850, and of the theory and practice of medicine in 1852. In 1857 he went to Chicago as professor of obstetrics in Rush medical college, and in 1857 took the same chair in the Chicago medical college. In 1862 he became president and professor of obstetrics and gynecology in the Woman's medical college, Chicago, and in 1880 professor of gynecology in Rush medical college. He has published "Chronic Inflammation of the Cervix" (Philadelphia, 1856); "Treatise on the Medical and Surgical Influences in the Uterus" (1864; new ed., 1871); "Practice of Medicine and Surgery applied to Diseases of Women" (1865; revised ed., 1871); "Philosophy of Domestic Life" (Boston, 1868); and "Treatise on the Theory and Practice of Obstetrics" (New York, 1870).

BYINGTON, Cyrus, missionary, b. in Stockbridge, Mass., 11 Jan., 1724; d. in Belpre, Ohio, 31 Dec., 1868. He studied theology at Andover, where he was graduated in 1819; and, after being for some months in the employ of the prudential committee of the American board of missions, was sent by them as a missionary to the Cherokees, then in the southern states. He remained at the Eliot station from 1831 to 1836, when he went to Kansas, and, after a period of 1830, were compelled to remove to the present Indian territory, and accompanied them thither, remaining at the new station, Stockbridge, till about 1856, when failing health compelled him to relinquish work, and he removed to Ohio. He prepared several religious books for the Indians, and translated part of the Bible into their own language.

BYLES, Matther, clergyman, b. in Boston, 15 March, 1707; d. there, 5 July, 1788. He was graduated at Harvard in 1725, ordained and took charge of the Congregational church in Hollis street, Boston, on 20 Dec., 1753. He was especially distinguished among his contemporaries for his wit and conversational powers. He possessed literary taste and solid learning, was a correspondent of Pope and Swift, and published a "Poem on the Death of George I." (1727), a "Poetical Epistle to Gov. Belcher on the Death of his Lady" (1736), and "Miscellaneous Poems" (1744). He had just claims to regard as a pulpit orator; and his published sermons evince a fine imagination and great command of language, marked of composition. He maintained his loyalty during the troubled ante-revolutionary period in Boston. In August, 1776, at the age of seventy, his connection with his parish was dissolved on this account. The next year, in May, he was denounced in town-meeting as an enemy to the country, tried, and condemned to fine and imprisonment. He was permitted to be sent with his family to England within forty days; but this sentence was afterward commuted to confinement in his own house, from which he was soon released. He continued to reside in Boston until his death, but held no pastoral charge from that time. His two daughters, the last of whom died 1857, became strong supporters of the anti-slavery cause.

BYLNGE, Edward, colonial proprietary, b. in England, 1687. He was associated with John Fenwick in the purchase of a large tract of land in New Jersey, embracing, in general terms, all the province north of a line drawn from Barnegat to Burlington. The partners were Quakers, but had a falling out regarding the division of the property; and William Penn, being called upon to arbitrate, assigned nine tenths of the tract to Bylneye.

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But the latter shortly afterward found himself in financial straits, and was obliged to make an assignment for the benefit of his creditors. The trustees effected sales of land to two companies of Friends, one of which founded Burlington in 1677. The estate, in its divisions, was long known as "The Byllynge tensh." In 1681 Byllynge was among the twenty-four proprietaries to whom the Duke of York confirmed the sale of the province; and in 1677 he was elected by the land-owners governor of the province of Delaware. After the manner of such officials, named deputies and never visited his domain in person. He was never in harmony with his people, who vainly sought to have him removed from office shortly before his death.

**BYLOT, Robert**, British navigator, lived in the 17th century. He was commanding officer of the exploring expeditions that William Baffin accompanied as pilot. His name is often spelled Bylor in ancient and modern prints. To Baffin is properly ascribed the credit of the famous voyages of 1665-80; but prior to this Bylot had made three voyages of exploration to the northwestern coast. He was accompanied by 45 tons. To him was apparently intrusted the administrative and executive responsibilities of the voyage, while Baffin was in a sense the expert regarding signs of sea, sky, and coast-lines.

**BYRD, Harvey Leonidas**, physician and army surgeon, b. in Salem, Sunter co., S. C., 8 Aug., 1820; d. 29 Nov., 1884. He was descended from the family of the Caroline, Esq., whose family has always been prominent in the state. His grandfather was a member of Marion's brigade in the revolutionary war. After acquiring a classical education in his native state, Dr. Byrd went to Philadelphia and entered the famous medical schools—Jefferson college, Pennsylvania college, and the University of Pennsylvania, took degrees from all of them, and in 1840 began practice in his native town, but soon removed to Georgetown, and afterward to Savannah, where he became a professor in the Medical college and in Oglethorpe medical college. In 1844 he married Adelaide Dazier, daughter of John Dazier, of Williamsburg, S. C. At the beginning of the civil war he entered the Confederate army, and joined the 1st Virginia regiment, when he settled in Baltimore and began a movement for the reopening of Washington university, which had been suspended during the war. He was cordially seconded by others of the profession, was nominated dean of the faculty, and the college entered almost at once on a career of success. After several years of service, he withdrew, and established the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Baltimore. He contributed largely to medical periodicals, edited the "Oglethorpe Medical and Surgical Journal" for three years, and was a member of the leading medical societies of the Aryan order, and of various historical societies.

**BYRD, William**, colonial official, b. in London, in England, in Westminster, Oct., 1704. His mother was the daughter of John and Grace Stegge, Byrd, of the family of Brexton, Cheshire, England. He came to America in 1674 as the heir of his uncle, Capt. Thomas Stegge, "gent." The inherited estate included the present site of Richmond, and some of the best land in Virginia. He married Mary, daughter of Warham Horsemann, Esq., of Lenham, Kent, Col. Byrd settled near the falls of the James, taking at once a prominent part in the affairs of the colony, and acquiring large wealth before the end of the century. He was a member of the council; of the house of burgesses, and was commissioned "receiver-general of his majesty's revenues for the colony," an office which he retained until his death. He was also, according to the Latin inscription on his monument, "navigator," or sword-bearer, which has been freely rendered "armor-bearer to the king?" in some translations of the inscription. His wife died 9 Nov., 1699. The accompanying illustration is a view of the Byrd mansion, known as "Westover," on James river, which is still in the possession of his descendants. This mansion—one of the finest in historic Virginia—was built by Thodorick Bland, and purchased by the head of the Byrd family. The house is substantially constructed of red brick, and fortunately escaped serious damage during the civil war. The gate-posts bear the ancient arms of the family, and the interior of the house is elaborately decorated with wood-carvings in the early colonial style. Westover was for many years the county seat of Charles City county, and the court-house stood near the residence. In 1677, according to the historian Stith, Col. Byrd, being in England, was present at the sale of the effects of the Earl of Southampton, and purchased for sixty guineas a folio copy in manuscript of the "Records of the Virginia Company," from 28 April, 1619, till 7 June, 1624. It is the only record known to exist, the originals having been seized when the charter of the company was annulled in 1624. The manuscript descended from father to son, and was eventually found among Thomas Jefferson's books after his death; he added to it and transmitted it to the U. S. government, which purchased Jefferson's library. A considerable part of the original collection was sold after the death of the third Col. William Byrd, and it is probable that Jefferson may have been the purchaser. It has been inherited, however, that Jefferson borrowed the manuscript for consultation, and died before returning it to its rightful owner.—His son, William, b. in Westover, Va., 16 March, 1674; d. there, 26 Aug., 1744, was educated in England, and read law in the Middle Temple. Returning to his American estate, he took such an intelligent interest in the affairs of the colony that he became one of the most trusted and influential men of the time. He was elected agent for the colony in England, and purchased his father as receiver of its revenues, and in due time was confirmed in the office by the crown. For thirty-seven years he was a member of the "king's council," as it was called, and eventually became its president. As wealth accumulated from his estate, he lived in princely style, adding to his father's collection, and acquiring the most valuable library then in the state. It comprised 3,438 volumes, a catalogue of which is still in existence. He was a wit, and something of a poet, as is proved by manuscripts in the possession of R. A. Brock, Esq., of the Virginia historical society. Col. Byrd[
(second) was the founder of Richmond, Va., which was laid out in April, 1737, by Maj. Thomas Mayo, who sailed the coast of the state in 1739, and a city in 1782. He did much to encourage immigration, especially among the Swiss and Germans, and to this end he offered large tracts of land in Virginia and North Carolina from 1735 till 1740, making favorable terms to actual settlers. He was twice married: first to Lucy, daughter of Col. Daniel Parke, governor of the Leeward islands, and secondly to Marion, daughter and co-heiress of Thomas Taylor, of Kensington, England. He was one of the commissioners for running the boundary-line between Virginia and North Carolina, and was the author of important papers known as the "Westover Manuscript," containing a History of the Church in Britain, and a liberal patron of the arts and sciences.—The third of the name William was b. 6 Sept., 1728; d. 1 Jan., 1777. He was the eldest son of the second Col. William Byrd by the second marriage. He served as a member of the council of Virginia, and in 1756 was colonel of the 2d Virginia Regiment. He was wounded at the battle of Brandywine, and in 1757 was lieutenant colonel. He was twice married: first (in 1748) to Eliza, daughter of John Carter, of Shirley, James river, Va.; she died in 1760; secondly to Mary, daughter of Charles Willing, of Philadelphia, who survived him.—Evelyn, daughter of Col. William (second), was b. in Westover, 16 July, 1707; died there, 13 Nov., 1757, was taken to England by her father at an early age, and passed several years in an aristocratic society, and winning fame for her wit, beauty, and accomplishments. Some of her court dresses are still preserved, and several portraits exist of her and of her father.

BYRNE, Andrew, R. C. bishop, b. in Navan, Ireland, in 1802; d. in Little Rock, Ark., in 1862. He reached the height of his career at the meeting with Bishop England, who was seeking recruits for his diocese, he agreed to accompany him to the United States in 1820. Having finished his theological studies under that prelate's direction, he was ordained in 1827, and was at once sent on active duty to several stations in North and South Carolina. The long and fatiguing journeys that he was obliged to undertake, owing to the distance of Catholic families from one another, undermined his health, and he was recalled to Charleston in 1830. He was appointed vicar-general, and accompanied Bishop England to the council of Baltimore in 1833 as his theologian. He removed to New York in 1836, and was assistant pastor at the Cathedral of the Holy Cross, Boston, from 1848. In 1849, he was appointed pastor of the church of St. James's, New York, and in 1851, he moved to the church of St. Peter's of the same city. Archbishop Hughes sent him to Ireland in 1841 to endeavor to procure Christian friends for the parochial schools of New York, in which he was unsuccessful. Shortly after his return he was appointed pastor of St. Andrew's, which had originally been a building devoted to secular uses, but had been acquired, for religious purposes by the labors of Father Byrne. The diocese of Little Rock, which comprised the state of Arkansas and the Cherokee and Choctaw nations, having been created in 1844, Father Byrne was appointed its first bishop, and immediately devoted himself to his Episcopal duties. He had sometimes to travel on his visitation from one mission to another from 700 to 1,000 miles. He next went to Kentucky, and returned with a number of priests, nuns, and catechists for his diocese. A second visit to Ireland resulted in his procuring a colony of sisters of mercy, who established St. Mary's academy at Little Rock, one of the finest educational establishments in the west. He afterward founded four other convents of the order, and purchased a tract of land on a mile square at Fort Smith, on which he intended building the college of St. Andrew, and other institutions. He attended the first provincial council of New Orleans in 1856. Although in failing health, he continued his labors up to within a short time of his death. During his ministry the churches had increased from four to seventeen, with fifty stations, the priests from four to thirty, and the number of nuns to more than 50,000. His efforts to promote immigration were of great benefit to the southwest.

BYRNE, William, educator, b. in the county Wicklow, Ireland, in 1789; d. at St. Mary's college, Kentucky, in 1853. His parents were laboring people, and, although he had conceived the idea of pursuing a career in the ministry, he was put to work for the maintenance of his younger brothers and sisters till his twenty-fifth year. Then he emigrated to the United States and applied for admission to Georgetown college, but was rejected, owing to deficient preparation. He was successful in gaining admission into St. Mary's college, Emmettsburg, the third term. He was thirty years old. After some years he was allowed to study theology in St. Mary's seminary, Baltimore, was ordained in 1819, opened a school in Marion co., Ky., in 1821, and then proceeded to erect St. Mary's college on Mount Mary farm. When he had made it one of the most flourishing institutions in the state, he transferred it to the deserts in Indiana, remaining there during the first thirty years. He was re-elected president for a year, to enable them to become acquainted with the working of the college. He died of cholera contracted while ministering to the negroes in the neighborhood of St. Mary's.

BYRON, John, British naval officer, b. at Newstead Abbey, England, 8 Nov., 1729; d. 10 April, 1795. He entered the navy at an early age he entered the navy as a midshipman and joined the "Wager," one of the six ships that sailed for the Pacific under Lord Anson in September, 1740. She was wrecked on Cape Horn; but Byron and the survivors were taken on board the three vessels that rounded the cape. Of the 961 men that left England, only 200 reached home, the "Centurion," the only remaining ship, in 1744. Byron was one of these. He was promoted captain, 30 Dec., 1746. In 1760 he was sent with a fleet to demolish the fortifications of Louisburg, Nova Scotia, already wrested from the French. On 21 June, 1744, he sailed in command of a squadron from the south, and returned, after crossing White Sea, May, 1766. During these years he had been so buffeted about on the high seas that he had won the sailor-nickname of "Foul-weather Jack," and his grandson, the poet, perpetuated his name in the "Epistle to Augustus":

"Reversed for him our grandsire's fate of yore.
He had no rest at sea, nor I on shore."

He was appointed governor of Newfoundland in 1769, attained his flag rank in 1775, and became vice-admiral in 1776, when he was placed in command of the West India squadron. On 6 July, 1779, he engaged the French fleet under D'Estateing off Grenada; but the action was inarticulate. He soon afterward returned to England and retired from active service.
CAAMANO, Jose M. Placido, president of Ecuador, b. in Guayaquil, 5 Oct., 1838. He began the study of law and theology in the seminary of his native city, and was educated in Quito. Subsequently he was mayor of Guayaquil, and chief of the city's house service. Having contested against the dictator-general, Veintimilla, he was banished in 1882, went to Lima, organized a revolutionary expedition with which he left Callao on 14 April, 1883, and landed in Ecuadorian territory three days afterward. He organized a division and joined the forces that were besieging Guayaquil about the middle of May. The place was taken by storm by the combined forces under Caamaño, Sarasti, Alvaro, and Saldazar. A provisional government was appointed until the national convention could meet, and on 11 Oct. he was elected president ad interim, and finally proclaimed president of the republic on 17 Feb., 1884. He was the leader of the conservative party; but even his political opponents gave him their votes for his election. On 6 Feb., 1886, an attempt was made to assassinate him, and he narrowly escaped death by throwing himself into a river. Under his administration telegraphs, railways, an institute of sciences, several colleges, and many new schools have been added to the resources of Ecuador.

CABALLERO (Caballero), Jose Augusto Barnet (1796-1850), Cuban educator, b. in Havana in 1791; d. in 1855. He was for many years director of the theological seminary of Havana and one of the founders of the first newspaper published in Cuba. He wrote in 1797 a work on eclectic philosophy, entitled "Lecciones de Filosofia Eclectica." He translated also from the Latin the History of America, of Seville, and the History of New Spain, of Allar. He wrote largely for the press on educational topics, and did much to propagate public instruction in Cuba. He was a remarkable pulpit orator.

CABALLERO Y VICO, Juan, Mexican philanthropist, b. in Querétaro in 1644; d. 11 April, 1707. He studied theology in the city of Mexico, was ordained priest, and filled several important offices, both civil and ecclesiastical, but would not accept that of "adventador" of California and two bishoprics in Spain that were offered him by the king when the fame of his extraordinary donations to the poor and for religious institutions had reached the Spanish court. He inherited an immense fortune, amounting to millions, which he spent entirely in alms to the poor, in religious and beneficent foundations, in building and furnishing churches, convents, colleges, and infirmaries, in finishing or improving many other buildings and institutions, in endowments for over two hundred young girls, sixty poor priests, and many nuns, in helping newly arrived foreigners, and in distributing useful articles to the sick in the hospitals. He always refused to accept public honors in Spain, his father's native city, and gave the Mexican Jesuits $150,000, church ornaments, and everything they desired for their mission in California. In 1699 Caballero finally distributed all that was left of his property, keeping for himself nothing but a crucifix, and lived humbly for the rest of his days, always refusing to accept public honors in Spain.

CABELL, William, surgeon, b. near Warmminster, England, 1 March, 1657; d. near Warmminster, Nelson co., Va., 12 April, 1774. He was the son of Nicholas, an English gentleman belonging to the Cabells of Devon and Somersetshire, whose estates were confiscated, either wholly or in part, because of their allegiance to Cromwell. One of the finest specimens of mediæval glass that has survived the iconomias of the Roundhead is in the church of St. John of Frome Selwood, which preserves the Cabelis arms in the four panels of a chapel-window. According to tradition, Dr. William Cabel was a surgeon in the British navy, who was captivated by the Virginian climate, resigned his commission about 1723, and procured extensive grants of land along James river, in the present counties of Buckingham, Nelson, Appomattox, and Amherst. The patent for these was issued 12 Sept., 1738. Dr. Cabell married Elizabeth Barks, but whether in England or America is uncertain. In 1755 he was called to England by the death of his father, and left his wife in charge of the Virginia property. He remained in England for nearly six years, settling the estates of his father and other recently deceased relatives and practising his profession. On his return he made his home on his patented lands, and was appointed assistant surveyor, an office that enabled him to increase his already generous estate by a large addition of valuable lands, though not equal in fertility to those at first obtained. He promoted immigration, established a private hospital near his residence, and made professional visits far and near, charging from $1 to $5 for a visit, according to the distance travelled. When amputating an arm the charge was £7 10s., or $12 to $15 if a cure was guaranteed. He had apparently a genuine enthusiasm for his profession, and executive abilities of a high order to carry on such extensive enterprises in a professional way as well as superintending his landlord interests and filling acceptably the local offices that he held. His first wife, by whom alone he had issue, died 21 Sept., 1756, and on 27 Sept., 1762, he married Mrs. Margaret Meredith (a widow), who died 26 Feb., 1768. Dr. Cabell had six children, a daughter and five sons; and all of the sons save one, who died in childhood, attained eminence.—William, the eldest (commonly known as Col. William Cabell, Sr., of Union Hill, in Nelson co.), b. 13 March, 1730; d. at Union Hill, 23 March, 1798, received the best education attainable in the colony. When he had learned to read at eight years of age his father sent him from England "a Bible, a prayer-book, and a small gun." He became sheriff of Albemarle co. in 1751, and from that time was constantly in responsible positions, assistant surveyor for the county in 1753, "his majesty's presiding justice" and member of the house of burgesses in 1757, commissioner for settling militia claims in 1758, and first presiding magistrate for the United States after the declaration of independence. During all this time he was an active promoter of schemes for improving James river and for increasing the educational institutions of the colony. About 1773 he aided in establishing iron-works on Hardware river. He was a member of the house of burgesses when the colonies revolted against Great Britain, and a delegate to all the conventions looking toward national independence. He was chosen first state senator from the eighth district, and was a member of the committee that prepared the famous "declaration of rights." Throughout the revolution he was active, in both public and private capacity, in promoting measures for an efficient civil and military service. On 7 Jan., 1789, he was for the last time a candidate for a public office, that of presidential elector, and received the vote of every
man that was polled. He cast his vote for Washington as first president of the United States. He left his estate of 20,000 acres and a large number of slaves "free from debt and every other incumbrance."—Joseph Cabeza de Vaca, b. 19 Sept., 1732; d. at Sion Hill, 1 March, 1798. For many years he held important civil offices in his native state, occupying a seat in the house of burgesses and serving as a member of the different conventions. During the war for independence he commanded the Buckingham county regiment, and was joined, while on the way to the siege of Yorktown, by the students of William and Mary college, who had formed a company and volunteered to accompany him.—William H., youngest son of Dr. William Cabez, b. at Boston Hill, Cumberland co., Va., 16 Dec., 1772; d. in Richmond, 17 Jan., 1853, was educated at Hamp- den collegiate school, and entered the same company, was graduated in 1793. In 1794 he was admitted to the bar in Richmond. He married Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Col. William Cabez, in 1795, who died in 1801. He was first a member of the house of delegates in 1796, and was frequently re-elected until 1805, when he was chosen governor. The same year he was made a member of the board of education, and was also a member of Col. Robert Gamble, of Richmond, and sister of Mrs. Wirt, of Richmond. In the mean while he had twice served as a presidential elector. He was governor for three years, when he was elected a judge of the general court, and in 1811 a judge of the court of appeals, of which last he was president and served at the time of his death, 1816.

Samuel Jordan, eldest son of Col. William Cabez, b. at the same place, 9 May, 1756; d. 4 Aug., 1818. He received a classical education, mainly in private schools, and entered William and Mary college in 1775. When the colonies revolted against Great Britain he was a student, but at once left college, raised a company of riflemen in his native county, and entered the service of the Continental congress. He served in the northern campaigns, and is said to have opened the engagement at the battle of Saratoga. Capt. Cabez was rapidly promoted major and lieutenant-colonel, and when the seat of war was transferred to the south accompanied Gen. Greene with his regiment. At the siege of Charleston he was taken prisoner in June, 1780, in exchange for Gen. Washington, and was not exchanged till the close of the war. During the formative period of the government he was almost continuously a member of the state legislature, and in 1788 sat as his father's colleague in the convention that passed upon the proposed federal constitution, and both of them voted against its adoption. From 1785 till 1805 he served in congress. He married Sarah, daughter of Col. John Syne, of Hanover co., Va.—George Craighead, grandson of Joseph of Sion Hill, was b. in Danville, Ky., 25 Jan., 1837. He was one of a family of twenty children. His father removed to Kentucky in 1811. He was educated at home and at Danville academy. As his father had suffered pecuniary disaster, he himself, at an early age, took upon himself the study of law and saved the means to complete his professional studies at the University of Virginia. He began to practise law in 1858, and the same year was elected commonwealth's attorney, which office he held until 1861, when he enlisted as a private in the 18th Virginia infantry, and was rapidly promoted to major and then lieutenant-colonel. He took part in most of the hard fighting of the Army of Northern Virginia during the civil war and was thrice wounded, a bullet in the last instance entering his face and passing out at the back of his head. He was promoted colonel of cavalry in 1865. Resuming his law practice immediately after the close of hostilities, he soon retrieved his wrecked fortunes, and was elected to the 44th and 45th congresses, representing the conservative democratic element of his state. He was the father of Dr. George Cabez, Jr., b. in Nelson co., Va., 24 Aug., 1813; d. in Overton, Va., 13 Aug., 1889. He was graduated in 1833, and after a course of medical study in Baltimore and Philadelphia went to Paris, and while pursuing his studies there was elected to the chair of anatomy and surgery in the University of Paris. He was made a member of the faculty, a place corresponding to that of president in other institutions, in 1846-7. During the civil war he had charge of military hospitals for the Confederate government. In the year of the yellow fever epidemic at Memphis he was chosen chairman of the National Sanitary Convention at Washington, and subsequently presided over the National board of health. Dr. Cabez was a contributor to medical journals, and was the author of "The Testimony of Modern Science to the Unity of Mankind" (New York, 1858).—Edward Carrington, third son of William H., was b. in Richmond, 5 Feb., 1816; d. in St. Louis, 28 Feb., 1856. He received a classical education, and studied law at Lexington and at the University of Virginia, and was admitted to the bar in 1834 and 1836. Removing to Florida, he was elected to congress by the whigs, serving during four terms from 1843 to 1853. In 1852 he delivered a speech in congress on the fortification of Key West and the Tortugas, which is said to have secured the appropriation for the protection of those important points. In 1850 he married Anna Maria Wilcox, a daughter of Mrs. John J. Crittenden by a former husband. During the civil war he was for a time in the confederate army. He wrote an elaborate account of Florida, which was published first in the "National Intelligence" and afterward in "De Bow's Review."
They made their way to a tribe called the Avavares, among whom they passed eight months, and then to the Arbaraos, whose seat was near the Rio Grande. They shaped their course westward in hope of falling in with some Spanish expedition on the Rio Paraguay or the Pacific coast. Cabeza de Vaca taught the others to treat diseases, and thus they were able to travel as successful medicine-men from tribe to tribe. Besides using curative herbs, empirical methods of surgery, and the signs and incantations of Indian sorcerers, they called in the aid of the cross and of Catholic prayers. The curing took place; and as the adventurers were driven by the mysterious interposition of Providence. They followed a large river, probably the Rio Grande, passed through tribes of bison-hunters, without entering the bison-range themselves, and traversed high mountains, where people lived in houses of sods and clay, and were in possession of turquoises and cotton cloth obtained from the people farther north, and finally fell in with some Spanish explorers on the river Petatlan, and on 12 May, 1536, reached the town of San Miguel de Caiacan in Sinaloa. Their course was formerly supposed to have been through New Mexico, from Cabeza's mention of bison-hunters and people that mined the turquoise; but, since he spoke of these tribes as far north as the Mississippi and as far south as the Staked Plain, others have traced the route through southern Texas and the Mexican states of Chi-hauhua and Sonora. The account that they gave of nations dwelling in permanent houses impelled Coronado, the governor of New Galicia, to undertake the exploration of the northern countries, and the results of a preliminary journey of discovery by Marcos, of Nizza, who, with the negro Stephen for his guide, entered the kingdom of Cibola, the country of the civilized Pueblo Indians. A joint report of the misfortunes of the Narvaez expedition, and of the wanderings of the four survivors, was made by Cabeza de Vaca, Castillo, and Domantes, to the royal audiencia of Santo Domingo, given in Oviedo's "Historia general y natural de Indias." A narrative of his adventures was published by Cabeza de Vaca at Zamora in 1542. The mysterious secrecy that Cabeza at first observed, in regard to the nations he visited, excited the adventurous spirit of De Soto and his companions, who, in 1538, left Spain to explore and take possession of Florida. Cabeza's account of the adventures of the Narvaez expedition was reprinted at Valladolid in 1555, and under the usually cited title of "Naufragios de Alvar Nuñez de Vaca," in Barcia's collection of narratives printed in 1749. An Italian translation was included in Ramiusio's collection (1536), and an English version in Purchas's "Pilgrims." A French rendering was published by Tournier in 1618. A later English translation was made by Buckingham Smith and privately printed at Washington in 1857, and published, in a revised form, in a limited edition in 1871. After his return to Spain, in 1537, Cabeza de Vaca was appointed administrator of La Plata. He sailed for that colony, was shipwrecked, landed on the coast of Paraguay, and was made the first governor of that country. He passed through the country of the Guaranis, whom he made his friends, and who assisted him to descend the river Plata. On 15 March, 1542, he established his headquarters at Asuncion. The next year an insurrection broke out in consequence of a fire, his subordinates charging him with negligence and want of precaution on the incendiaries. He arrested the leaders in the mutiny, and sent them as prisoners to Spain. He reduced to subjection the Payagoaes, who murdered Ayolas and eighty of his followers, explored the Iguay river, and subjugated the tribes on its banks; but was beaten by the Socorritas and Agaces, who killed sixty-three of his men. On the accusation of Domingo de Frail, his lieutenant, he was arrested in 1547 and taken to Spain, and condemned by the council of the Indies to banishment to Africa. Eight years later he was pardoned and recalled by the king, who assigned him an annual pension, and made him judge of the supreme court of Seville, where he resided until his death.

**CABEZAS ALTAMIRANO, Juan de las (kab-eh-zahs al-tah-mee-ra-no), b. in Zamora, Spain, in the latter part of the 16th century; d. in 1615. He was appointed bishop of Cuba and Florida in February, 1092. In April, 1604, while visiting his diocese in the eastern part of Cuba, he was surprised near Yara by the French pirate, Gilbert Giron, who held him and his suite in captivity for eighty days. He was ransomed, and the peasants afterward fell on Giron and his troops, routed them, and killed the pirate. Cabezas was the first bishop that ever visited Florida. He was appointed, in 1610, bishop of Guatemala, and afterward bishop of Arequipa, Peru, but died before assuming that office.**

**CABLE, George Washington, author, b. in New Orleans, La., 12 Oct., 1844. On his father's side he was descended from the celebrated grandfather of the family, Capt. Thomas Cable, of the Virginia. The Cabells originally spelled the name Cable, and their ancient coats of arms introduce the cable as an accessory. His mother was of Old New England stock. The family removed to New Orleans, La., after the financial crisis of 1837, and for a time the father prospered in business. In 1839 he failed, and died shortly afterward, leaving the family in such straitened circumstances that the son was obliged to leave school and seek a profession. He began writing at the age of eighteen, as a clerk. He was thus engaged until 1863, when, though very slight and youthful in his appearance and but nineteen years of age, he volunteered in the Confederate service, joining the 4th Mississippi cavalry. He employed the leisure of camp-life in study, but saw his share of active service, and is described as a good and daring soldier. He was wounded in the left arm, and narrowly escaped with his life. Returning penniless to New Orleans, after the overthrow of the Confederacy, he began to earn a living as an errand-boy in a mercantile house, and varying his studies by visits to Koscusko, Miss., and subsequently, after he had studied civil-engineering, to the Teche country, where he was attached to a surveying expedition on the levees of the Atchafalaya. There he caught the malarial fever peculiar to the region, and did not fully recover for two years. During this time he collected material that has since formed the basis of the book "Picayune" for the New Orleans "Picayune" over the pen-name of "Drop Shot," contributing critical and humorous papers and occasionally a poem, and he
was soon regularly attached to the editorial staff, which connection was abruptly ended on his refusal, from conscientious motives, to write a theatrical criticism. Once more he became a clerk and accountant. Late in 1783 he left for a cotton-dealer and retained his place until 1798, when the sudden death of the head of the house threw him out of employment. But in the mean time his sketches of creole life, published in "Scribner's Monthly" (now the "Century") proved so successful that he determined to give all his time to literature. He has opened a new field in fiction, introducing to the outside world a phase of American life hitherto unsuspected save by those that have seen it. His rendering of the creole dialect, with its French and Spanish variants, is full of originality, and his keen powers of observation have enabled him to depict the social life of the Louisiana lowlands, creole and negro, so vividly that he has given serious offence to those whose portraits he has drawn. He has seen the means through his publications of effecting reforms in the contract system of convict labor in the southern states. He has successfully entered the lecture-field, reading selections from his own writings, and unabashedly singing to northern audiences the strange, wild melodies current among the negroes of the bayous. Creole Mr. Cabe's published works are "Old Creole Days" (New York, 1879); "The Grandissimes" (1880); "Madame Delphine" (1881); "Dr. Sevjer" (Boston, 1885); "The Creoles of Louisiana" (New York, 1884); "The Silent South" (1886). He has also prepared for the government elaborate reports on the French and Spanish settlements in the Teche and Attakapas country in western Louisiana.

CABOT, George, statesman, b. in Salem, Mass., 3 Dec., 1751; d. in Boston, 18 April, 1823. He received a classical education and entered Harvard, but at the end of the sophomore year left his class and went to sea as a cabin-boy. He was master of a ship before he was of age, and made several successful voyages. At twenty-two he was chosen to the Massachusetts provincial congress. In 1788 he became a member of the state convention that adopted the federal constitution. He represented Massachusetts in the U. S. senate from 1791 till 1796, and was the first choice of Mr. Adams as secretary of the navy when that office was created in 1798. Mr. Adams and Hamilton, was an able coadjutor of the latter in the formation of his financial system, and one of the best authorities of the time on political economy; for this reason, mainly, he was chosen president of the Hartford convention (15 Dec., 1814, to 3 Jan., 1815). See "History of the Hartford Convention," by Theophilus Dwight (Boston, 1833).

CABOT, John (Italian, Giovanni Caboto, or Zuan Cabot, or Ceboto, Venetian dialect), discoverer of the mainland of North America. The time and place of his birth are not positively known. His name first occurs in the Venetian archives, where it appears he was enrolled the rights of a citizen on 28 March, 1476, after the required fifteen years' residence. It is known that in 1495 he was, and probably had been for years, an English subject, residing at Bristol. Under date of 5 March, 1496, a patent was issued by authority of the king, Henry VII., licensing Cabot and his three sons, or either of them, their heirs or assigns, to sail to the islands or regions, in the eastern, western, or northern seas; and to construct vessels of the king, to occupy the territories that might be found, with an exclusive right to their commerce, on paying the king a fifth part of all profits. Under this authority, Cabot, with his son Sebastian, sailed in May, 1497, and held a westward course for an estimated distance of 700 leagues. On 24 June land was sighted, which he believed to be part of the dominions of the Grand Cham, but which was really the coast of Labrador. This share he computed for 200 leagues, finding no evidence of human habitation, and then set sail for home, reaching Bristol in August. At this time, owing mainly to the discoveries of Columbus, the theory that the earth is a sphere had gained general acceptance among advanced thinkers, and it was believed that the shortest route to the Indies lay westward. Cabot's discovery caused much excitement among the adventurous spirits of the day, and on 3 Feb 1498, the king issued a special charter, granting to John Cabot authority to impress six English ships at the rates then current for vessels required by the royal navy, to enlist crews, and to follow up his discoveries of the previous voyage. The charter Cabot obtained has erroneously been called a second charter, but did not in any way set aside that of 1496, which still remained valid. It is, however, the last record of his career, and it is uncertain when or where he died. He was probably a Venetian by birth, as he is named in the charter as "John Cabot, the Creole." But Cantarini, the Venetian ambassador at the court of Charles V., quotes Cabot in his diary as claiming Venetian birth and English education. It is believed, but without positive proof, that he accompanied his father on the voyage to the coast of Labrador. In May, 1498, presumably under authority of the royal charter granted to John Cabot, he sailed from Bristol in command of two ships manned by volunteers, in search of a northwest passage. He went so far north that, in the early part of July, daylight was almost continuous. The sea, however, was so full of icebergs that he
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worked southward, and discovered what is generally believed to have been Newfoundland. Proceeding, he reached the mainland, made several landings, dealt with the natives, and followed the coast southward, probably as far as Chesapeake Bay. In spite of the discovery of a wide domain under the temperate zone, this voyage was considered a failure, since it did not open the passage to the Indies. The contemporary achievements of Vasco da Gama were so much more brilliant that the Cabots were outshone, and so careless were they of their chartered rights that as far as Chesapeake Bay Cabot himself was lost or mislaid. On the death of Henry VII., Sebastian was invited to Spain by Ferdinand V., and after being appointed one of the “Council of the New Indies,” was in 1518 named pilot-major of the kingdom. He never abandoned his ambition to discover a direct route to Asia, and in 1520 sailed in search of a southwest passage. In 1527 he reached the river Plata, and in 1530 returned to Spain. Meanwhile Edward VI. had come to the throne, and, recognizing the value of Cabot to English maritime supremacy, issued a warrant for his return, designating him as “one Shabot, a pilot.” Cabot answered the writ in person in 1548, still bent upon voyages of discovery. In 1549, he threw over the Cheshire Bay, being paid a pension of £166 13s. 4d. On 19 Jan., 1559, Charles V. summoned him to return to Spain, but Cabot preferred to remain under English colors, and received additional emoluments, secured a reissue of the lost charter granted by Henry VII., and became president of a company of merchants, having exploration as its object. On 9 Sept., 1553, after an unsuccessful attempt at the Canaries, Cabot made a final attempt to induce his return to Spain, so great was his personal influence even in his old age. A new company was formed for discovery on 23 Feb., 1556, with Cabot as president, and early in the succeeding spring an expedition was sent off. The resignation of his pension on 27 May, 1557, and its reissue two days later, are the last authentic incidents in the career of this remarkable man, who was in effect the discoverer of a very large portion of both the American continents. See “Jean and Sebastian Cabot,” by Henri Harrisse (Paris, 1882).

CABRAL, Pedro Alvarez de, principal discoverer of Brazil, b. in Portugal; d. about 1526. King Emanuel having fitted out an expedition to Cabot of thirteen ships, Cabral was appointed commander-in-chief. After passing the Canaries, he took a westerly course, and discovered Brazil, of which, 24 April, 1500, he took possession in the name of his king, and left a small garrison there. He then sailed for India, losing half his fleet in a tempest, landed at Calicut, and succeeded, after negotiating with the Indian princes, in establishing a factory there. Several other expeditions added to his reputation as a navigator.

CABRERA, Miguel, artist, b. in Oaxaca, Mexico; d. there about 1730. Little is known of him, but his works are found in the churches and convents of Puebla and Mexico. He was a Zapotec Indian, and was patronized by Santo Tomás de la Cueva, archbishop of Mexico. Carranza is a fine head of St. Peter by him in the church of San Hipólito, and a very large canvas in the Mexican cathedral. His masterpieces in the sacristy of the church of Tascos depict the whole life of the Virgin, the scene of the nativity being considered particularly fine. Count Beltrani, an artist and critic of distinction, says that the work was not set in the manner of the Americans. He considers that the life of St. Dominick, painted in the Dominican convent, and the life of St. Ignatius, in the cloister of La Profesa, are equal to those in the convent of Santa María, in Florence, or in the Campo Santo de Pisa. Cabrera was also an architect and a sculptor, and has been called the Michael Angelo of Mexico.

CABRERA QUINTERO, Cayetano, Mexican author, b. in the city of Mexico about the end of the 17th century; d. about 1755. He studied at the Seminario Tridentino of Mexico, was graduated at the university, and held the professorship of civil and canon law. By his zeal and example he promoted the development of the Academia de San Fernando. Being a much accomplished Latin, Greek, and Hebrew scholar, Cabrera wrote several works in Latin, and translated from the classics, especially from Horace and Juvenal, into Spanish verse. Among his numerous writings are “Hymni omnis, generis et mensura ad imitationem Prudentii, Christiane Poetae”; “Liber viciorum Epigrannumat e Graeco in Latinum translatum” “Letras laureadas” (300 epigrams selected from Latin classics); “Disertaciones y oraciones académicas”; “Sermones paneigricios y Morales”; “Santa Cristina, la admirable,” a poem; two comedies entitled “La Esperanza malograda” and “El Tris de Salamanca,” and many descriptive works, the best of these being a splendid descrip- tion of the country of Oaxaca, entitled “mattrazhal,” that sequestered Mexico 1736-7.

CABRILLO, Juan Rodriguez (cah-breel-lo), Portuguese navigator, b. in the latter part of the 15th century; d. on the island of San Bernardo, Cal., 3 Jan., 1543. By order of the king of Spain he explored California in 1542, and discovered the islands of Catalina and Santa Rosalía. He also discovered the harbors of Abrejos, Santa Clara, San Bartolomé, Canoas, and San Jerónimo, the islands of Asunciun and San Esteban, and took possession of the harbor of Virgenes, and discovered those of Todos Santos and San Diego, Cape San Quintín, islands Caruadas and Concepción, sierras of San Martín, and Pinos bay. He wrote a description of his discoveries under the title of “Viaje y descubrimientos hasta el grado 43 de Latitud,” which is preserved in the “Archivo General de Indias” of Spain.

CÁCERES, Alonso de (ca-kay-the-res), Spanish soldier, b. in Palos, Huelva, in 1499; d. in Arquipilla, Peru, in 1580. He was a member of a famous family, commander-in-chief. After passing the Canaries, he took a westerly course, and discovered Brazil, of which, 24 April, 1500, he took possession in the name of his king, and left a small garrison there. He then sailed for India, losing half his fleet in a tempest, landed at Calicut, and succeeded, after negotiating with the Indian princes, in establishing a factory there. Several other expeditions added to his reputation as a navigator.

CáCERES, Andrés Avelino, Peruvian soldier, b. in Huanta, 12 April, 1831. He was a law student at the University of Lima in 1852, when Castilla headed a revolt to abolish slavery in Peru, and joined the revolutionary army. He distinguished himself in the attack upon Arqueipas, a place very well fortified, and defended by Viscayos and Juan Castilla promoted him to the rank of captain and appointed him
military attack to the Peruvian legation at Paris, where he remained from 1857 till 1860. On his return to Peru in the latter year he defended the government of President Saraceno, and the September 26, accompanied Prado at Callao during the attack against that place by the Spanish fleet in 1866. Then Cáceres won the rank of colonel, and was given command of the Zepeita regiment, at the head of which he fought against Piérola from 1876 till 1878. During the war with Chili he was prominent, especially at the Battle of Dolores, 2 Nov., 1879, when he successfully resisted the Chilean troops and captured some of their guns. At the battle of Tacna, won by the Chilians, 26 May, 1880, he commanded a brigade and fought well, after which he offered his services to the dictator Piérola, who gave him command of a division stationed to guard the northern border of his government of own at Cajamarca. He made several unsuccessful attacks upon the Chilean troops, and, after much suffering in a three months' march through the Sierras, could not carry out the orders of congress to destroy Iglesias's government, for he was defeated by a Chilian division and lost the province of Ancash. Cáceres then went to the interior, raised a revolution against Iglesias, put himself at head of a considerable force, and was again defeated near Lima. But he persistently worked to depose Iglesias, collected more troops, routed those of the government, and finally entered the capital in March, 1885, and at once directed the election of a secretary of the army proclaimed in February, Cáceres was then elected president on 3 Dec., 1885, and his inauguration took place on 28 July, 1886.

**Cadena, Trinidad García de la** (cab-day'nah), Mexican soldier, b. in Zacatecas in 1832; d. 1 Nov., 1886. He became noted during the French invasion of Mexico, 1861, as leader of guerillas. When the republic was re-established, and Juárez reinstated as president, in 1867, Cadena was appointed governor of Zacatecas, but in 1872 he declared against Juárez, and for Díaz, revolting with 5,000 federal troops at San Luis Potosí. They were joined by the garrisons of Zacatecas and Aguascalientes, and at the head of 8,000 men Cadena attacked the Tolotlotean bridge, near Guadalajara, and then advanced upon that city to lay siege to it; but Gen. Rocha forced him to give up his plan and retire to Lo de Oveja. Here Cadena was defeated in a fierce battle, and fled with 700 horsemen toward the northern frontier. He took advantage of the nameuro proclaimed in February, 1872, but three years afterward again revolted against President Lerdo de Tejada and in favor of the plan of Tuxtepec, advocated by Díaz. He then led a band of guerrillas at Zacatecas and Aguascalientes, and, in an encounter with the government troops, killed Col. Ordóñez. On the final success of the revolution, Cadena met Díaz at Laguna de Chiltepec, and it is said that in their conference Díaz promised Cadena to support his candidacy for the presidency of the republic as soon as he should be in power; but he was only elected governor of Zacatecas, and Díaz openly supported Manuel González's candidacy. In March, 1880, an attempt was made against Cadena's life by a party of masked men while he was going to his farm, fifteen miles from Zacatecas. He defended himself with his rifle, killed two of the assailants, and then marched to Mexico with 1500 men. Other violations caused him to remove to the city of Mexico and reside temporarily from public life. But, being annoyed by the government of Díaz, he disappeared from the capital in the latter part of October, 1886, and on 1 Nov., was taken prisoner with his secretary, and immediately shot by order of President Díaz, whose arbitrary action in this matter was severely criticised.

**Cadillac, Antoine de la Motte**, founder of Detroit, b. in Gascony, France, in 1657; d. 18 Oct., 1730. He was of noble birth, served in Acadia as a captain in the French army, and in 1689 was ordered to France by Louis XIV, to furnish designs for a French settlement on the Mississippi, and especially to the condition of the harbors and defenses on the coast. He was made lord of Bouagnat and Mount Desert, Me., in 1691, and in 1694 Frontenac appointed him commander of Michilimackinac, then the largest place in Canada, next to Montreal and Quebec. He remained there until 1699, when Governor La Prévost forced him to Versailles his plan of establishing a permanent post to become the commercial centre of the northwest. The king favored the project; but on his return to Canada Cadillac met with discouragement from the governor-general. Landing finally at Detroit, 24 July, 1701, with fifty settlers and fifty soldiers instead of the hundred expected, he next established a post among the Indians of Pennsylvania. He punished the hostile Natchez tribe, who made peace; and a fort was erected in their country in 1714, named Fort Rosalie, in honor of Mme. de Pontchartrain; another was built at Natchitoches, to prevent the Spaniards approaching the French colony. In 1711 he was made governor of Louisiana, then an almost unknown wilderness, but failed in his endeavor to open trade with Mexico. In 1717, after the perfecting of John Law's "Mississippi scheme," the government and trade of Louisiana passed into the hands of his new western company, and Cadillac returned to France. In 1757 the commonwealth of Mississippi ceded to England, and Mme. Grégoire, so much of Mount Desert Island as was not already granted to others.

**Cadwalader, George**, soldier, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 16 May, 1806; d. there, 3 Feb., 1859. He was a son of Gen. Thomas Cadwalader. His boyhood was passed in Philadelphia, where he was called, read law, was admitted to the bar, and practised his profession until 1846, when war with Mexico was declared, and he was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers. He was present at the battles of Molino del Rey and Chapultepec, and for galantry in the latter engagement was brevetted major-general. Resuming his law prac-
tice in Philadelphia, he followed it until 1861, when the governor appointed him major-general of state volunteers. In May of that year he was placed in command of the military law and regulations of the United States. He was the author of "Services in the Mexican Campaign of 1847." (Philadelphia, 1848).

**CADWALADER, John**, b. in Philadelphia, 10 Jan., 1742; d. in Shrewsbury, N.J., 11 Feb., 1796. He took part in public affairs prior to the revolutionary war, and, when the movement for independence began, was a member of the Philadelphia committee of safety. He was captain of a military company half derisively and half admiringly nicknamed "The Silk-Stocking Company," nearly all of whose members afterward held commissions in the patriot army. On the formation of the city battalions, he was placed in command of one of them, and shortly afterward was promoted brigadier general and placed in command of the Pennsylvania militia. He co-operated in the capture of the Hessians at Trenton, Dec. 26, 1776, and was present as a volunteer at the battles of Brandywine, Germantown, and Monmouth. In the autumn of 1777, at the request of Washington, he assisted in organizing the militia of the eastern shore of Maryland. In the following winter, a combination against Washington was developed, which threatened to be formidable, and Gen. Cadwalader challenged the most outspoken of the plotter, Thomas Conway. Cadwalader shot his antagonist in the mouth, and was himself unhurt. After the independence of the United States was secured, he removed to Maryland, and became a member of the state legislature. His daughter Fanny, in 1800, married David Montague, afterward Lord Erskine. Gen. Cadwalader published "A Reply to Gen. Joseph Reed's Remarks." (Philadelphia, 1783).

**CADWALADER, Lambert**, soldier, b. in Tren- ton, N. J., in 1743; d. there, 13 Sept., 1829. As colonel of a New Jersey regiment in the revolutionary army, he served as one of the city of Baltimore, then in a state of semi-revolt against the national government. He accompanied Gen. Patterson as his second in command in the expedition against Winchester (June, 1861). On 25 April, 1802, he was commissioned major-general of volunteers, and in December of the same year appointed one of a board to revise the military law and regulations of the United States. He was the author of "Services in the Mexican Campaign of 1847." (Philadelphia, 1848).

**CAFFERTY, John**, lawyer, b. in Chatham, N. Y., 29 April, 1773; d. in Johnstown, N. Y., 31 Oct., 1859. His education was acquired at the public schools, after which he learned the shoemaker's trade, but studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1805, and began practice in Johnstown. He was elected to the legislature in 1809, and returned until 1813, when he was elected to congress as a federalist, serving from 4 Dec., 1814, until 3 March, 1817. In 1823, he was elected a member of the national academy of design in 1849, and in 1853 became an academician. His most notable paintings are "My Girl" (1868); "My Father" (1869); and "Brook-Shirt" and several studies of fish (1869). With L. M. Wilts he as his associate he painted the graveyard scene from "Hamlet," a picture that added to the reputation of both artists.

**CAGGER, Peter**, politician, b. in Albany, N. Y., 6 July, 1812; d. in New York city, 6 July, 1868. His parents were Irish. He was educated at the Roman Catholic colleges in Fordham, N. Y., and Montreal, Canada, studied law, and became a member of the firm of Hill, Cagger & Porter. He belonged to the powerful, though now, semi-legal, democratic association known as "the Albany Regency" which for many years dictated the policy of the party. Personally his political power was almost absolute, but he never sought office for himself. His great wealth was freely used for charitable purposes. He was thrown from his carriage and fatally injured in Central park, New York.

**CAHOONE, J. Benjamin**, naval pay-director, b. in Rhode Island, in 1800; d. in New York City, 27 July, 1873. He was appointed purser in the U. S. navy, 12 Nov., 1830, and after sixteen years of sea service and as many of shore duty, he was retired in 1841, having reached the legal limit of age for active service. He was, however, assigned to duty in the pay office, and was employed in connection with the navy-yards of Boston and Portsmouth, was promoted to be pay-director, and was finally retired with the relative rank of commodore in 1868, after serving for thirty-eight years with exemplary diligence and faithfulness.

**CAICEDO, Domingo** (ca-ih-kay-doh). Colombian statesman. B. at Bogota in 1853; d. in that city in 1843. In 1869 he was sent to Spain by the colonists of New Granada to demonstrate against the acts of the authorities of that part of South America. After arriving at Seville and discharging his duties as an envoy, he served in the Span-
ish army against the French, distinguishing himself greatly at the battle of Barrosa. He was a member to the Cortes of 1812, and acted as secretary of that assembly. He subsequently returned to South America, and joined the revolutionists, fighting to the end of the war. From 1823 till 1827 he belonged to the congress of Colombia, and in the latter year was promoted to the rank of general. Afterward Caspe and several times filled the office of secretary of state, and was president and vice-president of the old republic of Colombia, and finally of New Granada.

CAIN, Richard Harvey, clergyman, b. in Greenbrier county, Va., 12 April, 1825; d. in Washington, D. C., April 11, 1887. He removed to Ohio in 1831, settled in Gallops, and became a minister at an early age. In 1860 he entered Wilberforce university, Xenia, Ohio, and in 1865 went south and engaged in the work of reconstruction. In 1867 he was elected to the constitutional convention of South Carolina, and the year following to the senate of that state. He was elected to Congress from the state of Florida. In 1868 he was chosen bishop by the General conference of the African Methodist Episcopal church, and was appointed to supervise its interests in Louisiana and Texas. In the latter state he organized Paul Quinn college at Waco. He was presiding bishop of the first Episcopal district of the African Methodist Episcopal church from April, 1870, to his death. He served in the navy during the war, and waslvien in various capacities. He served in the navy during the war, and was

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CALDERÓN, Francisco Antonio (kah-he-'gahl), marquis of Cajigal, b. in Santander, Spain, in 1655; d. in Spain in 1777. In 1738 he was appointed governor of Santiago de Cuba, and in 1742 he repelled an attack of the English admiral Vernon, who suffered great losses. From 1742 till 1769 he was governor-general of Cuba. During his administration the offices of governor-general, the highest, were removed from Vera Cruz to Havana, the latter port being considered the safer of the two on account of its fortifications. He also established the navy-yard, where so many ships were built for the Spanish navy, and the arsenal. In 1769 Cajigal was appointed viceroy of Mexico ad interim, and in 1761 returned to Spain.

CAJIGAL Y MONSERRATE, Juan Manuel, Cuban soldier, b. in Santiago de Cuba, in 1739; d. in 1811. He entered the army, and in 1762 went to Spain. He took part in the Spanish and English war of 1762-3, and in the siege of Gibraltar in 1778. In 1789 he went to Cuba, and took part in 1793 in the attack on Pensacola, Florida, by the Spanish fleet and army, where his bravery was rewarded by a brevet of lieutenant-general. He was appointed, in 1782, governor-general of Cuba, and in the same year took from the English the city of Nassau, New Providence. Cajigal, though a good soldier, proved to be an incompetent governor, and a year after his appointment was recalled by the Madrid government, and was confined in a castle near Cadiz for four years. In 1789 he was reinstated by the king of Spain in his former rank.

CALAFUQUÍ (cal-af-ke'en), Araucanian soldier, cacique of Trapan, Chilo, b. about 1540; d. in 1602. He succeeded Colouer in the command of the Araucanian armies in 1599, being then somewhat advanced in years and having a long experience in warfare. Early in 1599 he had several encounters with the Spanish general, Viscarra, and kept him at bay until, in July, Gen. Quiñones routed the Indians in a long and bloody battle on the plains of Yumpel. Calafuquín introduced in his army the military training and tactics that he had learned from the Spaniards, organized his cavalry with horses taken from the enemy in many encounters, and was the first Indian chief that taught his troops to use European arms. On 14 Nov., 1599, he arrived before the city of Valdivia at the head of more than 4,000 Indians, among them sixty armed with arquebuses and 200 protected with cuisses, also taken from the Spaniards. He defeated the defenders of the place, entered the city, slaughtered the inhabitants, burned the buildings, and ransacked them. In the two following years he frequently defeated the Spaniards, and in 1601 routed Gen. Alonso de Rivera near Concepción, and attacked the city, which was entirely destroyed by the Indians. Many of the Spanish settlements south of the Biobio were also destroyed by Calafuquín's troops in 1602.

CALANCHA, Antonio de la, author, b. in Chuquisaca in 1584; d. in Lima in 1674. He was a professor in the theological college of Lima. He wrote the "Crónicas moralizadas del Orbe de S. Agustín" (1639; Latin translation, 1650); "De los Vicios y Viceinjertos de las Varas," and "De Inmaculata Virgins Mariae Conceptionis Certitudine." (Lima, 1629).

CALDAS, Francisco José de, Colombian naturalist, b. in Popayán, 4 Oct., 1771; d. 29 Oct., 1816. He mastered the rudiments of astronomy, botany, and medicine, and constructed a barometer and sextant, although he had not even books to guide him in his studies. He accompanied for some time the Spanish explorer, J. C. Mutis, in Peru and New Granada. Subsequently he explored the Andes and the Magdalena river, and in 1804 measured the height of Chimborazo and Tungurahua. He was afterward director of the observatory at Bogotá, and in 1807 began the "Seuimiento Geodésico de la Almanza," a scientific journal, republished in Paris in 1848. He was executed by order of Morillo, for espousing the cause of independence.

CALDAS PEREIRA DE SOUZA, Antonio, Brazilian poet, b. in Rio de Janeiro, 23 Nov., 1762; d. there, 2 March, 1814. He studied at the University of Coimbra in Portugal, and spent most of his life in Europe, retaining his Portuguese citizenship. While at the university, he gave utterance to the inquisition, and, being condemned to a convent, devoted himself to the clerical profession. His writings have a high moral tone, especially his ode on "Man in the State of Barbarism." They were published under the title of "Poesias Sagradas de Profanas," with a commentary by Gen. Stockler (Paris, 1821; new ed., Coimbra, 1836). His translation of the Psalms is noted for its beauty.

CALDERÓN, Fernando, Mexican dramatist, b. in Guadalajara, 20 July, 1809; d. in Ojoculatán, 18 Jan., 1865. He was a colonel, a state legislator, a judge and secretary in the government of Zacatecas, as well as politician. His plays and dramas are: "The Tourney," "Anne Bolesy," and "The Return of the Crusader." Even his lyrical
poetry is characterized by dramatic fire. His plays have gained him great popularity, not only in Mexico but in all Spanish America.

CALDERÓN, Francisco Santiago (cal-day-rawn), Spanish prelate, b. in Torrelba, Spain, in the latter part of the 17th century; d. in Oaxaca, Mexico, 15 Oct., 1730. He was a friar, distinguished himself for his learning, taught philosophy in Huasca and Asturias, and wrote books on many sciences, especially on theology and jurisprudence. In 1728 he was proposed for the bishopric of Oaxaca, and his inauguration took place on 8 June, 1730. He finished the building of the cathedral, consecrated the church, established the seminary of the city, and gave a large sum for a college for girls.

CALDERON DE LA BARCA, Frances Inglis (cal-da-rawn-de-la-bar-ca), b. in Scotland about 1818. Her youth was passed in Normandy, but she came to this country with her mother, and they established a school in Boston. She was also for many years a resident of Staten Island. She married, in 1828, Calderon de la Barca, Spanish minister to the United States, and subsequently to Mexico. She published "Life in Mexico," with a preface by William H. Prescott the historian (2 vols., Boston, 1843). After her husband's death she was attached to the household of ex-Queen Isabella II. of Spain.

CALDICOTT, Thomas Ford, Canadian clergyman, b. in Buckingham, Northamptonshire, England, in 1803; d. in Toronto, Canada, 9 July, 1869. He emigrated to Canada in 1824, and, after teaching there for seven years, removed to Hamilton, Madison co., N. Y., and thence successively to Lockport, N. Y., Boston, Mass., and Brooklyn, N. Y., in which city he resided the remainder of his life, writing much for the periodical religious press. He returned to Canada in 1850, and was settled as pastor of the Bond street Baptist church, Toronto, retaining this charge until his death. He was distinguished for his scholarship, was an able writer and eloquent preacher, taking an active part in the promotion of the educational and benevolent institutions of the Indian tribe.

CALDWELL, Alexander, jurist, d. in Wheeling, Va., 8 April, 1839. He was for several years U. S. judge for the western district of Virginia.

CALDWELL, Alexander, senator, b. in Huntington co., Pa., 1 March, 1810. He received a common-school education, and in 1837 enlisted for the Mexican war in a company commanded by his father, who was killed at one of the gates of the city of Mexico. He returned in 1848, became teller of a bank in Columbia, Pa., and afterward entered business. He went to Kansas in 1861, engaged in transporting military supplies, and afterward became interested in the building of railways and bridges. He was made a senator from Pennsylvania in 1871, and served till 1873, when he resigned. Since that time he has been engaged in manufacturing.

CALDWELL, Charles, physician, b. in Caswell co., N. C., 14 May, 1772; d. in Louisville, Ky., 9 July, 1853. He was the son of an Irish officer. After teaching school for a time in North Carolina, he went to Philadelphia, and in 1792 entered the medical school of the University of Pennsylvania. During the yellow-fever epidemic of the following year he distinguished himself by his professional zeal. He served as a brigade surgeon in Gen. Lee's command during the "whiskey insurrection" of 1791-4. In 1819 he accepted the professorship of natural history in the University of Pennsylvania. He succeeded Nicholas Biddle as editor of the "Port-Folio" in 1814. In 1810 he became professor of materia medica in Transylvania university, Lexington, Ky., and in 1829 visited Europe to purchase books and apparatus. In 1827 he established a medical institute in Louisville, Ky.; but, owing to a misunderstanding with the trustees, his relations therewith were abruptly ended. He wrote a translation of Blumenbach's "Elements of Physic" (1795); edited Cullen's "Practice of Physic" (1816); published "Life and Campaigns of Gen. Greene" (1819); "Memoirs of Horace Holley" (1828); and "Bachtiar Narnich, or the Royal Foundling," a Persian tale translated from the Arabic. His "Autobiography," with preface and notes, was issued in Philadelphia in 1855, and a biography of his life and writings by W. T. Coates before the American philosophical society. His technical pamphlets, essays, etc., produced from 1794 till 1851, number more than 200 titles.

CALDWELL, Charles Henry Bromedge, naval officer, b. in Hingham, Mass., 11 June, 1823; d. in Waltham, Mass., 30 Nov., 1877. He entered the navy as midshipman 7 Feb., 1848, and became lieutenant 4 Sept., 1852. With a detachment from the "Vandalia," he defeated a tribe of cannibals at Wega, one of the Feejee islands, and burned their town, 11 Oct., 1858. In 1862 he commanded the gun-boat "Itasca," of the western Gulf blockading squadron, and took part in the bombardment of Forts Jackson and St. Philip's. On the evening of 30 April his gun-boat, with the "Pinaola," was sent on an expedition under the command of Fleet-Capt. Bell, to make a passage for the fleet through the chain obstructions near the forts. Lieut. Caldwell and his party boarded one of the hulks that held the chains, and succeeded in detaching the latter, in spite of the heavy fire to which they were subjected. The hulk, "Itasca," was the first to go into its mission, the flotilla. He commanded the "Glauce" of the North Atlantic blockading squadron from 1863 till 1864, and the "R. R. Cuyler," of the same squadron, from 1864 till 1865. He became captain, 12 Dec., 1867, chief of staff of the North Atlantic fleet in 1870, and commodore on 14 June, 1874.

CALDWELL, David, clergyman, b. in Lancaster co., Pa., 22 March, 1725; d. in North Carolina, 25 Aug., 1824. He was the son of a farmer, and after receiving the rudiments of an English education, was apprenticed to a house-carpenter, and afterward became a master of his trade. He then determined to become a minister, and was graduated at Princeton in 1761. After teaching school in Cape May for a year, and also studying theology, he completed his studies in the Princeton seminary, acting at the same time as an instructor in the college. He was licensed to preach by the New Brunswick presbytery, 8 June, 1763, and, after spending a year in North Carolina in mission-work, was ordained in Trenton, N. J., 6 July, 1765. He was installed on 3 March, 1768, pastor of the churches at Buffalo and Alamance, N. C., and continued there till within a few years of his death. As his salary was only $300, he cultivated a small farm, and also carried on a classical school at his house. Many of his pupils became noted men.
Mr. Caldwell also directed his attention to the study and practice of medicine, and was an intern with Dr. John V. Van Buren, with whom he had become acquainted at college. Mr. Caldwell was an earnest patriot in the revolutionary war. His house was plundered by the British, his library burned, and everything but the buildings on his plantation destroyed. Cornwallis offered $1,000 to any one who should bring him into camp; but at Caldwell’s house they failed to find him. He was an active part of the military, becoming a member, in 1776, of the State constitutional convention, and, although clergymen were prohibited by law from entering the legislature, he had much influence in public affairs, and earnestly opposed the federal constitution in the convention called for its ratification. In 1791, when the University of North Carolina was founded, he was offered the presidency, but declined, believing himself too young for that office. The trustees gave him the degree of D. D., in 1810. A biography of Dr. Caldwell, by E. W. Curthers, D. D., was published in 1842.

**Caldwell, George Chapman,** chemist, b. in Framingham, Mass., 14 Aug., 1854. He was graduated at Lawrence scientific school of Harvard, and was offered the position of professor of chemistry and physics in Antioch college, and filled that chair from 1859 till 1862, then became hospital visitor of the U. S. sanitary commission in charge of the distribution of medical books, and was in Richmond till 1864. Dr. Caldwell then occupied the chair of chemistry in Pennsylvania agricultural college from 1864 till 1867, and was vice-president of the college in 1867-8. Since 1868 he has been professor of agricultural and analytical chemistry at Cornell, and has become an authority on his subject, as applied to agriculture and similar subjects. He is the author of various reports and many papers that have contributed to state reports and scientific journals, and has published "Agricultural and Quantitative Chemical Analysis" (New York, 1860); with A. A. Brunemann, "A Manual of Introductory Chemical Practice" (1859), and with S. H. Broadhurst, "A Treatise on Quantitative Chemical Analysis" (Ithaca, 1882).

**Caldwell, Henry Clay,** jurist, b. in Marshall co., Va., 4 Sept., 1835. He was educated in the common schools of Iowa, where his father had moved in 1857, studied law in Keokuk, Iowa, and was admitted to the bar in 1853. He was prosecuting attorney of Van Buren co., Iowa, from 1856 till 1858, and a member of the legislature from 1859 till 1861. He enlisted in the 3d Iowa volunteer cavalry in the latter year, and became successively major, lieutenant-colonel, and colonel of his regiment. He was in active military service from 1861 till 4 June, 1864, when he resigned his commission, and was appointed U. S. judge for the eastern district of Arkansas.

**Caldwell, James,** clergyman, b. in Charlotte co., Va., in April, 1754; d. in Elizabethtown, N. J., 24 Nov., 1781. He was graduated at the college of New Jersey, Princeton, in 1739, and three years later became pastor of the church in Elizabethtown. During the political agitation preceding the revolution he took an active part in arousing the spirit of rebellion, thereby incurring bitter hatred on the part of his Tory neighbors. As chaplain in the New Jersey brigade, after the beginning of hostilities, he soon earned the nickname of the "soldier parson," and suffered for his patriotic zeal by having his church and house burned in 1780 by a party of British marauders and Tories. His family sought refuge in the village of Connecticut Farms (now Union), N. J., but before the capture of the town sold their furniture and effects to the British camps on Staten Island pillaged the place, and Mrs. Caldwell was killed by a stray bullet while in a room praying with her two children. Her husband was at the time on duty with the army at Morristown. Shortly after this (23 June, 1780) he distinguished himself in the successful defence of Springfield, N. J., which was attacked by a heavy force of the British. During the engagement he supplied the men with hymn-books from a neighboring church to use as wadding, with the exhortation, "Now put Watts into them, boys!" He was shot by an American sentry during an altercation concerning a package, which the soldier was delivering to the civil authorities, tried for murder, and hanged, 29 Jan., 1782. Such was the popular indignation at the time that it was commonly believed that the sentry had been bribed by the British to kill the chaplain. A handsome monument commemorating the life and services of Rev. Mr. Caldwell is placed in the cemetery of Elizabeth town in 1846, on the sixty-fourth anniversary of his untimely death.—His son, Jones E., was taken to France by Lafayette, and there educated. He became a prominent philanthropist, edited the "Christian Herald," and was one of the founders of the Bible society.

**Caldwell, John,** soldier, b. in Prince Edward co., Va.; d. in Frankfort, Ky., 9 Nov., 1804. He removed to Kentucky in 1781, served in the conflicts with the Indians, and became a major-general of militia. He was a member of the Kentucky state conventions of 1787 and 1788, and of the state senate in 1792 and 1793. At the time of his death he was lieutenant-governor.

**Caldwell, John Curtis,** soldier, b. in Lowell, Vt., 17 April, 1833. He was graduated at Amherst in 1855. At the beginning of the civil war he became colonel of the 11th Maine volunteers. He was made brigadier-general of volunteers 28 April, 1862, and brevetted major-general 10 Aug., 1863. Gen. Caldwell was in every action of the Army of the Potomac, and was appointed major-general till Gen. Grant took command, and during the last year of the war he was president of an advisory board of the war department. He was a member of the Maine senate, adjutant-general of the state in 1867, and in 1869 was U. S. consul at Valparaíso, Chili. From 1873 till 1882 he was minister to Uruguay and Peru, and in 1885, having removed to Kansas, was president of the board of pardons of that state.

**Caldwell, Joseph,** educator, b. in Lampiontown, N. J., 21 April, 1773; d. in Chapel Hill, N. C., 24 Jan., 1855. He was graduated at Princeton in 1791, delivering the Latin salutatory, and then taught school in Lampion and Elizabeth town, where he was born and reared. He became tutor at Princeton in April, 1795, and in 1796 was appointed professor of mathematics in the University of North Carolina. He found the institution, then only five years old, in a feeble state, nearly destitute of buildings, library, and apparatus, and to him is ascribed the merit of having saved it from ruin. He was made its president in 1804, and held the office till his death, with the exception of the years from 1812 till 1817. Princeton gave him the degree of D. D., in 1816. In 1824 he visited Europe to purchase apparatus and select books for the library of the university. A monument to his memory has been erected in the grove.
surrounding the university buildings. Dr. Caldwell published "A Compendious System of Elementary Geometry," with a subjoined treatise on plane trigonometry (1822), and "Letters of Carleton" (1823). The latter had previously appeared in a newspaper in Raleigh, and were designed to awaken an interest in internal improvements.

Caldwell, Lisle Bones, educator, b. in Wilna, N. Y., 10 Jan., 1834. He was graduated at Baldwin's university, Berea, Ohio, in 1858, and has since been engaged in teaching and in charge of various society. He has been a frequent contributor to the Journal of temperance. He has written several volumes of "The Bible Defended" (1859), and "Beyond the Grave" (1884).

Caldwell, Merritt, educator, b. in Hebron, Oxford co., Me., 29 Nov., 1806; d. in Portland, 6 June, 1848. He was graduated at Bowdoin in 1828, and was an assistant professor of mathematics. He was engaged in the same capacity at the Maine Wesleyan seminary at Readfield. He was elected professor of mathematics and vice-president of Dickinson college, Pa., in 1834, and in 1837 was transferred to the chair of metaphysics and English literature, which he held for the rest of his life. The president of the college often manifested his disapprobation of his duties fell on Prof. Caldwell, who performed them with great ability. He wrote much for the press, and was especially interested in the temperance reform. He visited England in 1846 as a delegate to the world's convention that formed the "evangelical alliance," and was also a delegate to the world's temperance convention from the Pennsylvania society. He was engaged in a scheme of establishing a "newspaper in the English Verb" (1857); "Manual of Elucution" (Philadelphia, 1866); "Philosophy of Christian Perfection" (1847); and "Christianity tested by Eminent Men" (New York, 1852). A memoir of him has been published by Rev. S. M. Vail, D. D.—His eldest brother, Zenas, b. in Hebron, Me., 31 March, 1800; d. in 1844, was graduated at Bowdoin in 1824, and was the first principal of Maine Wesleyan seminary. A volume containing some of his writings, both prose and poetry, and a memoir by Rev. S. M. Vail, D. D., was published in 1855.

Caldwell, Samuel, soldier. He was a major of the Kentucky "levies of 1791," and was distinguished in Wilkinson's expedition against the Indians in August of that year. He was lieutenant-colonel commanding a regiment of Kentucky volunteers from September till November, 1812, and again in Green Clay's brigade of six-months volunteers under Gen. Harrison in 1813. He was made brigadier-general of volunteers on 31 Aug., 1813, and commanded a brigade in the battle of the Thames, 1813.

Caldwell, Samuel Lunt, educator, b. in Newburyport, Mass., 13 Nov., 1820; d. in Providence, R. I., 26 Sept., 1889. He was graduated at Water- ville, and, after teaching school at Hampton Falls, N. H., and Newburyport, Mass., entered Newton theological institute, where he was graduated in 1847. He then entered the Episcopal church, and was ordained a deacon in Holy Cross church, Charleston, Me., from 1846 till 1858, and in Providence, R. I., from 1858 till 1873. He then became professor of church history in Newton theological institute, and on 12 Sept., 1878, was elected president of Vassar college. He resigned in 1885 and removed to Providence. R. I. Colby university gave him the degree of D. D., in 1885, and Brown that of L.L. D. in 1884. Dr. Caldwell has published a "Memorial of the Prof. R. P. Dunn" (Cambridge, 1867); an independence-day oration (Providence, 1861); "Literature in Account with Life," an oration delivered at the commencement of Michigan university (1885); and two lectures in "The Newton Lectures" (1886), besides sermons and contributions to periodicals. He edited volumes iii. and iv. of Publications of the Narragansett society. In 1877-78 he edited "The Methodist and Republican." Mr. Caldwell have appeared in the Boston "Transcript" and other journals, and more than fifty of them set to music have been published in the "Normal Music Course."

Calef, or Calfe, Robert, author, d. about 1725. He was a Boston merchant, and powerfully interested in the American revolution. He was engaged in a scheme of printing an English Bible, and was also engaged in a scheme of publishing "More Wonders of the Invisible World" (London, 1700; Salem, Mass., 1706). The title was suggested by Cotton Mather's "Wonders of the Invisible World." Calef's plain facts and common-sense arguments had a powerful effect on public opinion, and contributed much to the decline of the delusion of witchcraft. He was convicted by the Court, and his house was called "the house of witches." It was afterward burned to the ground, and Mr. Calef's book made him unpopular, and Samuel Mather, in his life of his father, says: "There was a certain disbeliever of witchcraft who wrote against this book; but, as the man is dead, his book died long before him."

Calhoun, John Caldwell, statesman, b. in Ninety-six, S. C., 18 March, 1810; d. in Washington, D. C., 31 March, 1850. His grandfather, James Calhoun, emigrated from Donegal, Ireland, to Pennsylvania in 1763, bringing with him a family of children, of whom Patrick Calhoun was one, a boy six years old. The family removed to western Virginia, again moved farther south, and in 1766 established the "Calhoun settlement" in the upper part of South Carolina. This was near the frontier of the Cherokee Indians; conflicts between them and the whites were frequent and bloody, and the Calhoun family suffered severe loss. Patrick Calhoun was distinguished for his undaunted courage and perseverance in these struggles, and was placed in command of the military road on the frontier. His resolute and active character gave him credit among his people, and he was called to important service during the revolution- ary war, in support of American independence. By profession he was a surveyor, and gained success by his skill. He was a man of studious and thoughtful habits, and was deeply interested in American literature. His father was a Presbyterian, and he adhered to the religion of his fathers. In 1770 he married Martha Caldwell, a native of Virginia, daughter of an Irish Presbyterian immigrant,
whose family was devoted to the American cause, and some of whom were badly treated by the Tories. By heredity, John Caldwell Calhoun was inheriting from manhood his race to vigorous convictions in faith, and to patriotic devotion to liberty and right. He was early taught to read the Bible, and trained in Calvinistic doctrines; and it is said that he was also devoted to history and metaphysics, but was compelled to desist from study because of the required burden. His father was a member for many years, during and after the revolution, of the legislature of his state, and his counsels made a deep impression on his son, though he died when the latter was thirteen years of age. The son remembered hearing the father say that "government was best which allowed the largest amount of individual liberty, and so for the moral improvement of society." and that the improvements in political science would consist in throwing off many restraints then deemed necessary to an organized society. Until Mr. Calhoun was ready for college, he was under the instruction of his brother-in-law, the Rev. Dr. Waddell, a Presbyterian clergyman, and went to Yale University in 1825, where he obtained a thorough training in the principles of thought, devotion to study, and a lottly ambition, which won him the honors of his class, and the prophetic approbation of President Dwight in the declaration, after an earnest dispute with him on the rightful source of political power, that he would reach the greatest eminence in life, and influence as a man of wisdom and good manners, whom he placed next to Calhoun for kindred of mind, and had been more remarkable for his powers in war than in peace, as to the relation of the treaty-making authority to the powers of congress. He maintained the supremacy of the treaty power; that it prevailed over a law of congress; and that congress was bound to pass a law to carry a treaty into effect. The latter stated William Pinkney, then in the zenith of his fame, declared that Mr. Calhoun had brought into the debate "the strong power of genius from a higher sphere than that of argument." Its power was undoubted, though the truth of his theory may well be questioned.

In 1817 Mr. Monroe called Mr. Calhoun to the war department, which he filled until 1825. In this department, by the testimony of recent secretaries, the impressive of his genius for organization and for the methodical adjustment of the functions of its various branches to each other and to its head. In his report to congress in 1823 he truly said that in a large disbursement of public money there was then been no defalcation nor loss of a cent to the government; that he had reduced the expenses of the army from $451 to $287 per man, with no loss of efficiency or comfort. He organized the department by a bill that he drew for the purpose; and, under rules prescribed by him, introduced order and efficiency and active and systematic work. In 1826 he was called to the highest office in the government, Mr. Clay in his eulogy on Mr. Calhoun, said: "Such was the high estimate I formed of his transcendent talents, that if, at the end of his service in the executive department under Mr. Monroe's administration, the duties of which he performed with such signal ability, he had been called to the highest office in the government, I should have felt perfectly assured that, under his auspices, the honor, the prosperity, and the glory of our country would have been safely placed." During his service in the department, contention arose between him and Gen. Jackson as to the conduct of the latter in the Seminole war, which was engaged in with such signal ability, he had been called to the highest office in the government, and established a system that has survived, in a large degree, to this day. Mr. Clay, in his eulogy on Calhoun, said: "The station, from its leisure, gave me a good opportunity to study the genius of the prominent measure of the day, called then the American system, by which I profited." From that time he by profound study mastered the principles of our constitutional system, and may be said to have mastered the principles of the American system, of which the doctrines are maintained in his speeches, reports, and public writings. Mr. Clay's American system, to which Mr. Calhoun referred, was in full success. The bank, the protective policy, the internal improvement system, and the "general welfare" rule for constitutional construction, he comprised this celebrated theory. In 1828 Gen. Jackson was elected president and Mr. Calhoun re-elected vice-president. The Jackson administration was the period during which the democratic party under Jackson and the whig party under Clay, were organized for their great struggle for ascendency. Mr. Calhoun took from the beginning the most
prominent part in the attitude assumed by South Carolina against the protective system, which had reached its climax in the tariff law of 1828. In December, 1828, he drew up the "Exposition," which, with amendments, was adopted by the legislature of South Carolina; also an address, 26 July, 1831, on the relations of the states to the general government; also a report for the legislature in November, 1831; and an address to the people of the state at the close of that session; also a letter to Gov. Hamilton on state interposition, 28 Aug., 1832; also an address to the people of the United States by the convention of South Carolina in November, 1832. In these papers he maintained the doctrine of state interposition, or "nullification." Duly warned of Van Buren's design, Calhoun became paramount with the president, and the alienation between the latter and Mr. Calhoun became irreconcilable. Mr. Van Buren was elected vice-president in 1832. The South Carolina convention in November, 1832, passed the ordinance nullifying the tariff laws of 1828 and 1832, and Mr. Calhoun was elected to the senate and took his seat in December, having resigned the vice-presidency. He appeared as the champion of his state, and defender of its ordinance of nullification, standing alone, but firm and undaunted. Both parties were opposed to him, and the administration menacingly so. A man of less intellect or less courage would have shrunk from the conflict. But he was courageous in conviction, and fearless of personal consequences. He gave up the second and surrendered all hope of the first office in the country, to defend his state in her solitary attitude of opposition to the protective policy. The president's proclamation in January, 1832, was followed by the proposed "force bill." Mr. Calhoun, in February, 1833, made an elaborate speech against it. To this Mr. Webster replied with great fulness upon certain resolutions proposed by Mr. Calhoun on the general question, whereupon Mr. Calhoun called up his resolutions, and made, 26 Feb., 1833, a speech of extraordinary force, to which Mr. Webster never replied. The issue in this debate of the giants was on the first resolution, as follows:

"That the people of the several states comprising these United States are united as parties to a constitutional compact, to which the people of each state acceded, as a separate and sovereign community, each binding itself up to the foundation of the union; and that the union, of which the said compact is the bond, is a union between the states ratifying the same." Mr. Webster denied the "compact" theory, and is said to have made use of much of the materials gathered by Judge Story in the preparation of the first volume of his commentaries on the constitution, published in 1833. Almost all of the democratic party, and many of the whigs, held that the constitution was a compact, but denied the right of nullification by a state; and some of these denied the right of secession to a state, holding the indissolubility of the union of these states because bound by a perpetual compact. They admitted Mr. Calhoun's premise of "compact," but denied his conclusions. Mr. Webster denied his premise, and therefore his conclusion. Many, also, who believed in the right of secession, denied the right of nullification. Mr. Calhoun stood, therefore, alone in the senate, maintaining the premise of a "constitutional compact," and his conclusion of the right of a state to nullify a law while remaining in the union, or to secede from the union entirely. This being the case, the question was this: 1. It was claimed as a remedy within the union, reserved to the state according to the constitution; a remedy for evils in the union; and to save, but not to dissolve, it. 2. It was claimed for the state, as a party to the compact, to declare when it was violated, and to pronounce void an unconstitutional law; not to amend a valid law, but to declare void an unconstitutional law. 3. Its effect was (as claimed) to make wholly inoperative the law so declared void, because unconstitutional, within the state, and it seems that the United States should, according to the doctrine, thereupon suspend its operation elsewhere, and appeal to the states to amend the constitution by a new grant of authority to make the law void. 4. This declaration of nullity of a law could not be made by the government of a state, but only by a convention of its people; that is, that the people of a state in convention, which had ratified in convention the constitution originally, should have power to declare unconstitutional an act done by the government not ratified by them. The general question Mr. Calhoun was equal to the plausible and powerful support of this theory, which, however inconclusive from his premise of the constitutional compact, can not impair the truth of that premise, which, with transcendent ability and accurate historic research, he established on an impenetrable foundation. The debate opened by Mr. Clay introduced his "compromise tariff" of 1833, which was passed before the session closed, with the support of Mr. Calhoun. It provided for a gradual reduction of duties during ten years, after which duties should be laid on a revenue basis. This issue ended, the re-charter of the bank of the United States, and the removal of the deposit therefrom by President Jackson, and the general question of currency, became prominent. Executive patronage also came into the debates of the last term of President Jackson. On all these questions Mr. Calhoun acted with the whig party. He preferred the bank of the United States to what was called the "pet bank system" of the executive. He condemned the war of 1833, and denounced the influence of patronage as tending to the organization of parties upon the principle of the cohesive power of public plunder. He claimed to belong to neither party, but to lead the band of "state-rights" men, whose course was directed by principle, and not by the motives of party triumph or personal ambition. He took no part in the presidential election of 1836; but on the accession of Mr. Van Buren to the presidency, and in the extra session called by him in 1837, to consider the financial panic of that year, he took ground for a total separation of the government from a bank or banks, favored the constitutional treasury plan, and acted generally with the democratic party. Gen. Harrison was
elected president in 1840, but died 4 April, 1841, and was succeeded by Vice-President John Tyler. An extra session of congress was called in the summer of 1841, when the struggle of Mr. Clay for the restoration of his American system—including a bank, protective tariff, internal improvements, and a distribution of the proceeds of the public lands—brought on a memorable discussion, in which Mr. Calhoun was a leading refoler and it was presence of the democratic party. If the student of our history will consult the speeches of Mr. Calhoun in the senate, on the bank question generally, and on currency, from 1837 till 1842, he will find how thorough his analysis of these abstruse questions was, and how broad were his generalizations of political economy. He discussed the question of wages, and closed his speech with an animation not to be forgotten by one, who heard him utter these sentences: 'The great popular party is already rallied almost en masse around the banner which is leading the party to its final triumph. The few that still lag will soon be rallied under its afflatus. On that banner is inscribed: Free trade; low duties; no debt; separation from banks; economy; retrenchment, and strict adherence to the constitution. Victory in such a cause will be great and glorious; and long will it perpetuate the liberty and prosperity of the country.' The hostility of President Tyler to these views exasperated him, and in the administration of his office, his president, Mr. Calhoun delivered two memorials or his improvement of the constitution. He vindicated and sustained the veto as an essential part of 'the beautiful and profound system established by the constitution.' The proposition never came to a vote.

In February, 1844, the unfortunate explosion of a gun on the deck of the "Princeton," near Washington, robbed the country of two members of President Tyler's cabinet. The vacancy in the state department occasioned by the death of Judge Upshur was filled by Mr. Calhoun, who had ceased to be senator, in March, 1845. Two questions of great importance were considered by the new secretary. At that time the union had no Pacific possessions, as Oregon was not yet within our grasp. Great Britain had an adverse claim to Oregon. Our title rested on discovery and the French treaty of 1803. Access to it there was none but by sea around Cape Horn or across the isthmus. Mr. Calhoun vindicated our rights in a diplomatic correspondence upon grounds on which it was finally adjusted by treaty in 1846. In his speech on the Oregon question, 16 March, 1846, he spoke of the physical elements of civilization—steam and electricity. As to the latter (when the telegraph was in its infancy) with wonderful prudence he said: "Magic wires are stretching themselves in all directions over the earth, and, when their mysterious meshes have been united and perfected, our globe itself will become enwrought with sensitiveness, so that whatever touches on any one point will be instantly felt on every other." Again: "Peace is pre-eminently our policy.... Providence has given us an inheritance stretching across the entire continent from ocean to ocean,.... Our great mission, as a people, is to occupy this vast domain; to replenish it with an intelligent, virtuous, and industrious population, to cultivate the forested and cultivated fields; to drain the swamps and morasses, and cover them with rich harvests; to build up cities, towns, and villages in every direction, and to unite the whole by the most rapid intercourse between all the parts..... Secure peace, and time, under the guidance of a sagacious and cautious policy, by a prudent use of that instrument, will speedily accomplish the whole..... War can make us great; but let it never be forgotten that peace only can make us both great and free."

Another question, the annexation of Texas, occupied his mind, and gave full scope to his fertile genius. To our internal concerns it was as important as to our foreign relations. It can only be fully considered in relation to the question of Texas, with which it became involved in the act of annexation and in its consequences. In the federal convention of 1787 the diversity of industries growing up in states where slavery did and did not exist was clearly foreseen. This difference was marked by the terms northern and southern, slaveholding and non-slaveholding, and by the names of commercial and agricultural states. The well-known antipathy of people, among whom slavery does not exist, to that form of labor gave rise to strong feelings in the northern states for its abolition. Among southern people there was much of regret that it had ever been established; but how to deal with it was the subject of national and of state consideration. As has been well said, "We had the wolf by the ears—to hold on, was a great evil; to let go, who could estimate the consequences?" It was important as a question of property, but of far greater moment as a social and political problem. What relations, social and political, should exist between these diverse races, when both were free and could not exist side by side? The north felt most strongly. The solution of this difficult problem should be left to those who were personally interested in the continuance of slavery, and involved in the consequences of its abolition. Accordingly, the federal constitution left it for the states to deal with, threw around it interstate guarantees, and put it beyond the reach of the federal government. Without these guarantees, the union could not have been formed. The two sections watched their respective growth in population, and their settlement of our territories, as bearing on their related powers in the federal government. The north had a large majority in the houses of representatives and the Senate, but Oregon was the exception. In the Senate, by a species of common law, an equilibrium was maintained between the sections, one free state being admitted with one slave state for nearly fifty years of our history. In 1820—1 the Missouri agitation arose, which was quieted by the Missouri compromise was always denied by many constitutional lawyers, though it is said Mr. Calhoun admitted its constitutionality, when applied to the territories, but not as to a state. With a senate equally divided between the sections, the
southern states felt secure against action hostile to slavery by the government. But the equilibrium of the sections in that body being overthrown, they would be subject to the will of a northern majority in both houses, limited only by its interpretation of its constitutional power over slavery. In 1835, Texas, peopled by emigrants from the union, but chiefly from the southern states, carrying their slaves with them, won its independence at San Jacinto, which was acknowledged by the United States. The administration of President Jackson inferred its people were of our own flesh and blood; emigration pressed into its fields from the south; the government of Great Britain was threatening to keep Texas independent, and, by procuring the abolition of slavery there, to operate to stop slavery extension toward the southwest, and place an abolition frontier upon the borders of Louisiana and Arkansas. Mr. Calhoun was too sagacious not to see the hostile policy of England. In a series of papers he exposed the scheme, and negotiated a treaty with Texas for her incorporation into the union. The treaty failed, but the annexation of Texas became a pivotal question in the presidential election of 1844, and Mr. Polk was elected on a platform demanding the annexation of Texas, and it as an increase of the slave power in the union, but the admission of Texas was made subject, as to any new states to be formed out of it, to the provisions of the Missouri compromise. Mr. Calhoun was elected to the senate on retiring from the state department, and did all he could for the peaceable adjustment of the Oregon question, and also to prevent war with Mexico. He deprecated the war with Mexico, and in strong terms declared it was unnecessary. When it was finally determined on, he was greatly disturbed, and predicted evils, which even he could not see. He said: "It has dropped a curtain between the present and the future, which to me is impenetrable; and, for the last time, and in the last sense, since having lived a public life, I am unable to see the future. It has closed the first volume of our political history under the constitution, and opened the second, and no mortal can tell what will be written in it." In his speech on the "three-million bill" (9 Feb., 1847) he explained that what constituted this "impenetrable curtain" was the slavery question, and the slave property and the slavery question, which would be involved in the legislation respecting it. The slavery question, during the administrations of Jackson and Van Buren, had been agitated in many forms. Abolition petitions had poured in upon congress, and the power of congress had been invoked to prevent the transmission through the mails of abolition documents. On this point Mr. Calhoun differed with President Jackson; the former maintaining in an able report (February, 1836) that the mail could not be the instrument for incendiary purposes against the laws of the states, but that congress had no power to decide what should be transmitted and what not, without state action. The agitation convulsed the country. On 19 Feb., 1837, Jackson signed resolutions, of which the substance is in the first two: "That the territories of the United States belong to the several states composing the union, and are held by them as their joint and common property; that congress, as the joint agent and representative of the states of the union, has no right to make any law or do any act whatever that shall, directly or by its effects, make any discrimination between the states of this union by which any of them shall be deprived of its full and equal right in any territory of the United States acquired or to be acquired." Chief-Justice Taney, delivering the opinion of the court, held the same doctrine in the Dred Scott decision in 1857, in which six of the nine judges concurred. The agitation was averted by the annexation of New Mexico, and compromise measures were proposed and passed. Mr. Calhoun made his last speech (read for him by Senator Mason, of Virginia) upon this subject, 4 March, 1859. With the exception of a few remarks made afterward in reply to Mr. Foote and to Mr. Webster, he never again addressed the senate.

In the last years of his life he prepared two works, the one "A Disquisition on Government," and the other "A Discourse on the Constitution and Government of the United States," both comprehended in a volume of 400 pages. These methodical treatises on the science of government and the federal constitution place him in the highest position among original thinkers upon political philosophy. His model, he says, is Aristotle; and absolutely and relatively, he is liable to a less favorable verdict than his merits demand. He represented a southern state, defended her slave institutions, belonged to a minority section, and his views have been condemned by the majority section of the country. The newspaper and periodical press, therefore, will derive him the presentime re which they claim for him as a broad and philosophical statesman, as a constitutional lawyer, and as a leader of thought in the field of political philosophy. His fame results from the possession of an ardent, sincere, and intense soul which gave impulse and motive to a mind endowed with extraordinary analytic force, acute and subtle in its insight, fertile in suggestion, full of resources, careful, laborious, and profound in research and comprehensive in its deduction of general principles. He had a large imagination, though he displayed little fancy. His vigorous, compact, and clean-cutting logic put the objects of his creative power into sharply defined shapes, arranged in perspicuous order, with a precise, trenchant, lucid, and ornate philosophy. In his reply and 10 March, 1838, to Mr. Clay's personal attack he seems to have defined his own characteristics while he denied them to his great opponent. He said: "I cannot retort on the senator the charge of being metaphysical. I cannot accuse him of possessing the powers of analysis and generalization, those higher faculties of the mind (called metaphysical by those who do not possess them) which decompose and resolve into their elements the complex masses of ideas that exist in the world of mind, as chemistry does the bodies that surround us in the material world, and without which these deep and hidden causes which are in constant action and producing such mighty changes in the powers of our common system, and the unseen and undetected . . . . Throughout the whole of my service I have never followed events, but have taken my stand in advance, openly and freely avowing my opinions on all questions, and leaving it to time and experience to condemn or approve my course. He believed the constitution to be a "beautiful and a perfect system," and the union under it an inestimable blessing. His "Disquisition" and "Discourse" were devoted to showing how the true philosophy of government was realized in that constitution. An epitome of his philosophy may be attempted, though it will fail
to do it justice. He believed in the rights of the individual man, for whose benefit society and government were made. That by society being primary, to preserve and perfect our race; and government secondary and subordinate, to preserve and perfect society. Both are, however, necessary to the existence and well-being of our race and equally of divine ordination." But government ordained to protect may, if not guarded, be made a means of oppression. "This by which this is prevented, to whatever name called, is what is meant by constitution... Constitution stands to government as government stands to society. Constitution is the contrivance of man, while government is of divine ordination. Man is left to perfect what the wisdom of the Infinite ordained as necessary to preserve the race! He then takes up the question: How shall government be constituted so as by its own organism to resist the tendency to abuse of power? The first device is the responsibility of rulers through suffrage to the ruled under proper guards and with sufficient enlightenment of the voters to understand their rights and their duty. This secures those who elect against abuse by those whose choice they have made of those who may need them. When society is homogeneous in interests this may suffice, for it insures a control of no man's right by any other than himself and those who have common interest with him. But where, as is generally the case, society has diverse and inimical interests, then suffrage is no security, for each representative speaks for only his constituents, and constituencies, through representation, may war on each other, and the majority interests may devour those of the minority through their representatives. Suffrage thus only transfers the propensity to abuse power from constituencies to representatives, and despotism is secured through that suffrage which was devised to prevent it. The remedy for such an evil is to be found in such an organism as will give to each of the diverse interests a separate voice and permit the majority of each to speak in a separate branch of the organism, and not take the voice of the majority of the whole community as the only expression of the people's will. "To do the last bases government on the numerical greatness he must be raised on institutions. We base it on the "concurrent constitutional majority." The latter is a government of the whole people; the former only of a majority of them. This principle is illustrated by all the so-called checks and balances in all constitutional governments, and by the concurrent majority of numbers in the house of representatives and of states in the senate in our own federal system. This principle, established with scientific precision, is the fruitful source of all of Mr. Calhoun's doctrines. His vindication of the veto power was against the claim for the numerical majority. His nullification was the requirement of the concurrent majority of the several states to a law of doubtful constitutionality. His proposed annexation of Texas was based on the concurrent consent of the south, through an apportioned senate, to the legislative action of congress. Mr. Calhoun saw the south in a minority in all branches of the government, and he desired, by giving to the south a concurrent and distinct voice in the organism of our system, to secure her against invasion of her rights by a hostile majority, and thus to make her safe in the union. When the abolition party was small in numbers and weak in organization, and public men treated its menace with contempt, Mr. Calhoun saw the cloud like the pale horse. The chariot was to overspread our political heavens. His prophetic eye saw the danger and his voice proclaimed it. In looking at the growth of the abolition feeling in 1836, he predicted that Mr. Webster "would, however reluctant, be compelled to yield to that principle or be driven into his grave by the south in the next step. He said further: "Be assured that emancipation itself would not satisfy these fanatics. That gained, the next step would be to raise the negroes to a social and political equality with the whites." In 1849 he wrote the "Address to the People of the South," and, with a precision that is startling, drew the following picture of the results of abolition: "If [emancipation] ever should be effected, it will be through the agency of the federal government, controlled by the dominant power of the northern states of the confederacy against the resistance and struggle of the southern. It can then only be effected by the prostration of the white race, and that would necessarily engender the bitterest feelings and would remain to us. The reverse would be the case between the blacks of the south and the people of the north. Owing their emancipation to them, they would regard them as friends, guardians, and patrons, and centre accordingly all their sympathy in them. The people of the north would not fail to reciprocate, and the blacks and the whites, instead of being actuated by the influence of such feelings, and impelled by fanaticism and love of power, they would not stop at emancipation. Another step would be taken, to raise them to a political and social equality with their former owners by giving them the right of voting and holding public offices under the federal government... But when once raised to an equality these blacks might unite with them would become the principal recipients of federal offices and patronage, and would in consequence be engaged in the political and social scale. We would, in a word, change conditions with them—a degradation greater than has ever yet fallen to the lot of a free and enlightened people, and one from which we could not escape but by fleeing the homes of ourselves and ancestors, and by abandoning our country to our former slaves, to become the permanent abode of disorder, anarchy, poverty, misery, and wretchedness."

The estimate we have placed upon the genius of this remarkable man is confirmed by the touching tributes of his great rivals at the time of his death. Henry Clay, after paying a tribute to his private character and to his patriotism and public honor, said: "He possesses the highest order of felicity of generalization of the subjects of which his mind treated I have seen him surpassed by no one, and the charm and captivating influence of his colloquial powers have been felt by all who have conversed with him." Daniel Webster, his chief competitor in constitutional debate, said: "He was a man of undoubted genius and of commanding talent. All the country and all the world admit that... I think there is not one of us but felt, when he last addressed us from his seat in the senate, his form still erect, with clear tones, and an impressive and, I may say, an imposing manner, who did not feel that he might
imagine that we saw before us a senator of Rome when Rome survived. ... He had the basis, the inexpressible and indispensable basis of all high character, and that without a qualification and without blemish, and without a single disqualification. If he had aspirations, they were high and ardent and noble. ... Firm in his purpose, perfectly patriotic and honest, aside from that large regard for that species of distinction that constituted him to eminence for the benefit of the republic, I do not believe he had a selfish motive or an ambition. Mr. President once said: "Calhoun, Clay, Webster! I name them in alphabetical order. What other precedence can be assigned them?" Clay the great leader, Webster the great orator, Calhoun the great thinker. John Stuart Mill speaks of the great abilities of his posthumous work, and of its author as "a man who has displayed powers as a speculative political thinker superior to any who has appeared in American politics since the authors of "The Federalist." It has been said that Calhoun labored to destroy the Union, that he might be the chief of a southern confederacy because he could not be president of the Union. The writer remembers an interview that he had with Mr. Calhoun about a month, if not a month and a half, before his death, when the hopes and strifes of his ambition were soon, as he knew, to be laid in the grave. The friend asked if nothing could be done to save the Union. "Will not the Missouri compromise do it?" He replied, "the light in his great eyes was an intense solemnity of feeling that could not be dispelled by any method of discussion. "..."

Mr. Calhoun in his private life as husband, father, friend, neighbor, and citizen, was pure, upright, sincere, honest, and beyond reproach. He was simple and unpretending in manners, rigid and strict in morals, temperate and discreet in his habits; quiet, earnest, and fascinating in conversation, and magnanimous in his public and private relations. He was beloved by his family and friends, honored and almost idolized by his state, and died as he had lived, respected and revered for his genius and his honorable life by his contemporaries of all parties. He was stainless in private and public life, a man of undying and reverenced name and his fame is a noble heritage to his country and to mankind. The view on page 500 represents the summer residence and office of Mr. Calhoun at Fort Hill, to which during his career many men of distinction repaired to enjoy his society and his liberal hospitality. Calhoun's works were collected and edited by Richard K. Calhoun (6 vols., New York, 1831–34).

CALHOUN, John Erwin, senator, b. in 1749; d. in Pendleton district, S. C., 20 Nov., 1802. While very young he lost his father, but was educated by his uncle. He was graduated at Princeton in 1774, studied law, began practice in Charleston, S. C., in 1789, and became distinguished as a lawyer. He was a member of the state legislature for many years a member of the South Carolina legislature, and U. S. senator from 11 Dec., 1801, till his death. He was a member of the committee to report a modification of the U. S. judiciary system. Senator Calhoun was a supporter of Jefferson, and an eloquent and independent man.

CALEIN, Simeon Howard, missionary, b. in Boston, Mass., in 1804; d. in Buffalo, N. Y., 14 Dec., 1876. He was graduated at Williams in 1829, and was a tutor there from 1833 till 1836. He was a laborer in the Holy Land for nearly forty years, was thoroughly versed in the Arabic and Turkish languages, and assisted Dr. Goodell in making the first translation of the Bible into Turkish. Williams gave him the degree of D. D., in 1845. C. E. C. CALHOUN, William Barnaby, lawyer, b. in Boston, Mass., 29 Dec., 1796; d. in Springfield, Mass., 8 Nov., 1865. He was graduated at Yale in 1814, studied law, and by his talents and integrity soon won his way into public favor. In 1825 he was sent to the legislature, and continued a representative for ten years, being speaker during the last two years. He was elected to congress and reelected in 1835, and continued there till 1843. He was president of the state senate in 1846 and 1847, secretary of state from 1848 till 1851, bank commissioner from 1853 till 1855, presidential elector in 1844, and mayor of Springfield in 1858. In 1861 he was again a representative for Springfield in the legislature. For many years he was an occasional editorial writer for the Springfield "Republican," and for a long period was a voluminous contributor to its columns. Amherst gave him the degree of LL. D. in 1858.

CALKINS, Norman Allison, educator, b. in Gainesville, N. Y., 6 Sept., 1822; d. in New York city, 22 Dec., 1897. He was a son of Alexander Calkins, who was a distinguished head of a denominational school. At the age of eighteen he became a teacher at Castile, and later at Gainesville, where he was ultimately principal of the central school. In 1845 he was elected superintendent of schools for his native town, and re-elected in 1846. He removed to New York in the autumn of 1846, and there for many years was a prominent figure in the educational world. In November, 1852, he was elected assistant superintendent of schools in New York city, and by subsequent re-elections continuously held this place. The official designation of the office now is superintendent of primary schools and primary departments. From 1870 till 1880 he was professor of methods and practice of teaching in the Saturday sessions of the normal college of the city of New York. Prof. Calkins was prominent in the National educational association, having been president of the department of elementary schools in 1873; president of the department of school superintendence in 1883; treasurer in 1883–5; and president in 1885. From 1873 till 1885 he held the chairmanship of the American Congregational union. He was widely known in connection with his writings and lectures on object-teaching and other advanced methods of instruction. For ten years he published "The Student," which was used as a school reader, and furnished fresh reading matter every month. His contributions to educational journals were very large, and he was the author of "Primary Object Lessons" (New York, 1861; new ed., 1870; Spanish ed., 1879); "Phonic Charts" (1869); with Henry Kiddle and Thos. H. Harrison, "How to Teach, A Graded Course of Instruction and Manual of Methods" (Cincinnati, 1857); "Manual of Object-Teaching" (New York, 1873); and "School Book" (1883). He selected and classified "Prang's Natural History Series" (Boston, 1873), and wrote the accompanying "Manual"; also "Aids for Object-Teaching—Trades and Occupations," with plates (1877), and "Natural History Series for Children" (1877).

CALL, Daniel, lawyer, b. about 1756; d. in Simeon, N. Y., 29 May, 1816. He was the in-law of Chief-Justice John Marshall, and published "Reports of the Virginia Court of Appeals" (6 vols., 1799–1818; 2d ed., edited by Joseph Tate, 1824–33).—His brother, Richard Keith, soldier, b. in 1757; d. in 1792, was a citizen of Virginia, and was a major in the revolutionary army. He
was one of seven who cut their way through the British cavalry at Charleston, S. C., 6 May, 1780, and escaped. He commanded a rifle corps in the action with Col. Simcoe at Spencer's Ordinary, Va., 25 June, 1781, and at Jamestown, on 6 July, served under Gen. Lafayette. He was elected surveyor-general of Georgia in January, 1784. Their nephew, Richard Keith, soldier, b. near Petersburg, Va., in 1791; died in Tallahassee, Fla., 14 Sept., 1862, was appointed first lieutenant in the 44th infantry, 13 July, 1814; brevet captain, 7 Nov., 1814; volunteer aide to Gen. Jackson in April, 1818; captain, July, 1818; and resigned, 1 May, 1822. He was a member of the legislative council of Florida in April, 1822; brigadier-general of the army of the United States in Congress from 1823 till 1825; and receiver of the west Florida land-office in March, 1825. He was governor of Florida from 1835 till 1840, and led the army against the Seminoles from 6 Dec., 1835, till 6 Dec., 1836, commanding in the second and third battles of Wahoo Swamp, 18 and 21 Nov., Tallahassee to St. Marks, Fla., and so located the town that had been saved by Gen. Clinch, and his command from being cut to pieces, contrary to the statement made by the latter in his history of the Florida war. A controversy with Joel R. Poinsett, secretary of war in Van Buren's cabinet, relative to the misdirection of the war, cost Gov. Calleja his appointment. He was wounded at the end of the war, they could not forgive him for turning whig, and worked earnestly for Harrison's election, canvassing the northern states in his behalf. President Harrison reappointed him governor of Florida in 1841, and he held the office till 1844, but was an unsuccessful candidate for the governorship in 1845, when the territory became a state. Although he had sacrificed fortune, health, and popularity to public duty, in the end of the war, they could not forgive him for turning whig, and he never held political office again in Florida. But he was major-general of state militia from 1 July to 8 Dec., 1846. Gov. Call took great interest in the development of his state. He projected and built the third railroad in the United States, from Tallahassee to St. Marks, Fla., and was located the town of Port Leon, which was afterward destroyed by a cyclone. He always considered himself a Jackson democrat, as opposed to later democracy. Feeling that he had fought at Jackson's side for every inch of ground from Tennessee to the peninsula, he regarded himself as one of the builders of the nation, and was one of those few men in the south that looked on secession as treason. On 12 Feb., 1861, Gov. Call wrote a long letter to John S. Littell, of Pennsylvania, deploring secession, but defending slavery.—Gov. Call's nephew, Wilkinson, son, b. in Russellville, Logan co., Ky., 9 Jan., 1844, went to Florida early in life, and became a lawyer. He was elected to the U. S. senate in December, 1863, but leaving his seat, owing to the subsequent passage of the reconstruction act, he was again chosen in 1879, and was re-elected for the term ending in March, 1891.

CALLEJA, Emilio, Spanish soldier, b. about 1830. He had served with distinction as an infantry officer when Santo Domingo was annexed to Spain. He made the whole campaign in that island as second in command of a battalion of marine infantry, went to Porto Rico as lieutenant-colonel in 1867, reached the rank of colonel in 1869, and was sent to Cuba, where he fought for three years during the war against the separatists. He returned to Spain in 1873, was made a brigadier-general, sent under Lopez Dominguez in the siege of Cartagena until the place was surrendered, and then made the campaign against the Carlists, distinguishing himself in the battle of Minguela, soon after which he was promoted to the rank of a general of division. A few months later Calleja filled the office of second captain-general of Cuba, and was also military governor of several Cuban provinces. On his return to Spain he was promoted to the rank of a lieutenant-general, and, after being captain-general of Spain and Old Castile, again went to Cuba as governor-general of that island, in March, 1886. He has voluntarily reduced his own salary from $50,000 to $40,000, and made important reforms in the administration.

CALLEJA, Felix del Rey (kal-la-lay), Count of Calleja, Spanish general, b. in 1790; d. about 1821. After being treasurer of the council of the Indies in America, he commanded, in 1810, at San Luis Potosi, Mexico, when he was ordered to pursue the insurgent Hidalgo, who was advancing on the capital with a large native force. Easily defeating him, he carried Guanajuato by assault, and although he was wounded on 12 Jan., 1811, he turned on the British at Guadalajara. He gained other advantages, but his cruelty caused the insurrection to become much more formidable; and, under Father Morelos, another Mexican chief, the success was balanced between the two parties. Calleja was made viceroy, 4 March, 1813; ordered Morelos, who had been made prisoner, to theDec., 1813, 14 Dec., 1815; was succeeded by his viceroyship in 1817, and returned to Mexico, where he was made a count. In 1819 he was given the command of troops destined to act against the independents of Paraguay, but was taken prisoner by Riego, and confined in the Isle of Leon, dying soon after recovering his liberty.

CALLENBERG, Franklin Byre, soldier, b. in New York county, N. Y., 13 Dec., 1822. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1839, assigned to duty as brevet second lieutenant of ordnance, and in November of the same year was promoted second lieutenant. Until 1840 he was on duty at Watervliet arsenal, New York, from 1840 till 1842 served in the Florida army, and was twice wounded and meritoriously awarded for "courage and highly meritorious services against the Florida Indians." Returning to ordnance duty, he organized a howitzer and rocket battery at Fort Monroe in 1846, and commanded it at the siege of Vera Cruz in the war with Mexico, 1847. He was promoted first lieutenant, 3 March, 1847, participated in the success of the war, was wounded at the battle of Contreras, and was wounded at the battle of Contreras, and was wounded at the battle of Contreras, and was wounded at the battle of Contreras, and was wounded at the battle of Contreras. For his conduct during these campaigns he was brevetted captain of ordnance. In 1853 he was promoted captain of ordnance, having been on continuous duty at different arsenals for fourteen years. During the civil war he was on duty at the arsenal, and was brevetted major in 1863 for "services in the defense of Washington 15. May, 1863. He was engaged in the advance against Corinth, Miss., in April and May, 1863, and was afterward chief of ordnance of the department of Missouri. In 1865 he received successive brevets to include the grade of brevet brigadier-general, and was promoted to the full grade of lieutenant-colonel, 6 April, 1866, and colonel of ordnance, 25 June, 1874. He was retired, 29 May, 1879.

CALLENBERG, James Thomas, political writer, b. in Scotland; drowned in James river, near Richmond, Va., in 1813. His American career began after 1790, when he came to Philadelphia as a political refugee from England, his offences being the publication of a pamphlet entitled "The Political Progress of Britain" (Edinburgh, 1792).
Shortly after his arrival in Philadelphia he published "The Political Register" and the "American Register." Subsequently he became editor of the "Baltimore Recorder," and vigorously denounced the administrations of Washington and Adams. He was at first a supporter of Jefferson, but became his opponent. "The Prospect before Us" and "Sketches of American History" are among his literary productions.

CALLENDER, John, historian, b. in Boston, Massachusetts, Aug. 1, 1675, and d. in Newport, R. I., 26 Jan. 1748. He was graduated at Harvard in 1723, and in 1727 was licensed to preach by the 1st Baptist church in Boston, of which his grandfather, Ellis Callender, and his uncle, Elisha Callender, had been pastors. From August, 1728, till February, 1730, he had charge of the Baptist church in Swansea, Mass., and on 13 Oct. 1731, was settled over the 1st Baptist church in Newport, R. I., where he remained until his death. Soon after removing to Newport he joined a literary and philosophical society, which had been formed there in 1730, it is supposed at Berkeley's suggestion. This society was incorporated in 1747 as the "Company of the Redwood Library." On 21 March 1739, the corporation by purchase of Aquidneck island, Mr. Callender delivered an address entitled "An Historical Discourse on the Civil and Religious Affairs of the Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, from the First Settlement to the End of the First Century" (1739). This was for over a century the only history of Rhode Island, and it was reprinted by the State historical society, with notes, by Rev. Roi Me Elton, D. D., and a memoir of the author (Providence, 1838). Mr. Callender also published several sermons and made a collection of papers relating to the history of Baptists in America, afterward used by Rev. Isaac Backus.

CALLIERES BONNEVE, Louis Hector, Chevalier de (deh-kal-leair'), was educated in France, came to America in 1699, and was appointed governor of French Canada, b. in Torigni, France, in 1639; d. in Quebec, 26 May, 1703. He entered the army when quite young, and in 1664 obtained a captaincy in the regiment of Navarre. He went to Canada as a member of the Montreal company, and in 1684 was appointed governor of that city. In 1687 he led the famous "campaign of Acadia," which invaded the Seneca country in western New York: but, considering it impossible to retain Canada without the possession of New York, he laid before his government a plan for its reduction, and went to France in 1689 to urge the project. His administration of the government of Montreal was so distinguished for judgment, capacity, and bravery, that in 1699 he was appointed governor-general of Canada. The ascendency acquired by Frontenac he maintained unimpaired, founded Detroit, secured the western tribes by negotiation, checked the Iroquois, and supported the friendly Alenous. He was succeeded in his office by Vaudreuil.

CAMES, Marquis, soldier, b. in 1755; d. in 1833. In 1789 he was appointed governor-general of Kentucky volunteers, 31 Aug., 1813, served under Gen. Harrison, and commanded a brigade at the battle of the Thames.

CALCHROPE, Samuel Robert, clergyman, b. at Wensley, Yorkshire, England, 9 Oct., 1829. He was educated at St. Paul's school, London, where he remained ten years, and at Trinity college, Cambridge, became a Unitarian clergyman, removed to the United States, and settled in Syracuse, N. Y. He has given much attention to scientific studies, and invented and modelled a railroad train and engine designed to minimize the atmospheric resistance. He has published a lecture on "Physical Education," and an "Essay on Religion and Science," presented at the Unitarian conference in Saratoga, N. Y., in 1886.

CALVERLEY, Charles, sculptor, b. in Albany, N. Y., 1 Nov., 1853. He was educated in his native city, removed to New York in 1868, was chosen an associate of the national academy in 1872, and academician of the American academy in 1875. He has published a lecture on "Physical Education," and an "Essay on Religion and Science," presented at the Unitarian conference in Saratoga, N. Y., in 1886.

CALVERT, See Baltimore, Lord.

CALVERT, Benedict, governor of Maryland, 1727-'32; d. 1 June, 1732, on his passage to England.—Edward Henry, brother of Benedict, and president of the council, b. in 1702; d. in Annapolis, 24 April, 1730. His wife was a daughter of the Earl of Baltimore, and sister of the wife of Edward Young the poet.

CALVERT, George Henry, author, b. in Prince George co., Md. 2 Jan., 1803; d. in Newport, R. I., 24 May, 1889. He was a great-grandson of Lord Baltimore. After graduation at Harvard in 1829 he studied at Gottingen, and on his return he settled in Baltimore. In 1843 he removed to Newport, R. I., where he afterward resided. In 1853, after the revival of the city charter, he was chosen mayor of Newport. His literary career began shortly after his return from Germany, when he became editor of the Baltimore "American," which journal he conducted for several years. He was an original thinker of a philosophic cast of mind, and master of a pure and scholarly style in prose and poetry. He contributed largely to periodicals. His published books are "Illustrations of Phrenology" (Baltimore, 1822); "A Volume from the Life of Herbert Barclay" (1833); "Don Carlos," a metrical version from the German (1836); "Count Julian," and "Fathers of the Revolution," all in 1837; "Colossus in 3 and 4, 1844." "Correspondence between Schiller and Goethe," translation (New York, 1845); "Scenes and Thoughts in Europe" (two series, 1846 and 1852); "Poems" (1847); "The Battle of Lake Erie," an oration (1853); "Comedies" and "Social Science" (1856); "Jane of Arc" (Cambridge, 1860); "The Gentleman and "Abyra and other Poems" (1863); "Arnaud and Andre," an historical drama (Boston, 1864); "Ellen," a poem (1869); "Goethe, his Life and Works" (1872); "Brief Essays and Brevities" (1874); "Essays Aesthetic" (1875); "Wordsworth; A Biographical Aesthetic Study" (Boston, 1875).

CALVERT, Leonard, governor of Maryland, about 1380, and was a knight. He was brother of Cecil, second Lord Baltimore, and sent by him to found the Maryland colony and act as its governor. The expedition, consisting of two small vessels, the "Ark" and the "Dove," with about 200 men, sailed from Cowes on 22 Nov., 1633. After encountering some rough weather they reached Point Comfort, Va., on 24 Feb., 1634, and on 25 March landed on an island in the Potomac, which they named St. Clement's, and there mass was celebrated by the two Jesuit priests that accompanied the expedition. Two days later they founded a city, of which scarcely a trace remains,
and which they called St. Mary's. Calver found his authority opposed at the outset by William Claiborne, who had occupied Kent island in Chesapeake Bay, and this was followed by a clash with the settlers. On 23 April, 1635, Claiborne's force, which consisted only of one armed pinnace and fourteen men, was captured; he fled to Virginia, and his property was afterward declared forfeited. Gov. Calver wished to carry out his brother's design and introduce the feudal system into the province. Fortunately for Claiborne, and happily for the settlers, a provision making the consent of the freemen necessary to all laws, and the original idea of creating an aristocracy was never carried out. Gov. Calver visited England in 1643 to consult with his brother. The condition of the province was somewhat unsettled, and, in view of the troubles between the king and parliament, there was probably some fear that the royalist proprietor might have his power taken from him. In the governor's absence, Brent, his deputy, incautiously seized a parliamentary ship and imprisoned its commander, Richard Ingle; but in 1644 Ingle escaped, obtained letters of marque from parliament, returned, and, joining Calver's only available force, defeated Claiborne. So that when the governor returned in September, 1644, he found all in confusion. After some fighting, Calver was forced to take refuge in Virginia, where, after an appeal for aid had been refused by the governor and council, he finally succeeded in raising a force, and, in 1647, regained possession of his province. A few months later he died, naming Thomas, his son, in charge.

CALVIN, Samuel, geologist, b. in Wigtownshire, Scotland, 2 Feb., 1810. He came to the United States in 1851, and studied at Lenox college, Hopkinton, Iowa. He served as a private during the latter part of the civil war, and subsequently became professor of geology and structural zoology at the state university of Iowa. Prof. Calvin has travelled extensively throughout the United States for the purpose of studying the above-named sciences, and has published papers descriptive of his investigations.

CALVO, Carlos, Argentine diplomatist, b. in the Argentine Republic in 1824. He was sent to Paris as his government's chargé d'affaires in June, 1860, and also represented him in some of his disputes with Brazil and Britain. He is a corresponding member of the Historical institute of Paris, and also of the French academy of moral and political sciences, for which he was elected in February, 1869. Among his works, all in French, are "Receuil complet des traités, conventions, et autres actes diplomatiques de tous les états de l'Amérique latine," with statistical atlas, diplomatic dictionary, historical notes, etc. (10 vols., 1862–5); also published in Spanish: "Une page du droit international" (1864); and "Annales historiques de la révolution de l'Amérique latine" (15 vols., 1864–6).

CALVO DE LA PUERTA, Sebastián de (kah-vo de la pew-tra), b. in Caracas, Venezuela, in the latter part of the 18th century; d. in Paris in 1829. He entered the army, was governor of Louisiana, and received from Charles IV., of Spain, in 1800, authority to restore that province to the French republic. In 1806 he went to Spain, and followed afterward the party of Joseph Bonaparte, whom the last French king placed on the throne of Spain. After the expulsion of the French invaders from the Spanish peninsula, Calvo went to Paris.

CAMACHO ROLDAN, Salvador (cam-ah'-cho), Colombian statesman, b. in Munchia, Colombia, in 1827. He is distinguished as a lawyer, has taken part in political discussions, and has been repeatedly elected to congress. He has been secretary of state several times, and in 1870 was president of the republic. Camacho is considered one of the most learned men born in Colombia, and the editor of the current events in the country, and as minister plenipotentiary in the United States, Great Britain, France, Germany, and Italy. In 1883 he held a similar office in Venezuela and Ecuador. He has been several times president of the state of Boyaca, a member of the legislatures of other states, and representative and senator at the Colombian congress.

CAMBRELEN, Churchill Codman, b. in Washington, N. C., 18 Dec., 1786; d. in West Neck, L. I., 30 April, 1862. He received an academical education at Newbern, N. C., removed in 1802 to New York city, and in 1806 was a counting-house clerk in Providence, R. I. He then returned to New York, where he continued engaged at an early day in mercantile pursuits with John Jacob Astor, travelling extensively over the world. He was member of congress from New York from 1824 till 1839, and chairman of the committees on commerce, ways and means, and foreign affairs. He was renominated by the democrats in 1828, but was defeated. After leaving congress, he went abroad, and, while travelling there, was appointed minister to Russia, serving from 20 May, 1840, till 13 July, 1841. After his return to this country he was a member of the state constitutional convention of 1846. Of his numerous reports and political pamphlets, that on commerce and navigation (New York, 1830) passed through several editions, and was republished in London. William Cullen Bryant, in a letter written 29 Jan., 1832, describes a call at the White House made with Mr. Cambreleng during Jackson's administration.

CAMERON, Sir Alan, British soldier, b. in Inverness-shire, Scotland, in 1753; d. in Fulham, England, 9 March, 1828. He was apprenticed in 1762 to a merchant in London, when on a manhood's work was engaged on the Indian tribes of the west, and was imprisoned for nearly two years in the common jail at Philadelphia. In attempting to escape from this confinement, Sir Alan had both his ankles shattered and broken; and he never perfectly recovered from the effects of those injuries. He was subsequently placed upon half-pay as a provincial officer, but in 1786 was ap POINTED THE 79TH, OR CAMERON HIGHLANDERS, AT HIS OWN EXPENSE. WITH THIS REGIMENT AS MAJOR, AND THEN COLONEL COMMANDING, HE SERVED IN THE NETHERLANDS AND IN THE WEST INDIES, AND SUBSEQUENTLY IN THE PENINSULA, WHERE HE DISTINGUISHED HIMSELF, PARTICULARLY AT TALAVERA AND BUSaco. HE WAS APPOINTED MAJOR-GENERAL OF THE BRITISH ARMY, AND FULLY PROMOTED, AND ON 19 AUG., 1819, LIEUTENANT-GENERAL. CAMERON, Angus, b. in Caledonia, Livingston co., N. Y., 4 July, 1826; d. in Milwaukee, Wis., 30 March, 1897. He studied law in Buffalo, N. Y., and was graduated at the national law school in Baltimore. He removed to La Crosse, Wis., in 1847, was a member of the state senate in 1866, 1871, and 1872, and of the assembly in 1866 and 1867, being speaker in the last-named year. He was a delegate to the republican national convention at Baltimore in 1864, and a regent of the university of Wisconsin from 1866 till 1875. In the latter year he was chosen U. S. senator by the votes of
democrats, republicans, and liberals, and re-elected in 1881 to fill the term of Senator Matthew H. Car- 


der, deceased, serving until 3 March, 1885.

CAMERON, Hector, Canadian lawyer, b. in 

Montreal, 3 June, 1833. He is of Scottish descent, 

and is the only surviving son of the late assistant 

commissioner-general, Kenneth Cameron. He was 

educated at King's college, London, and at Trinity 

college, Dublin, where he was graduated in 1851, 

afterwards taking the degree of bachelor of laws 

at the University of Toronto. He studied law in 

that city, and was admitted to the bar of Ontario in 

1854. Since 1874 he has represented North Victoria in 

the House of Commons. Mr. Cameron is regarded 

as one of the best authorities on constitutional law 

in Canada, and was selected by the Dominion gov- 

ernment to argue the question of the boundary of 

Ontario before the judicial committee of the Im- 

perial privy council.

CAMERON, John, Canadian R. C. bishop, b. in 

Antigonish, Nova Scotia, in February, 1827. He 

received his preparatory education at home, and, 

when sixteen years of age, went to Rome, where he 

spent ten years fitting himself for the priesthood. 

In 1837 he was ordained a priest and at the same 

time received his degree as doctor of philosophy, 

and also of divinity. The year following, he re- 

turned to Nova Scotia, and was placed in charge 

of St. François Xavier college at Arichat, and, after 

the removal of this seminary to Antigonish, he 

acted as its president and professor of divinity for 

three years. He returned to Arichat in 1863, and 

took charge of the Diocese of Prince Edward Island, 

at the same time the duties of vicar-general. In 1870 

he was appointed titular bishop of Titopolis, and co- 

adjutor to the bishop of Arichat, and was consecrated 

at Rome by Cardinal Cullen. After attending 

the sittings of the canonical council, he returned 

to his diocese in the autumn of the same year. 

Bishop MacKinnon becoming infirm through-

age, in 1877 Dr. Cameron, his coadjutor, was con- 

stituted administrator of the diocese of Arichat, 

becoming bishop shortly afterward, when Bishop 

MacKinnon resigned. Immediately after his appo-

intment he removed to Antigonish, and entered 

with such zeal and energy upon the work before 

him that he never paused until he freed his diocese 

of the remaining clerical disabilities, discharged 

when he entered upon his duties as bishop. He is 

an eloquent preacher and a thorough scholar.

CAMERON, John Hillyard, Canadian states- 

man, b. in Beaumarchais, Languedoc, France, 14 April, 

1817; d. in Toronto, 14 Nov., 1876. He was a son of 

Capt. Angus Cameron, of the 9th Highlanders, 

educated at Kilkenny college, Ireland, and at 

Upper Canada college, Toronto; studied law, and 

was admitted to the bar of Upper Canada in 

1838, and to that of Lower Canada in 1839. He 

was first elected to parliament in 1846, and ap- 

pointed solicitor-general the same year. He be- 

came a member of the executive council in 1847, 

and solicitor-general from 1849 to 1855, with the 

exception of four years. While in parliment 

he introduced and carried the address to the 

queen, praying for the exemption from the income 

tax of the property of colonists in Great Britain, 

which was granted. He was also instrumental in 

securing increased postal facilities between the 

United States, Great Britain, and Canada; carried 

the address to the queen, requesting the removal 

of the disabilities that prevented medical action 

in the church of England in Canada; and he also 

prepared and carried through two church synod 

bills. He published a "Digest of Cases determined 

in the Upper Canada Court" (1840); "Rules of 

Court relating to Pleading in the Court of Queen's 

Bench"; and "Reports of Cases determined in 

the Queen's Bench." He was a member of the law 

society, and treasurer of that body; chancellor of 

the university of Trinity college (from which he 

had received the degree of D. C. L.), and a member 

of the senate of Toronto university. He was a 

commissioner for revising the statutes of Upper 

Canada in 1840, and for consolidating the statutes 

1856. He was married in 1843, Elizabeth, third 

daughter of H. J. Bondington, a well-known 

Rhondda of Newfoundland. She died in 1844, and 
in 1849 he married Ellen Madeleine deBerrier, second 
daughter of Gen. Mallett, of Fayetteville, N. C.

CAMERON, Malcolm, Canadian statesman, b. in 

Three Rivers, Canada East, 25 April, 1806; d. in 

Ottawa, 1 June, 1876. He was the son of the 

hospital sergeant of a Highland regiment, who 

was entirely self-educated, and served first as a farm- 

boy, subsequently as a stable-boy in Montreal, then 
as a clerk in a brewery, which he finally left to open 
a general store on his own account. In 1836 

he began his political career as a representative 

for the county of Lanark in the old Upper Canada 

assembly in 1841, and subsequently for North 

Ontario in the first session of the confederation, 

and represented that district until his death on 

24 December, 1876. He was elected to the second 

session of the Legislative Assembly of the United 

States, and was admitted to the bar in 1819, and rapidly 
distinguished himself in his profession. In 1861 he was 

elected to the assembly by the conservatives of North On- 
tario. He was defeated at the general election in 

1863, but returned in the following year. After 

the confederation in 1867 he contested a seat in 

the House of Commons but was not successful. 

He then entered the Sandfield Macdonald cabinet 

(Ontario) as provincial secretary and registrar, 

sitting for East Toronto. In July, 1871, he 

exchanged his portfolio for that of commissioner 
of crown lands, and after the fall of the government, 
in December of the same year, led the Ontario op- 

position during the organization of the 45th and 

46th legislatures. He was appointed judge of 

the court of queen's bench in 1878, and chief justice 
of the court of common pleas in 1884.

CAMERON, Robert Alexander, soldier, b. in 

Brooklyn, N. Y., 22 Feb., 1829. He was graduated at 

Indiana medical college in 1850, and practised 

his profession at Valparaiso, Ind., till 1861. He 

was a member of the Indiana legislature in 1860. 

He entered the military service as a captain in the 

9th Indiana volunteers in 1861, became lieutenant- 
colonel of the 19th Indiana the same year, and 
colonel of the 34th in 1862. He was made brigade-

general of volunteers on 11 Aug., 1863, and com- 

manded the 13th army corps after Gen. Ran-
son was wounded in Banks' Red river expedition of 1864. After this he commanded the district of La Farge, La., till the close of 1864, and received the brevet of major-general on 13 March, 1865, and it is said that he and Crawford are the only physicians that have attained the rank of general officer since Dr. Warren fell at Banker Hill. He was superintendent of the colony that founded the town of Greely, Col., in 1870, and of the Colorado spring colonies in 1871. In 1875 he was made warden of the state penitentiary at Cañon City, Col. Cameron parish, La., Cameron's cone, El Paso co., Col., and Cameron's pass, Laraine co., Col., were named for him.

CAMERON, Sir Roderick William, capitalist, b. in Glengarry co., Canada, 25 July, 1825. He was educated at the grammar-schools of Williamstown and Kingston, and came to New York, where he established, in 1872, a line of packet ships to Australia, through the agency of John Ogden, who acted as broker. The line continues to the present day, and the firm of R. W. Cameron & Co. is well and favorably known in this country and in Australia. Sir Roderick was a delegate to Wash-ington from 1849 and 1851, an alderman of New York city, 1852, 1853, and 1854, was a member of the New York legislature in 1856, 1857, and 1858, was a member of the New York city council, 1860, was a member of the state legislature in 1867, 1868, and 1869, and was a delegate to the New York state convention in 1870, and was a member of the New York state constitutional convention of 1867. He has been an active interest in the development of the city of New York.
James Buchanan. During the Mexican war he accompanied the volunteers of his state as sutler. In January, 1847, b. When the civil war began he was living in retirement upon his estate on the banks of the Susquehanna, but upon urgent entreaty accepted the appointment of colonel of the 79th (Highland) regiment of New York state militia. He was killed while gallantly leading his men in a charge at Bull Run.—Simon’s son, James Buchanan, ex-president, b. in Middletown, Pa., 14 May, 1838, was graduated at Princeton, in 1852, entered the Middletown bank as clerk, became cashier, and afterward president. He was also president of the Northern Central railway company of Pennsylvania from 1863 until the war was leased by the Pennsylvania railroad in 1874, and in this place did good service to the national cause during the civil war. The road, although several times cut by the Confederates, was a means of communication between Pennsylvania and Washington, and after the war it was extended, under Mr. Cameron’s administration, to Elmira, N. Y., so as to reach from the great lakes to tide-water. Mr. Cameron has since been connected with various coal interests in the state.

He was secretary of war under President Grant from 22 May, 1876, to 3 March, 1877, and was then chosen U. S. senator to fill the vacancy caused by his father’s resignation. He was re-elected in 1879, and again in 1885, for the term ending in 1891. He was a delegate to the Chicago republican conventions of 1880 and 1884, and chairman of the national republican committee in the latter year.

CAMINATZIN (cah-me-naht-zeen), also called Cacamatzin, Cacamazin, Cacumatzin, and Cacuminazin, Mexican king, d. in 1531. He was nephew of Montezuma, reigned over Tezoco, the principal city of Anahuac, and made an official visit to Cortés at Mexico. The road, although several times cut by the Confederates, was a means of communication between Pennsylvania and Washington, and after the war it was extended, under Mr. Cameron’s administration, to Elmira, N. Y., so as to reach from the great lakes to tide-water. Mr. Cameron has since been connected with various coal interests in the state. He was secretary of war under President Grant from 22 May, 1876, to 3 March, 1877, and was then chosen U. S. senator to fill the vacancy caused by his father’s resignation. He was re-elected in 1879, and again in 1885, for the term ending in 1891. He was a delegate to the Chicago republican conventions of 1880 and 1884, and chairman of the national republican committee in the latter year.

CAMERHOFF, John Frederick, Moravian bishop, b. near Magdeburg, Germany, 28 July, 1721; d. 28 April, 1751. He was educated at Jena, and when but twenty-five years of age was consecrated a bishop, 25 Sept., 1746, in London, and sent to America as Bishop Spangenberg’s assistant. He began his work with enthusiasm, and the result was that the churches, going out to preach to the settlers of Pennsylvania and New York, and promoting the mission among the Indians. His friendly ways and great zeal made such an impression upon the aborigines that the Iroquois formally adopted him into the Turtle tribe of the Oneida nation, giving him the name of Galiliehio, or “A Good Message.”

CAMPBELL, Alexander, merchant, b. in Scotland about 1702; d. there about 1739. Some years before the revolution he emigrated to America and was a merchant in Philomath, Va. On the breaking out of the war he adhered to the cause of the crown, lost his property, and removed to Philadelphia in 1776, in a very impoverished condition. He settled in Glasgow, and there his son Thomas, the distinguished poet, was born in 1777. Archibald Campbell, brother of Alexander, an Episcopal minister and a whig, remained in the country and had Washington and Lee among his parishioners. An elder brother of the poet married a daughter of Patrick Henry.

CAMPBELL, Sir Alexander, Canadian statesman, b. in Yorkshire, England, in 1822; d. in Toronto, 24 May, 1892. He was of Scottish descent, and came to Canada when a child, receiving his early tuition from a Presbyterian minister at Lachute, where his parents had settled, and subsequently attended the Roman Catholic seminary of St. Hyacinthe in the same place. His education was completed at the royal grammar school of Kingston. He studied law in the office of John A. Macdonald, and in 1843 was admitted as an attorney, and at once formed a partnership with Mr. Macdonald. In 1858 he was elected to the legislature in the liberal conservative interest for the Cataraqui division, in 1862 was chosen speaker of the council, and in 1864 was asked to form a cabinet, but declined. He accepted the portfolio of crown lands commissioner in the Tache-Macdonald ministry in 1864, which he retained until the confederation in 1867, when he was called to the senate. In July of the same year he became postmaster-general, and about six months afterward resigned this office to become minister of the interior, which office he held until his party went out of power on 5 Nov., 1873. From that time until the resignation of the McKenzie ministry he was leader of the opposition in the
CAMPBELL

Notwithstanding which, York feed capable visiting 500 was to press-builders, New Columbia, he repaired his study of divinity, was licensed to preach by the North Alabama presbytery in that year. Prior to 1850, he had been graduated at Philadelphia in 1811. For several years he had been an infidel, but became converted during an attack of yellow fever. After practising medicine in North Carolina, Virginia, and Alabama, he began the study of divinity, was licensed to preach by the North Alabama presbytery in 1851, and was ordained in 1852. He was pastor of churches in Tuscaloosa, Russellville, and Florence, Ala., was a missionary in west Tennessee, and became pastor at Jackson, Tenn., 3 Oct., 1833, where he also lectured, edited the Jackson "Protestant," and practised medicine, chiefly among the Cherokee and Creek missionaries. He published a treatise on "Scripture Baptism" (1841).

CAMPBELL, Andrew, inventor, b. near Trenton, N. J., 14 June, 1821; d. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 13 April, 1890. He received a common-school education, and, after a year's experience as a farmer's boy, he was apprenticed to learn the trade of car- rier man, in 1837, at 16 years of age. He was only allowed to work on stormy days, he ran away to Trenton, where he learned to make brushes. At this time, early in 1837, he made his first invention, the brush-drawer's vise, which is now universally used. In April, 1837, he started for the west, and after a journey lasting over five months, part of which he spent in December 1837, he again apprenticed himself to a carriage-maker. He went to St. Louis in 1842, and for a time resumed the brush business. During his residence there he aided in the construction of the first omnibus ever used in St. Louis, and also designed and built in 1846 the "Great Western," the largest omnibus ever seen on a common road, which seated easily 50 and often more passengers. In 1850 he made the first motor-top vehicle ever built. In 1850 he removed to Paducah, to put into operation some box machinery, but was induced to go into bridge-building, and constructed over Cedar river, Iowa, the longest single-span wooden bridge ever erected, it being 538 feet between abutments. He removed in 1856, to Alton, Ill., where he again applied himself to the manufacture of Triumph presses. He was known as a mechanic, his work was clean, and his work was done with precision, and perfection of register, was far superior to anything then made. In 1866 he invented his two-revolution book-press, and in 1868 his art-press for fine illustrations. Later he constructed for J. C. Ayer & Co. the first super-imposing press, with which it was possible to print 120 almanacs a minute, and on which 7,000,000 were printed. Prior to 1860 he had taken one form without perceptible damage to the plates. In 1876 he contracted to build for the Cleveland "Leader" a press from which 12,000 copies could be printed in an hour, and constructed the first press ever built that printed, inserted, pasted, folded, and cut in one continuous operation. He was since numerous innovations, and perfection of presses, and his patents, numbering nearly fifty, are applied to every branch of press-building.

CAMPBELL, Sir Archibald, British soldier, b. in Inverary, Scotland, in 1759; d. in London, England, 31 March, 1799. He was appointed captain in the 121st regiment in October, 1778; major in December, 1779; and lieutenant-colonel in the 71st regiment in 1775. While entering Boston harbor just after Gen. Howe had departed, he was taken prisoner with a portion of his corps, and was made a subject of retaliation for the cruel treatment of captive American officers. "Notwithstanding this, he afterward displayed gentleness and humanity toward his foes, when conducting punitive operations. He never spared into the wrongs of others, and never spared himself a brave and skilful commander. He led an expedition against Savannah, Ga., in 1778, starting from Sandy Hook on 27 Nov., with 2,000 troops and a small squadron. He landed his force on 29 Dec., and on the same day defeated Gen. Robert Howe and took the city. He issued orders to commanders in the lower part of the state to treat all people leniently; and in answer to his proclamation, inviting them to join the British standard, several hundred proclaimed their loyalty. Campbell then encouraged the Tories of South Carolina to join him in an attack on Augusta. On 29 Jan., 1779, marched on that city with 2,000 men, and he took possession of it. In 1781, he was made a colonel, and was ordered to Savannah on 13 Feb. He became colonel on 7 Dec., 1779, and major-general 20 March, 1782. He was governor of Jamaica from 1781 till 1784, knighted in 1785, and governor of Madras from 1786 till 1789, commanding the forces on the coast of Coromandel, East Indies, where he was lord mayor of London from 1785 till 1789, and again in 1789. He was made a colonel on 22 April, 1794, a captain in the same army, and he persuaded A. B. Taylor & Co. to build for him. He entered the employ of this firm as foreman of the printing-press factory, and continued with it until 1858, meanwhile becoming familiar with the details of manufacture and inventing numerous devices, among which was the endless band-fly used on the Bullock press. During these years he built presses for Harper Brothers and Frank Leslie, among which were the first ever produced in this country with table distributions; and the first automatic press ever built he set up for Mr. Leslie in 1857. A year later he began business for himself, and in 1861 brought out his country-newspaper press, which was the first registering power-printing press for color-work ever invented. This press, for simplicity of construction, thorough distribution, weariness and perfection of register, was far superior to anything then made. In 1866 he invented his two-revolution book-press, and in 1868 his art-press for fine illustrations. Later he constructed for J. C. Ayer & Co. the first super-imposing press, with which it was possible to print 120 almanacs a minute, and on which 7,000,000 were printed. Prior to 1860 he had taken one form without perceptible damage to the plates. In 1876 he contracted to build for the Cleveland "Leader" a press from which 12,000 copies could be printed in an hour, and constructed the first press ever built that printed, inserted, pasted, folded, and cut in one continuous operation. He was since numerous innovations, and perfection of presses, and his patents, numbering nearly fifty, are applied to every branch of press-building.
1868, and the "Southern Magazine" in New Orleans the following year, and was the official reporter of the Louisiana house of representatives in 1870. His first play was a sensational one, "Through Fire," written in 1871, and played for four weeks. His second was "Peril," a comedy laid at Long Branch, brought out in 1872. These were followed by "Fate," which was taken to England by Carlotta Leclerc, "Risks," and "The Virginian," played in England, and afterward brought by Dr. Mayo, was obliquely referred to as "Van the Virginian," "Gran Uale" was brought out in 1874, and "On the Rhine," at San Francisco, in 1875. Mr. Campbell adapted the German comedy "Ultimo," under the title of "The Big Bonanza," in 1875, and in four weeks it brought a profit of $16,000 to a theatre in San Francisco. His "Heroine in Hags" and "How Women Love" were written in England in 1876. The latter was reconstructed as "The Vigilantes." In 1877-8 was written "Clio," and in the following spring "Fairfax, or Life in the Sunny South," brought out in 1878. Earlier the same season was played "My Partner," the first of Mr. Campbell's plays to achieve success in New York. The Galley Slave" was brought out in New York, but neither of these were on the metropolitan boards the same season. "Matrimony" was also written in the winter of 1879-80. Other plays by Mr. Campbell are "The White Slave," "My Geraldine," "Sibyl," and "Paquita." Mr. Campbell leased the Fourteenth street theatre in New York city, but was obliged to go to England in an account of failing health, and on 28 Sept. of that year a sheriff's jury declared him to be insane.

CAMPBELL, Charles, historian, b. in Petersburg, Va., 1 May, 1807; d. in Stantum, Va., 11 July, 1876. He was the son of John Wilson Campbell, a Petersburg bookseller, who published a "History of Virginia to 1783" (Philadelphia, 1818). Charles Campbell was graduated at Princeton in 1823, kept a select classical school in Petersburg from 1842 till 1855, and was subsequently principal of the Anderson seminary in that city. He published "The Bland Papers" (1840-39): "An Introduction to the History of the Colony and Ancient Dominions of Virginia" (Richmond, 1849; Philadelphia, 1854), "Memoirs of the life and writings of John Daly Burck" (Albany, 1869); and "Genealogy of the Spotswood Family." He was a member of the Virginia historical society, a contributor to the "Historical Register" and the "Southern Literary Messenger," and edited the "Orderly Book" of Gen. Andrew Lewis in 1776 (Richmond, 1860).

CAMPBELL, Charles Thomas, soldier, b. in Franklin county, Pa., 10 Aug., 1823. He was educated at Marshall college, and on 18 Feb., 1847, became second lieutenant in the 5th U.S. infantry. He served through the Mexican war, becoming captain in August, 1847, and was mustered out in August, 1848. In 1852 he was a member of the Pennsylvania militia. He was first commissioned colonel of the 1st Pennsylvania artillery in May, 1861, but resigned in December, and was made colonel of the 5th infantry. He was wounded three times at Fair Oaks, and twice at Fredericksburg, and a horse was killed under him in each of these battles. He was taken prisoner with his regiment, but they succeeded in releasing themselves and carrying back more than 300 of the enemy as captives. He was wounded, seven in number, necessitated a long and tedious confinement in the hospital, and prevented him from seeing any more active service. He was promoted to brigadier-general on 13 March, 1863, and after the close of the war removed to Dakota.

CAMPBELL, Cleveland J., soldier, b. in New York city in July, 1836; d. in Castleton, N. Y., 13 June, 1863. He was graduated successively at the free academy, Union college, and the University of Göttingen. Early in the war he enlisted in the 44th N. Y. volunteers, was soon promoted to be a lieutenant on Gen. Palmer's staff, was next adjutant of the 152d N. Y. volunteers, then captain in Upton's 121st N. Y. volunteers, and, after passing a most brilliant examination, was commissioned lieutenant-colonel, and given the command of the colored regiment of colored troops. He led his regiment into several heavy battles of the fight at Petersburg, when the mine exploded, and left in and around the crater nearly 400 of his men, killed or wounded. Col. Campbell himself received injuries from a bursting shell that ultimately caused his death. He was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers on 13 March, 1866.

CAMPBELL, Donald, British soldier, b. in Scotland about 1753; d. near Fort Detroit (now Detroit, Mich.), in 1763. He became a lieutenant in the "Royal American" regiment (then the 62d foot) on 4 Jan., 1756. He was promoted to captain-lieutenant in the same regiment, then the 60th foot, and commanded by Sir Jeffrey Amherst, on 25 April, 1757. He was killed in the battle of Culloden. He had been acting major and commandant of Fort Detroit, but had been succeeded by Maj. Henry Gladwin. Maj. Campbell had gained the confidence of the Indians by his fairness, and, during the siege of the fort by Pontiac, offered to confer with the latter at his request. Campbell accepted the overtures made by the latter, and was seized by Pontiac and his lieutenants, McDougall and other Canadians. He had been acting major and commandant of Fort Detroit, but had been succeeded by Maj. Henry Gladwin. Maj. Campbell had gained the confidence of the Indians by his fairness, and, during the siege of the fort by Pontiac, offered to confer with the latter at his request. Campbell accepted the overtures made by the latter, and was seized by Pontiac and his lieutenants, McDougall and other Canadians. He had been acting major and commandant of Fort Detroit, but had been succeeded by Maj. Henry Gladwin. Maj. Campbell had gained the confidence of the Indians by his fairness, and, during the siege of the fort by Pontiac, offered to confer with the latter at his request. Campbell accepted the overtures made by the latter, and was seized by Pontiac and his lieutenants, McDougall and other Canadians.
CAMPBELL, Helen Stuart, author, b. in Lockport, N. Y., 4 July, 1839. She attended school in Warren, R. I., and from 1850 until 1858 at Mrs. Cook's seminary, Bloomfield, N. J. She began to contribute to the New-York Daily Tribune, wrote novels, published papers at an early age, and devoted her attention largely to housekeeping on a basis of scientific common sense. She has also studied carefully the problem of the poor in great cities and elsewhere, and has contributed valuable papers, drawn from personal experience, to current publications. Her novels of the New England stern sea, are yet full of touches of wit and pathos. From 1883 to 1884 she was literary editor of "The Continent" (Philadelphia). Her published books are: "The Ainslee Series" (New York, 1864-7); "His Grandmothers" (1877); "Six Sinners" (1878); "Unto the Third and Fourth Generation" (1880); "The Eastern Way of Housekeeping and Cooking" (1881); "The Problem of the N. Y. Charities" (1885); "The American Girl's Home-Book of Work and Play" (1886); "Under Green Apple-Boughs" (1886); "The What-to-Do Club" (Boston, 1884); "Mrs. Herndon's Income" (1889); and "Miss Melinda's Opportunity" (1886). She began in the New York "Tribune," in October, 1866, a series of articles on the work of Ainslee. She died in Philadelphia, July 26, 1913. His chief literary work is "Georgia Baptists: Historical and Biographical." 

CAMPBELL, Hugh George, naval officer, b. in South Carolina in 1769; d. in Washington, D. C., 11 Nov., 1829. In 1775 he volunteered on board the first man-of-war commissioned by the council of South Carolina. He was made master commandant, 27 July, 1790, and captain, 10 Oct., 1800. He was a "gentleman of the most upright integrity," and in 1812 commanded some gun-boats in St. Mary's river during an insurrection against the Spanish rule in Florida.

CAMPBELL, Jabez Pitt, A. M., E. bishop, b. in Slangheter's Neck, Delaware, 6 Feb., 1815; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 9 Aug., 1891. He was of African descent, free, and in Philadelphia in 1828. He was licensed to preach in 1837, and in 1856 he was elected publisher and editor of the "Christian Recorder," the organ of the African Methodist Episcopal church. He was elected a bishop in 1864, and assigned the task of organizing the church work in Louisiana and California, visiting the latter place in 1865, and in 1871 and 1872 as a delegate to the conference of the Wesleyan connection of England. He was presiding bishop of the third district of the African Methodist Episcopal church, president of the board of trustees of Wilberforce University, and also of the educational department of the denomination to which he belonged. The degree of D. D. was conferred upon him by Wilberforce University in 1872, and in 1884 he was made postmaster-general by President Pierce, serving through the entire administration. In 1882 he was defeated for the U. S. senator.

CAMPBELL, James Valentine, jurist, b. in Buffalo, N. Y., 25 Feb., 1823; d. in Detroit, Mich., 26 March, 1890. He was graduated at St. Paul's college, College Point, L. I., in 1841, studied law in Detroit, and was admitted to practice in 1844. He was a master of chancery in the state and federal courts, and when the Supreme Court was established in Michigan, in 1857, was elected one of the associate justices. During nearly thirty years' service on the bench he rendered valuable decisions, some of which were important contributions to the body of the law. In 1859, when the law department in the University of Michigan was instituted, Judge Campbell returned to the law-school, and lectured for twenty-five years. In 1843 he edited Walker's "Chancery Reports." He was politically a Whig until the Whigs were merged in the Republican party in 1854, when he joined the Republicans, but condemned, in some instances, the expansion of executive and judicial powers by the federal authorities, and supported the local option. He devoted his leisure to literary and historical studies, and gave special attention to the history of Michigan and the northwest territory. In 1876 he published "Outlines of the Political History of Michigan" (Detroit). Among his contributions to the press are essays on the polity of the Protestant Episcopal church and on questions in jurisprudence, and many poems depicting the life of the Michigan pioneers.

CAMPBELL, Jesse H., clergyman, b. in McIntosh county, Ga., 10 Feb., 1807. He is one of the most laborious and useful preachers in his native state. His chief literary work is "Georgia Baptists: Historical and Biographical." 

CAMPBELL, John, British author, b. in Scotland in 1565; d. in Boston, Mass., in March, 1728. He was a bookseller, and on 24 April, 1704, issued the "Boston News-Letter," the first permanent newspaper published in North America. He was postmaster of Boston for many years, ending with 1718, and was for several years justice of the peace for Suffolk county.

CAMPBELL, John, British soldier, b. in Strachur, Scotland; d. early in 1806. He entered the army in June, 1745, as lieutenant of London's Highlanders, served through the Scotch rebellion, and made the campaign in Flanders in 1747. He was made captain, 1 Oct., 1747, appointed to the 49th Highlanders, 9 April, 1756, and wounded in the attack on Ticonderoga in 1758. He became major of the 17th foot, 11 July, 1759, lieutenant-colonel in the army, 1 Feb., 1762, and commanded this regiment in the expeditions against Martinico and Havana. He was made lieutenant-colonel of the 37th foot, 1 May, 1773, and returned to America.
Mr. Seward at Fort Monroe in February, 1865. After the war he was arrested and lodged in Fort Pulaski, but was discharged on parole, and afterward resumed his law practice in New Orleans.

CAMPBELL, John Lyle, chemist, b. in Rockbridge co., Va., 7 Dec., 1818; d. in Lexington, Va., 2 Feb., 1888. He was graduated at Washington college (now Washington and Lee) in 1843. On leaving college he became assistant in the academy at Staunton, Va., and afterward had charge of a similar institution in Richmond, Ky. In 1851 he was called to the chair of chemistry and geology at Washington college, an office which he continued to fill until his death. He was a recognized authority on the geology of Virginia, and wrote reports on that subject as well as frequent contributions to the scientific journals. Among his larger works were: "Geology and Mineral Resources of the James River Valley" (1882), and "Campbell's Agriculture; A Manual of Scientific and Practical Agriculture for the School and Farm" (1889).

CAMPBELL, John Nicholson, clergyman, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 4 March, 1798; d. in Albany, N. Y., 27 March, 1864. He was a pupil of James Ross, a celebrated teacher of Philadelphia, and at an early age entered the University of Pennsylvania, but was never graduated. He studied theology on the 4th of July, 1812, and was placed as an assistant in John Allen's school, in New York avenue Presbyterian church, Washington, D. C., where his eloquence and ability soon gathered a large congregation. He was at this time one of the most active managers of the American colonization society. He was called to the 1st Presbyterian church in Albany, N. Y., in 1831, and remained there until his death. He was also for more than twenty years one of the regents of the university of the state of New York. Dr. Campbell was a man of quick perception, tenacious memory, great decision of character, and of courteous and dignified manners. He possessed great executive ability, was an eloquent preacher, and an able writer. He published sermons and addresses, and wrote reports of the board of regents.

CAMPBELL, John Poage, clergyman, b. in Augusta co., Va., in 1767; d. near Chillicothe, Ohio, 4 Nov., 1814. He removed to Kentucky with his father in 1781. After receiving a good education, he became, when nineteen years old, preceptor of an academy at Williamsburg, N. C. Here he adopted Dr. Poage, and by advocating Jenyns's "Treatise on the Internal Evidence of Christianity," and, giving up the study of medicine, in which he had engaged, resolved to become a clergyman. He was graduated at Hampden-Sidney in 1790, was licensed to preach in May, 1792, and settled in Kentucky in 1793, preaching in various locations. He was graduated at Washington college in 1803, and served in the legislature. As his salary was insufficient for the support of his family, he was obliged to practise medicine. His death resulted from exposure while he was preaching. Dr. Campbell was a graceful preacher and an accomplished scholar. He published "The Passenger" (1804); "Strictures on Stone's "Laws of Thought"; "Liberal Science and RATIONAL DOx" (1805); "Letters to the Rev. Mr. Craighead" (1810); "The Pelagian Detected" (1811); "An
Answer to Jones" (1812); and many sermons. He left a manuscript history of the western country.

CAMPBELL, d. in Delaware, Ohio, 24 Sept., 1833. His parents removed to Kentucky, and afterward to Ohio. Young Campbell received a common-school education, was admitted to the bar in 1808, and began practice in West Union, Ohio. He held several local offices, was prosecuting attorney for Adams and Highland counties, and was a member of the Ohio legislature. He was chosen to congress as a democrat, served from 1 Dec., 1817, till 3 March, 1827, and was U. S. judge for the district of Ohio from 1829 till his death. See "Biographical Sketch and Literary Remains," by his widow (Columbus, Ohio, 1858).

CAMPBELL, Lewis Davis, diplomatist, b. in Franklin, Ohio, 9 Aug., 1811, d. 26 Nov., 1882. On leaving school he was apprenticed to a printer in 1828, and was afterward assistant editor of the Cincinnati "Gazette." He published a whig newspaper at Hamilton, Ohio, from 1831 till 1836, supporting Henry Clay, and was then admitted to the bar. He was elected as a voluitary to the United States congress, and in 1849, till 25 May, 1858, being chairman of the ways and means committee during his last term. He claimed to have been elected again in 1858, but the house gave the seat to C. L. Vallandigham. He served as colonel of an Ohio regiment of volunteer infantry from 1861 till 1862, when he resigned on account of failing health. President Johnson appointed him minister to Mexico in December, 1865; but, before leaving for his post, he was a delegate to the Philadelphia union convention and the Cleveland soldiers' convention of 1866. He sailed for Mexico, in company with Gen. Sherman, 11 Nov., 1860, authorized to tender to President Johnson a negotiation with the United States for the extradition of the New York editor, and to offer him the use of our military force to aid in the restoration of law. Mr. Campbell remained in Mexico until 1868, and from 1871 till 1873 was again a member of congress.

CAMPBELL, Richard, soldier, b. in the valley of Virginia; d. in Butts Springs, S. C., 8 Sept., 1873. He was captain in the American revolution, subsequently major, served in George Washington's expedition at Pittsburgh, and on McIntosh's expedition against the Ohio Indians in 1778. In June, 1779, he led a relief party to Fort Laurens, and commanded that garrison for a time. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel, and commanded a Virginia regiment at Guilford, Hobbirk's Hill, Ninety-Six, and Butts Springs, where he was mortally wounded while leading the charge that drove the British from the field. Some hours after, hearing that the enemy were in full retreat, he died, exclaiming, "I die contented." Many writers have confounded him with Gen. William Campbell, one of the leaders at King's Mountain. See Draper's "King's Mountain and the Blue Mountain." See also minutes of the Congress for 1780. In 1756, he was elected a member of the Virginia assembly.

CAMPBELL, Robert, soldier, b. in Virginia in 1755; d. near Knoxville, Tenn., in February, 1832. He displayed great bravery in many conflicts with the Cherokees, and commanded a regiment at the battle of King's Mountain, 7 Oct., 1780. He was nearly forty years a magistrate of Washington county, Va.; and in 1807 emigrated to Tennessee.

CAMPBELL, Thomas, clergyman, b. in Ireland, 1 Feb., 1763; d. in Bethany, W. Va., 4 Jan., 1854. He was trained in scholarship at Glasgow university, and for the ministry under the Scottish establishment. He was descended from the Campbell of Argyle. Entering the ministry in 1789, he soon became identified with the "seeders," as they were called, and emigrated to the United States in 1807, joined the associate synod of North America, and was pastor of the church in Augusta county, Va., and in 1827 emigrated to Tennessee.

In 1830 he was joined by his son, Alexander, and thenceforward the histories of father and son were closely identified. On 12 June, 1812, in company with his son and their joint congregation, they were immersed by Elder Luse, of the Baptists, but with a stipulation that no term of union or communion should be required other than the holy Scriptures. The son soon assumed the leadership, which finally resulted in the formation of the sect that is inseparably connected with the family name. Thomas Campbell labored zealously until age, and at last total blindness, compelled him to desist.—His son, Alexander, theologian, b. at Shaw's Castle, county Antrim, Ireland, in June, 1786; d. in Bethany, W. Va., 4 March, 1866. He was educated at the University of Glasgow, came to the United States in 1809, and made his home in Washington co., Pa., where he became pastor of a Presbyterian church, within which denomination he had been originally trained. He was a delegate to the convention of 1823 and 1825, and held a seat at once to form a sect of their own. They called themselves "The Disciples of Christ," but are widely known as "Campbellites," or simply as "Disciples." They began to gain recruits, and by 1864 numbered 350,000 members, increased in 1880 to 500,000. In 1833 Mr. Campbell began a new publication, attacking the Baptist, and shortly afterward merged in the "Millennial Harbinger." In 1810-11 he founded Bethany college and was its first president. Mr. Campbell held that slavery was permissible to Christians under his creed, the Bible. He was a prolific writer for the denominational papers. His published works fill five volumes, all of them bearing directly upon his views of Christian belief. He was a man of remarkable intellectual and moral powers, and a cultivated scholar.

CAMPBELL, Thompson, congressman, b. in Pennsylvania; d. in California, 7 Dec., 1868. He received a public-school education, and studied law. He then removed to Galena, Ill., and became interested in mining. He was elected secretary of state of Illinois by the democratic party in 1843, and served until 1846. In 1850 he was elected a representative in congress from the Galena district, and served from 1851 till 1853; subsequently he was appointed by President Pierce land commissioner in California, for the purpose of adjusting the claims of Indians under the treaty of 1847, and received with grants made by the Mexican government. He served in the California legislature, and was a supporter of the government during the civil war.

CAMPBELL, Lord William, governor of South Carolina, d. 5 Sept., 1778. He was the youngest son of the fourth duke of Argyll, became a captain in the British navy on 30 Aug., 1762, member of parliament in 1764, and was governor of Nova Scotia from 1766 till 1773. He had married, in 1763, Sarah Izard, a wealthy lady of South Carolina, sister of Ralph Izard, a well-known patriot, and in 1774 was appointed royal governor of that province. He entered on his duties in June, 1775, and was cordially welcomed by the people,
for whom he professed great attachment. They soon found, however, that he was active in fomenting insurrectionary movements favorable to the crown among the border population and the red men, and the popular indignation against him increased daily. After he saw that preparations for resistance were going on secretly, and that the public military stores had been secured by the patriots, he took refuge on board a British man-of-war, where he was joined by his wife. In this vessel he threatened the city of Charleston, but the guns of Fort Johnson forced him to retreat. After sailing to Jamaica, he returned in the following year, and was mortally wounded on board the "Baron d'Estaing" during a skirmish on Fort Moultrie.

**CAMPBELL, William**, soldier; b. in Augusta county, Va., in 1745; d. at Rocky Mills, Hanover co., Va., 22 Aug., 1871. After his father's death in 1767 he removed with his mother and four sisters to the Holston valley. In 1773 he was appointed a justice of the peace; and in 1774 a captain of militia. He served in Gen. Wm. Christian's regiment in the campaign against the Shawnees, which terminated in Lord Dunmore's treaty of peace at Camp Charlotte. In September, 1775, he led a fine company to Williamsburg, joining Patrick Henry's regiment. Under Gen. Lewis he assisted in dislodging Gov. Dunmore from Gwyn's island in July, 1776, and the next year was sent to the interior to see if he might better protect his frontier home from the encroachments of the Cherokees. In 1777 he was continued a justice of the peace in the newly formed county of Washington, and made lieutenant-colonel of the militia. He was one of the commissioners in 1778 to run the boundary-line between Virginia and the Cherokee country. In 1780 he was chosen to the state legislature. In 1782 he was having a severe personal encounter with one of their leaders, Francis Hopkins, in the bed of the Holston; the miscreant was overcome, and hanged with his own halter on the nearest sycamore. Campbell was promoted in 1780 to the full colonelcy of the regiment, and chosen a member of the state committee. After several years' service in the country in North Carolina, routing and dispersing the Tories, he led his regiment of riflemen in the King's Mountain campaign, and distinguished himself by his valor and good conduct, if the evidence of his own officers and soldiers is to be credited. Washington, Gates, and Greene, together with the Virginia legislature and the continental congress, express their high sense of his merits and services. After serving on the frontiers, he responded to Gen. Greene's appeal, and joined him with a corps of riflemen, sharing in the battle of Guilford Court-House, in March, 1781, where he thought he was not properly supported by Lee's cavalry, and soon afterward retired from the service. He was pastor of the Presbyterian congregation in the Neck in 1782. He was chosen a brigadier-general in the militia, and served under Lafayette in the battle of Jamestown, and shortly afterward sickened and died. Lafayette asserted that his services at King's Mountain and Guilford would do his memory everlasting honor, and insurge him a high rank among the defenders of liberty in the American cause, and Jefferson feelingly declared that "Gen. Campbell's friends might quietly rest their heads on the pillow of his renown." His wife was a sister of Patrick Henry.

—His nephew, John B., soldier, b. in Kentucky; d. 28 Aug., 1814, was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the 19th infantry, 12 March, 1812, and commanded a detachment of Enrano Indians in December, 1812, for which service he was brevetted colonel. He was made colonel of the 11th infantry on 9 April, 1814, and distinguished himself in the battle of Chippewa, 5 July, 1814, where he commanded the right wing of the army under Scott, and received fatal wounds.

**CAMPBELL, Sir William**, Canadian jurist, b. in Scotland in 1758; d. in Toronto in 1834. He entered the army as a private, came to America as a non-commissioned officer in a Highland regiment, and took part in the revolutionary war, his military career ending with the surrender of Cornwallis in 1781, when he became a prisoner with the rest of the command. Having regained his freedom, in 1783 he removed to Nova Scotia and devoted himself to the study of law. After practise for nineteen years, he was appointed to the office of Chief Justice of Cape Breton, and elected to the assembly of that province. He was promoted to a puisne judge-ship in Upper Canada, and became chief justice upon the retirement of William Dunmore Powell in 1823. In 1829 he retired in consequence of failing health, and was succeeded by the attorney-general at that time, the Hon. J. Alexander Robinson, Bart. On the occasion of his retirement he was knighted.

**CAMPBELL, William Bowen**, governor of Tennessee, b. in Sumner county, Tenn., 1 Feb., 1807; d. in Lebanon, Tenn., 19 Aug., 1867. He studied law in Abingdon and Winchester, Va., was admitted to the bar, and practised in Cincinnati. He was chosen district attorney for the fourth district of his state in 1831, and became a member of the legislature in 1835. He raised a cavalry company, and served as its captain in the Creek and Florida wars of 1836, and from 1836 to 1843 was a whig member of congress from Tennessee. He was elected major-general of militia in 1844, and served in the Mexican war. He was chosen as one of the 1st Tennessee volunteers, distinguishing himself in the battles of Monterey and Cerro Gordo, where he commanded a brigade after Gen. Pillow was wounded. He was governor of Tennessee in 1851-3, and in 1857 was chosen, by unanimous vote of the legislature, judge of the state circuit court. He was re-elected governor in 1861, and on 30 June, 1862, without solicitation, was appointed by President Lincoln brigadier-general in the National army. He resigned, 26 Jan., 1863, on account of failing health. At the close of the war he was again chosen to congress, but was not allowed to take his seat until near the end of the first session in 1866. He served until 3 March, 1867, and was a member of the committee on the New Orleans riots.

**CAMPBELL, William Henry**, educator; b. in Baltimore, Md., 14 Sept., 1808; d. in New Brunswick, N. J., 7 Dec., 1890. He was graduated at Princeton theological seminary in 1831, ordained by the Reformed Dutch classis of Cuyuga on 1 Sept., 1831, was pastor, for a time, of the Presbyterian church in N. Y., in 1831-2, principal of Erasmus Hall, Flatbush, L. I., in 1833-5, held several other charges, and was professor of oriental literature in the Reformed Dutch theological seminary, New Brunswick, N. J., in 1831-53, of moral philosophy at Rutgers in 1862-3, and president of Rutgers in 1862-57. During his administration more than $200,000 was raised for the college, six new professorships established, the number of pupils doubled, and several fine buildings erected. His publications include, besides numerous addresses, "Subjects and Modes of Baptism" (1844); "Influence of Christianity in Civil and Religious Liberty" (1848); "Progress of Redemption and "System of Catechetical Instruction" (Reformed church centennial discourses, 1876).
CANBY

CANBY, William W., jurist, b. in Cherry Valley, Otsego co., N. Y., 10 June, 1806; d. there, 7 Sept., 1881. He was graduated at Union in 1827, studied law with Judge Kent, and began practice in New York city in 1831. He was elected to Congress by the national American party, and served from 1 Dec., 1845, till 3 March, 1847. After spending a year in Europe he was appointed, in 1849, a justice of the superior court of New York city, served till 1855, and from 1857 till 1865 was a judge of the state supreme court for the sixth district. He published "Annals of Tryon County, New York," 3d ed., 1857; "Border Warfare," 1849; 3d ed., Cherry Valley, N. Y., 1889; "Memoirs of Mrs. Grant, Missionary to Persia" (1840); "Life and Writings of De Witt Clinton" (1849); and "Sketches of Robin Hood and Captain Kidd" (1853).

CAMPECHE. José (cam-pay'-che), Porto Rican painter, b. in St. Juan, Porto Rico, 6 Jan., 1742; d. 7 Nov., 1809. He belonged to an humble family, and received no artistic education, but from early childhood showed extraordinary fondness for drawing, and soon became noted for his compositions and portraits, drawn with charcoal or chalk on the walls and earthenbords. Without means of any kind, he learned how to prepare canvas and paint in various colors, and everything else necessary to the use of colors. Only in the second period of his artistic career did he receive some few lessons from the Spanish painter Luis Parédes. Campeche gained great reputation, and King Charles IV., of Spain, appointed him painter to the royal household, but he never left Porto Rico. His pupils drew their model copies, and his compositions were of great size. Their chief qualities are good composition, correctness of drawing, and beauty of color. The most remarkable are "St. Michel fighting Satan," "Our Lady of Mercy," "The Siege of St. John of Porto Rico by the English in 1737," "St. Stephen," "Our Lady of Sorrows," and the "Nativity of the Virgin," Porto Rico. His early works show him a man of delicate and artistic power in sculpture, architecture, and music.

CAMPANARO, Baltasar, Peruvian monk, b. in Lima, Peru, or in Guadalajara, about the end of the 16th century; d. in Rome, Italy, in 1666. He was prefect of the province of his order, the Augustinian, in Peru. He wrote "El sumo Sacerdote" (Rome, 1635); "Antigüedad de Guadalajara" (Madrid, 1617), and "El Relato de Susea" and "Alma y Cuerpo de las Cualidades de un Nepote de Papa" (Rome, 1666).

CAÑAS, Servando (cah-nah'-les), Mexican soldier, b. in Matamoros, Tamaulipas, 28 June, 1850; d. 7 Oct., 1883. When the American army passed the Mexican frontier in 1847 he joined the national troops and took part in the battle of Puebla, but left the regular army and became a guerrilla. At the end of the war he had reputation and influence in the state of Tamaulipas, where afterward he was a rival of his old friend, Gen. Cortina, in smuggling and similar pursuits. From 1852 till 1857 he served under Gen. Vidaurri as a colonel, and then retired with his batch of Los Picos also, but in 1861 again organized a guerrilla band, joined Gen. Ignacio Zaragoza, and accompanied him at the siege of Puebla in May, 1862. Canales escaped from that city, went to the frontier, and assumed command of a volunteer corps of cavalry, continued the warfare against the French, and in 1867 issued an order for his troops with those of Gen. Escobedo. He too was present at the execution of Maximilian and Gen. Miramón and Mejía. Having rebelled with 300 horsemen in favor of Porfirio Díaz in February, 1874, he sustained his operations in the states of Nuevo León and Coahuila until 1876, when the revolutionists completed their triumph. In the following year the new government gave him the military command of that section of Mexico, and in 1879 he was elected governor of Tamaulipas. He visited the forts in Texas, and often prevented serious difficulties on the frontier.

CANBY, Edward Richard Sprigg, soldier, b. in Kentucky in 1819; killed in Siskiyou co., Cal., 11 April, 1873. His parents removed to Indiana, where he went to school, and whence he was appointed to West Point in 1837 and graduated in 1840. He was first commissioned as 2d lieutenant of infantry, 26th U.S., in 1837. He was graduated in 1839 in the same class with Gen. Halleck, Isaac Stevens, Ord, Paine, of Illinois, and other distinguished officers. After graduation he was at once commissioned second lieutenant, assigned to the 2d infantry, and served in the Florida war as quartermaster and commissioned subsistence from October, 1859 till 1862, and after the close of that war was engaged in the removal of the Cheyennes, Creeks, and Choctaws, and to the present Indian territory. He was on garrison duty from 1849 till 1845, in 1874, and on recruiting service during 1845 and a part of 1846. In March, 1846, he was appointed adjutant of his regiment, and three months later was promoted to a first lieutenant. The outbreak of the Mexican war called his regiment into active service. Serving under Gen. Riley, he was present at the siege of Vera Cruz, at Cerro Gordo, Contreras, and Churubusco, as well as at the attack upon the Bélen gate, city of Mexico. He received the brevets of major of his regiment, and lieutenant-colonel for his services in this campaign, and was promoted to the full rank of captain in June, 1851; but, having been transferred to the adjutant-general's department as assistant adjutant-general, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, he relinquished his rank in the line. In March, 1855, he was appointed major of the 10th U. S. infantry, a new regiment, with which he was engaged on frontier duty in western Wisconsin and Minnesota for the next three years, and in 1858 was ordered to Fort Bridger, Utah, where his command included portions of the 2d dragoons and 7th and 10th U. S. infantry. He held this post until 1860, when he was appointed commander of the expedition against the Navajo Indians, and was in command of Fort Defiance, New Mexico, at the beginning of the civil war. At that critical period, when officers from the border states were daily sending in their resignations, Maj. Canby did not leave his locality in doubt for a moment, and throughout the war was one of the most active and conspicuous defenders of the military line. In May, 1861, he was made colonel of the 19th regiment, U. S. infantry, and was acting brigadier-general of the forces in New Mexico. In 1862 he repelled the Confederate Gen. Sibley in his daring attempt to
acquire possession of that territory, and had the satisfaction of seeing the invader retreat, "leaving behind him," as he observed in his report, "in dead and wounded, and in sick and prisoners, one half of his original force." He was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general of volunteers, 31 March, 1862, and, after transferring the command of the forces in New Mexico, he went to Washington, where he rendered valuable assistance to Sec. Stanton in the west department. He took command of the U.S. troops in New York city and harbor during the draft riots of July, 1863, and, by his energetic measures and resolute bearing, assisted materially in the suppression of the rioters. He remained there until November, 1863, when he resumed his place at the war department. At the opening of the campaign of 1864, Gen. Canby re-
ceived the rank of major-general of volunteers, and was placed in command of the military divi-
sion of west Mississippi, a place that he held until some months after the close of the war. His first act in this field of duty was to take charge of Gen. Banks's retreating forces at the Atchafalaya and conduct them safely to New Orleans, where for weeks they were captured by the Mosquito Indians during the summer and autumn of 1864. While on a tour of inspection on White river, Ark., 4 Nov., 1864, he was severely wounded by confederate guerrillas; but, as soon as he was sufficiently re-enforced, he proceeded, with an army of from 25,000 to 30,000 men, against Mobile, which, with the assistance of the Mosquito Indians, he captured on 12 April, 1865. On learning of the surrender of the confederate forces in Virginia, Gen. Richard Taylor, who commanded west of the Mississippi, surrendered to Gen. Canby, and hostilities ceased. On 13 March, 1865, Gen. Canby received the brevets of brigadier- and major-general of the regular army. He remained in command of southern military departments until 1866, when he was transferred to Washington, and re-
ceived, 28 July, 1866, the full rank of brigadier-
general in the regular army. After the surrender he was placed in command of the different districts having Richmond as its centre, and assumed the responsibility of permitting the paroled cavalry of Lee's army to reconize for the suppression of "guerilla warfare" and the suppression of insurrec-
tion in the interior of the nation. The measure was entirely successful, and no bad results followed. Subsequently he was ap-
minted a member of the special commission for deciding claims on the war department, and of the board to prepare plans for a new building for the same department. Afterward he was placed in command of the department of Columbia, and was during the winter of 1867-'8 actively engaged in bringing the Mosdies to accept the terms offered them by the government. He was specially adapted for this duty. He had never shared in the bitter hatred of the Indians, so common on the border, but had always looked to the side of humanity in his dealings with them. Only four days before his death, he again took command of the Mosdoles, on central ground not far away, and if they are sincere in this trouble will soon be ended. But there has been so much vacillation and duplicity in their talks that I have hesitated about reporting until some definite result was attained." On 11 April, in company with two other officers, he met Capt. Jack, "the bushwhacker," and several others, and entered into general negotiations to confer regarding a treaty of peace. At a pre-
concerted signal the Indians killed all the commis-
sioners before the escort could come to the resuce, and escaped to their stronghold in the lava-beds. Subsequently they were captured, and "Capt. Jack," with two of his subordinates, was tried and executed. Gen. Canby was a remarkable instance of an officer of high rank and universal popularity without enemies in his profession. He was so up-
right that he was very rarely criticised by his brother officers, save by those who gave him reason for official displeasure. He had little ambition be-

ond his duty, was always satisfied, or appeared to be, with any position to which he was assigned, and had never one of those intrigues of preferment which deface the record of many able soldiers. He had a singular power of inspiring implicit confidence among those who served under his command. His assignment to any department where, through incompetence or lack of zeal on the part of the commander, affairs had drifted into confusion, was the signal for the inauguration of order and discipline. The time-

honored but often misapplied phrase, "an officer and a gentleman," admirably describes this soldier of the republic. He was tall and athletic, in manner courteous, but rather reserved and silent, the ideal of a thoughtful, studious soldier.

**CANCER, Luis,** missionary, b. in Saragossa, Spain (or in Barabast, Spain, according to other authorities); d. in Florida in 1549. He entered the Dominican order in Spain, and went as a missionary to America. He was first stationed in Vera Paz, but afterward took up his residence in the city of Mexico. While there his thoughts were directed to the conversion of the natives of Florida, and he had resolved to go into the interior of Mexico. He sailed in 1547, with Luis Casas, landed at Seville, and at once repaired to the court at Valladolid. The king ordered the board of trade of Seville to supply him with everything necessary for his mission, and he also obtained a royal decree commanding that all the natives of Florida taken by De Soto, and held as slaves in Chiapa and Guatemala, should be released. He was unable to enforce this decree, as some of the Florida Indians had become mixed with the Mexican tribes, and those he discovered were unwilling to return to Florida. The vessel that was to take Father Cancer and his companions to Florida stopped at Havana, where he found an Indian Christian woman named Magdalena, who consented to accompany him as interpreter. The ship reached the coast of Florida on Ascension day, 1549, and a boat was sent out to reconnoitre. Father Cancer wished to land, but the captain would not permit him, as his destination was the bay of Espiritu Santo. After wasting sev-
eral days in search of it, the Dominicans insisted on landing. The sailors refused to accompany them unless they were allowed to take their arms with them; but, as this was contrary to the custom of the missionaries, Father Cancer debarked with two companions and Magdalena. He gained the good will of the Indians by presents, and explained his mission through the interpreter. The natives
seemed so friendly that after a few days he embarked for another part of the coast, leaving his companions behind him. On the return of the vessel to the same part of the coast, a canoe put out containing a single Spaniard, a survivor of De Soto's expedition, who assured Father Cancer that his companions had been put to death. The missionary refused to believe this, and, notwithstanding the entreaties of the savages, got into a boat and rowed to the shore. An Indian met him, kissing a cross that he handed to a woman whom the missionary discovered to be Maghalena. She informed him that the two Spaniards were safe in the tent of the cacique, and he followed her up a hill, when he was immediately surrounded by Indians and accompanied to a lone tree. The cacique was hung up in the temple of the sun, and his body eaten by the natives. Father Cancer was one of the most ardent advocates for freedom for the Indians at the special meeting of bishops and theologians held in Mexico in 1546. He wrote a work in the Zapotec language, entitled Varías canciones de Cándida; a novel bearing the title La Religión para uso de los neófitos de la Vera Paz."

"CANDÍA, Pedro de, Greek adventurer, b. in the island of Crete in the latter part of the 14th century; d. in Chupas, Peru, 16 Sept., 1542. He had served in the Spanish royal guard, and fought in Italy against the Turks, and afterward went to America to punish the Indians. He then accompanied Diego de Almagro and Francisco Pizarro during their first explorations along the coasts of Peru, and when the landing at Taczemac, north of Guayaquil, was effected, he already had command of the artillery. He was one of the thirteen men that remained in the islands of Gallo and Gorgona or San Cristóbal with Pizarro, and during the late Indian insurrections, when the party undertook to go in person to the Indian towns and investigate their condition. He then visited Túmbez (afterward called Valencia), and returned to the fleet with a map of that city drawn on canvas. When he accompanied Pizarro to Spain to inform Charles V. of their discoveries, the emperor made him governor of Tumbes and commander-in-chief of artillery of the fleet sent out to conquer Peru. He was present at the defeat and imprisonment of Atahualpa, and received a large share of the ransom paid by that Inca. While residing at Cuzco, he made arms and ammunition for Pizarro, who was then fighting against Almagro. After the defeat of Almagro at Las Salinas, Candia undertook the conquest of Ambaya beyond the Andes, but was unsuccessful, being finally arrested by order of Hernando Pizarro. Disgusted at his treatment, and deserted by his old friends, he then joined the followers of Almagro and, with the aid of sixteen other Greeks, cast the guns that were taken by young Almagro to the coast. Pizarro put them so badly that Almagro suspected treason on his part and killed him with his own hand."

"CANDIDUS, William, opera-singer, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 23 July, 1810. In 1861 he sang first bass in several musical societies in his native city. In the civil war he served three years in the national artillery, being advanced to the grade of major. During his military service his voice gradually changed from first bass to tenor. After his return from the war he accepted the place of organist and choir director in the piano-forte factory of Steinway & Sons, in New York. He became a member of the Arion and Liederkrantz societies, but soon went abroad and studied for the operatic stage under Konopazek, of Berlin, making his debut in Wiener as Stradella. Subsequently he studied under Rouletti, of Milan, and in 1880 became a member of the opera at Frankfort-on-the-Main, where he remained until the autumn of 1885, when he joined the American opera company."

"CAÑEDO, Juan de Dios (cah-nya'-do), Mexican statesman, b. in Guadalajara, 18 Jan., 1786; d. in the city of Mexico, 29 March, 1850. He received a good education and was appointed to the ministry in 1800. He was elected a deputy to the Spanish Cortés in 1813, and soon became prominent as a parliamentary orator. While in Madrid he published a manifesto to the Spanish nation in defence of the colonial interests, which was eagerly read both in Spain and her American possessions. On his return to Mexico in 1824, he joined the debate relative to the new republican constitution. He was several times deputy and senator, minister of foreign affairs under Victoria's administration, represented his country as plenipotentiary in Brazil, Peru, and Chili, and was in charge of the foreign office and the department of the interior under the provisional government, and of the interior in Europe, where he resided for some years, and had just returned to Mexico when he was killed by an unknown assassin."

"CAÑEK, cacique of Itzaun, Mexico; b. about 1532. The capital of his kingdom was on an island at the centre of Lake Itza (Peten), and when Candia visited the shores of that lake on his way to Hidalgo, Candia, his wife was surprised in a friendly manner, and, after entertaining him for a few days, became a Christian and a subject of the king of Spain. Afterward he made many efforts to suppress idolatry among his people, but did not succeed. On his departure from Peten the Spanish conqueror had left a sick horse under the care of some Indians, and they did not dare to carry him; but the horse died and the Itzaun raised statues to him and worshipped them as the representation of the god of lightning."

"CAÑEK, Yucatec prince of the royal family of Manti, founder of the Itza nation, flourished in the early part of the 5th century. He was one of the few native tribal leaders to acknowledge the sovereignty of the old Yucatec or Maya monarchy nearly 100 years before the conquest of Mexico by the Spaniards. Canek did not separate from the old kingdom for political reasons; he fell in love with the betrothed of another prince, and being unable to prevent her marriage by any other means, gathered some of his followers, attacked the wedding party during the ceremony, and carried away the bride. The disappointed bridegroom led a numerous army against Canek, who took refuge in the mountainous country between Chipes, Yucatan, and Guatamala, and there founded the Itza nation."

"CAÑETTA, Andrés Hurtado de Mendoza (kah-may'-tab), Marquis of, Spanish statesman, b. in Lima, Peru, 26 March, 1840; Charles V. sent him to Peru as viceroy in 1557. Canetta established peace among the different parties that were contending in the kingdom of Peru, and tried to gain the friendship of the last Incas. He sent an expedition to the Amazon river under command of Pedro de Ursúa, who died at the hands of his subordinate officers. Some persons, who had been severely treated by Canetta, sent their complaints to the king, who immediately recalled the viceroy."

"CANNFIELD, Francesca Anna, poet, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., in August, 1803; d. 28 May, 1823. She was a daughter of Dr. Felix Pascals, an Italian physician. Her parents removed to New York while she was a child, and she began at an early age to write verses. Besides many original
poems, both in English and Italian, published in various journals, she made graceful translations from foreign tongues. Many of her verses appeared in a commercial gazette established by her husband, a New York broker, who died in 1853 while preparing her poems for publication.

CANFIELD, Henry Judson, author, b. in Conneaut, Ohio, in 1792; d. in 1856. He was graduated at Yale in 1816, contributed to the "Ohio Cultivator" and the "American Agriculturist," and published a "Treatise on the Breed, Management, Structure, and Diseases of Sheep."

CANNIFF, William, Canadian physician, b. near Belleville, Ontario, in 1839. He was educated at the Cobourg College, studied medicine at the Toronto school of medical science, and at New York university, and in London, England, and took the degree of M. R. C. S. In 1856 he passed the army medical board, and was on duty for a time during the Crimean war in the royal artillery. Then he returned to Canada, and was called to the chair of general pathology in Victoria college, and afterward to the chair of the army faculty of the McGill institution. During the civil war in the United States he visited the hospitals at Washington, and was for a time with the Army of the Potomac. After his return to Canada he resumed the practice of his profession at Belleville, but finally removed to Toronto. Dr. Canniff was one of the original members of the Medical Association of Toronto. He had been president of the medical section of the Canadian institute, was invited by the medical faculty of Paris to attend the International medical congress as a delegate to that city in 1867, and, with others, formed the Canadian medical association of Quebec in October, 1867. He has written for medical and other periodicals, and is the author of the "Principles of Surgery" and the "Settlement of Upper Canada."

CANNON, Charles James, author, b. in New York city, 4 Nov., 1800; d. there, 9 Nov., 1860. He was of Irish parentage, and wrote poems, dramas, and novels. Among his publications are "Poems, Dramatic and Miscellaneous" (New York, 1851); "Bridgenville," "The Bridgerville Poet," "The Indian "Dramas" (1857); "Facts, Feelings, and Fancies," "The Poet's Quest," "Mora Carnody," and "Father Felix, a Catholic Story." His dramas include "The Oath of Office," "Tighe Lifford," "The Crowning Hour," "The Sculptor's Daughter," "Better Late Than Never," and "Dolores, a Tragedy," and are also compiled in a Practical English Spelling-Book" (New York, 1852) and a series of readers.

CANNON, James Spencer, clergyman, b. on the island of Curacoa, 28 Jan., 1776; d. in New Brunswick, N. J., 25 July, 1852. His father was a sea-captain, who was drowned when James was a boy. He was educated at the academy of Dr. Peter Wadsworth, New Brunswick, N. J., medical in 1809, and was under the care of Rev. Alexander Miller. After studying theology with Dr. Frolich and Prof. John H. Livingston, he was licensed to preach by the New Brunswick classis in 1796, and soon afterward became pastor of the Dutch Reformed churches of Millstone, and Six-Mile Run, N. J., finally devoting himself entirely to the latter church. He was elected professor of pastoral theology and ecclesiastical history in the Reformed Dutch theological seminary at New Brunswick in 1826, and remained there until his death, holding also the chair of metaphysics at Rutgers. He published, for the use of his students, "Lectures on Chronology," "Lectures on Pastoral Theology." The latter, with a memoir of the author, was re-published after his death (New York, 1853). Union college gave him the degree of D. D., in 1819. Dr. Cannon was a hard student and a successful teacher. His discussion of the sacraments was considered especially able.

CANNON, Newton, governor of Tennessee, b. in Guilford co., N. C., about 1781; d. in Harpeth, Williamson co., Tenn., 29 Sept., 1828. After receiving a public-school education he removed to Tennessee, and was a member of the legislature in 1811-2. He was colonel of the Tennessee mounted rifles, composed of three-months' volunteers, from 24 Sept. till 18 Dec., 1813, and commanded the left column in the battle of Tallusghatche, 18 Dec., 1813. He was elected to congress as a democrat to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Felix Grundy, and served from 1814 till 1817, and again from 1819 till 1823. In 1819 he was appointed by President Monroe one of two commissioners to treat with the Chickasaw Indians, and was governor of Tennessee from 1833 to 1839.

CANNON, William, governor of Delaware, b. in Bridgeville, Del., in 1809; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 1 March, 1865. He united with the Methodist church in 1823, became a class-leader and exhorter before he had reached his twentieth year, and held these offices until his death. He was elected to the legislature in 1845 and 1849, and was afterward a member of the House of Representatives of Delaware. He was a delegate to the peace congress, where he was "the firm friend of the Crittenden compromise, and of an unbroken union." In 1864 he was elected governor of the state, which office he held until his death. The legislature was against him; but he remained true to the union. When, on one occasion, the legislature forbade compliance with a law of Congress, they were called upon by preminence, that he would pertain every U. S. officer convicted by a state court for the performance of his duty to the union. In his message to the legislature in 1864 he advised that body to take measures for the emancipation of slaves in Delaware. The illness that caused his death was the result of over-excitement in assisting to extinguish a fire in Bridgeville.

CANONICUS, an Indian chief, b. about 1655; d. 4 June, 1676. He was king of the Narragansett tribe when the pilgrim fathers landed at Plymouth, and one of the first with whom they had dealings. In 1622 he was inclined to wage war against the colony, which was the case. During this period Canonicus engaged in warfare with the Pequots and other
neighboring tribes, but studiously maintained peace with the whites, and at last (19 April, 1644) he made a formal treaty acknowledging the sovereignty of the French army. After an ordinary school education he shipped as a seaman in the American ship "Galaten," of Boston, from Leghorn to Calcutta. He made several voyages from Boston, was wrecked near Ostend, and again on the coast of Cuba, where he was captured by pirates. One of these claimed to be his uncle, and sent him to an Italian grocer near Havana, who was secretly engaged in the slave-trade. At Havana he shipped as a slaver, and made his first voyage to Africa in 1826, landing at the slave factory of Bangalang, on the river Pongo, Senegambia. After quelling a mutiny on board, and aiding to stow away 108 slaves in a hold twenty-two inches high, he entered the service of the West India Company, and in 1827, in Havana consigned to him a slave schooner, which he loaded with 217 negroes, receiving $5,565 commission, while the Cuban owners realized a clear profit of $41,438. Canot then established a slave-station at Kambu, near Bangalang. He became a favorite with the native chiefs, and by their aid soon collected a stock of slaves. Another vessel was sent out to him from Cuba; but, the captain dying, he took command and sailed for Regla, but was soon captured by two British cruisers after a severe fight. He made his escape in a small boat, with one companion, and reached the river Pongo. After the destruction of his factory and goods by fire in May, 1828, he purchased a vessel at Sierra Leone, in which, with a cargo of slaves, he sailed to Cuba. Three more expeditions soon followed; in the first he lost 300 slaves by small-pox; in the last he was taken by the French, and condemned to ten years' confinement in the prison of Brest, but a year after he was pardoned by Louis Philippe. He returned to Africa, and was the pioneer of the successful slave-trade at Sestros, where in 1840 he shipped 749 slaves, and went from there to Cuba. He established in 1841 a trading and farming settlement, under the name of New Florence, at Cape Mount, where he had obtained a grant of land; but in March, 1847, New Florence was destroyed by the British, who suspected it to be a slave-station, and Canot removed to South America, where he engaged in commerce. He resided for some time in Baltimore, and finally received from Napoleon III, an office in one of the French colonies in Oceania. A narrative of his adventures, compiled by Brantz Mayer from his own notes, and entitled "Captain Canot, or Twenty Years of an African Slaver," has been published (1835).

CAÑABO (ca-o-na-bo), one of the principal caciques who ruled at Hispaniola (now Santo Domingo) when Columbus discovered and took possession of that island; d. at sea in 1494. He was a brother of the famous Indian queen Acaamoa, and determined to drive out the invaders. He attacked a small fort, that of La Natividad, erected by Columbus when he first landed on the island, overpowered those who defended it under the command of Diego de Arana, and slaughtered the whole garrison. Soon afterward he was taken prisoner by Alonso de Ojeda, and sent to Spain, but died during the voyage.

CAPEN, Elmer Hewitt, educator, b. in Stoughton, Norfolk co., Mass., 5 April, 1838. He was graduated at Tufts in 1860, and elected to the faculty of the college while still spending a year in the Harvard law-school he was admitted to the Suffolk co. bar in 1863, practicing for a short time in Stoughton, Mass., when he began the study of theology. He was ordained in Gloucester, Mass., in 1863, as pastor of the independent Christian church, and remained there till 1869. After preaching a year in St. Paul, Minn., he became in 1870 pastor of the 1st Universalist church of Providence, R. I. He was chosen president of Tufts college in 1875.

CAPEN, Nahum, author, b. in Canton, Mass., 1 April, 1804; d. in Dorchester, Mass., in 1886. At the age of twenty-one he entered the publishing business in Boston in 1825, and was removed to Marsh, Capen & Lyon. From 1847 till 1851 he edited the "Massachusetts State Record." He was among the first to memorialize congress on the subject of international copyright, and a letter on the subject by the U. S. senate, led to the organization of the Census board at Washington. From 1875 till 1879 Capen had charge of his own Times, and established the custom of collecting letters from street-boxes. He wrote many articles for the press, and published "The Republic of the United States," having special reference to the Mexican war (New York, 1848), and "Reminiscences of Spurzheim and Combe" (1881). For many years he had been engaged upon a "History of Democracy," which at the time of his death was nearly completed.

CAPERS, William, M. E. bishop, b. in St. Thomas parish, S. C., 26 Jan., 1790; d. in Anderson, S. C., 29 Jan., 1855. His father, who was of Huguenot descent, served with distinction in the revolutionary army as a captain under Gen. Marion. After attending Dr. Robertson's academy in Lexington, he entered the Charleston district from Savanna, Ga., appointed missionary to the Creek Indians in 1824, travelled extensively among them, and superintended the mission until 1828, when he removed to Charleston, and edited there the "Wesleyan Journal" till it was merged in the New York "Christian Advocate" in 1826. He was presiding elder of the Charleston district from 1827 till 1837, was elected a member of the board of trustees of the College of Charleston in 1828, visited England as the representative of his church at the British conference. He became in 1829 superintendent of the missions to the plantation slaves, and in November of that year declined the chair of moral philosophy in Franklin college, Georgia. He subsequently declined the presidency of three different southern colleges, and also in 1835 the chair of divinity of Christianity in South Carolina college. He was chosen by the general conference in May, 1836, to edit a new paper called the "Southern Christian Advocate," the first number of which was issued in June, 1837. He was secretary of the southern missionary district from 1840 till 1844.
In the New York conference of 1844 he made a speech of much power and tact, supporting the southern view of the slavery question, and, in the division of the church that occurred in that year, adhered to the southern branch, which, at its first general conference in 1846, elected him a bishop. He was consecrated on 14 May, 1846, and from that time till his death performed eight successive tours of visitation through the southern and southwestern states. Dr. Capers was a graceful preacher, and sometimes rose to eloquence. His house was one of the homes of Asbury and the early Method-ist preachers. He wrote an autobiography, which was published after his death, with a memoir by Rev. Dr. Wightman. He edited “African Missions,” and “Script Sermons and Tales for Children.”

CAPERTON, Allen Taylor, senator, b. near Union, Monroe co., Va. (now West Va.], 21 Nov., 1810; d. in Washington, D. C., 26 July, 1876. After attending school in Huntsville, Ala., and entering the University of Virginia, he went to Yale, where he was graduated in 1832, and studied law at Staunton, Va. He was a director of the James river and Kanawha canal, and served in both houses of the Virginia legislature, his last term in the senate being in 1859–60. He was a member of the constitutional convention of 1861, and opposed secession until the beginning of hostilities. He was appointed a Confederate general in West Virginia and served till the fall of the Confederacy in the spring of 1865. He was chosen to represent West Virginia in the U. S. senate for the full term beginning 4 March, 1875, and was a member of the committees on claims, railroads, and the revision of the laws. After the close of the war Senator Caperton took an active part in bringing the old timber and lands of West Virginia to the notice of distant capitalists.

CAPILLANA (kah-pee-ahl-nah), Peruvian princess, d. in 1549. While Francisco Pizarro was effecting the conquest of Peru, that princess fell in love with the conqueror, became his mistress, and gave him valuable information and advice. She died in childbirth in the Castillo, and, after her lover had been assassinated, lived a secluded life. There is in the Dominican convent of Pino a most interesting manuscript that was written by her, in which are described many of the old monuments and some of the plants of Peru.

CAPPA, Carlo Alberto, band-master, b. in Al-ice, Italy, 8 Nov., 1746; d. in New York city, 6 Jan., 1893. He attended the royal academy at Asti (to which only soldier’s sons are admitted), his father having been a major in the Sardinian army. In 1749 he enlisted in the band of the 6th lancers, and six years later in the U. S. navy, shipping on board the frigate “Congress” at Genoa. In 1792 he went to New York, and in 1793 he entered the 7th regiment band, of which he was the leader for twelve years, playing 1st trombone for seven years during that period, beginning with 1809, in Theodore Thomas’s orchestra.

CARADORI, Anna, singer, b. in Perth, Scot-land, in 1822. She was of Italian parentage, and made her début in her native city in “Robert le Diable.” She appeared in London as Norma, in September, 1835, and on 27 Dec., 1837, sang at the Academy of Music, New York, in Handel’s “Messiah.” She made her operatic début in New York on 30 Dec., as Leonora in “Fidelio,” and appeared in Philadelphia as Norma, on 28 Jan., 1838.—Madame Maria Caradori-Allan, b. 1800; died 1865, a famous English singer, appeared in this country in concert about 1830. She was the daughter of Baron Munck, an Abstian officer, and took the name of Caradori from her mother’s family. She married Mr. Allan, who was secretary of the King’s theatre, London.

CÁRBERY, J. J., Canadian bishop, b. in Mulling-er, Ireland, in 1823; d. in Cork, Ireland, 19 Dec., 1887. He entered the Dominican order in 1841, and was elected primate of Ireland in 1878. In 1880 he became assistant to the father-general of the society. He was elected bishop of Hamilton, Ontario, in 1883, and took possession of his see in 1884.

CÁRDENAS, Bernardino de (kar-day-nahs), Peruvian bishop, b. in Chuquisaca, Peru, early in the 17th century; d. in Santa Cruz de la Sierra, present-day Bolivia, in 1655. He began the studies when quite young, and soon gained distinction for his talent as a preacher and success as a missionary. He was made bishop of Assumption in Paraguay in 1643. He resented the efforts of the Jesuits to keep Spaniards, as well as other Europeans, out of their missions, and accused them of plotting to free the Indians from their subjection to the king of Spain. The Jesuits defended themselves and succeeded in bringing Cardenas into odium with the Spanish authorities. He was not discouraged, however, but by his writings excited the other South American bishops against the Jesuits. The court of Madrid, to which both parties appealed, sent out commissioners, who had much difficulty in arriving at any solution. It is said that the decision may be read in Charlevoix’s “History of Paraguay.” Cardenas was translated to the bishopric of Popayan, but excused himself on account of his great age. However, in 1666 he consented, from a desire of peace, to accept that of Santa Cruz de la Sierra. His principal works are: “Manuel y Rela-son de la Institucion de la Orden de la Compa-nia de Jesus y de Indigenarum”; and a “Memorial presented to the King of Spain for the Defence of B. Bernardino Cardenas against the Jesuits.” A hundred years after the death of Cardenas was published his “Documentos tocantes a la Persecucion que los Regulares de la Compania de Jesus suscitaron contra Don B. de Cardenas, Bishop del Cardenal Cardenas, de la Orden de Jesus, Vicarra Indigenarum”; and “Del Chocolate Mexicano” (1695).

CÁRDENAS, Juan de, physician, b. about the middle of the 16th century; d. in Mexico. He was a physician, and practised in Mexico. He wrote “Problemas y Secretos de las Indias” (1591) and “Del Chocolate Mexicano” (1699).

CÁRDENAS, Luis Ignacio Peñalver y R., C. ari-bus, d. there, 17 July, 1810. At an early age he was placed as a student in the college of the Jesuit Fathers in Havana, afterward studied at the university of St. Jerome, and eventually entered the priesthood, proving himself a remarkable man both by his attainments and by his natural gifts. In 1783 he became the superior of the mission in Cuba. This charge embraced Louisiana and Florida, and he personally inspected all parts of his diocese. When the diocese of Louisiana and the Floridas was formed, in 1793, Peñalver was selected as its bishop, was consecrated, and went to New Orleans in 1794, where the existing cathedral had just been completed. Religion was at a very low ebb, and immorality and infidelity were rife. Bishop Cardenas found the task of reformation well nigh hopeless, but labored zealously for seven years, when he was promoted to the see of Guatemala, and left New Orleans, 29 July, 1801. On the voyage his ship narrowly escaped capture by a British man-of-war. In 1806 he obtained leave to resign, and, returning to his native city, devoted the remainder of his life to charitable works.
CÁRDENAS Y RODRÍGUEZ, José M. de, b. in Matanzas in 1812; d. in Guanabases, 14 Dec., 1882. He came to New York in 1834 to finish his studies, and returned to Cuba in 1837. He published “Colección de Artículos,” sketches of Cuban life and manners, written with grace and humor (Havana, 1837). Some of these sketches have been translated into French, and published in the "Revue des deux mondes," Cádernas wrote also a good comedy, "Un tiro sordo," a collection of fables, and many light and graceful poems. Some of his fables have been translated into English.

CÁRDENAS Y RODRÍGUEZ, Nicolás de, a. in Guadalupe, 1834. He published "Ensayos Póiticos" (New York, 1855); "Escenas de la Vida en Cuba" (Havana, 1841); "Las dos Bodas," a novel (1844); "Apuntes para la Historia de Nuevas"; and "Diego de Velázquez," a drama. Cádenas was a constant contributor to the periodical press.

CARDÍN, Joseph Narcisse, Canadian revo-

CARDOZO, Isaac N., journalist, b. in Savan-

CARDOSO, José Joaquín, Mexi-

CAREW, Sir Benjamin Hallowell, British naval officer, b. in Boston, Mass., in 1760; d. in Bedlington Park, England, 2 Sept., 1834. He was the son of Benjamin Hallowell, custom commis-

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justice offered him many times, and also several high offices that were offered him by Maximilian. He had written and published several works, when the government in 1868 gave him charge of the San Agustín library (now the national library), containing thousands of books collected from the Mexican convents. He classified the books, made up the catalogues, and completely organized the library. Cardoso also took great interest in art matters, and left a fine collection of paintings of the old masters. The most important of his works are "La herbolario mejicana;" "Virgilio bajo el punto de vista de la estética;" "Comentarios sobre la vida de Velázquez de Caracas;" "Proporción y Juventud;" "El método de Humbold;" "Linneo el Joven;" "Cúal fué la primera planta medicinal entre los antiguos;" "La Flora entre los Aztecas;" and "Estudios sobre el derecho primitivo."

CABDOZO, Isaac N., journalist, b. in Savannah, Ga., in 1786; d. in Charleston, S. C., in 1851. He published a "Southern Patriot" in Charleston in 1816, and its sole pro-

CAREW, Sir Benjamin Hallowell, British naval officer, b. in Boston, Mass., in 1760; d. in Bedlington Park, England, 2 Sept., 1834. He was the son of Benjamin Hallowell, customs commis-

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CAREY, Mathew, publisher, b. in Ireland, 28 Jan., 1760; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 16 Sept., 1839. He received a liberal education, and when he was fifteen years old his father gave him a list of twenty-five trades from which to make the choice of his life's work. He selected the business of printer and bookseller, and two years afterward brought out his first pamphlet, a treatise on dueling, followed by an address to Irish Catholics, so inflammatory that young Carey was obliged to avoid prosecution by flight to Paris. During his stay there he became acquainted with Benjamin Franklin, then representing the United States at the court of Versailles, who gave him employment. Returning to Ireland after a brief absence, he published a new paper called the "Volunteer's Journal," which, by its bold and able opposition to the government, became a power in politics, and eventually brought about the legislative independence of Ireland. A too violent attack upon parliament and the ministry led to his arraignment before the house of commons for, and in 1784, and he was imprisoned until the dissolution of parliament. After his liberation he sailed for America, reaching Philadelphia, 15 Nov., 1784, and two months afterward began to publish "The Pennsylvania Herald," the first newspaper in the United States that furnished accurate reports of legislative debates. Carey undertook his own reporting. He fought a duel with Col. Oswald, editor of a rival journal, and received a wound that confined him to his house for more than sixteen months. Soon afterward he began the publication of "The American Museum," which he conducted for six years. In 1791 he married, and opened a small bookselling shop. During the yellow-fever epidemic two years later he was the inventor of the use of bleaching, and tireless in his efforts for the relief of sufferers. The results of his extensive observation were collected and published in his "History of the Yellow Fever of 1793." In the same year he founded the Hibernian society. In 1796 he was one of a few citizens who, under the direction of Bishop White, formed the first American Sunday-school society. With characteristic penetration he engaged in the discussions concerning the United States bank, writing articles for newspapers and publishing pamphlets, which he distributed at his own expense. In 1814 appeared his "Olive Branch, or Faults on Both Sides, Federal and Democratic," designed to harmonize the antagonistic parties of the country. In 1816, at the age of forty, he devoted himself almost exclusively to commercial pursuits, publishing in 1820 the "New Olive Branch," in which he endeavored to show how harmoniously the real interests of the various classes of society, and in 1822 "Essays on Political Economy." This was followed by a series of tracts extending to more than 2,000 pages. The object of all these was to demonstrate the necessity of the protective system as the only means of advancing the real interests of all classes in the community. He was active in the promotion of all the public works of the city and state, and advocated the system of internal improvements that led to the construction of the Pennsylvania canals. He interested himself in forwarding education and in establishing the charitable institutions for which Philadelphia is now famous. In 1833-4 he contributed his autobiography to the "New England Magazine."—His son, Henry Charles, political economist, b. in Philadelphia, 15 Dec., 1793; d. there, 13 Oct., 1879. He was educated as a bookseller, entering his father's store at the age of eight, and remaining there, pursuing his elementary studies in literature and business, till 1814, when he became a partner. This association continued till his father retired in 1821. He then became the leading partner in the firm of Carey & Lea, and subsequently in that of Carey, Lea & Carey, in their time the largest publishing-house in the country. In 1824 he established the "Philosophical Magazine" as a medium of exchange between booksellers. In 1835, after a successful career, he withdrew from business, to devote himself to political economy. He was originally a zealous advocate of free-trade, but became convinced that real free-trade with foreign countries was impossible in the existing state of our sources of necessaries. In American industry, and that a period of protection must precede it. In this view, free-trade is the ideal of an imaginary condition, toward which we ought to tend, and protection the indispensable means of reaching it. He is recognized as the founder of a new school of political economy, opposed to the rent doctrine of Ricardo and the Malthusian theory of population. The leading principles of his system are, briefly, that in the weakness of savage isolation man is subject to nature, and that his moral and social progress are dependent on his subjecting nature to himself; that the land, worthless in itself, gains all its value from human labor; that the primitive man, without the soil and without the fruits of labor, could have no cultivation upon the light, salty hills, and easy soils of sandy elevations, and gradually advances to the subjugation of more fertile and difficult regions; that the real interests of classes and individuals are essentially harmonious; that there is in the normal condition of things a constant tendency toward an increase in the rate of profit, to diminution of the rate of profit for capital, this last, however, being balanced by an increase in its aggregate profits; that the well-being and advancement of society correspond to the existing degrees of association and of liberty. His eminence as a writer on political economy was fully recognized the world over; and while his views have not been generally accepted, they have exerted a marked influence on modern thought, and have commanded respectful consideration even from his most strenuous opponents. His first book was an "Essay on the Rate of Wages, with an Examination of the Causes of the Difference of the Condition of the Laboring Population throughout the World." (Philadelphia, 1835). This work was reproduced and expanded in "The Principles of Po-
CARLETON, Henry, jurist, b. in Virginia in 1785; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 28 March, 1863. He was originally named Henry Carleton Coxe. He was graduated at Yale in 1806, removed to Mississippi, and finally established himself in New Or-

CARLEIL, Etienne de, missionary, b. in France in the first half of the 17th century; d. in Quebec in 1726. He arrived in Canada in 1666, was sent to Cayuga in 1688, and founded a mission among the Hurons. His converts among the savages were few, although he mastered their language thoroughly, and was regarded by them as a saint and a man of genius. He wrote a vocabulary of the Cayuga language and published a catechism in several of the kindred dialects. He was plundered and expelled by the Cayugas in 1684, and among the Iroquois. His converts among the savages were few, although he mastered their language thoroughly, and was regarded by them as a saint and a man of genius. He wrote a vocabulary of the Cayuga language and published a catechism in several of the kindred dialects. He was plundered and expelled by the Cayugas in 1684, and among the Iroquois. His converts among the savages were few, although he mastered their language thoroughly, and was regarded by them as a saint and a man of genius. He wrote a vocabulary of the Cayuga language and published a catechism in several of the kindred dialects. He was plundered and expelled by the Cayugas in 1684, and among the Iroquois. His converts among the savages were few, although he mastered their language thoroughly, and was regarded by them as a saint and a man of genius. He wrote a vocabulary of the Cayuga language and published a catechism in several of the kindred dialects.
leans in 1814. He served as a lieutenant of infantry under Gen. Jackson in the campaign that terminated 8 Jan., 1815, and then actively engaged in the profession of law. Soon afterward, in connection with Mr. L. Moran, he began the translation of the books and "Laws of Louisiana" into the celebrated Spanish code of laws, that were observed in Louisiana. He became U. S. district attorney for the eastern district of Louisiana in 1832, and was subsequently appointed a judge of the supreme court of the same state, but resigned in 1839 on account of ill health. After extended travels in Europe and the eastern states, he devoted much attention to biblical, theological, and metaphysical studies. Notwithstanding his early life in the south and the exposure of his property to confiscation by the confederates, he adhered steadfastly to the Union during the civil war. He published "Liberty and Necessity" (Philadelphia, 1857), and the "Will of the People" before the American philosophical society a few days before his death.

CARLETON, James Henry, soldier, b. in Maine in 1814; d. in San Antonio, Texas, 7 Jan., 1873. He was a lieutenant of Maine volunteers during the war as the Aroostook war, relating to the boundary of Maine and the United States, and in 1849, after the conclusion of that controversy, was commissioned second lieutenant of the 1st U. S. dragoons. He was promoted to first lieutenant on 17 March, 1851, and was assistant commissary of subsistence of Kearny's expedition to the Rocky mountains in 1846. He served on Gen. Wool's staff in Mexico, became engaged in government and subsistence work, and was ordered on the 23d of that month for garrison at Buena Vista. After the Mexican war he was engaged principally on exploring expeditions and against hostile Indians. On 7 Sept., 1861, he was commissioned major of the 6th cavalry and ordered to southern California. In the spring of 1862 he raised a body of troops known as the "California column," and marched with them across the Yuma and Gila deserts to Mesilla on the Rio Grande. On 28 April he was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers and ordered to relieve Gen. Canby as commander of the department of New Mexico, where he remained for several years, taking part in several engagements. On 13 March, 1865, he was brevetted brigadier-general in the regular army for his services in New Mexico, and brevetted major-general, U. S. army, for his conduct during the war. On 31 July, 1866, he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the 4th cavalry, and in June, 1868, promoted to colonel of the 3d cavalry and ordered with his regiment soon after to Texas. Gen. Carleton published "The Battle of Buena Vista, with the Operations of the Army of Occupation for one Month" (New York, 1849), and occasionally contributed to military periodicals.

CARLETON, Osgood, mathematician, b. in 1742; d. in Litchfield, N. H., in June, 1816. He served in the French war and the army of the United States in the revolutionary army. While residing in Massachusetts he published valuable maps of that state and of the district of Maine. He also published the "American Navigator" (1801); "South American Pilot" (1804); a "Map of the United States" (1806); and "Practice of Arithmetic" (1810).

CARLIN, A. D., gold and silver miner, b. Hudson, Lenawee Co., Mich., 21 Oct., 1845. He graduated at Hillsdale in 1869. In 1878, and again in 1885, he visited Europe, spending most of the time in travel. In literature he is best known by his ballads of domestic life, nearly all of which have earned a wide popularity. Shortly after leaving college he began to lecture before societies and lyceums, visiting Great Britain and Canada for this purpose, besides most of the northern and western states. He wrote books upon subjects "(Carlin, 1871); "Farm Ballads" (New York, 1873); "Farm Legends" (1875); "Young Folks' Centennial Rhymes" (1876); "Farm Festivals" (1881); and "City Ballads" (1885).

CARLILE, John Snyder, senator, b. in Winchester, Va., 16 Dec., 1817; d. in Clarksburg, W. Va., 24 Oct., 1878. He was educated by his father until he was fourteen years old, when he became salesman in a store, and at the age of seventeen went into business on his own account. He then studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1840, and began practice in Beverly, Va. He was a state senator from 1847 till 1851, a member of the State constitutional convention in 1850, and in 1855 elected to congress as a unionist, and served one term. Mr. Carlile was a prominent union member of the Virginia convention of 1861, and did all in his power to prevent the secession of his state, opposing any action by which Virginia should place herself in an attitude of hostility to the general government. After the passage of the secession ordinance, he was a organizer of the legation in western Virginia. He was one of those that issued a union address to the people of West Virginia on 22 May, and was prominent in the Wheeling convention of June, 1861. He was averse, however, to the formation of a new state, preferring that congress should recognize the unionist constitutions that existed in those states instead of individuals, and denying the right of congress to interfere in any way with the slaves.

CARLIN, John, artist, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 15 June, 1813; d. in New York city, 23 April, 1891. After graduation at the Pennsylvania institute for the deaf and dumb in 1835, he studied drawing and portrait-painting in Philadelphia in 1838, and in 1848 he went to London and studied art in the National museum, and then to Paris, where he was a pupil of Delaroche. He returned to the United States in 1841, and for many years made a specialty of painting miniatures on ivory. After photography became popular he turned his attention to landscapes and genre pictures. He became a member of the Artists' fund society in 1859, and sent to its annual exhibitions, among other pictures, "The Flight into Egypt," "Dolce far Niente," and "Old Fort, St. Lawrence River." Among his recent contributions to its exhibitions are "The Village Gossips" (1880); "The Admired of Nature" and "The Twin Grandchildren" (1881); "Old and Young" (1880); "Going after Marshmallows" (1883); "Solid Comfort" (1884); and "The Grandfather's Story" (1885). Mr. Carlin has also written some poetry. Among his contributions to the national academy exhibitions are "Playing at Dominoes" (1879); "A View of Trenton Falls" (1875); "The Toll-Gate" (1875); "A Farm Work" (1878); and "The Orphaned Grandchild" (1886).

CARLIN, Thomas, governor of Illinois, b. in Kentucky in 1791; d. 4 Feb., 1852. He was a pioneer to Illinois in 1813, served under Gen. How-
and in that and the following year during the war of 1812-1814, and several times served as colonel to perform most perilous undertakings against the Indians. He was governor of the state in 1838-1839.

CARLIN, William Passmore, soldier, b. in Rich Woods, Greene co., Ill., 24 Nov., 1829. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1850, and, after serving on garrison duty, became first lieutenant in the 4th infantry, 3 March, 1850, and took part in Gen. Kearny's Sioux expedition of that year. He commanded a company in Col. Summer's expedition of 1857 against the Cheyennes, and took part in the Utah expedition of 1858. He was in California from 1858 till 1860, and, having been promoted to captain, 2 March, 1861, served on recruiting duty at Philadelphia till 15 Aug., 1861, and became colonel of the 88th Illinois. He defeated Gen. Jeff. Thompson at Fredericstown, Mo., 21 Oct., 1861. He commanded the district of southeastern Missouri from November, 1861, till March, 1862, led a brigade under Gen. Steele in the Arkansas expedition, and joined Pope's army in season to aid in the pursuit of Beauregard from Corinth, Miss., and Vicksburg, Miss., to Corinth, Miss., 1862, and was made brigadier-general of volunteers 29 Nov. He defeated Wharton's confederate cavalry in the skirmish at Knob Gap, near Nolansville, 26 Dec., 1862, and his brigade bore a prominent part in the battle of Stone River, 31 Dec., 1862, as is shown by his heavy losses in that conflict. He was appointed major-general of volunteers, 7 Aug., 1863, and fought Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, and Missionary Ridge, and brevetted lieutenant-colonel, 24 Nov., 1863, for his services in the battle of Chattanooga. After a month's leave of absence he became major of the 16th U. S. infantry, 8 Feb., 1864, and took part in the invasion of Georgia, being in the action of Kennesaw and Rossville and Atlanta, the pursuit of the enemy with almost daily fighting during May and June, 1864, and the siege and capture of Atlanta. He commanded a division in the assault on the intrenchments at Jonesboro', 1 Sept., 1864, and was brevetted colonel in the regular army for his services on that day. He participated in the march to the sea and through the Carolinas, and, on 13 March, 1865, was given the brevet rank of major-general for services at Bentonville, N. C., and major-general for services during the war. From 1867 till 1868 he was assistant commissioner of the freedmen's bureau in Tennessee. He was made lieutenant-colonel of the 17th infantry, 1 Jan., 1872, commanded at various posts, and became colonel of the 4th infantry, 11 April, 1882. Gen. Carlin was retired from the army, 21 Nov., 1893.

CARLING, John, Canadian statesman, b. in the township of London, Middlesex, Ontario, 25 Jan., 1798. He was elected as a conservative for the city of London, 18 Dec., 1857, and held the seat for that constituency, in the Canada house of assembly, in 1859 and 1865, and under confederation, when he was re-elected, in August, 1867, for the House of Commons, and held the seat until 1874. He was also returned for the Ontario legislature in 1867, and held the portfolio of agriculture and public works in the Sandfield-Macdonald government from July, 1867, till December, 1871. He was also receiver-general in the old government of Canada in 1872, has been director on several railway companies, and held other offices.

CARLISLE, Frederick Howard, fifth earl of, British statesman, b. 28 May, 1748; d. in Castle Howard, England, 4 Sept., 1823. He was distinguished himself in the house of lords by advocating conciliatory measures toward the American colonists, and was one of the three commissioners sent to America by George III., in 1782, to endeavor to restore peace. He was vicerey of Ireland from 1789 till 1782, and afterward became lord privy seal. He was an opponent of Pitt in 1791 and 1792, but supported the war against the French in the latter year. He opposed the enactment of the corn laws in 1815. Lord Carlisle was the uncle and guardian of Byron, who dedicated to him his "Hours of Idleness" and elsewhere, and numerous tragedies and poems, which he collected and published in one volume (1801).

CARLISLE, John Griffin, statesman, b. in Campbell (now Kenton) county, Ky., 8 Sept., 1855. He was the eldest child in a large family, received a common-school education, studied law, taught school for a time in Paris, Ky., and in 1874 was admitted to the bar of Kentucky in 1858. He served a single term in the Kentucky house of representatives, acquiring, in the mean time, an extensive and lucrative law practice. During the civil war he was opposed to secession. In 1866 and 1867 he was a member of the state senate. He was a delegate to the National democratic convention held in New York in 1868, was lieutenant-governor of Kentucky from 1871 till 1873, and in 1876 was a candidate for the presidency and defeat. The same year he was elected to congress, taking his seat in March, 1877, and he was seven times re-elected. He was a prominent as a democratic leader, appointed a member of the committee of ways and means, and attracted attention by an able speech on revenue reform. This and the revival of American navigation regarded as the most important questions before the country. On the organization of congress in December, 1883, he was elected speaker of the house of representatives, to which office he was re-elected in 1886 and 1887. He was one of the most popular men in his state, politically, and might have had a seat in the U. S. senate had he not preferred to retain the leadership of the house. His service as speaker was noteworthy for his clear-headed and even rulings, none of which were ever reversed by the house. During the 46th congress his internal revenue bill made him the recognized leader of his party on the question, and in all succeeding tariff debates he led his party both in and out of congress. In 1889 he was elected to the senate, and was sensor of the treasury in President Cleveland's cabinet in 1893. He shaped the financial policy of Cleveland's second administration, was active in explaining it and supporting it with vigor and ability. After the close of the administration he returned to New York city. His reputation will, perhaps, rest principally on his clear and able advocacy of revenue reform in congress. He said, in 1882: "I do not hesitate to announce my adherence to that creed which demands the largest liberty in trade, that doctrine which opens the channels of commerce in all parts of the world and invites the producer and consumer to
meet on equal terms in a free market for the exchange of their commodities, for I sincerely believe that all commercial restrictions are in the end injurious to the interests of the people.

CARLISLE, Richard Risley, athlete, b. in Somerset county, Pa., 1814; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 25 May, 1874. At an early age he became a gymnast in a circus, afterward trained his two sons to perform with him, and the trio, as the "Risley family," became celebrated. In 1845 they went abroad, performed at Drury lane theatre, London, and before the queen. In St. Petersburg he won sixteen prizes for marksmanship and exhibited his skill in all his competitors in skating. Returning to London, he wagered that he could beat any one else in the city at shooting, wrestling, jumping, throwing the hammer, and playing billiards; and he made good his boast on the following day in everything except billiard-playing, in which he was defeated. Piqued at this, he took with him to London the best American billiard-player, wagered $30,000 on his success, and lost. He then bought a country seat near Chester, Pa., but was afterward unsuccessful in his ventures, and finally died in the lunatic department of the Brockley almshouse. In 1848 he brought the first troupe of Japanese acrobats to the United States, earning $100,000.

CARLTON, John Franklin, civil engineer, b. in Bushwick (now Brooklyn), N. Y., 7 May, 1828. He received his education at Union Hall academy in Flushing, L. I., and in 1846 assisted his father in farming. From 1849 till 1853 he was associated with his brother-in-law, B. O. Crowell, in the editing and publication of the Newark daily and weekly "Pioneer." These interests he abandoned in 1853 and returned to Flushing, where for the ten following years he practised civil engineering and surveying. In October, 1864, he settled in Pleasantville, and became engaged in the development of oil. While so occupied he devised the static pressure sand-pump, removable pump-chamber, and adjustable sleeve for piston-rods, now used in operating oil-wells. In 1874 he became attached to the Geological survey of Pennsylvania, and afterward was assistant in the oil and gas region. The reports of the survey—known as I (1874), II (1877), III (1880), IV (1883), and V in the annual report of 1885—were prepared by him, and consist of geological descriptions of those counties containing petroleum.

CARR, William, clergyman, b. in Londonderry, N. H., 26 July, 1808; d. in Elizabeth, N. J., 16 April, 1874. He entered the Genesee conference of the M. E. church in 1829, and was connected with that conference for twenty-three years, preaching in Rochester, Buffalo, and other places in western New York. He was agent of the Genesee Wesleyan seminary for three years, and presiding elder of the conference for a number of years. In 1852 he was elected by the general conference senior agent of the Methodist book concern in New York, which post he retained until 1872. He was also for the same period treasurer of the missionary society of the Methodist Episcopal church.

CARMAN, Captain, seaman, d. at sea in December, 1842, in the ship "Carman," captained by John Newell, who sailed from New Haven in December, 1842, for the Canaries islands. During the voyage he was attacked by a Turkish pirate, and a severe engagement followed, in which the American vessel was boarded by a force outnumbering his own by five to one; yet he succeeded in driving them off, and escaped with his crew and vessel.

CARNahan, Albert, M. E. bishop, b. in Matilda (now Iroquois), Ontario, Canada, 27 June, 1832. He was graduated at Victoria college, Cobourg, in 1854, was head-master of the Matilda grammar-school in 1854—7, professor of mathematics in Albert college, Belleville, Ontario, in 1855, and president of Albert college and university from 1858 till 1874; ordained an elder of the M. E. church in 1864, and in 1874 elected bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church of Canada. In 1883 he was chosen general superintendent of the M. E. church. The church school at Belleville he developed from a small beginning into a large and famous establishment, and was the founder of Aloma college for ladies at St. Thomas, and instrumental in forming the union of the four Methodist churches of Canada.

CARMAN, Robert Baldwin, Canadian jurist, b. in Iroquois, county of Dundas, Ontario, 23 Oct., 1843. He was graduated at Albert college, Belleville, in 1867. Subsequently he studied in Lawrence scientific school, Harvard university, and on his return to Canada was for four years professor of chemistry in Albert university. Subsequently he studied law and was admitted as a barrister in 1873. He began practice in Cornwall, and was appointed deputy judge of Stormont, Dundas, and Glengarry, and was sworn in as judge in 1881.

CARMICHAEL, William, diplomatist, b. in Maryland; d. in February, 1795. He was a man of fortune who resided in London at the beginning of the revolution. He was on his way to America in July, 1776, with despatches from Arthur Lee, but was detained in Paris by sickness, and assisted Mr. Deane in his correspondence and transaction of business. He afterward offered his services to the king of Prussia, at Berlin, intelligence concerning American commerce, and assisted the commissioners at Paris. After his return to America in 1778 he was a delegate to congress from Maryland in 1778-80. He was secretary of legation during Mr. Jay's mission to Spain, and when the latter left Spain, in June, 1782, he remained as chargé d'affaires. In March, 1792, William Short was joined with him in a commission to negotiate a treaty with Spain in relation to the navigation of the Mississippi river; but they were unable to make a satisfactory arrangement. Carmichael returned to the United States in May, 1794. His letters were published in Spark's "Diplomatic Correspondence of the United States."
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tutor. After studying theology under Dr. John Mc-

Millan, he was licensed by the presbytery of New

Brunswick at Baskingridge in April, 1804, and

preached in the vicinity of Hackettstown, Oxford,

and Knowlton, N. J. In January, 1805, he was or-

dained pastor of the united churches of Whitefield

and Utica, N. Y., and remained there until 1814,

when he removed to Georgetown, D. C., where he

taught school for nine years. He was then elected

president of Princeton college, and, after being

inaugurated in August, 1823, remained in that

capacity until June, 1854. From 1854 until his

death he was one of the trustees of the college, and

in 1868 was elected one of the original trustees of

the Princeton theological seminary.

CARNEGIE, Andrew, manufacturer, b. in Dunfermline, Scotland, 25 Nov., 1835. His father

was a weaver, in humble circumstances, whose am-

bition to raise himself and family, joined to his

ardent republicanism, led to his coming to the Un-

ited States. He was educated in Pittsburgh, and

two years later Andrew began his career by attending a small stationary engine. This

work was unsatisfactory, and he became a telegraph

message with the Atlantic and Ohio company,

and subsequently an operator. He was one of the

first to read telegraphic signals by sound. Later

he was placed in charge of the Pittsburgh office of the Pennsyl-

vania railroad, as clerk to the superintendent and

manager of the telegraph-lines. While in this posi-

tion he met Mr. Woolruff, inventor of the sleep-

ing-car. Mr. Carnegie immediately recognized the

great merit of the invention, and readily joined in

the effort to have it adopted. The success of this

venture gave him the nucleus of his wealth. He

was appointed superintendent of the Pittsburgh

division of the Pennsylvania railroad; and about

this time he was one of a syndicate who pur-

chased the Storey farm, on Oil creek, which cost

$10,000, and yielded in one year over $1,000,000 in

cash dividends. Mr. Carnegie was subsequently as-

sociated with others in establishing a rolling-mill,

and from this has grown the vast and extensive

and complete system of iron and steel industries ever

controlled by an individual, embracing the Edgar

Thomson steel works, the Pittsburgh Bessemer

steel works, the Luce furnaces, the Union iron

mills, the Union mill (Wilson, Walker & Co.), the

Keystone bridge works, the Hartman steel works,

the Carnegie steel works, and a number of others.

The capacity of these works approximates 2,000

tons of pig-iron a day, and he is the largest manufac-

turer of pig-iron, steel-rails, and coke in the world.

Besides directing these great iron industries, he

long owned eighty English newspapers, which he

controlled in the interests of radicalism. He

has devoted large sums of money to benevolent

and educational purposes. In 1879 he erected commodi-

ous swimming-baths for the use of the people of

Dunfermline, Scotland, and in the following year

gave $10,000 for the establishment there of a free

library, which has since received other large dona-

tions. In 1884 he gave $50,000 to Bellevue hos-

pital medical college to found a histological labora-

tory, and, in 1886, $500,000 to Pittsburgh for a public library, and in

1886, $250,000 to Allegheny City for a music hall

and library, and $250,000 to Edinburgh, Scotland,

for a free library. He has also established free

libraries at Braddock, Pa., and at other places, for

the benefit of his employees. Mr. Carnegie is a

frequent contributor to Carnegie lectures on per-

sonal and general topics, and has published in book-

form "An American Four-In-Hand in Brit-

ain" (New York, 1883); "Round the World" (1884);

and "Triumphant Democracy; or, Fifty Years'

March of the Republic" (1886), the last being a

review of American progress under popular insti-
tutions.—His brother, Thomas M., b. in Dunfer-

mline, Scotland, 2 Oct., 1843; d. in Homewood, Pa.,

10 Oct., 1886, was associated with Andrew in his

business enterprises and affairs, and is mentioned

shortly in his profession. A second visit to Europe

was undertaken, and he attended the lectures of

the leading surgeons at the great hospitals in Lon-

don, Paris, and Edinburgh. In 1847 he began

practice in New York city, and in a short time his

reputation as a surgeon brought him to the fore,

and he was elected to the surgical staff of the New

York University medical college. In 1852 he

performed a remarkable operation for the extir-

pation of a bladder cancer, which was widely re-

cognized as a crucial test of skill. In 1858 he

was made a surgeon-in-chief to the New York insti-

tution for the correction of deformities, and in

1869 to the New York medical college. In 1868 he

was elected corresponding member of the Royal

Physiological Society of London. In 1870 he

became a fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons

in Ireland, and in 1872 was elected a fellow of the

Royal College of Surgeons of England. In 1874 he

was made a fellow of the Royal Society, and in

1881 a fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons

of Edinburgh. In 1875 he was elected president

of the American Medical Association, and in

1884 president of the American Society of Sur-

geons. In 1852 he began practice in New York city, and in a short time his

rare delicacy of touch, steadiness of nerve, and

radicalism. He

is

Congressional Dis-

locations" (New York, 1859), and "Contributions to

Operative Surgery," nine parts published (New

York, 1877-80).

CARON, Miguel Antonio, Colombian author, b. in Bogotá, Colombia, 10 Nov., 1843. While very

young he became noted for his knowledge of the Latin classics. He contributed to periodicals, and

edited several works. He is the author of "Poesi-

as" (1860); "Estudios sobre el utilitarismo" (1860); "Gramáticas latina," in collaboration with R. J.

Cuervo; "Tratado del particípio;" "Horas de

amanecer," and other books. But his reputation is

chiefly due to his translation into Spanish verse of

Virgil's complete works (3 vols., 1853-5). He is a

fellow of the Royal Spanish academy, and one of the founders of the Colombian academy; he

has been a representative and senator in the Colombian congress, and was elected in 1888 presi-

dent of the national library. His brother, José Eusebio Caro,

is a man of some note in Colombian literature.

CARON, René Edward, Canadian statesman, b. in the parish of Ste. Anne Côte de Baupré,

Lower Canada, in 1806; d. 13 Dec., 1876. He

received his education at the seminary of Quebec,

and at the University of Laval, and was admitted to

the bar in 1826. The

following year he was elected mayor of Quebec, re-

aining that office until 1837. In 1841 he became
a member of the legislative council of Lower Can-
dada, and was speaker of this body from 1843 till 1847, and subsequently from 1848 till 1853. In 1841 he began a correspondence with Mr. Draper, then leading the government of Canada, the object being to bring French Canadians into the cabinet. But this project failed, principally through the opposition of M. Lafontaine, who was then regarded as the real chief of the French Canadians. In 1848 he became a member of the Lafontaine-Baldwin administration, and, on becoming judge of the court of queen's bench in 1853, he abandoned politics and entered into the service of the government, as commissioner for codifying the laws of Lower Canada in 1857, he temporarily vacated his office of judge, but returned to his judicial duties as soon as his work as a commissioner was completed. In February, 1855, having been appointed lieutenant-governor of the province of Quebec, he entered on the duties of his charge, and was retained until his death.—His son, Sir Adolphe (Joseph Phillippe René Adolphe), Canadian statesman, b. in Quebec in 1843. He was educated at the Quebec seminary, and at Laval and McGill colleges, Montreal, being graduated B. C. L. at McGill in 1865. He was called to the bar of Lower Canada the same year, and appointed queen's counsel three years later. He entered the privy council in 1872, was sworn in as minister of the interior. In 1885, he was knighted and called to the house of lords. In 1885-8 he was a commissioner at the Chicago Exposition, and has since been a member of the board of directors of the United States and Canadian National Railways. In 1892 he was given a life peerage, and has since been a member of the British House of Lords. He is a director of the Banque Canadienne of Quebec, of the Anticosti company, and of the Coldbrooke rolling-mills.

CARPENTER, Edward William, naval officer, b. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 28 Jan., 1797; d. in Shrewsbury, N. J., 16 May, 1857. He was appointed midshipman from New York in the U. S. navy on 10 July, 1813, and in 1815 received his commission as lieutenant. He served in the Mediterranean squadron in 1816, on the sloop "Edmund" in his West India squadron in 1829-30, at the rendezvous in Boston in 1833-4, and on the frigate "Constitution" in the Pacific squadron in 1840. He received his commission as commander in 1841, and was stationed at the Norfolk navy-yard in 1843, and at the New York navy-yard in 1852. He was placed on the reserved list in 1855, and became commodore in 1857. During 1861-5 he was prize commissioner at Key West, Florida, subsequent to which he retired to Shrewsbury, N. J., where he spent the last years of his life.

CARPENTER, Benjamin, patriot, b. in Rehoboth, Mass., in 1796; d. in Guilford, Vt., 29 March, 1823. He was one of the founders of the town of Guilford in 1770, and served during the revolutionary war as a field officer. Later he was a member of the first constitutional convention of Vermont, and also a member of the council. In 1778 he was elected lieutenant-governor of the state, and afterward became one of the council of censors.

CARPENTER, Charles Ketchum, farmer, b. in Honeoye Falls, N. Y., 20 Jan., 1799; d. in Ontario, Mich., 19 Aug., 1864. He settled in Michigan in 1837. In 1858 he was elected to the lower branch of the legislature, and during the civil war he was an active Union man, had charge of the funds raised in his district, and contributed to the expenses of the war. In 1861 he was nominated as governor by the prohibition party in Michigan, and in 1876 was elected to the United States house of representatives as a Greenback ticket. He was prominent in the development of railroad and insurance interests in his portion of the state. Mr. Carpenter was the author of a series of articles on practical farm life and experience, which were published in the Detroit "Free Press" over the signature of "An Oakland County Farmer."—His son, Rolla Clarion, civil engineer, b. in Orion, Mich., 26 June, 1852. He graduated at the Michigan agricultural college in 1873, and at the University of Michigan as C. E. in 1875. After a short experience in professional work, he accepted, in 1875, the chair of mathematics and civil engineering at the agricultural college. Prof. Carpenter is a member of several scientific societies, and in 1880 became secre-

tary of the Michigan academy of sciences, whose annual reports he has edited for several years (1881-3). He has also written a series of articles on drainage for the "Drainage Magazine" (1884-6), and has contributed papers on "Tile-Making" to the "Michigan Grange Visitor" (1884). He has invented a successful furnace for steam boilers, which produces but little smoke and gives excellent results; a level for drainage purposes, which is now extensively used; and has designed a number of tools for iron-working.—Another son, Louis George, mathematician, b. in Orion, Mich., 28 March, 1861, was graduated at Michigan agricultural college in 1880, and since has followed post-graduate study at the University of Michigan and at the Johns Hopkins university, receiving the M. S. degree in 1883 at the agricultural college. In 1881 he was made instructor of mathematics at Michigan agricultural college. Prof. Carpenter is a member of the British and of the American associations for the advancement of science, and also of the Michigan engineering society.

CARPENTER, Daniel, police inspector, b. in New York city about 1815; d. in New York city, 15 Nov., 1866. He joined the municipal police of New York in 1847, and was appointed captain and assigned to the 5th ward, which soon became noted, under his management, for order and quiet. His services were retained on the organization of the Metropolitan police, and in 1861, he became deputy superintendent. Through his exertions the force was rapidly organized, and has attained a high state of efficiency. For several months during 1859 he was acting general superintendent, subsequent to the resignation of Frederick A. Tallmadge. In 1860, on the abolition of the deputy superintendency, he became senior inspector, and continued as such in his duties during the "draft riots" in New York in July, 1863, Supt. John A. Kennedy having been injured, the com-
mand of the police again devolved upon Inspector Carpenter, and the suppression of the riots was largely due to the energy and firmness displayed by him at that time.

CARPENTER, Elen M., artist, b. in Killingly, Conn., 28 Nov., 1859. She was educated at Milford high school, and studied art with Thomas Edwards, an English artist, and at the Lowell institute in Boston, where she has resided principally since 1858. In 1867, 1873, and 1881 she visited Europe and studied under Lefebre and Fleury in Paris, also sketching in England and France. Since 1869 much of her time is devoted to teaching art in Boston. Among her works are "The Yosemite Valley"; "Temples of Perautum" (1871); "Venice, Grand Canal" (1874), and numerous portraits.

CARPENTER, Francis Bicknell, portrait-painter, b. in Homer, N. Y., in 1850. He mostly learned his trade in New York. The family having been received during six months in 1844 in the studio of Sanford Thayer, Syracuse. After painting por-

traits in Homer, he removed in 1851 to New York,
Carpenter

where he was elected, in the following year, an associate member of the academy. He has had many distinguished sitters, among them being Presidents Fillmore, Lincoln, Tyler, and Pierce, William H. Seward, Charles Sumner, George William Curtis, James Russell Lowell, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Schuyler Colfax, and John C. Frémont. In 1864 he painted a large historical picture representing President Lincoln signing the proclamation of the emancipation of slaves in the United States, 1 Jan., 1863. After its exhibition in the principal northern cities in 1865, it was purchased by Mrs. Elizabeth Fillmore, of Pennsylvania. It was sent to the art galleries of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and other cities, and from 1862 till his death was treasurer of the Academy of fine arts in Philadelphia.

His principal papers are "Experiments and Remarks on Several Species and Varieties of Cinchona Bark" (1825); "Observations and Experiments on Opium" (1829); "Remarks on the Use of Opium" (1831); "On the Manufacture of Opium" (1836); "On the Manufacture of Opium, with an Account of Some Minerals of Delaware, Maryland, and other Localities" (1828); "Observations on the Inefficiency of the Cathartic Power of Rhamnus Arbutus" (1828); "On the Muriate of Soda or Common Salt, with an Account of the Salt Springs of the United States" (1829); "Observations and Experiments on Peruviana Bark" (1829); "Observations on a New Variety of Peruviana Bark" (1831); "The Vesicating Principle of Cantharides" (1832); and "Notice of New Medical Preparations" (1832), most of which appeared in the "American Journal of Science and Arts."

Carpenter, Matthew Hale, senator, b. in Moretown, Vt., 22 Dec., 1824; d. in Washington, D. C. He graduated from Harvard College in 1842, and entered the medical academy in 1843, and two years later he returned to Vermont and studied law with Paul Dillingham (subsequently governor), whose daughter he married. At the age of sixteen he tried a suit in a justice's court in Moretown, against his grandfather, and gained it. He received a gold ring valued at five dollars as his first fee. In November, 1847, he was admitted to the bar of Vermont, and, attracted by the splendor of Rufus Choate's fame, set out at once for Boston, to enter his office. Early in 1848 he left Boston and settled in Beloit, Wis. He soon became prominent, and first attracted attention by a land suit involving several millions of dollars, which he tried against James R. Doolittle, Daniel Cary, and Abraham Lincoln. His appearance in the quo-warranto proceedings that removed William A. Barstow from the gubernatorial chair of Wisconsin, in January, 1856, added materially to his reputation, and he then settled in Milwaukee. At the beginning of the civil war he left his law practice and espoused the cause of the Union as a war democrat, taking the lead in organizing the democratic society throughout the west. He was also appointed judge-advocate-general of Wisconsin. In March, 1868, by invitation of Sec. Stanton, Carpenter represented, with Lyman Trumbull, the governor in the McCarrble case, brought to try the validity of the reconstruction act of 7 March, 1867, for the government of the states lately in rebellion. This, up to that time, was the most important case, not excepting that of Dred Scott, that had ever come before the U. S. supreme court. He gained it, though Jeremiah S. Black was on the other side; and, when he completed his argument, Stanton clasped him in his arms and exclaimed, "Carpenter, you have saved us." Later he was spoken of by Judge Black as "the finest constitutional lawyer in the United States." His success was, however, marred by a report that he had received from Wisconsin by Stanton and Grant, advocating his election to the U. S. Senate. The advice was taken, and he served from 4 March, 1869, to 3 March, 1875, during which time he was a member of the committee on judiciary, patents, and revision of laws, also becoming president pro tempore. At the close of his second term he was defeated for re-election, but was defeated in the legislature by a coalition of a "bolting" minority with the democrats. He then retired to his law practice, which had become very great. Among other important cases, he appeared as counsel for William W. Belknap, then late secretary of war, who was impeached by the House of Representatives with "high crimes and misdemeanors." Belknap's acquittal was due to Carpenter's masterly management and great ability, as a political campaign was pending and the secretary's sacrifice was demanded to appease the cry of corruption. In February, 1877, he appeared before the electoral commission as counsel for Samuel J. Tilden, although he had been partially engaged by Zachariah Chandler to represent the other side, and would have done so had not the Republican managers failed to complete their arrangement within the period agreed upon. In 1879 he was again chosen to the U. S. Senate, and served from 4 March until his death. His greatest speeches in the Senate are those on the French arms case; his defense of President Grant against the attack of Charles Sumner; on so-called loyal claimants in the South; on the ku-klux act; on Charles Sumner's second civil rights bill; on Johnson's amnesty proclamation; on the bill to restore Fitz John Porter; on the iron-clad oath; and on consular courts. For logic, that on Porter was unsurpassed. For bitterness, that on Grant against Sumner is considered the greatest. Senator Carpenter opposed the fugitive slave-law, and, although a democrat, was an advocate of emancipation in 1861. In 1864 he declared that the slaves must be emancipated, and up to his death insisted that they must be protected at every cost. As early as 1865 he advocated state and government control of railway and telegraph corporations, and he had the satisfaction of seeing all his theories in that direction finally affirmed by the highest courts and recognized as settled law. He was christened Decatur Merritt Hammond, but, his initials having frequently led to the belief that his name was Matthew Hale, he adopted that form about 1852. He was known as "Life Carpenter," by Frank A. Flower (Madison, Wis., 1883). Carpenter, Philip Pearsall, naturalist, b. in Bristol, England, 4 Nov., 1819; d. in Montreal, Canada, 24 May, 1877. He was the youngest son of Dr. Lant Carpenter and brother of William B. Carpenter and Mary Carpenter. His education was obtained at the schools of Edinburgh, and, in due time he took his B. A. degree at London university. He was fitted for the Unitarian ministry at Manchester new college, after which he held appointments on Strand, near Manchester,
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vity, of the Smithsonian and other institutions. The University of New York and the British association for the advancement of science, he published, under the auspices of the Smithsonian institution, "Check-List of the Shells of North America" (1800); "Lectures on the Shells of the Gulf of California" (1850); "Lectures on Mollusca, or Shellfish and their Allies" (1861); and "The Mollusca of Western North America" (1873).

CARPENTER, Stephen John, that same time the degree of Ph. D. in recognition of his work. On his return to England he resumed his ministerial duties in Warrington, but in 1865 moved to Montreal, Canada, which thenceforth was his home. For a period he devoted himself entirely to scientific work; but, in consequence of the failure of the undertaking, he turned to other work. He presented McGill university with his general collection of shells, stipulating that it should be preserved as a special gift. As an authority on conchology and the classification of mollusca, he was among the foremost in America. Besides his elaborate report on the Mollusca of the West Coast of New York and Adirondack proceptory, the British association for the advancement of science, he published, under the auspices of the Smithsonian institution, "Check-List of the Shells of North America" (1800); "Lectures on the Shells of the Gulf of California" (1850); "Lectures on Mollusca, or Shellfish and their Allies" (1861); and "The Mollusca of Western North America" (1873).

CARPENTER, William Lewis, soldier, b. in Dunkirk, N. Y., 13 Jan., 1841. He received a public-school education in his native city, and in 1864 enlisted as a private in the artillery of the Army of the Potomac. In 1867 he was promoted to a second lieutenant in the 9th infantry, U. S. army, and in 1873 to the rank of first lieutenant. His attention was directed to and historical history, and he became in 1873 naturalist to the U. S. geological survey, and two years later was called to a similar office on the geographical survey. In connection with this work he furnished valuable reports, which were published by the government in the annual reports of the surveys during the years mentioned. In 1877 he was elected president of the American association for the advancement of science.

CARPIO, Manuel, Mexican physician, b. in Cosamaloapan, Vera Cruz, 1 May, 1791; d. in the city of Mexico, 11 Feb., 1860. He studied philosophy, theology, and law in Puebla, but ended by devoting himself to medicine, the bishop of Puebla giving him a pension to finish his studies in the city of Mexico. Before going to the capital, he had associated with others in Puebla for the study of medicine, and founded a medical academy, of which he was elected president. He was graduated in Mexico in 1832, appointed professor of physiology and hygiene in 1835, secretary, and afterward president, of the Academy of medicine, member of the medical council of the city, and president of the health council, and professor of history of medical sciences. Carpio was a remarkable classic scholar, possessing a profound knowledge of ancient history, and made Palestine his favorite study. He was a deputy to congress in 1824, and then became its president; was again elected to congress in 1846 and 1867 and was a member of the state council in 1858. But he is best known in Mexico by his poems, the first of which appeared, when he was over forty years old, in 1852. From that time many others of his poet-
nal compositions were published, and finally collected in one volume (1849). Besides his poems he left several works, among them "La Tierra Santa," translated from Latin and French medical books.

CARRMAEL, Charles, Canadian meteorologist, b. at Stratham Hill, Surrey, England, 19 Sept., 1846. He was educated at Clapham grammar school, and St. John's college, Cambridge, of which institution he was elected a fellow in November, 1870. In December, 1874, Mr. Carrmael, whose studies had pecuniarily fitted him for such a service, was a member of the British "Eclipse" expedition to Spain. In October, 1872, he was appointed deputy superintendent of the meteorological service of Canada, and director of the magnetic observatory and superintendent of the meteorological service in February, 1880. He is attached to the observatory at Toronto.

CARR, Dabney, patriot, b. in Virginia in 1744; d. in Charlottesville, Va., 16 May, 1773. He moved and eloquently advocated a resolution to appoint inter-colonial committees of correspondence in resistance to British encroachments, which was adopted.

CARR, Eugene Asa, soldier, b. in Erie county, N. Y., 20 March, 1830. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1850, and entered the mounted rifles. In 1852-3 he accompanied expeditions to the Rocky mountains. In a skirmish with the Mescalero Apaches, near Diablo mountain, 10 Oct., 1854, he was severely wounded, and for his gallantry was promoted first lieutenant. He took part in the Sioux expedition of 1855, was engaged in suppressing the Kansas border disturbances in 1856, and was in the Utah expedition of 1858, receiving promotion to captain. In 1858, he was ordered to the east. In 1860, he took part in skirmishes with the Kiowa and Comanche Indians, and in May, 1861, marched from Fort Washita to Fort Leavenworth, and at once entered upon active service in the field in Gen. Lyon's campaign in southwestern Missouri. He was engaged at Dog Springs and in the battle of Wilson's Creek, where he won the brevet of lieutenant-colonel for gallantry. In September, 1861, he was commissioned colonel of the 3d Illinois volunteer cavalry, was an acting brigadier-general in Fremont's hundred days' campaign, served under Hunter, Hallock, and Curtis, was assigned, February, 1862, to the command of the fourth division of the army of the Cumberland, in pursuit of the enemy into Arkansas, holding the rank of brigadier-general, having received his commission on 7 March, 1862. At Pea Ridge he deployed his division on the extreme right in the second day's battle, and, though three wounded, held his position for seven hours, contributing, in a large measure, to the victory of the day. For his gallantry he was made brigadier-general of volunteers, dating from 7 March, and was assigned a command under Gen. Curtis. He participated in the operations against Little Rock, and in the march to Helena during the summer of 1862, was promoted major in the regular army 17 July, and during the autumn of 1862 commanded the Army of the Southwest. During the Vicksburg campaign of 1863 he commanded a division and led the attack at Magnolia Church and at Port Gibson. At the Black River Bridge his division was ordered to open and close the engagement, for which he was brevetted colonel, U. S. army. He led the assault on Vicksburg on 18 May, and on the 22d his division was the first to effect a lodgment in the enemy's works. During the autumn of 1863 he commanded at Corinth the left wing of the 16th corps, was transferred in December to the Army of Arkansas, was engaged in the expedition against Camden and in the action at the Little Red River, was in command at Poison Spring and took part in the engagements at Prairie D'Ané and Jenkins's Ferry. He was engaged at Clarendon, 29 June, 1865, and distinguished himself at the siege patent, being attached to Gen. Hooker's command of the 6th cavalry, to date from 20 April, 1865, directed the field expedition against the hostile Apaches in Arizona and New Mexico in 1868, and commanded the expedition to Old Mexico during the Victoria campaign. He was for a time in command of the 3d district of New Mexico, was made brigadier-general in 1869, and retired 15 Feb., 1893. Gen. Carr has the medal of honor for gallantry at Pea Ridge.

CARR, Joseph Bradford, soldier, b. in Albany, 16 Aug., 1828; d. in Troy, N. Y., 24 Feb., 1865. He was educated in the public schools, entered the militia in 1849, and rose to be colonel in 1854. In April, 1861, he was appointed lieutenant-colonel, and in May, colonel, of the 3d New York volunteers. His regiment was the first to encamp on the soil of Virginia, participated in the battle of Big Bethel, and in May, 1862, went to the front and fought through McClellan's peninsula campaign. In January, 1863, he commanded an expedition that severed the communications of the enemy at Rappahannock Bridge. At Chancellorsville, 3 May, 1863, he took command of the division after the fall of Gen. Berry, and acted as division commander till 1 June. At Gettysburg his horse was killed under him and he was injured by the fall, but refused to leave the field and held his troops together, though two thirds of them were killed or wounded. On 4 Oct., 1863, he was assigned to the command of the 3d division of the 4th corps, participated in the actions at Brandy Station, Locust Grove, and Mine Run, and was then transferred to the 4th division in the 2d (Han-
cock's) corps. On 2 May, owing to a resolution of the senate that caused him to rank below some of the brigade commanders of his division, he was ordered to report to Gen. Butler, and was placed by him in the outer line of defence of the peninsula. He afterward commanded divisions in the 1st corps, had charge of the defences of James river, and on 1 June, 1865, was brevetted major-general for gallantry and meritorious services during the war. Before he was mustered out, on 24 Aug., 1865, he was nominated as secretary of state of New York under a broken promise. He took part in the politics of New York, being elected secretary of state in 1873, and re-elected in 1881 and 1883. In 1885 he was the republican candidate for lieutenant-governor.

**CARR, Sir Robert**, British commissioner in New England, b. in Northumberland, England; d. in Bristol, England, 1 June, 1867. He was appointed commissioner by Charles II. in 1664, in conjunction with Nicolls, Cartwright, and Maverick. The New Engländer's took measures for resisting any invasion of their liberties by the commissioners, who were nominated by the duke of York and given extensive powers for regulating the affairs of New England. The commissioners arrived in May, 1664, and forced the colonies into the Dutch settlements on the Hudson. On 27 Aug., 1664, Nicolls and Carr captured New Amsterdam from the Dutch and called it New York in honor of the duke, afterward James I. The garrison at Fort Orange capitulated on 24 Sept., and the place was renamed Albany. Carr forced the surrender of New York on the 1st of May, 1664, went to Boston in February, 1665, and with his auditors attempted to supersede the constituted authorities of the colony; but the colonists refused to recognize their commission. They then went to the north and endeavored to restore proprietary government. The towns of New Haven, Norwalk, and several others obeyed the instructions of the governor of Massachusetts, and refused to hold intercourse with the commissioners. In Maine the people welcomed the commissioners, preferring direct dependence on the king to incorporation in Massachusetts. A court was held at Casco in July, 1666, and a new government under the commissioners was constituted and maintained until 1668. In 1667 he removed to London, then returned to England and died the day after his arrival.

**CARRALL, Robert William Weir**, Canadian physician, b. in Carrall's Grove, near Woodstock, Ontario, in 1839. He was educated at Trinity college, Toronto, and was graduated in medicine at McGill college, Montreal, in 1859. He was elected and represented Carrell in the legislative council of British Columbia from 1868 until the colony was admitted into the Canadian Dominion in 1871. He was one of the three delegates who went to Ottawa in that year to arrange the terms of union. He was called to the senate on 3 Dec., 1871.

**CARRATALA, José (car-rat-la-h), Spanish soldier, b. in Alucante, Spain, 14 Dec., 1781; d. in Madrid, Spain, 30 Sept., 1854. He finished his studies when Napoleon's army invaded Spain in 1808, and at once enrolled himself in a Spanish regiment. He was wounded at the battle of Tudela and the second siege of Saragossa, won several promotions, and at the close of the war was made lieutenant-colonel. In September, 1815, he went to Perja as colonel of his regiment, and took part in battles at Jujuy and Salta, occupied Arequipa in 1820, burned several towns in the province of Jujuy, was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general, and joined Cauceret, with whom he won the battle of Macaeona, and continued the campaign to the end. He wrote the capitulation after the battle of Ayacucho, when the royalists were finally defeated in South America. On his return to Spain, he again took part in military operations, in 1827 was appointed lieutenant-general, and then captain-general of several provinces, and became minister of war and senator in 1841.

**CARRELL, Columbia**, mother superior, b. in Dublin, Ireland, in 1810; d. in Louisville, Ky., in 1878. She went to Louisville at an early age, and was educated at Mount St. Mary's college, Emmetsburg, where she remained three years. She studied in Georgetown college for four years and then entered the novitiate of the Jesuits at White Marsh, Md. He returned to St. Mary's to complete his theological studies, and was ordained in 1829. During the next six years he performed missionary duty in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware, and founded an academy. He was elected bishop of the territory of 300 pupils, as well as a boys' school. After six years of missionary experience he entered the Society of Jesus, was appointed professor in St. Louis university, and was rector of this institution from 1855 till 1858. Between 1851 and 1853 he was president of Purcell mansion college, Cincinnati. On the establishment of the board of chaplains, he entered into the see of Covington in 1855, Dr. Carrell was proposed for the office of bishop by the first national council of Baltimore, and, the recommendation having been sanctioned by the pope, he was consecrated the same year. One of his first undertakings was the erection of the cathedral of St. Mary's, and this he accomplished in less than two years after his installation. His diocese contained only ten churches and seven priests for 7,000 Catholics, scattered over some hundred miles of territory, at the beginning of his episcopate, while there was not an ecclesiastical institution in the diocese. During the fifteen years that followed his consecration there was marked progress, the number of churches was doubled, the number of priests increased to thirty-three. He established a hospital for the care of the sick and an asylum for orphan children, and also founded a priory of the order of St. Benedict, a convent of Benedictine nuns, and one of the nuns of the visitation. Academies and parochial schools were erected in every part of his diocese, and he did much to promote education both in Kentucky and Ohio.

**CARRERA, José Miguel (car-ray'-hay), Chilian soldier, b. in Santiago de Chile, 19 July, 1782; d. in Mendoza, Argentine Republic, 1 Sept., 1815. He studied in Madrid, entered the Spanish cavalry, served with distinction during the war of independence against the French, was promoted to the rank of major, and became a member of a squadron in 1810, and escaped from Gdiz when he heard of the revolutionary movement in Chili. Soon after his arrival he was appointed colonel in the revolutionary army by dictator Rosas, fought against the Spaniards, won great reputation among the military chiefs, which enabled him to repulse Rosas, 10th Nov., 1811, and to establish a new government under his own authority. He then quelled an insurrection, and dissolved the congress, reorganizing the government on military principles. On 19 July, 1812, he was proclaimed
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dictator and general of the revolutionary army, and in 1813 the constitution of the new republic was promulgated. More Spanish troops having been sent to Chile from Peru to continue the war, Carrera ordered every one in communication with the enemy to be sentenced to death, banished, and royalists, and subjected all others remaining in the country to a compulsory loan. On 30 April, 1813, he defeated 5,000 Spaniards under Pareja on the banks of the Maule. A few days afterward he took the city of Concepcion, and laid siege to Chillan, attacking it several times unsuccessfully. His reputation, as is well known, having been in the enemy's favor, and his opinion turned against him and the monarchical constitution he had established. Then both the people and the army deposed Carrera, giving O'Higgins the supreme command, 27 Nov., 1813. On 25 July, 1814, he raised a rebellion that caused the fall of Lastra, and again assumed power. A division, and after resting one or two days, thearrison surrendered. Carrera's men indulged in many acts of vandalism, and their leader only succeeded in restraining them after they had murdered the vice-president of the republic, José Gregorio Salazar, and other citizens. Carrera was sent to Mita, a neighboring district of the interior, in an official capacity, and afterward to an island where he was deposed from his professional duties at Villanueva, 11 Sept., 1838. In the following year, 13 April, Carrera, being favored by the so-called aristocrats and the clerical party, again occupied the capital and reinstated Rivera Paz as ruler of the nation. Carrera remained as general-in-chief of the army, defeated Gen. Agustin Guzman at Los Altos in February, 1840, reincorporated the towns of this state with that of Guatema-

dal." Chiqinmula, 2 Feb., 1851. A few months later, 22 Oct., he was re-elected president, and, having won several victories against the Honduran, he was elected once more, this time president for life, 21 Oct., 1854. In 1861 he intervened in the contest that had raged between the central autherities and President Guardiola, and in the following year opposed a plan for a confederation of the Central American nations. Having declared war on San Salvador in 1863, he took its capital, 26 Oct., and shot Trungaray and other prominent persons. Guatemala enjoyed the peace for a time. He died in 1871, probably shot in the enemy of order, progress, and civilization. His government was absolute. When first elected to the presidency he could not read or write, but subsequently learned to write his name.

CARRION, Thomas, centenarian, b. in the west of England in 1829; d. in Colchester, Conn., 16 May, 1797. He settled in Andover, Mass., and in 1864 married Martha Allen, who, 19 Aug, 1692, was hanged as a witch at Salem, on testimony charging her with appearing before her daughter in the shape of a black cat. He passed the last twenty years of his life at Colchester, and, shortly before his death, walked six miles to see a sick friend, and, finding his extraordinary age, his head was not bald nor his hair grey.

CARRIGAIN, Philip, lawyer, b. in Concord, N. H., 20 Feb., 1772; d. there, 16 March, 1842. He was graduated at Dartmouth in 1794, studied law, and practised successively at Concord, Epsom, Chichester, and again at Concord. He was secretary of state of New Hampshire four years, and also clerk of the senate. He surveyed a great part of the state, of which he published an excellent map in 1816, and was the first to apply to New Hamp-

shire the name of the "granite state."—His father, Philip, b. in New York city in 1746; d. in August, 1806, was the son of a Scotch physician, who died in New York, and became himself an eminent physician and surgeon, having the largest practice in the state.

CARRILLO, Braulio (kar-reel'-yo), dictator of Costa Rica, b. in Cartago in 1800; assassinated in 1845. He was a member of the federal congress of Central America, was afterward elected governor of Costa Rica, and was dictator from 1838 to 1842. In 1832, while holding his position, he devoted his energies also to the promotion of the material interests of the state. He adjusted its foreign debt, built roads and bridges, and introduced the culture of coffee, now the great staple of the country, which became from the poorest the richest state of Central America. He trans-

acted all public affairs aided only by his wife.

CARRINGTON, Edward, revolutionary soldier, b. in Charlotte county, Va., 11 Feb., 1749; d. in Richmond, Va., 28 Oct., 1810. He was commis-

sioned lieutenant-colonel of artillery, 30 Nov., 1776, was detached with a portion of this regiment to the south, and made prisoner at Charleston. Carrington was afterward employed by Gates and by Greene, who united his arms by the last resort, and, as in his former careers, he was conspicuous in every action. Aided by Capt. Smith, of the Maryland line, he explored the river Dan, and made every preparation for Greene to cross with it his army; then joined him near the Yadkin, and was an active and efficient officer in the memorable retreat to the Dan. He commanded the artillery and did good service at Yorktown, 29 Sept., and 17 Oct., 1781, and was also at Yorktown. He was a delegate from Virginia to the Continental congress in 1785-6, and was foreman of the jury in Burr's trial for treason in 1807. His brother, Paul, is noticed below.
CARRINGTON, Henry Beeche, soldier, b. in Wallingford, Conn., 2 March, 1824. He was graduated at Yale in 1845, was a teacher of chemistry and Greek in Irving institute, New York, in 1846—7, studied in the law-school at New Haven, and was for some time a teacher in the New Haven ladies' collegiate Institute. In 1848 he began the practice of law in Columbus, Ohio, and was active in the anti-slavery agitation. He was a member of the convention that organized the republican party on 13th Nov., 1854 and the convention appointed to correspond with other states and make the movement national. As judge-advocate-general, on the staff of Gov. Chase, he aided in the organization of the state militia in 1857, in anticipation of a civil war. He was afterward appointed inspector-general, and was adjutant-general of Ohio when the war began. When President Lincoln issued the first call for troops he organized and placed in western Virginia nine regiments of militia before the muster of the three-month's volunteers. On 14 May, 1861, he received an appointment in the regular army as colonel of the 18th infantry. He commanded the camp of instruction at Camp Thomas, Ohio, took a brigade into the field 14th May, 1861, was commissioned colonel of infantry in Indiana in 1862, was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers on 29 Nov., 1862, and on the occasion of Morgan's raid returned to Indiana, commanded the militia of that state, aided in raising the siege of Frankfort, Ky., and afterward exposed the "Sons of liberty." He was mustered out of the volunteer service in September, 1865, and in November took the post of a military force of six regiments to try guerillas at Louisville, Ky. Joining his regiment on the plains, he commanded Fort Kearny, Neb., and in May, 1866, opened a road to Montana, amid harassing attacks from the hostile Sioux. He conducted military operations in Colorado till the close of 1869, and on 11 Dec., 1870, was recalled from service and was severely wounded at the battle of Eutaw Springs.

CARRINGTON, Paul, statesman, b. in Charlotte county, Va., 24 Feb., 1733; d. there, 22 June, 1818. He is a brother of Edward, noticed above. His maternal grandfather and his father, who came to Virginia by way of Barbadoes, were both engaged in the importation of Negroes. The boundary-line between Virginia and North Carolina. He was graduated at William and Mary college, studied law in the office of Col. Clement Read, clerk of the county of Lunenburg, about 1748, married the daughter of his preceptor, began practice at the age of twenty-one, and soon rose to eminence. From 1765 till 1775 he was a member of the house of burgesses, and voted against the stamp-act resolutions of Patrick Henry. He was a member of various conventions in 1775—6, and of the committee that reported the declaration of rights and the state constitution. He then took his seat in the house of delegates, from which he passed to the bench of the general court in May, 1779, and to the court of appeals in 1789, in which last he remained until 1811. He was a member of the committee of safety during the whole of its existence, and, in the Virginia convention, voted for the adoption of the constitution, and was a member of the committee to report amendments.—His son, Paul, b. in 1764; d. 8 Jun., 1816, served with his two brothers in the revolutionary army, and was distinguished in the battles of Guilford Court-House and Green Spring. After the peace he completed his studies at William and Mary college, became a lawyer, and served in both houses of the legislature and afterward on the bench of the superior court. His brother, Col. Clement, was severely wounded at the battle of Eutaw Springs.

CARROLL, Charles, of Carrollton, last surviving member of the Declaration of Independence, b. in Annapolis, Md., 20 Sept., 1737; d. in Baltimore, 14 Nov., 1832. The sept of the O'Carrolls was one of the most ancient and powerful in Ireland. They were princes and lords of Ely from the 12th to the 16th century. They sprang from the kings of Munster, and intermarried with the great houses of Ormond and Desmond in Ireland, and Argyll in Scotland. Charles Carroll, grandfather of Carroll of Carrollton, was a clerk in the office of Lord Powis in the reign of James II., and emigrated to Maryland upon the accession of William and Mary in 1689. In 1691 he was appointed judge and registrar of the land-office, and agent and receiver for Lord Baltimore's rents. His son Charles was born in 1702, and died in 1782, leaving his son Charles, the signer, whose wife was Elizabeth Brook. Carroll of Carrollton, at the age of eight years, was sent to France to be educated under the care of the Society of Jesus, which had controlled the Roman Catholics of Maryland since its foundation. He remained six years in the Jesuit college at St. Omer's, one year in their college at Rheims, and two years in the college of Louis Le Grand. Thence he went for a year to Bologne to study civil law, and from there he returned to college at Paris. In 1757 he entered the Middle Temple, London, for the study of the common law, and returned to Maryland in 1765. In June, 1768, he married...
Mary Darnall, daughter of Col. Henry Darnall, a young lady of beauty, fortune, and ancient family, Carroll found the public mind in a ferment over many fundamental principles of government and of civil liberty. In a province founded by Roman Catholics on the basis of religious toleration, the education of Catholics in their own schools had been prohibited by law, and Carroll himself had just returned from a foreign land, whither he had been driven by the intolerance of his home authorities to seek a liberal education. Not only were Roman Catholics under the ban of disfranchisement, but all persons of every faith and no faith were taxed to support the established church, which was the church of England. The discussion as to the right of taxation for the support of religion soon extended from the legislature to the public press. Carroll signed "The Pennsylvania Citizen," in a series of articles in the "Maryland Gazette," attacked the validity of the law imposing the tax. The church establishment was defended by Daniel Dulany, leader of the colonial bar, whose ability and learning were so generally acknowledged that his opinions were quoted as authority on colonial law in Westminster Hall, and are published to this day, as such, in the Maryland law reports. In this discussion Carroll acquitted himself with such ability that he received the thanks of public meetings all over the province, and at once became one of the "first citizens." In December, 1774, he was appointed one of the committee of correspondence for the province, as one of the initial steps of the revolution in Maryland, and in 1775 was elected one of the counsellors of safety. He was elected delegate to the revolutionary convention from Anne Arundel co., which met at Annapolis, Dec. 1775. In January, 1776, he was appointed by the Continental congress one of the commissioners to go to Canada and induce those colonies to unite with the rest in resistance to Great Britain. On 4 July, 1776, he, with Matthew Thighman, Thomas Johnson, William Pena, Samuel Chase, Thomas Stone, and Robert Alexander, was elected deputy from Maryland to the Continental congress. On 12 Jan., 1776, Maryland had instructed her deputies in congress not to consent to a declaration of independence without the knowledge and concurrence of the other states. Mainly owing to the zealous efforts of Carroll and his subsequent colleagues, the Maryland convention, on 28 June, 1776, had rescinded this instruction, and unanimously directed its representatives in congress to unite in declaring "the united colonies free and independent states," and on 6 July declared Maryland an independent state. Armed with this authority, Carroll took his seat in congress at Philadelphia, 18 July, 1776, and on 2 Aug., 1776, with the rest of the deputies of the thirteen states, signed the Declaration of Independence. It is said that he affixed the addition "of Carrollton to his signature in order to distinguish him from his kinsman, Charles Carroll, barrister, and to assume the certain responsibility himself of his act. He was made a member of the board of war, and served in congress until 10 Nov., 1776. In December, 1776, he was chosen a member of the first senate of Maryland, in 1777 again sent to congress, serving on the committee that visited Valley Forge to investigate complaints against Gen. Washington, and in 1788 elected the first senator from the state of Maryland under the constitution of the United States. He served a term of two years in the federal senate in 1791, and was again elected to the state senate, remaining there till 1801. In 1797 he was one of the commissioners to settle the boundary-line between Maryland and Virginia. On 23 April, 1827, he was elected one of the directors of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad company. He had lived in Baltimore since 1776, and his residence in Homewood, the mansion, as of Maryland, was painted in 1827 and 1828, and that portrait hangs in the National Portrait Gallery. He was also a member of the academy of music and a patron of the arts. He painted portraits of Gen. Washington, "the British claimant," and Washington, "the British claimant." He was also a member of the academy of music and a patron of the arts. He painted portraits of Gen. Washington, "the British claimant," and Washington, "the British claimant." He was also a member of the academy of music and a patron of the arts. He painted portraits of Gen. Washington, "the British claimant," and Washington, "the British claimant."
rolling of Carrollton became respectively Marchioness Wellesley, Duchess of Leeds, and Lady Stafford. A grandson of John Lec, Governor of Maryland, b. at Homewood, near Baltimore, Md., in 1830, was educated in the Roman Catholic colleges at Georgetown, D. C., at Emmetsburg, Md., and at Harvard law school; was admitted to the bar in 1851, removed to New York in 1854, where he served as U. S. commissioner, returned to Baltimore in 1862, was elected to the state senate in 1864 and again in 1871, and in 1875 elected governor. He married a daughter of Royal Phelps, of New York.

CARROLL, Daniel, patriot, b. in Maryland; d. in Washington, D. C., in 1839, at a great age. He was a member of the old congress, in 1789–91, a delegate to the convention that framed the U. S. constitution, a representative in congress in 1790–91, and was in the latter year appointed commissioner for surveying the District of Columbia. His farm formed the site of the present city of Washington. He was a cousin of Charles Carroll.

CARROLL, John, R. C. archbishop, b. in Upper Marlborough, Md., in 1759; d. in Georgetown, D. C., in 1817. He was descended from a family of Carrolls whose representatives emigrated to Maryland about 1689, and whose members became possessed of vast landed estates in that province prior to the revolution. He was a cousin of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, and sympathized with him in his patriotic resistance to the British crown. At the time of his birth, the laws of Maryland prohibited Roman Catholics from maintaining schools for the education of their youth in the province, young Carroll, who had attached himself to the Society of Jesus, was sent to the Jesuit college of St. Omer's in French Flanders, and thence to Liège for his training under the severe regimen of that order. He was ordained priest at Liège in 1759, having first surrendered his property to his brother and sisters. Up to 1771 he was professor of moral philosophy in St. Omer's and Liège, and in the same year admitted as a professed father into that society. The next two grandsons occupied such positions, though Dr. Carroll was in company with the son of Lord Stourton, to whom he was appointed tutor. Father Carroll filled the office of prefect to the Jesuit college at Bruges in 1773, having been obliged to leave France by reason of the decree of the parlement of Paris expelling the Jesuits. The society having been suppressed by the pope in the same year, he was forced to abandon the continent, and, in company with the English Jesuits of Flanders, took refuge in England, whence he conducted important negotiations with the French government in reference to the property held by the society in France. He was appointed chaplain to his kinsman Lord Arundel, and performed missionary duties in the neighborhood of Wardour Castle up to the middle of June, 1774. The agitation in Maryland and America for recognition of thecause of the American colonies by the sympathies of the Roman Catholics of Maryland was so unhappy that their leaders, the Carrolls, were looking for some other place of refuge. The celebration of the mass was forbidden by law, Roman Catholic schools for the education of their youth were prohibited, and they were denied the right to bear arms that time the insinuum of social position and gentle breeding. This, in a province founded by Roman Catholics, under the patronage of the Society of Jesus, on the principle of religious toleration, and as a refuge for their co-religionists from all the world, was unbearable, and consequently Charles Carroll, who represented the greatest wealth, and John Carroll, who represented the church, applied to the king of France for a grant of land beyond the Mississippi, in the territory of Louisiana, where they might found a new Roman Catholic and Jesuit refuge and lead a second exodus as Creelis Calvert had done to Maryland. The issue between the crown and the provincials was soon decided, and Carroll returned at once to his native country, where he threw himself with his whole heart into the patriotic cause, which was at the same time to his people the cause of liberty of conscience and freedom of thought. He was pious, learned, eloquent, and patriotic, and represented a powerful family in Ireland and in Maryland, the great order which was strongly aroused in the land, and in the affections of the people. No greater power of combined wealth, intellect, and enthusiasm existed anywhere in America than the union of the Carrolls and the Jesuits in Maryland in the person of John Carroll. He quitted England 26 June, 1774, and, on his arrival in America, devoted himself to his own province of Maryland and to the mission. He was the last to arrive of the Continental congress commissioner, with Carroll of Carrollton, Samuel Chase, and Benjamin Franklin, to go to Canada and endeavor to secure the cooperation of the French Roman Catholics of that province with their priests and co-religionists in Maryland, in the coming campaign for the defense of the nation. In February, 1776, he was appointed by the Continental congress commissioner, with Carroll of Carrollton, Samuel Chase, and Benjamin Franklin, to go to Canada and endeavor to secure the cooperation of the French Roman Catholics of that province with their priests and co-religionists in Maryland, in the coming campaign for the defense of the nation. The health of Dr. Franklin having become enfeebled by the journey, Father Carroll returned with him, nursing him with a care that laid the foundation of their lifelong friendship. During the struggle for independence he rendered important services to his country by his letters to friends in every part of Europe, explaining the situation. At the close of the war the Roman Catholics of the United States were anxious to be freed from the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the vicar-apostolic of London, and the clergy petitioned the pope to appoint a superior over them who would owe allegiance to the government of their country alone. The papal nuncio at that time refused the request of the congress. On the congress's request, Father Carroll was appointed superior of the clergy of the United States in 1784. The bishopric of Baltimore was established in 1788, in accordance with a second petition of the clergy, and, Dr. Carroll being their choice for bishop, he was consecrated in England in 1790. The diocese of Baltimore was formed for years the only Roman Catholic diocese in the United States, and embraced all the states and territories of the union. The first care of the new bishop was to visit all the towns of his diocese that contained Roman Catholic congregations, and he also gave attention to the French settlements in the west, which had heretofore depended on the bishop of Quebec. His efforts
were at first inspected by the want of priests; but the French revolution resulted in the emigration of several French priests, among them a considerable body of Sulpicians, by whose aid he was enabled to provide for the Indians and the French inhabitants of the northwest. The arrival of a colony of English Dominicans supplied him with priests for such stations as were most in need of them, and he also received a community of Carmelite nuns, and another of Poor Clares. Georgetown college, of which he had laid the foundation in 1788, was completed in 1791, principally through the aid he received from his English friends. He established a theological seminary in connection with it, which in 1792 was merged in that of St. Mary's, Baltimore. Bishop Carroll was appointed one of the three commissioners charged by the state of Maryland to establish St. John's college at Annapolis, from whose faculty he afterward received the degree of LL. D. On 7 Nov., 1791, the first synod of the Catholic clergy of the United States was held under his presidency; and the statutes adopted by it by the vote of Bishop Carroll explaining them have made a permanent impression on the legislation of the American church. But the enormous extent of his diocese, as well as the turbulence and scandalous lives of some of its clergy, was a serious obstacle to the spread of religion, and Dr. Carroll solicited the presence of a number of young clerics to aid him in his work. He also proposed to ordain or appoint a coadjutor-bishop of Baltimore; and, in compliance with this request, the Rev. Leonard Yeale was appointed his coadjutor in 1800. Congress unanimously selected Bishop Carroll to deliver a panegyric on Washington on 22 Feb., 1800. In 1805 he performed the marriage ceremony of the Emmettsburg Emmetts. By his aid and encouragement, Mrs. Seton founded an institution of the Sisters of Charity at Emmitsburg in 1803. In 1805 he transferred Georgetown college to the Jesuits, and restored to them their former missions in Maryland and Pennsylvania. In 1806 he laid the foundation of the present cathedral of Baltimore, which he witnessed the dedication of. The number of Catholics had increased so much that it became impossible for a single bishop to attend to their wants, and, owing to his representation, Pope Pius VII. erected Baltimore into an archiepiscopal see in 1808, with four episcopal sees as suffragans. Dr. Carroll was created archbishop in the same year, consecrated the newly appointed prelates at Baltimore, and, in conjunction with them, framed additional rules for the government of the growing church. The remainder of his life was devoted to the interests of his diocese, which now embraced Maryland, Virginia, and the southern states as far as the gulf and the Mississippi. Although the American Revolution took place in the archbishop's time, he was an ardent federalist, and always voted with his party. His writings are mostly controversial. Among them are "An Address to the Roman Catholics of the United States of America," "A Concise View of the Principal Points of Contraversy between the Protestant and Roman Churches," "A Review of the Important Controversy between Dr. Carroll and the Rev. Messrs. Wharton and Hawkins," and "A Discourse on General Washington."

CARROLL, Samuel Spring, soldier, b. in Washington, D. C., 21 Sept., 1852; d. in Washington, 29 Jan., 1893. He was graduated at the U. S. military Academy in 1873, and served as a Ensign in the 1st Ohio volunteers on 15 Dec., 1861, and served in the operations in western Virginia from 7 Dec., 1861, till 23 May, 1862. From 21 May till 14 Aug., 1862, he commanded a brigade of Gen. Shields's division, taking part in the pursuit of the Confederate forces up the Shenandoah in May and June, 1862, and in the battle of Cedar Mountain on 9 Aug. On 14 Aug. he was wounded in a skirmish in which he took part in the Maryland campaign, and in the Rapides plantation campaign from December, 1862, till June, 1863, being engaged in the battles of Fredericksburg and Chancellorville, and receiving the brevet of major for bravery in the latter action. In the Pennsylvania campaign he was present at the battle of Gettysburg, where he received the brevet of lieutenant-colonel. In the battle of the Wilderness he won the brevet of colonel, and in the engagements near Spottsylvania was twice wounded and disabled for service in the field during the rest of the war. He was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers on 12 May, 1864, and on 13 March, 1865, received the brevet of brigadier-general, U. S. A., for gallantry at Spottsylvania. He served as colonel of the Thirty-fifth Virginia during the rebellion. On 22 Jan., 1867, he became a lieutenant-colonel in the regular army. In 1868 he was acting inspector-general of the division of the Atlantic, and on 9 June, 1869, retired as major-general for disability from wounds received in battle. His father, William Thomas, was in Washington, 1863, was appointed coadjutor of the archbishopric of Baltimore, and left the court of the supreme court of the United States on 20 Jan., 1877, and held that office thirty-five years, until the year before his death. He was a grand-nephew of Charles Carroll. His second daughter was twice married, first to Gen. Griffin, U. S. A., and, after his death to Count Estorhazy. CARROLL, Jonathan B. b. in Pittsburg, Pa., in 1789; d. in Nashville, Tenn., 22 March, 1844. He was engaged in the hardware business in Pittsburg, whence, in 1810, he went to Nashville, and attracted the attention of Jackson, by whom he was made a captain and brigade inspector in his division, 20 Feb., 1813, and advanced to colonel and inspector-general in 1814. In 1813 he fought a duel with Jesse, brother of Thomas H. Benton. In 1815 he was made a brigadier of the horse-shoe Bend of Tallapoosa river, 27 March, 1814. He became major-general of Tennessee militia on 15 Nov., 1814, and won distinction in the defence of Nashville against Gen. John B. Johnston's forces, 8 Jan., 1815. He was governor of Tennessee from 1821 till 1827, and again from 1829 till 1835.

CARROLL, William H., soldier, b. about 1820. He commanded a brigade in Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston's Confederate army, and was stationed at Memphis when Gen. Zollicoffer was expelled at Wild Cat. Anticipating a general revolt against Gen. Johnston, he ordered Carroll to march with his brigade into the state of the support of Zollicoffer. The Unionists rose in scattered bands, but dispersed at the approach of the southern troops. On 14 Nov., 1862, Gen. Carroll commanding at Knoxville, proclaimed martial law, but on the 24th of November he resigned the order. In the reorganization of the army, otherwise called the battle of Logan's Cross-Roads, or of Mill Spring, where Zollicoffer fell, Carroll's brigade formed the Confederate rear, and retreated with comparatively slight losses, but abandoned its guns and supplies. He resigned in February, 1863.

CARRUTH, James Harrison, botanist, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 10 Feb., 1867; d. in Anheur, Ark., 15 Sept., 1896. He studied at Anheur, and was graduated at Yale. After teaching for several
CARRUTHERS, William A., novelist, b. in Virginia about 1800; d. in Savannah, Ga., 31 Aug., 1846. He was a student at Washington college, Va., in 1818, and was educated as a physician. He wrote spirited romances, founded on American history, and, removing to South Carolina, practised medicine there, and contributed to the "Magnolia" and other southern magazines. In 1838 he gave an account in the "Knickerbocker Magazine," of a hazardous ascent of the natural bridge in Virginia. His published works are "The Cavaliers of Virginia, or the Recuse of Jamestown, an Historical Romance," and "Tidewaies, a reproduction of the scenes of Bacon's rebellion and the conflict between royalists and Cromwellians in Virginia (New York, 1832); "The Kentuckian in New York, or the Adventures of Three Southerners," a volume of descriptive sketches with romantic incidents; "The Knights of the Horse-Shoe, a Traditional Tale," the Cocked Hat of Old Georgia, and "Old Ironsides," the scene of which is laid in Virginia in the time of Gov. Spotswood (Wetumpka, Ala., 1845); and "The Life of Dr. Caldwell."

CARRON, Christopher, better known as "Kit Carson," soldier, b. in Madison co., Ky., 24 Dec., 1809; d. at Fort Lyon, Col., 23 May, 1868. While he was an infant his parents emigrated to what is now Howard co., Mo., but was then a wilderness. At the age of fifteen he was apprenticed to a saddler, with whom he continued two years, and then he joined a hunting expedition, thus beginning the adventurous life that made him one of the most picturesque figures of western history. For eight years he was on the plains, leading the life of a frontier scout. He was appointed Indian agent for his garrison at Bent's Fort, where he remained eight years more. After a short visit to his family he met, for the first time, General (then Lieutenant) John C. Frémont, by whom his experience in the backwoods was at once appreciated, and by whom, also, he was engaged as guide in his subsequent explorations. In this capacity he was eminently useful, and took part in important marches and on success of those explorations, He was perhaps better known to a larger number of Indian tribes than any other white man, and from his long life among them learned their habits and customs, understood their mode of warfare, and spoke their language as his mother tongue. No one man did more than he to shoot the Wild West and open the northwestern wilderness. In 1847 Carson was sent to Washington as bearer of dispatches, and was then appointed second lieutenant in the mounted rifles, U. S. army. This appointment, however, was negatived by the senate. In 1853 he drove 6,500 sheep over the mountains to California, a hazardous undertaking, and on his return to Los Angeles was appointed Indian agent in New Mexico. Under this appointment he was largely instrumental in bringing about the treaties between the United States and the Indians. He was an instinctive judge of character, and, knowing the Indians so thoroughly, his cool judgment and wisdom in dealing with them, even under the most trying circumstances, enabled him to render important services to the U. S. government. During the civil war he repeatedly rendered great service to the government in New Mexico, Colorado, and the Indian territory, and was brevetted brigadier-general for his meritorious conduct. At its close, he resumed his duties as Indian agent. In this relation to the Indians he visited the reservation of the Indians of 1868, in company with a deputation of the red men, and made a tour of several of the northern and eastern states. Unlike most of the trappers and guides, Gen. Carson was a man of remarkable modesty, and in conversation never boasted of his own achievements. See "Life of Kit Carson, the Great Western Hunter," by Charles Bardett (Philadelphia, 1871). "Carter, Charles Ignatius Hardman, clergyman, b. in Lebanon, Ky., in 1803; d. in Philadelphia in 1879. He studied at Mount St. Mary's, Emmitsburg, and at St. Mary's, Baltimore. He was stationed at St. Mary's, Philadelphia, where he heard the church of the assumption in 1848, and thereafter was a remarkable success. In 1850, however, he was requested to look at the training school, and afterward founded a convent and academy of the Sisters of the Holy Child Jesus at Sharon Hill.

CARTER, Dennis Malone, artist, b. in Cork, Ireland, 24 Oct., 1817; d. in New York city, 7 July, 1881. He accompanied his parents to the United States in 1829, and, having received a little instruction in the schools of the city, he was sent to the Latin school of New York, and travelled over a large part of the country in the pursuit of his profession. He afterward settled in New York and produced historical pictures. He was one of the original members of the artists' fund society, established in 1859. About 1850 he painted a series of pictures illustrating Goldsmith's "Deserted Village." Among his most successful works was a painting of "Wilderness," in "Moll Pitcher at the Battle of Mommouth," "Legend of St. Michael," "Death of the Virgin," and portraits of Henry Clay, Andrew Jackson, and James K. Polk.

CARTER, Franklin, educator, b. in Waterbury, Conn., 30 Sept., 1837. He studied at Phillips Andover academy and at Yale and Williams colleges, graduating in 1858 and 1861 respectively. He studied at the university of Berlin. From 1865 till 1868 he was professor of Latin and of French at Williams, then of Latin alone till 1872, and then of German at Yale till 1881, when he became president of Williams. He received the degree of LL. D. from Union in 1881. He has published a translation of Goethe's "Iphigenia auf Tauris" (1879).

CARTER, James Coolidge, lawyer, b. in Lancaster, Mass., 14 Oct., 1827. He was graduated at Harvard in 1850, and at the law-school in 1853. Mr. Carter was a member of the commission appointed by Gov. Tilden, of New York, in 1875 to devise a form of municipal government for the cities of the state. He ranks among the leading lawyers of New York. He has published a monograph entitled "The Codification of our Common Law," in which he opposes the scheme of codification (New York, 1883).

CARTER, James Gordon, educational reformer, b. in Lebanon, Mass., 7 Sept., 1796; d. in Chicago, III., 22 July, 1849. He was graduated at Harvard college, 1817, and, being elected a tutor there, continued teaching until 1830. In 1833 he contributed to the "Boston Patriot," a series of papers, subsequently published under the title of "Essays on Popular Education."
In 1823 his "Letters to William Prescott on the Free Schools of New England, with Remarks on the Principles of Instruction," first developed the idea of a normal school or seminary for teachers. In 1824 he went to the United States, revisited and Boston. In 1830 he assisted in organizing the American Institute of Instruction, of which he was long an active member and officer. His lectures before that body in 1830-1 were valuable contributions to its transactions. From 1835 till 1840 he was a member either of the house or senate of Massachusetts, a member of the board of public instruction, and commissioneer on education, and in 1837 drafted the bill establishing the board of education. Gov. Everett appointed him the first member of the board. He was the author of a work on the "Geography of Massachusetts," one on Middlesex and Worcester counties (1839), and one on the "Geography of New Hampshire" (1851).

CARTER, John C., naval officer, b. in Virginia in 1805; d. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 24 Nov., 1870. He was appointed to the naval service from Kentucky, 1 March, 1825, served on the sloop "Lexington" in 1827, and on the frigate "Delaware," of the Mediterranean squadron, in 1829-30, was promoted passed midshipman, 4 June, 1831, and commissioned as lieutenant, 9 Feb., 1837. He served on the steamer "Mississippi," of the home squadron, during the Mexican war. On 14 Sept., 1847, he was made commander. In 1862 he commanded the steamer "Michigan" on the lakes. After the war he was placed in command of the receiving "Y. of Vermont," of the naval rendezvous at San Francisco. He was commissioned commodore on the retired list on 4 April, 1867.

CARTER, Josiah Mason, lawyer, b. in New Canaan, Conn., 19 June, 1813; d. in Norwalk, Conn., 22 March, 1868. He was graduated at Yale in 1836, studied in the law-school at New Haven, and was admitted to the bar in 1839. He practised in New York, and was admitted to the bar in 1843, and afterward in Norwalk, and served three terms in the Connecticut legislature, during the last of which he was speaker of the house. From 1862 till his death he filled the office of state attorney for Fairfield co.

CARTER, Lorenzo, pioneer, b. in Rutland, Vt., in 1762; d. in Cleveland, Ohio, 7 Feb., 1814. He emigrated in 1796 to the western reserve, and settled in Cleveland in the spring of 1797. He was a man of great strength and an expert hunter, and supported his family by ferrying people across the river, by trading with the Indians, and by hunting. Through his skill and courage he acquired an ascendency over the red men. He kept a hotel and a store for the sale of hunting-supplies in the early days of Cleveland, and built the first frame house, the first warehouse, and the first vessel constructed in that town. In 1804 he was elected a major in the militia. In later life he purchased and improved a farm, which is now a part of the city and county of Cuyahoga. In his last year he was appointed assistant librarian in the state library at Cleveland, where he remained till 1838. At this time he began to publish poems and sketches in the daily papers, his first contribution being a long poem, which he dropped stealthily into the editor's letter-box, and which appeared the next day with flatting comments, but so frightfully mistranslated that he hardly knew it. This experience and a natural aptitude led him to acquire proof-reading as an accomplishment, at which he became very expert. In 1841 he went to Boston, where he formed a life-long friendship with James Russell Lowell, and together they began "The Pioneer," a monthly magazine. The first volume of this was "of too fine a cast to be successful." Nevertheless, its want of success was due, not to the editors, but to the publisher, who mismanaged it and failed when but three numbers had been issued. Among the contributors were Poe, Hawthorne,
the summer of 1854 he obtained the consent of the committee to call a convocation of its members, which was held without assistance, sending out thousands of circulars to men whose names were on the committee's books. The convention met in Wovchester, 20 July, was so large that no hall could contain it, and held its session in the open air. A short platform drawn up by him was adopted, together with the name "Republican," and on his motion a committee of six was appointed to organize the new party, John A. Andrew being made its chairman. In 1855 Carter edited the Boston "Telegraph," in conjunction with W. S. Robinson and Hildreth the historian; in 1856 he edited the "Atlas"; and in 1857-9 he was Washington correspondent of the New York "Tribune." His most work was with Messrs. Ripley and Dana for the first edition of the "American Cyclopaedia" (1859-63), in which many important articles were from his pen, including "Egypt," "Hindostan," "Mormons," and the history of the United States. In January, 1861, he was appointed private secretary of the treasury agent whose headquarters were at Beaufort, S.C., and from July of that year till October, 1860, he edited the Rochester, N. Y., "Democrat," doing such work for it as was seldom done on any but metropolitan journals. When news came of the assassination of President Lincoln, he wrote, without consulting any book or memorandum, an article giving a brief but circumstantial account, with dates of every celebrated case of romance. He was then editor of "Appleton's Journal" in 1870-3, and then became associate editor for the revision of the "American Cyclopaedia." But in 1874 impaired health compelled him to discontinue his literary work, and in the next three years he made three tours in Europe. He was the author of "A Summer Cruise on the Coast of New England" (Boston, 1864), which passed 25,000 copies, and of "Archibald Gray," a series of brilliant articles in reply to Francis Bow- en's attack on the Hungarian revolutionists. These articles were re-published in a pamphlet, "The Hungarian Controversy" (Boston, 1852), and are said to have caused the rejection of Mr. Bowen's nomination as professor of history at Harvard. At the same time Carter edited, with the historian's approbation, a large volume entitled "Kossuth in New England" (Boston, 1852). In 1854-2 he edited, at first as assistant of the editor, John G. Pulley and afterward alone, the Boston "Commonwealth," the chief exponent of the free-soil party, and in 1856 became its managing editor. For two years he was secretary of the state committee of the free-soil party, and in the Convention met in Wovchester, 20 July, was so large that no hall could contain it, and held its session in the open air. A short platform drawn up by him was adopted, together with the name "Republican," and on his motion a committee of six was appointed to organize the new party, John A. Andrew being made its chairman. In 1855 Carter edited the Boston "Telegraph," in conjunction with W. S. Robinson and Hildreth the historian; in 1856 he edited the "Atlas"; and in 1857-9 he was Washington correspondent of the New York "Tribune." His most work was with Messrs. Ripley and Dana for the first edition of the "American Cyclopaedia" (1859-63), in which many important articles were from his pen, including "Egypt," "Hindostan," "Mormons," and the history of the United States. In January, 1861, he was appointed private secretary of the treasury agent whose headquarters were at Beaufort, S.C., and from July of that year till October, 1860, he edited the Rochester, N. Y., "Democrat," doing such work for it as was seldom done on any but metropolitan journals. When news came of the assassination of President Lin- coln, he wrote, without consulting any book or memorandum, an article giving a brief but circum-
as commandant of the naval academy at Annapolis from 1869 till 1872, being promoted to captain 28 Oct., 1870; was a member of the light-house board from 1876 till 1880; was commissioned commodore 13 Nov., 1878, and retired 6 Aug., 1881. On 16 May, 1882, he was made a rear-admiral.

**CARTIER, Sir George Etienne, Bart., Cana-**

dian, M.P. for St. Mary's, and the Lower Canada, 3 Sept., 1814; d. in England, 29 May, 1873. He was educated at St. Sulpice college, Montreal, and admitted to the bar in 1825. He took part in the Lower Canada rebellion of 1837, and was under arms at the battle of St. Denis. He escaped to the United States, but shortly afterward was permitted to return. Cartier was made an entered gentleman of the legislative assembly in 1848 as member for Verdun, in the conservative interest, and in 1855 became provincial secretary in the McNab-Taché government. On the resignation of Sir Allan McNab, in 1856, Mr. Cartier became attorney-general for Lower Canada in the Taché-Macdonald ministry, and in this capacity effected the codification of the civil laws of the province. He was one of the principal promoters of the improvements in the system of administering the criminal law. In 1857 he proposed to leave the solution of the question of a permanent seat of government to her majesty. At this time the legislative assembly had decided upon Quebec, and had authorized the erection of government buildings. He well knew that the people refused to vote the supplies. The queen decided that Ottawa should be the permanent seat of government. On 26 Nov., 1857, the cabinet was reorganized. John A. Macdonald becoming premier and Mr. Cartier being the only Lower Canada minister retained. On 29 July, 1858, the Macdonald-Cartier cabinet fell, but the government of the assembly's having passed a resolution that Ottawa ought not to be the seat of government, George Brown having formed a ministry, and resigned after an administration of two days, the so-called "double shuffle" was performed. "Taking advantage of a clause of the independence of parliament act, which provided that a cabinet minister resigning from the city had before it ceased to meet must resign "at the expiration of the month without forfeiting his seat in parliament," the Macdonald-Cartier ministry became the Cartier-Macdonald ministry. Cartier, who had resigned the portfolio of attorney-general on 29 July, became inspector-general on 6 Aug. On 7 Aug. he was again sworn in as attorney-general. In the interests of Lower Canada, Cartier was a determined opponent of the principle of representation by population demanded by Upper Canada, which had a population of 285,327 more than the sister province. The Cartier-Macdonald ministry fell in attempting to pass a militia bill in May, 1862. Cartier was one of the active promoters of confederation, and when it was established chose the site of the Dominion capital in July, 1867. In August of the following year he was created a baronet.

**CARTIER, Jacques, explorer, b. in St. Malo,**

France, 31 Dec., 1491; d. 1 Sept., 1557. He had led a seafaring life, and made fishing voyages to the grand banks of Labrador, when he entered, 20 April, 1534, upon his voyage of discovery. Steering for Newfoundland, he passed through the straits of Belle Isle into the gulf of Chaleurs, and planted a cross at Gaspé, decorated with the arms of France, and bearing the inscription, "Vive le Roi de France!" The native Indians, who surmised no good from its erection, he deceived by saying they were in the service of the true leader which ways to enter the port." He also caused two young Indians to be kidnapped, whom he carried away with him to France, after ascending the St. Lawrence, past the shores of Anticosti, not doubting that he had discovered the road to Cathay. In the year ensuing, 15 May, 1535, he began his second voyage with three small vessels, and, steering westward along the coast of Labrador, entered a small bay opposite the island of Anticosti, which he called the bay of St. Lawrence. He proceeded cautiously up the river, past the Saguenay and Cape Tourmente, and anchored off a wooded and vine-clad island; he called it an account of the rich clusters of grapes, the island of Bacchus (the island of Orleans), and, after friendly converse with the Indians, notably with Donnacona, their chief, described the majestic site of the modern Quebec, then called Stadaconé, went in a boat up the St. Croix river (now the St. Charles), and, understanding that many days' journey up the river Hochelaga (for by that name the Indians called the St. Lawrence) there was a large lake, named by the same name, he resolved to go thereto. The Indians were averse to his going, and tried to frighten him by sending three of their number, disguised as devils, with blackened faces and "horns on their heads more than a yard long." But Cartier was not dissuaded from his purpose, and on 2 Oct., 1535, his vessels lay in the stream off Hochelaga, the modern Montreal. The Indians there immediately arrived the same day, and with demonstrations of great joy, and on the following day introduced them into their rudest fortified city, containing fifty log houses about 150 feet in length and from 12 to 15 feet in width; they set before Cartier their paralyzed chief, that he should touch and heal him; a crowd of afflicted people came for the same purpose, "as if a god had come down to man." Cartier, having returned, and after a prayer, concluded with reading to them, either in Latin or French (whereof they did not understand a word), the story of the passion, and distributed among them knives, hatchets, and other utensils. The trumpets terminated the visit. Delighted with the country, Cartier returned to Stadaconé, and in a fort, which he had built on the St. Charles, passed a terrible winter; and, after treacherously possessing himself of the person of Donnacona and his chiefs, returned, with marvellous stories of his discoveries, to St. Malo, 16 July, 1536. The said chiefs received baptism, but died in the land of their captivity. Cartier, in the capacity of captain-general, joined the expedition of Roberval, who was made lieutenant-governor and viceroy of the numerous American territories, and preceded the latter, leaving St. Malo, 23 May, 1541. On his return to Stadaconé, 29 July, 1542, he was surprised, and spread the false report that the other chiefs had married in France and lived in great affluence.
At Cape Ronce he and his companions landed, gathered imaginary diamonds in the shape of quartz, and carried off some yellow glittering mineral, which the Indians thought to be gold. He built two forts; Cartier explored the rapids above Hochelaga, and, owing to the discontent occasioned by the non-arrival of Roberval, or from other causes not yet ascertained, soon after his return to the forts, appears to have abandoned the prosecution of the enterprise, and reached the harbor of St. John, and then sailed with the arrival of Roberval in June, 1542.

The viceroy was indignant, and ordered him to return; but Cartier succeeded, under cover of night, in abandoning the expedition, and, instead of proceeding to the St. Lawrence, tided adieu to New France on his way to the old, steer eastward, and returned to St. Malo. Of his subsequent fortunes very little is known. His merits as a discoverer were rewarded by a patent of nobility; he owned a house at St. Malo, and the seigniorial mansion of Limoilou. It is said that Cartier, at the king’s request, set out to fetch Roberval home, and we may infer that he did so, if it is true that he lived for many years at St. Malo, where Thévet, the cosmographer, the personal friend of Roberval, the more noted of the two, resided with him. He also says that Roberval died at Paris. Cartier called the St. Lawrence the “River of Hochelaga,” or “the great river of Canada,” limits the designation of “Canada” to a stretch of country from the Isle des Coureurs to a point above Quebec, and says that the Indians called the country “Hochelaga.” This is, however, a misapprehension; the name, “Saguenay,” “Canada,” according to him, is an Indian word, and signifies a town. “Its appellation une ville, Canada,” and in the Indian origin of the word he is sustained by other early French authorities, one of whom, however, renders it “terre,” that is, “land,” while another calls it an Indian word of unknown meaning.

CARVER, David Kellogg, jurist, b. in Rochester, N. Y., 22 June, 1812; d. in Washington, D. C., 16 April, 1887. He was admitted to the bar, began practice in Massillon, Ohio, was elected to congress as a democrat, and served two terms, from 3 Dec., 1849, till 3 March, 1853. On 27 March, 1851, he was appointed by President Lincoln minister to Belgium, and there served till 10 March, 1862. In 1863 he became chief justice of the supreme court of the District of Columbia.

CARTWRIGHT, John, English traveller, b. in Marnham, Nottinghamshire, in 1739; d. in 1810. He served in Germany in the seven years’ war, and attained the rank of captain. Subsequently he made several voyages to Labrador, and in 1792 published a “Journal of nearly Sixteen Years’ Residence on the Coast of Labrador” (3 vols., Newark, England, 1792). Coleridge, the poet, says, relative to this narrative of travels and adventures, that the annals of his campaigns among the foxes and beavers interested him more than the accounts of the exploits of Marlborough or Frederick.—His brother, made the acquaintance of the Micmacs, in Marnham, Nottinghamshire, 28 Sept., 1749; and in London, 23 Sept., 1824. He entered the royal navy in 1758, and served under Sir Hugh Palliser and Admiral Byron on the Newfoundland station. He acted as chief magistrate of the settlement for five years, and during this period explored the interior of the island, made the acquaintance of the Micmacs, and discovered Lieutenant’s lake. In 1771 failing health rendered his temporary retirement from the navy necessary. In 1774 he attracted attention by advocating the freedom of the colonies, and in 1775 published a tract entitled “American Independence the Glory and Interest of Great Britain.” The tract advocated a union between the mother-country and the colonies under separate legislatures. Its publication led to a rupture of his friendly relations with Lord Howe, and completed the estrangement that had begun with his refusal to accept a commission in the army to war against the Americans. On 2 April, 1777, he presented an address to the king, in which he recommended peace with the United States, and reiterated his objections to the measure of a separate kingdom of America. He joined with Dr. Jebb and Granville Sharp, in 1790, in forming the society for constitutional information. His zealous advocacy of the removal of parliamentary abuses, and the bestowal of the franchise upon all male adults, together with his active efforts in securing the election of a delegate designated as legislative attorney for Birmingham, subjected him to arrest, trial, and the payment of a fine. He published several political tracts, and in his “Letters on the Slave-Trade” favored making the traffic equally criminal with piracy. Charles James Fox regarded him as “one whose enlightened mind and profound constitutional knowledge placed him in the highest rank of the patriots.” D. Cartwright, published his life and correspondence (2 vols., London, 1826). The work also contains a map of his discoveries and explorations in the interior of Newfoundland.

CARTWRIGHT, Peter, clergyman, b. in Amherst co., Va., 1 Sept., 1755; d. near Pleasant Plains, Ky., 25 Oct., 1872. His father was a soldier in the revolutionary war, and about 1790 removed with his family to Logan co., Ky. At that time, according to his own account, there was not a newspaper printed south of Green river, no schools worth the name, and no mills within forty miles. Clothing was home-made from the cotton and flax, and imported tea, coffee, sugar were unknown. Methodist preachers had just begun to ride “circuits” in that section, and the Rev. John Lurton obtained permission to hold public services in Mr. Cartwright’s cabin when in the neighborhood. After a few years a conference was formed, known as the western conference, the seventh then in the United States. In 1801 a camp-meeting was held at Cane Ridge, at which nearly 2,000 persons were converted. Peter was then a wild boy of sixteen, fond of horse-racing, card-playing, and dancing. He was soon awakened to a sense of his sinfulness, but fought against his convictions for some time, plunging more recklessly than ever into his dissolutions, until, after a night’s dance and debauch at a wedding some miles from his father’s house, he fell under conviction of sin, and began to pray. He sold a favorite race-horse, burned his cards, gave up gambling, to which he was greatly addicted, and, after three months’ earnest seeking,
was converted. He immediately began to preach as a "local," but in 1863 was received into the regular ministry, and ordained an elder in 1866 by Bishop Asbury. In 1828 Mr. Cartwright removed from the Baltimore District and settled a home in Illinois, settling the year following in Sangamon co., then peopled only by a few hardy and enterprising pioneers. After a few years he was elected to the legislature, wherein his rough-and-ready wit and his unflinching courage made him the victor in many debates. He attended annual conferences with almost unfailing regularity for a series of years, and was always a conscientious member. Year after year he attended camp-meetings, finding his greatest happiness in them. He was a delegate to numerous general conferences, and retained his interest in religion to the last. From a very early period he was a zealous opponent of slavery, and was rejoiced when the Methodist Episcopal church of the Whole Democratic Party, which he had joined in 1884. Nevertheless, he retained his allegiance to the democratic party, and was its candidate for congress in 1846, in opposition to Abraham Lincoln, who defeated him by a majority of 1,500. For more than fifty years he was presiding elder in the church, which he saw rise, from 72,671 members in 1818 to 200,049 in 1870, when he retired because his health was called away. He was a powerful preacher and a tireless worker. His quaint and eccentric habits, and his exhaustless fund of stories, drawn largely from personal experience, gained favor and popularity wherever he went. Numerous stories are told of his personal prowess in dealing with the reunion. When in 1856 a son of his was sentenced to interrupt his meetings, and whom, if reported be true, he invariably vanquished by moral suasion if possible, or, failing that, by the arm of flesh. In conference meetings he was loved, revered, and dreaded, for he hesitated not to arraign the house of bishops to their face; but his influence was powerful, and his strong good sense often shaped the policy of the conservative party. Sir Francis Hincks, minister of finance, brought forward a banking act, which Mr. Cartwright, who was president of the commercial bank of Canada and at the head of other important financial institutions, denounced as calculated to undermine the security of the Canadian banks. He voted against his old party on several questions, but was re-elected in 1872. He then identified himself thoroughly with the reform party, and in 1873 accepted office in Mr. Mackenzie's administration as minister of finance, and was sworn of the privy council. In 1878 he carried an important bill that makes the auditor-general removable only on an address by both houses of parliament, and not, as formerly, at the pleasure of the government of the day. At the general election of 1878, when the country adopted the "national policy" (i.e., protection), Mr. Cartwright's free-trade principles brought about his defeat at the polls. A constituency was subse-

There is a reference to Sir Richard, a leader of the liberal party, and a keen critic of the financial policy of his political opponents.

CARVAJAL, Gaspar de, missionary, b. in Lima, Peru, in 1584. He entered the Dominican order in Spain, went to Peru in 1533, and devoted himself to the conversion of the natives. In 1538 he accompanied the expedition of Gonzalo Pizarro to the countries east of Quito as chaplain. The army, deceived by Indians, was drawn into a country destitute of provisions, and reduced to great suffering. Gonzalo Pizarro ordered Francis Orellana, one of his best officers, to descend the Napo with 2000 Indians whom he had enslaved and said to have died under the weight of the labor he had heaped upon them. Orellana reached the junction of the Napo and the Maranon, but found no provisions. He then resolved to abandon him-

The text is a historical account of Mr. Cartwright's life and work, including his involvement in the Methodist Episcopal church, his political career, and his contributions to Canadian and Methodist causes. The text also includes a brief biography of Sir Richard, a critic of the liberal party and a political opponent of Cartwright. The text concludes with a mention of Carvajal, a missionary in South America, and his experiences with the indigenous populations and the Spanish military.
self to the course of the river, and, as Father Carvajal protested against his treachery, he put him ashore. Here he found a small band of Spaniards, reduced to the last extremity, when Gonzalo, impatient at the delay of Orellana, set out in search of his vessel and discovered him. The expedition then returned to Quito, having suffered a loss of 329 out of 400 men. Father Carvajal was elected sub-prior of the convent of San Rosario in Lima, and in 1560 he was chosen to arbitrate between the viceroys, Blasco de Ñuñez, and the auditors of the royal audience in 1554, but was unsuccessful. After the pacification of the country, he was sent by his superiors to the mission of Tucuman, and appointed protector of the Indians in this country. He labored for years in this immense territory and converted most of the natives to Christianity. In 1553 he was instituted preacher-general of the convent of Huananga, and vicar-national of the province of Tucuman. He introduced several bodies of Dominicans into his province, and by their aid founded Indian towns and nine Spanish colonies. He was elected provincial of Peru in 1557, and devoted the next two years to the supervision of the province, and the two following to the visitation of remote districts and the founding of new convents. In 1565 he was selected to represent his province at Rome and at the court of Spain, but it is probable he did not make the journey, as he held a chapter at Lima in 1569.

CARVER, John, governor of Plymouth colony, b. in Concord, N. H., 17 Feb., 1620; d. in April, 1661. He joined the Puritan colony at Leyden, and was evidently a person of some prominence, for about September, 1617, he was sent with Cushman to England as an agent to secure from the Virginia company permission to found a colony on their territory. They took with them the declaration of their allegiance to the church and state of England, "either active, if the thing commanded be not against God's word; or passive, if it be." To the same agents was eventually intrusted the selection of a ship and preparations for the voyage. Carver was probably elected governor for the ensuing year in the harbor of Provincetown, Mass., where the "Mayflower" temporarily landed, 1620. The colony was the result of long deliberation on the part of his fellow-pilgrims. He was re-elected 25 March, 1621, the beginning of a new civil year, but died suddenly a month afterward. His sword is preserved in the collection of the Massachusetts historical society, and a chair, with other relics, is in private collections. He managed the affairs of the infant colony with great discretion during the first trying winter, when nearly half of the colony died, and his negotiations with the Indians laid the foundation for the generally peaceful relations that were maintained for many years.

CARVER, Jonathan, traveler, b. in Stillwater, N. Y., in 1732; d. in London, 5 Jan., 1780. In the spring of 1779 he undertook to explore the vast territory claimed by Great Britain in North America. He left Boston in 1786, and, having reached Michilimackinac, the remotest English post, applied to Mr. Rogers, the governor, for a supply of goods as presents for the Indians on the route he intended to follow. Having received a part of the required supply, with the promise that the remainder should be sent after him to the falls of St. Anthony, he continued his journey; but, as the expected goods did not reach him, he was under the necessity of returning to Prairie du Chien. Thence, in the beginning of 1787, he set out northward, with a view of finding a communication between the Mississippi and Lake Superior. He reached Lake Superior, and returned, after spending several months on its northern and eastern borders, and exploring the bay and rivers that drained into it, which was published in a large folio volume, entitled "The New Universal Traveller" (London, 1779), containing an account of all the empires, kingdoms, and states in the known world, he was abandoned by those whose duty it was to support him. In the early part of 1780 he was reduced to poverty, and died in a state of destitution. The circumstances were made known to the public by the benevolent Dr. Lettsom, who brought out a new edition of his travels for the benefit of his widow and children, and made such a representation of the author's sufferings as finally led to the institution of the literary fund. The titles of his books are "Travels through the Interior Parts of North America" in 2 vols., 1799, and "Travels on the Continent on the Culture of the Tobacco Plant" (1779).

CARY, Albignence Waldo, inventor, b. in Coventry, Kent co., R. 1., 23 May, 1801; d. in Brockport, N. Y., 30 Aug., 1862. He was the inventor of CARY's rotary force-pump, which was used on the first steam fire-engine in the United States, in reconstructing the southern railway after the civil war, and in the mines of California.—His son, Joseph Clinton, b. in Alexander, Genesee co., N. Y., 12 Oct., 1828; d. in Martha's Vineyard, Mass., 7 Aug., 1884, built two steam fire-engines about 1860, to which his father's pump was applied, for use in New York city. These engines propelled themselves through the streets by steam-power, and were capable of doing the work of five hundred with the hand-engines at that time in use. They proved to be very efficient at several large fires, and helped to save many millions of property. About 1864 Mr. CARY became a speculator in Wall street. He was the originator of the cross-town railroad running from Christopher-street ferry to the East river at Twenty-third street.

CARY, Alice, author, b. near Cincinnati, Ohio, 26 April, 1836; d. in New York city, 12 Feb., 1871. Her parents were people of good education and training, but, from the privations incident to a newly settled country, her early advantages of education were very moderate. So far as regards the
actual necessities of life, she was in comfortable circumstances. Her mother died in 1835, and two years afterward her father married again. The story of her life from this time onward, concerning the literary aspirations of Alice and her younger sister Phoebe; but while they were ready and willing to aid to the full extent of their strength in household labor, they persisted in a determination to study and write when the day’s work was done. Sometimes they were refused the use of candles to the extent of their wishes, and the device of a saucer of lard with a bit of rag for a wick was their only light after the rest of the family had retired. Of the best current periodical literature they saw little, and the few newspapers that reached them were for the most part very unsatisfying. The household library, according to a list cited by Phoebe from memory, included only the Bible, a hymn-book, “History of the Jews,” “Lewis and Clarke’s Travels,” “Pope’s Essays,” “Charlotte Temple,” and a novel called “The Black Penitents.” This last was grievously tantalizing to the young authors, for its concluding pages were missing, and they never learned the ultimate fate of the heroine. Withal, and to the credit of the “poets,” verses at the age of eighteen, and wrote largely and acceptably for the press in prose and verse for the next ten years without compensation. In 1852, with her sister Phoebe, Alice came to New York city, and the two devoted themselves thenceforth to a literary life. The sisters had some prospects. Alice was engaged for two years at the Clovernook and other literary periodicals, and her articles, whether prose or poetry, were gathered subsequently into volumes, which had a warm welcome both in this country and abroad. She also read novels and poems which disdained to make their first appearance in periodicals. Her verses are marked by a rare delicacy and finish, and easily entitle her to a place very near the head of American female poets. Her prose is remarkable for its fresh grace and realistic character. Her descriptions of domestic life are delightful, and her plots well sustained and interesting. It is said that in the series of stories entitled “Clovernook” she depicted many passages in her own home-life; that in Mary Milford she sketched herself, “A Relic of Ancient Days,” “How Uncle Dale was Troubled,” and “The Old Man’s Wing,” are episodes in the life of her paternal grandfather. John Dale represents the father of Mr. Bryant, and the latter is one of the绿水青山s she begins her own story, and it is continued to the end of the book. Ella is herself, Rebecca is her older sister Rhoda, and Zoe her sister Phoebe. The sisters lived a dual life; that of their New home, and that of the farm where they naturally assumed the habits of their girlhood during their occasional visits. After the sisters had attained eminence in the literary world, their house became a centre of attraction for many of the brightest people in America. It was understood that on Sunday evenings they were “at home,” and their weekly receptions were for fifteen years among the most delightful known to the literary guild in New York. They were quite infor-

mad, and afforded small satisfaction to the merely fashionable people who now and then attended these functions. The next incident of importance was a long and国务性 that he was never called at all. “He is so pushing and presumptions, and his family is very common.” “Tell her,” replied Miss Cary, with a touch of indignation, “that we like him very much; that he is just as welcome here as she is, and we are always glad to see her.” Of course receptions conducted on such liberal principles as this could be exclusive only by a process of natural selection. In point of fact, however, the atmosphere of the place was agreeable only to persons of natural refinement, and if others occasionally drifted in, they rarely repeated the visit. Among the more distinguished of the frequenters of the Cary home were Horace Greeley, Bancroft Taylor, and Elizabeth Stoddard, Robert Dale Owen, Oliver Johnson, John Greenleaf Whittier, Mrs. Mary E. Dodge, Mrs. Croly, Mrs. Victor, the Rev. Edwin H. Chapin, D. D., Rev. Henry M. Field, D. D., and Rev. Charles F. Deems, D. D., Samuel Bowles, Thomas B. Aldrich, Anna E. Dickinson, George Ripley, Madame Le Vert, Henry Wilson, Justin McCarthy and Elizabeth Cary Stanton. In short, all the noted contemporary names in the different departments of literature and art might fairly be added to the list. Probably New York has never seen assemblies so comprehensive in their elements and so harmonious in their disposition. Alice’s last illness was protracted for several years. Alice was always noted for her indefatigable worker. She wrote for the “Atlantic Monthly,” for “Harper’s,” for “Putnam,” for the “New York Ledger,” the “Independent,” and other literary periodicals, and her articles, whether prose or poetry, were gathered subsequently into volumes, which had a warm welcome both in this country and abroad. She also read novels and poems which disdained to make their first appearance in periodicals. Her verses are marked by a rare delicacy and finish, and easily entitle her to a place very near the head of American female poets. Her prose is remarkable for its fresh grace and realistic character. Her descriptions of domestic life are delightful, and her plots well sustained and interesting. It is said that in the series of stories entitled “Clovernook” she depicted many passages in her own home-life; that in Mary Milford she sketched herself, “A Relic of Ancient Days,” “How Uncle Dale was Troubled,” and “The Old Man’s Wing,” are episodes in the life of her paternal grandfather. John Dale represents the father of Mr. Bryant, and the latter is one of the绿水青山s she begins her own story, and it is continued to the end of the book. Ella is herself, Rebecca is her older sister Rhoda, and Zoe her sister Phoebe. The sisters lived a dual life; that of their New home, and that of the farm where they naturally assumed the habits of their girlhood during their occasional visits. After the sisters had attained eminence in the literary world, their house became a centre of attraction for many of the brightest people in America. It was understood that on Sunday evenings they were “at home,” and their weekly receptions were for fifteen years among the most delightful known to the literary guild in New York. They were quite infor-

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lished in the "Ladies’ Repository," a few days before her own death. She had seemingly enjoyed robust health till her sister’s death; but her constitution, weakened by intense sorrow, was shattered by exposure to malarial influences, and she did not rally from the intensity of the attack, though removed to Newport in the hope that a change of air and cheerful surroundings might prove beneficial. Of the volume of "Poems of Alice and Phoebe Cary" (Philadelphia, 1854), the third and fourth were written by Phoebe. Her independently published books are "Poems and Parodies" (Boston, 1854); "Poems of Faith, Hope, and Love" (1868); and a large share of the "Hymns for all Christians," edited by Charles F. Deems (1869). See "Memorial of Alice and Phoebe Cary," by Mary Clemmer Ames (New York, 1858).

CARY, Annie Louise, singer, b. in Wayne, Kennebec Co., Me., 22 Oct., 1842. She is a daughter of Dr. Nelson Howard Cary and his wife, Maria Stockbridge. After an early education in the common schools, she attended the female seminary at Gorham, Me., and was graduated in 1862. In 1866, her natural gifts as a singer becoming evident, she was sent to the Milan study of Giovanni Corsi until January, 1868. Thence she went to Copenhagen, and, under the direction of Achille Lorni, made her first appearance in Italian opera as a profound contralto singer. During the succeeding winter and spring she continued to sing in Copenhagen and Gothenburg and Christianity. The following summer was spent at Baden-Baden in study with Madame Viardot-Garcia, and in the autumn she began her engagement for Italian opera at Stockholm under the direction of Ferdinand Strakosch. After two months she engaged to sing at the Royal Swedish opera, and in her part of the Italian to the Swedish of the other artists. The following summer she spent in Paris, studying with Signor Bottesini, the famous contra-bassist. In the autumn she went to Brussels to sing in Italian opera, and there made a contract with Messrs. Maurice and Max Strakosch for three years in the United States. In the winter of 1869-'70 she studied in Paris, and during the spring in London with Mr. Henry C. Deacon, and sang at Drury Lane theatre under the direction of Manager Wood. She returned to America in September, 1870, to make her début in concert at Steinway hall, New York, with Nilsson, Vieuxtemps, and Brignoli. For twelve years she has been constantly engaged for opera or concerts, appearing with Carlotta Patti, Mario, Albanii, and others in America, until the winter of 1875–6, when she visited Moscow and St. Petersburg, and repeated the tour in the following winter. Returning to America for the seasons of 1877–8 and 1878–9, she sang in opera with Clara Louise Kellogg and Marie Rose, under the management of director Strakosch. The three seasons following were given to opera with the Mapleson company, and to concerts and festivals in great variety. During the most active part of her professional career she sang at all the festivals given in New York, Boston, Cincinnati, Chicago, and Worcester. She also sang (frequently in oratorio, and regularly participated in the concerts of the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Philharmonic society. Miss Cary has always a fine voice with the American public, and, though she harvested abundant honors wherever she went in foreign lands, she always seemed especially to value the plaudits of her own people. On 29 June, 1882, she married Charles Monson Raymond, of New York City. Since then she has sung only in private and for charity, though she occasionally assists the choir at the church where, with her husband, she is a regular attendant.

CARY, Archibald, patriot, b. in Virginia about 1759; d. at Amphill, in September, 1786. He early became a member of the house of burgesses. Prior to 1760 he undertook to revive the iron-works on Falling creek, Va., established by Col. William Byrd, and operated them with pig-iron imported from Maryland; but the enterprise was abandoned as unprofitable. In 1764 he served on the committee that reported the address to the king, lords, and commons. In 1773 he was one of the committee of correspondence, and he was a member of the convention of Virginia at Petersburg. In 1777 a committee of the whole he reported the resolutions instructing the Virginia delegates in congress to propose independence. On the organization of the state government he was returned to the senate, where he presided until his death. He descended from Henry, Lord Hunsdon, and at the time of his death was heir-apparent of the barony. He was a man of unusual courage and impudence, short in stature, but of remarkably prepossessing appearance. The title of "colonel" is commonly prefixed to his name.

CARY, John, colored servant of Gen. Washington, b. in Westmoreland co., Va., in August, 1729; d. in Washington, D. C., 2 June, 1846. He was with his master in the old French war at Braddock’s defeat, and accompanied him through the revolutionary struggle.

CARY, Lott, negro slave, b. in Charles City co., Va., in 1780; d. in Monrovia, Africa, 8 Nov., 1828. In 1804 he was sent to Richmond, and hired out as a common laborer. Gifted with a high order of natural intelligence, he soon taught himself, with slight assistance, to read and write. Leaving a remarkable memory and sense of order, he became one of the best shipping-clerks in the Richmond tobacco warehouses. Until 1807 he was an unbeliever, but during that year became converted to Christianity, and was ever afterward a leader among the Baptists of his own color. In 1815 he purchased his own freedom and that of his two children for $850. As a freeman he maintained his habits of industry and economy, and when the colonization scheme was organized had accumulated a sum sufficiently large to enable him to pay his own expenses as a member of the colony sent out to the African coast in 1822. He was with the colonists when the ship was attacked by natives, and rendered invaluable service as a counselor, physician, and pastor. He was elected vice-agent of the colonization society in 1826, and during the absence of Mr. Ashmun, the agent, acted in his place. On the evening of 8 Nov., 1828, he was making cartridges in anticipation of an attack from slave-caders when an accidental explosion fatally injured him and seven of his companions.

CARY, Samuel Featon, congressman, b. in Cincinnati, Ohio, 18 Feb., 1814. He was graduated at Miami university in 1835, at the Cincinnati law-school in 1837, and began practice, but retired in 1846 and became a farmer. He was elected to
congress as an independent republican, and served one term, 1867–9. He was the only republican in the house that voted against the impeachment of President Johnson. On 18 May, 1876, he was nominated for vice-president of the United States, with Peter Cooper as the candidate for president, by the independent party, commonly known as the national greenback party. He has been interested in the temperance and labor reform movements.

**CASAL**, or **CAZAL**, Maunel Ayres de, Portuguese geographer, b. after 1750; d. in Lisbon, before 1856. He received a good education, and took holy orders, and afterward devoted himself to the exploration of Brazil, and has been called the "father of Brazilian geography." His "Corografia Brasilia" (2 vols., Rio de Janeiro, 1817) was much admired by Humboldt.

**CASANATE, Pedro Porter de** (cah-sah-nah'-tay), Spanish naval officer, flourished in the 17th century. In 1655 he explored the coasts of South America, in order to rectify the charts, and in 1649 was given the exclusive right to navigate the gulf of California and make discoveries on its coasts. After he had held the office of governor of Sinaloa, and finished his explorations in California, he was sent to Chile as governor and re-established order in the region. Casanate left several geographical and nautical works which have been published, including "Dictionario Náutico," "Repaso a los Errores de la Navegación Española," "Relaciones y Cartas de viajes a California," "Relación de la Campaña de Chile," and "Sentencias notables de la Perfecta Razón de Estado."

**CASAS, Bartolome de las** (bar-tol-o-may), missionary, b. in Castile, Spain, in 1474; d. in Madrid in 1556. His father was one of the adventurous spirits that accompanied Columbus on his principal voyages. Bartolome was a student at the University of Salamanca until he was nineteen years old, and had distinguished himself by his brilliant gifts. He accompanied his father on all but the first of his voyages with Columbus, and, on his return to Spain, became a Dominican, with a view to devoting the rest of his life to the conversion of the American Indians. He was ordained at Santo Domingo in 1510 and appointed to a parish in Cuba, where he acquired such notable influence over the natives that he afterward obtained the attention of the governor. In 1516 he went to Spain to obtain safeguards for the natives against their European oppressors. Cardinal Ximenez, then regent, sent out a commission, which proved ineffectual, and Las Casas went out on the same errand. But his efforts produced no lasting result. After this he essayed an independent colony, receiving a grant of 250 leagues of land from Charles V.; but this too failed, and he retired in despair to a Dominican convent, where his energetic spirit would not long suffer him to remain. He found his true vocation as a missionary preacher, travelling through Nicaragua, Guatemala, Peru, and Mexico, and making many alleged converts, and reviving the ancient successes of the Spaniards. After leaving the service of the Pope, Charles V., wishing to reward his zeal, appointed him to the rich bishopric of Cuzco, in Peru, but Las Casas, possessed by the spirit of self-abnegation, refused a life of luxury, and accepted the poverty-stricken see of Chihuahua, Mexico. He assumed this charge at the age of seventy, and, by his zeal in the cause of the native population, was able to obtain from court officers and from colonists, to whom he refused the sacrament if they enslaved the Indians. His enemies proved too strong for him, and in 1561 he returned to Spain and retired to a cloister, where he devoted himself to writing accounts of his experiences. As a statistician, Las Casas is unsurpassed in the annals of the native population of the West Indies, and of the number of lives destroyed by the tyranny of the Spaniards, are evident exaggerations, prompted, as the historian Prescott suggests, by the author's heart rather than by his head. His untrustworthiness seems, however, to be confined mainly to this department of his work. His first book, "Sumario," descriptive of the conquest of the Indies, was published in 1526. In 1555 he began to publish his "Historia general de las Indias," continued through a large number of volumes, and never finished. These were published in nearly all the European languages as well as in Latin. In 1552 the series of nine treatises began, usually known as The Brief Relation of the Destruction of the Indians (the title properly belongs only to the first tract). This work, and especially the statistics contained in it, are considered to be apocryphal by Montalvo, Nuix, Berstein, and other authorities. Complete sets of these are very rare and command fabulous prices. The original manuscript of the "Historia general de las Indias," completed under the direction of the historian, is still preserved in the archives of the University of Salamanca, and has been published in several editions.

**CASAS Y ARBOLEDA, Luis de las**, governor-general of Cuba, b. in Seville, Spain, 25 Aug., 1745; d. in Cadiz, 14 July, 1800. In 1759 he came to Louisiana under the Spanish Gen. O'Reilly, where he remained six years as commander of the garrison. In 1774 he returned to Spain, took part in several wars, and was appointed in 1790 governor-general of Cuba. During his administration the prosperity and welfare of the island had a great development. To him was due the creation of the first newspaper ever published in Cuba, the "Papel Periódico," the first number of which appeared 31 Oct., 1791. Casas himself was one of the most constant contributors. Under his administration were established the charity asylum, the patriotic society for intellectual, industrial, and agricultural development, the first public library in Cuba. Out of the first census was taken. He caused to be constructed many public roads and bridges, and founded public schools, contributing with his own purse toward their support. He was the first to recommend to the Madrid government the wise policy of opening the ports of the island of Cuba to foreign commerce. Casas returned home, as poor as when he had first arrived at Havana, and died in absolute poverty.

**CASE, Augustus Ludlow,** naval officer, b. in Newburg, N. Y., 3 Feb., 1813; d. in Washington,
CASE

D. C., 17 Feb., 1893. He entered the navy as midshipman, 1 April, 1828, and became passed midshipman, 14 June, 1834. From 1837 till 1842 he was engaged in the South sea surveying and exploring expedition, and was promoted to lieutenant, 25 Feb., 1841. He served in the Gulf of Mexico from 1845 till 1848 during the Mexican war, and was present at the capture of Vera Cruz, Alvarado, and Tabasco, superintending the landing of men, ordinance, and stores for the siege of Vera Cruz. After the capture of Laguna he was sent with twenty-five men up the Palisada river to capture the town of Guam, and was engaged in the hope of intercepting Gen. Santa Anna. The town was taken and held for two weeks against a large body of cavalry. Lt. Case commanded the sloop-of-war "Warren" in 1852-3, and was light-house inspector at New York from 1853 till 1857. He was promoted, 14 Sept., 1853, and commanded the steamer "Calcutta" on the Paraguay expedition in 1859. At the beginning of the civil war Commanding Case was appointed fleet-commander of the North Atlantic blockading squadron, took part in the capture of Forts Clarke and Hatteras, 28 and 29 Aug., 1861, and was specially named by Flag-Officer Stringham in his report of 2 Sept. At Hampton Roads he rendered valuable assistance to Flag-Officer Foote during the bombardments of many vessels sent to him in an unprepared condition, and was commended in a report, together with Commander Rowan, for "marked ability and sound sense." He took part in all the operations of the North Atlantic fleet till January, 1863, when he was assigned to the "Iroquois," which was fitted to look after the Alabama. He had charge of the blockade of North Carolina till he came into the gulf of that year, aided by the steamers "James Adger" and "Mount Vernon," cut out the steamer "Kate" from under Fort Fisher and the other batteries at New Inlet. He became captain, 2 Jan., 1863, and in 1865-6 was fleet-commander of the European squadron. He was made commodore, 8 Dec., 1866, and was appointed the combined North Atlantic, and South Atlantic fleets assembled at Key West at the time of the "Virginian" difficulties with Spain. On 3 Feb., 1875, he was placed on the retired list.

CASE, Theodore Spencer, physician, b. in Jefferson, 19 Oct., 1855, d. 12 Feb., 1882. He was graduated at Marietta in 1872, and at the Starling medical college, Columbus, Ohio, in 1876. In 1883 he received the honorary degree of Ph. D. from the University of Kansas. Subsequent to the receipt of his medical degree he settled in Kansas City, and from 1890 to 1891 edited the Medical Review, then assistant professor of chemistry and chemistry during 1890. He became second lieutenant of the 25th Missouri infantry in June, 1861, and later captain and assistant quartermaster. In February, 1865, he was made colonel and quartermaster-general of Missouri, and from 1866 till 1868 was curator of the University of Missouri. From 1873 till 1885 he was postmaster of Kansas City, and in 1881 became president of the Kansas City Light and Water Company. He edited the "Kansas City Review of Science and Industry" from 1877 till 1885, and in 1886 became president of the Kansas City real estate and stock exchange.

CASE, William, missionary, b. in Swansea, Mass., 27 Aug., 1800; d. at Alnwick mission-house, Canada West, 24 Dec., 1859, of his youth and early manhood but little is known. He was converted in 1803, began to prepare himself for the ministry, and was received on trial in the New York conference of the Methodist Episcopal church. His first regular appointment was at the bay of Quinte, Canada. In 1809 he was a missionary at Detroit, and from 1810 till 1827 presiding elder in northern and western New York and in Canada. In 1818 the Canadian Methodists became independent of the church in the United States, and he was made superintendent of Indian missions and schools. From 1830 till 1863 he was general superintendent, without episcopal powers, of the Wesleyan Methodists in Canada. In 1857 he was placed in charge of the native missions of the Wesleyan Methodist Episcopal church in the New York district, where he remained until 1851. On the completion of the fiftieth year of his itinerancy he pronounced a commemorative discourse before the conference in London, Canada, which was received with great favor alike at the time of its delivery and in its published form. His chief successes were with the Indians, and he appeared to be inspired with personal power that gave him wonderful influence over them. He died suddenly, in consequence of a fall from his horse. See "Case and his Contemporaries" (Toronto, 1856).

CASEAUX, Charles Felix, clergyman, b. in Quebec in 1807; d. there in 1881. At the age of seventeen years he was chosen secretary by Bishop Regis, to accompany him on his mission to the United States in 1826. In 1828 he was appointed to the bishopric of Dunblane, and in 1832 he was appointed secretary to Bishop Planet. He showed great courage and devotion during the cholera epidemic of 1823-3, and during the fever epidemic of 1847 among the Irish immigrants he found homes for more than 400 orphans. In 1844 he was appointed chaplain to the convent of the Good Shepherd, and the rest of his life was devoted to the education and instruction of the girls in the house. His successful exertions in this respect he was made domestic prelate of the pope. He was also vicar-general of the diocese of Quebec.

CASEY, Levi, soldier, b. in South Carolina in 1739; d. in Washington, D. C., 1 Feb., 1807. He was an active partisan officer in South Carolina during the Revolutionary war, and became brigadier-general of militia. He commanded a company, with which he assisted in the assault on Savannah, and distinguished himself at Rocky Mount, Hanging Rock, Musgrove's, King's Mountain, Fishing Creek, Blackstocks, and the Cowpens, where he performed services of great importance to Gen. Morgan. He represented the Newberry district in the state legislature, and also served in congress from 17 Oct., 1803, till his death.

CASEY, Silas, soldier, b. in East Greenwich, R. I., 12 July, 1807; d. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 22 Jan., 1882. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1826, and, entering the 2d infantry, served on frontier and garrison duty till 1836, becoming captain of his company in 1840. He distinguished himself under Worth in the Seminole war of 1837-42, and was made captain 1 July, 1839. In the Mexican war he was brevetted major, 20 Aug., 1847, for his gallant conduct in the battles of Contreras and Churubusco, and was at Molino del Rey and the storming of Chapultepec, where he was severely wounded while leading the charge against the fort, for which he was brevetted lieutenant-colonel, 13 Sept., 1847, and he was thanked by the Rhode Island legislature for his services during the war. After this he was engaged on frontier and recruiting service most of the time till the civil war. He was made lieutenant-colonel of the 9th infantry, 5 March, 1861, was a member of the board for examining arms in 1854-5, and commanded Pugu sound district, Washington territory, from 1856 till 1857. He
was made brigadier-general of volunteers, 31 Aug., 1861, and charged with organizing and disciplining the volunteers in and near the capital. He was afterward assigned a division in Gen. Keyes's corps of the Army of the Potomac, and, occupying with it the extreme advance before Richmond, received the first attack of the enemy at Fair Oaks, 31 May, 1862, for which he was brevetted brigadier-general, U. S. army, and made major-general of volunteers. From 1863 till 1865 he was president of the board for the examination of candidates for officers of colored troops, and on 13 March, 1865, was brevetted major-general in the regular army. In 1867 he received the thanks of the Illinois legislature for his services in the rebellion, and especially for his bravery, skill, and energy at the battle of Fair Oaks. In 1862 the southern papers published a letter from Gen. Casey to Sec. Stanton, said to have been found in the former's tent at Fair Oaks, and proposing a plan for the peace of the country, but finally to be a portion of the soggy little army of 160,000 men after the rebellion should be over. He was retired from active service on 8 July, 1868, and served on the retiring board, New York city, till 26 April, 1869. He published "System of Infantry Tactics" (2 vols., New York, 1861) and "Infantry Tactics for Colored Troops" (1863),—both for the use of the military schools. In 1861, was graduated at the U. S. naval academy, Annapolis, in 1860, became master in 1861, lieutenant in 1862, lieutenant-commander in 1866, and commander in 1873. He was attacked to the steamer "Wissahickon" in 1861, and was in the first attack on Fort Sumter and various engagements in Charleston harbor in 1863, as was the equipment officer at the Washington navy-yard in 1882-4, light-house inspector in 1885, and in 1886 commanded the receiving-ship "Dale."

CASGRAIN, Abbe Henry Raymond, Canadian author, b. at Rivière Ouelle, Quebec, 16 Dec., 1831. He pursued a course of classical studies at Ste. Anne's college, and studied medicine for a short time, but finally took a course in theology in the seminary of Quebec, and was ordained a priest on 5 Oct., 1856. He was successively professor at Ste. Anne's college until 1859, vicar of Beaumont, and afterward at Quebec cathedral from 1860 till 1873. He visited Europe in 1858, 1867, and 1873, in quest of historical material. In 1874, in consequence of a violent indisposition, he was compelled to retire from active ministerial work. His "Legends Canadien" (Quebec, 1861) was favorably received, and followed by "Histoire de la Marie de l'Incarnation" (1864), which was translated into German by the Abbé Geiger, of Munich (Ratisbon, 1873). The most important of his other writings are "Histoire d'Hotel Dieu de Quebec," and "Ma paroisse Canadienne au xviie siecle." A complete edition of his works was published in Montreal in 1886.

CASILEAR, John W., painter, b. in New York, 25 June, 1811; d. in Saratoga, N. Y., 17 Aug., 1893. He began the study of engraving under Maverick, after whose death he became a bank-note engraver. He interested himself in oil-painting, and visited Europe in 1840, and again in 1857, for study. In 1835 he was elected an associate of the National academy, and in 1851 a full academician. His studio was in New York. His principal works are "Swiss Lake" (1868); "Genesee Meadows" (1871); "Sunset on the Delaware River" (1875); "Autumn" (1876); "Scene in New Hampshire" (1877); "View on Chemung River" (1878); "View of the Rocky Mountains" (1881); "Scene on Long Island" (1883); "Early Autumn" (1884); "Genesee Valley" (1885); and "Early Summer, Long Island Sound" (1886).

CASS, George N., artist. He studied with Innes, and has painted landscapes in oil- and water-colors, exhibiting at the Boston art club and elsewhere. Among his works, which are specially popular in New England, are "Evening on the Kennebec River" and "View in Medway, Mass." (1878).—His wife is also an artist, and has painted fruits, flowers, and still-life, in oil.

CASS, Lewis, statesman, b. in Exeter, N. H., 9 Oct., 1782; d. in Detroit, Mich., 17 June, 1866. He was the eldest son of Jonathan Cass, who at the age of nineteen joined the Continental army, and served throughout the revolution, attaining the rank of captain. After the conclusion of peace he received a commission in the army as major, and was assigned to duty with the troops of the Ohio, which were in the territory northwest of the Ohio, his family remaining at Exeter. During this time Lewis was attending the University of New York, and was engaged in the army in his native town. In 1799 the family removed to Wilmington, Del., where Maj. Cass was temporarily stationed. In 1800 and where Lewis became a school-teacher. The next year the family migrated westward, travelling partly on foot and partly by boat, and reaching Marietta, the pioneer town of southern Ohio, in October, Maj. Cass settled upon a tract of land, granted him by the government for his military services, on Muskingum river, near Zanesville, while Lewis remained at Marietta to study law in the office of Gov. Meigs. In 1803 he was admitted to the bar, and began practice in Zanesville. His abilities as a jurist and pleader were speedily manifest, and soon secured him a lucrative business and a wide reputation in the thinly settled district north of the Ohio. Becoming the partner of his brother, E. B. Cass, in 1829, he established in his profession, in 1826 he married Elizabeth Spencer, of Virginia, and shortly afterward entered upon his public career as a member of the Ohio legislature. Being placed on the committee instituted to inquire into the supposed treasonable movements of Aaron Burr, he framed the law that enabled the authorities to arrest the men and boats provided for the expedition down the river. He also drew up the official communication to the president embodying the views of the Ohio legislature on the subject. The marked ability of this document attracted Mr. Jefferson's attention, and in 1807 Mr. Cass was appointed marshal of the state, a place which he filled until 1813. At the beginning of the second war with England he joined the forces at Dayton under Gen. Hull, and was made colonel of the 34 Ohio volunteers. He commanded the advanced guard when the army crossed from Detroit into Canada, drew up the proclamation addressed to the general to the inhabitants, and commanded the post the army established at Aux Aquas in the battle of the bridge of Aux Aquas. Shortly after this Col. Cass was included in the capitulation known as Hull's surrender, and, being paroled, hastened to Washington, full of indignation against
Hull, and made the first report of the affair to the U. S. government. After being exchanged he was appointed to the 27th regiment in the lower service, and was shortly promoted to brigadier-general. He took part in the defeat of the British under Gen. Proctor, at the battle of the Thames in Canada, 5 Oct., 1813. At the close of the campaign he was left in command of Michigan, with his headquarters at Detroit, and almost immediately was called upon for the defense of that post. In 1818 he was associated with Gen. Harrison in a commission to treat with the Indians, who had been hostile to the United States during the war. The number of white inhabitants in the territory was scarcely 6,000; no land had been sold by the United States, and the interior was a vast wilderness, the abode, it was estimated, of 40,000 savages. Settlers could not obtain sure titles to their locations, no surveys had been made, no roads opened inland, and the savages were restless in their hostility to the whites. Under these discouraging circumstances Cass assumed the responsibilities of governor, and exercised a superintendency over Indian affairs, his jurisdiction extending over the whole territory. It is impossible to describe the magnitude of the duties devolved upon him. Indian affairs was governed by remarkable wisdom and prudence. He negotiated twenty-two distinct treaties, securing the cession to the United States, by the various tribes, of the immense regions of the northwest, instituted surveys, constructed roads, established military works, built light-houses and established the customs and revenue service. He was a statesman of large experience, and was a member of the committee of thirteen, but himself urged the appointment of Mr. Clay to that place. The passage of the resolution constituting that committee was, by the testimony of its mover, Henry S. Foote, chiefly due to his prompting and assistance. He supported the various measures that it originated. He gave the vote in the election of the successor of the retiring his勉强, and he remained a member of the senate until the expiration of his term. In 1857, when Mr. Buchanan entered upon his administration, Gen. Cass accepted the office of secretary of state. In the secession movements that followed Mr. Lincoln's election, he was, as in 1856, a friend of compromise, sustaining what were then known as the retention principles. He continued in Congress, denying the existence of any power in the constitution by which the general government can coerce a state, was not openly disapproved by Mr. Cass in the cabinet meeting where it was first read. Eight days afterward, however, he re-asserted the Jacksonian principles of 1828-3; and, when Mr. Buchanan refused to re-enforce Maj. Anderson and repossess Fort Sumter, he promptly resigned. His resignation terminated a public career of fifty-six years' duration. After that period he mingled little in society, save in the exercise of the hospitalities of his own home. During the civil war his sympathies were with the national arms.
and it was a great satisfaction to him that his life was spared to see the ultimate triumph of the govern-
ment over a rebellion that for a time threatened its
e.xistence. Gen. Cass was a man of great natu-
ral abilities, a prudent, cautious legislator, a scholar of
true attainments, of the purest moral character, pre-
dominant in all his habits, and personally popular
throughout the country. His wealth was largely
the result of his fortunate original investment in
real estate; but the steady increase of his property
in value was also due to able management. His
published works are "Inquiries concerning the
Hurons," and "The Frontiers of the United
States" (Detroit, 1823); "France, its King, Court,
and Government" (New
York, 1840). See "Lewis Cass, Outlines of his Life
and Character," by Henry Rowe Schoolcraft (Al-
bany, 1845); "Sketches of the Life and Public
Services of Lewis Cass," by William T. Young (De-
ess, 1834); "Life and the devo1 of Laisms to, by
profession. During the civil war he was a war
democrat. In 1860 he was elected U. S. senator
from California, and served on the committees
on printing, public lands, and foreign relations.
His health having become infirm, Senator Casserly
resigned in November, 1873, returned to San Fran-
cisco, where he practiced as an attorney, and took
an active part in local and national politics. He
was an ardent democrat, a fine stump-speaker, and for
a time edited a paper in San Francisco. He
was elected state printer, but, in consequence of a
heavy fire by which his machinery and stock were
destroyed, was compelled to retire from the busi-
ness. He then engaged in law, to which he had
resumed the practice, and took an active part in
the control of the railroads. His death was the result of
nervous prostration and softenmg of the brain.

CASSIDY, William, journalist, b. in Albany,
X. Y., 12 Aug., 1815; d. there, 27 Jan., 1873. His
grandfather had settled in Albany when he was two
years old, and, as his father was a teacher, young Cassi-
dy received an excellent education. He was gradu-
ated at Georgetown college, D. C., entered a law-
yer's office in New York, was admitted to the bar
in 1844, and was corporation attorney in 1846-7.
Three years later he removed to San Francisco,
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CASTILLA

in General Zoology" (New York, 1851), and "Descriptions of all North American Birds not given by Former American Authorities" (Philadelphia, 1888), containing descriptions of fifty species not given by Audubon. Much of his work is contained in the U. S. government reports, and in that connection he wrote "Ornithology of the U. S. Exploring Expedition" (Washington, 1845); "Ornithology of Giffels's Astronomical Expedition to Chili" (1855); "Ornithology of the Japan Expedition" (1867), in two volumes. He was an able observer and entertainer in the "Explorations and Survey for a Railroad Route from the Mississippi to the Pacific Ocean" (1858). His works are valuable for the description and classification of many birds not given in the previous works of Audubon and Wilson.

CASTILLA, Ramon (c. 1615-1675), Peruvian soldier, b. in Tarapacá, 30 Aug. 1577; d. in Tívoliche, 23 May, 1687. He entered the Spanish army in 1616, and was made lieutenant in 1629. Soon afterward he joined the army of independence, participating in the battles of Junín and Ayacucho, and was made lieutenant-colonel. In 1630 he went to Lima, and was appointed chief of the staff of the army. He was made brigadier-general in 1634 by Order of the Council of the Indies. He reported, taking part in the battles of Yanaquecha, 13 Aug., 1633, and Sechavaya, 7 Feb., 1636, until the latter surrendered his independence by the treaty with Santa Cruz, president of Bolivia. He then fled to Chili, and in 1637 joined the army of the Peruvian patriots who marched against Santa Cruz. Castilla was second leader of the vanguard at the attack on Lima, and in 1639 entered Lima, and made common cause with Gamarra, who was proclaimed president by the patriots, while Castilla was appointed minister of war. In 1641 he was second in command of the Peruvian army that invaded Bolivia, and was annihilated at Ingavi, 18 Nov., 1641, where Gamarra perished. On his return he conspired against the governments of Torrico and Velázquez. In 1644 he was one of the five who signed the statement of all the convents of his order in Chili, and in 1645 was elected president of Peru, serving till 1651. Then, for the first time, Peru experienced tranquillity for six years, anarchy being crushed, and parliamentary liberty, individual rights, and the public credit restored. The administration of his successor, Echenique, having been popular, Castilla withdrew into the quiet of Arequipa, overcame Echenique, and entered Lima in 1654 as supreme ruler of the country. In this capacity he made many reforms, the most important of which were the abolition of slavery, of the tribute of the Indians, special military legislation, ecclesiastical tithes, and the penalty of death. But his rule was arbitrary, and by corrupt means he packed the congress, which re-elected him president in 1658, and in 1660 proclaimed a new constitution, which established universal suffrage and prohibited every religion except the Catholic. In 1661 he made an unsuccessful attempt to annex Bolivia to Peru. At last, weary of government cares, he retired, and in 1662 was succeeded as president by Gen. Dorrego. In 1664 he left Lima. Castilla, having assumed a hostile attitude toward the latter, was arrested in 1665, but soon gained his liberty, and joined the movement under Prado. In 1667 he headed an insurrection against Prado in Tarapacá, and was on his way to Arica when he died.

CASTILLO, Bernardino Díaz del, soldier, b. in Mexico-Del-Canipo, Spain, toward the end of the 15th century; d. in Mexico. He was one of the adventuriers that accompanied Cortés to Mexico in 1519, where he distinguished himself by his bravery. He remained in the country after the conquest, having been allotted extensive lands. He says in his work that he had taken part in one hundred and nineteen battles, and had been so accustomed to sleep in his armor that even in time of peace he could not lay it aside at night. On reading the "Chronicle of Gomara" (1552), he determined to become an author, being indignant that that writer had not mentioned either himself or his companions, but had attributed all the glory of Cortés’s campaigns to him. And not published until long after his death, when a number of Cortés’s friends and the monks of Mercy discovered it hidden away in a library. Its title is "Historia verdadeira de la Conquista de Nueva España" (Madrid, 1632). Although Castillo’s style is that of an unlettered soldier, his work is full of interesting details. He estimates the Indian population as much less than in the history of Gomara, and does not diminish the losses of the Spaniards. He has been accused of jealousy of Cortés, which would render him partial; but he only blames that leader when his acts were really culpable, and in some cases even tries to defend them.

CASTILLO, Juan de, monk, b. in Chili about 1513; d. in Rome, 17 May, 1596. He entered the Dominican order at the age of thirteen and immediately after his ordination was sent to govern the convent of Santa Fé on the banks of the Paraná. On his return from Santa Fé, he was unanimously elected prior of the great convent of Santiago. He rebuilt the convent and church, which had been shattered by an earthquake. In 1544 he was sent to the Indies with a commission of all the convents of his order in Chili, and in 1545 was elected prior of the convent of Santiago, where he remained until he was elected archbishop of Santa Fé. He was an accomplished Indian scholar, published an "Alphabetum Marianum" in 1669, and was also the author of a work entitled "De Ornatu et Vestibus Aronis.

CASTILLO Y ARTEAGA, Diego del, Spanish-American archbishop, b. in Navarre in 1605; d. in Oviedo, about 1670. He came to America after his ordination, was first stationed at Carthagena, and afterward appointed bishop of Trujillo, where he remained until he was created archbishop of Santa Fé. He was an accomplished Indian scholar, published an "Alphabetum Marianum" in 1669, and was also the author of a work entitled "De Ornatu et Vestibus Aronis.

CASTILLO Y LÁZARAS, Joaquín M., casero, y o de un importante diplomático, b. en Jalapa, 11 Nov., 1801; d. 11 July, 1878. He received his education in English colleges, the University of Glasgow, and the Seminary of Veracruz, Spain, returning to Mexico in 1822. He had already filled several public offices when President Gomez Pedraza appointed him his private secretary in 1853; and at one time sent to the United States as the representative of Mexico. After remaining in Washington as chargé d'affaires until 1857, he was elected to congress in 1845, and in the following year was appointed secretary of state under Paredes administration, being also Mexican minister to England from 1853 till 1858. He represented the state of Mexico in the Federal Congress of 1861 and 1862 and was secretary of the interior until 1865 when he was succeeded by Maximino Pérez. Castillo y Lázarias filled many other important offices in Mexico—belonging to the Spanish, Mexican, and British learned societies, was the editor of the first newspaper that was published in Vera Cruz after the independence of 1825, and left a volume of poems, "Octos Juveniles" (Philin...
CASTLE, Frederick Albert, physician, b. in Fabius, N. Y., 29 April, 1832. He received the medical degree of M. D. in his native town, and in the Rochester, N. Y., high school, after which he matriculated at the Albany medical college. Soon after the beginning of the war he became a medical cadet in the U. S. army, and was stationed at the Curver general hospital in Washington during 1862-3. From 1863 till the close of the war he was acting assistant surgeon in the navy, and served on board the "Gen. Bragg," a steamer attached to the lower Mississippi squadron. He was graduated at the Bellevue hospital medical college in 1866, and soon afterward settled in New York city. Dr. Castle has held various hospital appointments, and has been connected with the Bellevue hospital in various capacities as assistant demonstrator of anatomy, instructor in the summer course, assistant to the chair of obstetrics and diseases of women and children, lecturer on diseases of infants and obstetric operations, and on pharmacology. Besides being a member of numerous medical and pharmaceutical societies, he was one of the compilers of the "Medical and Physical Copoiea of the United States" in 1890. He was on the editorial staff of "The Medical Record" from 1872 till 1876, and edited "New Remedies" from October, 1873, until it became the "American Drug-gist," of which he continues to be the editor. He has published papers and editorial articles in "The Medical Record," "The New York Medical Journal," and other journals, and also, with Dr. Leroy M. Yale, a "Report on the Epidemic of Cholera on Blackwell's Island in 1866," and has edited "Wood's Household Practice of Medicine, Hygiene, and Surgery" (2 vols., New York, 1880), and the first and second decennial catalogues of Bellevue hospital medical college.

CASTLE, John Havard, clergyman, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 27 March, 1830. He was graduated at Lewisburg university, Pa., in 1851, and at the Rochester theological seminary in 1853. In 1866 the Lewisburg university bestowed upon him the degree of D. D. After pastorates in Pottsville, Pa., Newburg, N. Y., and one of fourteen years in Philadelphia, he settled in Castries, St. Lucia, where he became pastor of the Bond street Baptist church in 1873, and in 1881 was called to the presidency of McMaster hall, the Baptist theological seminary founded in that city. He has travelled extensively in Europe.

CASTORENA Y URSÁ, Juan Ignacio (castore-na-you ur-sa), Mexican bishop, b. in Zacatecas in 1868; d. in Merida, Yucatan, in 1873. He studied in the College of San Ildefonso, was graduated at the University of Mexico, went to Spain, and received the degree of theological doctor at Avila. On his return to the city of Mexico he was appointed canon of the cathedral and professor of Holy Scriptures, vicar-general of the cathedral, and also honorary chaplain and preacher to Charles II. He was made bishop of Yucatan in 1729, and his consecration took place in the city of Mexico in the following year. Castorena may be called the first journalist of Mexico, as he really was the first that published a newspaper there in 1729. He left a large number of letters, and a great number of religious subjects, his "Comentaria in Evangelium Vatem Esaian" being the most important.

Castré, Armand Charles Augustin, Due de (kas'-tre'), soldier, b. in April, 1759; d. in 1842. He was a son of the Marshal de Castries, and commanded a regiment under Rochambeau in the United States, where he was known as the Count de Charles. He was made brigadier-general in 1792, and viceroy of Spanish America in 1784. He was deputy to the national assembly in 1789, and defended the monarchy with such energy as occasioned a duel with Charles Lameth. In 1794 he raised a corps of emigrants in the pay of England, returned to France with Louis XVIII., and was made a peer and lieutenant-general. He was governor of Arromanches when Napoleon returned from Elba, in March, 1815, and made strenuous efforts in the cause of royalty.

Castró, Agustín, Mexican Jesuit, b. in Córdova, state of Vera Cruz, 21 Jan., 1728; d. in Bogotá, Italy, in 1790. He studied in the cities of Puebla and Mexico, and was noted for his extraordinary accomplishments as a student. Having entered the Jesuit order in 1748, he was ordained priest at Puebla, and thence went to the city of Mexico, distinguishing himself as an orator. He then taught philosophy at Queretaro, and introduced in his lessons the teachings of Cartesius, Leibnitz, and Newton. He also served his order, and was a professor at Valladolid, Oaxaca, Guadalupe, Veracruz, and Guadalajara, and a chair of canon and civil law. After the expulsion of the Jesuits from the Spanish dominions, Castro went to Italy, settled at Ferrara, and was rector of the Jesuits for twenty-three years. He wrote many works, mostly in verse, noted for their classical character and correct style. His works in prose include "Tratado de la Proscrisión," "Historia de la Literature Mejicana después de la Conquistada," and "Juicio sobre las Obras de Sor Juana Inés de la Cruz." Among those in verse are "Hermán Cortés," an epic; "Cartas," a treatise on the art of poetry, and translations into Spanish verse of Fénelon's "Telemachus," Phoebus' "Fables," Seneca's "Tragedies," several tragedies of Euripides, satires of Juvenal and Horace, some odes of Anacreon, and the two of Sappho, and many works of Virgil, Milton, Young, Pope, and Ossian.

CASTRO, Andrés, Spanish grammarian, b. in Burgos about 1500; d. in Tolima in 1577. He entered the Franciscan order, and was for many years a missionary in the Province of Oaxaca in Mexico. He made a special and thorough study of the languages used by the Mexican Indians, and wrote several books, those better known being "Arte de aprender las lenguas mejicana y matlazinka"; "Vocabulario de la lengua matlazinka"; "Sermones," and "Doctrina cristiana," these two latter works, the sermons and the catechism, in the Matlazinka language.

CASTRO, Henri, pioneer, b. in France in 1786; d. in Monterey, Mexico, in 1861. He was of Portuguese descent, was an officer of the Paris national guard in 1814, and, after the overthrow of Napoleon, came to the United States, where he was naturalized, and appointed in 1827 Neapolitan consular agent at Providence. He went to Paris in 1838 as a partner in the banking-house of Lafitte, and in 1842 became consul-general in that city for Texas. Having received a grant of land on the banks of Medina river, he began in 1846 to send out emigrants to Galveston, and in 1844 established a settlement on the site of the present town of Castroville. During these two years founded Quili and Vandenberg. The number of his emigrant vessels amounted in 1846 to twenty-six, which brought over 485 families and 451 single persons, chiefly Alsatians. In 1847 he founded Dhanis. His settlements subsequently constituted Medina co., with Castroville as the capital.
CASTRO. Juan, the assumed name of a Cuban poet, b. near Matanzas in 1599. His parents were negro house-servants, and he was born in slavery. While still a boy he exhibited skill in needle-work and drawing, and produced some portraits. He became the body-servant of a young gentleman of scholarly habits, from whom he learned to read, and then taught himself to write. "I bought ink, pens, and penknife, and some very fine paper; then, taking some of the bits of written paper thrown away by my master, I put a piece of them under our table on candle-light in order to acustom my hand to make letters. In vain I was forbidden to write; for, when everybody went to bed, I used to light a piece of candle, and then at my leisure I copied the best verses, thinking that, if I could imitate these, I would become a poet." Some of his original sonnets fell into the hands of Dr. Coroneo, who called attention to their merit. Juan was thirty-eight years old when several gentlemen, who had become aware of his talents, made up a purse of $800, purchased his freedom, and enabled him to publish his poems. After that he supported himself in Havana as a tailor, as a house-pointer, and finally as a head coach-driver. After this, he published a vivid picture of slave-life in Cuba. The second half of the manuscript was stolen and probably destroyed; but the first half was published by Dr. R. R. Madden (London, 1840), together with English translations of some of his poems, the originals of which are in Spanish. The finest of them is "The Clock that Gains," published by Caswell, of Boston, d. in 1899; etc.

CASTRO, Vaca de, Spanish officer, b. at Leon; d. in 1558. He was a judge of the royal court at Valladolid, when, in 1540, Charles V. sent him as governor to Peru, then disturbed by the rebellion of Almagro. In 1542 a battle was fought at Chapi, in which Almagro was defeated and taken, and, by order of Castro, executed on the spot with some of his followers. Castro was superseded in 1544, and returned to Spain, where he was imprisoned for five years at the castle of Arévalo. He was declared innocent by the council of Indies, and returned to Peru at once. The Spanish government rewarded him with great honors, and his defence of Porto Rico has become a famous one in the history of the Antilles.

CASTRO, Antonio de, Brazilian statesman, b. in Rio de Janeiro, 5 Jan., 1827. He finished his medical studies in 1848, and in 1849 was appointed professor of mathematics in the Imperial college of Pedro II. He was a member of the provincial assembly of Rio Janeiro in 1854, and also of the board of finance and public accounts of the government. He has founded and organized several financial institutions and commercial associations, at the same time distinguishing himself as a scientific, medical, and classical author. His works include "Dissertacao acerca da utilidade da dor," "Abasmoçara," "O mundo e o progresso," "Epitome historia sacra," "Musa latina," "O medico do povo," "Memoria sobre a possibilidade e conveniencia de supressao dos anacos bisexuas," "Conferencia sobre a homeopathia," "Un sonho astronomico," and "Dicionario classico latino e portuguez.

CASWELL, Henry, clergyman, b. in Yateley, Hampshire, England, in 1810; d. in Franklin, Pa., 17 Dec., 1870. He was the son of a clergyman, came to the United States in 1818, and was educated at Kenyon in 1830. He became a clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal church in 1837, being the first ordained graduate of the college. After acting as minister and professor of theology in the United States and Canada, he returned to England in 1842, and, the validity of his orders having been recognized by act of parliament, became vicar of Figheldean, Wiltshire, proctor for the diocese of Sarum, and prebendary of Salisbury cathedral. He visited this country in 1854, and was given the degree of D. D. by Trinity college, Hartford. He had previously been given that of M. A. by Kenyon college in 1834, and by Oxford in 1854. Dr. Caswell came into possession of a large fortune, and remained here till his death. Among his works are: "America and the American Church" (London, 1839); "The City of the Mormons" (1842); "The Prophet of the Nineteenth Century" (1845); "Scotland and the Scottish Church" (1855); and "The Western World Revisited" (1854).

CASWELL, Alexis, educator, b. in Taunton, Mass., 22 Jan., 1829; d. in Providence, R. I., 1 Jan., 1877. He studied at the Bristol academy in Taunton, and was graduated at Brown in 1829, standing first in his class. In 1823 he was appointed a tutor in Columbian university, Washington, and in 1828 became professor of ancient languages in that institution. At this time he also pursued a course of theology under Dr. William Stoughton, and, having received a license to preach, frequently conducted services in the college chapel, and occasionally preached in Washington. In 1827 he resigned his professorship and, after receiving ordination in October of that year, became pastor of the Baptist congregation in Halifax, N. S. During the following year he delivered the Williams orations at Cambridge, and was called to a professorship of natural philosophy in Waterville college; but in July of 1828 he accepted an invitation to the 1st Baptist church, Providence, and soon afterward became professor of mathematics and natural philosophy at Brown. All of the scientific instruction was then included in this chair, which he occupied for thirty-five years, serving also in 1850-1 as president pro tem., during the absence of Dr. Francis Wayland in Europe. He resigned his professorship in 1863, but five years later was again called into active service, and elected president of the university on 7 Feb., 1868. This office he held until 1872, when he resigned, just fifty years from the date of his graduation. On his retirement he was presented at once with an annuity, and in 1867 a fellow of the university. The excellent condition of the library is largely the result of his earnest work; the museum of natural history owes its establishment to his plans and efforts; the present alumni association was founded by him, and he became its first president. He was long associated in the management of the theological ministry of the state for eight years one of its directors, and its vice-president for a similar length of time. For many years he was connected in various capacities with Newton theological institution, and was the third president
of its board of trustees. He was prominent in the Baptist missionary union, and its president during 1867–9, and also one of the original trustees of Rhode Island hospital, and its president from 1855 until his death. In 1850 he became an associate fellow of the American academy of arts and sciences, in 1849 was elected a member of the American association for the advancement of science, and in 1857 became its vice-president. He was also one of the original members of the National academy of sciences established by act of congress in 1863. Prof. Caswell delivered four lectures on the scientific history of New Jersey, in 1829.

In Beta Providence, Massachusetts, the city received the American academy of arts and sciences, and its first annual report for the year. His meteorological observations, made at Providence, of which monthly abstracts appeared in the Providence "Journal," were published as "Meteorological Observations at Providence, R. I., 1831–1860" (Washington, 1869; enlarged ed. 1871–1882). He greatly benefited the naturalistic of the publication of numerous addresses, including a Phi Beta Kappa oration on "The Mathematical Studies as a Branch of Liberal Education," and also "A Memoir of John Barstow." (1864).

CASWELL, Richard, soldier, b. in Maryland, 3 Aug. 1729; d. in Fayetteville, N. C. 20 Nov., 1789. He removed to North Carolina from some years employed in the public offices, and afterward practised law successfully. He was a member of the colonial assembly from 1754 till 1771, and speaker of the house of commons in 1770–1. Identifying himself with the patriots at the beginning of the revolution, he became a colonel of militia, was a delegate to congress in 1775, and a member of the southern district of North Carolina in 1775. For three years he was president of the provincial congress, framed the state constitution in November, 1776, and was governor of the state during 1777–9. On 27 Feb. 1776, he commanded at the battle of Moore's Creek, defeating a large body of loyalists under Gen. McDonald, who was made prisoner and taken to the capital of the state. He received the thanks of congress and the appointment of major-general for the district of Newbern. In 1780 he led the state troops in the disastrous battle of Camden. He was chosen speaker of the senate, and comptroller-general in 1782; was again governor of the state in 1784, and for two years was speaker of the convention that framed the federal constitution in 1787. In 1789 he was elected to the state senate from Dobbs co., and was a member of the convention that framed the state constitution. When the assembly met he was chosen speaker, and while presiding, 5 Nov., 1789, was struck with paralysis. His son, William, was a served through the war of the revolution, and was a brigadier-general of militia in 1781.

CATENHUSEN, Ernst, musician, b. in Ratzeburg, duchy of Lauenburg, Germany, in 1841. He studied philosophy and history at Göttingen, and music under Ignaz Lachner. From 1867 till 1881 he was musical conductor at a number of German opera-houses successively. In the latter year he became musical conductor of the Thalia theatre in New York. In 1884 he accepted the place of conductor of the Milwaukee musical society.

CATESBY, Mark, naturalist, b. in England about 1690; d. in London, England, 24 Dec., 1749. A taste for natural history induced him, while stationed in London to make a voyage to Virginia, where he arrived 23 April, 1712, and was occupied in collecting its various productions. He returned to England in 1719 with a rich collection of plants, but, at the suggestion of Sir Hans Sloane and other eminent naturalists, reembarked for America with the professed purpose of describing, delineating, and collecting the most curious natural objects in this country. He arrived on 23 May, 1722, explored the lower part of North Carolina, visited and described the artificers among the Indians at Fort Monroe, on Savannah river, 300 miles from the sea. He made excursions into Georgia and Florida, and, after spending three years in this country, visited the Bahama islands. He returned to England in 1726, and published in numbers "The Natural History of Carolina, Flori- da, and the Bahama Islands" (2 vols., folio, 1731–38; new ed., 1754 and 1771). In this work were found the first descriptions of several plants now cultivated in all European gardens. The figures were etched by himself from his own paintings, and the colored copies executed under his inspection. Catesby was a fellow of the royal society, to whom transactions he contributed a paper on "Birds of Passage" (1747), asserting the migration of birds on his own observations. He wrote "Horus Europae Americana" (published posthumously, 1755), and some other works have been attributed to him. A plant of the tetragamous class has been called after him, Catesbea, by Cronovius.

CATHCART, William, clergyman, b. in London, Ireland, 8 Nov., 1826. He was nurtured in the Presbyterian church, but became a Baptist. He received his literary education at the University of Glasgow, Scotland, and his theological at Rawdon college, Yorkshire, England. He came to the United States in 1853, and his ministerial work has been performed chiefly in the state of New York. In 1873 he was elected from the University of Lewisburg the degree of D. D. He is president of the American Baptist historical society, and is the author of "The Baptists and the American Revolution," "The Papal System," and "The Baptism of the Ages and of the Nations." His best-known work is "The Baptist Encyclopedia." (1841).

CATHCART, William Schaw, Earl. British soldier, b. in Petersham, England, 17 Sept., 1755; d. in Carstairs, near Glasgow, Scotland, 16 June, 1843. He was the eldest son of the ninth Baron Cathcart, and was educated at the University of Glasgow, studying law, though without any intention of practising. He entered the army in June, 1777, came to America, and served with the 16th dragoons. He was afterward aide to Gen. Spencer Wilson and Sir Henry Clinton, served with gallantry at the storming of Forts Montgomery and Clinton, and was wounded at Brandywine and Monmouth. Lord Cathcart led one section of the "knights" at the famous "enrangement gallant" of Sir William Howe in Philadelphia in May, 1778. He raised and led the Caledonian volunteers, afterward known as Tarle- ton's British legion, became major in the 38th foot, 13 April, 1779, and commanded that regiment in the actions at Springfield and Elizabethtown, N. J.
in June, 1780. He served as quartermaster-general until the arrival of Gen. Dalrymple, was present at the siege of Charleston, returning to England in October, 1780. He joined the Walcheren expedition in 1793, with the rank of brigadier-general, served under the Duke of York with distinction in 1794, and on his return to England in 1801 was made lieutenant-general. He took his seat as a representative Scottish peer in 1807, and in the same year became commander-in-chief of the expedition against Copenhagen. On its successful termination he was made Viscount Cathcart and Baron Greenock in the English peerage, 3 Nov. 1807. During the rest of his life he was a frequent visitor to Russia from 1813 till 1814, and became Earl Cathcart on 16 July, 1814. He accompanied the Emperor Alexander through the campaigns of 1813-4, entered Paris with the allies, represented England at the congress of Vienna, and signed the treaty of peace that followed Waterloo. He was afterward again a resident of Russia.

CATHRALL, Isaac, physician, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1764; d. 22 Feb., 1819. He studied medicine in London, Edinburgh, and Paris, returned home early in 1793, and was taken with yellow fever in that year; but, notwithstanding this, remained at his post, both at that time and during the prevalence of the disease from 1798 to 1799, when he dissected the bodies of those who had died of the fever. He was a surgeon of the city almshouse from 1810 to 1816. He published "Remarks on the Yellow Fever" (1794); "Buchan's Domestic Medicine, with Notes" (1797); "Memoir on the Analysis of the Black Vomit" (1800, in vol. v. of the "Transactions of the American Medical Society"); "Remarks on the Yellow Fever in conjunction with Dr. Currie" (1802).

CATLIN, George, painter, b. in Wilkesbarre, Pa., 26 July, 1796; d. in Jersey City, N. J., 23 Dec., 1872. He studied law at Litchfield, Conn., but after a few years' practice went to Philadelphia and turned his attention to drawing and painting. As an artist he was entirely self-taught. In 1822 he went to the west and spent eight years among the Indians of Yellowstone river, Indian territory, Arkansas, and Florida, painting a unique series of Indian portraits and pictures, which attracted much attention on their exhibition both in this country and in Europe. Among these were 470 full-length portraits and a large number of pictures illustrative of Indian life and customs, most of which are now preserved in the national museum, Washington. In 1852-7 Mr. Catlin travelled in South and Central America, after which he lived in Europe until 1871, when he returned to the United States. One hundred and twenty-six of his drawings illustrative of Indian life were at the Philadelphia centennial of 1876. He was the author of "Notes of Eight Years in Europe" (New York, 1848); "Manners, Customs, and Condition of the North American Indians" (London, 1857); "The Breath of Life, or Mal-Respiration" (New York, 1861); and "O-kee-pa; A Religious Ceremony, and other Customs of the Mandans" (London, 1881).

CATON, John Dean, jurist, b. in Monroe, Orange co., N. Y., 19 March, 1812; d. in Chicago, 30 July, 1865. He received an academical education, and in 1833 became a lawyer in Chicago. In 1834 he was elected justice of the peace, the total number of votes cast being only 229. He became judge of the circuit court in 1835, was counsel for chief justice in 1835, and resigned in 1834, having acquired wealth in business. He travelled extensively through Europe, China, and Japan, and written "A Summer in Norway" (Chicago, 1875); "Antelope and Deer of America" (New York, 1877); and "Miscellanies" (Boston, 1880). Judge Caton has delivered many addresses, and contributed largely to the American Naturalist," and other scientific journals. Among his papers is one that was read before the Chicago philosophical society on the subject of "Matter and a Supreme Intelligence" (Chicago, 1884).

CATON, Richard, merchant, b. in England in 1763; d. in Baltimore, Md., 19 May, 1845. In 1785 he became a merchant in Baltimore, and in 1790 entered into an association for the manufacture of cotton. He is stated to have been particularly interested in geological researches, and was one of the founders in 1796 of the library company, whose collection was merged in the library of the Maryland historical society. In November, 1786, Mr. Caton, who was a tall, handsome man of fine presence and dignified carriage, married Eliza Mary, daughter of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, a social favorite, admired by Washington as her eldest daughter was admired by the "Iron Duke." Of their daughters, Mary became Mrs. John, of Welles, Mrs. Scott, of the Duke of Leed, third daughter of Gen. Winfield Scott. The three sisters, who resided in England, were celebrated for their fascination of manners, and Lady Wellesley for her beauty also. There is in Baltimore a portrait of Lady Wellesley by Sir Thomas Lawrence, which is admirable alike in execution and likeness. Mrs. Caton's portrait is presented above.

CATRON, John, jurist, b. in Wythe county, Va., in 1778; d. in Nashville, Tenn., 30 May, 1865. He was educated in the common schools of Virginia, and early developed a fondness for history. He was a diligent student and a noted speaker, and entered upon the study of law, devoting to this purpose sixteen hours of the day for nearly four years. After serving in the New Orleans campaign under Gen. Jackson, he was elected state attorney by the Tennessee legislature. He removed to Nashville in 1818, and soon attained high rank as a chancery lawyer. He was especially famous for enforcing the severe and rigid limitations in real actions. In December, 1824, he was chosen one of the supreme judges of the state, and was its chief justice from 1830 till 1836, when he was retired in accordance with a provision of the new state constitution. While on the bench he did his utmost to suppress the practice of dwelling, although he had been himself a noted duellist. He resigned his chief justice of the U. S. supreme court in March, 1857, and held the office till his death. He was noted for his familiarity with the laws applicable to cases involving titles to western and southern lands. Judge Catron was a democrat, but strongly opposed secession in 1861, and used his influence with members of congress and others to prevent the civil war. When it came, he was virtually banished from his state for his opinions, but returned and reopened court in 1862.
CATTELL, Alexander Gilmore, senator, b. in Salem, N. J., 12 Feb., 1816; d. in Jamesport, N. Y., 8 April, 1894. When a youth he was an assistant in his father's store. He was elected to the legislature in 1844, was clerk of the house of assembly in 1841-2, and for a time was a delegate to the constitutional convention. He became a merchant in Philadelphia in 1846, a director of the mechanics' bank, and a member of the city council from 1848 till 1853. He returned to New Jersey in 1855, but continued his business in Philadelphia. He was one of the first presidents of the corn exchange association there, organized the corn exchange bank in 1858, and was its president from that year till 1871. He was elected U. S. senator from New Jersey in 1866, in place of John P. Stockton, who had been unseated, and served till 3 March, 1871, declining a re-election on account of impaired health. He was appointed by President Grant a member of the first civil-service commission, and served two years. He was financial agent of the government in London from 1873 till 1874, and engaged there in refunding the government loans at a lower rate of interest. While holding this office, he opened negotiations with the governing committee of the royal exchange, and succeeded in a plan of exchange between the countries, and also of American securities, from the old, inaccurate, and confusing method to the present simple and approximately accurate system. During the same year he suggested to a syndicate of eminent English bankers a plan for the payment of the Geneva award of $8,000,000 to the state of Oregon by a plan of exchange. The plan was adopted by both governments, and the amount successfully transmitted through Mr. Cattell's hands. He was one of the New Jersey state board of assessors charged with the taxation of railroad and corporate property, and is the author of the two exhaustive reports on railroad and other corporate taxation, submitted to the legislature in 1884 and 1885. His brother, William Cassidy, educator, b. in Salem, 30 Aug., 1827; d. in Philadelphia, 11 Feb., 1898; was graduated at Princeton, and at the seminary in 1852, where he remained a year longer, pursuing oriental studies under Prof. J. Adlais Alexander. During 1852-3 he was associate in the seminary, attached from 1855 till 1860 professor of Latin and Greek in Lafayette college. He then accepted a call to the Pine street Presbyterian church in Harrisburg, Pa., where he remained for three years. In 1863 he returned to Lafayette as its president, and in that capacity accomplished his great life-work as a successful educator. Through his exertions more than $1,000,000 were obtained for the institution, extensive grounds were added, and commodious buildings were erected. The equipments were made of the highest order, and the system of instruction much enlarged and made thoroughly efficient. In 1880 he was appointed superintendent of public instruction for Pennsylvania, but declined the office. In 1894 he became a director of Princeton theological seminary. He received the honorary degree of D. D. from Hanover college and from Princeton, and that of LL.D. from Wooster. Dr. Cattell published numerous articles on educational topics, and also many sermons and addresses. Since 1888 he made France the scene of his studies and research. In 1892 he became the office of corresponding secretary of the Presbyterian board of ministerial relief.

CAUCHON, Joseph Edward, Canadian author, b. in St. Rochs, Quebec, 31 Dec., 1816; d. in Whitewood, Northwest territory, 25 Feb., 1889. His ancestor was a member of the "Conseil Supérieur," who came to Canada in 1636, and whose son was a judge of the "Conseil Royal," at the Isle of Orleans. Joseph was educated at the seminary of his native city, and admitted to the bar; but never practised. In 1827 he was ordained at Quebec, and in the latter year founded "Le Journal de Québec," which he has conducted ever since. He was elected for the county of Montmorency to the Canadian assembly in 1844, and represented that constituency until the union in 1867. In 1851 he was offered a seat in the cabinet, but declined, and in 1852 his attempt to organize a French Canadian opposition failed. He was a member of the executive council and commissioner of crown lands, Canada, from January, 1856, till April, 1857, in the MacNab-Taché administration, and under his signature a report was published about the time of his appointment attacking the monopoly of the Hudson's bay company, and was commissioner of public works in the Cartier-Macdonald administration from June, 1861, till May, 1862. In 1867 he was called upon to form a government for the province of Quebec, a duty that he failed to accomplish, and the same year resigned his seat in the assembly on being called to the senate, of which he had become a member the year before. In 1872, when he resigned to re-enter the House of Commons. He became a member of the privy council of Canada, and was president of that body from 7 Dec., 1875, till 8 June, 1877, when he was appointed minister of inland revenue, an office which he held until his appointment as lieutenant-governor of Manitoba on 8 July, 1877. His published works are: "Notes élémentaires de physique" (Quebec, 1841); "Études sur l'unité projective des provinces de Britannique de l'Amérique du Nord" (1858); and "L'union des provinces de l'Amérique Britannique du Nord" (1865).

CAULKINS, Frances Mainwaring, author, b. in New London, Conn., 1796; d. there, 3 Feb., 1869. She received the best education the country afforded, and her tastes led her to improve every opportunity for the cultivation of her intellectual faculties. She gave especial attention to historical research, and was considered the best authority regarding the local traditions and relics of New London and Norwich. Her work, "Brigadoons," and "A History of New London, Conn." (New London, 1852).
ing Caupeleon at Mount Pinto, near Concepcion, and in another battle, in which the Indians lost over 6,000 men. Again Caupeleon attacked the Spaniards, but was twice defeated at the Puren passes, January and February, 1538. He took refuge in the mountains, but was discovered and made a prisoner with some other Indian chiefs, sent to Cañete, and executed.

CAVEN, William, educator, b. in Kirkcaldy, Wigtownshire, Scotland, 29 Dec., 1860. He entered the government service of his father, who died in 1847, studied for the ministry of the United Presbyterian church in their seminary at London, Ontario, and was ordained in 1852. He was appointed professor of exegetical theology and biblical criticism in Knox college, Toronto, in 1866, and chairman of the college board in 1879. This title was changed to that of "principal" in 1873. Principal Caven was elected moderator of the Canada Presbyterian church in 1875, and in 1877 he succeeded Prof. Goldwin Smith as president of the Ontario teachers' association. He was a promoter of the union of the Presbyterian churches in Canada.

CAVENISH, Thomas, English navigator, b. in the British dominion of New Orleans, Louisiana, March 15, 1820. He was educated at the college of Adelphi, New York, and entered the navy in 1834. He resigned in 1837, and engaged in the business of a merchant for a number of years, but immediately after the outbreak of the Mexican war went to California in the United States Navy, and was placed in command of the schooner "Future," one of the most valuable trophies of the war, and the first vessel which entered and captured the Pacific coast of Mexico. On his return he engaged in the business of merchandising in San Francisco, and was U. S. consul there in 1858.

CEBALLOS, Benito, Mexican military leader, b. at Cordoba, September 6, 1814; d. in Mexico City, June 7, 1875. He was the son of Don Ceballos de Pacheco, who commanded the Mexican army during the American war of 1846, and was the brother of the famous Spanish general, Don Luis Ceballos. Benito Ceballos was a brilliant and able soldier, and held many important commands in the Mexican army. He was a zealous advocate of the war against the United States, and fought with distinction in the war of 1846-48. He was appointed commander-in-chief of the army of the republic of Texas in 1847, and served with distinction in the war of 1861-65. He was a member of the Mexican Congress in 1864, and was appointed minister to France in 1869. He died in Mexico City, June 7, 1875.

CELESTE (sah-lays), or CELESTE-ELIOT (Madame), dancer and actress, b. in Paris, 6 Aug., 1814; d. in London in 1882. In childhood she became a pupil at the Royal academy, and when but fifteen years of age made a successful début in the United States, where she married Henry Elliot soon after her arrival. After her husband's death she went to Mexico, and was appointed to the command of the Mexican army. She subsequently passed several years in the United States between 1834 and 1865. After 1837 she made London her home, and took part in the dramas at Drury Lane, the Haymarket, Adelphi, and other theatres, and also attained success as a theatrical manager. She was noted as an actress of pantomime. Her most popular parts were La Bayadere, the French Spy, Miami in "Green Bushes," Miriam, and the Woman in Red. The poet Fitz-Greene Halleck was among her admirers, and made her the subject of several highly complimentary stanzas.

CELORON DE BIENVILLE, French explorer, b. about 1713. He was sent, by the Marquis de la Galissoniere, to explore the Ohio river as far as the traders, officers, cadets, 20 soldiers, 180 Canadians, and 45 Cherokees and Abakams, to take possession for France of the Ohio valley and prevent the English Ohio company from acquiring it by right of prior settlement. The expedition left Lachine on 15 June, 1749, ascended the St. Lawrence, crossed Lake Ontario, reached Niagara on 6 July, sailed along the south shore of Lake Erie, marched to the head-waters of the Alleghany, and ascended that river and the Ohio. Finding English traders at different points, Céloron warned them to withdraw, and wrote to the governor of Pennsylvania, claiming
the country as a French possession, in accordance with the preliminaries of peace signed six months before. In 1598, he returned, and six leagues, tablets, with inscriptions recording the formal occupation in the name of the French king. They descended the Ohio to the mouth of the Great Mi-
ami, and thence crossed by land to Lake Erie, and reached Fort Niagara on 19 Oct., 1749.

CENTENO, Diego (then-tay'-o), Spanish soldier, b. in Andalucia, 1532; d. 1577. He named the zarro as an officer in the conquest of Peru and amassed a very large fortune. Centeno distinguished himself in the battle of Chupas, gained by Yaca de Castro in 1542 against young Almagro, the assassin of Francisco Pizarro. Afterward he made war against Gonzalo Pizarro for the possession of Peru, but was utterly routed at Guarima, or Huarina, in 1547. Four years later he died from the effects of poison given to him at a banquet.

CEPEDA, Fernando de (thay-pay'-da), author, b. near the end of the 16th century. He published in Mexico, in 1657, an account in Spanish of the foundation of that city, of the great inundations that it suffered, and of the canals designed and executed. This volume, written in 1657, under the title is "Relación del Sitio en que esta fundada la Ciudad de Mexico." Leon, in his "Biblioteca Indica," says that it was probably the same author that wrote a useful work entitled "De la Plata Ensayada, y Barras de las Indias."

CERACHI, Giuseppe (cher-ah'-kee), Italian sculptor, b. in Genoa, January 1801. He came to Philadelphia in 1819 and made busts of Washington, Hamilton, and other eminent men. He also made a bust of Napoleon Bonaparte in 1816, when Italy was invaded by that general. In 1800, having formed with Arena and others a de-

sign to assassinate the first consul, he, with the intention (as is supposed) of carrying out this de-

sign, proposed to undertake another statue of him; but the plot was detected and he was guillotined.

CERDA, Alfonso de la, Peruvian R. C. bishop, b. in Cieceres, Spain; d. in Chuquisaca, Peru, in 1592. He emigrated to America, seeking his for-

tune; but the crimes of his fellow-adventurers disgraced him with the world, and he entered the convent of San Rosario in Lima, in 1543, to take the habit of the Dominican order in 1545. He was elected successively prior of the convents of Porto Bello, Arequipa, and Lima, then preacher-general, and finally provincial. In this latter capacity he made a thorough visitation of his province, and established a rule that all candidates for missionary duty who had not a knowledge of the Indian lan-
guages should be rejected. In 1573 he was deputed by the Dominicans of Peru to defend their interests at Rome. He was successful in his mission, and returned to Spain. He was on the point of embarking for Peru when news arrived of the death of the bishop of Honduras. Philip II, nomi-

nating him, sent Cerda to the latter place, and he was consecrated before his departure for America. He did not remain long in Honduras, as the bish-

opric of Chuquisaca fell vacant and he was trans-

ferred to it. Shortly after his elevation he founded a convent of his order in Chuquisaca.

CESSOLA, Count Luigi Palmu di (ches-oh'-li), archaeologist and director, b. in Riva-ре, Italy, 30 June, 1832. After receiving a collegiate education, he was graduated at the Royal military academy of Cherasco. In 1848 he entered the Sardinian army, fought against Austria, and in 1849 he was promoted lieutenant in the queen's regiment. He was also engaged in the Crimean war. In 1860 he came to this country; in 1861 he entered the Union army as lieutenant-colonel; in 1862 he was pro-
moted colonel, and for several months he com-

manded the cavalry brigade attached to the 11th army corps until it was redesignated in command of

cavalry corps. At the battle of Aldie (Virginia), 17 June, 1863, he was severely wounded, captured, and confined in Libby prison for nine months.

For his bravery at this battle congress awarded him the medal of honor. He served under Sheri-

dan until his resignation was mustered out, but at

Sheridan's request he continued in command of

Devin's brigade for six weeks longer. In March, 1865, Lincoln made him brigadier-general, and appointed him consul at Cyprus; while there he made archaeological discoveries of great im-

portance to the history of ancient art. His discov-

eries were acquired by the Metropolitan museum of art, and formed the nucleus of the present im-

portant museum of New York. He was elected patron of it in 1877, trustee in 1878, and director in 1879; these three positions he has continuously occupied ever since. Princeton and Columbia uni-

versities conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. He is a member of the Royal academy of sciences of Turin, director of the National library of London, and a score of others. He has received knightly orders from the kings of Italy, Bavaria, and other European sovereigns, and is the author of several books on Cyprus and its antiquities.

CESPEDES, Carlos Manuel de (thay-pay'-des), Cuban revolutionist, b. in Bayamo, Cuba, 18 April, 1819; d. 22 March, 1869. In 1845, he returned to Cuba, and in Spain, and was admitted to the bar in Ma-

drin in 1842. After being implicated with Gen. Prim in a conspiracy for the overthrow of the gov-

ernment, he returned, in 1844, to his native city, where he practised his profession and cultivated literature. He wrote a comedy, "Las dos Diana," and made a skit on translation of several books of Virgil's "Aenid." In 1852, on account of political disturbances, he was confined for some time in a Spanish man-of-war at Santiago de Cuba, and then banished to a small inland town. He was allowed to return to Bayamo, where he resided until October, 1858. On the 9th of this month he headed an insurrection in the town of Yara against the Spanish government, and was received into the city in justification of his course. Soon the whole eastern part of the island was in arms. On 18 Oct., Céspedes entered Bayamo, which became the seat of the revolutionary government; but on 16 Jan., 1859, he had to abandon it at the approach of a strong force under Gen. Valmaseda, and burned the city before the arrival of the Spanish troops. Céspedes went then to the Camagüey district, and established the seat of the revolutionary government in Guanímaro. On 10 April, 1868, a Cuban congress assembled there and framed a constitu-

tion for the republic they were trying to found, Céspedes was made president by acclamation, and remained in that position five years, until he was dislodged by the Spanish forces under Gen. Puello. He then retired to a more secluded and safe place, lost much of his prestige, and in October, 1873, was deposed from the presidency by the Cuban congress after a short trial. The man-

ner of his death has never been explained.

CHABANEL, Natalis, missionary, b. in France in 1613. He was ordained priest, and acted as professor of rhetoric in several colleges of the province of Toulouse. He was sent to Canada in 1645, where he studied the Algonquian language, and settled as a missionary among the Hurons. As he felt a strong repugnance to the habits of the Indians, and fearing that this disgust might result
in his abandoning the mission, he made a vow never to leave them, which vow he kept to the end.

CHABERT, Joseph Bernard, Marquis de (shu-bahr'), French naval officer, b. in Tonlon, 28 Feb., 1724; d. in Paris, 1 Dec., 1805. He entered the navy in 1741, and served with the French during the American revolutionary war, greatly distinguishing himself. In 1782 he was made commander of a squadron, and in 1792 became vice-admiral of the navy. During the French revolution he retired to England, but returned to Paris in 1802, when he received from Bonaparte, whom he had known from 1804, he was appointed a member of the board of longitudes. He was an accurate observer and industrious hydrographer. He planned and executed maps of the shores of North America, the Mediterranean, and especially of Greece. In 1788 he was elected a member of the French academy of sciences, and, after a year spent as principal of the preparatory classical school in Waterville, Me., was appointed tutor in the department of mathematics and natural philosophy at Brown, and shortly afterward he became adjunct professor with Dr. Caswell. For fifteen years he occupied the chair of chemistry, physiology, and geology, and for five years the chair of moral philosophy and metaphysics. He was a member of the academy of science, and was made a corresponding member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. In 1803 he became a member of the Rhode Island state board of charities and corrections. In 1853 the degree of Ph. D. was conferred upon him by Lewisburg, and that of LL. D. by Brown. The most important of his lectures and reviews were published with a life by James O. Murray (Boston, 1886).

CHACE, Jonathan, senator, b. in Fall River, Mass., 21 Oct., 1802; d. in New York city, 23 Feb., 1883. After the death of his mother, in 1836, he entered the family of an acquaintance, on whose farm he worked in the summer, and in whose shop he learned the carpenter's trade in the winter, when not attending school. Afterward, when sixteen years old, he was employed as a clerk in a drug-store in Great Falls, N. Y., and there gained a familiarity with the names and nature of the various articles on sale, which aided his later chemical studies. He was appointed for college at Phillips Exeter academy, where he supported himself by copying law papers in term time and teaching in vacation, and was graduated at Williams in 1848, with the valedictory address. He taught, and studied theology in Preble, N. J., where a serious illness nearly ended his life, and entered the seminary at East Windsor, Conn., in 1848, but continued ill health forced him to leave after a year's study. He was principal of Great Falls high school in 1850, tutor at Williams in 1851, and, after another attack of illness, took charge of East Windsor academy. He was licensed to preach on 19 Oct., 1853. In the same year he was appointed professor of chemistry and botany at Williams, and in 1858 was elected to a similar professorship in Bowdoin college. He performed the duties of both professorships, and was also, during the same period, professor in the medical school of Maine and in Berkshire medical college. He also lectured at Western Reserve college, the Smithsonian institution, the Lowell institute at Boston, and at Mount Holyoke seminary. He conducted several successful scientific expeditions for the students of Williams, visiting Newfoundland in 1856, Florida in 1857, the north of Europe and the geyser region of Iceland in 1859, and Greenland in 1861. In 1859 he was transferred to the college of Williams, and in 1867 removed to the college of Amherst, where he remained till 1886. In that year he became first president of the State agricultural college at Amherst, Mass., but left it for the presidency of Wisconsin university. He resigned in 1876, and, after two years among the mines in the Rocky mountains, became, in 1878, the successor of Mark Hopkins as president of Williams. Under his oversight the college prospered greatly, the number of its students was increased, and funds were liberally contributed for its support. He resigned, in 1881, to attend to important literary work, and in 1882 again became president of Massachusetts agricultural college. Dr. Chadbourne took much interest in public affairs. He was state senator from northern Berkshire county in 1855 and 1856, was a delegate to the national republican convention in Cincinnati in 1876, and a presidential elector in 1880. He was actively interested in manufacturing enterprises, and was a marvel to those who knew the number of works that he carried through successfully. He was a member of various learned societies in this country and abroad. Williams gave him the degree of LL. D. in 1868, and Amherst that of D. D. in 1872. He published "Relations of Natural History to Intellect, Taste, Wealth, and Religion," four lectures before the Smithsonian in-
stition (New York, 1869); “Natural Theology” and “Instinct in Animals and Men,” two courses of lectures before the Lowell institute, Boston (1867 and 1872); “Strength of Men and Stability of Nations,” five baccalaureate sermons: (1875–7); “Hope of the Righteous” (1877); and edited “Public Service of the State of New York” (5 vols., Boston, 1881). A full list of his articles can be found in the “Williams Obituary Record” for 1883.

CHADWICK, George Whitfield, musician, b. in Lowell, Mass., 18 Nov., 1834. He went to Germany, where for two years he studied under Jachson and Reinecke. Then he settled in Munich and studied for a year under Inderfanger, concert master and violinist, and spent nearly a year. He now resides in Boston. His overture, “Rip Van Winkle,” was performed at the Handel and Haydn festival in Boston in May, 1880, and his symphony in C in 1882, at a concert of the Harvard musical association. He has composed several less important works.

CHADWICK, John White, clergyman, b. in Marblehead, Mass., 19 Oct., 1849. He was graduated at Harvard divinity school in 1864, and during the same year was called to the pastorate of the 2d Unitarian society in Brooklyn. His sermons have attracted attention, and he is known as a radical teacher of the doctrines of his church. Mr. Chadwick has edited Philetus Ripley’s lectures in Harvard in 1885, and in the following year preached the alumni sermon at the Harvard divinity school. He has published many of his discourses, which for some time were issued serially, and is a frequent contributor to the Unitarian journals. His publications in book-form are: “Life of N. A. Storrs” (New York, 1870); “The Bible of To-day” (New York, 1878); “The Faith of Reason” (Boston, 1879); “Some Aspects of Religion” (New York, 1879); “The Man Jesus” (Boston, 1881); “Belief and Life” (New York, 1881); “Origin and Destiny” (Boston, 1883); “In Nazareth Town: A Christmas Fantasy” (1884); and “A Daring Faith” (1886).

CHAFFEE, John White, senator, b. in Niagara county, N. Y., 17 April, 1829; d. in Salem Centre, Westchester co., N. Y., 9 March, 1886. His education was limited, but his energy and common sense largely compensated for the lack of school training. He was for several years a clerk in a country grocery store, and when he came of age he located in Savannah, Ga., and engaged in the wholesale and retail business. He went to Adrian, Mich., and begin business for himself as a dry-goods merchant. He lived in Adrian for about six years, married, and became the father of four daughters. His wife died at Adrian, and he removed to St. Joseph, Mo. At this period he became interested in public matters, and, through his acquaintance with Zachariah Chandler, familiar with the machinery of party politics. After establishing an extensive frontier trade, Mr. Chaffee opened a bank in St. Joseph, and carried it on for three years, when he removed to Elwood, Kansas, and became president of a land company. In 1859 the gold-mining fever tempted him to Colorado, and he was one of the first settlers of Denver. As early as 1861 he had established a small stamp-mill, and laid the foundation of a large fortune, which was acquired mainly in mining ventures. His previous political experience enabled him to take a prominent part in the civil organization of the territory, and he represented it in congress in 1864. He was also a member of the convention in 1867, and was Henry M. Teller as his colleague, he was elected to represent it in the U. S. senate. From the first he was prominent as a republican leader, but was very independent in his ideas, and so bitterly opposed some of President Grant’s measures that their personal friendship was for a time interrupted. After the marriage of his daughter with U. S. Grant, Jr., in 1882, the friendship was renewed. While his health permitted, Mr. Chaffee maintained his active interest in politics, and he was chairman of the republican national executive committee during the presidential canvass of 1884.

CHAILLÉ, Stanford Emerson, physician, b. in Natchez, Miss., 9 July, 1830. He is of Huguenot descent, and the great-grandson of Col. Peter Chaillé, of revolutionary times. His education was received at the university of Pennsylvania, and at Harvard, where he was graduated in 1851. He then studied in the medical department of the University of Louisiana, and received his degree in 1853. Subsequently he spent three years studying in Paris and elsewhere in Europe. Dr. Chaillé held numerous hospital appointments before the war, and as medical inspector of the Union army of Tennessee in 1862–3, and subsequently in charge of various military hospitals. He was demonstrator of anatomy in the medical department of the University of Louisiana from 1858 till 1867, lecturer on obstetrics in 1863–6, professor of physiology and pathological anatomy from 1867 till 1886, and dean of the medical faculty. He has contributed frequently to medical journals, and has written and edited works on pathology and hygiene in the collegiate department of Tulane university in 1884–6. He was elected a member of the Louisiana state board of health in 1877. In 1879 he became associated with the work of the National board of health as president of the Havana yellow-fever commission, from 1880 till 1883 he was superintendent of the hospital at Port Royal, and in 1884 was made a member of the board. He is a member of many medical societies, and was an honorary member of the International medical congress held in Philadelphia in 1876, and chosen to deliver one of the eight addresses on that occasion. His contributions to medical literature are numerous, and many of them have appeared in the New Orleans medical and surgical journal, of which he was co-editor and proprietor from 1857 till 1868. In addition to his report on “Yellow Fever in Havana and Cuba,” published by the National board of health, he has prepared several congressional reports, and is the author of pamphlets on the “Laws of Population and Voters” (1872); “Intimidation and Voters in Louisiana” (1874); “Intimidation and Voters in Louisiana” (1876).

CHALKLY, Thomas, preacher, b. in London, England, 3 March, 1675; d. in Tortola, West Indies, 4 Sept., 1744. His parents belonged to the sect of Friends, and he was brought up in that faith. He was sent to school in the suburbs of London, at some distance from his home, and was frequently beaten and stoned by those of opposing beliefs. In 1695 he was pressed on board of a man-of-war, but on being asked to fight, refused, saying: “As for war and fighting, Christ forbade it in his excellent sermon on the Mount, and for that reason I could not bear arms nor be instrumental to destroy or kill men.” After serving an apprenticeship of seven years to his father, he followed his calling for a short time, and then began his career as an itinerant preacher, travelling throughout England. He determined to visit America, landed in Maryland in 1688, and spent a year preaching when again in England. Subsequently he returned to England, marri ed, and, after journeying through Ireland, he decided to settle permanently in America. He selected Philadelphia as his home, and made preach-
ing tours to the Barbadoes, and through Maryland, North Carolina, and Rhode Island, at times riding 1,000 miles on horseback. He died work till 1707, and in that year again visited the Barbadoes, sailing thence to Great Britain, and, after a visit to Holland and Germany, returned to Philadelphia. His death was the result of a fever contracted while on one of his visits to the West Indies. The library of the four monthly meetings of Friends in Philadelphia was founded by a legacy from him. He left an account of his "Life, Labors, and Travels," which was published with a collection of his tracts (Philadelphia, 1747; New York, 1808).

CHALMERS. Joseph Williams, senator, b. in Halifax county, Va., 21 July, 1807; d. in Holly Springs, Miss., 10 June, 1863. He was the owner of a planter, who came from Scotland, and was trained to mercantile pursuits. After the death of his father, having spent two years in the University of Virginia, he studied law in the office of William Leigh at Halifax Court-House, Va. In 1834 he removed to Jackson, Tenn., and in 1839 to Holly Springs, Miss. In 1841-5 he was vice-chancellor, and in 1,000 miles on horseback. He died work till 1707, and in that year again visited the Barbadoes, sailing thence to Great Britain, and, after a visit to Holland and Germany, returned to Philadelphia. His death was the result of a fever contracted while on one of his visits to the West Indies. The library of the four monthly meetings of Friends in Philadelphia was founded by a legacy from him. He left an account of his "Life, Labors, and Travels," which was published with a collection of his tracts (Philadelphia, 1747; New York, 1808).

CHALMERS, Lionel, physician, b. in Camb- l,s. c., in 1777. He studied medicine at the University of Edinburgh, and then settled in South Carolina, where he practised for more than forty years, first in Christ church parish and then in Charleston. Dr. Chalmers recorded observations on the weather of South Carolina for ten successive years, beginning with 1756, and the results were published as "A Compleat Account of the Weather of South Carolina" (London, 1756). He also wrote a paper on "Opisthotonus and Tetanus," which he communicated to the London medical society, and it was published in their "Transactions" in 1754. He was also the author of a valuable "Essay on Fevers" (Charleston, 1757).

CHAMBERLAIN. Daniel Henry, governor of South Carolina, b. in West Brookfield, Mass., 23 June, 1815. He was graduated at Yale in 1832, and at Harvard law-school in 1833. He entered the army in 1846 as lieutenant in the 5th Massachusetts colored cavalry, was promoted to captain, and served in Maryland, Louisiana, and Texas. He went to South Carolina in 1866, and became a member of a delegation sent to the National Convention of 1868, and in the same year became attorney-general of the state. On his retirement from this office in 1872 he resumed his law practice at Columbia, S. C., and in 1874 was elected governor of the state. In 1875 he refused to issue commissions to two judges who had been elected by the legislature, and who were condemned by the corrupt blockade cruisers. For this action the governor was publicly thanked by prominent citizens of Charleston. Gov. Chamberlain was renominated by the republicans in September, 1876. The year had been marked by several serious conflicts between whites and negroes, and it was reported that more than 16,000 of the former in all parts of the state, had organized "ridelclubs." On 7 Oct., 1876, the governor issued a proclamation commanding these clubs to disband, on the ground that they had been formed to intimidate the negroes and influence the coming election. An answer to this proclamation was made by the democratic executive committee, denying the governor's statements. Gov. Chamberlain then appealed to General Grant for military aid, and the latter ordered U. S. troops to be sent to South Carolina. After the election, the returning-board, disregarding an order of the state supreme court, whose authority they denied, declared the republican ticket elected, throwing out the vote of Edgefield and Laurens counties, on account of alleged fraud and intimidation. The members from these counties were refused admission to the house, whereupon the democratic members of the legislature withdrew, and, organizing by themselves, declared Wade Hampton, the democratic candidate for governor, elected, as he had received a majority of the votes cast, counting those of the two disputed counties. The republican leader declared Chamberlain elected, and refused to give up his office to Hampton, who was supported by the majority of white people in the state. After the inauguration of President Hayes, both claimants were invited to a conference in Washington, the result of which was that the president withdrew the troops from South Carolina, and Chamberlain, declaring that he should no longer assert his claims. He then removed to New York city. See "Governor Chamberlain's Administration," by Walter Allen (New York, 1888).

CHAMBERLAIN, Jeremiah, educator, b. near Great Cowango, York co., Pa., 5 Jan., 1794; d. in
Chamberlain, county, Miss., 5 Sept., 1850. He was of Irish descent, and his father, James Chamberlain, was colonel in the Revolutionary army. Jeremiah worked on his father's farm, and when he was fourteen years of age, he was sent to school at Gettysburg, Pa., and in 1814 was graduated at Dickinson. He was licensed to preach by Carlisle presbytery in 1817, and, after a year spent in missionary work in the west and south, was ordained pastor of the Presbyterian church in Bedford, Pa. Here he remained till 1822, when he became president of Centre college, Danville, Ky., then in its infancy. In a short administration of three years he placed the college on a firm basis, filled it with students, and obtained a new charter, authorizing the establishment of a theological seminary in connection with it. In 1825 he accepted the presidency of Louisiana college, at Jackson, La. In 1828 he was elected president of Centre college, Danville, Ky., and thrice re-elected, serving till 1871. He was chosen president of Bowdoin college in 1871, and also held the professorship of mental and moral philosophy from 1874 till 1879. He was made major-general of the state militia in 1876, and by his wise and vigorous action in January, 1899, did much to dissuade civil war, which had become imminent on account of the contest between the republicans and "fusionists," and the total absence of a state government. In 1878 he visited Europe as a member of the U. S. commission to the Paris exposition of that year. He resigned the presidency of Bowdoin in 1883, but continued to lecture there till 1884. He was president of the American Historical Association in 1892. He has delivered numerous public addresses, several of which have been published, including that at the centennial exhibition, entitled "Maine: Her Place in History" (Augusta, Me., 1877). A special edition of his Paris report on "Education in Europe" was published by the government (Washington, 1888).

CHAMBERLAIN, Joshua Lawrence, soldier, b. in Brewer, Me., 8 Sept., 1828. His grandfather, Joshua Chamberlain, was a colonel in the war of 1812, and his father, of the same name, was second in command of the troops on the Maine frontier in the Aroostook war. He attended, in his boyhood, the military academy of Maj. Whiting at Ellsworth, was graduated at Bowdoin in 1846, and at Bangor theological seminary in 1855. He was licensed to preach, but never assumed the ministerial office, as he was called in that year to a tutorship at Bowdoin. He was professor of rhetoric there from 1856 till 1862, became also instructor in modern languages in 1857, and in 1861 was made military instructor of the college and professor of Greek and Latin and professor of regular course, 1858 till 1865. In 1862 he obtained leave of absence from the trustees, intending to go abroad for study, but with their permission entered the National army as lieutenant-colonel of the 20th Maine infantry. He became colonel in 1863, and was promoted brigadier-general on the field by Gen. Grant, 18 June, 1864, for his gallantry on that occasion. Gen. Grant, in his "Memoirs," describing the movement against Petersburg, says: "Col. J. L. Chamberlain, of the 20th Maine, was wounded on the 18th. He was gallantly leading his brigade at the time, as he had been in the habit of doing. He had several times been recommissioned and sent back to the field with meritorious conduct. On this occasion, however, I promoted him on the spot, and forwarded a copy of my order to the war department, asking that my act might be confirmed and Chamberlain's name sent to the senate for confirmation without any delay. This was done, and at last a gallant and meritorious officer received partial justice at the hands of his government, which he had served so faithfully and so well." Gen. Chamberlain was again wounded at Quaker Road, on 29 March, 1865, and on the same day was brevetted major-general of volunteers for his conduct in the first successful assault on Lee's right flank. He commanded two brigades of the 1st division of the 5th corps, leading the advance, in the operations that ended in Lee's surrender, 9 April, 1865, and was designated by the commissioners in charge of the ceremonial of receiving the surrender of the colors of the Confederate army. He was engaged in twenty-four pitched battles, including Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, and Five Forks, and was six times wounded, thrice severely. After resuming his professorship for a few months, he was elected governor of Maine in 1866, and, after a second term as governor, was again elected, serving till 1871. He was chosen president of Bowdoin college in 1871, and also held the professorship of mental and moral philosophy from 1874 till 1879. He was made major-general of the state militia in 1876, and by his wise and vigorous action in January, 1899, did much to dissuade civil war, which had become imminent on account of the contest between the republicans and "fusionists," and the total absence of a state government. In 1878 he visited Europe as a member of the U. S. commission to the Paris exposition of that year. He resigned the presidency of Bowdoin in 1883, but continued to lecture there till 1884. He was president of the American Historical Association in 1892. He has delivered numerous public addresses, several of which have been published, including that at the centennial exhibition, entitled "Maine: Her Place in History" (Augusta, Me., 1877). A special edition of his Paris report on "Education in Europe" was published by the government (Washington, 1888).

CHAMBERLAIN, Selah, engineer, b. in Brattleboro, Vt., 4 May, 1812; d. in Cleveland, 27 Dec., 1890. He received a common-school education, spent two years in a store in Boston, and then went to western Pennsylvania and became a contractor for the construction of the Erie extension of the Pennsylvania canal, and afterward of the Ohio and Wabash and Erie canals, and in 1845 of the canal improvements along the St. Lawrence river in Canada. He next built the Rutland and Burlington railroad in Vermont, and parts of the Lake Champlain railroad, and then engaged in the construction of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh road, which was completed in 1851. He constructed the Great Western Railroad in Wisconsin, and operated it until his claims for construction were satisfied. He also built the Minnesota Central railroad, and was its president for several years. The interest on bonds, taken by him in payment for railroads built in Minnesota, was repudiated by the state government, but in 1882 the claims were compromised by the payment of half of the obligation. He aided in the consolidation of the lines composing the Chicago, Milwaukeee, and St. Paul system. In 1871 he began the Cleveland, Lorain, and Wheeling road, of which he was president. He also engaged in banking and the manufacture of iron in Cleveland.

CHAMBERLAIN, Lawrence, b. in Freilignsburg, province of Quebec, 20 March, 1827. He was graduated at McGill college, Montreal, in 1850, and received from it the degree of D. C. L. in 1867. He was admitted to the bar of Lower Canada in 1850, and began practice in Montreal. Conjointly with this, he entered upon journalistic work on the Montreal "Gazette." In 1867 he was elected to the house of commons for Missisquoi, and represented that constituency till 1870, when he was appointed queen's printer. He has been a colonel of militia, and for repelling a body of Fenian invaders at Eccles Hill, in 1870, he was created a companion of the order of St. Michael and St. George.
CHAMBERLIN, Thomas Crowder, geologist, b. near Mattoon, Ill., 23 Sept., 1813. He was graduated at Beloit in 1836, and took a course in science at Michigan university in 1836-9. He was professor of natural science at the state normal school, Whitewater, Wis., from 1869 till 1873, when he was given the chair of geology at Beloit. This he retained till 1884, and lectured at the college two years longer, after which he took charge of the geology at the Coroconian school of science, Columbia university, Washington, D. C., from 1885 till 1886. In 1886 he was chosen president of the University of Wisconsin, to enter on duty in June, 1887. Prof. Chamberlin was assistant state geologist of Wisconsin from 1875 till 1876, and chief geologist from 1876 till 1881, when he held the chair of professor of the quaternary department of the U. S. geological survey. He was sent to Paris in 1878 by special act of the Wisconsin legislature to take charge of educational exhibits and to attend the international congress of geologists. While abroad he made a special study of the Alpine glaciers and their deposits. In 1884 he was chosen vice-president of the American geological congress, which went to France for the purpose of taking charge of the science for the section of geology and geography. He has published "Outline of a Course of Oral Instruction" (Whitewater, Wis., 1872); Annual Reports of the Wisconsin geographical survey for the years 1876 to 1879 inclusive (Madison, Wis., 1877-'80); and "Geology of Wisconsin" (4 vols., with 3 fonts, Madison, 1882). Among his numerous scientific papers are: "Extent and Significance of the Wisconsin Kettle-Moraine" ("Transactions of the Wisconsin Academy," 1876-7); "Le kettle-moraine et les mouvements qui lui ont donne naissance" (Paris, 1879); "Requisites and Qualifying Conditions of Artesian Wells" ("Fifth Annual Report U. S. Geological Survey," 1880); and "Glacial Drift" (the vice-presidential address before the American association at Buffalo, 1886). CHAMBERS, Alexander, soldier, b. in New York state about 1832. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1853, and made second lieutenant of infantry. He served first in garrison at Fort Columbus, N. Y., and afterward in the same post. When the war broke out the 2d U. S. infantry was mustered into military service under Gen. Nathaniel Lyon, and on the 3d of August it was at Camp Buell, Ky. At the battle of Shiloh, April 6-7, 1862, he was a second lieutenant, and advanced to the rank of captain. The 2d division of the army under Gen. Lyon was placed in the center of the line, where it was destroyed by the fire of the Confederate batteries. In April and May, 1862, he was named a brigadier-general of volunteers, and afterward a captain of volunteers, and served in the Vicksburg campaign, and was promoted brevet major April 7, 1862, for his meritorious services during that action. He was present at the siege of Corinth, and brevetted lieutenant-colonel, Sept., 1862, for gallant conduct at the battle of Vicksburg, Aug. 19-20, 1862, and was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers, Aug. 29, 1862, for gallant conduct at the battle of Corinth, Oct. 3-4, 1862, and was brevetted major, April 17, 1863, for gallant conduct at the battle of Chickamauga, Sept. 19-20, 1863, and for his meritorious services during the siege; was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers, Nov. 26, 1863, for his meritorious services during the siege of Chattanooga, Tenn., Oct. 22-Nov. 25, 1863, and was brevetted colonel, July 20, 1864, for his meritorious services during the siege of Vicksburg, May 18-July 4, 1863, and for his services in the expedition against New Orleans in 1864, and was brevetted major-general of volunteers, March 13, 1865, for his meritorious services during the siege of Vicksburg, May 18-July 4, 1863, and for his services in the expedition against New Orleans in 1864, and was brevetted major-general of volunteers, March 13, 1865; for his meritorious services during the siege of Vicksburg, May 18-July 4, 1863, and for his services in the expedition against New Orleans in 1864. CHAMBERS, Charles Julius, author, b. in Bellefonte, Ohio, 21 Nov. 1830. He was graduated at Cornell in 1850, and soon became engaged in journalism, travelling as a special correspondent of the New York "Herald" in the West Indies, Europe, the United States, and Canada. In 1872 he equipped and led a canoe expedition to Tuskegee lake, the supposed source of the Mississippi river, of which he published an interesting account. In 1873, during a period of popular excitement concerning affairs of the state in certain public and private institutions, Mr. Chambers volunteered to simulate insanity, and personally observe the workings of one of the suspected institutions from the inmate's point of view. He was pronounced insane by two reputable physicians who were not in the plot, and presumably acted in good faith. He was admitted as a patient to the institution in question, spent several weeks there, and published an account of his experiences, under the title of "A Mad World" (New York, 1876). This excited much interest, and provoked bitter rejoinders on the part of those interested. He is the author of two novels: "On a Margin" (New York, 1884), and "Lovers Forlorn" (New York, 1886). He is a frequent writer for periodicals.

CHAMBERS, Ezekiel Forman, senator, b. in Kent county, Md., 28 Feb., 1788; d. in Charleston, Md., 30 Jan., 1867. He was graduated at Washington college, Md., in 1805, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1808. He performed military service in the War of 1812, and maintained the rank of brigadier-general of militia. Though elected in 1822 to the state senate against his will, he took an active part in the legislation of that body, and in 1825 arranged a system for the more effectual recovery of slaves. In 1826 he was elected U. S. senator from Maryland, and in 1832 re-elected. He distinguished himself as one of the ablest debaters in Congress. In 1834 he was appointed chief judge of the second judicial district and a judge of the court of appeals, which places he held till 1857, when the Maryland judiciary became elective. In 1850 he was a member of the constitutional convention of the state. In 1852 President Fillmore offered him the post of secretary of war, but he declined, and in 1853 he was appointed chief judge of the circuit court of Baltimore, Md., and was re-elected in 1856. CHAMBERS, George, jurist, b. in Chambersburg, Pa., in 1786; d. there, 25 March, 1856. He was graduated at Princeton in 1804, studied law under Judge Duncan, of Carlisle, was admitted to the bar in 1807, and at Chambersburg soon rose to the front rank of his profession. He was elected a member of congress in 1833, and re-elected in 1835. He was also a member of the convention that formed the present constitution of Pennsylvania. In 1851 Gov. Johnston appointed him one of the judges of the supreme court of Pennsylvania. He was the ablest judge in that state, and was an eminent jurist. He was always friendly to the interests of his state and county, and published some of his researches in his "Tribe of the Scotch-Irish," and had made others in a manuscript history prepared for the Pennsylvania historical society, which was destroyed when the Confederates burned Chambersburg in 1864. In 1861 he received the degree of LL. D. from Indiana university. CHAMBERS, Henry, senator, b. in Lunenburg county, Va., about 1785; d. in Mecklenburg county, 25 Jan., 1836. He was graduated at William and Mary college in 1808, studied medicine, and settled in Alabama, where he practised until the war of 1812, when he served as surgeon on Gen. Jackson's staff. Later he settled in Huntsville, and in 1819.
was a member of the constitutional convention of Alabama. He was elected U. S. senator, and served from 5 Dec., 1825, until his death, which took place at his residence in Brunswick, Ga., June 25, 1852. He was born in Nova Scotia, and was graduated at King's College, 1823. He was first a teacher, then a lawyer, and after some years in practice, was appointed a judge, and served as such until his death. He was twice married, and had twelve children, and leaves a widow, two sons, and five daughters.

CHAMBERS, John, jurist, b. about 1710; d. in New York, 10 April, 1765. He was a member of the executive council in 1754, and attended as one of the commissioners the congress at Albany on 14 June of that year. He was soon after appointed judge, and still later became the chief justice of New York.

CHAMBERS, John, governor of Iowa, b. in New Jersey, 4 Dec., 1779; d. near Paris, Ky., 21 Sept., 1852. When thirteen years of age he removed to Kentucky, and, settling in Washington, Marion county, studied law and obtained a lucrative practice. He served in the war of 1812, and in 1813 became volunteer aide to Gen. Harrison, whose election to the presidency in 1840 he earnestly promoted. He was frequently a member of the Kentucky legislature, was a member of congress in 1827–9 and 1835–9, and governor of the state from 1833 to 1841. He was often elected to the United States Senate, and in 1842 he was elected to the United States House of Representatives, and remained a member until 1853. In 1842 he was a member of the legislature from 1833 to 1854. He entered the regular army as first lieutenant in the 2d cavalry, 3 March, 1855, and was engaged in Texas against hostile Indians most of the time till March, 1861. He was made captain in the 5th cavalry, 5 April, 1861, and served through the Munassas and peninsular campaigns. He was transferred to the 2d cavalry on 4 May, 1862, for gallantry at Hanover Court-House, Va. At the battle of Gaines's Mills, 27 June, 1862, he was wounded in several places, lay four days and four nights on the field of battle, and was then taken to Libby prison, Richmond. For his conduct at Gaines's Mills he was brevetted lieutenant-colonel of the 5th cavalry, 20 June, 1862. A wound of major which he received on this occasion nearly caused his death, and have partially disabled him for the rest of his life. After his release from Libby prison he underwent treatment in St. Luke's hospital, New York, and then served as instructor of cavalry at the U. S. military academy from October, 1862, till June, 1864. He was made major in the 2d cavalry on 30 March, 1864, and was inspector of cavalry, division of the Mississippi, from August, 1864, till April, 1865, and with his regiment in Texas till 1 Nov., 1867, when he resigned and became president and general manager of the Cour- bourg railway and mining company, Cobourg, Canada. He has published a pamphlet on "Gen. McClellan and the President" (1864).

CHAMBODUT, Louis Claude Marie (sham-bo-dew), clergyman, in St. Just-en-Chevalet, France, in 1821; d. in Galveston, Texas, in 1880. He studied theology in the seminary of Lyons, and, after being ordained deacon, came to the United States in 1845. He was a priest in St. Louis, Missouri, till 1848, and in 1847, was appointed a vicar-general for the diocese of St. Louis, which he left in 1851. He was appointed vicar-general of the diocese of Galveston, and was made auxiliary bishop, when Bishop Odin was transferred to New Orleans. During the war he was unremitting in his care of the wounded, and founded several charitable institutions.

CHAMORRE, Frutos (chah-mor-ru), Central American statesman, b. in Guatemala in 1806; d. 12 March, 1855. He belonged to an old and wealthy Spanish family, but joined the national cause, and became a member of the legislature of Nicaragua and of the constituent assembly, and a senator (1838–42); and when, in 1843, an attempt
was made for a partial confederation of San Salvador, Honduras, and Nicaragua, he was chosen supreme delegate with executive power. He averred a war declared against Guatemala, and retired in 1814. Subsequently he became civil and military governor of Nicaragua, and in 1851 secretary of the treasury; and, after the outbreak in August which drove Pineda from power, he succeeded him as general-in-chief. Being the leader of the conservative party, then powerful, he was elected chief magistrate or supreme head in 1842 and 1845. He remained in office until his death in 1855. His mansion alongside Bishop Vizcaya, of Nicaragua, died suddenly, and rumors were spread to the effect that the prelate had been poisoned by conspirators of the liberal party. Chamorro believed it, and caused some of the prominent liberals to be persecuted and banished. These went to Honduras, organized an army, gained several victories, and besieged Chamorro at Granada, but he resisted them for nine months, and the besiegers retired from the contest, 10 Feb., 1855.

CHAMPE, John, soldier, b. in Loudon county, Va., in 1752; d. in Kentucky, about 1788. He was sergeant-major of Henry Lee's cavalry legion, and, just after Arnold's treason, was sent to New York as a spy by Lee, at Washington's request. His mission proved the existence of another American officer (supposed to have been Gen. Gates) was also a traitor, and to capture Arnold, if possible, and bring him before Washington. Champe fled as a deserter from the American camp at Tappan, at eleven o'clock in the night, was hotly pursued, and gained the British galleys at Paulus Hook. He was pursued by the American troops under the command of Sir Henry Clinton, was sent by him to Arnold, who made him sergeant-major in a legion he was raising. Champe was able to send to Washington complete proofs of the suspected general's innocence, but he was not so successful in the other part of his mission. Discovering that Arnold walked in his garden every night, he planned with a comrade to seize and gag him, to drag him, as a drunken soldier, to a boat on the Hudson, and deliver him to a party of horsemen on the New Jersey shore. On the appointed night, however, Arnold moved his quarters, and the legion to which Champe belonged was sent to Virginia. Champe afterward escaped from the British army and joined the American Whig forces. While at Boston, Washington discharged him from further service, lest he should fall into the hands of the British and be hanged. In 1789 Washington wished to make him captain of an infantry company, but learned that he had died in Kentucky some time before. See Henry Lee's "Memoirs of the War in the Southern Department of the United States" (Philadelphia, 1814; 2d ed., Washington, 1827).

CHAMPLAIN, Samuel de, French navigator, b. in Bronage, Saintonge, on the bay of Biscay, in 1567; d. in Quebec, 25 Dec., 1635. His father was a ship-captain, and the son received a careful education as a navigator. Early in life he entered the army and became quartermaster of cavalry. His uncle, a landlord at Vera Cruz, proceeded inland as far as the city of Mexico, and returned by way of Panama, where he conceived the plan of a ship-canal across the isthmus, reaching Spain in March, 1601. A record of this voyage, with views and charts, was written by him, and was first printed under the title of "Breve discours" (Quebec, 1629), though a translation had been previously printed in the publications of the Hakluyt society. On his return to France he received a pension from Henry IV., and, upon being urged by commander De Chaste, governor of Dieppe, to explore territory granted to him in North America by the king, with a view to founding a colony, he sailed, on 15 March, 1603, in the ship of Pontgraves. On 24 May, having anchored at Tadousac, where the Sagueney joins the St. Lawrence; and soon afterward he, Pontgraves, and a few men, proceeded up the river in a boat, until stopped by the rapids of St. Louis above Montmervi, which was the limit of Cartier's discoveries in 1535. Returning to Tadousac, Champlain examined both sides of the river, and subsequently explored the St. Lawrence down to Cape. He sailed for France in August, and published the same year his first volume, "Des savages," giving an account of his explorations and discoveries. The commander, De Chaste, having died in the mean time, his privileges were transferred to Du Guey, Sieur de Monts, who made an engagement with Champlain, with the intention of founding a settlement in Acadia, and they sailed together, anchoring at Sable island 1 May, 1604. Coasting along Nova Scotia, they finally determined to form a settlement on the island of St. Croix, so named by De Monts, in the river of the same name, which divides New Brunswick from the United States. Not finding the place suitable, after passing a winter there they removed to Port Royal, adjacent to the present Annapolis. While at Port Royal he, 1604-'5, Champlain explored the coast as far as Cape Cod, making careful surveys and maps as he progressed. He returned to France in 1605, and, having suggested to De Monts the importance of establishing a trading-post on the St. Lawrence, he and Pontgrave were sent out in 1608, and, after reaching Tadousac, they continued up the St. Lawrence to a place called by the Algonquins Quebec, or the Narrows. Champlain decided upon forming a settlement here, but had scarcely begun to clear the ground for the erection of buildings when a plot to assassinate him was discovered. At Quebec he erected houses, sowed grain, and did all he could to develop the fur trade, and in a short time the settlement began to grow. Having be-
ing day they engaged in battle, which resulted in the defeat of the hostile Indians. This result was largely due to Champlain, who killed two Iroquois chiefs with his musket and encouraged another. The war, thus begun by the French and their allies against the Iroquois, continued with occasional intermissions until the French supremacy in Canada was ended. In September, Champlain returned to France, and in March, 1610, sailed again for America, taking with him a number of mechanics and artisans, and appointing and lieutenant-general of New France, and Champlain was appointed his lieutenant, which office he retained, when the Prince de Condé succeeded shortly afterward to the rights of De Soissons. A short time after his appointment he sent several vessels to Canada, and in 1613 sailed himself, prince, in command of a squadron of the Ottawa, which a sailor named Vignaud had claimed to have ascended to a lake and thence reached the North sea. On 27 May, 1613, he left St. Helen's island near Montreal, and, upon entering the Ottawa, discovered that Vignaud's statements were false. After arranging more favorable terms for the fur trade, he returned to France, formed a trading company, and embarked for England, taking with him Père Denis Jumay and two other Recollect priests, together with a lay brother, Père Caron, one of these ecclesiastics, soon after his arrival, proceeded to the country of the Hurons on the Georgian bay. Champlain the same year ascended the Ottawa for some distance, and, leaving the Jesuits in the care of the Hurons, he proceeded to the eastern shore of Lake Huron, where, embarking, he sailed to its southern extremity; then going overland to the western extremity of Lake Ontario, he explored that lake and the St. Lawrence until he arrived at the Sorel, soon afterward, on territory now included in the state of New York, he attacked a town held by a tribe belonging to the Iroquois league; but, through the insubordination of the Hurons, was repelled and received two severe wounds. He was carried back to a town of the Hurons, and after his recovery visited several tribes of Indians, and returned to France in the spring. Notwithstanding the endeavours of Champlain, both in Canada and in France, the colony was not long before the interference of the authorities at home threatened it with ultimate extinction. At this critical period (1620) the Duke de Montmorency succeeded Condé, and Champlain, becoming more hopeful, brought over his wife, who remained with him until 1624, though often forced to submit to great hardships. The trade had now been acquired by the merchants, and Quebec was fortified, began to enlarge its boundaries, and increased in population, entering upon a career of prosperity. In 1625 the Duke de Ventadour became viceroys, and at once set to work to develop the country, and sent over the first Jesuit missionaries to aid in converting the natives. In July, 1628, a British fleet under Sir David Kirk and his two brothers appeared before Quebec and demanded Champlain to surrender. His answer was an invitation to the English, after committing some depredations. The Canada company, which had been organized by Cardinal Richelieu, sent out provisions and settlers at this time; but the fleet conveying them was captured by Kirk, and, as Champlain had depended upon the intercepted vessels for his supplies, he, after passing the winter in Quebec, surrendered to Louis and David Kirk on 19 July, 1629. Champlain was conveyed to England as a prisoner, and was not set at liberty until 1632. By the treaty of St. Germain-on-Laye, concluded in that year, between Great Britain and France, Canada, together with Acadia and Cape Breton, was restored to France, and once reinstated as governor, in 1638 sailed with three well-equipped vessels from Dieppe. On his arrival he was warmly welcomed by the settlers and Indians, and, the Jesuit missionaries having resumed their labors among the natives, he did all in his power to strengthen and develop the colony, and erected a college at Quebec. He was appointed the first president of Three Rivers. He also established a college at Quebec, in which the children of the Indians were trained and taught the use of the French language. In addition to the volume "Des sauvages" (1630) and his "Voyages" (1643 and 1619), he published a volume containing an indifferently executed abridgment of his previous narratives, which included a continuation from 1619 to 1632. Interesting features of this volume were prayers and a catechism in two of the languages of the aborigines. Some copies bear the date of 1640. In 1830 it was reprinted in Paris. The Abbés Laverdier and Casgrain, of Quebec, have published the whole series of his works, including his Mexican voyage, with notes and a series of illustrations (4 vols., 4to, 1870). The "Mercure Français," vol. xix., contains also what is apparently an account of the voyage of 1628.

CHAMPLIN, Christopher Grant, senator, b. in Newport, R. I., 12 April, 1768; d. there, 28 March, 1840. He was graduated at Harvard in 1786, and lived several years in New Hampshire. He entered St. Paul's College, and was graduated in the college of St. Omer, France. He served in congress as a representative from Rhode Island from 15 May, 1797, till 3 March, 1801, and was afterward chosen U. S. senator in place of Francis Malbone, deceased. He took his seat 12 Jun., 1810, and resigned it in 1811. He was for many years president of the Rhode Island bank, and held that office when he died—His uncle George, b. in 1728; d. in 1809, was a merchant of Newport, an officer of the revolution, member of the Continental congress from 1785 to 1786, and of the convention that adopted the federal constitution.

CHAMPLIN, James Tift, educator, b. in Colchester, Conn., 9 June, 1811; d. in Portland, Me., 13 March, 1868. He was graduated at Bowdoin College, and was a tutor there from 1835 till 1838. He was pastor of the Federal street Baptist church in Portland, Me., from 1838 till 1841, when he was chosen professor of ancient languages at Waterville (now Colby university). He became president of that institution in 1857, and held the office till 1869, when he removed to Portland and devoted himself to literary work till his death. He published a large number of educational works, among them English and Greek grammars, and editions of "Demosthenes on the Crown" (1845); "Demosthenes' Select Orations" (1848); and "Eschines on the Crown" (1856); a
"Text-Book of Intellectual Philosophy" (Boston, 1860); "First Principles of Ethics" (1861); a "Text-Book of Political Economy" (New York, 1868); "Scripture Reading Lessons," with notes (Hartford, Conn., 1860); and "Constitution of the United States, with Brief Comments" (New York, 1880). He was a contributor to the "Christian Review" from 1850.

CHAMPLIN, John Denison, author, b. in Stonington, Conn., 29 Jan., 1851. He was educated at the Hopkins grammar-school, New Haven, and at Yale, where he was graduated in 1876. In the following year he was appointed to the office of Gideon H. Hollister, Litchfield, Conn., was admitted to the bar in 1879, and subsequently became a member of the firm of Hollister, Cross & Champlin, in New York city. In the autumn of 1879, what seemed an advantageous business offer took him to New Orleans, where he was a witness during the following spring of the opening scenes of secession in that city. Satisfied that New Orleans was no place for the practice of his profession, he returned to the north in the autumn of 1861, and after some desultory literary work became, in 1864, associate editor of the Bridgeport, Conn., "Standard," with special charge of the literary department. In 1865 he established, in limited partnership with Mr. Thomas Loubat and Mr. L. H. Stack, the Democratic party, entitled "The Sentinel," which he edited until 1869, when he sold it and removed to New York to enter upon other literary pursuits. He wrote for several periodicals until 1873, when he edited, from the papers of Joseph F. Loubat, secretary to Gustavus V. Fox in his mission papers, the annual almanac, consisting of a poem to the Emperor Alexander II, on his escape from assassination, the work entitled "Fox's Mission to Russia" (New York, 1873). In the same year he became a reviser and in 1875 associate editor of the "American Cyclopedia," having special charge of the maps and engravings till the revision was completed. Mr. Champlin is the author of "Young Folks' Common Things" (New York, 1879); "Young Folks' Catechism of Common Things" (1880); "Young Folks' Cyclopedia of Persons and Places" (1889); "Young Folks' Astronomy" (1881); and "Young Folks' History of the War for the Union" (1881). In 1884 he visited Europe, and accompanied Andrew Carnegie in a coaching trip through France, Germany, and England, from which he may be described in his "Chronicle of the Coach" (New York, 1886). He is now editor of Scribner's art cyclopaedia, of which two volumes of the first part, "Cyclopedia of Painters and Paintings," were published in 1886.

CHAMPLIN, Stephen, naval officer, b. in South Kingst., R. I., 17 Nov., 1839; d. in Buffalo, N. Y., 25 Dec., 1893. His father's name was Perry. When he was five years old his parents removed to Lebanon, Conn., where he was employed on his father's farm, and received a common-school education. At the age of sixteen he ran away from home to become a sailor, and at twenty-two was captain of a fine brig in the West India trade. He was united to Miss Emma, who was a pupil of the Revere Institute at Buffalo. He was born May 22, 1812, placed in command of a gun-boat under Com. Perry at Newport, and soon after ordered to Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., where he soon attracted the attention of his superior officers by his remarkable promptness. On 18 July, 1813, he was ordered to take charge of seventy-four officers and men and the glass-galley "John Fries," going by way of Lakes Ontario and Erie, and marching across the country from Niagara to Buffalo. He made the entire distance, using only set-
visited Italy with Kentett, and, revisiting Europe in 1847-8, painted a panorama of the Rhine. Since 1853 he has passed his summers at North Conway, N. H., where he has a cottage and studio, and has painted many White mountain views, as well as those of Switzerland, which are owned by and around Boston. He was president of the Boston art club in 1858, and in 1863-6 he again visited Europe, spending a summer in Brittany.

**CHAMPNEY, James Wells**, painter, b. in Boston, Mass., 16 July, 1843. When sixteen years old he began his art education under a wood-engraver in Boston. In 1859 he served a short time in the 45th Infantry. In 1862 he entered the Union field and was captured at Antwerp. He was sent to the prison at Deerfield, and in 1863 his picture of the prison was published. He was admitted to the National Academy of Design in 1864. He has been several times in Italy, the Dead Sea, the Holy Land, and the United States. His works include "Which is Umpire?" (1871); "Zer Leaf" (1874); "Not so Ugly as he Looks" (1875); "Your Good Health" (1876); "Where the Two Paths Meet." (1880); "Indian Summer" (1881); "Benny Killamy," "Boarding-School Green-Room" (1882); "In My Time," "The Loves Me" (1883); "Saturday Eve." "Griselda," "Song without Words" (1886).—His wife, Lizzie Williams, b. in Ohio in 1850, is the author of "In the Sky-Garden," a book of astronomical fables (Boston, 1876); "All Around a Palette"; "Bourbon Lilies"; and other tales and sketches, besides a novel called "Skeets is a Jangled Web" and "Three Vassar Girls in South America" (1885). Most of these books were illustrated by her husband.

**CHAMPNEYS, Benjamin**, jurist, b. in Bridgeport, Connecticut, co., N. J., in January, 1800; d. in Lancaster, Pa., 9 Aug., 1871. After studying under a Presbyterian minister, he entered Princeton, but left college on his father's death, and studied law with Chief-Justice Ewing, of New Jersey, and afterward at Lancaster, Pa., where he was admitted to the bar on 2 April, 1818. He was deputy attorney-general of the mayor's court, Lancaster, from 1821 till 1830, deputy attorney-general of the county till 1833, and president-judge of the superior court in 1829 till 1842. He had served in the lower house of the legislature in 1825 and 1828, and from 1843 till 1846 was a member of the state senate. He was attorney-general of the state from 1846 till 1858, when he resigned. He was sent to the state house of representatives again in 1863, and to the senate in 1884, 1885, and 1886. Of the American Conferences on water-power and railway till the civil war, when he became a republican.

**CHANDLER, Charles Williams**, physician, b. in Spotsylvania county, Va., 19 Feb., 1833. He was educated at Georgetown college, D. C., and at the University of Virginia, and was graduated at Jefferson medical college, Philadelphia, in 1853. He was for three years in the army of the United States during the war, and being the civil war was medical director on the staff of Gen. Pickett, in the Confederate army. After the war he practised in Memphis, Tenn., till 1868, when he was elected professor of anatomy in Washington university, Baltimore, Md. He was made dean of the faculty in 1869, and transferred to the chair of surgery in 1870. He resigned in 1874, was elected secretary of the State board of health in 1875, and president of the State medical society in 1877. He has published a "Report upon the Condition of the Prisons, Reformatories, and Charitable Institutions of Maryland," made to the governor of the state (Frederick, Md., 1875); a treatise on "Mineral Waters and Sea-side Resorts" (Baltimore, 1883); and a large number of monographs on medical and sanitary subjects, including "Ottawa," "Cincinnati," and "Greenville," (Baltimore, 1879); "Drainage of the Marsh Lands of Maryland" (1884); "A Sanitary Inspection of Elkon, Md." (1886); "Hereditry" (Philadelphia, 1886); and the "Severage of Cities" (Baltimore, 1886). He has also read papers before the American public health association on "The Squalid and Unhealthy and Unhealthy in City and Suburban Streets," and "Unhealthy and Unhealthy Occupations as Predispensing Causes of Pulmonary Consumption" (1885). Dr. Chandler is a fellow of the Royal society of London.

**CHANCIE, John Mary Joseph, R. C. bishop, b. in Baltimore, Md., in 1785; d. in Frederick, Md., in 1853. He was educated at St. Mary's seminary, Baltimore, Md., and was subsequently engaged in St. Mary's, and subsequently vice-president, and in 1834 succeeded Dr. Eccleston as president. He was offered the place of coadjutor to the archbishop of Baltimore and to the bishop of Boston successively, but declined. He was chosen as master of ceremonies to the second provincial council of Baltimore named during the reign of Napoleon. On the formation of the see of Natchez, Dr. Chancie was nominated bishop, and consecrated in 1841. He founded his diocese without church or priest; but the Catholics in Natchez were generous and zealous, and by their aid he was enabled to begin the building of a cathedral in 1852. He also opened an academy for young ladies, and conducted missions among the Indians with success. He visited Havana in 1844 with the object of examining documents, which, he thought, would prove the title of the Catholic church to property in Mississippi, at the time in possession of the United States, but was unsuccessful. In 1858 he introduced the sisters of charity from England to St. Louis and established the first Catholic community in the United States. He embarked for France toward the end of the year 1848, with the purpose of uniting the sisters of charity of the United States with the same order in that country, and his efforts were crowned with success. During his occupation of the see of Natchez he built eleven churches and established thirty-two missionary stations, and his parishes with success. He visited Havana in 1844 with the object of examining documents, which, he thought, would prove the title of the Catholic church to property in Mississippi, at the time in possession of the United States, but was unsuccessful. In 1858 he introduced the sisters of charity from England to St. Louis and established the first Catholic community in the United States. He embarked for France toward the end of the year 1848, with the purpose of uniting the sisters of charity of the United States with the same order in that country, and his efforts were crowned with success. During his occupation of the see of Natchez he built eleven churches and established thirty-two missionary stations, and his parishes with success. He visited Havana in 1844 with the object of examining documents, which, he thought, would prove the title of the Catholic church to property in Mississippi, at the time in possession of the United States, but was unsuccessful. In 1858 he introduced the sisters of charity from England to St. Louis and established the first Catholic community in the United States. He embarked for France toward the end of the year 1848, with the purpose of uniting the sisters of charity of the United States with the same order in that country, and his efforts were crowned with success. During his occupation of the see of Natchez he built eleven churches and established thirty-two missionary stations, and his parishes with success. He visited Havana in 1844 with the object of examining documents, which, he thought, would prove the title of the Catholic church to property in Mississippi, at the time in possession of the United States, but was unsuccessful. In 1858 he introduced the sisters of charity from England to St. Louis and established the first Catholic community in the United States. He embarked for France toward the end of the year 1848, with the purpose of uniting the sisters of charity of the United States with the same order in that country, and his efforts were crowned with success. During his occupation of the see of Natchez he built eleven churches and established thirty-two missionary stations, and his parishes with success. He visited Havana in 1844 with the object of examining documents, which, he thought, would prove the title of the Catholic church to property in Mississippi, at the time in possession of the United States, but was unsuccessful. In 1858 he introduced the sisters of charity from England to St. Louis and established the first Catholic community in the United States. He embarked for France toward the end of the year 1848, with the purpose of uniting the sisters of charity of the United States with the same order in that country, and his efforts were crowned with success. During his occupation of the see of Natchez he built eleven churches and established thirty-two missionary stations, and his parishes with success. He visited Havana in 1844 with the object of examining documents, which, he thought,
at the universities of Göttingen and Berlin, receiving in 1856 the degree of Ph. D. at Göttingen. On his return to the United States in 1857 he became assistant in chemistry at the Union college under Prof. Charles A. Joy, and a few months later succeeded to the duties of the full professorship. Here he remained until 1864, when he went to New York and was associated with Profs. Thomas Egleston and Francis L. Vinton in the establishment of the Columbia school of mines. Dr. Chandler was elected to full professor of chemistry, lecturing thereforth in both the scientific and literary departments of Columbia. He became adjunct professor of chemistry and medical jurisprudence in the College of Physicians and Surgeons (the medical department of Union college) in 1872, and in 1876 succeeded to the full professorship. His connection with the College of pharmacy as professor of chemistry dates from 1866, and largely through his active interest in this institution has become one of the most flourishing colleges of pharmacy in the United States. In 1886 he was invited by the Metropolitan board of health to become medical examiner in connection with questions affecting the health of New York city. This work was performed gratuitously, but with such satisfaction that the place of chemist to the board was created for him. In this capacity he continued until 1873, when he was appointed president of the Board of health and again in 1877. Outstanding among the important sanitary inquiries were taken up, thoroughly investigated, and placed on a scientific basis. The milk-supply was found to be shamefully adulterated, and frauds by the milkmen amounting to $10,000 a day were prevalent. After some years of contention, the rigid inspection of the milk became a recognized proceeding. The sale of inferior qualities of kerosene, with resulting accidents, was among the subjects thoroughly investigated, and, in consequence, restrictive legislation was enacted. Great improvements in connection with the sanitary arrangements of the markets and food-supply were introduced during his administration. Originally, slaughter-houses were scattered throughout the city. He was principally responsible for the establishment in narrow precincts on the river fronts and placed under thorough sanitary supervision. He obtained the passage of a tenement-house act, which provided that plans of every such building to be erected must first be submitted to the health authorities. In this manner improved accommodations, with adequate light and ventilation, have been secured for the poorer classes. It has been shown that the death-rate of children under five years of age has been reduced 5,000 yearly in direct consequence of the reforms and improvements effected by Dr. Chandler and his associates. He was also connected with the New York state board of health, and much of the excellent work performed by Dr. Chandler was recognized by the state, for which he was rewarded with the title of State Chemist, in 1878. Meanwhile he was the author of several articles in the "American Journal of Science" and in "The American Chemist," a journal that he established with his brother, W. H. Chandler, in 1870, but which was discontinued in 1877. He has frequently testified as an expert in courts, and in that capacity has been retained in some of the most important patent cases. Dr. Chandler has lectured before New York audiences on "Water" in 1874, "Photography" in 1879, and kindred topics. He received the honorary degree of M. D. from the University of New York in 1875, and that of LL. D. from Union college during the same year. He is a life member of the Chemical societies of London, Berlin, Paris, and New York, and a member of numerous other scientific societies. In 1874 he was elected a foreign member of the Royal academy of sciences, to whose reports on sorghum (1882), glucose (1884), and other subjects in applied chemistry, he has been a regular contributor, and during the same year he presided over the convention of chemists that met at Northumberland to celebrate the anniversary of the discovery of oxygen by Priestley. CHANDLER, Charles Henry, journalist, b. in Prescott, Mass., 25 Aug., 1840; d. in Boston, 4 Jan., 1885. He entered Amherst in 1860, but in 1861 volunteered in the army, served until October, 1862, in the 31st Massachusetts infantry, when falling ill he returned home. He was graduated at Amherst in 1866, and taught in Willistown seminary and similar institutions until 1872. Subsequently he was connected with the Springfield "Republican," and later with the Boston "Herald" as an editorial writer. He published "Attractions of Northampton" in 1871. CHANDLER, William Henry, educator, b. in New Ipswich, N. H., 25 Oct., 1840. He graduated at Dartmouth in 1868, taught in various academies, and was principal at Thetford and St. Johnsbury, Vt. From 1871 till 1875 he was professor of physics and chemistry, and from 1877 till 1881 professor of mathematics and physics at Antioch college, Yellow Springs, Ohio. In 1881 he was appointed to the chair of chemistry and physics at Ripon, Wis., college, and in 1885 was transferred to the professorship of mathematics and physics.
Fredericton, N. B., 6 Feb., 1880. He was a grandson of Joshua Chandler, of New Haven, Conn., a well-known loyalist, who went to Nova Scotia in 1783 and thence to England to obtain compensation for losses sustained during the American revolution. He secured his admission to the bar of New Brunswick in October, 1823, was judge of probates for Westmoreland co., N. B., from 1832 till 1862, a member of the executive council from 1844 till 1858, and from 1867 till 1869, when he resigned to take the office of inter-colonial railway commissioner. He has been a delegate on various important missions to London, Washington, and elsewhere, and in July, 1878, was appointed lieutenant-governor of New Brunswick, which office he held till his death.

CHANDLER, Elizabeth Margaret, author, b. in Centre, near Wilmington, Del., 24 Dec., 1807; d. 22 Nov., 1884. She was the daughter of Thomas Chandler, a Quaker farmer, was educated at the Friends' school in Philadelphia, and began at an early age to write verses. Her poem "The Slave-Ship," written when she was eighteen years old, gained the prize offered by the "Casket," a monthly magazine. She became a contributor to the "Genius of Universal Emancipation," a Philadelphia periodical favoring the liberation of the slaves, and in its nearly all her subsequent writings appeared. In 1839, with her aunt and brother, she removed to a farm near Tecumseh, Lenawee co., Mich., and from there continued her contributions in prose and verse on the subject of slavery. A collection of her poems and essays was edited, with a memoir, by Benjamin Lundy (Philadelphia, 1836).

CHANDLER, John, senator, b. 25 Sept., 1814, N. H., in 1799; d. in Augusta, Me., 25 Sept., 1841. He was a blacksmith, and finally became wealthy; was a counsellor and senator from 1833 till 1865, and a member of congress from 1865 till 1868. At the beginning of the war with Great Britain in 1812 he was commissioned brigadier-general, 8 July, and was wounded and made a prisoner at the battle of Stony Creek, Upper Canada. From 1829 till 1829 he was U. S. senator from Maine. He was collector of Portland from 1829 till 1837, trustee of Bowdoin college, and sheriff of Kennebec co.

CHANDLER, Joseph Ripley, journalist, b. in Kingston, Mass., 25 Aug., 1792; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 10 July, 1880. After receiving a common-school education, he became clerk in a store in Boston, but continued to read and study, and soon began to teach. About 1815 he married and moved to Philadelphia, where for some years he and his wife kept a successful school. He became connected with the "United States Gazette," then in a moribund condition, of London, 1822, and in 1826, having given it renewed life, he gave up his school. The "Gazette" became prominent as a whig journal and an advocate of national and local progress. Mr. Chandler's connection with it ceased, owing to his health, in 1847, when it was merged in the "North American." He was a member of the Philadelphia city council from 1862 till 1848, and in 1836 was a delegate to the State constitutional convention. He was elected to congress as a whig in 1848, and served three terms, from 1853 till 1855. Much of his time between 1855 and 1858 was spent abroad, and in the latter year President Buchanan appointed him minister to the Two Sicilies. He was in Naples at the time of the expulsion of the Bourbons, and returned in November, 1860, to Philadelphia. He took much interest in prisons and prison reform, was a member of the prison board, and a prominent member of the Philadelphia society for the relief of public prisons. He published a "Grammar of the English Language" (Philadelphia, 1821), and many essays, addresses, and pamphlets on prison discipline and other subjects of general interest.

CHANDLER, Ralph, naval officer, b. in New York, 23 Aug., 1829; d. in Hong Kong, China, 11 Feb., 1889. He was appointed midshipman, 27 Sept., 1845, served on the west coast of Mexico during the Mexican war, and was engaged in skirmishes. He became passed midshipman, 6 Oct., 1851, master in 1855, and was commissioned as lieutenant-commander, 15 March, 1861, and promoted to commander in the "Vandalia" at the battle of Port Royal, 7 Nov., 1861, and in 1862 was assigned to the "San Jacinto," of the North Atlantic blockade squadron, on which he was present at the capture of Norfolk. He was promoted to lieutenant-commander, 16 July, 1862, commanded the "Mammea" at the attack on Fort Pulaski, 10 April, 1863, and was subsequently made commander, 25 July, 1866. He became captain, 5 June, 1874, and commodore, 1 March, 1884, and in the same year was appointed commandant of the Brooklyn navy-yard. He was promoted to rear-admiral on 6 Oct., 1886, succeeded in command of the navy-yard by Commodore Gherardi on 15 Oct., and was ordered to relieve Rear-Admiral Davis in command of the Asiatic squadron. His daughter Besse (Mrs. Leroy Parker) has contributed numerous poems to the "Century," "St. Nicholas," and other periodicals.

CHANDLER, Samuel, soldier, b. in Lexington, Mass., in 1794; d. there, 29 July, 1867. He became third lieutenant in the 9th Massachusetts Infantry, 13 Aug., 1812, and served on the American frontier, taking part in the battle of Lundy's Lane, and in other engagements during the war with Great Britain. He was made second lieutenant in September, 1814, and discharged in June, 1815. He then went into trade in his native town, and thenceforth took an active part in town and county affairs. After being a member of both branches of the legislature, he was, in 1840, elected sheriff of Middlesex, and held that office until 1855. He was also major-general of the state militia for many years, but lived in retirement on his farm during the latter part of his life.

CHANDLER, Thomas Bradbury, clergyman, b. in Woodstock, Conn., 26 April, 1726; d. in Elizabethtown, N. J., 17 June, 1790. He was graduated at Yale in 1745, taught school while studying for the ministry, and was appointed catechist and lay-reader at Elizabeth-town, N. J., by the Society for propagating the gospel in foreign parts. He went to England in 1751, was admitted to orders by both bishops in the same year. His missionary labors in Elizabeth-town and vicinity were unceasing. As he was on principle a lover and admirer of the orderly ways of the church of England, he refused his pupil to
the celebrated Whitefield, who made a visit to Elizabethtown in the winter of 1763-4. He received, in 1766, the degree of D. D. from Oxford. The year following he published an earnest and spirited "Appeal in Behalf of the Church of England in America," and urged the appointment of bishops for the colonies. A controversy arose in consequence, Dr. Channay, of Boston, being the chief opponent of Mr. Chandler's views, which was conducted on both sides with acknowledged ability. On the approach of the Revolution, Dr. Chandler retired to Concord; the sense of public danger compelled him to return to the New Hampshire supreme court, and published five volumes of reports. From the time of his coming of age Mr. Chandler was actively connected with the Republican party, serving first as secretary, and after receiving the chairmanship of the committee. In 1862 he was elected to the New Hampshire house of representatives, of which he was speaker for two successive terms in 1861-4. In November, 1864, he was employed by the navy department as special counsel to prosecute the Philadelphia navy-yard frauds, and on 9 March, 1865, was appointed first solicitor and judge-adverse-gener of that department. On 17 June, 1865, he became first assistant secretary of the treasury. On 30 Nov., 1867, he resigned this place and resumed law practice. During the next thirteen years, although occupying no official position except that of member of the Constitutional convention of New Hampshire in 1876, he continued to take an active part in politics. He was a delegate from his state to the Republican national convention in 1868, and was secretary of the national committee from that time until 1876. In that year he advocated the claims of the Hayes electors in Florida before the canvassing board of the state, and later was one of the counsel to prepare the case submitted by the republican side to the electoral commission. Mr. Chandler afterward became an especially outspoken opponent of the southern policy of the Hayes administration. In 1880 he was a delegate to the Republican national convention, and served as a member of the committee on credentials, in which place he was active in securing the report in favor of district representation, which was adopted by the convention. During the subsequent campaign he was a member of the national committee. On 23 March, 1881, he was nominated for U. S. solicitor-general, but the senate refused to confirm, the vote being nearly upon party lines. In that year he was again a member of the New Hampshire legislature. On 7 April, 1882, he was appointed secretary of the navy. Among the important measures carried out by him were the simplification and reduction of the navy establishment; the limitation of the number of annual and regular ships of the actual wants of the naval service; the discontinuance of the extravagant policy of repairing worthless vessels; and the beginning of a modern navy in the construction of the four new cruisers recommended by the advisory board. The organization and successful voyage of the Gilly relief expedition in 1884 were largely due to his personal efforts. Mr. Chandler was a strenuous advocate of unifying with the navy the other nautical branches of the federal administration, including the light-house establishment, the coast survey, and the revenue marine, upon the principle, first distinctly set forth by him, that "the officers and seamen of the navy would be a necessary part of a National government on or in direct connection with the ocean." Mr. Chandler is controlling owner of the daily "Monitor," a republican journal, and its weekly, the "Statesman," published in Concord, N. H. In June, 1887, he was elected U. S. senator.

CHANDLER, William Eaton, cabinet minister, b. in Concord, N. H., 28 Dec., 1835. He studied law in Concord, and at the Harvard law-school, where he was graduated in 1855. For several years after his admission to the bar in 1856 he practised in Concord, and in 1859 was appointed by the governor as assistant solicitor-general of the New Hampshire supreme court, and published five volumes of reports. From the time of his coming of age Mr. Chandler was actively connected with the Republican party, serving first as secretary, and after receiving the chairmanship of the committee, in 1862 he was elected to the New Hampshire house of representatives, of which he was speaker for two successive terms in 1861-4. In November, 1864, he was employed by the navy department as special counsel to prosecute the Philadelphia navy-yard frauds, and on 9 March, 1865, was appointed first solicitor and judge-adverse-gener of that department. On 17 June, 1865, he became first assistant secretary of the treasury. On 30 Nov., 1867, he resigned this place and resumed law practice. During the next thirteen years, although occupying no official position except that of member of the Constitutional convention of New Hampshire in 1876, he continued to take an active part in politics. He was a delegate from his state to the Republican national convention in 1868, and was secretary of the national committee from that time until 1876. In that year he advocated the claims of the Hayes electors in Florida before the canvassing board of the state, and later was one of the counsel to prepare the case submitted by the republican side to the electoral commission. Mr. Chandler afterward became an especially outspoken opponent of the southern policy of the Hayes administration. In 1880 he was a delegate to the Republican national convention, and served as a member of the committee on credentials, in which place he was active in securing the report in favor of district representation, which was adopted by the convention. During the subsequent campaign he was a member of the national committee. On 23 March, 1881, he was nominated for U. S. solicitor-general, but the senate refused to confirm, the vote being nearly upon party lines. In that year he was again a member of the New Hampshire legislature. On 7 April, 1882, he was appointed secretary of the navy. Among the important measures carried out by him were the simplification and reduction of the navy establishment; the limitation of the number of annual and regular ships of the actual wants of the naval service; the discontinuance of the extravagant policy of repairing worthless vessels; and the beginning of a modern navy in the construction of the four new cruisers recommended by the advisory board. The organization and successful voyage of the Gilly relief expedition in 1884 were largely due to his personal efforts. Mr. Chandler was a strenuous advocate of unifying with the navy the other nautical branches of the federal administration, including the light-house establishment, the coast survey, and the revenue marine, upon the principle, first distinctly set forth by him, that "the officers and seamen of the navy would be a necessary part of a National government on or in direct connection with the ocean." Mr. Chandler is controlling owner of the daily "Monitor," a republican journal, and its weekly, the "Statesman," published in Concord, N. H. In June, 1887, he was elected U. S. senator.
matters of policy. When the first call for troops was made, he assisted by giving money and by personal exertion. He regretted that 500,000 men had not been called for instead of the 300,000, and said that the short-term enlistment was a mistake. At the beginning of the extra session of Congress in July, 1862, Mr. Chandler vehemently assailed Gen. McClellan in the senate, although he was warned that such a course might be politically fatal. He was, however, returned to the senate in 1863, and in 1864 actively aided in the re-election of President Lincoln. He was again elected to the senate in 1869. During all of his terms of service in the senate he was chairman of the committee on commerce and a member of other important committees, including that on the conduct of the war. In October, 1874, President Grant tendered him the post of secretary of the interior, to fill the place made vacant by the resignation of Columbus Delano, and he held this office until President Grant's retirement, doing much to reform abuses in the department. He was chairman of the Republican national committee in 1876, and took an active part in the presidential campaign of that year. He was again elected to the senate in February, 1879, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Isaac P. Christianey, who had succeeded him four years before. At the Senate in 1879 he made an address in the senate denouncing Jefferson Davis, which brought him into public notice again, and he was regarded in his own state as a possible presidential candidate. He went to Chicago on 31 Oct., 1879, to deliver a political speech, and was found dead in his room on the following morning. During the greater portion of his life Mr. Chandler was engaged in large business enterprises, from which he realized a handsome fortune. He was a man of commanding appearance, and possessed an excellent practical judgment, great energy, and indomitable perseverance.

CHANLÈN, Lucian West, Jr., naturalist, b. in Harrington, N. Y., 26 June, 1857. He was graduated at Carleton college in 1878, after which he taught in public schools at Mankato and Faribault, Minn., until 1880. During the years 1880-2 he was superintendent of the city schools in Glencoe, Minn., and in 1882 became professor of biology and geology in Carleton college. The biological department of this institution, under his management, has been thoroughly equipped with modern apparatus, and brought to a state of perfection unequalled in the state of Minnesota, and probably unsurpassed in the west. He has adapted and improved many laboratory appliances, such as section-cutters, injection apparatus, etc., in common use, and has contributed papers on biological subjects to the "Bulletin of the Minnesota Academy of Sciences," the "Sideral Messenger," and other periodicals. He is the author of "Guides for the Laboratory" (Northfield, 1886).

CHANFRAU, Frank S., actor, b. in New York, 22 Feb., 1821; d. in Jersey City, 2 Oct., 1884. His father was a French officer in the vessel that brought Lafayette to the United States. He enjoyed few educational advantages. At an early age he went to work, and in July, 1841, he introduced a sweeping confiscation-bill, thinking that stern measures would deter waiving patriotism. He was taking up arms against the government; but it was not passed in its original form, though Congress ultimately adopted his principle. On 1 July, 1862, Mr. Chandler vehemently assailed Gen. McClellan in the senate, although he was warned that such a course might be politically fatal. He was, however, returned to the senate in 1863, and in 1864 actively aided in the re-election of President Lincoln. He was again elected to the senate in 1869. During all of his terms of service in the senate he was chairman of the committee on commerce and a member of other important committees, including that on the conduct of the war. In October, 1874, President Grant tendered him the post of secretary of the interior, to fill the place made vacant by the resignation of Columbus Delano, and he held this office until President Grant's retirement, doing much to reform abuses in the department. He was chairman of the Republican national committee in 1876, and took an active part in the presidential campaign of that year. He was again elected to the senate in February, 1879, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Isaac P. Christianey, who had succeeded him four years before. At the Senate in 1879 he made an address in the senate denouncing Jefferson Davis, which brought him into public notice again, and he was regarded in his own state as a possible presidential candidate. He went to Chicago on 31 Oct., 1879, to deliver a political speech, and was found dead in his room on the following morning. During the greater portion of his life Mr. Chandler was engaged in large business enterprises, from which he realized a handsome fortune. He was a man of commanding appearance, and possessed an excellent practical judgment, great energy, and indomitable perseverance.

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tled as farmers in North Carolina, and at the age of forty-four or forty-five married two sisters, by whom they had children (Chang six and Eng five), of whom eight, with the two widows, survived them. Two of the children were deaf and dumb; the rest, from malformation or intemperance, had lost a part of their property, which consisted partially of slaves, by the war, and were very bitter in their denunciation of the government in consequence. After the war they again resorted to public exhibitions, but were not very successful. Their lives were embittered by their own quarrels and the rest of their modifications or intemperance. They had, as Chang. The position of them. Chang's face, as the faces of both of their beloved ones, had been deeply impressed upon an unfeeling heart, produced a syncope, which resulted fatally two hours and a half after the operation. Chang's body was sent to Philadelphia and carefully examined by eminent physicians. The connection of the two was by a fleshy and partly cartilaginous band extending from the xiphoid region of the sternum down to a point below the umbilicus of each. There had been but a single umbilical cord attached to the mother, and for this reason the band lying between the two Chang passing through the band into the abdomen of Eng, and that one similar pouch from the peritoneum of Eng passed through the band lying between the two from Chang, into the abdomen of Chang. These pouches contained small blood-vessels coming from the livers of each (which were in both close to the cord) and these blood-vessels were covered with a thin layer of genuine liver-tissue. A separation or division of the cord would therefore have been almost certainly fatal to both. The twins differed considerably in size and strength as well as in disposition, Chang being considerably the larger and stronger, but also the more irritable and intemperate.

CHANNING, William Ellery, clergyman, b. in Newport, R. I., 7 April, 1789; d. in Bennington, Vt., 2 Oct., 1852. His boyhood was passed in Newport, where his first strong religious impressions were received from the preaching of Dr. Samuel Hopkins. As a youth, he appears, though small in person and of a sensibility almost feminine, to have derived a great deal of comfort and elevation from childhood a marked quality of moral courage and mental sincerity. In his college life at Harvard, where he was graduated in 1798, he showed a singular capacity to win the ardent personal attachment of his fellows; and, though he was very young, his literary qualities seem even then to have been fully developed, his style being described by his classmate, Judge Story, as "racy, flowing, and glowing with life, choice, in ornament, vigorous in structure, and beautiful in finish." He was also conspicuous in the students' debating-clubs, and shared fully in the political enthusiasms of the day, refusing the commencement oration assigned him until granted permission to speak on his favorite theme. Among the friends of political freedom and discussion were such characters as Godwin, Mary Wollstonecraft, and especially Rousseau; but, as if by a certain unconscious reaction against these influences, he gave special study to the historical evidences of Christianity, to which class of evidences he ever after strongly adhered, and was confirmed in his purpose to prepare for the ministry. He equipped himself by a vigorously ascetic way of life—exposure to cold, hardship, and fatigue, with scant diet (leading to permanent "contraction of the stomach" with painful dyspepsia), insufficient clothing, and excessive devotion to study. The ill-effect of these practices, aggravated by the exposures of his return voyage to Newport, followed him through life, and "from the time of his residence in Richmond to the day of his death he never knew a day of unimpaired vigor." After a short stay in Newport, where the influences of early life were renewed and deepened, he returned to Cambridge as a student of theology, with the title and petty income of "regent," a sort of university scholarship. At this period Richard Buckler and William Godwin were the writers that chiefly influenced his opinions; and he is represented as having had a tendency to Calvinistic views, though "never in any sense a Trinitarian." His first and only pastoral settlement was over the church in Federal street, Boston, 1 June, 1803, which he accepted, in preference to the more distinguished place in Brattle street, partly on the ground that a smaller congregation might not overtax his strength. Here he was shortly known for a style of religious eloquence of rare "fervor, solemnity, and beauty." His views at this time—and indeed, prevailingly, during his later life—are described as "rather mystical than rational"; in particular, as to the controverted doctrine of the immortality of the soul, he held that Christ is more than man, that he existed before the world, that he literally came from heaven to save our race, that he sustains other offices than those of a teacher and witness to the truth, and that he still acts for our benefit, and is our intercessor with the Father." Early in his ministry, however, he abandoned Calvinistic tenets, and that movement of thought, literary and philosophical as well as theological, which gave birth to the "Anthology Club," and to a series of journals,
of which those longest-lived and of widest repute were the "North American Review" and the "Christian Examiner." Essays published in these journals, especially those on Milton and on the character of Napoleon, gave him literary reputation in Europe as well as at home. The intellectual advancement of the period was marked by an increasing interest in questions of theological and textual criticism, and by a leaning toward, if not identification with, the class of opinions that began about 1815 to be currently known as Unitarian.

Though Mr. Channing was disinclined to sectarian names or methods, though he never desired to be placed in the higher or public rank, he had chosen that the movement of liberal theology should go on within the lines of the New England Congregational body, to which he belonged from birth, yet he became known as the leader of the Unitarians, and may almost be said to have first given to the body the consciousness of its real position and the courage of its convictions by his sermon delivered in Baltimore, 3 May, 1819, at the ordination of Jared Sparks. This celebrated discourse may be regarded less as a theological argument, for which its method is too loose and rhetorical, than as a solemn impeachment of the Calvinistic theology of that day at the bar of popular reason and common sense. And a similar judgment may be passed, in general, upon the series of controversial discourses which were delivered in the succeeding years. For about fifteen years, making the middle period of his professional life—a life interrupted only by a few months' stay in Europe (1822-3) and a winter spent in Santa Cruz (1830-31)—Mr. Channing was best known to the public as a leader in the Unitarian body, and the record of this time survives in several volumes of eloquent and noble sermons, which constitute still the best body of practical divinity that the Unitarian movement in this country has produced. Very interesting testimony to the habit and working of his mind at this period is also to be found in the volume of "Reminiscences" by Miss E. P. Peabody (Boston, 1880). A sermon on the "Ministry at Large" in Boston (1835) strongly illustrates the sympathetic as well as religious temper in which he now undertook those discussions of social topics—philanthropy, moral reform, and political ethics—by which his later years were most widely and honorably distinguished. From organized charity the way was open to questions of temperance and public education, which now began to take new shapes; and from these, again, to those that lie upon the border-ground of morals and politics—war and slavery. Regarding the last, indeed, which may be taken as a type of the whole, it does not rest wholly and honorably distinguished. From organized charity the way was open to questions of temperance and public education, which now began to take new shapes; and from these, again, to those that lie upon the border-ground of morals and politics—war and slavery. Regarding the last, indeed, which may be taken as a type of the whole, it does not rest wholly and honorably distinguished.

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Sympathy with their aims was of great moral value in the anti-slavery movement, now taking more and more a political direction. Of this the earliest testimony was a brief but vigorous essay on slavery (1835), dealing with it purely on grounds of moral argument; followed the next year by a public letter of sympathy to James G. Birney ("The Abolitionists"), who had just been driven from Cincinnati with the destruction of his press and journal; and again, in 1837, by a letter to Henry Clay on the annexation of Texas, a policy which the writer thought good ground to justify disunion. The event that, more than any other, publicly associated Channing with the anti-slavery movement was a meeting held in Philadelphia, 1837, after the death of Elijah P. Lovejoy, who was shot while defending his press at Alton, Ill., when for the first time Mr. Channing stood side by side, upon the public platform, with men in whom he now saw the champions of that freedom of discussion which must be upheld by all good citizens. His later discourses on Theology, "The Slavery Question" (1839) addressed to Jonathan Phillips; a tract on "Emancipation" (1840), suggested by a work of J. J. Gurney's on emancipation in the British West Indies; and an argument (1842) on "The Duty of the Free States," touching the case of the slaves on board the brig "Creole," are examples of this trend of thought. Mr. Channing the last public act was an address delivered in Lenox, Mass., 1 Aug., 1842, commemorating the western India emancipation. A few weeks later, while on a journey, he was seized with an attack of yellow fever, of which he died. Interesting personal recollections may be found in letters addressed to his nephew, James Teabody Channing; his address delivered in Newport, R. I., 15 April, 1786; and in a letter upon objects of social ethics.—His brother, Walter, physician, b. in Newport, R. I., 15 April, 1786; d. in Boston, Mass., 27 July, 1847. After studying medicine in Boston and Philadelphia, he received his diploma from the University of Pennsylvania, and then studied in Edinburgh, and at Guy's and St. Thomas's hospi-
tals in London. He began to practise in Boston in 1812, and in the same year became lecturer on obstetrics at Harvard. He was appointed in 1815 to the chair of obstetrics and medical jurisprudence, and held it till his resignation in 1834. He became, in 1831, Dr. James Jackson's assistant physician of the newly established Massachusetts general hospital, and continued there for nearly twenty years. He published "Address on the Prevention of Puerperal Fever" (1839); a "Treatise on the Treatment of Births Midnight, together with Raimi Cases," which attracted much attention both here and abroad, and had a marked effect on that branch of medical science (Boston, 1848); "Professional Reminiscences of Foreign Travel," "New and Old," and "Miscellaneous Poems" (1851): "A Physician's Vacation, or a Summer in Europe" (1856); "Reformation of Medical Science" (1857); and has contributed largely to periodical literature.

—Another brother, Edward Tyrrel, educator, b. in Newport, R. I., 12 Dec., 1790; d. in Cambridge, Mass., 8 Feb., 1856. He studied at Harvard, but, like his brother Walter, became involved in the college rebellion of 1807, and was not graduated with his class, but after two years he was given a law-office in Boston, but gave his attention chiefly to literature, and was a member of the club of young men who, in the winter of 1814–5, projected a bimonthly magazine, whose chief managers were to be Pres. Kirkland, Jared Sparks, George Ticknor, Mr. Channing, Richard Henry Dana, and John Gillsion. About this time he had formed, or was given, with a matured plan for a quarterly review, and, the two projects having been united, the first number of the "North American Review" appeared in May, 1815. Mr. Channing succeeded Jared Sparks as its editor in 1818, and conducted it with the aid of his cousin, R. H. Dana, till October, 1819, when he was appointed Boylston professor of rhetoric and oratory in Harvard. This post he held till 1851, and during that time had great influence over the literary taste of the students, giving direction to the reading of an entire generation of prominent men in all departments of thought. He continued to be one of the foremost contributors to the "North American Review" till his death, in 1856. He was a writer of much strength and purity; his taste was severe and critical, and he was a brilliant conversationalist. He published a life of his grandfather, William Ellery, in Sparks's "American Biographies," and a volume of lectures on rhetoric and oratory, given to the senior class at Harvard, appeared after his death, with a memoir by R. H. Dana, Jr. (Boston, 1856).—William Ellery's son, William Francis, physician, b. in Boston, Mass., 22 Feb., 1820, studied at Harvard, but, determining to follow medicine, was graduated in that department at the University of Pennsylvania in 1844. During 1841–2 he was assistant on the first geological survey of New Hampshire, and in 1847 served in a similar capacity on the University of Michigan, as geologist of Lake Superior. From 1842 till 1843 he was associated with Dr. Henry I. Bowditch in the editorship of "The Latimer Journal" in Boston. Dr. Channing has devoted considerable attention to inventing, and he was connected with Moses G. Farmer in the perfecting of the American fire-alarm telegraph from 1843 till 1851, and the process patented in 1857 is now in general use. In 1865 he patented a ship-railway for the inter-oceanic transit of ships, and in 1877 invented a portable electro-magnetic telephone. He has contributed various articles to the "American Journal of Science," and has published, with Prof. John Bacon, Jr., "Davis's Manual of Magnetism" (Boston, 1841); "Notes on the Medical Application of Electricity" (1859), and "The American Electric Telegraph," a lecture delivered before the Smithsonian institution (1855).—William Ellery's nephew, William Henry, clergyman, son of Francis Dana Channing, b. in Boston, 25 May, 1810; d. in London, 23 Dec., 1884, was graduated at Harvard in 1832, and in the divinity-school in 1839. He was settled as an Unitarian in Exeter, N. H., Channing's native place, where he became warmly interested in the schemes of Fourier and others for social reorganization. He removed to Boston about 1841, afterward to Rochester and to New York, where, both as preacher and editor, he became a leader in a movement of Christian socialism, while he tended toward a very elevated and somewhat mystical interpretation of the liberal theology of his day. In opinion he was probably more rationalistic than his uncle, the editing of whose life and correspondence (1848) made his chief literary task, but was even more rapt and fervent in his pulpit exercises. These, on principle, he always conducted without notes, to which he was opposed as unhealthy. The method he followed, in part, not only an eloquence of singular spontaneity and power, but a style that frequently became rather rhapsodically than argumentative. As a platform-speaker, on the numerous occasions which (about 1840–50) created a new era in American oratory, his eloquence has never been surpassed. He was also a frequent contributor to public journals, representing different phases of the intellectual life of the time. He was a man of heart, including the "Present," which was his personal organ of communication with the public. Besides the memoir of his uncle, he published a translation of Jouffroy's "Ethics" and a memoir of his cousin, James H. Perkins, of Cincinnati, and was chief editor of the memoirs of Margaret Fuller O'Sull (Boston, 1839).居住在英格兰，大约1854年，他成为在英国享有盛名的诗人，受到热烈的欢迎，也被视为诗人和祈祷者，1857年被选为1865年发表的继任者。在乔文的早期生活，他有在英国生活。他的儿子，William Ellery, b. in Boston, Mass., 10 June, 1818, was educated in Round Hill school, Northampton, at the Boston Latin School, where he had CharlesSummer for an instructor, and at Harvard, but was not graduated.
He went to Illinois in 1839, and, after living for eighteen months in a log hut built by himself on a prairie, he removed to Cincinnati, where he was for a short time connected with the "Gazette." He returned to Massachusetts in 1842, married a sister of Margaret Fuller, and settled in Concord, Mass. He was on the editorial staff of the New York "Tribune" in 1841-5, and in 1853-6 was one of the editors of the New Bedford "Mercury." He began in 1836 to write verses for the Boston "Journal," in which he also published a series of essays on Shakespeare. His contributions to the "Dial" in 1841-4, included notable semi-theological essays, called "The Youth of the Poet and Painter." He has published five volumes of poems (1843-7); "The Woolman" (Boston, 1849); "Near Home" (1858); and "The Wanderer" (1872). He has also written two volumes of prose, "Conversations in Rome between an Artist, a Catholic, and a Critic" (Boston, 1841); and "Thoreau, the Poet" when he became receiver-general, with William Ellery Channing, the younger, b. in Dorchester (now Boston), 15 June, 1856, was graduated at Harvard in 1878. In 1883 he was appointed instructor in history in Harvard college. He is the author of the following books: "Town and County Government in the English Colonies of North America" (Chapel Hill, N. C., 1887); "Emigration to New England and Connecticut" (1886); and the article "Companions of Columbus" in Justin Winsor's "Narrative and Critical History of America." He is a member of the Massachusetts historical society, of the American antiquarian society, and of the Military historical society of Massachusetts.

Chapin, Edwin Hubbell, clergyman, b. in Union Village, Washington co., N. Y., 29 Dec., 1814; d. in New York city, 27 Dec., 1880. He received his early training at the Bennington, Vt., seminary, his parents having removed to that town, and, after completing the seminary course, had resided in Troy, N. Y., but soon went to Utica and became editor of "The Magazine and Advocate," a periodical devoted to the interests of Universalism. About the same time he determined to study for the ministry, and was admitted to the New York quarterly in 1837. His first pastoral duties were in Richmond, Va., where he remained for three years, and then removed to Charlestown, Mass. After six years spent there, he was invited to take charge of the School street Universalist church in Boston, as the colleague of the venerable Hosea Ballou. In 1848 he accepted an invitation to the first Universalist church in New York city, then situated near City Hall park. His preaching proved so attractive that a larger building became necessary, and within four years two changes were made to more spacious quarters. In 1850 Dr. Chapin went to Europe as a delegate to the peace congress at Frankfort-on-the-Main. In the period preceding the civil war he was conspicuous among the opponents of negro slavery, and during its continuance lent his great influence to the support of the government. At the close of the war, when the flags of the New York regiments were delivered to the keeping of the state, Dr. Chapin was appointed orator for the occasion. He made a speech in which he referred to the event with many words that still echo through the halls of fame. In 1866 his congregation removed to the "Church of the Divine Paternity," 45th street and 5th avenue, New York city, where it has since remained. Dr. Chapin had long been one of the most prominent of metropolitan preachers, and the new church became one of the points to which throngs of church-goers—re-sorted wherever it was known that the pastor would speak. Although he was zealous and diligent in his church duties, he was among the most popular of public lecturers, and, while his health permitted, his services were constantly in demand. He was not a profound student in the scholarly acceptation of the term, but as a student and interpreter of human nature, in its relations to the great questions of the time, he had few superiors. His denominational religious associations were with the Universalists; but his sympathies were of the broadest character, and he numbered among his personal friends many of the staunchest advocates of orthodoxy, who could admire his eloquence, however much they may have dissented from his religious teaching. In creeds Dr. Chapin did not believe; but he preached a wise conduct in life, and included in the range of his pulpit themes every
CHAPIN, Henry, lawyer, b. in Upton, Mass., 13 May, 1811; d. in Worcester, Mass., 9 Oct., 1874. He was graduated at Harvard college in 1838, and at Harvard law-school in 1839, after which he was admitted to the bar. From 1838 till 1846 he practised in Uxbridge, Mass., and then in Worcester, where he became a partner of Rejoice Newton. He took an active interest in politics, and represented Uxbridge in the state legislature during 1843-45. In 1849-50 he was general counsel of the town of Uxbridge. He was a member of the constitutional convention, and in 1855 a member of the convention under the "personal liberty law" in 1855, later a commissioner of insolvent, and in 1858 was appointed judge of the court of probate and insolvent. For many years he was a member of the State board of education, also one of the trustees of the State lunatic asylum in Lexington, and a director of the City National Bank. He was president of the American Unitarian association during several terms, and a member of the council of the national conference.

CHAPIN, Stephen, clergyman, b. in Milford, Mass., 4 Nov., 1778; d. 1 Oct., 1845. He was graduated at Harvard in 1804, and studied theology with the Rev. Nathaniel Emmons, Franklin, Mass. He was ordained as a Congregational minister in 1805, but subsequently changed his views on the mode and subjects of baptism and entered the Baptist ministry, at North Yarmouth, Me., in 1819. In 1822 he accepted the professorship of theology in Waterville (now Colby university), Me. In 1823 he was called to the Chair of Civil Law in the Maine college, Washington, D. C., an office which he held until 1841, when he retired on account of declining health. In Washington, Dr. Chapin was intimately associated with many of the distinguished statesmen of his day. A few published sermons, tracts, and essays are all that remain to show his ability and culture. Among these are: "Letters on the Mode and Subjects of Baptism," "The Duty of Living for the Good of Posterity," a discourse in commemoration of the second centennial of the landing of the forefathers of New England; "An Inaugural Address," which he delivered as president of Columbian college; and a letter to President Van Buren "On the Proper Disposition of the Smithsonian Bequest." He had received the degree of D. D. from all the leading theological seminaries, and was president of the American Anti-slavery Society.

CHAPLEAU, Joseph Adolphe, Canadian statesman, b. in Terrebonne, Quebec, 9 Nov., 1810; d. in Montreal, 13 June, 1898. On leaving college at Terrebonne, he went to Montreal, and was one of the brilliant young men of the period. He became private secretary to D. B. Viger, a prominent Montreal lawyer, and later founded a newspaper in Montreal called the "Colonisateur." He was admitted to the bar of Lower Canada in 1861, and rapidly distinguished himself in the criminal courts. He has always remained a staunch adherent of the conservative party. The question of Canadian confederation caused many of the young members of the party to "bolt"; but Chapleau became a firm advocate of confederation. In 1867 he set out for his native county of Terrebonne, with only ten shillings in his pocket, to contest the representation of the county in the first legislature of the province of Quebec. His friend and political leader, Sir George Cartier, supported his opponent, fearing that Chapleau would be spoiled." In 1874, O. C. M. had already vacated the seat, and the government called for a by-election. As an orator he has no equal among French-Canadians; and on the occasion of a banquet given to him by the merchants of Bordeaux, France, his oratory was declared by French critics to be equal to that of Gambetta in his best days. He became Quebec's counsel in 1875, and in 1876 and 1877 his constituency as counsel for the rebel Lepine and Nault, Louis Riel's associates, charged with the murder of Scott. In 1873 he was appointed solicitor-general in Mr. Ouiet's cabinet. During the provincial elections of 1873 he was defeated as the champion speaker of the conservatives, to meet the liberal leader, Mr. Joly, in a meeting at St. Croix, and achieved such success that he was immediately called into the De Boucherville ministry as provincial secretary and registrar. When the government was dismissed by Lieut.-Gov. Luc Letelier De St. Just in 1878, and Mr. Auger, the conservative leader, was defeated at the subsequent elections, a great caucus was held in Montreal, and Mr. Chapleau was elected by acclamation as the successor. He led it in a minority until the defeat of the Joly government in 1879, when he became premier of Quebec and minister of agriculture and public works. A few months later he was invited to enter the Dominion cabinet, but declined on the ground that the party was not strong enough in Quebec for him to leave it. In 1882 the offer was renewed, and the party being stronger in Quebec, and his health failing, he resigned the premiership, his portfolio, and his seat in the Quebec legislature, to enter Sir John A. Macdonald's government. On 29 July, 1882, he was sworn of the privy council, and became secretary of state of Canada. He was elected to the house of commons for the riding of D. D. in the by-election. The French-Canadian conservatives in the Dominion parliament are divided into two sections, the ultramontanes in religion, commonly called the Castors, following Sir Hector Langevin. Mr. Chapleau is the leader of the other section. He was at one time a professor of criminal jurisprudence in the law school, the chair of international law in Laval university, Montreal section.

CHAPLIN, Maggie (Mrs. Brinton), artist, b. in Bangor, Me., in 1842. In prosecuting her art studies, she spent about a year in Europe, where she worked with Charles Chaplin and Harpignies, of Paris, and Bonmord, of London. Her specialty is painting wild-flowers in water-colors. Her pictures have been exhibited at the water-color society in Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1876, and at the Boston art club. She has written several little books of verse, illustrated by herself.

CHAPLIN, Jeremiah, educator, b. in Rowley (now Georgetown), Mass., 2 Jan., 1776; d. in Hamilton, N. Y., 7 May, 1841. He worked on his father’s farm till he was nearly of age, but at the same time prepared for college, and was graduated at Brown in 1799. He was tutor in Setauket, N. Y., until 1802, when he entered the Hebrew college. He had been pastor of the Baptist church in Danvers, Mass. He resigned this charge in 1817, and accepted an invitation to become principal of a newly established Baptist literary and theological seminary at Waterville, Me. This was chartered as Waterville college in 1829 (now Colby university), and in 1832 Dr. Chaplin became its first president. His administration was wise and efficient, and laid the foundation for the prosperity of the college. He resigned his office in 1836, returned to his pastoral labors, for which he had a strong preference, and, after preaching in Rowley, Mass., and Wilmington, Connecticut, settled in New York, and New York was a learned theologian. Though he held strictly to the Calvinistic doctrines, his manner of stating them was original. He published a small volume entitled “The Evening of Life” (new eds., Boston, 1866 and 1871).—His son, Jeremiah, b. in Danvers, Mass., in 1813; d. in New Utrecht, N. Y., 5 March, 1866, was graduated at Waterville in 1833, and, after holding pastorate in Bangor, Me., and Newton Centre, Mass., engaged in literary pursuits in Boston. He published “The Memoir Hour” (Boston, 1864): “Riches of Banyan”; “The Hand of Jesus” (1869); “Life of Rev. Duncan Dunbar”; “Life of Charles Summer”; “Life of Francis B. Carpenter”; “Life of Henry Dunster, First President of Harvard College” (Boston, 1872). The last-mentioned work has much historical value.—His wife, Jane Dunbar, author, b. in Scotland, 11 Feb., 1819; d. in Boston, Mass., 17 April, 1884, came to the United States in 1821 with her father, Duncan Dunbar, who was for many years a Baptist clergyman in New York. She was educated in New York, and married Dr. Chaplin in 1841. Her literary work comprises numerous contributions to religious periodicals and the following Sunday-school story-books: “The Convent and the Manse.” “The Transplanted Shamrock.” “Black and White.” “Kitty Foote.” “Morning Gloom.” “The Old Gentleman and the Boy.” “Out of the Wilderness.” “Donald McBride Lassie,” and “Wee Maggie Forsythe.”

CHAPLIN, Alvah Wentworth, botanist, b. in Southampton, Mass., 28 Sept., 1809; d. in Apanachicola, Fla., 6 April, 1896. He was graduated at Amherst, and then studied medicine at Suvannah, Ga., and after his graduation he returned to Boston, and was a member of the art club. He practiced medicine at Quincy and in Jackson county, Fla., and in 1846 removed to Apanachicola, where he was collector of internal revenue in 1855-6, and collector of customs from 1856 till 1859. He has attained high rank as a botanist, and the genus “Chapmaniana” was named in his honor. Dr. Chaplin is the author of “Flora of the Southern United States” (New York, 1860).

CHAPMAN, George II., soldier. He served during the civil war in the volunteer army, and was appointed a brigadier-general on 21 July, 1864. On 13 March, 1865, he received the brevet of major-general, and was mustered out of service on 7 Jan., 1866.

CHAPMAN, George Thomas, clergyman, b. in Pliton, Devonshire, England, 21 Sept., 1786; d. in Newburyport, Mass., 18 Oct., 1872. He came to the United States in 1799 and went west at the Dartmouth in 1804. Settling in Bucksport, Me., he practised law until 1815; but meanwhile he studied theology, and was ordained in the Episcopal church in January, 1818. From 1820 till 1830 he was rector of Christ church, Lexington, Ky., and among his parishioners was Henry Clay, with whom he was on friendly terms. He subsequently had charge of parishes in Portland, Me., Newark and Belleville, N. J., Pittsfield and Newburyport, Mass. From 1835 till 1827, while in Lexington, he filled the chair of history and antiquities in the Transylvania university, from which he received the degree of D. D. In 1824, Dr. Chapman published a pamphlet entitled “Homilies on Doctrines of the Episcopal Church” (1828; 3d ed., 1844), and “Sketches of the Alumni of Dartmouth College” (Cambridge, 1867).

CHAPMAN, John Gadsby, painter, b. in Alexandria, Va., in 1808; d. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 28 Nov., 1889. He early went to Italy to study, and on his return settled in New York, where he became a member of the National academy in 1836. He became a successful etcher and wood-engraver, made illustrations for many books, among others Harper’s illustrated Bible, and published a “Drawing-Book,” which has passed through many editions in this country and in England. In 1848 he returned to Italy, after which his studio was in Rome. He died in the United States in 1859 and again in 1878. Mr. Chapman was one of the three survivors among the original members of the Sketch club, established in New York about 1830, the others being a sister of Robert C. Sands, and Prof. Robert W. Weir. Among his works in oil are “Baptist Preachers,” “Lovers in the Campagna,” “Vintage Scene,” “Stone Pines in the Barberini Valley,” and “Valley of Mexico.”

CHAPMAN, Maria Weston, reformer, b. in Weymouth, Mass., in 1806; d. there in 1885. She was a daughter of Warren Weston, of Weymouth. After being educated in her native town and in England, she was principal of the newly established Young ladies’ high-school in Boston in 1829-30. She was married in 1830, and in 1841 became an active abolitionist. Her husband died in 1842, and in 1848 she went to Paris, France, where she aided the anti-slavery cause with her pen. She returned to this country in 1856, and in 1876 published the autobiography of her intimate friend, Harriet Martineau.

CHAPMAN, Nathaniel, physician, b. in Summer Hill, Fairfax co., Va., 29 May, 1780; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 1 July, 1853. After receiving an excellent classical education at the academy in Alexandria, Va., he went to Philadelphia, and was graduated pro-tem. in the University of Pennsylvania in 1800. While a student, he attracted the notice of Dr. Benjamin Rush, and became one of his private pupils. At his sugges-
tion Chapman presented an inaugural thesis on hydrophobia in answer to an attack on Dr. Rush's favorite theory on the pathology of that disease. Subsequently he went abroad, studying for a year in London under Dr. Abernethy, and then for two years in the University of Edinburgh. He returned to the United States in 1804 and began practice in Philadelphia, where he soon became eminent. In 1810 he assisted Dr. Thomas C. James, then professor of midwifery, and three years later he became professor of materia medica in the University of Pennsylvania. In 1816 he was elected to the chair of theory and practice of medicine, which he held until 1830. He founded the medical institute in 1817, and in 1820 he delivered a summer course of lectures in that institution, also for many years gave clinical lectures in the hospital of the Philadelphia almshouse. For some time he was president of the Philadelphia medical society, president of the American philosophical society (1844–58), and the first president of the American medical association. In 1829 he began the publication of "The Medical Examiner" and "The American and Physical Sciences," which he edited for several years. Many of his lectures appeared in the "Medical Examiner" of Philadelphia during 1838–40, and afterward were issued in book form. His published works include "Select Speeches, Forensic and Parliamentary (Philadelphia, 1808); "Elements and Practice of Midwifery" (Philadelphia, 1809); "Lectures on Eruptive Fevers, Hemorrhages, and Dropsies, and on Gout and Rheumatism" (1814); and "Lectures on the Thoracic Viscera." A compendium of his lectures was published by Dr. N. D. Benedict.—His grandson, Henry Cadwalader, physician, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 17 Aug., 1846. He was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1896, and at the medical department in 1897, after which he spent three years in Europe. He then settled in Philadelphia, was for some time lecturer on anatomy and physiology in the University of Pennsylvania, and in 1877 became lecturer on the physiology of the nervous system in Jefferson medical college. He is curator of the Philadelphia College of Physicians, an honorary life member of the American philosophical society. To the proceedings of these organizations he is a frequent contributor, and has also published papers in the "Medical Times," and also "Evolution of Life" (Philadelphia, 1873), and "History of the Discovery of the Circulation of the Blood" (1884).

CHAPMAN, Reuben, governor of Alabama, d. in Randolph co., Va., 15 July, 1799; d. in Huntsville, Ala., 17 May, 1882. He received an academic education in Virginia, and then removed to Alabama, settling in Somerville, Morgan co., where he practised law. For many years he was a member of the state legislature, and subsequently was elected as a democrat to congress, serving continuously until 1845. He was also elected governor of Alabama, and was a member of the American philosophical society. To the proceedings of these organizations he is a frequent contributor, and has also published papers in the "Medical Times," and also "Evolution of Life" (Philadelphia, 1873), and "History of the Discovery of the Circulation of the Blood" (1884).

CHAPMAN, Reuben Atwater, jurist, b. in Russell, Hampden co., Mass., 29 Sept., 1801; d. at Pluedden, Switzerland, 28 June, 1873. He was a New England farmer's son, and received but a limited education. At the age of nineteen he became a clerk in a country store in Blanford, where he attracted the attention of a lawyer, who invited him to become a student in his office. This offer was gratefully accepted, and after his admission to the bar he practised successively in Westfield, Monson, Ware, and Springfield. Later he became associated with George Ashman, and during its twenty years' continuance the firm of Chapman & Ashman was among the most successful in the state. In 1869 he was appointed an associate justice of the supreme court, and in 1869 was advanced to the chief justiceship. He received the degrees of A. M. from Williams in 1836 and from Amherst in 1841, and L. L. D. from Amherst in 1861 and from Harvard in 1864.

CHAPMAN, Robert Hett, educator, b. in Orange, N. J., 2 March, 1771; d. in Winchester, Va., 18 Jan., 1850. He was born at Reuben, Va., 3 Feb., 1796, and graduated at the Academy in Richmond in 1798, and, after studying theology, was licensed by the presbytery of New York in 1793. From 1796 till 1799 he was pastor in Rahway, N. J., and from 1801 till 1812 preached in Cambridge, N. Y. He then became president of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, where he remained until 1816, after which he officiated variously in Virginia, North Carolina, and Tennessee.

CHAPMAN, Warren Hosea, physician, b. in Tolland, Conn., 5 May, 1821. He was graduated at Illinois college, Jacksonville, in 1821, after which he studied medicine and settled in Peoria, where he became eminent in his profession. Dr. Chapman was a prominent in the arrangements that led to the establishment of Peoria University, and was president of the scientific association under whose direction the school was formed. He is a member of several medical and scientific societies, to whose proceedings he has contributed valuable papers. Among these are "Geology of Peoria County," "Chemistry of the Rocks," and "Systems of Surgery." He was a colonel in the 5th infantry, after which he served on frontier duty at Fort Mackinac, Mich., in 1831–2, on the Black Hawk expedition in 1832, as an instructor at West Point in 1832–3, and with his regiment as private volunteer in the Mexican war in 1845. In 1845–6 he was in Texas during the military occupancy of that country, and in the Mexican war was present at the principal engagements. He received the brevet rank of major in August, 1847, and that of lieutenant-colonel in September, for gallant conduct during the war. Subsequently he again served on garrison duty in Texas and New Mexico, becoming major of the 2d infantry in February, 1861. During the civil war he had command of a regiment in the defenses of Washington in 1862, and was with the Army of the Potomac during the peninsular campaign, being engaged in the siege of Yorktown and at Malvern Hill, and afterward at Manassas, where he received the brevet of colonel. He was then promoted to full colonel, and from active service in August, 1863, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, assigned to the command of the draft rendezvous at Madison, Wis.

CHARLEVOIX, Pierre François Xavier de, French traveller, b. in Saint-Quentin, 29 Oct., 1682; d. in la Flèche, 1 Feb., 1751. He entered the Jesuit society in 1698, and while a scholar was sent to Quebec in 1703, and during the four years following his arrival taught in the college in that place. After completing his divinity studies, he became a professor of belles-lettres in France, published a history of Christianity in Japan, and returned to Canada in 1729. For some time after his arrival he was at Saint-Louis. Then he ascended the St. Lawrence, and, reaching the Mississippi
way of the Illinois, descended the river to New Orleans, thence proceeding to France by way of Santo Domingo, after an absence of two years. He published, in 1724, a "Vie de la mère Marie de l'Incarnation," first superior of the Ursulines at Quebec. From 1724 to 1733 he was one of the directors of the "Journal de Trovoux." His published works include "Histoire et description de l'ouest de Japon" (Rouen, 1715, 3 vols.; revised ed., Paris, 1736, 9 vols., and 1754, 6 vols.); "Histoire de l'île Saint Domingue" (Paris, 1730, 2 vols., with illustrations; revised edit., Amsterdam, 1753, 4 vols., with charts and illustrations), for which he was furnished the materials by the Jesuit lepers who had lived upward of four years at Santo Domingo. His "Histoire et description de la Nouvelle France" (Paris, 1744, 4 vols., with charts and illustrations). The two latter volumes contained the journal that he wrote while in America. It was translated into English (London, 1769). Another edition in English was published by John Gilmary Shea (New York, 6 vols., 1853), with the title of "Memoirs of the French in the West Indies" (1756).CHARLTON. Robert Milledge, b. in Savannah, Ga., 19 Jan., 1807; d. there, 18 Jan., 1854. He was admitted to the bar, and was subsequently appointed U.S. district attorney by President Jackson. In 1834 he was appointed, and afterward elected, judge of the supreme court for the eastern district of Georgia. He was U.S. senator in 1852-3, and was twice elected mayor of Savannah. In 1839 he published a volume of poems, including those of a deceased brother. The best known of his writings was "Leaves from the Portfolio of a Georgin Lawyer," which was distinguished as an orator.CHARNISÉ, Anulay de, Charles de Menou, Seigneur d'F. French colonist; b. in Acapulco, A. b. in Vannes, France, in 1605; drowned 24 May, 1650. In 1632 he accompanied Razilly, who had been selected by the government to restore to France her Acadian possessions. Razilly brought with him forty families and settled at Le Havre, on the southern coast of the island, dispossessing a Scotchman who was too weak to resist. Razilly went as Razilly's lieutenant to Penobscot river and despoiled the fort held by the Plymouth people. He gave the men that had charge of the fort their liberty, but bade them tell their people at the English plantations that he would come the next year and displace them as far south as the 40th degree of north latitude. He then took full possession of the place, and strengthened the defences. The Plymouth people manned a vessel, and went to Penobscot to drive out the French, whom they found only eighteen in number, but strongly intrenched. Charnisé permitted them to expend all their ammunition, and then go home. In 1636 Razilly suddenly left France, and Charnisé, who was in the king. In 1647 a commission was issued making him governor and lieutenant-general in Acadia. Le Tour, immediately on his return from Quebec, discovering the devastation made in his absence, sailed for France, hid the facts before the court, and not only secured a restoration of his title and privileges, but was made Charnisé's successor. The king's chamberlain, Governor Tilghman, was still living in Acadia, and was alarmed at the turn affairs had taken, and preparations offensive and defensive were entered upon; but all hostilities suddenly ceased. The leaders of the opposing forces concluded to end their troubles by marriage, 24 Feb. 1652.CHARLES, Robert Philippe Louis Eugene Ferdinand. See Orleans.CHASE, Anna, patriot. b. in Ireland in 1809; d. in Brooklyn, L. I., 24 Dec., 1854. She came to the United States in 1818, and acquired an excellent mercantile education while assisting her brother in his business. In 1828 she settled in New Orleans, but the following year moved to Tampico, Mexico, where she met Franklin Chase, U. S. consul at that place, whom she married in 1836. While the Mexican war was in
progress. Mrs. Chase remained at the consulate to protect the American records during the enforced absence of her husband. On one occasion an infuriated mob attempted to pull down the flag that floated over her residence, but, with face in hand, she defied the crowd, and declared that no one should touch the flag except over her dead body. Later she succeeded in communicating with Cora, Connor, then commanding the U. S. fleet in the Gulf of Mexico, and through her instrumentality the city of Tampa was taken, without expected resistance. The capture of the city of New Orleans in 1814, the admission of the state of Maine in 1820, and the admission of the state of Oregon in 1849, resulted in the creation of a new province and a new state in the west, and in the discovery of gold in California. She died in 1883.

CHASE, Benjamin, clergyman, b. in New Hampshire in 1789; d. in Natchez, Miss., 11 Oct., 1870. He was graduated at Middlebury in 1814, and, after studying theology, was ordained in the Presbyterian church. His ministerial life was spent entirely in the southwest, where he did a notable work in the cause of religion and education.

CHASE, Carlton, P. E., bishop, b. in Hopkinton, Mass., 6 March, 1794; d. 18 Jan., 1870. He was graduated at Dartmouth in 1817, studied for the ministry in the Episcopal church, and was ordained deacon in Bristol, R. I., by Bishop Griswold, 9 Dec., 1818, and priest, in Newport, R. I., 27 Sept., 1820. He accepted a call to Belows Falls, Vt., and was pastor there for twenty-four years. He was consecrated the first bishop of New Hampshire, in Philadelphia, 20 Oct., 1844, after which he removed to Claremont, N. H., and was rector of Trinity church there for several years. During the interim, when New York was without a bishop capable of action, Bishop Chase made three visitations in that diocese between December, 1849, and September, 1852. He published a few single sermons.

CHASE, Dudley, statesman and jurist, b. in Cornish, N. H., 30 Dec., 1771; d. in Randolph, Vt., 23 Feb., 1846. He was graduated at Dartmouth in 1791, and admitted to the bar in 1795. He was attorney for Orange county from 1803 till 1811, and a member of the constitutional conventions of 1814 and 1822. From 1805 till 1812 he was a member of the legislature, and speaker of the house from 1808 till 1812. He was U. S. senator from 1813 till 1817, and again from 1825 till 1831. From 1817 till 1821 he was chief justice of the Vermont supreme court. In 1831 he retired and devoted himself to farming, of which he was very fond.

CHASE, Frederic Augustus, clergyman, b. at Falls Ferry, Columbia county, N. Y., 1828. He studied at Union college and the University of Michigan, paying special attention to engineering and the sciences, and then at the Auburn theological seminary. After being ordained as a Presbyterian clergyman, he had charge of churches in Parishville and Lyndenville, N. Y. From 1868 till 1870 he was president of a female seminary in Lyons, Iowa, and in 1872 became professor of natural sciences in Fisk university, Nashville, Tenn. He has made several minor inventions of improved forms of heating apparatus, has contributed to periodical literature, and published a sermon on the death of President Lincoln (1865).

CHASE, George, lawyer, b. in Portland, Me., 20 Dec., 1843. He was graduated at Yale in 1867. He was a member of the bar, and was for twenty years in the practice of law in Portland, Me. He was a loyal man, and held no political office. He died in 1893.

CHASE, Harry, painter, b. in Woodstock, Vt., 8 May, 1853; d. in New York city, 2 Oct., 1898. He studied at The Hague, at the Munich academy, and in Paris. He was elected an associate of the national academy in 1886. His studio was in New York. His principal works are "Breezy Afternoon off the Battery in New York"; "Pêcheurs Anglais," "Low Tide on the Welsh Coast" (1878); "Herring-Fishers of Scheveningen" (1880); "Outward-bound Whaler," "Dutch Boats at Anchor" (1881); "Departure of a French Brig," "Bringing the Fish Ashore" (1883); "Coast of Holland," "Summer Morning on French Coast" (1885); "New Amsterdam," "Battery Park in New York" (1884); "Rising Tide on the Dutch Coast," and "New York Harbor—North River" (1885).

CHASE, Irah, clergyman, b. in Stratton, Vt., 5 Oct., 1793; d. in Newton, Mass., 1 Nov., 1864. He was graduated at Middlebury in 1814, and at Andover theological seminary in 1817. He was ordained a minister in West Stockbridge, Mass., 17 Sept., 1817, and spent a year in missionary labor in western Virginia. While at Andover, he had become impressed with the need of a special theological school for his denomination, and in 1818 was associated with Dr. William Stoughton in the establishment at Philadelphia of the first Baptist theological school in the country. This was removed in 1822 to Washington, D. C., and made a part of the newly chartered Columbian college, in which Dr. Chase held the chair of biblical literature till 1825, when he resigned. He then removed to Massachusetts and took a prominent part in the establishment of Newton theological institution, where he was the first professor, holding the chair of New Testament theology, which was transferred to that of ecclesiastical history. He resigned in 1845, to devote himself to theological and literary investigations. He had spent a year in Europe while holding his Washington professorship, and in 1830 made a second visit, and was instrumental in founding the Baptist mission in France. He published "Baptists on the Book of Daniel" (Boston, 1814); "Life of John Bunyan"; "The Design of Baptism, viewed in its Relation to the Christian Life" (1831); "The Work claiming to be the Constitution of the Holy Apostles, including the Canons, revised from the Greek"; and "Baptism an Invention of Man" (Philadelphia, 1863); together with a large number of sermons, addresses, and letters. He d. 14 Dec., 1864.

CHASE, Lucia B., author, b. in Vermont, 2 Aug., 1817; d. 14 Dec., 1864. He removed to Clarksville, Tenn., and served as a representative in congress from 1 Dec., 1815, till 3 March, 1819, declining a re-election. He published "History of the Polk Administration" (New York, 1850).

CHASE, Laura, journalist, b. in Cornish, N. H., 14 Dec., 1775; d. at Jubilee college, Ill., 20 Sept., 1852. He was graduated at Dartmouth in 1795. Although of Congregational origin and training, he was led into the Episcopal
church by having met with a prayer-book and ex-
amined its contents, and thereupon studied for the
ministry and was ordained by Bishop Provoost,
in New York, deacon, 10 June, 1798, priest, 10
Nov., 1799. For several years he was occupied in
missionary labors in New York and, also in teaching.
In 1805, on account of his wife's delicate health, he
went to New Orleans, La., where he labored zealously
and successfully in behalf of the P. E. church.
Returning to the north in 1811, he became rector of
Christ church, Hartford, Conn., which prospered
under his pastorate. For years past, however,
as his heart and mind were deeply concerned in the
position and prospects of the west, he felt the
urgent call to make that part of the country his
field of labor. Accordingly, in 1817, he went to
Ohio and began the work of establishing the
church in that region. He organized several parish
churches, with the success of three himself, and
taking charge of the academy at Worthing-
ton, Ohio, and, having been elected bishop, was
consecrated in Philadelphia, 11 Feb., 1819. He toiled
on, amid trials and discouragements, and finally
resolved to go to England to ask for aid. He met
with great success, collecting about $89,000, with
which sum he purchased a part of the town of
land and laid the foundations of a college and
theological seminary. These, in grateful acknowl-
edgment of the generous kindness of two English
noblemen, were named Kenyon college and
Gambier theological seminary. Disputes having arisen
between the bishop and some of his clergy in re-
gard to the patronage of the funds disbursed from
England and his power of jurisdiction, he resigned,
in September, 1831, both the diocese and the presi-
dency of the college. Still intent upon missionary
labors, he removed further west, took possession of
a large tract of land in Michigan, and did mission-
ary duty in the vicinity for three years, and in
1835 was chosen bishop of Illinois. He again vis-
ited England, and the profits of the funds were used
for educational work. His labors culminated in the
founding of Jubilee college, in 1838, at Robin's Nest, Ill. A charter was obtained in 1847, placing the college entirely in the
hands of the church. He was presiding bishop from
1848 till 1852. He was a man of indomita-
ty and resolution. He was the most energetic and
successful pioneer of the Episcopal church in the west. He published
"A Plea for the West" (1826); "The Star in the
West, or Kenyon College" (1828); "Defense of
Kenyon College" (1831); and "Reminiscences; an
Autobiography, comprising a History of the Prin-
cipal Events in the Author's Life to 1847" (2 vols.,
New York, 1848).

CHASE, PIny Earle, scientist, b. in Worce-
ter, Mass., 18 Aug., 1829; d. in Haverford, Pa., 17
Dec., 1886. He was graduated at Harvard in
1859, and for many years a teacher in Philadel-
phia, and later occupied in mercantile pursuits.
In 1871 he became professor of philosophy and
mathematics in Haverford college, near Philadelphia.
Much of his time has been devoted to scientific
research, and his investigations include: 1. The
confirmation of Faraday's conjecture that gravity
must be capable of an experimental relation to
electricity, magnetism, and the other forces, so as
to bind it up with them in reciprocal connection
each other. 2. In this investigation he re-
ceived in 1894 the Magellanic gold medal of the
American philosophical society. 2. Estimate of
the mass and distance of the sun, from the influence
upon the barometer of the constrained rela-
tive motions of the earth and sun. 3. The discov-
ery that "V," which is the ratio between the elec-
trostatic and electro-magnetic units, is also the
time integral of stellar rotation, thus completing
the demonstration of Faraday's conjecture. 4.
Extension of planetary and stellar harmonics, so
as to show that all the bodies of the solar system
are so arranged as to indicate harmonic vibrations
in an interstellar elastic medium. 5. Demonstra-
tion that the phylloclastic law, which Pierce, Hill,
and Wright had extended to planetary cycles, is
also operative in the vibrations of chemical atoms.
6. Application of the principle of conservation of
energy to all cases of nebular condensation, so as to
show that the maximum gravitating acceleration
at the centre of a stellar system is always deter-
mined by luminous undulation. 7. Correction of
an error in regard to the density of the luminous
ether. 8. Correction of an error in regard to the
density of the luminous ether. 9. Demon-
stration of the Chase-Maxwell ratio. The re-
results of these and other investigations have been
contributed to the "Proceedings of the American
Philosophical Society" and other scientific jour-
nals, and have also appeared in the transactions
of the Royal society, French academy, and elsewhere.
He was a member of scientific societies both in the
United States and Europe, and has been vice-presi-
dent of the American philosophical society.
His published works include several arithmetics
and "Elements of Meteorology" (Philadelphia, 1844).

CHASE, Salmon Portland, statesman, b. in
Cornish, N. H., 15 Jan., 1808; d. in New York
city, 18 March, 1858. He was named for his uncle, Sal-
mon, who died in Portland, and he used to say that
he was his uncle's monument. He was a de-
cendant in the ninth generation of Thomas Chase,
of Chesham, England, and in the sixth of Aquila
Chase, who came from England and settled in Newbury,
Mass., about the year 1662. Salmon Portland
was the eighth of the eleven children of Ithamar Chase
and his wife Jan-
ette Ralston, who
was of French blood. He was born in the house built
by his grandfather, which still stands overlooking Con-
necticut river and the shadow of Ascut-
ney mountain. Of his father's seven
brothers, three were
lawyers, Dudley be-
ning a U. S. senator; two were physicians; Phi-
lander became a bishop of the Protestant Episcopal
church; and one, like his father, was a farmer. His
everiest teacher was Daniel Breeck, afterward a jurist
in Kentucky. When the boy was eight years old
his parents removed to Keene, where his mother had
inherited a little property. This was invested in a
glass-factory; but a revision of the tariff, by
which the duty on glass was lowered, ruined the
business, and soon afterward the father died.
Salmon was sent to school at Windsor, and made
considerable progress in Latin and Greek. In
1829 his uncle, the bishop of Ohio, offered to take
him into his family, and the boy set out in the
spring, with his brother and the afterward famous Henry R. Schoolcraft, to make the journey to what was then considered the distant west. They were taken from Buffalo to Cleveland by the “Walk-in-the-Water,” the first steamboat on the great lakes. He spent three years in Worthington and Cincinnati with his uncle, who attended to his education personally till he went to England in 1823, when the boy returned home, the next year, and entered Dartmouth, and was graduated in 1826. He at once established a classical school for boys in Washington, D. C., which he conducted with success, at the same time studying law with William Wirt. Mr. Chase gave much of his leisure to light literary, and a poem that was addressed by him to Mr. Wirt’s daughters was printed and is still extant. In 1830, having completed his studies, he closed the school, was admitted to the bar in Washington, and settled in Cincinnati, where he soon obtained a large practice. In politics he did not identify himself with either of the great parties; but on one point he was clear from the first: he was unalterably opposed to slavery, and in this sentiment he was confirmed by the induction of the “benevolent philanthropist” office by a pro-slavery mob in 1836. In 1837 he defended a fugitive slave woman, claimed under the law of 1836, and took the highest ground against the constitutionality of that law. One of the oldest lawyers in the court-room was heard to remark concerning him: “There is a promise in that boy that he will be a great lawyer some day.” In 1837 Mr. Chase also defended his friend James G. Birney in a suit for harboring a negro slave, and in 1838 he reviewed with great severity a report of the judiciary committee of the state senate, refusing trial by jury to slaves, and in a second suit defended Mr. Birney. When it became evident, after the brief administration of Harrison was over and a new President began, that southern effective opposition to the encroachments of slavery was to be expected from the Whig than from the Democratic party, a Liberty party was organized in Ohio in December, 1841, and Mr. Chase was foremost among its founders. The address, which was written by Mr. Chase, contained these passages, clearly setting forth the issues and the struggle: “The contest was to continue for twenty-five years and be closed only by a bloody war: “The constitution found slavery, and left it, a state institution—the creature and dependant of state law—wholly local in its existence and character. It did not make it a national institution. . . . Why, then, fellow-citizens, are we now appealing to you? . . . Why is it that the whole nation is moved, as with a mighty wind, by the discussion of the questions involved in the great issue now made up between liberty and slavery? It is, fellow-citizens—and we beg you to mark this—it is because slavery has overreached its prescribed limits and usurped the control of the national government. We ask you to acquaint yourselves with the issues of the controversy, and belonging to the topics which we have briefer touched, and we do not doubt that you will concur with us in believing that the honor, the welfare, the safety of our country imperiously require the absolute and unqualified divorce of the government from slavery.”

Writing of this late in life Mr. Chase said, “I have resolved on public political course, I devoted all the time and means I could command to the work of spreading the principles and building up the organization of the party of constitutional freedom then inaugurated. Sometimes, indeed, all I could do seemed insignificant, while the labors I had to perform, and the demands upon my very limited resources by necessary contributions, taxed severely all my ability. . . . It seems to me now, on looking back, that I could not help working if I would, and that it was just as really called in the course of Providence to my labors for human freedom as ever any other laborer in the great field of the world was called to his appointed work.” Mr. Chase acted as counsel for so many blacks who were claimed as fugitives that he was at one time called by Kentucky’s “attorney-general for runaway negroes,” and the colored people of Cincinnati presented him with a silver pitcher “for his various public services in behalf of the oppressed.” One of his most noted cases was the defence of John Van Zandt (the original of John Van Trompe in “Uncle Tom’s Cabin”) in 1842, who was prosecuted for harboring fugitive slaves because he had taken over a party of them on the road and given them a ride in his wagon. In the final hearing, 1846, William H. Seward was associated with Mr. Chase, neither of them receiving any compensation.

When the Liberty party, in a national convention held in Buffalo, N. Y., in 1843, nominated James G. Birney for President, he declined, and Chase was substituted, and formed the ticket entirely the composition of Mr. Chase. But he vigorously opposed the resolution, offered by John Pierpoint, declaring that the fugitive-slave-law clause of the constitution was not binding in conscience, but might be mentally excepted in any oath to support the constitution. In 1840 the Liberty party had cast only 20,000 votes, and in 1844 the entire popular vote of the country. In 1844 it cast one in nine of the whole number of votes. In February, 1849, the Democratic party, believing in the Ohio legislature formed a coalition, one result of which was the election of Mr. Chase to the U. S. senate. Agreeing with the Democracy of Ohio, which, by resolution in convention, had declared slavery to be an evil, he supported its state policy and nominees, but declared that he would desert it if it desertel the anti-slavery position. In the summer of 26 and 27 March, 1850, he made a notable speech and advocated the so-called “compromise measures,” which included the fugitive-slave law, and offered several amendments, all of which were voted down. When the convention at Baltimore nominated Franklin Pierce for president in 1852, and approved of the compromise acts of 1850, Senator Chase dissolved his connection with the Democratic party in Ohio. At this time he addressed a letter to Hon. Benjamin F. Butler, of New York, suggesting and vindicating the idea of an independent democracy. He made a platform, which was substantially that adopted at the Pittsburg convention, in the same year. He continued his support of the anti-slavery party, until the Kansas-Nebraska bill came up, when he vigorously opposed the repeal of the Missouri compromise, wrote an appeal to the people against it, and made the first elaborate exposure of its character. His persistent attacks upon it in the senate thoroughly roused the north, and are admitted to have influenced in large part to carry the subsequent struggle. During his senatorial career Mr. Chase also advocated economy in the national finances, a Pacific railroad by the shortest and best route, the homestead law (which was intended to develop the northern territories), and cheap postage, and held that the national treasury should defray the ex-
pense of providing for safe navigation of the lakes, as well as of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans.

In 1855 he was elected governor of Ohio by the opponents of the Pierce administration. His inaugural address recommended single districts for legislative representation, annual instead of biennial sessions of the legislature, and an extended educational system. Soon after his inauguration occurred the Garner tragedy, so called, in which a fugitive slave mother, near Cincinnati, attempted to kill all of her children, and did kill one, to prevent them from being borne back to slave-life in Kentucky. This and other slave-hunts in Ohio so roused the fugitive and slave-hunters that place that Gov. Chase was re-nominated by acclamation, and was re-elected by a small majority, though the American or 'know-nothing' party had a candidate in the field. In the national Republican convention, held at Chicago in 1860, the vote on the first ballot stood: Seward, 1759; Lincoln, 102; Mr. Bonham, 61, and a third ballot Mr. Lincoln lacked but four of the number necessary to nominate, and these were given by Mr. Chase's friends before the result was declared. When Mr. Lincoln was inaugurated president, 4 March, 1861, he made Gov. Chase secretary of the treasury. The difficulty that he was thrown up by the Democratic people will be the subject of an article to be written by Mr. Greetley: "When he accepted the office of secretary of the treasury the finances were already in chaos; the current revenue being inadequate, even in the absence of all expenditure or preparation for war, his predecessor (Cobb, of Georgia) having attempted to borrow $10,000,000 in October, 1860, and obtained only $7,022,000—from the banks to whose orders he was awarded choosing to forfeit their initial deposit rather than take and pay for their bonds. Thenceforth he had tided over, till his resignation, by selling treasury notes, payable a year from date, at 6 to 12 per cent, discount; and when, after he had retired from the scene, Gen. Dix, who succeeded him in Mr. Bonham's cabinet, attempted (February, 1861) to borrow a small sum on twenty-year bonds at 6 per cent, he was obliged to sell these bonds at an average discount of 91 per cent. Hence, of Mr. Chase's first loan of $8,000,000, for which bids were opened (2 April) ten days before Beauregard first fired on Fort Sumter, the offering was $10,000,000, but 1001 out of $3,009,000 were tendered at or under 6 per cent, discount. In the face of a vehement clamor, declining all bids at higher rates of discount than 6 per cent, and placing soon afterward the balance of the $8,000,000 in two-year treasury notes at par or a fraction over. When the secretary went to New York for his first loan, the London 'Times' declared that he had "coerced $70,000,000 from the banks, but would not fare so well at the London Exchange." Three years later it said "the hundredth part of Mr. Chase's embarrassments would tax Mr. Gladstone's ingenuity to the utmost, and set the [British] public mind in a ferment of excitement." In his conference with the bankers he surely said he hoped they would be able to take the loans on such terms as could be admitted. "If you can not," said he, "I shall go back to Washington and issue notes for circulation; for it is certain that the war must go on until the rebellion is put down. If we have to put out paper until it takes a thousand dollars to buy a hundred pounds of flour, I will not object; but I object to doing it to the extent of $100,000,000. The amount of coin in circulation in the country was estimated at $210,000,000; and it soon became evident that this was insufficient for carrying on the war. The banks could not sell the bonds for coin, and could not meet their obligations in coin, and on 27 Dec., 1861, they agreed to suspend specie payment at the close of the year. In his first report, submitted on the 9th of that month, Sec. Chase recommended the expedient, confiscation of the property of those in arms against the government, an increase of duties and of the tax on spirits, and a national currency, with a system of national banking associations. This last recommendation was carried out in the issue of "greenbacks," which were made a legal tender to the extent of $1,000,000,000 in the establishment of the national banking law. His management of the finances of the government during the first three years of the great war has received nothing but the highest praise. He resigned the secretarieship on 30 June, 1864, and was succeeded a few days later by William P. Fessenden, to whom the united votes of the old-line Democrats and independent Democrats, and subsequently made earnest efforts to bring about a union of all Democrats on the ground of the limitation of slavery to the states in which it then existed, and non-intervention in these states by Congress. Had that union been effected, it is my firm belief it would have averted the late civil war and all its evils. I never favored interference by congress with slavery, but as a war measure Mr. Lincoln's proclamation of emancipation had my hearty assent, and I united, as a member of his administration, in the pledge made to maintain the freedom of the enfranchised people. I have been, and am, in favor of so much of the reconstruction policy of congress as based the re-organization of the state governments of the South upon universal suffrage. I think that President Johnson was right in regarding the southern states, except Virginia and Tennessee, as being, at the close of the war, without governments which the U. S. government could properly recognize—without governors, judges, legislators, or other state functionaries; but wrong in limiting, by his reconstruction proclamations, the right of suffrage to whites, and only such whites as had the qualification he required. On the other hand, it seemed to me, congress was right in not limiting, by its reconstruction acts, the right of suffrage to whites; and of all unable to take a prescribed retrospective oath, and wrong also in the establishment of arbitrary military governments for the states, and in
authorizing military commissions for the trial of civilians in time of peace. There should have been as little military government as possible; no military commissions, no classes excluded from suffrage, and no oath except one of faithful obedience and support to the Constitution and laws, and since that time the attachment to the constitutional government of the United States. I am glad to know that many intelligent southern Democrats agree with me in these views, and are willing to accept universal suffrage and universal amnesty as the basis of reconstruction and restoration. They see that the shortest way to revive prosperity, possible only with cooperation from the state, is universal amnesty, with removal of all disabilities, as speedily as possible through the action of the state and national governments. I have long been a believer in the wisdom and justice of securing the right of suffrage to all citizens by state constitutions and legislation. It is the best guarantee of the stability of institutions, and the prosperity of communities. My views on this subject were well known when the Democrats elected me to the Senate in 1849. I have now answered your letter as I think I ought to answer it. I beg you to believe me—for I say it in all sincerity—that I do not desire the office of president, nor a nomination for it. Nor do I know that, with my views and convictions, I belong to any party. Of that my countrymen must judge.

Judge Chase subsequently prepared a declaration of principles, embodying the ideas of his letter, and submitted it to those Democrats who desired his nomination, as a platform in that event. But this was not adopted by the convention, and the state ticket on that occasion was thrown out of the election, but in October, 1856, were removed, with appropriate ceremony, to Cincinnati, Ohio, and deposited in Spring Grove cemetery near that city. Besides his reports and decisions, Mr. Chase published a compilation of the statutes of Ohio, with annotations and an historical sketch (3 vols., Cincinnati Life and Public Services of Salmon Portland Chase,” by J. W. Schnuckers (New York, 1874).

CHASE, Samuel, signer of the Declaration of Independence, b. in Somerset co., Md., 17 April, 1741; d. 19 June, 1811. His father, an Episcopalian clergyman of English birth, and a fine classical scholar, had charge of his early education, and soon after his father's death took him to Annapolis, where he was admitted to the bar in 1761 and began practice. He was soon prominent in his profession, and became a member of the colonial legislature, where he distinguished himself by his independent bearing and by his opposition to the royal governor. He voted at one time for a resolution relating to the suppression of the stamps, but in October, 1856, were removed, with appropriate ceremony, to Cincinnati, Ohio, and deposited in Spring Grove cemetery near that city. Besides his reports and decisions, Mr. Chase published a compilation of the statutes of Ohio, with annotations and an historical sketch (3 vols., Cincinnati Life and Public Services of Salmon Portland Chase,” by J. W. Schnuckers (New York, 1874).

CHASE

sent him as one of five delegates to the Continental congress of 1774, and he continued a member of successive congresses until the end of 1778. The Maryland delegates were restricted, by special instructions of the convention, from voting for independence, and Mr. Chase, fearing at being obliged to withhold open support from a measure he so enthusiastically favored, gladly accepted from congress a mission to Canada, in company with Benjamin Franklin and Charles Carroll. The mission, the object of which was to persuade Canada to join the colonies, was fruitless; and on his return Mr. Chase canvassed the state of Maryland, and obtained a majority meetings resolutions of patriotic sentiment that the convention could not resist. It now voted for independence, and Mr. Chase returned to Philadelphia just in time to join in adopting the decisive resolution. He was appointed on most of the important committees in congress, where his industry was unworn. In 1778 he drafted an eloquent address to the people of the country, in answer to papers that had been circulated by the Tories. During the last two or three years of the war he devoted himself to his private law business, which he had not hesitated to neglect, while in congress, for his public duties. In 1783 he was sent to England by the Maryland legislature, as agent of the state, to recover money that had been invested by it in the bank of England before the war. He remained there for nearly a year, succeeding in recovering $650,000, and made the acquaintance of many eminent lawyers, including Pitt, Fox, and Edmund Burke, whose guest he was for a week. Chase was thanked by the legislature for his “zeal and fidelity, ingenuity and ability” in this mission. He removed to Baltimore in 1786, became chief justice of a newly established criminal court there in 1788, and also a member of the Maryland convention that adopted the federal constitution. Although he did not think this instrument democratic enough, lamented the “monarchical principles” that had come into vogue, and was an admirer of France, he was throughout his life an earnest federalist. In 1791 he became chief justice of the general court of Maryland, and in 1794 distinguished himself by his course on the occasion of a riot. He had caused the arrest of two popular men as leaders, but they refused to give bail, and the sheriff was apprehensive of a rescue should he take them to prison. “Call out the posse comitatus, then,” said the judge. “Sir,” was the reply, “no one will serve.” “Summon me, then; I will be the posse comitatus; I will take them to jail.” Such was the state of the public mind that the grand jury, instead of presenting the rioters, presented the judge for holding a place in two courts at the same time. He simply told them that they had meddled with topics beyond their province. Washington made Judge Chase an associate justice of
the U. S. supreme court in 1796, and in 1804 his political opponents in congress, led by John Randolph, of Virginia, secured his impeachment by the house for misdemeanor in the conduct of the trials of Fries and Callender for sedition, five years before, and for a recent address to a Mary-
lake grand jury. The requisite two thirds not being obtained, he was discharged by the senate on 5 March, 1805, resumed his seat on the bench, and retained it till his death. The impeachment of Judge Chase excited much sympathy, even among his opponents, on account of his age, his services to the country, and the purity of his judici-

al career. There is no doubt, however, that it did good in checking the prevalent misconduct prevalent at that time on the bench. Judge Chase was better fitted for an advocate than for a judge, He was somewhat irascible, free in censure where he thought it deserved, and always ready to express his political opinions, even on the bench; but the purity of his motives seems beyond question.

CHASE, William Henry, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 25 April, 1814; d. there, 21 June, 1878. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1836, became a first lieutenant in the engineer corps, and served in the field under President Pierce superintendent of the U. S. milit-

ary academy, but resigned from the army on 31 Oct., before entering upon his duties there, and be-

came president of the Alabama and Florida railroad company. Maj. Chase took an influential part in all projects connected with the development of the country and the revolution of his own home state. When the civil war began, he joined the Confed-

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museum at the Luxembourg; "Arab Cavaliers carrying away their Dead"; "Susanna and the Elders"; "Christ in the Garden of Olives"; and "Mary Stuart defending Rizzio against his Assassins." He left fifteen etchings of subjects from Shakespeare's "Othello," and thirty from "Hamlet.

CHASTELLUX, François-Jean, Chevalier de, French author. b. in Paris in 1744; d. there, 28 Oct., 1788. He entered the army when fifteen years of age, and distinguished himself in Germany as colonel of a regiment in the seven years' war. He afterward served in America as major-general under Rochambeau, and gained the friendship of Washington by his amiable character. He made a literary reputation by publishing "De la felicité publique" (1772), a work noted for its bitterness against Christianity, and now known only as a literary curiosity. His "Voyage dans l'Amérique septentrionale dans les années 1780-2" (2 vols., Paris, 1786; English translation by George Greive, London, 1787) contains notices of the natural history of the country, interesting details of the localities, customs, and institutions, and an account of the character of the chief actors in it. It includes his journal written when travelling from Newport, R. I., to Philadelphia, thence to Saratoga, and in Virginia, and its style is agreeable, though sometimes frivolous. His "Discours sur les avantages et les désavantages qui résultent pour l'Europe de la découverte de l'Amérique" (1785) is praised by Las Cases in the preface, and in the main gives the advantages of the discovery outweigh the disadvantages. He also translated into French David Humphreys's "Adress to the Army of the United States." Chastellux married Miss Plunket, a lady of Irish descent, the year before his death. He was made a member of the French academy in 1755, and in 1780 was appointed to the episcopal see of Baltimore, Md., in 1831. He was graduated at Mount St. Mary's, Emmetsburg, in 1853, and adopted the profession of medicine, but, after finishing his course, he decided to enter the church. With this view he became a student of the Urban college, Rome, in 1857, and at the end of six years won the cap of theorist, and, as bishop of Chartres, was appointed a member of the American college, and, on the elevation of Dr. McConkey to the episcopate, became rector. In this place, which he held for ten years, he rendered excellent service not only to the American college, but to the American bishops that visited Rome. His efforts during the vatican council were recognized by Pius IX., who, as a token of his appreciation, presented him with a gold medal of exquisite workmanship. Dr. Chastel- lux visited the United States in 1878, and obtained large sums for the American college. On his return to Rome, he was notified of his appointment to the bishopric of Vincennes. He was consecrated on December 15, 1881, and took up his residence at Indianapolis. He is the author of several devotional and controversial works.

CHATEAUBRIAND, François Auguste, Vic- count de, French statesman, b. in St. Malo in September, 1768; d. in Paris, 4 July, 1848. He sprang from a noble family of Brittany, and received his education at the colleges of Dôle and Rennes. He was destined for the church, but preferred the army, and received a commission as second lieutenant in 1785. His first production, an idyllic poem, "L'amour de la campagne," revealed nothing of the genius he afterward manifested. He had no sympathy with the revolutionary movements in Paris, and in the spring of 1791 embarked for the United States, ostensibly in search of the north- west passage. In Philadelphia he dined with Washington, and when the president alluded to the obstacles in the way of a polar expedition, the young traveller said: "Sir, it is less difficult than to create a nation, as you have done." Chateaubriand then visited New York, Boston, and Albany, and went among the Indian tribes, living with them, and exploring the country bordering on the great lakes. He afterward travelled through Maryland, and spent some time among the Natchez. These wanderings among the savages, the strange beauties of the American continent, the size of its rivers, the solitude of its forests, made a powerful impression upon his imagination. Hearing of the flight and arrest of Louis XVI., he returned to France, but, finding that he could not be numbered among the royal cause, joined the emigrants at Coblenz, and afterward enlisted in a company that followed the Prussian army in their invasion of France. He was wounded and left for dead near Thionville, taken to Jersey by a charitable person, and from 1790 till 1800 was an exile in England, where he was reduced to poverty, but was furnished with funds to publish his "Essai sur la vie de l'Empereur Napoleon." In 1801, and attracted much attention. His work gained him a diplomatic appointment from Bonaparte; but after the execution of the Duc d'Enghien he resigned it, and afterward bitterly assailed the emperor. Chateaubriand's political career was somewhat wayward. He called himself "a Bour- bonist from monarchical principles," and, as a Catholic, a republican by taste and disposition. He had published a political pamphlet entitled "De Bonaparte et des Bourbons" (1814), which did good service in the king's cause, and after the restoration he became minister of state and a peer of France. Forfeiting the royal favor, he lost his office, but, becoming reconciled, he was minister to Berlin in 1825, and, after the death of the king, member of the congress of Verona, was instrumental in bringing about the French expedition to Spain. On his return he was made minister of foreign affairs. Throughout this time he remained a royalist, till, on being dismissed from office by the prime minis- ter, de Villet, in 1824, he joined the liberals. He made himself popular by advocating Greek inde- pendence, but after 1830 ceased to be active in politics, and gave himself up to literary pursuits. Among his numerous works, besides those already noticed, are "Les martyrs" (1809); "Itinéraire de Paris à Jérusalem" (1811); "Études, ou discours historiques," an introduction to a history of France (1813); "Premier Discours devant le Corps législatif" (1815); and an autobiography (12 vols., 1849—50; new ed., illustrated, 8 vols., 1856; 6 vols., 1861; German translation, 2d ed., Jena, 1852). This work he sold in advance in 1836, and lived on an an- nuity secured by the proceeds. His life was spent in retirement. The drawing-room of his friend, Mme. Récamier, being almost the only place he visited. There he could be seen every evening among the élite of the literary world. But a profound melancholy clouded his latter years. Most of his works have been translated into the English, German, and other languages. The complete and separate editions are numerous. The best of the

CHATHAM. Julia, educator, b. in London, England, in 1809; d. in Brown county, Ohio, in 1878. She was educated by the Ursulines of Boulogne, and became a nun of that order in 1814. In 1845 she conducted a body of Ursulines from Boulogne to the United States. When she visited Cincinnati she was offered three different sites for the convent and academy she purposed founding, but selected that in Brown co., Ohio, and erected the convent and academy of St. Martin’s, which became a leading Catholic institution in the west. She acted as president of the academy for over thirty years.

CHATHAM. William Pitt, Earl of, British statesman, b. in Boscum, Cornwall, England, 15 Nov., 1726; d. in Hayes, Somerset, 11 May, 1778. His elder brother, Thomas Pitt, was governor of Madras, and brought from India the celebrated Pitt diamond, which he had purchased for £24,000. The Regent Orleans bought it of him for £135,000, and it was esteemed the most precious of the crown jewels of France as long as the monarchy lasted. Gov. Pitt used his wealth in buying rotten boroughs until he acquired for his family a vast parliametary influence. He sat in the House of Commons for the famous rotten borough of Old Sarum, which had no inhabitants. His son, Robert, who afterward represented this same borough, married Harriet Villiers, and had two sons, of whom the elder, Thomas, inherited the estate. The younger son, William, succeeded his brother at Oxford, as a student in Trinity college, Oxford, at the age of seventeen. He already began to feel the tortures of gout, so that he left college without taking a degree, and travelled in France and Italy for his health. On his return home he obtained a cornetcy in the Blues; but in 1755 his family interest gained him a seat in parliament for Old Sarum. His first speech, in April, 1756, made a profound impression. He was in the opposition during Walpole’s ministry, and during that of his successor Carteret. He fiercely denounced the prevailing custom of subsiding with British gold petty German states for the benefit of the German dominions of the Guelph family. This earned for him the enmity of George II., who seems to have cared more for Hanover than for Great Britain; but it won the patriotic heart of the old Duchess of Marlborough, who, on her death in 1744, left Pitt a legacy of £10,000 as a testimonial of her admiration for his conduct. In that same year Henry Pelham became prime minister, and would have had Pitt on his staff but for the latter’s opposition. Pelham made an issue of this, and in February, 1746, in the very crisis of the Jacobite rebellion, the ministry resigned, and the obstinate king found himself suddenly deserted by the whole party that had placed his family on the throne. Carteret, now Lord Granville, tried in vain to form a ministry; he could not count on more than thirty lords and eighty members of the lower house. The ministers therefore returned in triumph, with Pitt as vice-treasurer of Ireland, and shortly afterward as paymaster of the forces. In this office one of Pitt’s leading traits of character soon showed itself. The salary was small, but the various perquisites made it the most lucrative office in the gift of the government. Pitt refused to take a farthing beyond his stated salary, thus setting an example that proved to be of great effect in purifying English politics. Such conduct was considered idiotic by the politicians of the time, but it won the hearts of the English people. In 1754 Pitt married Lady Hester Grenville, sister of Earl Temple and of George Grenville. In that year the death of Henry Pelham threw the government into confusion. His elder brother, the Duke of Newcastle, became prime minister, and Pitt remained for a time as paymaster; but in the following year, as war on the continent was threatened, the king became alarmed for Hanover, and proposed to subsidize the Hessian princes and to bribe the Russian government to bow the head Frederick of Prussia. Against this state, Pitt坚决 opposed the scheme, and the king’s chances for victory, both in Europe and in America, in the great war that was coming, the far-sighted Pitt most resolutely set his face, and was accordingly turned out of office. War began in 1756 between England and France, and it began with disasters for England. The vast ability and the lofty character of Pitt were now recognized, and he was considered the judicial murderer of Admiral Byng for his error of judgment in failing to relieve Minorca. At the risk of his power and popularity, Pitt thundered against this wickedness, and did all that he could to save the gallant Byng; but in vain. The ministry lasted only five months. In April, 1757, Pitt was called to the cabinet, and was made Secretary of State for the war, by the hostile king, but the great cities took pains to express their disapproval of this action and their unbounded confidence in Pitt. For eleven weeks, in the midst of one of the greatest wars of modern times, England was without a government, while the Duke of Newcastle was vainly trying to form a ministry that should win the war. The king was obliged to give way, and in forming the new ministry Pitt dictated the terms upon which he would consent to serve with Newcastle. The latter became prime minister, with Pitt for secretary of state, but for the next four years, “the Great Commoner,” as he was now called, was the real ruler of England. Finally, in 1760, the greatest victory of Wandiwash completed the downfall of the
French power in India. In October, 1760, the king died, and was succeeded by George III.; the ministry disagreed on the question of war with Spain, and Pitt resigned in 1761. The next year Newcastle followed him, and Lord Bute became prime minister, to be succeeded after a year by George Grenville. In order to make peace without defraying the cost of the war, Grenville's stamp-act was passed in 1765, and troubles with the American colonies began. In July of that year the king quarreled with Grenville, and offered the premiership to Pitt, but he declined it. The Marquis of Rockingham then took the government, and repealed the stamp-act. In the debate on the repeal, Pitt declared the act unjust, and said that the Americans had resisted. In July, 1766, the Rockingham ministry fell, and Pitt formed a government under the nominal head of the Duke of Grafton. As he was now much broken in health, he accepted the earldom of Chatham, and passed into the house of lords. For a moment the ministry must be regarded as his, and it was feared that he was surrendering his independence; but the fear soon proved to be groundless. In 1767, while Chatham was very ill, his chancellor of the exchequer, Charles Townshend, passed the act for taxing tea and other American imports, and devoting the revenue thus obtained to establishing a colonial government in America. In order to raise money toward defraying this, Chatham tried to dismiss Townshend and have the act repealed; but his illness increased so that he was unable to do anything. Townshend died, and was succeeded by North, and the next year Chatham resigned. His malady had assumed a singular form. When he ceased to suffer from gout, he became melancholy and nearly insane; when his gout returned, his mind became clear again, and he was enabled to attend to business. In 1767 Grafton resigned, and Lord North became prime minister. The king, through his influence over North, now had everything as he wished, and pushed on the measures that drove the Americans to armed resistance. In the exceptional times Chatham feared the steadfast and eloquent defender of the liberties of America. In a brilliant speech in 1775, alluding to the Boston port bill and the regulating act, he exclaimed: "You must repeal these acts, and you will repeal them. I pledge myself for it that you will repeal them. I stake my reputation on it. I will consent to be taken for an idiot if they are not finally repealed." So long as there was a hope that his eldest son, Lord Pitt, from the army, that he might not be called upon to serve in the wicked war against America. In 1777 he made the famous speech against the employment of Indian auxiliaries and German mercenaries, in which he boldly declared, "If I were an American, as I am an Englishman, I would see to it that no one, whether of the soil of my country, I would never lay down my arms, never, never, never!" In February, 1778, the ministry repealed the acts that Chatham had denounced three years before; but it was now too late. The Americans were already completing their treaty of alliance with France. The Rockingham whigs were in favor of continuing American independence, but Chatham was not ready for such a step, especially just after a declaration of war with France; it would look too much like humilitating England before the house of Bourbon. Chatham would have withdrawn the British troops from America, and endeavored to bring about something like a federal association between the colonies and the mother country. There was now a strong popular demand for Chatham as prime minister. Men of all parties, beginning with Lord North himself, were desirous that he should take the reins of government and pacify America while punishing France. The task of pacifying America without conceding full independence might probably have proved impracticable; but if there was any man then living who could have undertaken such a task with some hope of success it was Chatham. The king raved and stormed at the idea of calling him to the head of the government; but the popular pressure was so strong that, but for Chatham's sudden death, a few more weeks would undoubtedly have seen him prime minister. On 7 April the Duke of Richmond moved that Great Britain should not send forces to support the United States. Chatham had got up from his sickbed and come to the House of lords to take part in the discussion. While speaking, he fell in a swoon, and was taken to his home at Hayes, where, after lingering several weeks, he died. Although he never came to this country, Lord Chatham must be regarded as one of the foremost figures in American history. It was he that drove the French from America and won for us the valley of the Mississippi. Besides this, he was the first British statesman whose political ideas were of an American type. He was pre-eminently the man of the people. He was the father of parliamentary reform, and the advocate of every liberal measure. He was like in public life in private: his life was spotless. He was a man of intense earnestness, and fond of grand and stirring thoughts. These qualities, joined with his commanding presence, his rich and powerful voice, and his warmth of temperament, gave to his eloquence its peculiar character. As a master of the English language he was inimitable. His style of speaking, his manner of debate he could not be compared with Fox or with his own son; yet for power of moving an audience he must probably be counted the greatest orator since Demosthenes; while among those men of action who have shaped the destinies of nations he will rank with the foremost.
The Indians looked upon him as a sorcerer, and this idea was strengthened when the small-pox broke out among them after his arrival. Still he succeeded in establishing St. Mary's on the Wye, the first missionary settlement in the west. He was not sent as a military chaplain, from which the missionaries had been driven. He spent a year among the Indians of this settlement, and was then ordered to Arenchendonronnou. Here he formed a vocabulary of the dialect of the tribe, collecting the words in the cabins, and gathering materials for a philological work. He then started with his missionary on journey eastward, intending to preach the gospel among the Hurons. He returned to the tribe of the neutral nation dwelling on both sides of Niagara. A journey of four days brought him to the first village of that nation, named Kandoucho. He was well received; but the arrival of pagan Hurons, who said he was a magician, changed the feeling of the people, and he very narrowly escaped death. He returned, and the Indians of the neighborhood were not successful, and he left them after a stay of five months. He then went to the settlement of St. Michael, where he labored successfully until 1648, when the Christian Indians were defeated and their tribe nearly exterminated. He followed them as far as the Iroquois of Onondaga in 1655 and preached with great success, having won the women by his denunciation of polygamy. He left this mission in 1658 and went to Montreal, where he founded in 1663 the Society of the holy family. He was then sent by Governor Frontenac, in April, 1663, as chaplain of the fleet of the Algonquin, to the mouth of the Sorel. He shortly returned to his Hurons, however, and the rest of his life was spent among them. He built the chapel of Notre Dame de Foye for their benefit, and some years later the Santa Casa of Loreto.

CHAUNCEY, Charles, jurist, b. in Durham, Conn., 11 June, 1747; d. in New Haven, Conn., 28 April, 1823. He was admitted to the bar in November, 1768, removed to New Haven, and became state's attorney in 1776. He was a judge of the superior court from 1789 till 1793, and was for forty years a lecturer on jurisprudence. Judge Chauncey was the principal founder and the president of the first agricultural society in Connecticut. He was given the degree of A. M. by Yale in 1779, and that of LL. D. by Middlebury in 1811. — His son, Charles, b. in New Haven, 17 Aug., 1777; d. in Burlington, N. J., 30 Aug., 1849, was graduated at Yale in 1792, and received the degree of LL. D. from the same college in 1827. He removed to Philadelphia, where he lived, 1799, and soon attained distinction, though he had for competitors such men as John Sargeant and Horace Binney. He declined various civil and judicial offices, preferring to practise law.

CHAUNCEY, Isaac, naval officer, b. in Black Rock, Conn., 29 Feb., 1772; d. in Washington, D. C., 27 Jan., 1840. Entering the merchant service very young, he commanded a ship at nineteen, and made several successful voyages to the East Indies in the ships of John Jacob Astor. On the organization of the navy he was made a lieutenant, 17 Sept., 1798, and was acting captain of the frigate "Chesapeake" early in 1802. He distinguished himself in several actions off Tripoli, was elected to the constitutional congress for his services, and voted a sword, which he never received. He became master in 1804, and captain, 23 May, 1814, and died, 24 April, 1806. At the beginning of the war of 1812, Capt. Chauncey, then in command of the navy-yard at New York, was appointed to command on all the lakes except Champlain, and entered on duty on the Sackett's Harbor on 6 Oct. From that time till the close of the war the vessels were built and equipped with unequaled rapidity. The "Mohawk," a 42-gun frigate, was launched in thirty-four days after her keel was laid, and the corvette "Madison" was launched in nine weeks from the day when the first tree composing her frame was cut in the forest. Chauncey co-operated with the land forces under Pike in April, 1813, in capturing York (now Toronto), and, on 27 May, in the capture of Fort George, which caused the evacuation of the entire Niagara frontier, and in the same year superintended the building of ships at Sackett's Harbor. On 27 Sept., Chauncey attacked and put to flight, in York bay, the British fleet, which he had hitherto been unable to bring to action. The "Pike," his flag-ship, was on this occasion manœuvred and fought in a manner ever since a theme of admiration in the navy. Before the whole American squadron could get into action, the enemy bore up, Chauncey following. A heavy gale stopped the chase, and prevented the destruction of the British fleet. On 5 Oct., Chauncey captured five vessels, with part of a regiment of soldiers. In August and September, 1814, he blockaded Sir James Yeo's fleet for six weeks. He afterward commanded the Brooklyn navy-yard and the Mediterranean squadron, and with William Shaler, counsel, negotiated a treaty with Algiers. He served on the board of navy commissioners at Washington, and became its president in 1816. Chauncey was a model of gallantry, energy, and skill. His remains were buried in the congressional cemetery at Washington, where a marble monument has been erected to his memory. — His son, John S., naval officer, was b. in New York about 1800; d. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 10 April, 1871. He entered the service as midshipman, 1 Jan., 1812, became passed midshipman in 1821, and in 1823, while on the sloop "Pea-
cock," was engaged in the capture of eight pirate schooners, one of them heavily armed, off Bahia, Honduras, Cuba. He was ordered to command one of the prizes. Having been appointed acting lieutenant in 1825, he was assigned to the "Ontario," of the Mediterranean squadron, in 1824, and received his commission as lieutenant, 15 Jan., 1825. He became commander, 8 Sept., 1841, and was inspector of ordinance at Washington from 1847 till 1850. He was promoted to captain, 14 Sept., 1855, assigned to the "Susquehanna" in 1861, and engaged at Forts Hatteras and Clark. He commanded the blockade of the sounds of Virginia and North Carolina in September, 1861, became commodore, 16 July, 1862, and was on special service for the rest of the war. He was retired from active service on 4 April, 1869.

CHAUNCY. Charles, educator, b. in Yardley-bury, Hertfordshire, England, in 1592; d. 19 Feb., 1672. He was of an old English family, was at Westminster school at the time of the gunpowder-plot, and would have perished had it been successful. He was graduated in 1611, and became a fellow of his college, and was professor of Hebrew, and afterward of Greek, there. He left this place to become pastor at Marston-Laurence, Northamptonshire, but in 1627 became vicar of Ware, where his puritanical opinions soon made him obnoxious to his ecclesiastical superiors. In 1637 he was accused in a sermon for "idolatry was admitted into the church," and that "there was a great increase of atheism, popery, and Arminianism" there. He was required by Bishop Laud to make a submission in Latin; but whether this order was obeyed or not is uncertain. He was again brought before the high commission court in 1633, charged with opposing the erection of an altar at church, and was accused again in a sermon. For this he was sentenced to suspension and imprisonment until he should publicly acknowledge his offence, and made to pay the costs of the trial, which were heavy. His courage failing him, he made recantation in open court, a step that he never ceased to regret. He wrote a long "Retraction" in Latin, which he published in 1641. He was finally silenced in 1637 for refusing to read Laud's book of "Lawful Sunday Sports," and took refuge in New England, arriving at Plymouth in May, 1638. His peculiar views on baptism and the communion alone prevented his being called there as a pastor, and about 1641 he was settled as minister in Scituate, Mass. Here he remained about twelve years, suffering from inadequate support, when, ecclesiastical affairs in England having undergone a change, he resolved to accept the invitation of his congregation at Ware to resume his pastoral there. He went to Boston to embark for England, but was offered the presidency of Harvard, made vacant by the death of Thomas Dyer, and accepted it by a letter dated Dec., 1654. He held this office till his death, and many of his pupils became distinguished men. He was held in high estimation at Cambridge, and Cotton Mather says that when he had been a year or two in the town "the church kept a whole day of thanksgiving to God for the mercy which they had enjoyed in his being there." President Chauncy is supposed to be the ancestor of all in this country that bear his name (spelled either Chauncey or Chauncy). He was a man of great industry and learning, and possessed some skill as a physician. In one of his sermons he speaks of the wearing of long hair as a "heathenish practice," and as "one of the crying sins of the land." He had six sons, all graduates of Harvard. He published numerous sermons, including "Twenty-six Sermons on Justification" (1659), some Latin and Greek verses, and "Antisynodalia Americana," in opposition to the synod of 1662, which sanctioned the admission to the church of all baptized persons, even if they had not professed a "change of heart."—His grandson, Nathaniel, b. in Hatfield, Mass., 26 Sept., 1681; d. 1 Feb., 1756, was graduated in 1702 at Yale, of which his uncle, Rev. Israel Chauncy, was one of the founders. He was the first graduate that had not previously taken a degree elsewhere, and the only one in that year. He held various pastorate, became a fellow of Yale, and published several sermons. President Chauncy's son-in-law was graduated in 1808, in Boston, Mass., 1 Jan., 1795; d. 10 Feb., 1787, was graduated at Harvard in 1731, and studied theology. He was ordained pastor of the first church in Boston, as the colleague of Mr. Foxcroft, and remained there till his death. In 1742 he received the degree of D. D. from Edinburgh university. Dr. Chauncy sternly opposed the religious and political changes of the time, and became the friend of Whitefield, and combated the proposed establishment of the episcopacy in the colonies. He was an earnest patriot during the revolution, a man of much learning and piety, and an active controversialist. He adopted a studied plainness in his sermons, being averse to all effort of the imagination, and the frequent use of the heroics of the ancients. For this he would translate "Paradise Lost" into prose, so that he could understand it. Among his numerous publications are "Discourse on Enthusiasm" (1742); "Thoughts on the State of Religion in New England" (1748); "Letters to the Rev. George Whitefield" (1744 and 1745); "Dublinian Lecture at Harvard College" (1762); "Thanksgiving Sermon on the Revolution of 1776"; "Remarks on the Bishop of Llandaff's Sermon" (1767); "Complete View of Episcopacy" (1771); "The Mystery hid from Ages, or the Salvation of all Men" and "Benevolence of the Deity, Fairly and Impartially Considered" (1784); and "Five Dissertations on the Fall and its Consequences" (1785).
CHAUVENET

Instruction he established normal schools and French and English educational journals, and obtained the passing of important school acts. In 1866, commissioned by the government, he visited the schools and colleges of Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, and Belgium. In 1878 he was appointed professor of Roman law at Laval university, and he was subsequently elected dean of the faculty. He is a member of the Royal society of Canada, and has been its president, as well as president of several other learned societies in Canada. Mr. Chauvenet has also had a brief military career. While superintendent of public instruction, and during the "Trent" difficulty in November, 1861, he raised among the officials of his department and the army a body of volunteers, called "Volunteers de naives," "Donnacona," and "Epirite à M. de Puibusque." His best-known prose works are "Charles Gnerin, Roman de Mœurs Canadiennes" (1832); "Voyage de S. A. le Prince de Galles en Amérique" (1891); "L'instruction publique au Canada" (1876); "Souvenirs etlegendes," partly in prose, partly in verse (1856); "Le pavot du Garneau, sa vie et ses œuvres" (1888); and "Notice sur le publication des registre du conseil souverain et du conseil supérieur." He has also been a prolific contributor to current literature.

CHAUVENET, William, mathematician, b. in Milford, Pa., 24 May, 1820; d. in St. Paul, Minn., 10 Dec., 1879. After preliminary studies at Philadelphia, he was admitted at Yale in 1840. Soon after leaving college, he became assistant to Prof. Alexander D. Bache, and aided him in his meteorological observations at Girard college, Philadelphia. In 1841 he was appointed professor of mathematics in the navy, and for a few months served on the U. S. steamer "Mississippi," and a year later succeeded to the chair of mathematics at the naval asylum in Philadelphia. He was very active in the movement that led to the establishment of the U. S. naval academy at Annapolis. At first he was professor of mathematics and astronomy there, and later of astronomy, navigation, and surveying, and always the most prominent of the professors of the institution. In 1853 he was offered the professorship of mathematics, and in 1859 that of astronomy and natural philosophy at Yale, but both honors were declined. During the same year he was elected to the chair of mathematics in Washington university, St. Louis, Mo. Here he at once gained the esteem and confidence of those with whom he lived, and he is looked upon as the dean of the chancellors of the university. In 1861 his health began to fail, and he spent some time in Wisconsin and Minnesota, but again resumed duties in 1863. He was obliged to resign the offices held by him in 1863, and then spent some time in travel, but without avail. He was a member of numerous scientific societies, and in 1859 was general secretary of the American association for the advancement of science, with which he had been connected since its first meeting. He was also one of the original members of the National academy of sciences, and at the time of his death vice-president. Besides numerous contributions to the "American Journal of Science," "Proceedings of the American Philosophical society for the Advancement of Science," Gould's "Astronomical Journal," and the "Mathematical Monthly," he was the author of "Binomial Theorem and Logarithms for the Use of Midshipmen at the Naval School" (Philadelphia, 1843); "Treatise on Plane and Spherical Trigonometry" (1856); "Manual of Spherical and Practical Astronomy" (1861); and "Treatise of Elementary Geometry" (1870). See the "Memoir of William Chauvenet," with full bibliography, contained in the "Biographical Memoirs of the Academy" (Washington, 1877).—His son, Regis, chemist, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 7 Oct., 1842, was graduated at Washington university in 1862, and at Lawence scientific school of Harvard in 1867, after which he settled in St. Louis, and, with Andrew A. Blair, established an analytical laboratory. In the practice of his profession he has become distinguished, and was called to act as chemical expert to numerous corporations. From 1872 till 1875 he was chemist to the Missouri geological survey, and for some time held a similar relation to the city of St. Louis. In the year 1883 he became professor of chemistry and president of the Colorado state school of mining and metallurgy.

CHAUVAINES, Jean Baptiste (shav-ans), Haytian patriot, b. in La Grand Rivière du Nord about 1748; d. in Port au Prince, 23 Feb., 1791. He was the son of rich mulatto parents, and received a good education. In 1778 the expedition under d'Estaing, sent to assist the American army, was defeated at Haytia, and Chauvaines, then an ensign in the navy, became a refugee. He distinguished himself during the operations in Virginia and New York, and specially during the retreat from Savannah in December, 1778. The independence of the American colonies having been accomplished, Chauvaines returned to his own country. When Vincent Ogé landed near Cape Francois, Saint-Domingue, in June, 1791, and created as a constitution amongst the colored people in favor of their political rights, Chauvannes sided with him and wanted all the slaves to be declared free; but Ogé did not dare to follow his advice, and informed the assembly of his intention to take the opposite course. The mulattoes raised a force of about 1,000 men, which was defeated by the colonists. Ogé, Chauvannes, and 40 colors were taken prisoners. After the correspondence of the Spanish part of the island, and the Haytian assembly asked for their extradition, according to treaty. The jurist Vicente Fauro made a powerful plea in their favor, and the king of Spain gave him a decoration; but the audience of Santo Domingo decided against the refugees, who were delivered to the Haytian authorities 23 Dec., 1790. Two months later Chauvannes and Ogé were sentenced to be hanged to death, and the sentence was executed in the presence of the provincial assembly and authorities of Port au Prince. Chauvannes showed great courage during his terrible torture, and protested to the last against the oppression of the whites. In 1791, Leopold, Count Chavannes, took refuge in Spain.

CHAYERO, Alfredo (chay-ay'-ro), Mexican archaeologist. He has made many interesting investigations relative to Mexican antiquities, and written "Historia Antigua de Mexico," also several works on Aztec archaeology, especially on old monuments. While making excavations in the pyramids of Cholula, he discovered some ideas that are now in the National museum of Mexico. He has been a member of congress since 1869, and has also supported Presidents Juarez, Lerdo, Gonzalez, and Diaz in succession, notwithstanding their different policies. On 23 June, 1879, the government of Diaz ordered the execution of nine citizens of Vera Cruz, and Chayero denounced this act. This act was severely criticised, and great indignation was shown against Mier y Terin, who had
executed the order, and against Diaz. Chavez
then was grand master of a masonic lodge, and
expelled Miguel Teran from the brotherhood, and
suspended Gen. Diaz from his masonic rights. This
action gave Chavez great popularity. In Congress
Chavez also made a strong speech against Mier and
Diaz, but afterward became one of his adherents.
Chavez was elected senator in 1886, and is profes-
sor of the mining-school and law-school of Mexico.
He is the author of the dramas "La Reina Xo-
chitl" and "La tempestad de un beso," "Ozotzal-
contl," "Los amores de Alarcón," "La hermana de
las montañas de El Papaloapan," and "El mision-
ador." His books refer to Father Sahagun and to
the Sun-Stone are often referred to, and well known
to antiquaries.

CHAVEZ APARICIO. Fray Trinidad (chap-
velt), Spanish missionary, b. in Segovia, Spain,
25 Feb., 1508; d. in Cuba, in August, 1582. He
studied at the University of Alcalá, was ordained
priest at Toledo in 1530, and at once joined some
missionaries coming to Amerien. After his arrival
at Vera Cruz, in April, 1531, Chavez travelled along
the Papaloapan river, and began his missionary
work in company with Fathers Diego and Jerónimo
de la Cruz. They converted many Indians, erected
several churches and missions, and conducted
them into churches, and Chavez remained among them
after De la Cruz had died of fever in 1540. He
continued his mission alone, baptized many can-
quies, taught them Spanish, and greatly improved
their morals and customs. According to Cardoso,
he noticed that the members of the Indian nobility
drank a special frothy beverage called "xoco tol
trick" that he examined with regard to its compo-
sition and origin, studied the cacao-plant and its
culture, and, on his return to Spain in 1570,
made the "chocolat," which was called "choco-
late," a corruption of the Indian name. Chavez
was returning to Mexico when he died in Cuba.
He left a work entitled "Orígenes y culto de la
drinks."  

CHEETHAM. Benjamin Franklin, soldier,
b. in Nashville, Tenn., 20 Oct., 1820; d. there, 4
Sept., 1896. He served as captain of volunteers in
the Mexican war, distinguished himself at Monte-
rey, Medelin, and Cerro Gordo, and, after the ex-
piration of his twelve months' term of service, was
again mustered in as colonel of the 3d Tennessee
regiment, which was allowed to remain in Mexico
afterwards. He was major-general of Tennessee militia after his
return, and was a farmer until 1861, when he
enlisted in the army of the seceded states, being one of
the first Tennesseans to enlist in the Confederate
service, and was early appointed a brigadier-gen-
ral. He commanded at Mayfield, Ky., in Septem-
ber, 1861, and at the battle of Belmont and Shiloh,
served subsequently at Columbus, Ky., as a di-
vision commander in Bragg's army when it entered
Kentucky in September, 1862, was soon afterward
promoted major-general, and was engaged at
Perryville, Stone River, being wounded and having
three horses shot in the second battle, and at
Chickamauga and Chattanooga. Nashville, and
other places, and served until the end of the Civil War
as a major-general. He published in London, in 1723, a reprint of Les-
ie's "Short and Easy Method with the Deists," to
which he added a "Discourse Concerning Episco-
pacy, in Defence of Christianity and the Church
of England," consisting of a rude attack on the
clergy and people of New England. For this
he was tried before the supreme court in Boston in
1724, and fined 500 for libel. He went to England
to take orders in 1727, intending to settle at Mable-
head, but the bishop of London refused to ord-
ain a man who had rendered himself so obnoxious
to the New Engander, and was a foe to Christians
of other persuasions in the community. Afterward
he was ordained by the bishop of Exeter, and sent
to Narragansett. He settled in Providence in
1729. The book "Discourse Conduct, but witty, learned in the classics, and
familiar with the Narragansett language. He
published, in 1715, "Choice Dialogues about Pre-
destination," which were answered by Thomas
Watter, who defended the Calvinistic doctrine,
and were republished with an "Answer by a Stripl-
ing" in 1729. In 1727 appeared "The Model
Proof of the Order of the Churches," the authorship
of which was accredited to him, introducing the
Episcopal controversy into New England, and
electricly replies from Martin Maz-Prelate and
Wigglesworth. He published also his speech upon
his trial, and reissued it in London in 1752.

CHEESHAHTAUMUCK, Caleb, Indian, b.
in Massachusetts, at the village of Mass., in 1666.
He was the only Indian that was ever
graduated at Harvard college, having received his
degree there in 1665.

CHERSMAN, John Cummings, physician, b.
in New York city, 20 July, 1788; d. there, 11 Oct.,
1862. He was graduated at the medical depart-
ment of Harvard university in 1804, and, having
been the preceptor Dr. Valentine Seaman.
Subsequently he resided in New York, where he
became known as one of the most eminent physi-
cians in the United States, and practised there for
about half a century. He held many important
positions, which were given to him by the public
institutions (not a Charity hospital) on Blackwell's
island, and surgeon to Bellevue Hospital. For
forty years he was professionally connected with
the New York hospital. Dr. Chersman was a mem-
ber of numerous medical societies.

CHEETHAM, James, journalist and author, b.
in Manchester, England, in 1772; d. in New York
city, 10 Sept., 1810. He was an English radical, a
founder and writer on philosophy, and a
fellow of Charles-town, ed. to America in June, 1637, in order to enjoy freedom
of worship. In 1638, with Davenport and Eaton,
he founded New Haven, Conn. He was school-
master there, and afterward at Ipswich and Charles-
town, Mass., and subsequently to 6 Jan., 1671, had
charge of the Latin school in Boston. Many of
the leading characters of the New England of that
time were his pupils. He published a volume of essays on the millennium,
titled "Scripture Prophecies Explained," and a
"Latin Accidence," of which twenty editions were
issued, and which was for more than a hundred years the introductory text-book of the Latin language used in New England. His funeral sermon by Cotton Mather, who was one of his pupils, was published, together with Latin poems from his manuscripts, in 1828. His son, Samuel, b. in New Haven, Conn., 29 Sept., 1838; d. in Marblehead, Mass., 29 May, 1724, was the first minister of Mar- belhead. He was graduated at Harvard in 1659, and began to preach in Marblehead in 1668.

**CHEEVER, George Barrett, clergyman, b. in Hallowell, Me., 17 April, 1807; d. in Englewood, N. J., 1 Oct., 1860.** He was the son of Nathaniel Cheever, a clergyman in Hallowell. Under the "American Advocate," was graduated at Bowdoin in 1825, at Andover seminary in 1830, and was ordained pastor of Howard street Congregational church, Boston, in 1832. While at Andover and Salem he contributed prose and verse to the "North American Review," "Biblical Repository," and was religious editor of the Unitarian controversy, he wrote a "Defence of the Orthodoxy of Cudworth," and, espousing the temperance cause, published in a Salem newspaper in 1835 an allegory entitled "Inquire at Deacon Giles's Distillery." The friends of the deacon made a riotous attack on Mr. Cheever, and he was twice driven from the church by physical force; resigning his pastorate, he went to Europe, contributed letters to the "New York Observer," and on his return in 1839 took charge of the Allen street Presbyterian church, New York city. He delivered lectures on the "Pilgrim's Progress," and on "Hierarchical Despotism," the latter being in answer to a pamphlet of Mr. Hancock. In 1840, in three public debates with J. L. O'Sullivan, he was for capital punishment. He was in Europe in 1844 as corresponding editor of the New York "Evangelist," of which he was principal editor after his return in 1845. From 1846 until he retired in 1870 he was pastor of the Church of the Puritans, which was organized for him, in New York city. He was a periodical editor for his vigorous and forcible application of orthodox principles to questions of practical moment, such as the Dred Scott decision, the banishment of the Bible from the public schools, the operation of railroads on Sundays, the war with Mexico, temperance, and slavery. On retiring from the pulpit, Dr. Cheever went to Europe, and was one of the American board of commissioners for foreign missions and the American missionary association, to be held jointly, and fixed his residence at Englewood, N. J. He contributed much to the "Independent" and the "Bibliotheca Sacra." Among his publications are "Commonplace Book of Prose" (Cooperstown, 1833); "A defence of the Bible" (Boston, 1839); an edition of the "Select Works of Archbishop Leighton" (1832); "Commonplace Book of Poetry" (Philadelphia, 1839); "God's Hand in America" (New York, 1841); "Lectures on Hierarchical Despotism"; "Lectures on the "Pilgrim's Progress"" (1844); "Wanderings of a Pilgrim in Switzerland" (1845-6); "Defence of Capital Punishment" (1846); with J. E. Sweetser, "Christian Melodies, a Selection of Hymns and Tunes"; "Poets of America" (Hartford, 1847); "The Hill of Difficulty" (1847); "Journal of the Pilgrims, Plymouth, New England, 1620," reprinted from the original volumes, with illustrations (1841); "The Voice of Nature" (1844); "Windings of the River of the Water of Life" (New York, 1849); "The Voice of Nature to her Foster-Child, the Soul of Man" (1852); "Powers of the World to Come" (1853); "Thoughts for the Afflicted"; "The Right of the Bible in our Public Schools" (1854); "Lectures on the Life, Genius, and Insanity of Cowper" (1856); "God against Slavery, and the Freedom and Duty of the Pulpit to Rebuke it" (1857); "Guilt of Slavery and Crime of Slaveholdings" (1858); "Faith, Doubt, and Evidence" (1881). He is the brother of Henry Theodore Cheever, clergyman, b. in Hallowell, Me., 6 Feb., 1814; d. in Worcester, Mass., 13 Feb., 1897, was graduated at Bowdoin in 1834, and then sent letters to a New York paper from Europe. He studied theology at Bangor, Me., where he was graduated in 1839, traveled in the South seas and the Sandwich islands, was correspondent and editor of the New York "Evangelist" in 1843-4, settled as pastor in various places, and from 1850 till 1864 was secretary and agent for the church anti-slavery society. He has published popular books of travel and biography under the following titles: "The Whirlwind" (1857); "A Red in a Bottle for Jack in the Doldrums," an allegory (1851); "The Island World of the Pacific" (1852); "Memoirs of Nathaniel Cheever, M. D.," his father, to which his brother wrote an introduction (1853); "Life and Religion in the Sandwich Islands" (1854); "Autobiography and Memoirs of Capt. William H. and Mary Upham, The Sea and the Sailor," from the literary remains of Walter Colton (1855); "Short Voyages for Long Voyages" (1855); "Life and Writings of the Rev. Walter Colton, U. S. N." (1856); "The Pulpit and the Pew-Trials and Triumphs of a Year in the Old Farsonage, from Leaves of a Pastor's Journal" (1859); "My Early Days in the Old Farsonage with slavery between the Opening of 1839 and the Close of 1861" (1862); "Autobiography and Memoirs of Ichabod Washburn" (Boston, 1878); and "Correspondencies of Faith and Views of Madame Guyon" (New York, 1886).

**CHEL-AB-KU-KIL, or AB-KU-KIL-CHEL, Indian priest of Yucatan, flourished early in the 16th century. He wrote the "Sakbe-Clown," or "Record of the Prophecies," in which he mentions his name repeatedly, and other prophecies in the Maya language are attributed to him. Many fragments of a history composed by Chel-Ab-Ku-Kil are found in the documents of Yucatan and Central American missions, and nearly all the chroniclers of the conquest of America mention Chel-Ab-Ku-Kil as a personage of importance. He is the only one who looks to things at come, what do you think will happen at the end of this age? Let it be known by you that such things will come from north and east, and for our woe, that you may think they are before your eyes. In the ninth age no priest or prophet will reveal to you the scriptures, of which you are generally ignorant, and in the tenth age he will come and give you the scriptures of your fathers, and the knowledge of the world..."}

**CHENEY, Charles, manufacturer, b. in what is now South Manchester, Conn., in 1804; d. there, 20 June, 1874.** He went to Tolland as a clerk when he was about fourteen years old, and before he was of age engaged in mercantile business on his own account in Providence. About 1837 he removed to Ohio and established himself as a farmer at Mount Healthy, near Cincinnati, where he remained eleven years, during which period he became interested in the anti-slavery movement. About the time of his removal to Ohio, Ward Cheney and some of his other brothers had established a small silk factory in South Manchester, where they contended, and the factory was suspended after three or four years, but was revived in 1841, and in 1847 Charles Cheney joined his brothers in the undertaking. He spent a considerable portion of his
time in Hartford, where they had also extensive manufactories. He served in the legislature for one or two terms, and was distinguished for his public spirit and generous charities.—His brother, Seth Wells, artist, b. in South Manchester, Conn., 26 Nov., 1810; d. there, 10 Sept., 1856, received a common-school education, studied art in Paris and Rome, began his professional career as an engraver in 1830, and from 1840 gave his attention to crayon drawing. He was one of the earliest American artists in black and white, and excelled in giving spirit to black and white engravings. He went to London in 1874; the American Academy of Arts and Letters elected him an honorary member. Another brother, Arthur, b. in South Manchester, 14 Jan., 1857; d. there in December, 1878, also a member of the firm, interested himself in the drama and built the Globe theatre, Boston, originally called Selwyn's theatre, for the purpose of giving the best plays in a thorough and artistic way. It was managed with varying success by Selwyn, Floyd, and proved so serious that it was burned, was rebuilt by Mr. Cheney and carried on at a loss.—Frank Woodbridge, manufacturer, b. in Providence, R. I., 5 June, 1832. After graduation at Brown in 1854, he engaged in business in Hartford, in connection with the silk-manufacturing interests of the Cheney Brothers at South Manchester. He was a member of the firm of Cheney and Dimock, 1860, and became lieutenant-colonel of the 16th Connecticut volunteers. The regiment went to the front, 29 Aug., 1,010 strong, but undisciplined and almost wholly ignorant of drill. The Confederates were beginning the invasion of Maryland that ended in repulse at Antietam. He was severely wounded, late in the afternoon, while endeavoring to rally his men, who, never having had a battle-drill, had been thrown into disorder by the enemy's fire. He died of his wound. Mr. Cheney was elected missionary bishop of the northwest, for the new organization, and was consecrated in Christ church, 14 Dec., 1873.able and other entertainments are given gratis and religious exercises are held on Sundays, a school, a library and reading-room, boarding-houses, and pleasure-grounds. Here all the brothers had their homes, and their relations with their workmen afforded a rare instance of cordiality and affection. From time to time skilled operatives were brought over from England and settled in South Manchester. Mr. Cheney was known in business circles as a generous and progressive man, and frequently aided young men beginning in life, and the name of Cheney was known as a sign of comfort and security. —Another brother, John, excelled as an engraver of heads. His principal work is a print of the Madonna di San Sisto of Raphael.—Ednah Dow, wife of Seth Wells, author, b. in Boston, Mass., 27 June, 1824, was a daughter of Sargent Smith Littlehale. She was educated in private schools in the city, and at home in 1845. She was secretary of the School of Design for women from 1851 till 1854, and in 1892 became secretary of the New England hospital for women and children. In 1863 she was secretary of the committee on aid for colored regiments and of the teachers' committee of the Freedmen's aid society. She has been vice-president of the National Women's Loyal League and president of the Massachusetts woman suffrage association. Mrs. Cheney went south to visit the Freedmen's schools in 1865, 1866, and 1869. She has visited Europe several times, spoken before lyceums in the west in 1873, 1876, and 1876, and has lectured before the Concord school of philosophy. She has published "Handbook on American History," for colored people and schools (Boston, 1866); "Patience," a set of games (1869); "Faithful to the Light" (1870); "Social Games" (1871); "Sally Williams, the Mountain Girl" (1872); "Child of the Tide" (1874); "Life of Dr. Susan Dimock" (1875); "Gleanings in the Fields of Art" (1881); and "Selected Poems from Michelangelo's Divina Commedia" (1885).—Another brother, Seth Wells, b. in South Manchester in 1813; d. there, 22 March, 1876, principal founder of the house of Cheney Brothers, was the most active in its business management. He first engaged in the dry-goods business in Providence, R. I., then in the culture of silk at Burlington, N. J., and in 1836 established with his brothers the manufacturing firm of Cheney Brothers in South Manchester. The business was afterward organized as a joint-stock company, retaining the firm name, and Ward became president of the corporation. He was also president of the Silk association of America. His brothers worked harmoniously in building up by slow steps an extensive business, which went on under the same hands, with the same capital, and the same name, for more than a century, employing 2,500 operatives. The sewing-silk manufactory was by them considered by competent judges superior to the best qualities made in Europe, and found a special demand for use in sewing-machines and in coffins, where uniformity of twist, and fine finish. They afterward made great progress in weaving silk goods with polychromatic loom, and made prints as well as plain-dyed fabrics. On their father's farm they established the model manufacturing village of South Manchester, with cottage homes, a spacious and architecturally elegant hall and theatre, where dramatic performances are given gratis and religious exercises are held on Sundays, a school, a library and reading-room, boarding-houses, and pleasure-grounds. Here all the brothers had their homes, and their relations with their workmen afforded a rare instance of cordiality and affection. From time to time skilled operatives were brought over from England and settled in South Manchester. Mr. Cheney was known in business circles as a generous and progressive man, and frequently aided young men beginning in life, and the name of Cheney was known as a sign of comfort and security.
ican for the new party that was forming. He published "Report on the Ancient Monuments of Western New York" (1860); "Historical Sketch of the Chenango Valley" (1866); "Historical Sketch of the Catskill Mountains", "Catskill, New York" (1868); "Laron": "Relations of Government to Science"; and "Antiquarian Researches.

CHESTER, John-Oliver, Canadian physician, b. in Longueil, Canada, in 1806; d. in 1837. He studied medicine at Montreal, receiving his degree in 1829. He was for a time surgeon of St. Eustache, St. Eustache in 1831, and began to take part in politics. In 1832 his name appeared at the head of a protest against the alleged robbery of the public lands, and he acted as secretary to an assembly convened to censure the conduct of the English troops that had slain several Canadians in a riot on August 18, 1838. He became a member of the executive council of the Union, and was a member of the legislature in 1837. In 1837 and a reward of $3,000 was offered by the Governor general for his arrest. He gathered a large force of insurgents at St. Eustache, in the county of Deux-Montagnes; but they were defeated by the English troops, and Chienier was killed in attempting to cut his way through the enemy's lines.

CHESBOROUGH, Ellis Sylvester, civil engineer, b. in Baltimore, Md., 6 July, 1813; d. in Chicago, Ill., 19 Aug. 1896. His father met with business reverses, and the boy was taken from school at the age of thirteen and became chairman to an engineering party engaged in the preliminary survey of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. Later he was engaged on the Alleghany and Portage railroad, and in 1831 became associated with William Gibbs McNeill in the construction of the Paterson and Hudson River railroad. In 1837 he was appointed senior assistant on the building of the Louisville, Cincinnati, and Charleston railroad, and in 1846 became chief engineer of the Boston water-works, planning the important structures on it, including the Brookline reservoir. He was appointed sole commissioner in the Boston water department in 1850, and during the following year city engineer, having charge of all the water-works under the Cochituate water-basin, besides being superintendent of the so-called "Drinking Water Reservoir." In 1855 he became engineer for the Chicago board of sewerage commissioners, and in that capacity planned the sewerage system of the city. In 1879 he resigned the office of commissioner of public works. The river tunnels were planned by him, and, despite much criticism, have proved successful. He achieved a high reputation as an author on economy on the water-supply and sewage of cities, and in that capacity was consulted by the officials of New York, Boston, Cambridge, Toronto, Detroit, Memphis, Milwaukee, and other cities. Mr. Chesbrough was a corresponding member of the American institute of architects, and from November, 1877, till November, 1878, was president of the American society of civil engineers.

CHESEBRO, Caroline, author, b. in Canandaigua, N.Y., about 1828; d. in Piermont, N. Y., 16 Feb., 1873. She was educated in a female seminary in her native village, and began writing for the magazines about 1848, contributing at first to "Braham's Magazine", "The提高's Dollar Magazine," and "Holden's Dollar Magazine." A selection of her stories and sketches was published with the title of "Dream-Land by Daylight." (New York, 1851). This was followed in 1852 by "Isa, a Pilgrim," in 1853 by "The Children of Light" and "The Little Cross-Bearers." (Auburn), in 1855 by "Susan, the Fishermen's Daughter" (New York), and in subsequent years she published numerous other novels, entitled "Philly and Kit," "Victoria, or the World Overcome," "Amy Cary," "Peter Canterbury," "Fen in the Hollow," and a collection of short stories entitled "The Beautiful Gate, and other Tales." She was a frequent contributor to the various literary magazines, and had a novel passing through the press at the time of her death. For eight years previous to her death she had been teacher of rhetoric and composition in the Packer collegiate institute in Brooklyn. Her novels are redactive and grave in tone, and contain impressive, emotional, and descriptive passages.

CHESNEY, Charles Cornwallis, English soldier, b. 29 Sept., 1826; d. 19 March, 1876. He was a professor at Sandhurst military college, and the author of a number of works on military subjects, including "Military View of Reenact Campaing in Virginia" (1865), and "Military Biographies," including several of generals in the American civil war (New York, 1873). He is almost the only Englishman that has written fairly and intelligently of military affairs in the United States. He was the author of a pamphlet entitled "The Barrack Room Working." (London, 1874), which created a great sensation.

CHESTER, Albert Huntington, chemist, b. in Saratoga Springs, N. Y., 22 Nov., 1843. He studied at Union, and was graduated at the Columbia school of mines in 1868, with the degree of E. M. After some professional experience he became in 1875 professor of chemistry, mineralogy, and metallurgy at Hamilton college, Clinton, N. Y. Since 1882 he has been connected with the State board of health as chemist. When not occupied in lecturing, his time has been devoted to the active pursuit of his profession as a mining engineer, and during the years 1875 to 1890 he was engaged in exploring the great iron deposits of the Vermilion district in Minnesota. A full account of this work is given in the "Tenth Annual Report of the Geology of Minnesota." Besides contributions to the scientific press, Prof. Chester has published a "Catalogue of Minerals, with Chemical Composition and Synonyms" (New York, 1866). In 1880 he received the degree of Ph. D. from the School of mines.

CHESTER, Colby M., naval officer, b. in Connecticut in 1845. He was graduated at the U. S. naval academy, assigned in 1863 to the steam sloop "Richmond," of the western gulf squadron, and participated in the operations against Mobile on 5 Aug., 1864. He was promoted master, 10 Nov., 1866, commissioned lieutenant, 21 Feb., 1877, lieutenant-commander, 12 March, 1868, became commander, 15 Oct., 1881, and was hydrographic inspector of the coast survey from 1881 till 1885.

CHESTER, Frederick DixonWallall, geologist, b. in Porte au Platte, Santo Domingo, 8 Oct., 1861. He studied at Washington university, St. Louis, was graduated at Cornell in 1882, and became professor of geology in the Delaware state college. His papers include "Boulder Drift in Delaware" (1883); "Lecture Notes on Dynamical Geology" (1883); "Stratified Drift in Delaware" (1883); "Volcanoes and Earthquakes" (1884); "The Quaternary Gravels of Delaware and Eastern Maryland" (1884); "Preliminary Notes on the Geology of Delaware" (1884); "A Review of the Geology of Delaware" (1884); "The Quaternary Gravels of the Southern Delaware Peninsula" (1885); "The Gabbros and Amphibole Rocks of Delaware" (1885); and a full
memoir on this subject published by the United States geological survey (Washington, 1886).

CHESTER, John, soldier, b. in Wethersfield, Conn., 29 Jan., 1774; d. there, 4 Nov., 1860. He was graduated at Yale in 1796, a representative in the legislature in 1797, served with distinction in a campaign at the battle of Bunker Hill, became a colonel, and continued in the Continental army until 1777. Afterward he sat in the Connecticut legislature, in which he was chosen speaker, was a member of the council in 1788–91 and 1805, supervisor of the district of Connecticut from 1791 until the accession of Washington in 1789, and at some time was county judge of dodge.

CHESTER, Joseph Lennel, antiquarian, b. in Norwich, Conn., 30 April, 1821; d. in London, England, 28 May, 1882. He was engaged in trade in Philadelphia until 1852, and was a frequent contributor to the press, principally under pen-names, of which the best known is "Julian Cray," a contributor in abstract and material notes in the "Western Recorder," in 1876, and a member of the council. He contributed a minute essay on the history of the council in the "American Historical Journal," 1876. He was a member of the council of the historical society of Connecticut, and contributed many articles to the "Connecticut Historical Journal." He was connected with the "Philadelphia press," and was some time an assistant clerk in the U. S. house of representatives. After 1858 he resided in London, where he devoted himself to forming local and family histories. In 1869 he was elected a member of the council of the society of the historical society of Great Britain, recently organized for the purpose of publishing the registers of Westminster Abbey, and engaged in collecting and making a valuable manuscript for local and family histories. In 1886 he was elected a member of the council of the society of the historical society of Great Britain, recently organized for the purpose of publishing the registers of Westminster Abbey, and engaged in collecting and making a valuable manuscript for local and family histories.

CHETWOOD, John J., lawyer, b. in Elizabeth, N. J., 18 Jan., 1806; d. there, 18 Nov., 1861. He was for fourteen years surrogate of Essex county, first prosecutor of Union county, a member of the state council, and interested in railroad projects and in promoting educational and religious enterprises. He was an ancestor of John Computon Chetlain (1857; d. there, 18 Dec., 1857, was graduated at Princeton in 1792, admitted to the bar in 1798, was a member of the Illinois bar, and served in congress in 1856–7.

CHEVALIER, Michel, French political economist, b. in Limoges, 13 Jan., 1806; d. 28 Nov., 1873. He entered the Polytechnic Institute in 1812, and in 1824 he was elected an engineer in the department du Nord in 1828, became a St. Simonian, assumed the editorship of the "Globe," and was condemned to twelve months' imprisonment for an article on marriage. After serving six months he was paroled, and sent by Thiers to investigate the railroads and canals of the United States. While in that country, Mexico, and Cuba in 1828–35, and published in the "Journal des Débats" a series of letters, afterward collected into a volume entitled "Lettres sur l'Amérique du Nord." In 1840 he became professor of national economy in the College of France. In 1848 he published replies to Louis Blanc, in 1860 became a senator, and in 1867 was charged with preparing the official report of the international exposition, and in an "Introduction aux rapports du jury international" gave a philosophical survey of modern industry. Among his other works are "Histoire et description des voies de communication aux États-Unis et des travaux qui en dépendent" (1840–9); "La Francia moderna" (1849); "La République des États-Unis" (1869); "De la plaine probable de l'or" (1839); "L'Istime du Panama" (1841); "La liberté aux États-Unis" (1849); "De la prairie probable de l'or" (1839); "L'expédition du Mexique" (1862); and "Le Mexique ancien et moderne" (1863).
narrowly escaping death, he went to England in 1782. In 1786 he offered himself for the American mission, and, having previously surrendered his patrimony in France to his brother and sisters, sailed for Boston. Here he became so noted for his eloquent preaching that he attracted audiences mainly composed of those who did not accept his religious views. During an epidemic of yellow fever in the city, he was constantly employed in nursing the sick, without distinction of rank or creed. The legislature of Massachusetts, having prepared the form of an oath to be taken by all citizens before voting at elections, submitted it to Father Cheverus for revision, and enacted it into a law, with the changes he suggested. He founded the Church of the Holy Cross in 1808, had the command to do so principally through the subscriptions of Protestant citizens, among whom the most liberal was President Adams. He was frequently invited to preach in the Protestant churches of the state, and lecture before the learned societies of Boston, and was one of the principal founders of the Athenaeum in 1817. He received the degree of Doctor of Laws from the University of Boston, and soon after his consecration he founded the Ursuline convent at Charlestown. Nearly all the early Roman Catholic churches in New England were to some extent his work. On the accession of Louis XVIII., repeated efforts were made by that monarch to persuade him to accept a bishopric in his kingdom. He was, however, much alarmed by attacks of asthma, and his physicians assured him that he could not live much longer if he remained in Massachusetts. Thereupon he distributed all he possessed among the clergy and the poor, and sailed from Boston in 1823. He was promoted to the see of Montauban by Louis XVIII., was consecrated bishop of that see in 1825, and sailed for France under Charles X., and made a cardinal at the request of Louis Philippe, 1 Feb., 1836. See Huen Du Bourg’s “Vie du Cardinal Cheverus” (English translations, Philadelphia, 1842, and Boston, 1846).

CHEVES, Langdon (cheevz), statesman, b. at Rocky River, S. C., 17, Sept., 1776; d. in Columbia, 25 June, 1857. His father, Alexander, was a native of Scotland; his mother, Mary Langdon, was a Virginian. At the age of ten he went to Charleston to earn a living, and at sixteen had become confidential clerk in a large mercantile house. In spite of the advice of his friends, who thought him “born to be a merchant,” he began the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1805. In 1817 he was admitted to the bar, and very soon became eminently successful in his profession. Before 1808 his yearly income from his practice exceeded $20,000, a great figure in those days. In 1806 he married Miss Mary Duhlas, of Charleston. In 1810 he was elected to congress, along with William Lowndes and John C. Calhoun, and soon distinguished himself. His speeches in Philadelphia in 1813 were especially remarkable for its learning and eloquence. Washington Irving, who was present, said it gave him for the first time an idea of the manner in which the great Greek and Roman orators must have spoken. Mr. Cheves was a zealous supporter of the war with England; he was chairman of the naval committee in 1812, and of the committee of ways and means in 1813. On 19 Jan., 1814, Henry Clay, having been sent as commissioner to Ghent, Mr. Cheves was chosen to succeed him as speaker of the house, being elected by a combination of federalists with anti-restriction democrats, over Felix Grundy, the administration candidate. His nomination was received with the least opposition. The doors of Dallas’s scheme for the re-charter of the U. S. bank. After peace had been declared in 1815, he declined a re-election, and returned to the Charleston bar. In the following year he was made a judge of the superior court of South Carolina. In 1816 the national bank was rechartered, but within three years had been nearly ruined by mismanagement. In 1819 Mr. Cheves was elected president of its board of directors, and during the next three years succeeded in restoring its credit. In 1822 he resigned this post, in which he was succeeded by Nicholas Biddle, and became chief commissioner of claims under the treaty of Ghent. He lived for a time in Philadelphia, and afterward in Lancaster, Pa., but in 1829 returned to South Carolina, and lived in retirement on his plantation for the remaining twenty-eight years of his life. He wrote occasional essays and reviews. In the excitement of 1823 he condemned the scheme of Nullification as not sufficiently thoroughgoing. He considered it folly for South Carolina to act alone; but he was strongly in favor of secession, and in 1850, as a delegate to the Nashville convention, he declared himself friendly to the scheme, then first agitated, of a separation of the Southern states from the Union.
cannon-balls passed through its walls and shattered the statuary in the surrounding grounds. At the opening of the battle, when the central American column, under Washington, descended the main street, they first overwhelmed a small British out-post under Col. Musgrave. Most of the British were scattered, but Musgrave led a small party of infantry, took refuge in Chew's house, and set up a fire from the windows. The Americans opened an artillery-fire upon the house, but its stone walls were too solid to be beaten down by the three-pound and six-pound field-pieces of that day; and so Maxwell's brigade was left to besiege the house, while the Spanish advanced up the street. The chief effect of this incident was to retard and weaken the American charge, and to give the British time to prepare for it.

CHI-AH-KIN, or AH-KIN-CHI (chee-ah-keen), Yucatec prince, d. about 1541. He was general-in-chief of the army of Tutul Xin, king of the Mosquites, and was joined with the Spaniards against the war against the Spaniards, whom he defeated in several battles. When Tutul Xin submitted to the Spanish conquerors, he sent envoys to all the caciques in Yucatan, to invite them to make peace also; and for this purpose Chi-Ah-Kin and other noblemen were directed to visit King Cocóm at Zotámbel and he received them with a splendid entertainment, entertaining them with a splendid hunting-party and banquet, at the end of which all the envoys were beheld by order and in presence of Cocóm. Chi-Ah-Kin was the only one spared, in order to make him suffer what they considered the most ignominious punishment, that of cutting his eyes out and scalping him. In this condition he was taken to the Mani frontier and left there until some Indians took him before his king. He died a few months afterward. In 1599 the king of Spain gave a pension of $200 to Gaspar Chin, son of Chi-Ah-Kin and grandson of Tutul Xin.

CHIALIQUICHAMA (chee-ah-lee-chee-ach-ah-ma), Peruvian soldier, b. in the latter part of the 16th century; d. at Cajamarca, Peru, in 1533. He had won five battles against the Spaniards before his king, Atahuallpa, was defeated and made a prisoner by Pizarro, and had great influence among the other Indian warriors. Atahuallpa, while in prison at Cajamarca, summoned Chialiquichama to him, and the Spaniards made him a prisoner also, fearing lest he might resume hostilities. After the execution of Atahuallpa, 29 Aug., 1533, Pizarro advanced with his troops toward Cuzco; but the natives attacked them several times with such spirit and discipline that they suspected Chialiquichama was in secret communication with the Indians and directing their operations. This suspicion was a great puzzle to the Spaniards, and they sentenced him to be burned alive. He was offered a less painful death if he would become a Christian; but he refused to be baptized, and died according to the sentence, demonstrating to the last moment against the injustice of his condemnation.

CHICKERING, Jesse, political economist, b. in Dover, N. H., 31 Aug., 1797; d. in West Roxbury, Mass., 29 May, 1855. He was graduated at Harvard in 1820, studied theology, and became a Unitarian minister. He afterward pursued a medical course, receiving his diploma in 1832, and practised medicine for about ten years in Boston and West Roxbury. He was the author of a "Statistical View of the Population of Massachussets from 1765 to 1840" (Boston, 1840); "Emigration into this Union" (1848); "Reports on the Census of Boston" (1851); and a "History and Exposition of the President of the United States on Slavery, considered in Relation to the Principles of Constitutional Government in Great Britain and in the United States" (1854).

CHICKERING, Jonas, piano-manufacturer, b. in New Ipswich, N. H., 5 April, 1797; d. in Boston, Mass., 1863. This construction he emulated in 1841, his partner was lost at sea. He gradually extended his facilities until his factory in Boston made 2,000 pianos a year. In 1852 the workshops were burned, and before the new and more spacious building, erected around a quadrangle, the instrument makers, in 1853, performed a delightful concert, with the flame and the fine woods used in the construction of piano-forte cases. In 1841 his partner was lost at sea. He graduated his facilities until his factory in Boston made 2,000 pianos a year. In 1852 the workshops were burned, and before the new and more spacious building, erected around a quadrangle, the instrument makers, in 1853, performed a delightful concert, with the flame and the fine woods used in the construction of piano-forte cases. In 1841 his partner was lost at sea. He graduated his facilities until his factory in Boston made 2,000 pianos a year. In 1852 the workshops were burned, and before the new and more spacious building, erected around a quadrangle, the instrument makers, in 1853, performed a delightful concert, with the flame and the fine woods used in the construction of piano-forte cases. In 1841 his partner was lost at sea. He graduated his facilities until his factory in Boston made 2,000 pianos a year. In 1852 the workshops were burned, and before the new and more spacious building, erected around a quadrangle, the instrument makers, in 1853, performed a delightful concert, with the flame and the fine woods used in the construction of piano-forte cases. In 1841 his partner was lost at sea. He graduated his facilities until his factory in Boston made 2,000 pianos a year. In 1852 the workshops were burned, and before the new and more spacious building, erected around a quadrangle, the instrument makers, in 1853, performed a delightful concert, with the flame and the fine woods used in the construction of piano-forte cases. In 1841 his partner was lost at sea. He graduated his facilities until his factory in Boston made 2,000 pianos a year. In 1852 the workshops were burned, and before the new and more spacious building, erected around a quadrangle, the instrument makers, in 1853, performed a delightful concert, with the flame and the fine woods used in the construction of piano-forte cases. In 1841 his partner was lost at sea. He graduated his facilities until his factory in Boston made 2,000 pianos a year. In 1852 the workshops were burned, and before the new and more spacious building, erected around a quadrangle, the instrument makers, in 1853, performed a delightful concert, with the flame and the fine woods used in the construction of piano-forte cases. In 1841 his partner was lost at sea. He graduated his facilities until his factory in Boston made 2,000 pianos a year. In 1852 the workshops were burned, and before the new and more spacious building, erected around a quadrangle, the instrument makers, in 1853, performed a delightful concert, with the flame and the fine woods used in the construction of piano-forte cases. In 1841 his partner was lost at sea. He graduated his facilities until his factory in Boston made 2,000 pianos a year. In 1852 the workshops were burned, and before the new and more spacious building, erected around a quadrangle, the instrument makers, in 1853, performed a delightful concert, with the flame and the fine woods used in the construction of piano-forte cases. In 1841 his partner was lost at sea. He graduated his facilities until his factory in Boston made 2,000 pianos a year. In 1852 the workshops were burned, and before the new and more spacious building, erected around a quadrangle, the instrument makers, in 1853, performed a delightful concert, with the flame and the fine woods used in the construction of piano-forte cases.
the Indians intended to rid themselves of the invaders by treason. They feigned to be peaceful, and called Alvarado into the city of Utatlán. But when he saw that the women and children were not there, and that the fortifications were prepared for immediate service, he was suspicious, discovered the plot, and left the city. He ordered Chiguahui to seek another king, Belegetzi, to be put to death, and subsequently defeated the Quechás again, when Utatlán was destroyed by fire.

**CHIGUAUIUE (chee-gwah-ee-coo-say), Araucanian cacique of the Biobío tribe in the Móchuches region, Chili, b. in that valley about 1566; d. near Chilian in 1869. He was a great stock-raiser and was at the head of a tribe, and was elected chief of all the Araucanian forces. He attacked, captured, and destroyed the city of Chillán in August, 1604, and defeated Rivera near Santa Cruz, also destroying this city in September of the same year, as well as the cities of Frontera, Villarica, and Valdivia in the neighborhood. Some of the Spaniards went overland to the Indians, who pillaged and burned it. Then he defeated Gen. Ramón while the Spaniards were engaged in battle with the "toqui" Huencara in the Santa Cruz valley, had other successful encounters with the same Spanish general in 1606, and finally was routed near Chilán, made a prisoner, and finally executed.

**CHILAM BALÁM** (chee-lam-bah-lam), Indian philosopher, great priest of Tixcacayón Cuchí at Maní, Yucatán, d. about 1450. He left several works, of which a few fragments only have reached us, and composed narratives in verse that are still sung by the Yucatec Indians. He predicted that foreigners from the east would conquer them and tear down their temple. Of Itzáns! Your father cometh, O worshippers in the cross. Herrera, Ramos, Díaz del Castillo, Torquemada, and other authorities refer to Chilam Balam, whose prophecy reads thus: "At the end of the thirteenth age, when Itzá is at the height of its power, as also the city of Táncin... the signal of God will appear on the heights, and the event foretold in the book of the days will be manifested. There will be variance of men's will in future times, when this signal shall be shown. Ye priests, before coming even a quarter of a league, ye shall see the cross, which will appear and lighten up the sky from north to south. The worship of vain gods shall cease. Your father cometh, O worshippers in the cross. The Itzáns will be destroyed, and another kingdom will arise. Receive your bearded guests from the east, who bring the signal of the God who cometh to us in mercy and pity. The time of our life is coming. Ye have nothing to fear from the world. Thou art the living God, who created us in mercy. The words of God are good. Let us lift up His signal, to see it and adore it. We must raise the cross in opposition to the falsehood we now see. Before the first tree of the world now is a manifestation made to the world; this is the signal of a God on high. Adore this, ye people of Itzá. Let us adore it with uprightness of heart. Let us adore Him who is our God, the true God. Lift up His signal, to see it and adore it. We must raise the cross in opposition to the falsehood we now see. Before the first tree of the world now is a manifestation made to the world; this is the signal of a God on high. Adore this, ye people of Itzá. Let us adore it with uprightness of heart.

Your teacher and master, Balám, warn and charge you to look at the importance of my words. Thus have I finished what the true God commanded me to say, that the world might hear it.”

**CHILCOTT, George Miles, senator, b. at Trough Creek, Huntingdon co., Pa., 2 Jan., 1828; d. in St. Louis, Mo., 6 March, 1891. He studied medicine for a short time, but adopted the life of a farmer and stock-raiser. He was elected sheriff of Jefferson county in 1863, removed to Nebraska in 1856, and was elected to the legislature the same year from Burt county. In 1859 he went to Denver, Col., and in 1860 settled in southern Colorado. He was a member of the constitutional convention of 1876, and served as the first president of the first two sessions, 1861-2. In 1863 he was appointed register of the U. S. land-office for the Colorado district, and served four years. He was elected a representative in congress in 1863 under the state organization, but was not admitted. In 1866 he was again elected to congress as a republican, and served in the House of Representatives from Colorado from 1868 to 1874. In 1872-4 he was a member of the territorial council, in 1878 of the legislature, and on 11 April, 1883, was appointed U. S. senator to succeed Henry M. Teller for the term expiring in 1888.

**CHILD, David Lee, journalist, b. in West Boylston, Mass., 8 July, 1794; d. in Wayland, Mass., 18 Sept., 1869. He was county physician in Wayland in 1817, and was for some time sub-master of the Boston Latin-school. He was secretary of legation in Lisbon about 1829, and subsequently fought in Spain, "defending what he considered the cause of freedom against her French invaders." Returning to this country in 1824, he began in 1825 to study law, and in 1827 was elected for the Congress from Watertown, Mass., and was admitted to the bar. He went to Belgium in 1836 to study the beet-sugar industry, and afterward received a silver medal for the first manufacture of the sugar in this country. He edited the "Massachusetts Journal," about 1830, and while a member of the legislature denounced the annexation of Texas, afterward published an address in support of the subject, entitled "Naboth's Vineyard." He was an early member of the anti-slavery society, and in 1832 addressed a series of letters on slavery and the slave-trade to Edward S. Abiel, an English philanthropist. He also published ten articles on the same subject (Philadelphia, 1836). During a visit to London in 1837, he edited for the Société pour l'Abolition d'esclavage, and sent a paper on the same subject to the editor of the "Eclectic Review" in London. John Quincy Adams was much indebted to Mr. Child's facts and arguments in the speeches that he delivered in congress on the Texas question. With his wife he edited the "Anti-Slavery Standard," first published in New York in 1843-4. He was distinguished for the independence of his character, and the boldness with which he denounced social wrongs and abuses. — His wife, Lydia Maria, author, b. in Medford, Mass., 11 Feb., 1802; d. in Wayland, Mass., 29 Oct., 1880, was descended from Richard Francis, who came from England and settled in Newbury, Mass., in 1636. Miss Francis attended the common schools, and studied with her brother, Rev. Conyers Francis, D. D., afterward professor in the divinity-school at Cambridge. When seventeen years of age she chanced to read an article in the "North American Review," discussing the field offered to the American politician, and she at once entered upon a long and successful canvass for the free soil in the state of New England, and wrote a notable essay. Although she had never thought of becoming an author, she immediately wrote the first chapter of a novel entitiled "Hobomok," and encouraged
by her brother's commendation, finished it in six weeks, and published it (Cambridge, 1821). From this time until her death she wrote continually. She had taught for one year in a seminary in Medford, Mass., and kept a private school in Watertown, Mass., from 1824 till 1828, when she was married. She began, in 1836, the publication of the "Juvenile Miscellany," the first monthly periodical for children issued in the United States, and supervised it for eight years. In 1831 both Mr. and Mrs. Child became deeply interested in the subject of slavery, through the writings and the personal influence of William Lloyd Garrison. Mrs. Child's "Appeal for the Class of American Slaves" (Cambridge, 1833) was the first anti-slavery work printed in America in book-form, and was followed by several smaller works on the same subject. The "Appeal" attracted much attention, and Dr. Channing, who attributed to it part of his interest in the slavery question, walked from Boston to Roxbury to thank Mrs. Child for the book. She had to endure social ostracism, but from this time was a conspicuous champion of anti-slavery. On the establishment of the American anti-slavery society of the "National Anti-Slavery Standard" in New York city, in 1840, she became its editor, and conducted it till 1843, when her husband took the place of editor-in-chief, and she acted as his assistant till May, 1846. Mrs. Child was an inmate of the family of Isaac T. Hopper, the Quaker philanthropist. After leaving New York, Mr. and Mrs. Child settled in Wayland, Mass., where they spent the rest of their life. In 1859 Mrs. Child wrote a letter of sympathy to John Brown, then a prisoner at Harpers Ferry, offering her services as a nurse, and enclosing the letter in one to Gov. Wise. Brown replied, declining her offer, but asking her to tell his family which she did. She also received a letter of courteous rebuke from Gov. Wise, and a singular epistle from the wife of Senator Mason, author of the fugitive slave law, threatening her with future damnation. She replied to both in her best vein, and the whole series of letters was published in pamphlet form (Boston, 1860), and had a circulation of 300,000. Mrs. Child's anti-slavery contribution in no slight degree to the formation of public sentiment on the subject. During her later years she contributed freely to aid the national soldiers in the civil war, and afterward to help the freedmen. Wendell Phillips, in his address at Mrs. Child's funeral, thus delineated her character: "She was the kind of woman one most would choose to represent woman's entrance into broader life. Modest, womanly, sincere, solid, real, loyal, to be trusted, equal to affairs, and yet above them; a companion with the password of every science and all literature." Mrs. Child's numerous books, published during a period of half a century, include, besides the works already mentioned, "The Rebels or Boston before the Revolution," a novel containing an imaginary speech of James Otis, and a ser-

mon by Whitefield, both of which were received by many people as genuine (Boston, 1822); "The First Settlers of New England" (1829); "The American Frugal Housewife," a book of kitchen, economy and directions (1829; 3rd ed., 1853); "The Mother's Book," "The Girl's Own Book," and the "Coronal" (a "Universal"") (1831-2); "The Ladies' Family Library," a series of biographies (5 vols., 1832-5); "Philothea," a romance of Greece in the days of Pericles (1834); "Letters from New York," written to the Boston "Corrier" (2 vols., 1843-5); "Flowers for Children" (3 vols., 1844-6); "Fact and Fiction" (1846); "The Power of Kindness" (in Philadelphia, 1851); "Isaac T. Hopper, a True Lover" (1853); "The Way to Religious Ideas through Successive Ages," an ambitious work, showing great diligence, but containing much that is inaccrate (3 vols., New York, 1855); "Autumnal Leaves" (1856); "Looking Toward Sunset" (1864); the "Freeeman's Book" (1865); "Miria, a Romance of the Republic" (1867); and "Aspirations of the Wandering Child" (1876). Mrs. Child's letters, with an introduction by John G. Whittier and an appendix by Wendell Phillips, was published after her death (Boston, 1882).

CHILD, Francis James, educator, b. in Boston, Mass., 1 Feb., 1825; d. there, 11 Sept., 1896. He was graduated at Harvard in 1846, and became tutor in the math department of the college (1850). In 1849-50 he studied and travelled in Europe, and in 1851 succeeded Prof. E. T. Channing as professor of rhetoric and oratory at Harvard, which chair he exchanged for that of English literature in 1856. He has specially distinguished himself as a scholar of Anglo-Saxon and early English literature. He superintended the American edition of the British edition of the works of Spenser and the collection of English and Scottish ballads (Boston, 1857-8), besides preparing notes and biographical sketches for other volumes of the series. Prof. Child has spent much time in English libraries in studying especially the text of Chaucer with reference to a new edition of "The Paston Letters" (1872). He has written a number of articles, some of which are included in "Asylums of the Prosaic Mind," "The Poetry of the Present," "The Poetry of the Past," and "The Poetry of the Future." He has also written a number of articles on the history of English literature, of which the best are "English and Scottish Ballads," now (1886) in course of publication. His other published works are "Four Old Plays" (1848); a collection of "Pens of Sorrow and Comfort" (Boston, 1865); and "Observations on the Language of Chaucer and Gower" in the first part of Ellis's "Early English Pronunciation" (London, 1869).

CHILD, George William, publisher, b. in Baltimore, Md., 12 May, 1829; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 3 Feb., 1894. He left his native city when but fourteen years of age and removed to Philadelphia. Soon afterward he became a clerk in a book-store, and after a service of four years opened a small store of books and periodicals in the old "Bible" building at Third and Chestnut streets. In due time Mr. Childs became a publisher of books, and at the age of twenty-one was the head of the firm of Childs & Peterson. He was successful as a publisher, and many works of intrinsic excellence—among them Dr. Allibone's "Dictionary of English and American Authors," a collection of essays, and "A History of American Literature"—were given to the public by his house. In 1863 he retired from the firm, and on 3 Dec., 1864, became the proprietor of the "Public Ledger," Philadelphia. When Mr. Childs became owner of the paper it was unremunerative and its circulation was small; but soon after it sprang suddenly into public favor and became the most profitable paper in Philadelphia. Mr. Childs made the liberal use of his wealth for benevolent purposes. At his own expense he caused a stained-glass window...
to be placed in Westminster Abbey, in commemoration of the poets William Cowper and George Herbert, and he also caused a monument to be placed over the hitherto unmarked grave of Leigh Hunt in Kensal Green. He rendered a similar service to the memory of Edgar Allan Poe, and was the largest subscriber to the fund, collected in this country by Gen. Wilson and in England by Samuel C. Hall, for the purpose of placing a memorial window for the poet Thomas Moore in the church at Bromham, where he and "Bessie" are buried. In 1868 he gave to the Philadelphia typographical society the printers' cemetery, Woodland, where he deposited the ashes of many who had been employed to expend in keeping the grounds in order. He presented a Shakespeare memorial fountain to the city of Stratford-on-Avon, England, which was dedicated in 1887, the ceremonies including a poem written by Oliver Wendell Holmes. Mr. Childs's residence in Philadelphia is one of the finest in the city, and his generous hospitality is well known. He was an intimate friend of Gen. Grant.

CHILDS, Orville Whitmore, engineer, b. in Stillwater, Saratoga co., N. Y., 27 Dec., 1802; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 6 Sept., 1870. He was engaged in the survey and construction of the Champlain canal improvement in 1824-5, and in building the Oswego canal, and he made surveys and plans for the improvement of the Oneida river, which were subsequently adopted, the work being finished in 1850. He aided in the construction of the Chenango canal in 1835-6, and in 1856 began his labors on the enlargement of the Erie canal, acting as chief engineer of the middle division of the state. He was the first Engineer, and he was chief engineer of New York state works in 1840-7, and in 1848 was the unsuccessful democratic candidate for the office of state engineer, then first created. He was chief engineer in the survey and construction of the New York central railroad, from Syracuse to Rochester, in 1848-9, and in the latter year accepted a like position at the Charlotte, the American Atlantic and Pacific ship canal co., of which Com. Cornelius Vanderbilt and others were the promoters, and which had a grant of land from the government of Nicaragua to build a ship canal across that country. Mr. Childs's reports, maps, surveys, and estimates for this work, made in 1840-2, attracted much attention, and they were most valuable, and of much use in subsequent surveys. His route is still regarded by many as the most feasible one for a ship canal across that isthmus. It extended from the harbor of Greytown on the Atlantic, through Lake Nicaragua, to Brito on the Pacific coast. Mr. Childs was chief engineer of the Terre Haute and Alton railroad in 1855-8, and was afterward employed by the state to fix the boundaries of the city and county of New York. At the beginning of the civil war he was chairman of the board of commissioners for providing proper harbor defences for New York. He removed in 1860 from Syracuse, which had been his home up to that time, to Philadelphia, where he was interested in the manufacture of sleeping-cars, and in other railroad enterprises. He was president of the Central transportation company and of the Philadelphia car-works. Mr. Childs contributed much to the literature of his profession, and prepared most of the canal reports during his time.

CHILDS, Timothy, December 16, 1748; d. 25 Feb., 1821. He entered Harvard in 1764, but was obliged from poverty to leave in 1767, and, returning to Deerfield, studied medicine, and in 1771 began practice in Pittsfield. He was commissioned in a company of minute-men, with which he marched to Boston in April, 1775, and was soon after appointed surgeon of Col. Patterson's regiment, with which he went to New York, and in the expedition to Montreal. In 1777 he left the army and resumed practice at Pittsfield, where he continued till his death, in 1821. He was a member of the executive council. In 1811 he was granted several honorary degrees by Harvard. He was a warm supporter of the democratic party. His son, Henry Halsey, physician, in Pittsfield, Mass., 22 March, 1868, was graduated at Williams, studied medicine with his father, and was in partnership with him till Dr. Timothy's death. He early introduced the practice of vaccination into Pittsfield although meeting with much opposition. Dr. Childs labored earnestly in 1822 to secure from the legislature a charter for the Berkshire medical institute at Pittsfield, the establishment of which he had advocated for years, and when it was incorporated in September, 1823, he became professor of the theory and practice of medicine. He gave himself zealously to the work of obtaining an endowment, erecting buildings, and procuring a cabinet and library for the institute, and was at first connected with Williams college, and when it was detached in 1837 Dr. Childs became its president. On his retirement in 1863 he was elected professor emeritus. During all this time he had a large medical practice, and for many years was a member of the faculty of the medical colleges at Woodstock, Vt., and at Williamsville, N. Y., where he annually gave courses of lectures. He was a Jeffersonian democrat through life, and as such represented Pittsfield in the legislatures of 1816 and 1827, Berkshire county in the constitutional convention of 1820, and was elected lieutenant-governor in 1843. Another son, Thomas, soldier, b. in Pittsfield, Mass., in 1796; d. in Fort Brooke, Fla., 8 Oct., 1856, was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1814, and was assigned at once to the 1st artillery. He was distinguished at Fort Erie and Niagara in 1814, and made first lieutenant, 20 April, 1818. He became captain on 1 Oct., 1826, and planned the attack on the Seminoles at Fort Drane in May, 1828, and was also major for his conduct in this affair, and lieutenant-colonel, 1 Feb., 1841, for his repeated successes in the Florida war of 1840-2. In the Mexican war his gallant conduct at Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma gained him the brevet of colonel, 9 May, 1846, and he was also engaged at Monterey, where he led the storming party, at Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, La Hoya, and the defence of Puebla. He was given his commission as major of the 1st artillery, 16 Feb., 1847, and was brevetted brigadier-general, 12 Oct., 1847, for his gallantry at Puebla. He was military governor of Jalapa from April till June, 1847, and of Puebla from September till October, and was in command in east Florida from 11 Feb., 1852, till his death. Gen. Scott spoke of him as the "often distinguished Col. Childs."

CHILLOMACON, Charles, chief of the Piscataway Indians. The principal town in his territory was Kittamaqundi, near the present village of Piscataway, fifteen miles south of Washington, D. C. When Father Bouchot arrived in Maryland, he was received by the chief, who entertained him hospitably and consented to content himself with one wife at his request. At a general meeting of his tribe, Chilomacon announced his determination to become a Christian. He then went to
St. Mary's and solicited baptism. The rite was postponed, and he was advised to return with his family the next year; but the ceremony took place on 5 July, 1640, in the presence of the governor's secretary and the leading people of the settlement. Chilmoecon received the name of Charles, and his wife that of Mary, in honor of the king and queen of England. He sent his daughter to St. Mary's to be educated. As she is spoken of as "queen of the Piscataways" in 1642, Chilmoecon probably died soon after her baptism.

CHILTON, William P., jurist, b. in Kentucky; d. in Alabama, 29 Jan., 1871. He was, at different times, a member of each house of the Alabama legislature. In 1848 he was elected to the supreme court of Alabama, and held the office of associate justice of the supreme court, and soon abandoned the law. In 1842 he became pastor of the Baptist church in Montgomery. He afterward removed to Texas.

CHILTON, Melvin, inventor, b. in Thompson, Conn., in 1804; d. 21 Nov., 1877. He received a public-school education, became apprentice to a cabinet-maker in Stirling, Conn., and removed to Providence, R. I., on coming of age. He went to Boston in 1837, and engaged in the manufacture of stoves and furnaces at Mansfield, Mass. As early as 1844 he devised a furnace that received a prize medal at the London universal exhibition of 1851. Among his numerous inventions are conical radiators, applied to stoves and furnaces (1854), a cooking-range with two ovens placed above the fire, and arranged so that either or both may be used (1855), and an office stove surmounted with a broad disk, which radiates heat toward the floor (1865).

CHIMAP, Inc., a town in Lincoln county, N. B., 30 July, 1789; d. in Montgomery, Texas, 15 Aug., 1854. He was a member of the Kentucky legislature for several sessions, and for four terms a member of congress from Kentucky, 1829-37. While practising law with success, he became a Baptist preacher, removed to Alabama, and became a member of the Baptist state convention, and soon abandoned the law. In 1843 he became pastor of the Baptist church in Montgomery. He afterward removed to Texas.

CHIMAP, Daniel, lawyer, b. in Salisbury, Conn., 22 Oct., 1765; d. in Ripton, Vt., 23 April, 1850. In 1775 his father removed to Tintinna, and Daniel labored on a farm until 1783, and was graduated at Dartmouth in 1788. After studying law with his brother Nathaniel, at Rutland, Vt., he began practice in Middlebury. He became distinguished in his profession, and also in literature; was a member of the American academy in 1813; professor of law at Middlebury from 1806 till 1816. He represented Rutland in the state constitutional convention of 1793, and was often a member of the legislature between 1794 and 1808, when he was elected a member of the state constitutional convention. He represented Middlebury from 1816 till 1818, and again in 1818 and 1821; speaker in 1813-14; member of congress in 1815-17; member of the constitutional conventions of 1816 and 1850. He was the first reporter of the supreme court of Vermont, and published a treatise on the Law of Contracts (Middlebury, 1823); a volume of the voyages and discoveries of his brother, Nathaniel Chipman, with selections from his papers (Boston, 1846); Seth Warner and Gen. Thomas Chittenden (1849).—His brother, Nathaniel, jurist, b. in Salisbury, Conn., 15 Nov., 1792; d. in Tintinna, Vt., 15 Feb., 1843, was graduated at Yale in 1777. During his senior year he obtained a lieutenant's commission in the American army, was on duty at Valley Forge in the winter of 1777-8, and was present at the battles of Monmouth and White Plains. Resigning his commission in October, 1778, he removed to Litchfield, Conn., and was admitted to the bar in March, 1779. He then removed to Tintinna, Vt., was a member of the Vermont legislature in 1781, served in the state supreme court in 1786, and chief justice in 1789. In that year he was one of the commissioners on behalf of Vermont to adjust differences with New York, and in 1791 to negotiate the admission of Vermont into the Union. In 1791 he was appointed by Washington judge of the U. S. district court of Vermont, but resigned in 1793; in October, 1796, was again chosen chief justice of the supreme court, and at the same time was appointed one of a committee to revise the statutes, the duties of which were almost

CHIMALPOPOCA, tenth king of Culhuaucan, flourished early in the 16th century. He succeeded Acuacan III., who was ruled over by his uncle, occupid the throne in 1492. He was the last king of their nation, which afterward became tributary of Tecoce.—Chimalpoca, Teupankee prince of Tlacopán, flourished in the latter part of the 15th century. He was the second king of Tcacopán, having succeeded Totolquiahuitl I., in 1409.

CHINCHOI, Countess of, Spanish lady, wife of the vicier of Peru. While residing in that country she became acquainted with the virtues of Peruvian bark, and when she returned to Spain, in 1632, took with her a quantity of the medicinal plant and introduced its use into Europe, first employing it for the cure of malarial fevers about 1640. In honor of her, Linnaeus gave the name convulvulus to the genus of the bark plant, from which chinchoi is derived.

CHILLY, William, b. in Carrard county, Texas, 1798; d. in Montgomery, Texas, 1878. He was a member of the Mexican congress for several sessions, and for four terms a member of congress from Kentucky, 1829-37. While practising law with success, he became a Baptist preacher, removed to Alabama, and became a member of the Baptist state convention, and soon abandoned the law. In 1843 he became pastor of the Baptist church in Montgomery. He afterward removed to Texas.

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wholly performed by him. He was U. S. senator from 1797 till 1803; from 1806 till 1811 was a representative to the state legislature; in 1813 he was elected governor of the state; in 1813–5 was once more chief justice of the superior court and was professor of law at Middlebury from 1816 until his death. He published "Sketches of the Principles of Government" (1793) and a small volume of "Reports and Dissertations." In 1826 he revised the laws of Vermont. His life was written by his brother Daniel.

CHISHOLM, Henry, jurist, b. in Vermont in 1785; d. in Detroit, Mich., 27 April, 1867. He was liberally educated, studied law, and when quite young removed to South Carolina, where he practised his profession until 1824, when he was appointed a U. S. judge for the territory of Michigan by Pres. Monroe. From this date until his death he resided in Detroit.

CHISHOLM, Ward, loyalist, b. in Massachussetts in 1754; d. in Frederickton, New Brunswick, in 1824. He was the son of a member of the Massachusetts bar, and during the revolutionary war was deputy master-mason general at New York. After the close of the war he removed to New Brunswick, and for a time was engaged in the manufacture of flax and hemp, and was rewarded with offices of trust and profit and a pension of £96 per annum. In 1796 he was appointed agent before the commission to determine the St. Croix treaty of 1783. In 1816, under the treaty of Ghent, he was agent for the crown to locate the northwest angle of Nova Scotia. He subsequently became administrator of the government of New Brunswick, and was acting in this capacity when he died.—His son, Ward, chief justice of New Brunswick, b. in St. John, N. B., 10 July, 1787; d. in that city, 26 Dec., 1851, was educated at St. John, and at Harvard, where he graduated in 1805, receiving therefrom the degree of LL.D. in 1836. On his father's death, in 1824, he succeeded to his seat on the bench and in the council, and also to the more lucrative place of agent for the crown in determining the northwest angle of Nova Scotia. In 1825 he was appointed by the British government to appoin the customs duties between Upper and Lower Canada, at a salary of £500 per annum, and in 1829 he visited France, where he had the benefit of a private audience with King Louis XVIII. In 1829 he visited the Hague in connection with his work of determining the northwest angle of Nova Scotia, and ceased thereafter to act in this capacity, the boundary difficulty having been amicably settled. He held successively the offices of advocate-general and clerk of the circuits; recorder of St. John and solicitor-general; became puisne judge of the supreme court on 18 March, 1823, and was appointed chief justice on 29 Sept., 1834. He was also president of the legislative council and speaker of the assembly, and was noted for his liberal donations to advance the interests of religion and education.

CHISHOLM, William, inventor, b. in Lochgelly, Fife, Scotland, 12 Aug., 1825. He was apprenticed to a dry-goods merchant in Kirkcaldy at the age of twelve, but abandoned that occupation three years later, and was for seven years a sailor. In 1847 he settled in Montreal, Canada, and became a builder and contractor. In 1852 he removed to Cleveland, Ohio, where his brother Henry had settled. He removed to his native village of Pinckney, but and remained there until 1857, when he returned to join his brother in the Cleveland rolling-mills. He withdrew from the active management of that corporation two or three years later, engaged in the manufacture of spares, bolts, and horseshoes, and, after demonstrating by experiments the practicability of the manufacture of screws from Bessemer steel, organized the Union steel company of Cleveland, which began operations in 1871. He afterward devised new methods and machinery for the manufacture of the chief items of his trade, and established a factory for the new industry in 1873. In 1882 he began to make steam-engines of a new model, adapted for hoist-driving and pumping, and transmitting for carrying coal and ore between vessels and railroad cars.

CHISOM, William, Wallace, b. in Morgan county, Ga., 6 Dec., 1820; d. in De Kalb, Miss., 13 May, 1877. In 1847 the family removed to Kemper co., Miss. In 1851 the father died, leaving William as the head of the family. In 1856 he married Emily, daughter of John W. Mann, of Florida, through whose aid he made good the deficiencies of his early education. In 1858 Mr. Chisom was elected justice of the peace, and in 1860 probate judge, an office which he filled by successive re-elections till 1867. Until the secession of the slave states became an accomplished fact, Judge Chisom was a pronounced Union man, and only waved for a short time during the height of the contagious excitement that prevailed in 1861. During the civil war, although he was a soldier and a Democrat, he was continued in office from term to term, a sure evidence of popular trust. But he was looked upon with suspicion by the Confederate authorities, to whom his unionist sentiments were well known. The local history of the period immediately following the cessation of hostilities embraces a series of violent events. The newly organized administration naturally fraternized with the few white unionists, to form the nucleus of a republican, or, as it was then known, a "radical" party; and by their votes Chisom was elected sheriff. His duties often brought him into direct conflict with his political opponents, and his life was constantly in danger. In November, 1873, he was re-elected sheriff for two years, and the county, under his leadership, became the stronghold of the republican party in Mississippi. After the expiration of his term as sheriff he was nominated for congress, but was defeated in 1876. In the spring of 1877 John W. Gully, a leading democrat, was shot and killed not far from a Chisom's residence, and warrants were issued for Chisom's arrest, with several of his republican associates, as accessory to the crime. At this time the Ku-klux organization was at the height of its power, and all night preceding the expected arrest armed horsemen rode into the town of De Kalb. On the morning of Sunday, 30 April, 1877, the sheriff served the warrants, and Judge Chisom's family, consisting of his wife, three sons, and a daughter, insisted upon accompanying him to jail. In the mean time Gilmer, one of the other arrested republicans, had been killed by the mob while on the way to the same jail in charge of a sheriff's deputy. A short time afterward a staunch friend of Chisom's, Angus McLellan, who had runguity guarded the Chisom party on their way to jail, was in turn shot down as he left the prison, at the sheriff's request, to go to his own house. By this time the guards had withdrawn, leaving the jail undefended, and the mob, excited by the death of the sturdy Scotsman, began to batter in the doors to gain access to the chief victim. Chisom armed himself with one of the guns left by his faithless guards. As the door gave way, his little son John, a boy of thirteen, threw himself into his father's arms, where he was killed by a shot from the leader of the assailants. Dropping his son's body, Chisom instantly shot and killed the assassin, and the mob fell back panic-stricken for the time, and fired only
random shots. Outside the cry was raised, "Burn them out!" and, believing that the jail was on fire, the Chisolm party descended the stairs, the mother and elder son bearing the body of the boy between them, the father following with his daughter Cornelia, a girl of eighteen, who had already been wounded by chance shots. As soon as Chisolm came within sight of the mob he was fired upon, and fell so severely wounded that he was believed to be dead. The daughter received additional wounds at this time, and, with blood streaming from her face and arms, walked through the crowd, being supported by her brother, who was only slightly wounded, far distant, and died in about two weeks, from the effect of his wounds. The daughter died two days later, her wounds proving more serious than was at first supposed. At the September term of the county court the leaders of the mob were indicted, having in the mean time been at large, but none of them were ever punished for their part in these murders. No evidence was ever adduced connecting either Chisolm or his associates with the assassination of Gull, but the local newspapers repeatedly justified the mob. The commonly accepted explanation of the affair is, that Chisolm had so organized the recently freed and enfranchised negroes that he controlled the elections in favor of the party of state. The state, it was supposed, the democrats of the vicinity refused to submit. In December, 1877, Walter Riley, a negro, confessed the murder of Gull, and was hanged for the crime, but denied that Judge Chisolm and his associates instigated the act. See "The Chisolm Massacre, a Picture of Home Rule in Mississippi," by Judge Chisolm, a pamphlet which gives a Republican view of the case, and "Kernow County Vindicated," giving the Democratic side.

CHITTENDEN, Russell Henry, chemist, b. in New Haven, Conn., 18 Feb., 1836. He was graduated at the Sheffield scientific school of Yale in 1853, and also studied at the University in Heidelberg. In 1875 he became instructor of chemistry in the Sheffield school, in 1880 received the degree of Ph. D. for his researches, and in 1882 became professor of physiological chemistry. Prof. Chittenden has made numerous investigations in the domain of physiological chemistry, the results of which have appeared in "American Journal of Chemistry," "Journal of Physiology," "Zeitschrift für Biologie," etc. Since 1890 he has also edited the "Studies from the Laboratory of Physiological Chemistry of the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale College" (New Haven, 1885 et seq.), and has been called on to testify as an expert in important criminal cases.

CHITTENDEN, Simeon Baldwin, merchant, b. in Guilford, Conn., 29 March, 1814; d. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 27 Dec., 1874. He was educated in New Haven, Conn., removed to New York in 1843, and engaged in mercantile pursuits. He was vice-president of the New York chamber of commerce from 1867 till 1869; was one of the directors in the Continental bank and in the Continental fire insurance company; a director in the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, and president of the New Haven and New London shore line railroad of Connecticut. He was elected a member of Congress from Brooklyn to fill a vacancy, taking his seat 7 Dec., 1874, and was twice re-elected as an independent-republican. Mr. Chittenden gave liberally to the Long Island historic society, was an active supporter of the New York library, and gave $15,000 to Yale for a library building.

CHITTENDEN, Thomas, first governor of Vermont, b. in East Guilford, Conn., 6 Jan., 1739; d. in Williston, Vt., 24 Aug., 1797. He removed to Salisbury, at the age of twenty, and was many years representative, and justice of the peace, but in May, 1774, emigrated to the New Hampshire grants, as Vermont was then called, and settled at Williston, on Onion river. During the controversy with New York, and the war of the revolution, he was assiduously engaged in the councils of his state, to which he rendered great service. He was a member of the convention which, 16 Jan., 1777, declared Vermont an independent state; and was appointed one of the committee to communicate with the Congress of the Confederacy to solicit admission into the Union. He was a member of the convention at Windsor, 2 July, 1777, which framed the first constitution of Vermont; and president of the council of safety, which was vested with all the powers of government. Under the constitution established in 1778, he was elected governor of the state, and, with the exception of one year, filled that office until his death. In the difficult position in which Gov. Chittenden was placed, contending for independence on the one hand, and unacknowledged by Congress as a state, in consequence of the claims of New York upon the other, a profound policy was requisite. To prevent invasion, hopes were held of the evacuation of the state by the British and garrisoning the king, while the possibility of her deserting the American cause operated, in congress, to prevent her being required to submit to the claims of New York. A memoir of him, with a history of the constitution of Vermont during his administration, was published by Daniel Chipman (1849). His son, Lewis, d. in Salisbury, Conn., 32 March, 1799; d. in Williston, Vt., 5 Sept., 1841, was graduated at Dartmouth in 1789. In May, 1776, the family removed to Williston, Vt., but during the same year took up their abode in the southern part of the state, where they remained until the close of the war. Owing to feeble health, he devoted himself to agriculture, of which he had an exceedingly fond, at decay until his death.

CHOATE, Rufus, lawyer, b. in Essex, Mass., 1 Oct., 1790; d. in Halifax, Nova Scotia, 13 July, 1859. His earliest ancestor in this country was John Choate, who became a citizen of Massachusetts in 1667. The grandson of this first ancestor, also named John, was a member of the Massachusetts legislature, a member of Congress from 1803 till 1813, and judge of probate in 1821-2. At the age of thirty-three he had attained the rank of major-general of militia. He was governor of Vermont in 1813 and 1814, and during the war with England refused to comply with the requisition of Gen. Macomb for the state militia. This act was severely commented upon, and prevented the election of a slate of candidates in 1814.

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several children, of whom Rufus Choate was one. The father died in 1808, when Rufus was but nine years old; the mother lived to witness the noble career of her son, and died in 1853. As a boy, Rufus was strong, active, and precocious. Before he was six years old he had become familiar with "Pilgrim's Progress" as to repeat from memory large portions of it; and before he was ten he had devoured most of the volumes in the little village library. He was extremely fond of reading the Bible. He was graduated at Dartmouth with the valedictory in 1819. For scholarship and for command of language he was already remarkable. In comparison with his translations from Latin and Greek, said Ira Perley, who was one of his classmates, all other construing done in the class "seemed the roughest of unlicked babbles." In 1818 Mr. Choate was greatly affected by the magnificent speech of Daniel Webster in the Dartmouth college case, and was confirmed in his inclination toward the study of law. After graduation he spent one year in a law office at Dartmouth, and then entered the law-school at Cambridge. In 1821 he removed to the office of William Wirt, then attorney-general of the United States, at Washington. There he saw Marshall on the bench of the supreme court, and heard William Pinkney in the senate. In the autumn of 1822 he returned to Massachusetts and pursued his studies at Ipswich, and then for a while at Salem. In 1823 he was admitted to the bar, and opened an office in Danvers, where he remained five years. In 1828 he married Miss Helen Okott, of Hanover, N. H. In 1828 he removed to Salem, and was elected a member of congress, where he distinguished himself the next year by a speech on the tariff. He was re-elected in 1822, but resigned at the end of the winter session of 1834, and removed to Boston, where he soon took a foremost place as an advocate. At the same time he paid much attention to literary studies, and occasionally delivered lectures on literary and historical subjects. In 1841 Daniel Webster accepted the office of secretary of state under President Harrison, and Mr. Choate was elected to his place in the U. S. senate. Among his most brilliant speeches as senator were those on the Oregon boundary, the tariff, the fiscal bank bill, the Smithsonin institution, and the annexation of Texas, which he opposed. In 1845, Mr. Webster having been re-elected to the senate, Mr. Choate returned to Boston and resumed the practice of his profession. In the summer of 1850 he travelled in Europe, visiting England, Belgium, France, Switzerland, and Germany. He was a delegate to the Whig national convention of 1852 and Buel was victorious in the nomination of Webster for the presidency. In the following year he took an important part in the Massachusetts convention for revising the constitution of the state. In the presidential canvass of 1856 he supported Mr. Buchanan. During the two troubled years that followed, Mr. Choate took a warm interest in national politics, and made a few speeches. His health, which had been for some time failing, gave way early in 1859, and, by the advice of his doctors, he removed to the healthful climate favored by his son. On reaching Halifax, where the storms had been quite severe, he became convinced that it was useless to try to go farther. He took lodgings in the town, hoping to recover enough strength to get back to Boston, but in a few days, after a delusive appearance of improvement, suddenly died. Mr. Choate was a lover of literary pursuits, and was fond of poetry, and, being endowed with an extraordinary verbal memory, could repeat hundreds of favorite verses. He took an especial interest in Greek literature, and at one time even contemplated devoting his leisure hours to writing a history of Greece; but the death of this plan, on seeing the early volumes of Grote's great work, he was the most scholarly of all American public men. He was tall, dignified, and graceful, with a face at once rugged and mobile, and unusually expressive. His voice was sympathetic and musical. He had an almost unrivalled power over his audience. His style was graceful, and was suited to his sweet and gentle nature, but excelled in quaint humor. No one could put things in a more ridiculous light; but it was done so delicately that the object of his ridicule could not help joining in the laugh. From light and airy banter he could pass in an instant to grand and solemn thoughts. He uttered what was as exquisitely in the manner in which he would pronounce your name," said a much younger lawyer, who had known him well, "was in itself the most delicate of compliments." This personal magnetism combined with his wealth of learning and his strong sense place him among the greatest forensic advocates that America has produced. He may fairly be ranked as the equal of Lord Erskine. His writings were edited, with a memoir, by S. G. Brown (2 vols., Boston, 1862). See also "Recollections of Eminent Men," by Edwin P. Whipple (Boston, 1886).—His brother, David, jurist, b. in 1796; d. in Essex, Mass., 15 Dec., 1872, served in both branches of the Massachusetts legislature. He held the office of U. S. district attorney for 13 years, and was an active supporter of benevolent institutions.—Rufus, son of Rufus Choate, soldier, b. in Salem, Mass., in 1834; d. 15 Jan., 1866, was graduated at Amherst in 1855. He was admitted to the bar in Boston in 1858, and in 1861 entered the National service as second lieutenant. He took part in the battles of Winchester, Cedar Mountain, and Antietam but, after being promoted to a captaincy, was forced to resign in 1862, from failing health.
overthrew of the ring that had plundered the city treasury. He has delivered addresses on social, charitable, and other occasions.—His brother, William Gardiner, b. in Massachusetts about 1830, was graduated at Harvard in 1852, and at the Dane law-school in 1854. For some time he was U. S. judge of the southern district of New York, an office which he resigned to resume the practice of his profession in New York city.

CHOISI, Claude Gabriel de, French soldier, d. at Elberfeld, Germany, as a colonel of his regiment, 16 June, 1741, and became an officer by merit. He followed Baron Vionenli to Poland, where he greatly distinguished himself by his defence of the castle of Cracow, early in 1722. He accompanied Rochambeau and Vionenli to this country in 1785, where at the siege of Yorktown, in October, 1781, he commanded a brigade with which he invested Gloucester, Va., and on Oct., with Lanzun's cavalry, attacked and defeated Tarleton's legion. For his attachment to the king, he was imprisoned during the reign of terror, and probably died soon afterward. See “Lettres particulières du Baron de Vionenli” (Paris, 1805).

CHOULES, John Overton, clergyman, b. in Buckingham, Va., May 1, 1781. He entered the services of the French church, Brest, France, May 2, 1786, and was ordained to the French Baptist church, Newport, R. I., in September, 1827. He was a member of the Baptist church in New Bedford, Mass., in 1833, and of the Washington street church, Baffalo, N. Y., in 1837. He was settled over the Sixth street church, New York city, in 1841, at Jamaica Plain, near Boston, in 1845, and in 1847 became pastor of the Second Congregational church, Baffalo. He was a personal friend of Daniel Webster, and delivered a sermon in his memory at Newport, 21 Nov., 1852. He had mingled with various English celebrities in his youth, and was intimate with the most cultivated public men of his day. He was very successful as a teacher, and had a few pupils under his charge. He was a member of the Senate of New York city in 1837. Among his specialties was old Puritan literature, of which he had a fine collection in his library. He published “Young Americans Abroad,” a description of a vacation tour with his pupils, and “The Cruise of the Steam Yacht North Star,” a narrative of a pleasure excursion to Europe with Cornelius Vanderbilt (Boston, 1853). He also compiled Smith's “History of Missions” (2 vols., New York, 1832), continued Hinton's “History of the United States” to 1850, and edited various works.

CHOUTEAU, Auguste, pioneer, b. in New Orleans, La., in 1758; d. in St. Louis, Mo., 24 Feb., 1839. He and his younger brother Pierre were brothers, and in many respects their lives were closely connected.—His brother, Pierre, b. in New Orleans in 1749; d. in St. Louis, 9 July, 1849. The brothers joined the expedition of Pierre Ligneste Lacelledé, who had been commissioned by the director-general of Louisiana to establish the fur trade in the region west of the Mississippi. Auguste, the elder, was given command of the post by Lacelledé. They left New Orleans in August, 1763, and three months later reached the settlement of St. Genevieve. In the winter they ascended the river sixty-one miles farther, and selected a spot on the western bank for their principal trading-station, naming it St. Louis. A party under the charge of Auguste Chouteau began operations here, 15 Feb., 1764. Speaking of the brothers in his “Sketch of the Early History of St. Louis,” Nicolle observes: “These two young men, who never afterward quitted the country of their adoption, became in time the heads of numerous families, enjoying the highest respectability, the comforts of an honorably acquired affluence, the fruit of their own industry, and possessed of a name which, during a long period of sixty years, is still a passport to such embassies and hospitality among all the Indian nations of the United States, north and west.”—Pierre Chouteaun's son, Pierre, merchant, b. in St. Louis, Jan. 19, 1759; d. there, 8 Sept., 1865, became clerk for his father and uncle when fifteen years of age, and also began business on his own account early in life. Following the Lauraines from point to point as they receded, he at different times occupied the places where now are St. Joseph, Kansas City, Bellevue, Council Bluffs, Fort Pierre, Fort Berthold, Fort Union, at the mouth of the Yellowstone, and Fort Benton, at the head of navigation of the Missouri. He also established trading-posts along the Ohio, Ohio, and Mississippi rivers, and on the St. Crook to St. Paul. About 1806 he visited Dubuque in canoes, to trade with the Sac and Fox Indians, who then inhabited that country. He was associated with several other heavy dealers in furs, among whom was John Jacob Astor. In 1834 he and his associates purchased Mr. Astor's interest in the American fur company, and in 1839 formed the company that, under the firm-name of P. Chouteau, Jr., & Co., extended its trade as far south as the Cross Timbers of Texas, as far northwest as the Blackfeet country, and, at one time, as far north as the falls of St. Anthony. The trade with Santa Fé was also in its hands. As a necessity, Mr. Chouteau was drawn into extended operations, not only with traders on the frontier of the United States, but on the continent, and he lived for many years in New York city. He represented his county in the convention that adopted the first constitution of Missouri; with this exception, he invariably refused to take any part in politics.—Auguste, another son, also an Indian trader, acquired great influence among the tribes of the west, being distinguished for probity and integrity. He negotiated numerous Indian treaties. His wife was a daughter of Lieut.-Gov. Ménard, of Kaskaskia.

CHRISTIAN, Joseph, jurist, b. in Middletown county, Va., 10 July, 1828. He was graduated at Columbian college, Washington, D. C., in 1847. Before and during the war he was a member of the senate of Virginia, and at its close he was made a district judge, and soon advanced to the supreme court of appeals. His name has been prominent as a candidate for the U. S. senate, and also for the supreme court of the United States. In 1872 Columbian conferred upon him the degree of LL. D.

CHRISTIAN, William, soldier, b. in Berkeley county, Va., 1783; d. in St. Louis, Mo., 1782. He removed with his parents to Pennsylvania, served against Pontiac, was a captain in Forbes's expedition against Fort Duquesne in 1758, served with Dunmore against the Scioto, and settled at Braddock's Ford, on the Youghiogheny river, in 1758. He was intimate with Washington, and raised and commanded a regiment of volunteer infantry. After the ravages committed in 1776 on the western border districts by the Cherokees, Creeks, Chickamaugas, Choctaws, Delawares, Mingoes, and Shawnees, incited by Capt. Stuart, the British Indian agent, he was ordered by Patrick Henry, gov-
CHRISTIANCY 611 CHISTOPHE

CRISTIE, David, statesman, b. in Edinburgh, Scotland, in October, 1818. He was graduated at Edinburgh University, and removed to Canada in 1833. He was sworn of the privy council, 7 Nov., 1873, and was secretary of state from that date until 9 Jan., 1874, when he was appointed speaker of the senate, which office he held until October, 1878. During the illness of Lieut.-Gov. Crawford in 1875 he was appointed administrator of the government of Ontario for a short period, but was not sworn in in consequence of the death of the lieutenant-governor. In May, 1867, he was called to the senate. Mr. Christie is president of the Agricultural association of Upper Canada, of the new Agricultural and arts association of Ontario, of the Dominion council of agriculture, and of the Horticultural and agricultural institutes. He sat for many years in the senate of Toronto university.

CHRISTIE, Gabriel, British soldier, d. in Montreal, Canada, in November, 1798. He became captain in the 4th foot, 13 Nov., 1794, and commanded at Albany in the summer of 1797. He served at the siege of York, 2 Apr., 1793, and at Queenston, 13 Sept., 1793, as well as in the war of the United States. After the peace, he was stationed at Lake Champlain, and subsequently in the West Indies, where he was killed, 23 Oct., 1798.
it "Code Henri." A revolution broke out against Christophe, whose stern rule was not liked by the negroes, after the death of Petion in 1818; and even his body-guard was implicated, and on 8 Oct., 1829, the principal military chiefs declared for the dethronement of Christophe. Imitated at this, and unwilling to surrender to the revolutionists, but knowing that his case was desperate, he shot himself, in his fortified palace of Sans Souci.—His eldest son, Ferdinand, had been sent as a hostage to France by Gen. Leclerc, and died there in a hospital.—His second son, Jacques M. Christophe, went to Paris at the age of 17 days after his father’s death. His widow was protected by Boyer, the new ruler, and allowed a large sum. She went to Europe, and, after travelling in England and Germany, settled in Pisa.

CHRISTY, Edwin P., minstrel, b. in 1815; d. in New York city, 21 May, 1862. He organized the original "Christy’s Minstrels" in Buffalo, N. Y., in 1842, and was afterward their manager. He took the troupe to London, met with great success both here and there, and retired with a fortune in 1854. He jumped from a second-story window in New York, when temporarily insane, and the injuries so received caused his death.—George N. Christy, whose legal name was Elbridge Huntington, b. in N. Y., 18 Nov., 1827; d. in New York city, 12 May, 1868, made his first appearance in Buffalo in 1839, under E. P. Christy’s management. After the organization of the Christy minstrels he was the star of the troupe, and was the original "Lucy Long" and "Cachucha". E. P. Christy’s sons, E. Dyonx (1838-46) and William A. Dyonx, also made a mark in the troupe.

CHRISTY, William, lawyer, b. in Georgetown, Ky., 6 Dec., 1791. He began practice in 1811, served under Harrison in the war of 1812, and became a merchant in New Orleans. He resumed his law practice before 1826, and in the presidential campaign of 1840 was a ready and frequent speaker in behalf of Gen. Harrison. He published a "Digest of the Decisions of the Supreme Court of Louisiana" (1826).

CHRISLER, Morgan Henry, soldier, b. in Ghent, Columbia co., N. Y., 30 Sept., 1826. He received a common-school education in his native town, and has been a farmer nearly all his life. He enlisted as a private soldier in the 39th New York volunteers on 17 April, 1861, was mustered to captain on 7 May, to major on 11 March, 1862, and to lieutenant-colonel on 30 Aug., serving in the Army of the Potomac. He was mustered out in 1863, went home, and in fifty-five days raised, by his own efforts, the 2d New York veteran cavalry, 1,176 men, three quarters of them being veterans from the old "Iron Brigade." He was commissioned its colonel on 5 Dec., 1863, and till 8 Nov., 1865, served in the Army of the Gulf, commanding all the troops in northern Alabama, with headquarters at Talladega, and opening communication with Selma and Montgomery. He was present at the capture of Mobile, with its surrounding defenses, was brevetted brigadier-general, 23 July, 1865, and major-general of volunteers and brevet-major-general on 13 March, 1865.

CHUBBUCK, Samuel Winchester, b. in Vermont in 1800; d. in Utica, N. Y., 28 June, 1875. At an early age he removed to Eaton, Madison co., N. Y., and went to Utica about 1843, where he established a shop for the manufacture of telegraph instruments. He visited England, the Paris Exposition, and the great exhibition in Ireland, and became the compiler of perhaps the most complete and logical instrument ever manufactured. One of his inventions was that by which the paper on the reel could be used forty times. The circuit-closer attachment to the key, and the famous "pony" sounder, were also invented by him. He was a collector of coins and scientific instruments, and at one time had a coin collection valued at $30,000.

CHURCH, Albert Ensign, author, b. in Salisbury, Conn., 17 Dec., 1807; d. in West Point, N. Y., 30 March, 1878. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1838, and was commissioned second lieutenant in the artillery. He served as assistant professor of mathematics at the military academy from 51 Aug., 1828, till 28 Aug., 1831, was in garrison at Fort Wolcott, R. I., 1832, and was assistant professor at Fort Moultrie, S. C., 1835. He was appointed assistant professor of mathematics at West Point, 24 Nov., 1833, and served in this capacity until 1 June, 1837, when he became acting professor of mathematics, and in March, 1838, professor, retaining the chair till his death. The degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him by Yale in 1852. His works are: "Elements of Differential and Integral Calculus" (1842; new ed., containing the "Elements of the Calculus of Variations," 1851); "Elements of Analytical Geometry" (1851); "Elements of Analytical Trigonometry" (1857); and "Elements of Descriptive Geometry" (1865).

CHURCH, Benjamin, soldier, b. in Duxbury, Mass., in 1769; d. in 1781. He took an active part in King Philip’s war, and was engaged in the famous swamp fight with the Narragansetts, 19 Dec., 1675, and hunted Philip to death 12 Aug., 1676. He published "Entertaining Passages relating to Philip’s War" (1716).

CHURCH, Benjamin, political writer and orator. He rose to eminence as a physician in Boston, and became secretary of State of Massachusetts, after which he wrote for the "Times," a newspaper devoted to the whig cause and denounced as seditions by Gov. Bernard. Dr. Church was held in high esteem by the patriot leaders, but was secretly a waverer. From a letter of Gov. Hutchinson, dated 29 Jan., 1772, we learn that Church was then anonymously employing his venal pen in the service of the government. This was not suspected by the patriots, and Church was chosen to deliver the oration in the Old South meeting-house on 5 March, 1773. He was one of the leaders in the Boston tea-party. At the beginning of war he was appointed by the provincial congress surgeon-general and director of hospitals. In November, 1773, some cipher letters of his were intercepted and interpreted by Benjamin Franklin; it was found that he had been for some time in treasonable correspondence with the enemy. He was examined before the Massachusetts legislature, found guilty of treason, and sentenced to imprisonment for life. As he fell sick in prison his sentence was mitigated, and he was allowed to leave the country. He embarked for the West Indies, and the ship in which he sailed was never heard from again.

CHURCH, Frederic Edwin, painter, b. in Hartford, Conn., 4 May, 1826. When quite young he became a pupil of Thomas Cole at Catskill, N. Y., where his first pictures were painted. He early established himself in New York, and in 1849 was elected a member of the National academy. In 1851 and 1857 he visited South America, and made many sketches of tropical and Andean scenery, which he afterward developed into large pictures. Several years later an expedition to the coast of Labrador gave him material for his great picture entitled "Icebergs," which attracted much attention on its exhibition in London in 1862. In the same year he visited Spain, Italy, France, and Belgium on his way to England, and worked on his historical pictures "Alfonso the Wise," "The Death of Macbeth," and "The Battle of Verneuil," which were exhibited in Paris in 1854. He visited also Germany, Belgium, and the Holy Land, which resulted in important works. His best-known work is the "Great Fall at Niagara," painted from the Canada side in
1857, which was sold at the John Taylor Johnston sale in New York, 1876, for $12,500, to the Corcoran gallery, Washington. It was exhibited throughout the United States and Europe, and was awarded a medal at the second diameter Exhibition, Paris, in 1857. Mr. Church has studios in New York and in Hudson, but generally spends his winters in Mexico. His principal works are "Andes of Ecuador" (1853); "Ninagara" (1857); "Heart of the Andes" (1859); "Icebergs" (1861); "Cotopaxi" (1862); "Chimborazo" (1864); "St. Thomas in the Valley Junimaer"; "Ninagara, from the American Side" (1866); "Damascos" (1869); "Rainy Season in the Tropics"; "Jerusalem" (1870); "The Pathenon" (1871); "El Khasna Petra" (1872); "Tropical Moonlight" (1874); "Egean Sea"; "Valley of Santa Ysabel" (1875); "El Ayn" (1876); "Morning in the Tropics" (1877); "The Monastery" (1878); and "Valley of Santa Marta." (1879).

CHURCH, Frederick Stuart, painter, b. in Grand Rapids, Mich., in 1843. He received his art-education in the National academy and the Chicago academy. He paints in oil and water-color, and draws in black and white, and has furnished various works to the National and other museums. He is a member of the National academy (1886), and of the Society of American artists. His studio is in New York. His principal works are "Sea Princesses"; "Back from the Beach" (1879); "Muskrat's Nest" (1880); "Foggy Day" (1881); "A Willing Captive" (1883); "Retaliation" (1884); "In Dublin" (1885); "The Sorceress"; and "Pegasus Captured" (1886).

CHURCH, Levi Ruggles, Canadian statesman, b. in Aylmer, 25 May, 1836. He is a grandson of Jonathan Mills Church, who, at the beginning of the Revolutionary war, espoused the royalist side, and was taken prisoner in 1777. Subsequently he effected his escape to Canada, and ultimately settled in Brockville. Levi Ruggles Church was educated at Victoria university, Cobourg, graduated in medicine at Albany medical college, and at McGill university, where he took primary, final, and thesis prizes. He afterward studied law, was admitted to the bar of Lower Canada, and was appointed to the university in 1858. On 22 Sept., 1854, he was appointed a member of the executive council of Lower Canada, and was attorney-general from that date until transferred to the treasurership on 27 Jan., 1876. He held the latter office until the ministry was dismissed by the lieutenant-governor, Luc Letellier de St. Just, in 1878. During the summer of 1876 he visited England on financial business, and successfully negotiated a large provincial loan. He is a member of the law firm of Fleming, Church & Kenney, Aylmer, and is a conservative in politics.

CHURCH, Pharellus, clergyman, b. in Seneca, near Geneva, N. Y., 11 Aug., 1801; d. in Tarrytown, N. Y., 5 June, 1886. He was graduated at Madison University in 1824 and 1824, graduated at the school of mineralogy and metallurgy in the United States in 1825, and was raised to the degree of D. D. After studying theology, he was ordained and held pastorates in Providence, R. I., New London, La., Rochester, N. Y., Boston, Mass., and elsewhere. He edited the "New York Chronicle" from 1854 till 1865, and continued to the end of his life one of the proprietors of the "Examiner and Journal," which was consolidated. He went to Europe in 1846 as a delegate to the Evangelical alliance, and resided abroad for several years. After his retirement as editor, he engaged in linguistic and other studies. While at Rochester he originated the movement that resulted in the establishment of Rochester university, and otherwise was a conspicuous figure in western New York. In Boston he was an associate editor of the "Watchman and Reflector." Until his death he was busy with literary work, his efforts being directed mainly to the promotion of Christian unbelief. Dr. Church's published works, besides many sermons and addresses, were "Philosophy of Benevolence" (New York, 1836); a prize essay on "Religious Dissensions; their Cause and Cure" (1838); and "Anioke; or, Increase of Moral Power in the Church." Boston, 1853." "Life of Theodore Dixon" (1852), "Boston; or More Work for the Maine Law." (1852); and "Seed Truths; or Bible Views of Mind, Morals, and Religion" (New York and Edinburgh, 1871).—His son, William Conant, publisher, b. in Rochester, N. Y., 11 Aug., 1836, removed to Boston, Mass., in 1848, and completed his education at the Boston Latin-school in 1851. In 1863 he removed to New York and engaged with his father in editing and publishing the "New York Chronicle," afterward merged with the "Examiner," in which he retained a proprietary interest. He became the publisher of the New York "Sun" in 1860, and served as war correspondent of the New York "Tribune," and was appointed, on 4 Oct., 1862, as captain of U. S. volunteers. He received the brevets of major and lieutenant-colonel on 11 March, 1865. In 1882 he was appointed one of the commissioners to inspect the Northern Pacific railroad. In 1883, with his brother Francis, he established the "Army and Navy Journal," of which he became the present editor and proprietor, and in 1886 the "Galaxy" magazine. He has published lives of John Ericsson and Gen. U. S. Grant.—Another son, Francis Pharellus, editor, b. in Rochester, N. Y., 22 Feb., 1839, was graduated at Columbia in 1859, and, after studying law, became one of the editors and publishers of the "Army and Navy Journal," and later, with his brother, founded and edited the "Galaxy" magazine. He is also a leading editorial writer for New York daily journals.—Another son, John Adams, mining engineer, b. in Rochester, N. Y., 5 April, 1843, was graduated at the Columbia school of mines in 1867. The years 1868—70 were spent in study in Europe, studying the subject of mineralogy and metallurgy, first in the schools of mines, and as editor of the "Engineering and Mining Journal" during 1872—4. In 1878, while attached to the U. S. geographical and geological survey west of the 100th meridian, he examined the Comstock silver lode in Nevada (his result being printed privately), and was elected professor of mining and metallurgy in the State university of Ohio, at Columbus. He became superintendent for the Tontic Stone mill and mining company at Tombstone, Arizona, in 1881, and has since been engaged as a mining engineer. He has published "The Mining Schools of the United States" (a pamphlet, New York, 1871); "Notes on a Metallogenic Survey of Europe" (1879); "The Comstock Lode" (1880); and "Report upon the Striking of Artesian Water, Sulphur Spring Valley, Arizona" (published by the territory, 1883).
convention of 1867, serving as chairman of the committee on finance. He was an unsuccessful candidate for congress in 1862, and for comptroller in 1863. The State constitutional convention of 1867 recommended the old court of appeals by creating a new court composed of a chief judge and six associate judges, each to hold office for fourteen years from 1 Jan., after his election. The judges were elected by a special election held in May, 1870, and Mr. Church was elected chief judge of the court. In this capacity he served for ten years, until his death. As a politician, Judge Church belonged to the school of William L. Marcy and Silas Wright.

His honesty and conservatism were proverbial, and they nearly won for him the nomination for the presidency of the United States. His political power throughout western New York was remarkable. As a jurist his opinions were distinguished by solidity rather than brilliancy. He was never an advocate, and he shrank from publicity. Lying on the bench he was as courteous to the humble attorney as to the most eminent, and no one ever charged that his earlier political activity warped in the slightest degree his decisions.

CHURCHILL, Sylvester, soldier, b. in Woodstock, Vt., 2 Aug., 1783; d. in Washington, D. C., 7 Dec., 1862. He was educated in the schools of his native place, became a journalist, and published in Windsor, in 1808, a weekly democratic newspaper, "The Vermont Republican." He served in the war of 1812–5, was appointed a lieutenant of artillery in March, 1812; in August, 1813, was made captain of a company raised by himself. He rendered effective service on Burlington heights in protecting the state; and in the forced evacuation of the coast January 3d, was attacked while undergoing repairs, became assistant inspector-general, 29 Aug., 1813, and was ordinance officer under Gen. Wade Hampton, serving as such till the end of the war. He was in the attack on La Colle Mill, was subsequently on the staff of Gen. Izard, and acting adjutant-general to Gen. Macomb at Plattsburg. He became major of the 3d artillery, 6 April, 1837, served during the war with the Creek Indians, acted as inspector-general of the Creeks and in Florida from July, 1836, till 1841, and was appointed inspector-general, 25 June, 1841. He accompanied Gen. Wool in the Mexican war, and was promoted brevet brigadier-general, 23 Feb., 1847, in recognition of his services at the battle of Buena Vista. He was retired from active service, 25 Sept., 1861. His eldest son, Capt. William, b. about 1820, was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1840, and died at Point Isabel in 1847.

CHURCHMAN, John, preacher, b. in Nottingham, Pa., 4 June, 1705; d. there, 24 July, 1775. He began his career as a preacher of the Society of Friends in 1733, preached throughout New England in 1742, in New York in 1743, and again in 1774. He travelled and preached through England, Scotland, Wales, Ireland, and Holland in 1750–4, and in 1775 visited the eastern shore of Maryland. He was distinguished for his piety and ability as a preacher. A narrative of his life and labors was published in London in 1780.

CHURCHMAN, John, b. in Maryland; d. at sea, 24 July, 1805. He belonged to the Society of Friends, and was noted for his investigations into the causes of the variations of the magnetic needle. In addition to several philosophical treatises, he also published a variation-chart of the globe, magnetic atlas, and explanation (Philadelphia, 1791, 1794). He was a member of the Imperial academy, Russia, and was presented with a set of its transactions. He died on the passage home from Europe.

CHURCHMAN, William Henry, educator, b. in Baltimore, Md., 29 Nov., 1818; d. in Indianapolis, Ind., 17 May, 1882. He became a pupil of the Pennsylvania Institution for the blind in 1836, acquiring a good knowledge of mathematics and music. In 1839 he began teaching music in Pennsylvania, and in 1840 was appointed an assistant teacher of music and other branches in the institution for the blind at Columbus, Ohio. In 1844 he became principal of the recently established Tennessee institution for the blind, but resigned after two years from failing health. He was chosen superintendent of the Indiana institution for the blind at Indianapolis in 1847, and resigned in 1853, having greatly distinguished himself for the ability displayed in the discharge of his duties. In 1854 he established a young ladies' seminary at La Porte, Ind., but, after it had been in successful operation a little over a year, the buildings were burned. Shortly afterward he was appointed superintendent of the Wisconsin institute for the blind at Janesville.

CHURRUCA Y ELORZA, Cosme Damián de (chu-ru-chu-ka), Spanish naval officer, b. in Mèxico, province of Guipúscoa, 27 Sept., 1761; d. in Trafalgar, 21 Oct., 1805. He distinguished himself at the siege of Gibraltar in rescuing survivors from the floating batteries after it had been destroyed by the English. He accompanied a Spanish surveying expedition to the strait of Magellan, and wrote a diary of his experiences; his volume, "La isla de Tierra del Fuego (Madrid, 1793). In 1791, being then in command of a frigate, he was placed at the head of an expedition to survey the coasts of the gulf of Mexico. The war between Spain and France interrupted this work; but he had completed twenty-four feet of the coast of Cuba, Hayti, Porto Rico, etc., some of which have been published. He was afterward sent as an envoy to Brest. In October, 1805, he was in command of the ship "San Juan Nepomuceno" at Cadiz, and shortly before the battle of Trafalgar wrote to a friend: "If you hear that my ship is taken, know for certain that I am dead." In that battle, his leg having been shot
away by a cannon-ball, he put the mutilated limb in a barrel full of flour to check the hemorrhage, and in that condition continued at his post for three hours, when he died. His flag was hailed to immediately after the Battle of Bladensburg, in July, 1814, by a company of volunteers and led them into Boston. In May, 1775, he was appointed major in Poor's regiment, and in April, 1777, was commissioned colonel of the 1st New Hampshire regiment, succeeding Gen. Stark, and served as such until the close of the Revolutionary war. He commanded his regiment at Trenton in July, 1777, was present at the engagement at Monmouth in June, 1778, with Anthony Wayne at the storming of Stony Point, July, 1779, and in Gen. Sullivan's expedition against the Indians in western New York. After the war he was appointed the first major-general of the militia in 1786, and later served his state in various capacities. He was successively treasurer, vice-president, and president of the Society of the Cincinnati in New Hampshire, in politics he was a decided republican and a supporter of the administration of Thomas Jefferson.

—His grandson, Joseph, U. S. senator, b. in Nottingham, N. H., July 4, 1816, was educated at the Atkinson academy, and commissioned ensign in the 18th New Hampshire regiment. A year later, 12 March, 1812, he was appointed an ensign in the 11th U. S. infantry, and in 1814 was promoted to lieutenant in the 21st infantry. He participated in the battles of Chippewa, Lundy's Lane, and Plattsburg, N. Y. In 1816 Lundy's Lane he commanded a part of the famous charge of Col. Miller's regiment on the British battery, where nearly half of his men were either killed, wounded, or missing. Lient. Cilley was wounded, and every officer in his company was either killed or wounded. He received the brevet of captain for gallantry on the field, and was retained in the army when it was placed on a peace footing, but resigned in July, 1816. Subsequently he held appointments in the New Hampshire militia, and was quartermaster in 1817, division inspector in 1821, and aide on the staff of Gov. Benjamin Pierce in 1827. He was elected as a democrat to fill the vacancy in the senatorial seat of Levi Woodbury, and served from June, 1816, until March, 1847. At the close of his term he retired to his farm in Nottingham, where he resided till his death, the oldest living ex-senator. Another grandson, Jonathan, lawyer, b. in Nottingham, N. H., 3 July, 1802; d. in Bladensburg, Md., 24 Feb., 1886, was graduated at Bowdoin in 1825, numbering among his classmates Hawthorne and Longfellow. Subsequently he studied law with John Ruggles, U. S. senator from Maine, in Thomaston. Almost immediately after his being admitted to the bar he entered political life, and from 1839 till 1851 edited the Thomaston Register. In 1852 he was a presidential elector, and in 1857 he was elected as a democrat to the state legislature, and re-elected till 1857, becoming speaker in 1856 and the acknowledged leader of his party in the legislature. In 1857 he was elected as a Van Buren democrat to congress, serving from 4 Sept., 1857, till his death. The death of Mr. Cilley was the result of a duel with William J. Graves, a congressman from Kentucky. The affair originated in a speech delivered by Mr. Cilley in the house of representatives, in which he criticised a charge of corruption brought against some unmaried congressman in a letter published in the New York "Courier and Enquirer" over the signature of "A Spy in Washington," and approved in the editorial
columns of that paper. The editor, Gen. James Watson Webb, at once went to Washington and sent a challenge to Mr. Cilley by Mr. Graves; but the latter declined to receive any hostile communication from Mr. Graves, on the ground that he had made no reflections on the personal character of Gen. Webb. Mr. Graves himself then challenged Mr. Cilley, and the challenge was accepted. Rifles were the weapons used, and on the third fire Mr. Cilley fell, shot through the body, and died instantly. Mr. Graves was wounded in the arm, and a committee of seven members of the house was appointed to investigate the causes that led to Mr. Cilley's death and the circumstances connected therewith. The report was elaborate and comprehensive, and declared that Mr. Graves deserved "the decided censure of the house, and that he should be censured accordingly." See an article on Mr. Cilley in Nathaniel Hawthorne's works.—Greenleaf, son of Jonathan, naval officer, b. in Thomaston, Me., 27 Oct., 1829, was appointed midshipman in the navy and attached to the frigate "Cumberland," of the Mediterranean squadron, in 1843-5. In August, 1847, he was promoted to passed midshipman, and spent some time at the U. S. Naval Academy, after which he served on the frigate "Raritan" in 1849-50, on the coast survey in 1851-2, and on various vessels of the Pacific squadron in 1852-5. He was commissioned as lieutenant in September, 1855, and connected with the screw "Saratoga" in 1856-8, and subsequently served on various other vessels. In July, 1862, he was appointed commander of a monitor during the civil war and was in command of the "Unadilla," and later of the monitor "Cat'skill." At the close of the war he was retired and commissioned as commander. He now (1866) resides in Buenos Ayres.—Another son of Jonathan, Jonathan Prince, soldier, b. in Thomaston, Me., 29 Dec., 1835, was graduated at Bowdoin in 1858, and studied law at the law school, and was admitted to the bar, settled in his native town. At the beginning of the civil war he enlisted 150 men for a light field-battery; but, that arm of the service not being required, he enlisted in the 1st Maine cavalry, and was commissioned captain. During the retreat of Gen. Banks from the Shenandoah valley he was captured and made prisoner, and when released on parole on 24 May, 1862. Subsequently he was promoted to be major, and assigned to duty as judge-advo-cate and examining officer at the central guardhouse in Washington, D. C. In 1863 he rejoined his regiment with his wound still unhealed, and during 1864 was made lieutenant-colonel. He was placed in command of the regiment, and continued in this capacity until mustered out in 1865, when he received the brevet of brigadier-general for distinguished services at Five Forks, Farmville, and Appomattox Court-House. In his regiment, which was authorized to bear the names of three more battles upon its standards than any other regiment in the Army of the Potomac, Gen. Cilley was "the great orator, the great addresser," the first man wounded, and nearly the last mustered out." After the war he resumed his profession in Rockland, Me., and since has been a member of the state legislature, deputy collector of customs, adjutant-general of the state, and commissioner of the U. S. circuit court. He is a member of the Maine historical society, and besides addresses and memorial orations, has published a genealogy of the "Cilley Family."

CINQUE, chief of the Mendi Africans, b. in Caw-Mendi, Africa, about 1800. In the spring of 1839 he was captured by slave-traders, with a large company of his countrymen and women, and taken to Havana, Cuba. Fifty-two of them were pur- chased by Montes and Ruiz, two Cuban planters, and shipped for a port on the southern coast of Cuba, on the schooner "Amistad." Cinque organized a plan for regaining the freedom of the captives, and, when four days out from Havana, gave the prearranged signal for revolt. The captain of the schooner was killed with one of his crew, and two others were wounded in the fight that fol- lowed. The vessel surrendered, the passengers and crew were treated kindly and sent ashore; but Montes and Ruiz, the nominal owners, were re-tained on board and given to understand that they must navigate the vessel to Africa. The Spaniards managed to steer northward by night and during foggy weather, and after a few days sighted Mon-tank Point, L. I., where they anchored, and were presently taken in charge by the U. S. coast survey schooner "Washington," whose commander, Lient. Gedney, claimed salvage for vessel and cargo, Montes and Ruiz, through the Spanish minister, claimed the Africans as their property. The whole company was sent to Farmington, Conn., where quarters were provided for them pending the decision of the circuit courts. The philanthropists of New England took an active interest in the case, en- countered the attempts of Gen. Sherman Baldwin and other eminent lawyers as counsel, and began energetically to campaign and convert the heathen thus brought to their doors. It is noteworthy that the resi-dents of the Mendi village where this strange colony was placed soon outgrew their dread of the Africans, and during the months of their stay learned to regard them without apprehension. Cinque exercised a stern rule over them, and would permit no trans-gression. Many of them, including their chief, learned to read and write a little, and acquired some ideas of civilization. In the mean time the case came up before the U. S. district court for the state of Connecticut, the U. S. district attor- ney appearing on behalf of Montes and Ruiz as well as of the Spanish minister. Never before had the country been so sharply divided on a question touching slavery. All trials for violation of the law prohibiting the slave-trade had until this time been held before southern courts, and no one had been convicted. The pro-slavery party regarded with natural apprehension the result of such a trial on the soil of a free state. Mr. John Quincy Adams, who was the anti-slavery leader in the house of representatives at the time, introduced resolutions calling on the president to communi-cate to congress the proceedings of the court by which trial these Africans, charged with no crime, were kept in custody. Further than this, it was held by the advanced anti-slavery leaders that slavery and slave-dealing constitute a perpetual war between the enslaver and the enslaved. They alleged the
right of persons held as were the "Amistad captives," not only to overpower their guards whenever they could do so, but to hold them as prisoners and the ship and cargo as their lawful prize. The courts of the U. S. government had no right to interfere here, with an intense interest of the planters, and that the former had a valid claim to the ship and her cargo. After a protracted investigation the Connecticut court decided against the libelants, who promptly appealed to the U. S. supreme court. The venerable John Quincy Adams appeared with Mr. Baldwin as counsel. The progress of the trial was watched with intense interest by the pro-slavery and anti-slavery factions throughout the country. The court eventually declared in substance that these Africans were born free, that they had never been legally held as slaves, and that they were amenable to no punishment for anything they had done. They were sent back to their native land at the public expense, and a Mendi mission was established and is still maintained for their benefit by the American missionary association not far from Sierra Leone.

CIQUARD. Francois, b. in Clermont, France, about 1700; d. in Canada. He joined the Sulpician order and was director of the Seminary of Quebec, and also served as printer of the foreign of тerror, and embarked for the United States, coming to Baltimore in 1792. His intention was to join his brother Sulpitians of Montreal, but he was not permitted by the English government to enter Canada. Being sent by Bishop Carroll to labor among the Penobscot and Passamaquoddy Indians, he published the first newspaper (now Bangor) in Maine, and restored the mission, which had been founded by Father Thury, and established wise regulations for the government of the Indians, but found much difficulty in bringing them to habits of order. He afterward obtained the consent of the Canadian authorities to enter Canada, and took charge of the Indians on the St. John river, among whom he died.

CIST. Charles, printer, b. in St. Petersburg, Russia, 15 Aug., 1738; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 2 Dec., 1855. He was graduated at Halle, and came to this country in 1753. He settled in Philadelphia, and, with Melchior Stener, established a printing and publishing business. During the American Revolution he published documents on current events, including Paine's "American Crisis." In 1781 the firm was dissolved, and the business continued by Mr. Cist alone. He began the publication of "The American Herald" in 1784, and of the "Columbian Magazine" in 1786. Mr. Cist aided the Colonial government during the revolution by engaging several hundreds of Continental currency, which later he was compelled to redeem. He deserves special remembrance as the first person to introduce anthracite coal into general use in the United States. In 1792 he was a member of the Lehigh coal company, and brought several wagons full to Philadelphia, where he offered to give it away, but could not dispose of it, and was threatened with mob violence for trying to impose on the people with a lot of black stones for coal. In 1793 he was secretary of the Fane fire association, and announced that the society had procured a fire-escape apparatus to save persons from burning houses by means of a bucket drawn up to the top of the house, but could not dispose of it, and was threatened with mob violence for trying to impose on the people with a lot of black stones for coal. In 1866 he was in the field with his regiment, serving in middle Tennessee, in September promoted to acting assistant adjutant-general of Miller's brigade, during the Tullahoma campaign appointed acting assistant adjutant-general of the department of the Cumberland, and served on the department staff under Gen. Thomas and Thomas until his resignation in January, 1866. Meanwhile he had attained the rank of major and assistant adjutant-general with the brevet of brigadier-general, having served in the Chickamauga and the Eastport campaigns. Gen. Cist remained in the service after the close of hostilities, at Gen. Rosecrans's request taking active steps to arrange the details providing for the mustering out and disbanding of over 100,000 troops. Subsequent to the war he returned to Cincinnati and resumed the practice of law, and in 1869 he was elected corresponding secretary of the Society of
the Army of the Cumberland, to which office he has been re-elected every year since. Gen. Crit has contributed to periodicals many articles on the civil war, among which are "Cincinnati with the War Fever" and "The Romance of Shiloh." He edited all but vols. ii. and iii. of "Reports of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland" (Cincinnati, 17 vols., 1868–80), and is the author of "The Army of the Cumberland" (New York, 1882).

CIUDAD REAL, Antonio, missionary, b. in Ciudad Real, Spain, in 1551; d. in Worcester, Mass., 5 July, 1617. He entered the Franciscan order at the convent of San Juan de los Reyes (Toledo), and accompanied Bishop Diego Landá to Yucatan in 1573. Afterward he was a missionary in Yucatan and became noted for his skill in the Indian dialects of that country, and later was appointed provincial of his order there. He published several vocabularies, one of which, "Vocabulario Calepínum" (of the Maya language), still extant, is said to have cost him forty years' work (6 vols.). He also published "Sermones de Sancís," in the Maya language, and "Tratado curioso de las graniedades de la Nueva España."

CLAFLIN, Horace Brigham, merchant, b. in Marlborough, Mass., 1811; d. in Fordham, N. Y., 14 Nov., 1885. He was the son of John Claflin, a general country storekeeper, farmer, and justice of the peace, and received his education at the common school and Milford academy. His first business experience was as a clerk in his father's employ, and in 1831, with his brother Aaron and his brother-in-law, Samuel Daniels, he opened the first dry-goods store in that part of town. This venture proved successful, and in 1833 Aaron took the Milford store, leaving the other partners in exclusive possession of the Worcester and Boston business. In 1845 Horace removed to New York, and, with William F. Bulkley, organized the house of Bulkley & Claflin and began a wholesaledry-goods business at No. 46 Cedar street. In 1850 the firm built a store at No. 57 Broadway, which they occupied from January, 1851, until 1855. Mr. Bulkley retired from the partnership in July, 1851, when, with William H. Mellen and several of his principal clerks, he continued his business as Claflin & Company. Meanwhile their trade increased very rapidly, and larger accommodation became necessary. Mr. Claflin, with others, then erected the Trinity building, at No. 111 Broadway, whither the business was transferred. In 1861 another change was necessary, and the enormous warehouse on Worth street, extending from Church street to West Broadway, was secured. The beginning of the civil war, coming suddenly at this time, found the firm's assets largely locked up and rendered almost worthless, and they were compelled to ask from their creditors an extension of time in which to settle their accounts. These liabilities were subsequently paid with interest long before maturity, and the house entered upon a career of unparalleled prosperity. At the beginning of the war Mr. Mellen retired from the firm, which then adopted the style of H. B. Claflin & Co. The panic of 1873 again caused the firm to ask their creditors for an extension of five months, with interest added in settlement of their open accounts. Notwithstanding the enormous amounts that they were unable to collect during the war, and the ruin which they wrought on it went to protest, and their notes were all paid in three months, sixty days before maturity. During a single year the sales of this house have amounted to $75,000,000; and the ability of Mr. Claflin may be judged by the magnitude of the business, which from 1865 to the time of his death far exceeded that of any other commercial house in the world. He was a man of domestic habits and of exemplary life, fond of books and of horses, almost daily, no matter what the weather might be. He drove from ten to twenty miles. He was prominently associated with Mr. Beecher's church in Brooklyn, where he resided during the winter, and his acts of charity were frequent and munificent, and, in 1871, he was elected one of the trustees of the church. In 1836 Mr. Claflin was a liberal donor. It was a great satisfaction to him to assist young men, and probably no other person in the United States aided so many beginners with money and credit until they were able to sustain themselves. In politics he was a strong republican until the canvass of 1854, when he retired from the controversy. In 1856 he became a candidate for the presidency. Mr. Claflin was a man of very strong convictions, and in 1859, when it cost something to be known as an opponent of slavery, he was an uncompromising friend of freedom. See "Tribute of the Chamber of Commerce to the Memory of Horace B. Claflin" (New York, 1886).

CLAFLIN, Lee, philanthropist, b. in Hopkinton, Mass., 19 Nov., 1731; d. in Boston, Mass., 23 Feb., 1871. He early established a shoe-factory in Boston, and by his enterprise and industry accumulated a large fortune. Mr. Claflin became identified with education in consequence of his munificent gifts to various institutions of learning. Among those endowed by him were Wesleyan university, Brown university, Hiram academy, and the Wesleyan seminary in Middletown. From 1833 till 1871 he was a trustee of Wesleyan university. His death was the result of an accident.—His son, William, governor of Massachusetts, b. in Milford, Mass., 6 March, 1818. He was educated in public schools and in Brown university. For many years he was engaged in the wholesale boot and shoe business in St. Louis, Mo., and, afterward, in Boston, Mass., was a member of the state legislature in 1849–53, state senator in 1860–1, and presiding officer during his last term, lieutenant-governor in 1866–9, and governor in 1869–71. He became a member of the republican national executive committee in 1864, and was its chairman from 1868 till 1872. He was elected as a United States senator from 1874 till 1877, and served twice, from 15 Oct., 1877, till 4 March, 1881. In 1868 he received the degree of LL. D. from Wesleyan university.

CLAGGETT, Thomas John, P. E., bishop, b. in Prince George county, Md., 2 Oct., 1742; d. in Urbana, Md., 2 Aug., 1816. He was graduated at Princeton in 1762 and studied theology, but, as there were no bishops in America, was compelled to go to England for orders. He was ordained deacon 29 Sept., 1767, priest 11 Oct., 1767, and, on returning home, was appointed to the rectorship of All Saints' church, Calvert county, Md. Here he con-
continued until the beginning of the revolution, when he retired to his own estate in Prince George county. In 1779 he began services in St. Paul's parish, and the next year was chosen rector. Being a man of excellent fitness for the office, as well as possessed of large private means, he was elected in 1780, and the first bishop of Maryland, and was consecrated in New York, 17 Sept., 1792, Bishop Seabury joining in the consecration. This is notable as being the first occasion on which a bishop was consecrated in the United States. In 1800 Bishop Claggett was chaplain to the U. S. senate, this being the first session of congress held in Washington. In 1801 he became rector of Trinity church, Upper Marlborough, and held that place during the rest of his life. An assistant bishop was appointed in 1814. He published a few sermons, pastoral letters, and addresses to his convention.

CLAIBORNE, Ferdinand Leigh, soldier, b. in Sussex county, Va., in 1772; d. in Natchez, Miss., in 1815. He entered the military service of the United States as ensign of infantry in 1798, becoming lieutenant in 1799 and captain in 1799. This office he resigned in 1802, and became brigadier-general of the militia in Mississippi, 5 Feb., 1811, and later commanded a regiment of volunteers from that territory. In 1813 he was made brigadier-general of U. S. volunteers, and commanded in the engagement with the Creek Indians at the Holy Ground in December, 1813. He then settled in Mississippi, and on 4 Feb., 1815, became legislative councillor, later presiding over the deliberations of the legislature. His brother, William Charles Cole, senator, b. in Sussex county, Va., in 1770; d. in New Orleans, La., 23 Nov., 1817, received a liberal education and studied law. After being admitted to the bar, he settled in Nashville, Tenn., where he followed his profession. He soon received an appointment as a territorial judge, and assisted in framing the state constitution in 1816. During that following year, he was elected as a democrat to congress, and served from 23 March, 1797, till 3 March, 1801. In 1802 he was appointed governor of Mississippi, and in 1803 became a commissioner, with Gen. James Wilkinson, to take possession of Louisiana when it was purchased from France. After the establishment of the government, he announced to the legislature that he was governor, and when that province became a state he was elected by the people to the same office. He was chosen as a democrat to be U. S. senator from the new state, but died before he was able to take his seat.

Another brother, Nathaniel Herbert, politician, b. in Sussex county, Va., 14 Nov., 1777; d. in Petersburg, Va., 28 Feb., 1853, made governor, and when that province became a state he was elected by the people to the same office. He was chosen as a democrat to be U. S. senator from the new state, but died before he was able to take his seat.

Nathaniel Leigh, lawyer, b. in Natchez, Miss., 24 April, 1809; d. there, 17 May, 1884. At the age of fourteen he was sent to relations in Virginia to be educated, and later entered the law-office of Benjamin Watkins Leigh, but failing health compelled his return to Natchez, where he continued his law studies. Several years later he was organizing a journal in Virginia, and, as he was about to begin practice in Natchez, he was induced to assume editorial control of a journal then published by Col. Andrew Marschalk. This led him into politics, and before he had attained his majority he was chosen a member of the state legislature, and was twice voted his time, and while they were in pursuit of his election, and nominated for congress by acclamation in the first State democratic convention ever held in Mississippi. A hotly contested canvass ensued, after which Claiborne was elected, and served from 7 Dec., 1835, till 31 Jan., 1838. During his second term his election was contested, a new election was called for, and his opposition was successful. This was due to an understanding which had arisen in consequence of his election for a special session being regarded by his friends as for the entire term, and hence not voting at all. Mr. Claiborne then turned his attention to journalism, and became editor of the Natchez "Fair-Trader." In 1841 he removed to New Orleans, where he edited successively the "Jeffersonian," the "Statesman," and afterward the "Louisiana Courier." On the election of President Pierce he received the appointment of U. S. timber agent for Louisiana and Mississippi. Later he resided at his plantation, "Dumbarton," in the vicinity of Natchez, where, in possession of abundant fortune, he devoted himself to the promotion of liberal pursuits. He published, besides many magazine articles, "Life and Correspondence of Gen. John A. Quitman" (2 vols., New York, 1860); "Life and Times of Gen. Sam. Dale" (1860); and "Mississippi as a Province, a Territory, and a State" (Jackson, 1880).

CLAIBORNE, John Herbert, physician, b. in Brunswick, Va., Nov. 15, 1785; graduated at the University of Virginia in 1809, and at the Jefferson medical college in 1850, after which for a year he was connected with hospitals in Philadelphia. In 1851 he settled in Petersburg, Va., and there practised until 1861. In 1857 he was a member of the Virginia senate. During the civil war he was a surgeon in the Confederate army, and in 1862 organized the general hospital in Petersburg, of which he became chief executive officer. He is member of several medical societies, has held the office of vice-president of the Virginia state medical society, and of the Confederate states army and navy medical association. Of late years he has made a specialty of diseases of women and children, and his published articles in medical journals are principally on these subjects. He has published essays on "Diphtheria" and "Dysmenorrhea," and a volume of "Clinical Reports from Private Practice" (1873).

CLAIBORNE, or CLAIBORN, William, colonist, known as "The Evil Genius of Maryland," in Westmoreland, Eng., about 1589; d. in Virginia about 1676. He was a younger son of a distinguished Westmoreland family, and in 1621 was appointed surveyor of the plantations of Virginia, under the London company. He arrived at
James Town in the ship "George," with Sir Francis Wyatt and other members of the new council, in October, 1621, and, escaping the massacre of 22 March, settled at "James City." He acquired considerable landed estates, amounting, according to the "Land Register of Virginia," to 43,000 acres. On 24 March, 1625, he was commissioned by Charles I. as member of the council, and "to be our Secretary of State for the said Colony and Plantation of Virginia." On 17 May, 1626, he and Capt. Samuel Matthews proposed to the privy council in England "to win the forest of Virginia upon certain conditions," and, on the 28th of the same month, he received from Gov. John Port his first commission to make discoveries to the southward, and to open trade with the Indians. A similar commission was issued to him by Gov. Sir John Harvey, 8 March, 1631, and this was followed by a patent from King Charles I., dated 16 May, 1631, and issued by Sir William Alexander, under the Scotch signet, authorizing him to make plantations and trade, slaving, and granting trading privileges with the Indians "in our colonies of New England and New Scotland." Harvey died, 14 February, 1632, and partially planted and settled the island of Kent a year before the first patent of Maryland was ever heard of, by, with the aid of William Claiberry, John de la Warre, and other "adventurers," established a trading-post there, and acted as the chief agent of his London partners, Cloberry & Co., until displaced by George Evelyn in December, 1636. He purchased the interest of the natives in all the lands that he held in the island of Kent, and collected settlers in such numbers there that, in 1632, they were represented by a burgess in the general assembly of Virginia. George Calvert, first baron of Baltimore, having failed in his colony of Avalon on Newfoundland from the severity of the climate, sailed southward, with his wife and family and a party of followers, to search for a more propitious climate and a more favorable soil. He arrived at Jamestown in October, 1629, where he was met by the authorities, among whom was Claiborne, with the demand that he should take the oath of supremacy and abjuration before taking up his residence in the colony. Refusing to submit to these tests, he sailed northward, examining the Chesapeake and its shores. He thence returned to England and procured a charter for the country north of the Potomac and on both sides of the great bay, which was called "habetus inculta" (hitherto uncultivated). The territory granted to Baltimore had been within the original grant to the Virginia company; but, the charter of that corporation having been revoked, the whole subject of the grant was returned to the control of the crown, and in the subsequent charter to Baltimore it was only considered as a necessary line to protect the rights of actual settlers under the Virginia charter by granting such portion of the territory designated as was "habetus inculta." Therefore, when Baltimore's first colony arrived at St. Marie's in March, 1634, Claiborne had been seated on the isle of Kent for more than three years, and his settlement had been recognized by the admission of the burgess into the Virginia assembly. The Virginians, sustaining Claiborne, naturally claimed the right to the isle of Kent. The Calverts insisted that Claiborne's right was only a license to trade under the Scotch signet, and that from it no right of property in the soil could arise. Claiborne claimed both property right and political independence of the Calverts. The Calverts, whose title paramount over the isle of Kent, and all settlers thereon. This issue influenced the history of the two colonies for a generation. It was at first the issue between the Roman Catholics of Maryland and the churchmen of Virginia; then between cavaliers and Puritans, and was never finally settled until Virginia, in her bill of rights in 1776, finally released, to the territory of Maryland beyond the Potomac, and executed a conveyance of all the territory northwest of Ohio river in 1781 to the United States. In fact, the mattering of the old Claiborne quarrel had hardly died out in the Virginia-Maryland boundary arbitration of 1755—8, which finally settled the disputed Potomac lands. As soon as the new colony was founded on St. Mary's river, the encroachments on the isle of Kent settlement began to be felt. Claiborne's boats and traders plied in and out of the estuaries of the Chesapeake, and the Indian allies of the Calverts at St. Mary's began to show signs of restiveness. The settlers first provided themselves with a blockhouse for defense, and an Indian council of trouble. Claiborne, so the Indians said, declared that the new settlers at St. Mary's were Spaniards, who of necessity were papists and people of despicable traits, and were to be watched and guarded against. Whereupon Leonard Calvert, governor of Maryland, despatched an expedition under Capt. Thomas A. Cornwaleys to settle the isle of Kent, and to the question of prior settlement and sovereignty with the Kent isle rebel. Cornwaleys, with his pinaces, the "St. Helen" and the "St. Margarett," attacked the "Cockatryce," Claiborne's boat, under Lieut. Ratcliffe Warren, on 23 April, 1655, in Great Wicomico river, and captured both boat and men, after killing Warren and two others, Cornwaleys losing one himself, and several settlers. On 10 May following, Cornwaleys captured another boat belonging to Claiborne, the commander of which, Thomas Smith, escaped. Claiborne's enterprise on the isle of Kent had proved an utter failure. A fire there destroyed his warehouse of supplies, and his people were reduced to the greatest extremities, being obliged, says the chronicler, "to exist on boughs and roots." His London partners became satisfied that his affairs required examination. Cloberry & Co. sent out George Evelyn as their representative, with full power to act for them and take possession of their property. Claiborne, failing to get a supety of £5,000 from Evelyn and suspecting his intrigue with Calvert, wrote everything not killed and several were taken by his ship's company in Maryland against parties on the isle of Kent. At St. Mary's, Evelyn was shown copies of Calvert's charter, and of Claiborne's licenses to trade.
which satisfied him as to the question of right, so that in behalf of his principals he acknowledged the authority of Baltimore, and accepted from Leonard Calvert the office of commander of the isle of Kent.

Thus ejected from the isle of Kent, Claiborne purchased from the Indians Palmer's island at the head of the bay, thinking it to be beyond Balti- more's grant. He then petitioned the king that Baltimore might be restrained from interfering with him, but, despairing of success, offered the key of Leonard Calvert at St. Mary's to lands in the Chesapeake and Susquehanna, and proposed that the crown should grant him a tract of land twelve leagues on each side of Susquehanna river, "from the mouth of said river down the said bay, southerly to the seaward, and to the head of the river and to the great lake of Canada, to be held of the crown at the rents of £100 for the sake of the Winneconne annuum." The commissioners of plantation, to whom this application was referred, having become satisfied that Claiborne's license to trade gave him neither title to land nor right to make a settlement, and influenced by the queen, who favored Baltimore, refused his petition for the grant, but, ignoring the refusal, on 9 June, 1644, and after a year, Claiborne referred him to the courts of law for remedy for the wrongs of which he complained. Notwithstanding Claiborne's departure, and Evelyn's submission to the authorities of St. Mary's, the isle of Kent continued in an insubordinate condition. It was represented in the general assembly of the freemen of Maryland, which had reconvened on 25 Sept., by St. Mary's in February, 1637-8, by some of the freemen in person, and by Evelyn as proxy for the great body of them. On the advice of Evelyn, Gov. Calvert undertook an expedition in person for the subjection of Kent. He made his campaign within the time marked out, reduced the isle of Kent to obedience, captured Smith, the head of the endeavor in the Winneconne some years before, and took possession of Palmer's island, the only remaining post held by Claiborne within the limits of the Maryland charter. On his return to his capital city of St. Mary's, he reported his proceedings to the general assembly, which had reconvened according to adjournment, and appealed to the wise and constitutional advice of Evelyn, who had empanelled the whole general assembly as the grand inquest of the province, and they at once found a true bill against the prisoner for piracy and murder. The same body then dissolved itself into a high court of justice, presided over by Gov. Calvert, with John Lawer, the attorney-general, prosecuting for the proprietors. He was allowed his challenge, according to the course of the common law, and, on being found guilty, after a formal trial, prayed his clergy. The president of the court decided that his prayer had not been made in time, and pronounced sentence of death. He was then executed. Failing to get possession of his island of Kent, Claiborne proposed on 6 June, by Leonard Calvert at St. Mary's, to have his survey and patent confirmed, and to receive grant for settlement of an island, by then discovered within the company's patent, "to be called Rich island, in honor of Earl Holland"; but, this meeting with but little favor, he was made by the king treasurer of the colony of Virginia for life, on 6 April, 1642. In all the trials of Charles I., Virginia was called on occasion of the barony of Baltimore being a cautious neutrality, so as to prevent the seizure of his prov- ince by either of the powers then contending for supremacy in England. In 1644 Claiborne re- appeared on the isle of Kent, and, exhibiting what he claimed was a royal commission, endeavors to incite resistance to the Roman Catholic authority at St. Mary's. In February, 1645, the Roman Cath- olic governor under Lewis de la tour Palacios, whose case had been thrown by Capt. Richard Ingle, of the parliament ship "Reformation," professing to act under the authority of the parliament. All historians unite in charging that Claiborne was a participant or co-operator with Ingle in this attack; but the archives of Maryland fail to prove any such com- plicity. In December of the same year, the governor returned to Maryland, and entered on a career of plunder. Gov. Calvert took refuge in Cavalier Vir- ginia, and in December, 1646, returned with a small force and expelled the parliamentarians without a struggle. The condition of affairs in England, the battle of Marston Moor, the incursion of Ingle, and the restless activity of the British empire which acknowledgment of royal favor, convinced Cecilius Calvert (Lord Balt- more) that to preserve his province he must at once organize it in sympathy with the prevailing sentiment in England. Accordingly, in 1648, he reorganized his government of Maryland, which to that time had been entirely in the hands of Roman Catholics. His brother, Leonard, had died on 20 Sept., 1646, and on 9 June, 1647, John, called faithful cavalier, his successor. The Churchmen of Virginia were driving out the non-conformists there, and Lord Baltimore induced Capt. William Stone, one of them, to remove from Northampton county, Va., to Maryland, under a contract that Stone would transport 500 of the exiles from Vir- ginia, and receive exiles from Maryland, according to Balti- more's liberal terms of plantation. When the news arrived of the execution of the king, Green, in the absence of Stone, immediately proclaimed Charles II., as his successor. The general assembly of Virginia was equally prompt in avowing its loyalty, so that in 1650 Maryland and Virginia were the only parts of the British empire that acknowledged the royal authority. The opportunity thus afforded was too good to be lost by Claiborne. Exasperated by what he thought the injustice of the court, backed by the influence of the queen and her enemy, Archbishop Laud, he joined the par- liamentary party, and on 29 Sept., 1651, with Richard Bennett and two others, was appointed to администрации to Virginia and "the plantations within the Chesapeake bay." The English expedition sent with the commis- sioners reached Virginia in March, 1652, and over- threw the cavalier government, with Sir William Berkeley at its head, and established a rumphead one, with Richard Bennett for governor, and Claib- orne as secretary of state. As soon as Berkeley was disposed of, Claiborne went to St. Mary's, where he compelled Gov. Stone to renounce his allegiance to Lord Baltimore, and to issue all legal process in the names of "the keepers of the libertys of England," in June, 1652. When Crom- well at home dispersed the long parliament, Stone naturally became the agent of the new government with their masters, and repudiated the arrange- ment with Claiborne, whereupon that vigorous ad- venturer returned with an armed force and de- posed Stone, and appointed Capt. William Fuller governor, with a council of Puritan commissioners. Thus, after a struggle of twenty years, Maryland passed out of the control of Claiborne. Starting with claim under a grant from the king, he now held office under commission of parliament. Writes for an assembly to be held at Patuxent were issued, and they contained the first religious test ever exacted in Maryland. No Roman Catholic could be elected to the general assembly, or vote. The
assembly thus obtained repealed the toleration act of 1649, declared that all actual settlers should be entitled to take up land, regardless of any rights of the proprietary. In January, 1664, Cromwell intervened for the protection of the Roman Catholics and the rights of Lord Baltimore, and wrote to Gov. Bennett, of Virginia, forbidding him, or those acting under his authority, from disturbing Lord Baltimore or his officers and people in Maryland. Encouraged by this support, Baltimore ordered Stone to overthrow the Puritan government, and Stone returned to England. But Prince George of Denmark, on the Severn, at Annapolis, on 25 March, 1664, where he was defeated and taken prisoner. The Claiborne régime was thereby firmly established; but the progress of affairs in England again interfered with Claiborne's fortunes. Lord Baltimore made his peace in some way with the commonwealth in 1656; and the commissioners of plantations decided that he ought not to be molested in his province. In 1658 an agreement was made in London by which it was restored to him, and thus Claiborne finally disappears from the history of Maryland. On the restoration in 1660 he was turned out of his secretariat of Virginia and from the council, and we hear no more of him until 1669, when, on the death of Sir William Berkeley, he was succeeded by his son, Charles, third baron of Baltimore. Claiborne presented a petition to the king in council praying for the redress of his many wrongs at the hands of the Calverts. He made loud protestations of his loyalty; but he had no influence at court; his friends were dead; and besides this, the royal memory was still fresh, and his wrongs were paid to his petition. He died shortly afterward on his estates in Virginia, leaving three sons and one daughter, from whom have descended numerous branches of the family in Maryland, Virginia, Mississippi, Missouri, and Louisiana, distinguished for ability. He has been unjustly called "Claiborne the Rebel," from a novel bearing that title, by W. H. Carpenter (Philadelphia, 1845).

CLANCY, William, R. C. bishop, b. in Cork, Ireland, about 1800; d. in Ireland in 1847. He was a graduate of Carlow college, where he acted as professor after his ordination. He was selected as coadjutor of Bishop England in the see of Carlisle, and went to Ireland after his consecration with the view of securing priests to accompany him to America, but in this was unsuccessful. He arrived in Charleston on 21 Nov., 1835. He attended the council of Baltimore in 1837, and in the same year was translated to the see of Dunecra, British Guiana. As his management of this diocese was not satisfactory, he resigned in 1838 and returned to Ireland.

CLAP, Nathaniel, clergyman, b. in Dorchester, Mass., 20 Jan., 1669; d. in Newport, R. I., 30 Oct., 1745. He was a grandson of Deacon Nathaniel Clap, who settled in Dorchester in 1636, and was graduated at Harvard in 1690. In 1695 he began to preach in Newport, and continued with his work under the patronage of his father until 1704, when he was licensed to preach in the town of Newport. He was admitted to the ministry of the church of that place, and there remained, and was ordained pastor in 1729, remaining there until his death. Whitefield and Bishop Berkeley both refer to his venerable appearance, and the latter, who esteemed him highly, said: "Before I saw Father Clap, I thought the bishop of Rome had the gravest appearance of any man I ever saw; but really the minister of Newport was the gravest of all." He published "Advice to Children" (1691) and a sermon on "The Lord's Voice Crying to the People in some Extraordinary Dispensations" (1715).

CLAP, Roger, settler, b. in Salem, Devonshire, England, 6 April, 1699; d. in Boston, Mass., 2 Feb., 1691. He came to America in 1639, in company with Maverick, Warham, and others, and settled in Dorchester. Great hardships were experienced, and there was a lack of the necessities of life. He held several military and civil offices, and was the representative of the town from 1652 till 1666. In August, 1665, he was appointed captain of Castle William, and continued in command until he resigned in 1686, after which he made his will, and removed to the country. He died in the town of Boston on 2 Feb., 1691, and was buried in Dorchester.

CLAP, Thomas, educator, b. in Sefton, Mass., 26 June, 1703; d. in New Haven, Conn., 7 Jan., 1767. He was a descendant of Thomas Clap (1597-1684), who came to New England in 1639, settling in Sefton ten years later. The young man was fitted for college principally under the Rev. James McSparran, a teacher of his, who introduced him to Harvard in 1722. While in college he was induced, from the reading of a treatise on conversion, to unite with the church, and then decided to study for the ministry. In 1725 he began to preach at Windham as a candidate, and in August, 1726, settled there as the successor of the Rev. Samuel Whiting, whose daughter he married in 1727. He came to New Haven in March, 1740, when, having been chosen rector of Yale college at the commencement of 1739, he was inducted into office with appropriate ceremonies on 2 April, 1740. It was with great reluctance that his congregation parted with him, and only after the decision of an ecclesiastical convention advising his immediate acceptance was he allowed to take the new office. The legislature agreed to compensate the people of Windham for the loss of their pastor, and the amount to be given was left by the representatives of the college and of the parish to a committee of the general assembly, who reported that "inasmuch as Mr. Clap had been in the ministry at Windham more than fourteen years, which was about half the time ministers of the same capacity in their public work, the people ought to have half so much as they gave him for settlement, which, upon computation, was about fifty-three pounds sterling." This sum was paid. He went to the college with a high reputation for general scholarship, especially a great knowledge of pure mathematics and astronomy; and in the various departments of natural philosophy he had few equals. The first orrery or planetarium made in America was constructed by him. His first great work in connection with the college was the formation of a new code of laws, which, after adoption by the trustees, was in 1748 published in Latin, and was the first book printed in New Haven. This code contained various improvements in the college library, and caused catalogues to be prepared. He drafted a new and more liberal charter, which was granted by the legislature in 1745, incorporating the institution under the name of "The President and Fellows of Yale College in New Haven." In his capacity as president, he un doubtedly accomplished much for the college, endeavoring to render his qualifications for the transaction of business; but his religious views created ill feeling. He opposed the preaching of Whitefield, believing that his influence would re-
sult in the injury of true religion. As this view was not supported by the Rev. Joseph Noyes, then pastor in New Haven, to whose church the officers and the leaders of the movement belonged, a professor of divinity was instituted, and President Clap was requested by the corporation to preach in the college hall. This course was objected to, and legal measures were taken to suppress the so-called “irregular procedure.” Subsequent controversies with Dr. B. Gale, of Killingworth, and with Jonathan Edwards, all of Connecticut, were characterized by the spirit of opposition, and his opponents requested the assembly to appoint a commission of visitation to inquire into the affairs of the college. To this memorial President Clap made an elaborate written reply, in which he intimated that if the project was persisted in, the president and fellows would appeal to the king. In 1765 this difficulty culminated in the resignation of the tutors, and in July of that year President Clap signified his determination to resign likewise. He continued, however, at the request of the corporation, to preside until the commencement in September, when he took his leave of the college. During his administration many improvements were made, including the Pierson College chapel, which was completed in 1762. His publications include “A Sermon at the Ordination of the Rev. Ephraim Little” (1762); “An Introduction to the Study of Philosophy” (1765); “A Letter to a Friend in Boston” (1765); “A Letter to the Rev. Jonathan Edwards” (1765); “The Religious Concerns of the Colony of New England” (1767); “History and Vindication of the Doctrines received and established in the Churches of New England” (1755); “Nature and Foundation of Moral Virtue and Obligation” (1765); “Annals, or History of Yale College” (1766); and “Nature and Motions of Meteors” (1781).

CLAPP, Asa, merchant, b. in Mansfield, Mass., 15 March, 1762; d. in Portland, Me., 17 April, 1848. He was the son of a farmer, who likewise was the magistrate and commander of a military company in Mansfield. Young Clapp received a common-school education, and at the age of sixteen volunteered in the expedition under Gen. Sullivan for the expulsion of the British from Rhode Island. Soon after he was stationed on an American privateer, was soon promoted to be an officer, and toward the end of the war obtained command of a ship, when he had but just reached the age of twenty-one. He was at Port au Prince when the attack was made on that city by the negroes, and rendered essential aid to the white population, who were exposed to great sufferings during the insurrection. After the war he continued in command of various ships trading between the United States and England, and in 1783 was captured by Sir Sydney Smith and carried to England. After a detention of six months, he was released, and his cargo paid for by the British government. In 1796 he visited the United States, and in time became one of the wealthiest and most distinguished merchants of Maine. He had vessels employed in trade with Europe, the East and West Indies, and South America. In 1811 he was a member of the council of Massachusetts under Gov. Elbridge Gerry. During the war of 1812 he was a firm supporter of the administration, nearly all of his ships were driven from the ocean, and he volunteered as a common soldier in the defence of Portland, when that city was threatened by the British fleet. In 1816 he was one of the commission appointed to obtain subscriptions to the capital stock of the bank of the United States, and was the largest subscriber to that institution in Maine. He was elected a delegate to the convention held in October, 1819, for forming the constitution of that state, and at the adjournment of the legislature, at the time of his death he was the oldest member of the first church established in Portland.

CLAPP, Theodore, clergyman, b. in Easthampton, Mass., 29 March, 1792; d. in Louisville, Ky., 17 May, 1866. He was graduated at Yale in 1814, then studied theology at Andover, and was ordained in Easthampton, Mass., in 1822, being called in that year to the pastorate of the 1st Presbyterian church in New Orleans, La. In 1834 he adopted Unitarian views, and organized, as the Church of the Messiah, a congregation largely made up of his former parishioners, with whom he continued until 1857. There were twenty epidemics during his residence in New Orleans, including yellow fever and cholera, and he was conspicuous for his laborsious devotion to the sufferers. For many years the use of a large church in New Orleans was given him by its owner, Judah Touro, a wealthy Jew, free of expense. In 1857 he resigned his work on account of failing health, and settled in Louisville, Ky., where he wrote “Autobiographical Sketches and Recollections of a Thirty-five Years’ Residence in New Orleans” (Boston, 1857), besides other theological works.

CLARK, Abraham, signer of the Declaration of Independence, b. in Elizabethtown, N. J., 15 Feb., 1792; d. in Rahway, 16 Sept., 1794. He was the only child of Thomas Clark, and was born on his father’s farm. He received a good English education, and showed special fondness for the study of mathematics and of civil law. He devoted himself to surveying and conveyancing. His legal advice, given gratuitously, procured for him the title of “poor man’s counsel.” He became high sheriff of the county of Essex and clerk of the colonial assembly of Amboy under the revolutionary government. At the beginning of the revolution he distinguished himself as an active member of the committee of public safety. On 21 June, 1776, while Richard Stockton, John Hart, Francis Hopkinson, and Dr. John Witherspoon, he was elected by the provincial congress to be a delegate to the Continental congress, and was instructed to join with the delegates of the other colonies, if necessary, in declaring the united colonies independent of Great Britain. Accordingly, he affixed his name to the Declaration of Independence. In November, 1776, he was elected to the Continental congress, and was re-elected in 1777, 1778, 1783 with the exception of one year, 1779, and again served in 1787-8. He was a member of the New Jersey legislature from 1782 till 1787, and while holding that office acquired great influence, and was held responsible by the people for all of the important measures passed during his term of service. An
act to regulate practice in the courts of law in that colony became known as "Clark's law," and a strong spirit of county was manifested by the members of the bar against the supposed framer of it. Although opposed to the emission of debased money, he was styled the "Father of the Paper Currency" on account of his presumed influence being given toward the introduction of such a measure. He was a delegate to the convention that transmitted to the Federal Congress in 1787, and when in 1788 he was appointed a commissioner to settle the accounts of New Jersey with the United States. Later he became a member of congress, serving from 24 Oct., 1791, till his death. During his congressional career he participated in the debates concerning the relations of England with the United States, and moved a resolution to prohibit all intercourse with Great Britain until full compensation was made to our citizens for the injuries sustained by them from British armed vessels, and until the western posts should be delivered up. A bill conforming to Mr. Clark's resolution was carried by a considerable majority in the house, but was lost in the senate by the casting vote of John Adams. The important business was then suspended by a stroke of a sunstroke, which proved fatal in two hours.

CLARK, Alexander, clergyman, b. in Jefferson county, Ohio, 10 March, 1834; d. in Georgia, 6 July, 1879. In early life he was a teacher and an editor. In 1861 he was ordained in the Methodist Episcopal church, and in 1870 became editor of "The Methodist Recorder." He was the author of numerous works, some in Old English, "Loc. School House" (Philadelphia, 1850); "The Red Sea Freedman" (1864); "School-Dav Dialogues" (1867); "Gospel in the Trees" (1889); "Workaday Christianity" (1870); and a volume of poems, "Ripplies on the River." He was educated in the public schools of Alvan Clark & Sons, and in that capacity successfully completed many famous lenses, among which are the Chicago refractor, the 26-inch lens in the Naval observatory at Washington, and the 30-inch refractor for the Imperial observatory at St. Petersburg, for which the honorary medal of Russia was awarded—the only one ever given upon an American work. In 1886 the 36-inch refractor, the largest in the world, was made for the Lick observatory on Mount Hamilton, near San Francisco, Cal. Mr. Clark accompanied the total-eclipse expedition to Jerez, Spain, in 1870, and also the similar expedition to Wyoming in 1878. As an independent observer he has discovered fourteen intricate double stars, including the companion to Sirius, for which the Lalande gold medal was awarded him by the French academy of sciences in 1862. He also made numerous inventions connected with the manufacture of refracting telescopes.

CLARK, Alonzo Howard, naturalist, b. in Boston, Mass., 13 April, 1859. He was educated in the public schools of Boston, and at Harvard university, leaving the latter at the close of his sophomore year to become assistant in charge of the U. S. fish commission station at Gloucester, Mass., during 1879-80. In 1880 he was appointed special agent of the 10th census, and in 1883 on the executive staff to represent the United States at the International fisheries exhibit in London, England. He became in 1884 assistant in the department of arts and industries at the U. S. national museum, Washington. His writings, which have appeared principally as government publications, include "Statistics of Fisheries of New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Connecticut" (1882); "Statistics of Fisheries of Massachusetts" (1882); "History of the Mackerel Fishery," in parts (1882); "The Fisheries and Fish Industry of the United States" (1884 et seq.), consisting of four volumes, in the editorship of which Mr. Clark has been associated, and to which he has contributed special chapters on "The Whale Fishery," "The Antarctic Seal Fishery," "The Menhaden Fishery," and "The Preparation of Fishery products." He was a member of the New York Zoological Society, and associated his sons with him. He was the first person in the United States to make achromatic lenses, and the most important modern telescopes have been constructed at his factory in Cambridgeport. Mr. Clark invented numerous improvements in telescopes and their manufacture, including the double eye-piece, an ingenious method of measuring small celestial arcs. A list of discoveries made by him with telescopes of his own manufacture is given in the "Proceedings of the Royal Astronomical Society" (London, vol. 17, No. 9).—His son, Alvan Graham, astronomer, b. in Fall River, Mass., 10 July, 1832; d. in Cambridge, Mass., 3 June, 1897. He was educated in the firm of Alvan Clark & Sons, and in that capacity successfully completed many famous lenses, among which are the Chicago refractor, the 26-inch lens in the Naval observatory at Washington, and the 30-inch refractor for the Imperial observatory at St. Petersburg, for which the honorary medal of Russia was awarded—the only one ever given upon an American work. In 1886 the 36-inch refractor, the largest in the world, was made for the Lick observatory on Mount Hamilton, near San Francisco, Cal. Mr. Clark accompanied the total-eclipse expedition to Jerez, Spain, in 1870, and also the similar expedition to Wyoming in 1878. As an independent observer he has discovered fourteen intricate double stars, including the companion to Sirius, for which the Lalande gold medal was awarded him by the French academy of sciences in 1862. He also made numerous inventions connected with the manufacture of refracting telescopes.

CLARK, Billy James, reformer, b. in Northampton, Mass., 4 Jan., 1778; d. in Glen's Falls, N. Y., 21 March, 1849. He was educated at the Northampton academy, and studied medicine with Dr. Hicker, of Easton, N. Y. He organized what is claimed to have been the first temperance society in the world, at Moreau, Saratoga co., N. Y., in 1805. Mr. Clark was a member of the legislature from Saratoga county in 1821, and was a member of the elected and constitutional legislature in 1845.
CLARK, Daniel, senator, b. in Stratham, Rockingham co., N. H., 24 Oct., 1809; d. in Manchester, N. H., 2 Jan., 1891. He was graduated at Dartmouth in 1834, studied law, and began practice at Epping, N. H., in 1837. He removed to Manchester, N. H., in 1839, and was a member of the legislature for five years. He was elected U. S. senator in 1857 for the unexpired term of James Bell, deceased, and was re-elected in 1861, serving till he resigned in July, 1866. He was president pro tem. of the senate for some time in 1864-5. On 11 July, 1861, Senator Clark offered a resolution, with a view to submit the question of the secession of the southern states to the Senate, which was rejected. He was nominated by the Democratic party for the Senate from New Hampshire in 1869, but was defeated. He retired from active public life in 1876, but took an active part in the debates of the Senate, and was a steadfast supporter of the government during the civil war. On his resignation, he was appointed by President Johnson U. S. judge for the district of New Hampshire, and served till 1879, when he resigned from the New Hampshire constitutional convention of 1876.

CLARK, Daniel, Canadian physician, b. in Granton, Invernesshire, Scotland, 29 Aug., 1835. In 1841 his parents arrived in Canada and settled on a farm near Port Dover, Norfolk co., Ontario. In 1850 Daniel set out for California, and, after undergoing great hardships, accumulated a large amount by placer mining. He returned to Canada in 1851, attended the Simeon grammar-school, and subsequently pursued classical and medical studies in Toronto, finally being graduated M. D. at Victoria college, Cobourg, in 1858. He then attended lectures at Edinburgh university, and afterward visited the hospitals of the chief cities of Europe. He graduated at the University of Toronto in 1861, and was admitted to the medical profession in 1866. He settled in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1869, and was elected to the Senate of the State in 1873, and for four years was successively mayor of Columbus, and president of the Ohio bar association. He was a member of the American Medical Association from the year of its organization to 1886, and was president in 1879. He was appointed by President Grant in 1876 to be United States consul at Leith, Scotland, and was confirmed by the Senate in 1877, and served until 1881, when he was succeeded by Dr. R. B. Tayler.

CLARK, Daniel A., clergyman, b. in Rahway, N. J., 1 March, 1779; d. in New York, 3 March, 1840. He was graduated at Princeton in 1806, studied at Andover theological seminary, and while there was licensed by the presbytery of New Jersey, and in 1812 was ordained and installed pastor of the Congregational Brethren church of Braintree and Wakefield, Mass.; thence he removed, in 1815, to Hanover, N. J., and the year following went to Southbury, Conn., where, in addition to his pastoral labors, he taught gratuitously in order to elevate the standard of education in the place. In 1820 he was installed pastor of the West parish of Amherst, Mass., and became, in 1824, president of the college there. He accepted a call to Bennington in 1826, and afterward preached for short periods in various places. His complete works, with a biographical sketch by George Shepard, were published in 1846 (5th ed., edited by his son, James H. Clark, M. D., 3 vols., New York, 1853).—His son, James Henry, physician, b. in Livingston, N. Y., 23 June, 1814; d. in Montclair, N. J., 6 March, 1869, was educated at Bennington, Vt., and at Amherst. He studied medicine with Dr. James C. Bliss, of New York city, and then proceeded to study his diploma from the College of physicians and surgeons, New York city, in 1841. After more study abroad he settled in Newark, N. J., in 1846, and made diseases of the eye and ear his specialty. Dr. Clark was president of the Essex county medical society in 1857, and its historian in 1868. He was one of the founders of the Park Presbyterian church in Newark, and was for several years secretary of the tract society of that city. In 1863 he removed to Montclair, but retained his office in Newark. Dr. Clark published, besides his father's works, "History of the Cholera as it appeared in Newark in 1849" (Newark, 1850); "Sight and Hearing: a Popular Discourse," (Newark, 1859); "Medical Topography of Newark and its Vicinity" (1861); and "The Medical Men of New Jersey in Essex District, from 1666 to 1866" (Newark, 1868). He left an unfinished "Encyclopedia of Diseases."—Another son, Horace Francis, railroad president, b. in Southbury, Conn., 29 Nov., 1851; d. in New York city, 17 March, 1886. He was graduated at the University of Michigan in 1873, studied law in the office of Prescott Hall, and in 1875 was admitted to the New York bar. During the nineteen years that he was engaged in active practice he was reputed to be the most active, diligent, and hard-working lawyer in the profession in New York. In 1886 he was selected to represent his state in the New York senate, though identified with the wing of the democratic party then known as Hardshells, he dissented from the first the policy of Mr. Buchanan in regard to Kansas, supported the views of Senator Douglas, and was one of the five anti-Lecompton men who finally effected the organization of the house. At the close of his term he was re-elected as an independent candidate. During his first term he was assigned to the judiciary committee, and during the second to the committee on Indian affairs. In 1857 Mr. Clark first became a director in the New York and Harlem railroad, then not a very profitable enterprise, from which time dated his active participation in railroad operations. He afterward became president of the New York and Southern, and Northern Indiana railroads, and of the Union Pacific railroad, besides being director in the New York Central and Hudson River railroad; the New York and Harlem; the New Haven, Hartford, and Springfield; the Shore Line; the Chicago and Northwestern, and holding a valuable interest in various other lines. He was also president of the Union Trust company of New York, and an active manager of the Western Union Telegraph company, and other corporations. He was also an operator in Wall street, where his influence was great. When the combined attack was made on the Tweed ring in 1871, Mr. Clark rendered powerful assistance in assisting向着 ring, and driving Tweed and his friends out of Tammany hall, and from that time he continued to be an active member of the society. Mr. Clark gave freely to charitable objects. Williams college gave him the degree of LL. D. in 1869. He married, in 1848, a daughter of Com. Vanderbilt.

CLARK, Davis Wescatt, M. E. bishop, b. on the island of Mount Desert, Me., 12 Feb., 1812; d. in Cincinnati, Ohio, 23 May, 1871. He united with the Methodist church at the age of seventeen, and three years later he became a student in the Maine Wesleyan seminary, in Readfield, where he continued for three years, pursuing the preparatory and, in part, the regular collegiate
course of studies. In 1834 he entered Wesleyan university with an advanced standing, and was graduated in 1836. Soon after this he became a teacher in the department of mathematics at Amenia seminary, N. Y., where he remained seven years, during most of the time filling the offices of principal and professor of intellectual and moral philosophy, and also acting as preacher to the seminary. In 1843 he became a member of the New York conference, and for the next ten years labored as a pastor among the Irish and in New York city and other places. In the latter part of 1853 he became editor of the "Ladies' Repository," a monthly religious and literary magazine published in Cincinnati, Ohio. In May, 1864, he was chosen, by the general conference at Philadelphia, to the office of a bishop. In 1870 Mr. Clark married Miss Mary J. Redman, of Trenton, N. J., who, with two sons and two daughters, survived him. In 1851 he received from his alma mater the degree of D. D. He was chosen by the New York conference as a delegate to the general conference, for the several sessions of that body, for 1856-60, and 1864. As a preacher he was able and instructive, and in some cases intensely eloquent; a persistent and diligent laborer and painstaking, and in his religious life at once cheerful and earnestly devout. He was always a laborious student. Though he was recognized as among the more conservative of anti-slavery men, yet the passage of the fugitive slave law, and its subsequent enforcement, aroused him to earnest and open opposition; and in 1856 he at once began his career as the most active advocates of the cause of the Union. After the war he entered heartily into the measure adopted by his church for improving the condition of the freedmen. On his elevation to the episcopacy, Bishop Clark's first assignment to service was to visit and superintend the work of the church in California and Oregon, which occupied him during the latter part of 1864. In 1866 his work was chiefly in the region south of Ohio river, and during that time he organized the conferences in east and middle Tennessee, and in northern Georgia and Alabama. In subsequent years he visited, in his episcopal tours, nearly every state and territory of the nation, presiding at the sessions of superintendents and conferences, and took every possible step to promote the interests of the church. Bishop Clark was rather above the average height, exceedingly well developed, and of rather full habit. His complexion was slightly florid, and his hair dark amber. His works include "Elements of Algebra," prepared while teaching in that department at Amenia, and "Mental Disciplines," a small treatise, intended primarily for his own pupils; also "The Life and Times of Bishop Heding" and "Man all Immortal."
safely over the rapids, and soon landed at the old deserted Fort Massac, and, marching thence six days across the country, a portion of the time without food, took Kaskaskia by surprise, 4 July. There he found Governor Green, who left in the night to De-

sire and surrendered at discretion. The Illinois country was thus captured without the firing of a gun or the loss of a man. Clark conciliated the surrounding Indian tribes, changing enemies into friends. All this tended to alarm the British. Gov. Hamilton at Detroit marched a large force, mostly Indians, and took Vincennes on the Wabash in De-

cember of that year. This intelligence soon reached Kaskaskia, "I must take Hamilton, or he will take me," said Clark; and with fewer than 170 men, all told, he marched across the country in midwinter, through the submerged lands of the Wabash and its tributaries, sometimes breaking their surface, and carried his men, capering Mar-

tin's and Ruddell's stations, with 340 prisoners, when he hastily gathered a thousand men, invaded the Shawnee country, defeated the Indians, and laid waste their villages. Once more Clark's attention was turned toward Detroit, the headquarters of British power and influence in the northwest, which he thought likely to forthwith harass and destroy the infant settlements of Kentucky. Going to Virginia, he concerted with Gov. Jefferson and council a campaign against Detroit, which met the approval and assistance of Gen. Washington. Before it could be carried into effect, Arnold's invasion of Virginia in January, 1781, occurred, when Clark temporarily headed 240 riflemen and ambuscaded a party of the ene-

my at Hood's, on James river; and then hastened forward, with the commission of brigadier-general, for the execution of his scheme against Detroit. But it miscarried, owing to the poverty of Vir-

ginia, the difficulty of raising an adequate force with inadequate means, and the powerful oppo-

sition of Gen. Washington. The headquarters of this great Ma-

hawk chief, McKee, Girty, and other border lead-

ers, who attacked Clark's detachment and invaded the Bear-grass settlements around Louisville. In 1782, after the British and Indian attack on Bry-

an's station, and the disastrous defeat of the Kent-

tuckians at the Blue Licks, Clark led forth 1,000 men, driving on the Indians, and forcing them to re-

turn to their homes, destroying their villages and means of subsistence. This was Clark's last important service, as his exp-

edition up the Wabash in 1786, and his efforts in behalf of France in 1783-4, against the Spani-

iards on the Mississippi, proved abortive. The freedom of Clark's early life had unfitness him for domestic happiness, and he never married. A tra-

dition is preserved in the family that he was fasci-

nated with the beauty of the daughter of the Span-

ish governor of Louisiana when he received the post from an Indian attack. Observing a want of courage in the governor, he broke off his addresses to the girl, saying to his friends: "I will not be the father of a race of cowards." His last years were spent alone and in poverty, in a rude dwelling on Corn island, until his sister took him to her home at Locust Grove, near Lebanon. The site of what he considered the ingratitude of the republic in leaving him in poverty and obscurity, and when the state of Virginia sent him a sword, he received the compliments of the committee in gloomy sile-

sence. Then he exclaimed: "When Virginia need-

ed a sword, I gave her one. She sends me now a

knife. It would have been better if the State had sent me a little headstone bearing the letters G. R. C. It is said that not half a dozen people in the United States can point it out.—His brother, William, soldier b. in Virginia, 1 Aug., 1770; d. in St. Louis, Mo., 1 Sept., 1838. He was the youngest of six

brothers, four of whom were distinguished in the revolution. He removed with his family in 1784 to the falls of the Ohio. In Kentucky, the site of the present city of Louisville, where his brother George Rogers had built a fort. That part of the country was then known as "the dark and bloody ground," on account of the frequent Indian raids, and young Clark became early acquainted with the methods of Indian warfare. He was appoint-

ed a ensign at the age of eighteen, and on 7 March, 1792, became a lieutenant of infantry. He was assigned to the 4th sub-division in December of that year, was made adjutant and quartermaster in September, 1796, and resigned in July, 1796, on account of ill health. Soon afterward he removed to St. Louis, and in March, 1804, was appointed by President Madison to the garrison, with orders to join Capt. Meriwether Lewis's exploring expedition from St. Louis across the Rocky mountains to the mouth of Columbia river. Clark was really the principal military di-

rector of the expedition, materially assisted Capt. Lewis in the scientific arrangements, and kept a journal, which was afterward published. His inti-

mate knowledge of Indian habits and character had much to do with the success of the explor-

ation. He was promoted to first lieutenant in Jan-

uary, 1806, and was nominated to be lieutenant-colonel of the 2d infantry, but was not confirmed by the senate. He resigned from the army, 27 Feb., 1807, and officiated as Indian agent till he was appointed by Congress brigadier-general of the territory of Upper Louisiana. During the war of 1812 he declined the appointment of briga-

dier-general in the army, and also the command then held by Gen. Hull. President Madison ap-

pointed him governor of Missouri territory in 1813, and he held the office till the organization of the state in 1820. When the vacancy occurred he was candidate for election to the same office, and was defeated. He remained in private life till May, 1822, when President Monroe made him superin-
tendent of Indian affairs at St. Louis, and he held this office till his death.
CLARK, George Whitfield, clergyman, b. in South Orange, N. J., 15 Feb., 1831. His ancestor, Richard Clark, was one of the first settlers of Elizabeth, N. J. He was graduated at Amherst in 1853, studied theology at the Rochester seminary, and, after ordination on 31 Oct., 1855, became pastor of the Baptist church at New Market, N. J. He took charge of the 1st Baptist church at Elizabeth, N. J., in 1858, has been a pastor at various places, and has long been agent and missionary to the American Baptist publication society. He has spent several years in special exegetical study, and Rochester university gave him the degree of D. D., in 1872. He has published "History of the First Baptist Church, Elizabeth" (1865); "New Harmony of the Four Gospels in English" (New York, 1876); "Notes on Matthew" (1876); "Notes on Mark" (1876); "Notes on Luke" (1876); "Notes on John" (1879); "Harmonic Arrangement of the Acts of the Apostles" (1884); "Brief Notes on the New Testament—the Gospels" (1884), and numerous articles in periodicals. He has ready for publication (1886) brief treatises on Luke and John, and in preparation "Notes on the Acts of the Apostles." CLARK, Henry James, naturalist, b. in Easton, Mass., 22 June, 1826; d. in Amherst, Mass., 1 July, 1873. He was graduated at the University of New York in 1848, after which he taught for some time in White Plains, N. Y. He here he developed a taste for botany, and entered into a correspondence with Prof. Asa Gray, which presently led to his becoming a member of theBGreyBG group. He took a side position, while at the same time he supported himself by teaching in the academy in Westfield, Mass. Soon afterward he became a student under Louis Agassiz, and was graduated at Lawrence scientific school of Harvard in 1854. He then became private assistant to Agassiz, who pronounced him "the most skillful microscopist in the country," and was associated with him from 1856 till 1863 in the preparation of the anatomical and embryological portions of the "Contributions to the Natural History of the United States." In June, 1860, he was appointed adjunct professor of zoology in Lawrence scientific school, and in 1861 gave a course of lectures on histology at the Museum. In 1863 there was a great disagreement with Prof. Agassiz led to his severing his relations with the museum in 1863, and during the following year he delivered twelve lectures at the Lowell institute with the title of "Mind in Nature." In 1865 he was appointed professor of botany, zoology, and geology in the Agricultural college of Pennsylvania, where he remained until 1869. He then became professor of natural history at the University of Kentucky, Lexington, and in 1873 was elected professor of veterinary science in Massachusetts agricultural college at Amherst. Prof. Clark was a member of most of the learned societies in this country, and had been elected to the most of the scientific institutions on both sides valuable contributions on scientific subjects to "Proceedings of the American Academy of Sciences and Arts," of the "Boston Society of Natural History," "American Journal of Science," and "Smithsonian Contributions," he was the author of "A Claim for Scientific Property" (Cambridge, 1866), and "Mind in Nature, or the Origin of Life, and the Mode of Development of Animals" (New York, 1865). For a full list of his scientific papers and works, see Prof. Asa S. Packard, Jr.'s "Memoir of Henry James Clark" in the "Biographical Memoirs of the National Academy of Sciences" (Washington, 1877). CLARK, Isaac, soldier, b. in 1749; d. in Castleton, Vt., 31 Jan., 1822. He was a soldier of the revolution, a member of the constitutional convention, and for many years chief judge of the Vermont county court. He became colonel of the 11th U. S. infantry on 12 March, 1813, and on 12 Oct., 1813, commanded a successful expedition against Massequoi, Canada. He was transferred and mustered out of service on 15 June. CLARK, James, soldier, b. in July, 1793; d. in Lebanon, N. Y., 6 June, 1865. His grandfather, Daniel, was an early settler of Windsor, Conn. James was a captain in Putnam's regiment, and was present at Bunker Hill. He was made lieutenant-colonel of Huntington's regiment, 4 Nov., 1775, and took part in the battles at Harlem Heights and White Plains, 16 Sept. and 18 Oct., 1776. CLARK, James, governor of Kentucky, b. in Bedford county, Va., in 1779; d. in Frankfort, Ky., 27 Aug., 1839. He removed with his father to Clark county, Ky., was educated by a private tutor, and, after studying law in Virginia, was admitted to the bar, and began practice in Winchester, Ky., in 1797. He was several times a member of the legislature, became provost of the court of common pleas in 1810, and was elected to congress as a Clinton democrat, leaving from 24 May, 1813, till 1816, when he resigned. He was judge of the circuit court from 1817 till 1824, and was then elected again to congress as a whig, serving from 5 Dec., 1825, till 3 March, 1831. He was elected to the state senate in 1832, becoming its speaker, and in 1836 was chosen governor of the state of Kentucky. He was a man of narrow tastes, and Clark was for nineteen months a prisoner at Havana. Soon after he was released he was again impressed, but escaped by swimming two miles to shore, where the vessel was off Charles town, S. C. He then joined the army and served in a backwoods school in South Carolina, and then in Georgia, where he was also appointed a captain of the Methodist. After a visit to his home, which he reached by working his way before the mast, he returned to the United States in 1789 and became an itinerant Methodist preacher in Georgia. He had scruples on the subject of slavery, and once refused his yearly salary of $600 because it was the proceeds of slave labor. He withdrew from the Methodists church in 1796 on account of doctrinal differences, and went to Illinois, where he taught, preached, and finally joined the anti-slavery Baptists calling themselves "The Baptist Church of the Christian Humanitv." When not preaching, "Father Clark," as he was called, made long preaching tours. One of these, in 1807, was to the "Florida Parishes" in Louisiana, a journey of 1,200 miles, which was performed alone, in a frail canoe. He returned to Illinois on foot, and visited Louisiana in 1811. Father Clark preferred to travel on foot, and on one occasion, when he was seventy years old, walked all night to fulfill an appointment, going sixty-six miles over a muddy road. Unlike many western pioneer preachers, he was neat in his dress and quiet in his manner. A sketch of him has been published by an old pioneer (New York, 1859).
CLARK, John Alonzo, clergyman, b. in Pittsfield, Mass., 6 May, 1801; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 27 Nov., 1843. He was graduated at Union in 1823, studied for the ministry, and was admitted to orders in the Episcopal church, 12 April, 1826. After his death the patriotic sentiment of judges gathered whether the people would fight. Mr. Clark replied that they had "trained them for this very hour: they would fight, and if need be, die, too, under the shadow of the house of God." It was but a few rods from Mr. Clark's house that the first blood of the revolution was shed on the following day, 19 April, 1775, and the men that fell were his parishioners. From this day, said he, when he saw their dead bodies, "will be dated the liberty of the world." Mr. Clark published several sermons, among them one to commemorate the battle of Lexington (1776). CLARK, Laban, clergyman, b. in Haverhill, N. H., 19 July, 1778; d. in Middletown, Conn., 28 March, 1838. In his childhood his parents removed to Bradford, Vt., where he obtained a fair academical education. In 1798 he united with a Methodist church, and soon became active as a class-leader and exhorter. He began preaching in 1800, and in 1801, joining the New York conference, entered upon itinerant work, in which he continued twenty years. He married Mary, daughter of Rev. John Webster, of New York, New York, and Canada. In 1819 he offered his resignation; the first resolution in favor of forming the Missionary society of the Methodist Episcopal church, and, in conjunction with Nathan Bangs and Freeborn Garretson, prepared its constitution. In 1829 Mr. Clark, then presiding elder of the New Haven district, heard the plans for the chapel at Capt. Porte's military academy, in Middle- toin were for sale, and at once offered to be one of ten to purchase them, with the idea of founding a Methodist college. Soon afterward the trustees of the buildings offered to give them to the New York and New England conferences, on condition that a college should be established and provided with an endowment fund of $40,000. Mr. Clark was active in the matter, and the result was the establishment of Wesleyan university in 1831. Mr. Clark became the president of the board of trustees, and held the office till his death, withdrawing from active labor in 1854, and settling at Middletown. CLARK, Lewis Gaylord, author, b. in Otisco, Oneida Co., N. Y., 3 Nov., 1873. He and his twin brother, Willis Gaylord, were educated chiefly by their father, who was a soldier of the revolution, and a man of fine attainments. In 1834 Lewis became editor of the "Knickerbocker Magazine," which had been established in 1832 by Charles Peirso Hoffman. It had been unsuccessful, but Mr. Clark soon retrieved its fortunes, and it became the foremost literary publication of the day, numbering among its contributors Irving, Bryant, Longfellow, Halleck, Willis, and many others whose names are familiar. Mr. Clark retained the editorship until 1859, when it died from financial mismanagement. During this time he wrote the "Editors' Table," and the "Gossip with Readers and Correspondents," which were special features of the magazine, and had much to do with its popularity. These consisted of humorous or pleasant stories floating about town, the jests of the day, and bits from the editor's desultory reading, string together with a running commentary. A frequent character in these pages was Mark Bunkum, the burlesque of a country newspaper, entitled the "Bunkum Flagstaff." This kind of writing, so common at the present day, was then comparatively new, and Mr. Clark may be said to have perfected it. It had much to do with creating a kindly feel-
ing among literary men, and attracted many young writers. Although Mr. Clark's good nature often allowed platitudes to pass muster in its pages, the magazine was the parent of much that is best in quality in our later periodicals. Its influence on American literature was wholesome and inspiring, and it led the way to a higher standard of magazine writing. In 1855 some of the contributors to the magazine made an offer to Mr. Clark's benefit, a volume of their contributions, illustrated by their portraits, and entitled "The Knickerbocker Gallery," which was edited by Dr. John W. Francis, Dr. Rufus W. Griswold, and Mr. Clark himself. The proposal was accepted, and the book, entitled "The Knickerbocker Sketch-Book," containing a few of his own articles (1850), and "Knack-Knacks from an English Table," consisting of selections from that department of his magazine (New York, 1852). See a sketch of Mr. Clark, by Thomas B. Thorpe, in "Harper's Magazine" for March, 1874.—His twin brother, Willis Gaylord, d. in Philadelphia, 12 June, 1841, was educated with him at home, and showed poetic talent in his youth. He began in 1830 to edit in Philadelphia a weekly paper, on the plan of the New York "Mirror," but it was soon discontinued. He then became associate editor of the "Columbian Star," a religious and literary paper, from which he retired to take charge of the Philadelphia "Gazette," the oldest daily in the city. At the time of his death Mr. Clark was its proprietor. In 1832 he recited his longest poem, "The Spirit of Life," before the Franklin society of Brown university. His other poems are brief fugitive pieces. A small collection of them was published during his lifetime, and a complete edition, edited by his brother (1841). Half of this was occupied by "Ollapidiana," a series of fanciful papers, which had run for several years in the "Knickerbocker." The prose of Willis G. Clark is rollicking and humorous, while his poetry is subdued, with an undercurrent of religious feeling.

Richard B. Kimball, George P. Morris, and Rev. Frederick W. Shelton. With the proceeds of this book, supplemented by other aid, a residence was bought for Mr. Clark at Piermont, N. Y., where he afterward lived. After the "Knickerbocker" was given up, Mr. Clark held for some years a place in the New York custom-house. He continued to contribute to periodical literature till a few weeks before his death. Among Mr. Clark's literary friends was Charles Dickens. The acquaintance began in a letter written to Dickens by Mr. Clark in commendation of the "Pickwick Papers," and the two men carried on for many years a correspondence in which appeared the first suggestions that Dickens should visit the United States. Mr. Clark's only publications in book-form were the "Knickerbocker Sketch-Book," containing a few of his own articles (1850), and "Knack-Knacks from an English Table," consisting of selections from that department of his magazine (New York, 1852). See a sketch of Mr. Clark, by Thomas B. Thorpe, in "Harper's Magazine" for March, 1874.—His twin brother, Willis Gaylord, d. in Philadelphia, 12 June, 1841, was educated with him at home, and showed poetic talent in his youth. He began in 1830 to edit in Philadelphia a weekly paper, on the plan of the New York "Mirror," but it was soon discontinued. He then became associate editor of the "Columbian Star," a religious and literary paper, from which he retired to take charge of the Philadelphia "Gazette," the oldest daily in the city. At the time of his death Mr. Clark was its proprietor. In 1832 he recited his longest poem, "The Spirit of Life," before the Franklin society of Brown university. His other poems are brief fugitive pieces. A small collection of them was published during his lifetime, and a complete edition, edited by his brother (1841). Half of this was occupied by "Ollapidiana," a series of fanciful papers, which had run for several years in the "Knickerbocker." The prose of Willis G. Clark is rollicking and humorous, while his poetry is subdued, with an undercurrent of religious feeling.

CLARK, Myron Holley, governor of New York, b. in Naples, Ontario co., N. Y., 23 Oct., 1806; d. in Canandaigua, N. Y., 22 Aug., 1892. His family went from Berkshire county, Mass., to Ontario county, in New York, in 1790. Myron was educated in a district school at Naples, attending from three to four months annually, when between six and seventeen years old. After filling several offices in his native town, and becoming lieutenant-colonel of state militia, he was sheriff of Ontario county for two years, and, having been removed from that office by order of the governor, was reinstated in 1830 and 1831, and served as sheriff till 1832 till 1834. During Mr. Clark's first term as senator in 1832-3, the law was passed consolidating the several railroads now forming the New York central, and it was largely by his persistent firmness that the provision limiting passenger fares to two cents a mile was adopted. As chairman of the committee on the railroad, at the time when the passage of the prohibitory liquor law was vetoed by Gov. Seymour, in 1854 the anti-slavery wings of both the Whig and Democratic parties, the prohibitionists, and several independent organizations separately nominated Mr. Clark for governor, and he was elected by a small majority, as the result of the action of the organizations taking the name of "republicans," thus making him the earliest state candidate of that party. During his administration a new prohibitory law was passed, and signed by him. It remained in force about nine months, when it was set aside by the court of appeals.

CLARK, Nathaniel, clergyman, b. in Calais, Vt., 18 Jan., 1823; d. in West Roxbury, Mass., 3 Jan., 1896. He was graduated at the University of Vermont, and was tutor there. After studying theology at Andover, and Auburn, where he graduated in 1852, he became professor of English literature in the University of Vermont, and retained the chair till 1865. He was ordained in 1857, and on the same year occasioned also the chair of Latin. He was professor of logic, rhetoric, and English literature at Union from 1863 till 1866, when he became secretary of the American board of commissioners for foreign missions. Mr. Clark travelled extensively through Europe, Egypt, and Palestine. Union college gave him the degree of D. D. in 1883, in the year that Dr. Morse received of LL. D., in 1855. He was a trustee of Holyoke seminary, and of Wellesley college. Besides essays on missionary work, he has published "Elements of the English Language" (New York, 1869).

CLARK, Sheldon, philanthropist, b. in Oxford, Conn., 31 Jan., 1785; d. there, 10 April, 1840. Without going through the college course, he studied under President Dwight, and became a farmer. In 1823 he placed $5,000 at the disposal of Yale college, to be invested at compound interest until it should amount to $20,000, when it was to be used for founding a professorship, and in 1848 the "Clark professorship of moral philosophy" was established on this foundation. Mr. Clark also subscribed the endowment fund to the college, bought a telescope for it, and bequeathed it $15,000. He published several pamphlets, and left numerous manuscripts on finance, economics, and metaphysics. He received many letters from noted men in relation to his pamphlets, and one from Thomas Jefferson is given at length, in a sketch of Mr. Clark by His Rev. Stillman in the "American Journal of Science" (xii., 217).

CLARK, Thomas ( ), mate of the "Mayflower." His first name is unknown, though it has been conjectured that he was identical with a Thomas Clark, who died in Plymouth, 24 March, 1697, aged nine-
ty-eight, according to his gravestone, but who had made oath that he was born in 1805. If the latter date is correct, the men are probably not the same, especially as Thomas Clark shared in the division of land at New London as an adult on the Ann, in 1819, and on the “Mayflower.” Clark was selected for master’s mate or pilot of the “Mayflower,” because he had made a voyage to Virginia in 1819, and had been twice on the New England coast. Clark’s island, just within the entrance of Plymouth harbor, was named for him, as he was said to have been the first to step ashore there. Clark is also mentioned as having taken part in the third expedition of discovery made by the pilgrims, on 6 Dec., 1620.

CLARK, Thomas, author, b. in Lancaster, Pa., in 1787; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1860. He was educated at St. Mary’s college, Baltimore (Roman Catholic), but declined to take orders and was appointed a lieutenant of the 2d artillery, 1 April, 1813, becoming assistant topographical engineer, with the rank of captain, on the same day. During the war of 1812 he was engaged in constructing the defences on the Delaware river. He was mustered out of service in June, 1815, and devoted himself to literature, becoming editor of Latin and Greek classics for the Association of Philadelphia between 1814 and 1818. He delivered “The United States from the Commencement of the Revolutionary War,” highly commended by John Adams and Thomas Jefferson (2 vols., Philadelphia, 1813–14), and “Sketches of the Naval History of the United States” (1813).

CLARK, Thomas, March, P. E. bishop, b. in Newburyport, Mass., 4 July, 1812. He was graduated at Yale in 1831, studied theology at Princeton, and in 1835 was licensed to preach in the Presbyterian church, Newburyport, Mass. Soon after, he applied for orders in the Episcopal church, and was ordained deacon by Bishop Griswold, in Boston, Mass., in February, 1836, and priest in November of the same year. He was chosen to be rector of Grace church, Boston, and held that place for seven years. In 1843 he accepted the rectorship of St. Andrew’s church, Philadelphia, but a few years later became assistant minister of Trinity church, Boston. Thence he removed to Hartford, Conn., where he became rector of Christ church, and continued in that place to 1861. Meanwhile, he consecrated the second bishop of Rhode Island, in Grace church, Providence, 6 Dec., 1854, and for twelve years, in addition to his episcopal duties, served this church as its rector. Besides numerous charges, sermons, and addresses, Bishop Clark has published “Lectures to Young Men on the Formation of Character” (1829); “The Efficient Sunday-School Teacher”; and “Primary Truths of Religion” (1869).—His brother, Rufus Wheelwright, clergyman, b. in Newburyport, Mass., 17 Dec., 1813; d. in Nantucket, Mass., 9 Aug., 1868, was graduated at Yale in 1838, and studied theology at Andover, and at the Yale seminary, where he was graduated in 1841. He was ordained 7 Jan., 1842, and became rector of the 2d Presbyterian church in Washington, D. C. After holding pastorates in Portsmouth, N. H., East Boston, Mass., and Brooklyn, N. Y., he took charge of the 1st Dutch Reformed church in Albany, N. Y., where he remained till his death. The University of New York gave him the degree of D. D. in 1846, Dr. Clark was chosen an and was elected an orator, and was the author of about 130 books, pamphlets, reviews, and articles. His works include “Lectures to Young Men” (2 vols., Washington, 1842); “Review of Moses Stuart’s Pamphlet on Slavery” (1850); “Memoir of Rev. John E. Emerson” (Boston, 1851; abridged ed., 1852); “Heaven and its Scriptural Emblems” (1852); “Life Scenes of the Messiah” and “Romanism in America” (1854); “The African Slave-Trade” (1860); “Heroes of Reform” (1861); “Advocate of the Church, of St. John’s, Savannah, Ga., and of Christ church, Hartford, Conn. In November, 1860, he made in Savannah an appeal for the preservation of the Union, which was published at the request of southern gentlemen. His connection with St. John’s parish was dissolved in 1861, and in 1862 his property, including his library, was sold by an agent of the Confederate government as the property of an “alien enemy.” Trinity college gave him the degree of D. D. in 1863. Dr. Clark has published sermons and sketches.—Another brother, Samuel Adams, clergyman, b. in Newburyport, Mass., 27 Jan., 1822; d. in Elizabeth, N. J., 28 Jan., 1853, studied theology at Andover, and was ordained deacon of the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal church, and, after preaching in Philadelphia and in Plymouth, Mass., became in 1848 rector of the Church of the Advent, Philadelphia, where he continued till 1856. He was then called to St. John’s church, Elizabeth, N. J., where he remained till his death. Dr. Clark was a devoted worker, genial and witty, and was very popular in his parish, where he was instrumental in building a new church, leaving it free from debt. He was elected to represent the diocese of New Jersey in two general conventions, and at the time of his death was president of the standing committee of his diocese. A tablet in his memory has been placed in St. John’s church, Elizabeth, and a monument has been erected to him in Laurel Hill cemetery, Philadelphia. He published “Memoir of Albert W. Day,” prefixed to Day’s sermons (1846), and “History of St. John’s Church, Elizabeth town, N. J.” (Philadelphia, 1857).

CLARK, William Minot, M. D., b. at Ashfield, Mass., 24 July, 1826; d. in Amherst, 9 March, 1886. He received his early education at Williston seminary, and was graduated at Amherst in 1848. For two years he taught the natural sciences at Williston seminary, and after he spent two years abroad studying chemistry and botany at Gottingen, where, in 1853, he received the degree of M. A., he returned to the United States, in 1852, he was elected to the chair of analytical and applied chemistry, and from 1854 till 1858 was professor of chemistry, botany, and zoology. From 1858 till 1867 he filled the chair of chemistry alone. He was commissioned major in the 21st Massachusetts infantry in August, 1861, became colonel in May, 1862, and was recommended by Gen. Burnside for a well-deserved promotion as brigadier-general. Col. Clark participated in the battles of Roonoke Island, Newbern, Camden, C. S., the second Bull Run, Chantilly, Antietam, and Fredericksburg. In 1867 he was elected to the presidency of the Massachusetts agricultural college, and was re-elected in 1869. This office with the chair of agriculture and rural horticulture, he held until 1879, except during 1876–7, when he was in Japan, where he had been invited to establish and organize the Imperial college of agriculture at Sapporo. During his stay in Japan he examined the flora of that country, and was the means of introducing new species of shade-trees into the United States.
He also sent to Massachusetts a large assortment of seeds, many of which proved of special value to his own state, on account of the high latitude from which they were obtained. He collected a great lichen on the side of Mt. Tien, at an elevation of 3,200 feet, which was named Cetraria Clarkeii, in his honor, by Prof. Edward Tuckerman. Subsequent to his resignation from the agricultural college he became interested in a scientific. half college, projected by Mr. Woodruff, whose sudden death caused the abortive scheme. Asahel B. Smith was the one to conduct this. Prof. Clark resided in Amherst until his death, partly occupied with mining operations. From 1850 till 1861 he was a member of the Massachusetts state board of agriculture, and a member ex officio from 1876 till 1879. He was one of the commission of three, appointed by Gov. Andrew in 1863, to consider the expediency of establishing a state military academy. He was a presidential elector in 1864, and a representative to the Massachusetts legislature in 1864-'5 and 1867. He was a fellow of the American academy of arts and sciences, and also a member of other scientific societies. His published papers include "Uber Chloragnesium-Ammoniak" (1851), "Analytische Studien aus Sachsische Topinamburs" (1851); and "Analyset von Metereisen" (1852), which appeared in "Liebig's Annalen"; and also the following papers contributed to the annual reports of the Massachusetts state board of agriculture: "Report on Horses" (1850-'50); "Professional Education the Present Want of Agriculture," "The Work and the Wants of the Agricultural College" (1858); "The Cultivation of the Cereals" (1868); "Nature's Mode of Distributing Plants" (1870); "The Relations of Botany to Agriculture" (1872); "The Circulation of Sap in Plants" (1873); "Observations on the Phenomena of Plant-Life" (1874); and "Agriculture in Japan" (1878). In 1869 he translated, for use in the agricultural college, Scheerer's "Blow-pipe Manual.

CLARKE, Sir Alured, soldier, b. in 1745; d. in September, 1832. He entered the British army in 1755, and was lieutenant-colonel and brevet colonel of the 7th foot during the American war for independence. He was in command during the British occupation of Savannah, Ga., until the war closed. He became a colonel in 1782, and the good will of the inhabitants by the strict discipline that he maintained, and by the uniform courtesy with which he treated the inhabitants and protected their property from pillage. He was governor of Jamaica in 1792 and 1793, and governor-general of India from 1797 till 1808.

CLARKE, Charles, Canadian journalist, b. in Lincoln, England, 28 Nov., 1828. He was educated in his native place and at Waddington, Lincolnshire, and in 1844 emigrated to Canada and became a farmer. After contributing articles to the Hamilton "Journal and Express" for some time, he obtained control of the paper, and continued this connection until 1850. Subsequently he wrote several papers for the "London Witness," was a contributor to various other reform journals, and in 1852 established the "Backwoodsman." He was elected to the Ontario legislature for Centre Wellington in 1871, re-elected in 1875 and 1879, and again at the last general election for the same constituency. He became speaker of the house in 1880, and was re-elected in 1884. He was graduated at Williams in 1817, studied theology at Andover in 1818-'20, travelled with the Rev. Asahel Nettleton to observe his method of preaching, was ordained 5 Feb., 1823, and was pastor of the Congregational church at Blandford, Mass., from 1823 till 1835, and then at Chicopee until 1841, when he became associate editor and proprietor of the "New England Puritan," a religious magazine published in Boston. He afterward edited the "Christian Times" in Boston in 1845-'51, and the "Christian Parlor Magazine" in New York city. He resided for some time in Waltham, Mass., and in his last years at Bos- ton. He was a contributor of many articles to the history, was historian of the New England historic genealogical society, an active member of various religious and philanthropic organizations, and a prolific writer. In 1836 he published a series of "Letters to Young People in Manufacturing Villages"; in 1838, "Letters to Horace Mann"; in 1846, after retiring from editorial life, "Fugitives from the Escributo of a Retired Editor"; in 1859, "Oneness of the Christian Church" (Boston); in 1871, "Orthodox Congregationalism and the Sects," followed by "Review of the Oberlin Council," and in 1873 by "Review of the English Version of the Bible." In 1876 he compiled "Ancestry and Writings of Edward Waddington," in 1879, "A Description of God," and in 1879 a brochure called "Saying the Catechism," which passed through many editions.

CLARKE, Edward Hammond, physician, b. in Norton, Bristol co., Mass., 2 Feb., 1820; d. in Boston, Mass., 30 Nov., 1877. He was graduated at Harvard in 1841, took his medical degree at the University of Pennsylvania in 1846, and, after traveling extensively in Europe, returned to his native city and practiced in Boston, and soon took a high rank among physicians there. He held the professorship of materia medica in Harvard from 1855 till 1872, when he resigned. Dr. Clarke's publications include "Observations on the Treatment of Polyposis of the Ear" (Boston, 1869); "Physiological and Therapeutical Actions of Bromide of Potassium and Bronge of Ammonium," with R. Amory (1871); "Sex in Education," a book that attracted wide attention (1873); "The Building of a Brain" (Boston, 1874); and "Visions: A Study of False Sight." The last-named work, prepared amid the sufferings of the lingering and painful disease of which he died, was published under the supervision of Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr., and was everywhere admired by the author (Boston, 1878). In this work Dr. Clarke occupies a middle ground between those who regard all visions as delusions and those who ascribe to them a preternatural origin. He delivered an address on "Education of Girls" before the National educational association at Detroit, 5 Aug., 1874.

CLARKE, Elijah, soldier, b. in North Carolina; d. in Wilkes county, Ga., 15 Dec., 1799. He removed to Georgia in 1774, became a captain in 1776, and distinguished himself in engagements both with Indians and British on the frontiers of Georgia; was appointed a colonel of militia, engaged in the battles of Musgrove's Mill and Blackstock's, afterward promoted brigadier-general, and continued in command until 1781. At the battle of Long Cane he was severely wounded, and, on his recovery, joined the command of Gen. Pickens. He afterward fought many battles, and made several treaties with the Creek Indians. He was accused in 1794 of a design to establish an independent government in the Creek nation, where he had settled in violation of law, and was suspected of accepting a commission and receiving emoluments from the French government.—His son, John, b. in 1766; d. in west Florida, 15 Oct., 1832, was appointed a lieutenant in the Continental army at the age of sixteen, fought under his father
with distinction at the siege of Augusta, the battle of Jack's Creek, and other actions, and rose by rapid promotion to the rank of major-general in the militia of his state. At a critical period in the war, the legislature of New York voted 100,000 dollars for the forces raised to defend the sea-coast of Georgia. He was a presidential elector in 1816, and afterwards served as governor for two terms. A few years before his death he removed to Florida.

**CLARKE, Frank Wigglesworth, chemist, b. in Boston, Mass., 19 March, 1847. He was graduated at the Lawrence scientific school of Harvard in 1867, and became assistant in chemistry at Cornell during the first year of its existence. In 1873-4 he was professor of chemistry and physics at Howard university, Washington, D. C., and in 1874 was called to fill a similar chair in the University of Cincinnati, where he remained until 1883. Under his reformation, the school grew high and strong, and about thirty investigations were published as "Laboratory Notes." In 1883 he became chief chemist to the U. S. geological survey at Washington. Prof. Clarke has been active in the American association for the advancement of science, and in 1878 was chairman of the chemical section of the "Annual Report of the Executive Committee of the American Association for the Advancement of Science." His most important work is the "Constants of Nature" (Washington, 1873, 1876, and 1882), in five octavo pamphlets, of which the last bears the subtitle of "A Recalculations of the Atomic Weights," the results in which are accepted as standard. He has published "Weights, Weights, and Weights" (New York, 1875); "Elements of Chemistry" (1884); and a "Report on the Teaching of Chemistry and Physics in the United States" (Washington, 1881). Prof. Clarke has also contributed popular essays on scientific subjects to the "Appleton's Journal" and the "Popular Science Monthly." He was a governor of the University of New York, b. in England; d. in Chester, England, in 1763. He was sent out by a friend, during the reign of Queen Anne, to mend his fortunes in New York. Dunlap says he "had sagacity enough to see that the aristocracy possessed the offices of profit, and were supporters of the authority derived from England." He therefore sided with the governors in their disputes with the popular party, and was rewarded, until he stood the oldest councillor, with the exception of Van Dam. On the death of Gov. Cosby, Van Dam would have assumed the administration as senior councillor, but the council, claiming that he had been secretly suspended by Cosby just before the latter's death, procured Clarke governor pro tempore, and, in spite of Van Dam's opposition, he was supported by the home government, and commissioned lieutenant-governor. He endeavored to hold the favor of both parties, and is said to have destroyed the popularity of many democratic leaders by inducing them to ask for offices that he did not intend to grant. Clarke's administration, like that of his predecessor, was disturbed by contention with the assembly; but it was also marked by the adoption of many good measures. The militia system was remodelled, courts set up for the decision of petty suits, the Indian trade promoted, and a precedent established for the annual provision by the legislature for the provincial government.

**CLARKE, Henry Francis, soldier, b. in Brownsville, Pa., 9 Nov., 1829; d. in Washington, D. C., 10 Nov., 1888. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1843, entered the artillery, served in the occupation of Texas in 1845-6, and in the war with Mexico. He won the brevet of captain at Chapultepec, and was present at the assault and capture of the city of Mexico. He was assistant instructor of artillery at West Point in 1848-9, assistant professor of mathematics in 1850-1, was engaged with his regiment in the Seminole war of 1851-2, again assistant instructor of artillery at West Point in 1855-6, made captain, 12 Jan., 1857, accompanied the Utah expedition of 1857 as commissary of subsistence, and remained there as chief commissary till 1860, when he was assigned as duty in the office of the commissary-general. He ordered the expedition for the relief of Fort Pickens, 1 April, 1861, was appointed chief commissary of Gen. McDowell's command, 2 July, 1861, served in the Manassas campaign, was promoted major, 3 Aug., and served as chief commissary of subsistence of the Army of the Potomac, and was brevetted brigadier-general for faithful services in the department of Virginia, 15 Jan., 1864, being present at the siege of Yorktown, the battles of South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, and Gettysburg. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel, 29 June, 1864, and had charge of purchase of supplies in New York city till 1867; was brevetted brigadier-general for the distinguished services rendered in New York, the Atlantic, and in the West from 1867 till he was retired, 9 Nov., 1884, with the rank of colonel, having been advanced to that grade on 20 May, 1882.

**CLARKE, James Freeman, clergyman, b. in Hanover, N. H., 4 April, 1810; d. in Jamaica Plains, Mass., 8 June, 1888. He was a cousin of Com. Isaac Hull. He studied at the Boston Latin-school, and was graduated at Harvard in 1832, and at Cambridge divinity-school in 1833. From 1833 till 1840 he was a minister in Maine, and from 1840 till 1861 was in Louisville, Ky., and also edited the "Western Messenger" (Louisville) from 1836 till 1839. He then returned to Boston, where in 1841 he founded the Church of the Disciples, of which he was pastor for forty-five years. In this church the seats are free, and the worship, a form devised by Dr. Clarke, combines the features of responses on the part of the congregation as in the English church, the _extempore_ prayer of the Congregationalists, and the silent prayer of the Friends. He was prominent in all educational and reform movements in Boston. For many years he was one of the overseers of Harvard university, where, from 1867 till 1871, he was professor of moral religion and also a tutor, and from 1871 till 1876-7 lecturer on ethnic religions. He was also a member of the State board of education, and trustee of the Boston public library. In connection with his friends, William H. Channing and Ralph Waldo Emerson, he prepared the "Memoirs of Margaret Fuller D'Ossol" (Boston, 1839). His works published include a translation of the Sorbonne "Conversion," translated from the German of De Wette (Boston, 1841); "History of the Campaign of 1812, and Defence of General William Hull for the Surrender of Detroit" (New York, 1848); "Eleven Weeks in Europe" (Boston, 1852); "Christian Doctrine of Forgiveness of Sin" (1832); "Christian Doc-
trine of Prayer" (1854); "Karl Hase. Life of Jesus," translated from the German (1860); "Service Book" (1844); "Disciples' Hymn Book" (1844); "Orthodoxy: Its Truths and Errors" (1866); "The Hour which Comes," sermons (1865); "Steps of Belief, or Rational Christianity maintained against Atheism, Free Religion, and Romanism" (1870); "Ten Great Religions," an essay in comparative theology (1871-83); "Go up Higher, or Religion in Common Life," sermons (1877); "Common Sense in Religion," essays (1879); "Exotics: Attempts at Christianity in the Amazon," sermons (1876); "Essentials and Non-Essentials in Religion" (1878); "How to Find the Stars," an account of the astronomical lantern (invented and patented by him) and its use (1878); "Memorial and Biographical Sketches" (1878); "Events and Epochs in Religious History" (1881); "Legend of Thomas Didymus, the Jewish Sceptic" (New York, 1881); "Sentiments" (Boston, 1889); "The Ideas of the Apostle Paul" (1884); "Anti-Slavery Days" (New York, 1884); "Manual of Unitarian Belief" (1884); "Every-Day Religion" (Boston, 1886); and "Vexed Questions" (1886).

CLARKE, Jeremiah, president-regent of Rhode Island, b. in England; d. in Newport, R. I., in 1662. He was one of the original settlers of Newport in 1639, was elected constant of the new plantation on 12 March, 1640, became treasurer of the province in May, 1647, was continued in that office, and chosen as one of the president's assistants the following year. When William Coddington, the president-elect, a Scotchman, was seized by the English and sent to Plymouth, neglected to enter upon the office and to meet the charges brought against him in the assembly, Clarke, who was one of the leaders of the dominant republican party, was selected by that body to fill the place provisionally, with the title of president-regent, until the following May, when John Smith, of Wareham, was elected president-regent.

CLARKE, John, physician, and one of the founders of Rhode Island, b. in Suffolk, England, 8 Oct., 1609; d. in Newport, R. I., 20 April, 1676. He was well educated, but it is not known where and how he obtained his intellectual training. Deeply sympathizing with the Puritans in their struggles, he migrated to America, arriving at Providence in 1635. Finding the government at Boston intolerant and oppressive, and the community rent with controversies, he resolved to plant a new colony. In company with Coddington and others, and with the encouragement of Roger Williams, he selected an island in Narragansett bay, known as Aquidneck, afterward called Rhode Island, as his retreat from intolerance. The lands were purchased from the Indians, the deed bearing date 24 March, 1638. From the north end of the island, where the first settlement was made, the government was soon transferred to a place at the south end, which received the name of Newport. When in 1647 Aquidneck was united with the mainland, the charter of the state of Rhode Island, a code of laws was framed for the confederacy, closing with these memorable words: "And otherwise than this what is herein forbidden, all men may walk as their consciences persuade them, every one in the name of his God. And let the saints of the Most High walk in this colony without molestation, in the name of Jehovah and the Lord, and every one be without suspicion that John Clarke was the author of this code. In 1638 a church was gathered, to which he ministered as teacher, and the second Baptist church established in America. While on a visit to one of the members of his church, William Witter, who lived in Lynn, Mr. Clarke, with his two companions, Obadiah Holmes and John Crandall, was arrested and sentenced to pay a fine of £20, "or else to be well whipped." Some person unknown to him paid the fine, much to his regret. Troubles having arisen in his infant colony, and its existence being threatened, he was induced in 1651 to go to England, with the hope of obtaining relief from the court. In the next year, 1652, his famous work in defence of Toleration was published; it was entitled "Ill News from New England; or, A Narrative of New England's Persecution." Clarke remained abroad for some time, laboring for the welfare of his colony. In 1663 he obtained from King Charles a charter whose provisions were of unparalleled liberality, guaranteeing that "no person within the said colony, at any time hereafter, shall be in anywise stand charged, disquieted, or called in question for any differences of opinion on matters of religion." In one of his addresses to the king he said of his colony: "It desires to be permitted to hold forth in a lively experiment that a flourishing civil state may stand, yet, and best be maintained, and that among English spirits, with all libellous libelling thereof the same may go on an ease of more than twelve years, Clarke returned home in 1664. He was immediately elected to the general assembly, and continued to be re-elected until 1669, when he was made deputy governor, an honor repeated in 1671. Besides other important services for his colony, he was appointed to "compose all the laws into a good method and order, leaving out what is unnecessary, adding what may appear unto him necessary." He left most of his property in the hands of trustees, for religious and educational purposes. He has been called the "Father of Rhode Island" and the "Father of American Baptists." His doctrinal views have been pronounced "so clear and scriptural that they might stand as unconfessioned faith of Baptists to-day, after more than two centuries of experience and investigation." It is claimed for him that he was the first to show "in an actual government that the best safeguard of personal rights is Christian law." There is no full memoir of Clarke's life and times. Besides general histories see especially Hinxman's "Life of John Clarke, of England, with Special Reference to the Baptists in America" (1777-96; new ed., 2 vols., 1871), and articles on Clarke's place in history, in the "Baptist Quarterly" for 1876, by Prof. John C. C. Clarke, under the title of "The Pioneer Statesman."

CLARKE, John Mason, geologist, b. in Canandaigua, N. Y., 15 April, 1857. He was educated at Amherst, and at the University of Gottingen, Germany. From 1881 till 1884 he was professor of geology and mineralogy at Smith college, Northampton, Mass., after which he filled a similar chair in the Massachusetts agricultural college at Amherst, and in 1886 became assistant paleontologist of the state of New York. His published papers include "Report of Excursion to Devonian Rocks in the state of Rhode Island," a code of laws was framed for the confederacy, closing with these memorable words: "And otherwise than this what is herein forbidden, all men may walk as their consciences persuade them, every one in the name of his God. And let the saints of the Most High walk in this colony without molestation, in the name of Jehovah and the Lord, and every one be without suspicion that John Clarke was the author of this code. In 1638 a church was gathered, to which he ministered as teacher, and the second Baptist church established
as Frank Hardy in "Paul Pry," at the Howard Athenæum in Boston in 1851, and began his first regular engagement at the Chestnut street theatre, Philadelphia, in the part of Soto in "She Would and She Would Not." 28 Aug., 1852. In the following January he was the leading comedian at that theatre, and, after playing in the Front street theatre during 1854, became first comedian, and in 1858 joint lessee of the Arch street theatre. In 1863 he was joint lessee of Winter Garden, New York city, in 1865 he purchased with his brother-in-law, Edwin Booth, the Walnut street theatre, Philadelphia, and in 1866 acquired an interest in the Boston theatre.

In the autumn of 1866 he returned to Boston, and a year later after the burning of Winter Garden theatre, in January, 1867, appeared in London at the St. James theatre, and at once achieved a success as Wellington de Boots, a part that he had played more than a thousand nights in the United States. He played also Bob Tyke in "The School of Reform" and "The Octopus," and after a tour in the provinces, revived old comedies, and was very successful in the rôle of Dr. Pangloss in "The Heir-at-Law." He again appeared in New York on 17 April, 1870, performed in other cities, returned to London, appearing at the Strand theatre 29 July, 1871, played in the United States the following winter, and in the spring of 1872, returned to London, where he was proprietor of the Charing Cross theatre, and afterward managed the Haymarket theatre, London, with E. A. Sothern. He has made several professional visits to the United States.

**CLARKE, John Thomas, b. in Putnam county, Ga., 12 Jan., 1804; d. in Smithville, Ga., 22 July, 1889. He was a industrious and learned man, and began to practise law, but abandoned it, and was ordained a minister of the Baptist church. Failing health forced him to retire, and in 1863 he was appointed judge of the superior courts of the Patamia circuit. His administration was conspicuous for energy and ability. After the war he was removed from office by Gen. George O. Meade for refusing to enforce certain military orders. His course in this matter made him very popular in his state, and in 1882 he was re-elected to the judgeship. He was an elector on the Seymour and Blair presidential ticket in 1888, and state senator in 1878. He has contributed to current literature both prose and verse.**

**CLARKE, McDonald, poet, b. in Bath, Me., 18 June, 1788; d. in New York city, 5 March, 1842. Little is known of his early life beyond the fact that he and the poet Brainard were playmates, till he appeared in New York city in 1819, married an actress, and was a familiar and striking figure on Broadway, and well known as an eccentric character. He celebrated in verses the belles of the town and the topics of the day, and was familiarly known as the "mad poet." He had no vices, but always preserved a gentility of deportment, and was a regular attendant at the fashionable Episcopal Grace church on Broadway. His oddities, as his faithful friend Halleck stated to the writer, were "celebrated in an amusing poem called "The Discarded," written by Halleck. He met with a tragic death, being drowned in a cell of the city prison by water from an open fenace. A policeman had found him in a destitute and apparently demoralised condition of the street and taking a chance at jail safety. Clarke's most celebrated couplet is often used as a quotation: "Now twilight lets her curtain down, And pins it with a star."

It is also frequently quoted in the following form: "Night dropped her sable curtain down, and pinned it with a star."

A fragment of autobiography in his own handwriting, penned two months before his death, is still preserved. It reads: "Begotten among the orange-groves, on the wild mountains of Jamaica, West Indies. Born in Bath, on the Kennebec River, State of Maine, 18th June, 1798. 1st Love, Mary H., of New London; last love, Mary T. of New York; intermediate sweethearts without number. No great compliment to the greatest Poet in America—should like the change tho'; had to pawn my Diamond Ring (the gift of a lady), and go ticket at Delmonico's for Dinner. So much for being the greatest Poet in America. The greatest Poet of the Country ought to have the freedom of the City, the girls of the gentry gratis, grab a snuff along shore, the magnificent Mary, and snatches with all the sweet Sisters of Song." Clarke's poetry is humorous, sentimental, and satirical, have a vein of tenderness pervading their grotesqueness and irregularity. They are now rare, though several times republished. Some of the titles to the volumes are: "A Review of the Eve of Eternity, and other Poems" (New York, 1820); "The Elixir of Moonshine, by the Mad Poet" (1822); "The Gossip" (1825); "Poetic Sketches" (1826); "The Belles of Broadway" (1833); "Death in Disguise," a temperance poem (1836); "Poems" (1836). His last effusion, "A Cross and a Coro, the," was published in 1841.

**CLARKE, Mary Bayard, author, b. in Raleigh, N. C., about 1830. She is the daughter of Thomas P. Devereux, a lawyer and planter, and married Col. William J. Clarke, who distinguished himself in the Mexican war, and commanded a North Carolina regiment during the civil war. After marriage she went to Cuba for her health, being afflicted with pulmonary disease, and afterward resided in Texas until the beginning of the war, when she returned to North Carolina with her husband and children. She wrote both prose and poetry, and at the close of the war resorted to her pen as a means of livelihood. In 1854 she published a collection of North Carolina verse under the title of "Pine Shore." On her return from Havana, in 1855, she wrote "Reminiscences of Cuba" for the "Southern Literary Messenger." While residing in Cuba and afterward, she published in periodicals many graceful poems, at first under the pen-name of "Teneia," and later under her own name, some of which were collected into "Odd Moments of a Busy Woman," which was sold for the benefit of the fund for a Stonewall cemetery in Winchester, Va,
During the war she wrote the "Battle of Mannasas," "Battle of Hampton Roads," "Relic Sock," and other war lyrics. She also published elegant and faithful translations from Victor Hugo, translated "Marguerite, or Two Loves," and published prose articles signed "Stuart Leigh." After the peace, "General Sherman in Raleigh" and "The South Expects Every Woman to do her Duty" appeared in "The Old Guard," published in New York; novelettes in "Demorest's Monthly" and "Petrel"; and criticisms of noted North Carolinians, and other articles in "The Land We Love"; and numerous contributions in "Literary Pastime," a weekly journal printed in Richmond, of which she was associate editor. Mrs. Clarke published a poem entitled "Clytie and Zenobia, or the Lily and the Palm" (New York, 1870).

**CLARKE, Newman S., soldier, b. in Connecticut; d. in San Francisco, Cal., 17 Oct., 1890.** He was appointed from Vermont as an ensign in the 11th infantry, 12 March, 1812, became a lieutenant in March following, first lieutenant, 15 Aug., 1813, served as adjutant in 1813, and as brigade-major to Gen. Ripley in 1814, was brevetted captain for gallantry in the defense of New Orleans, 8 July, 1815, promoted to a captaincy, 7 Oct., 1814, became a major, 21 July, 1834, lieutenant-colonel, 7 July, 1838, and colonel, 29 June, 1846. He commanded a brigade in Mexico in 1847, and received the brevet of brigadier-general, 29 March, 1847, for gallant conduct at the siege of Vera Cruz.

**CLARKE, Richard, b. in England.** He was graduated at Harvard in 1729. He became a merchant in Boston, and he and his sons were consignees of part of the tea that was thrown overboard by the "tea-party" in Boston harbor in December, 1773. Having been harshly used by the whigs, he left Boston for England, arriving in that country on 21 Dec., 1775. He was one of the original members of the Loyalist club, which was organized in the following year. He lived with his son-in-law Copley, the painter, in Leicester square, London.

**CLARKE, Richard Henry, lawyer, b. in Washington, D. C., 3 July, 1827.** He is descended from one of the founders of Maryland, was graduated at Harvard in 1848, and after some law practice in Washington, where he tried successfully the case establishing the validity of building associations. He removed in 1864 to New York city, and was associated with Charles O'Connor in the Forrest divorce case, the Jedidah will case, and the suit of the U.S. government against Jefferson Davis. Dr. Clarke is an officer in various Catholic societies, and has been an active supporter of civil service reform, free-trade, the temperance cause, freedom of worship in public institutions, and legal reform. He has published biographical sketches of American Roman Catholics in this work, controversial pamphlets, and numerous papers in the "Catholic World" and other journals; "Lives of the Popes of England," "Catholic Church in the United States" (3 vols., New York, 1872-'88); and "Old and New Lights on Columbus" (Philadelphia, 1893).

**CLARKE, Robert, surveyor, b. in London, England, early in the 17th century; d. in Maryland.** He was the son of Walter Clarke, London, and came to Maryland in 1635, where he was an active supporter of civil service reform, free-trade, the temperance cause, freedom of worship in public institutions, and legal reform. He has published biographical sketches of American Roman Catholics in this work, controversial pamphlets, and numerous papers in the "Catholic World" and other journals; "Lives of the Popes of England," "Catholic Church in the United States" (3 vols., New York, 1872-'88); and "Old and New Lights on Columbus" (Philadelphia, 1893). In 1639 he sat as a freeman in the Maryland legislature, in 1640 was deputy surveyor, and in 1649 surveyor-general of the province. In his last capacity he was ex-officio a member of the privy council, and sat in the assembly of 1649 and voted for the toleration act. He was also a friend of the Indians, and as steward of the manor of Calverton, an estate of 100,000 acres across the mouth of the Patuxent River, he began the colony for the habitation of the Indians, he held the court-baron of the manor. In the battle of the Severn he was one of the defenders of the government against the Puritan revolution in Maryland. He was taken prisoner, tried by a council of war, and, although his life was spared "by the petitions of the women," was condemned to be shot, his estates were confiscated, and he died poor. In the proceedings of the provincial court, October term, 1655, is this entry: "Robert Clarke, gentleman, hath openly in court confessed himself to be a Roman Catholic, owning the pope's supremacy." The date of his death is unknown.

**CLARKE, Robert, publisher, b. in Annan, Scotland, 1 May, 1829; d. in Cincinnati, 26 Aug., 1899.** He removed with his parents to Cincinnati, was educated at Woodward college, and became a bookseller and publisher in that city. He edited "Col. George Rogers Clarke's Campaign in the Illinois in 1778-9" (Cincinnati, 1869); James McBride's "Pioneer Biographies of the South," and James Smith's "Life with the Indians" (1830); and was the author of a pamphlet entitled "The Pre-Historic Remains which were found on the Site of the City of Cincinnati, with a Vindication of the Cincinnati Tablet" (printed privately, 1876).

**CLARKE, Samuel, English clergyman, b. in Warwickshire in 1599; d. in 1682.** He was pastor of the church in London in 1662, and published, besides theological works and a famous "General Martyrology," "A True and Faithful Account of the Four Chiefest Plantations of the English in America" (London, 1670), and "New Description of the World" (1689).

**CLARKE, Samuel Fessenden, naturalist, b. in Geneva, Ill., 4 June, 1834.** He was graduated at the Sheffield scientific school in 1858, where during 1874-'6 he had been instructor. During 1874-'5 he was assistant to the U.S. fish commission, and from 1879 till 1881 assistant in the biological laboratory at Johns Hopkins university, from which in 1879 he received the degree of Ph. D. In 1882 he became lecturer in biology at Smith college, where he is still professor of natural history at Williams college. His published papers include "New and Rare Species of Hydrdids from the New England Coast" (1857); "New Hydrdids of the Pacific Coast of the United States South of Vancouver's Island" (1876); "Hydrdids of Alaska" (1876); "Hydrdids of the Gulf Stream and Gulf of Mexico" (1879); "Development of Amblystoma Amblystoma Punctatum" (1879); "The Early Development of the Wolflinnian Body in Amblystoma Punc- tum" (1881); and "The Development of a Double-Headed Vertebrate" (1880). Prof. Clarke is a member of several scientific societies.

**CLARKE, Walter, colonial governor of Rhode Island, lived in the 17th century.** He was deputy governor under governor in May, 1676, again deputy from 1679 until 1686, when he became governor. When Sir Edmund Andros in 1686 demanded the charter of Rhode Island, Clarke asked for delay until a fitter season; but, on the command of the royal governor in January, 1687, he allowed the government to be dissolved, continuing to act as governor under the royal commission, and accepted a place in the general council for New England. When Andros returned from Connecticut in November, Gov. Clarke received him with courtesy and gave up the seal of the colony to be broken, but sent the charter to his
brother to be concealed in some place unknown to himself. He was appointed on the governor's council in 1868 under the new commission, which in 1869, New York and New Jersey in New England. When Andros was overthrown and its charter government; but Clarke was too cautious to accept his former post, and for ten months allowed the deputy governor to fill his place. When Bully was elected governor, Clarke refused, from political motives, to deliver up the charter and state records, but did not thereby lose the confidence of the people, who in 1696 again elected him governor. In 1698, because he was required to take the oath to the king, which a Quaker he refused to do, and because a court of admiralty had been created contrary to his wishes and he was threatened with impeachment for withholding the commission of the judge, Gov. Clarke resigned in favor of his nephew, Samuel Cranston.

CLARKE, Mathew. See Supplement.

CLARKESTON, Robert Harper, P. E., bishop, b. in Gettysburg, Pa., 19 Nov., 1826; d. in Omaha, Neb., 10 March, 1884. He was graduated at Pennsylvania college, Gettysburg, in 1844, and studied theology at St. James's college, Hagerstown, Md. He was ordained deacon by Bishop Whiting, 1848, and priest by Bishop P. Chase, 5 Jan., 1851. He became rector of St. James's church, Chicago, Ill., in 1849, and held that place for fifteen years. He was a deputy from the diocese of Illinois to the general convention of 1860, and was assistant secretary of the house of clerical and lay deputies when he was elected bishop. He was consecrated missionary bishop of Nebraska and Dakota, in Chicago, 13 Nov., 1863. Twenty years later, when Nebraska was organized as a diocese and admitted into union with the general convention, he was chosen to be the bishop of the new diocese. He accepted the office in the spring of 1870, retaining the missionary jurisdiction of Dakota until the autumn of 1888. Bishop Clarkson's sunny disposition and humor won for him troops of friends wherever he was known. He published numerous sermons and memorial sketches.

CLARY, Robert Emmett, soldier, b. in Ashfield, Mass., 21 March, 1845; d. in Washington, D. C., 19 Jan., 1896. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1868, and served on frontier duty till 7 July, 1868. When he was made assistant quartermaster, with the rank of captain. He became captain on 3 April, 1839, served in the Florida war of 1840-41, and at various posts till the civil war. He was chief quartermaster of the department of West Virginia from November, 1861, till July, 1862, of the Army of Virginia to October, 1862, and of the department of the northwestern coast till May, 1863. He was made colonel on the staff and additional aide-de-camp, 5 July, 1862, and was in charge of the Memphis military depot from 1864 till 1866. On 13 March, 1865, he was brevetted brigadier-general for his services during the war. He was made assistant quartermaster-general on 29 July, 1866, and served as depot quartermaster at Boston, Mass., from 1867 till 1869. On 22 Feb. of that year he was retired, being over sixty-two years of age.

CLASSEN, Isaac Starr, actor, b. in New York, 1789; d. in New York, 1871. At 18 he decided on a good education, and his father, a wealthy New York merchant, left him a fortune; but he soon wasted it in a course of dissipation, and was obliged to support himself as a writer, teacher of elocution, and actor. He appeared at the Bowery and Park theatres in leading Shakespearean parts, but with moderate success. Having finally gone to London as a theatrical adventurer, and being reduced to poverty, he sealed up, in company with his mistress, the room in which they lodged, lighted a fire of charcoal, and died by its fumes. He published "Don Juan, Cantos XVII. and XVIII.," supplementary to Lord Byron's poem, and in a kindred vein (1825). It made his reputation, and he was one of the principal founders of the "Beauchamp tragedy" of Kentucky, but it was never published, and is probably lost.

CLAUDEL, Bertrand, Count, French soldier, b. in Mirepoix, Ariège, France, 12 Dec., 1773; d. in Château Securieu, 21 April, 1842. He entered the army as a volunteer in 1793, and distinguished himself in the war against Spain in 1794-5, and also in Italy and Austria in 1799, having the rank of general. Then he accompanied Leclerc to Hayti, and with only 6,000 exhausted and sick men, at Cape Haytien, successfully resisted 30,000 attacking that city. At Leclerc's death he took command of the army, in the absence of Rochambeau, then in Europe. Gradually increasing his numbers, he checked the native negroes that were advancing in large numbers, and displayed so much ability that at last he won the respect and love of his former enemies. But, as his views did not accord with those of Rochambeau, he returned to France, where he was rewarded by being made a marshal of France and ably served Napoleon I in his campaigns in the north of Europe, Italy, Dalmatia, Illyria, and Spain, and made a famous retreat from Portugal. When Louis XVIII. was proclaimed, Chaulieu was obliged to leave France, came to the United States, settled at Mobile, and devoted himself to farming. In 1830 he returned to France, and, after the fall of the Bourbon, the new government gave him titles and decorations. Afterward he was governor of Algeria, in 1830 and 1835, defeated the bey of Tittery, occupied Medea and Blidah, and conquered Mascara, but was unsuccessful at Constantine, which caused his second recall. He passed the rest of his life in retirement.

CLAVIER, Pedro, apostle of the negroes, b. in Catalonia, Spain, in 1572; d. in Cartagena, South America, in 1654. At the age of twenty he entered the Society of Jesus. In 1610 he was sent to Cartagena, South America, and on his arrival was painfully affected by the misery of the negro slaves there. He was made captain of the garrison there, and in 1613 went to the coast of Brazil on a mission, with the commission to buy negroes and set them free. He purchased a thousand negroes, and with his own money added to the number and sent them free to Africa. Believing he had found his mission, he visited every slave ship on its arrival, accompanied by an interpreter, who carried provisions for the negroes, which he had begged from the wealthy inhabitants. He then descended into the crowded cabins to comfort the slaves and distribute his gifts among them.
He afterward instructed and baptized the negroes, and formed them into congregations. In 1828 an expedition under the direction of Capt. Nathan Clap, was fitted out among the negroes of Carthagna, and Father Claver was unremitting in his attention to the victims. His favorite resort was the lepers' hospital in Carthagna, which was shunned even by the doctors. His constitution was enfeebled by his labors, penances, and mortifications, and he never returned from a trip on the spot which was made with great advantage hastened by the harshness and neglect of a young negro appointed to attend him. He was declared venerable by Benedict XIV, in 1747, and beatified by Pius IX, in 1850.

CLAVERÉ, Étienne, Swiss financier, b. in Geneva, 27 Jan., 1759; d. in Paris, 8 Dec., 1793. He engaged in banking in Paris before the revolution, and became acquainted with Brissot, and other popular leaders. Mirabeau used Clavière's assistance in composing his speeches and essays. It is asserted that he and Brissot de Warville (q. v.) were the authors of almost all of Mirabeau's works on finance. He was chosen deputy to the national assembly in 1791, was Girondist minister of finance from 1792 to 1793, and member of the executive council after 10 Aug., 1792. He was arrested on 2 June, 1793, and killed himself to escape the guillotine. Clavière accompanied Brissot in his tour in the United States in 1788, and published, in conjunction with him, "De la France et des Etats-Unis" (Paris, 1787; English translation, London, 1788). His works include "De l'Amerique Septentrionale" (Paris, 1791, 3 vols.).

CLAVIERO, or CLAVIGERO, Francisco Xavier (elah-vee-hay-ro), Mexican historian, b. in Vera Cruz, 9 Sept., 1791; d. in Bologna, Italy, 2 April, 1857. After studying in the colleges of St. Jerome and St. Ignatius, Puebla, he entered the novitiate of the Jesuits in Tepoztolan in 1785. He devoted himself at first to the study of natural philosophy, but the great collection of documents and antiquities bearing on the history of the Aztecs in the library of the College of St. Peter and St. Paul turned his attention to Mexican history. He taught rhetoric in Mexico, and philosophy in Valladolid, in the mean time publishing works and manuscripts. He wrote three historical studies. Owing to the dissolution of the Jesuit society, he was banished from Mexico in 1767, and retired to Ferrara, and then to Bologna, Italy. The fruit of his researches was the "Storia Antica del Messico" (4 vols., 1768-83; English translation by C. Cullen, 2 vols., 1787). It was also translated into German and Spanish. This work, compiled from the best Spanish historians and from the ancient picture-writings and manuscripts of the Indians, is the source from which modern writers on Mexico have drawn their materials. Its greatest merit is its impartiality, especially in relating the story of the conquest by Cortés. The principal purpose of Clavijo in writing the book was to refute many absurd and contemptible statements of Gabriel de Arce, Robertson, and Raynal. It was highly commended by historians and critics of that time, and afterward by Prescott. Clavijo also published the "Storia della California" (Venice, 1789).

CLAFTON, Alexander, naval officer, b. in Maryland, about 1790; d. in Tallahahsee, Chilli, 7 March, 1841. He entered the navy as midshipman, 20 June, 1806, served in the sloop-of-war "Wasp" in her action with the "Frolic," 18 Oct., 1812, and became lieutenant, 8 Jan., 1813. He was made commander, 28 March, 1820, and captain, 21 Feb., 1831. At the time of his death he was in command of the Pacific squadron.—His son, Thomas, entered the navy as midshipman, 17 Dec., 1810, was mortally wounded in the battle of Lake Erie, 10 Sept., 1813. He was a great friend of F. S., and invented the nitre-mixture that was introduced in the French service.

CLAFTON, Kate, actress, b. in New York city in 1848. She is the granddaughter of Rev. Spencer H. Cone, noticed elsewhere, and her father, Col. Spencer W. Cone, commanded the 61st New York regiment. She was educated at Lotta in Chicago, soon afterward became a member of Daly's Fifth Avenue company, and then of the Union Square company, but attracted no attention till the production of "Led Astry" in 1873, in which she won great popularity as Mathilde. Soon afterward she made a reputation in the character of Louise in "The Two Orphans," with which she has become identified. She played it first at the Union Square theatre, and was acting the part at the Brooklyn theatre when that building was destroyed by fire, 5 Dec., 1876. She became widely known by her coolness on that occasion, and by her efforts to calm the audience and prevent the rush for the doors, in which so many were killed. Soon afterward she was engaged by the management of the National in St. Louis when it was burned, and again displayed great coolness and energy, saving her own and her brother's life, and escaping by a burning stairway that fell just after her foot had left the last step. After this, many superstitious people, regarding her as specially unlucky, avoided the theatre, whereas she played in Charles Keane's "Double Marriage" and in the "Sea of Ice." Miss Claxton married Isidor Lyon, a New York merchant, but was subsequently divorced, and in 1876 married Charles Stevenson, a member of her company.

CLAY, Clement Comer, state-man, b. in Halifax county, Va., 17 Dec, 1829; d. in Huntsville, Ala., 9 Sept., 1866. His father, William Clay, was an officer of the Revolutionary army, who removed to Granger county, Tenn., after the war. Young Clay was graduated at East Tennessee university, Knoxville, admitted to the bar in 1809, and in 1811 removed to Huntsville, Ala. At the beginning of the Creek war, in 1813, he volunteered as a private in the Confederate state's regiment, and was afterward made adjutant. He was elected to the territorial council in 1817, and in 1819 was a delegate to the constitutional convention, and chairman of the committee to report a plan of state organization. He was chosen one of the circuit judges by the first state legislature in 1829, and elected chief justice by his colleagues, holding the office till 1823, when he resigned, and resumed his law-practice. He was speaker of the legislature in 1828, and in the same year elected to congress as a democrat, serving from 1829 till 1835. He opposed the effort to recharter the U. S. bank, and conspicuously advocated the measures of Jackson's administration. He was elected governor in 1835, and in 1837, prior to the expiration of his term, chosen to the U. S. Senate to fill the vacancy made by the appointment of John McKinley to the supreme bench. He took his seat at the extra session called by President Van Buren in September, 1837, and served, supporting the administration, till 1841, when sickness in his family caused him to resign. In 1842, and 1843, he codified the laws of his state, and after that devoted himself to his profession. During the war he remained quietly at home.—His son, Clement Claiborne, b. in Huntsville, Ala, in 1819; d. there, 3 Jan., 1882, was graduated at the University of Alabama in 1835. When the elder Clay was elected governor,
Clay was born inurtles, and in 1843 he read the law in Lexington. He was elected to the Virginia legislature in 1844, and in 1845 he was chosen the first number of an anti-slavery paper entitled "The True American." Mob violence had been threatened, and the editor had prepared himself for it. He says in his memoirs: "I selected for the office a seat in the legislature, and six doors with sheet-iron, to prevent its being burned. I purchased two brass four-pounder cannon at Cincinnati, and placed them, loaded with shot and nails, on a table, breast high; had folding-doors secured with a chain, which could open upon the mob and give play to the cannon, I furnished my office with Mexican lances, and a limited number of guns. There were six or eight persons who stood ready to defend me. If defeated, they were to escape by a trap-door in the roof; and I had placed a keg of powder with a match, which I could set off and blow up the office and all my invaders; and this I should most certainly have done in case of the last extremity." In August, in the heat of the campaign, his press was destroyed by the mob and taken to Cincinnati, and he himself was threatened with assassination; but, notwithstanding all opposition, he continued to publish the paper, printing it in Cincinnati and circulating it through Kentucky. This was not his only narrow escape. He was continually involved in duel with the Whigs, and indeed all the political dummies of the city, and habitually spoke in political meetings, with a bowie knife concealed about him, and a brace of pistols in the mouth of his grip-sack, which he placed at his feet. When war with Mexico was declared, Mr. Clay entered the army as captain of a volunteer infantry company that had already distinguished itself at Tapparance in 1841. He took this course because he thought a military title necessary to political advancement in a "fighting state" like Kentucky. On 28 Jan., 1847, while in the van, more than 100 miles in advance of the main army, he was taken prisoner, with seventy-one others, at Encarnacion, and marched to the city of Mexico. On one occasion, after the capture of the city, the lives of the prisoner were saved by Capt. Clay's gallantry and presence of mind. After being exchanged, he returned to Kentucky, and was presented by his fellow-citizens with a sword in honor of his services. He worked for Gen. Taylor's nomination in the convention of 1848, and carried Kentucky for him. He called a convention of anti-slavery candidates at Frankfort, Ky., in 1849, and in 1850, separating from the Whig party, was an anti-slavery candidate for governor, receiving about 5,000 votes. He labored energetically for Fremont's election in 1856, and for Lincoln's in 1860, but took pains to separate himself from the "radical abolitionists," holding that all
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interference with slavery should be by legal methods. On 28 March, 1861, he was appointed minister to Russia. He returned to this country in June, 1862, having been commissioned major-general of volunteers, and shortly afterward made a speech in Washington, declaring that he would never draw his sword while slavery was protected in the seceding states. He resigned on 11 March, 1863, and was again sent as minister to Russia, which he resigned in 1869. In 1870 he publicly supported the revolutionary movement in Cuba, and became president of the Cuban aid society. In 1871 he delivered an address by invitation at the St. Louis fair, urging speedy reconciliation with the north, and at the same time attacking President Grant's administration. He was identified with the liberal republican movement in 1872, and supported his old friend Horace Greeley for the presidency. He afterward joined the democratic party, and actively supported Samuel J. Tilden in 1876, but advocated Blaine's election in 1884. In 1877 Mr. Clay shot and killed a negro, Perry White, whom he had dischaged from his service and who had threatened his life. Mr. Clay was removed for the last term of his residence in homicide. A volume of his speeches was edited by Horace Greeley (1848), and he has published "The Life, Memoirs, Writings, and Speeches of Cassius M. Clay" (2 vols., Cincinnati, 1886).

**CLAY, Henry**, statesman, b. in Hanover county, Va., in a district known as "The Slashes," 12 April, 1777; d. in Washington, D. C., 29 June, 1852. His father, a Baptist clergyman, died when Henry was four years old, leaving no fortune. Henry received some elementary instruction in a log school-house, doing farm and house work when not at school. His mother married again and removed to Kentucky. When fourteen years of age he was placed in a small retail store at Richmond, and in 1792 obtained a place in the office of Peter Tinsley, clerk of the high court of chancery. There he attracted the attention of Chancellor Whyte, who employed him as an amanuensis, and directed his course of reading. In 1796 he began to study law with Robert Brooke, attorney-general of Virginia, and in 1797, having obtained a license to practise law from the judges of the court of appeals, he removed to Lexington, Ky. During his residence in Richmond he had made the acquaintance of several distinguished men of Virginia, and became a leading member of a debating club. At Lexington he achieved his first distinction in a debate on the French Revolution. He soon won a lucrative practice as an attorney, being especially successful in criminal cases and in suits growing out of the land laws. His captivating manners and his striking eloquence made him a general favorite. His political career began almost immediately after his arrival at Lexington. A convention was to be elected to revise the constitution of Kentucky, and in the cauvasis preceding the election Clay carried the county by their beauty and fervor for the gradual emancipation of the slaves in the state; but the movement was not successful. He also participated vigorously in the agitation against the alien and sedition laws, taking position as a member of the republican party. Several of his speeches, delivered in mass meetings, were afterwards published.

In 1799 he married Lucretia Hart, daughter of a prominent citizen of Kentucky. In 1803 he was elected to a seat in the state legislature, where he excelled as a debater. In 1806 Aaron Burr passed through Kentucky, where he was arrested on a charge of being engaged in an unlawful enterprise dangerous to the peace of the United States. He engaged Clay's professional services, and Clay, deceived by Burr as to the nature of his schemes, obtained his release.

In the winter of 1806 Clay was appointed to a seat in the U. S. Senate to serve out an unexpired term. He was at once placed on various committees, and took an active part in the debates, especially in his support of the emancipation of the slaves at the close of the summer of 1807 his county sent him again to the legislature, where he was elected speaker of the assembly. He opposed and defeated a bill prohibiting the use of the decisions of British courts and of British works on jurisprudence as authority in the courts of Kentucky. In December, 1808, he introduced a resolution expressing approval of the embargo laid by the general government, denouncing the British orders in council, pledging the general government the active aid of Kentucky in anything determined upon to resist British exactions, and declaring that President Jefferson was entitled to the thanks of the country. He offered another resolution, recommending that the members of the legislature should wear only such clothes that were the product of domestic manufacture. This was his first demonstration in favor of the encouragement of home industry. About this resolution he had a quarrel with Humphrey Marshall, which led to a duel, in which both parties were slightly wounded. In the winter of 1809 Clay was elected to the U. S. Senate to fill an unexpired term of two years. He made a speech in favor of encouraging home industries, taking the ground that the country should be enabled to produce all it might need in time of war, and that, while agriculture would remain the dominant interest, it should be aided by the development of domestic manufactures. He also made a report on a bill granting a right of exemption to purchasers of public lands in certain cases, and introduced a bill to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontier, a subject on which he expressed very wise and humane sentiments. During the session of 1810-'11 he defended the administration of Mr. Madison in the war with Britain, in his speech occupying the United States by a strong historical argument, at the same time appealing, in glowing language, to the national pride of the American people. He opposed the renewal of the charter of the U. S. bank, notwithstanding Gallatin's recommendation, on the ground of the unconstitutionality of the bank, and distributed much of the country's strength and influence.

On the expiration of his term in the senate, Clay was sent to the national house of representatives by the Lexington district in Kentucky, and immediately upon taking his seat, 4 Nov., 1811, was elected speaker by a large majority. Not confining himself to his duties as presiding officer, he
took a leading part in debate on almost all important occasions. The difficulties caused by British interference with neutral trade were then approaching a crisis, and Clay put himself at the head of the war party in congress, which was led in the second line by such young statesmen as John C. Calhoun, William L. Lowndes, Felix Grundy, and Langdon Cheves, and supported by a strong feeling in the south and west. In a series of fiery speeches Clay advocated the calling out of volunteers to serve on land, and the construction of an efficient navy. He expected that the war with Great Britain would be decided by an easy conquest of Canada, and a peace mediated at Quebec. The Madison administration hesitated, but was finally swept along by the war furor created by the young Americans under Clay's lead, and war against Great Britain was declared in June, 1812. Clay spoke at a large number of popular meetings to fill volunteer regiments and to fire the national spirit. In congress, while the events of the war were unfolding, the consequence of an utter lack of preparation and incompetent leadership, Clay vigorously sustained the administration and the war policy against the attacks of the federalists. Some of his speeches were of a high order of eloquence, and electrified the country. He was re-elected speaker in 1813. On Dec. 18, 1814, he was re-elected by a plurality of 137 votes, after having been appointed by President Madison a member of a commission, consisting of John Quincy Adams, James A. Bayard, Henry Clay, Jonathan Russell, and Albert Gallatin, to negotiate peace with Great Britain. The American commissioners met the commissioners of Great Britain at Ghent, in December, 1814. This was the peace negotiation, during which Mr. Clay stoutly opposed the concession to the British of the right of navigating the Mississippi and of meddling with the Indians on territory of the United States, a treaty of peace was signed, Dec. 24, 1814. From Ghent Clay went to Paris, and thence with Adams and Gallatin to London, to negotiate a treaty of commerce with Great Britain.

After his return to the United States, Mr. Clay declined the mission to Russia, offered by the administration. Having been elected again to the house of representatives, he took his seat on Dec. 4, 1815, and was again chosen speaker. He favored the enactment of the protective tariff of 1816, and advocated the establishment of a U. S. bank as the fiscal agent of the government, thus reversing his position with regard to that subject. He now pronounced the bank constitutional because it was necessary in order to carry on the fiscal concerns of the government. During the same session he voted to raise the pay of representatives from $6 a day to $1,500 a year, a measure that proved unpopular, and his vote for it came near costing him his seat. He was, however, re-elected, but then voted to make the pay of representatives a per diem of $88, which it remained for a long period. In the session of 1816-7 he, together with Calhoun, actively supported an internal improvement bill, which President Madison vetoed. In December, 1817, Clay was re-elected speaker. In opposition to the doctrine laid down by Monroe in his first message, that congress did not possess, under the constitution, the right to construct internal improvements, Clay strongly asserted that right in several speeches. With great vigor he advocated the recognition of the independence of the Spanish American colonies, then in a state of revolution, and severely censured what he considered the procrastinating policy of the administration in that respect. In the session of 1818-9 he criticised, in an elaborate speech, the conduct of Gen. Jackson in the Florida campaign, especially the execution of Arbuthnot and Ambrister by Jackson's orders. This was the first collision between Clay and Jackson, and the ill feelings that it engendered in Jackson's mind were never extinguished. At the first session of the 16th congress, in December, 1819, Clay was again elected speaker almost without opposition. In the debate on the treaty with Spain, by which Florida was ceded to the United States, he severely censured the administration for having given up Texas, which he held did not belong to the United States. The treaty of the Louisiana purchase. He continued to urge the recognition of the South American colonies as independent republics.

In 1819-20 he took an important part in the struggle in congress concerning the admission of Missouri as a slave state, which created the first great political division in the republic. He opposed the "restriction" clause making the admission of Missouri dependent upon the exclusion of slavery from the state, but supported the compromise proposed by Senator Thomas, of Illinois, admitting Missouri with slavery, but excluding slavery from all the territory north of 36° 30'. This was the Missouri Compromise, which is often erroneously attributed to Clay. When Missouri then presented herself with a state constitution, not only recognizing slavery, but also making it the duty of the legislature to pass such laws as would be necessary to prevent free negroes or mulattoes from coming into the state, and in which a majority in the house of representatives refused to admit Missouri as a state with such a constitution. On Clay's motion, the subject was referred to a special committee, of which he was chairman. This committee of the house joined with a senate committee, and the two unitedly reported in both houses a resolution that Missouri be admitted upon the fundamental condition that the state should never make any law to prevent from settling within its boundaries any description of persons who then or thereafter might become citizens of any state of the Union. This resolution was adopted, and the fundamental condition assented to by Missouri. This was Clay's part in a great compromise, and he received general praise as the great pacificator.

After the adjournment of congress, Clay retired to private life, to devote himself to his legal practice, but was elected to the 18th congress, which met in December, 1823, and was again chosen speaker. He made speeches on internal improvements, promoting a liberal construction of constitutional powers, in favor of sending a commissioner to Greece, and in favor of the tariff law, which became known as the tariff of 1824, giving his policy of protection and internal improvements the name of the "American system."

He was a candidate for the presidency at the election of 1824. His principal opponents were John Quincy Adams, Andrew Jackson, and William H. Crawford, each of whom received a larger number of electoral votes than Clay. But, as none of them had received a majority of the electoral vote, the election devolved upon the house of representatives. Clay, standing fourth in the number of electoral votes, was put in the choice, and he used his influence in the house for John Quincy Adams, who was elected. The friends of Jackson and Crawford charged that there was a
corrupt understanding between Adams and Clay, and this accusation received color from the fact that Adams promptly offered Clay the portfolio of secretary of state, and Clay accepted it. This was the origin of the "bargain and corruption" charge, which, constantly repeated, pursued Clay during the best part of his public life, although it was disproved by the well-established fact that Clay, immediately after the result of the presidential election in 1824 became known, had declared his determination to use his influence in the house for Adams and against Jackson. As secretary of state, Clay, on the advice of Clay, wrote letters to Channing and others in England to solicit the co-operation of the British government and the British cabinet in the administration, and in the maintenance of the Monroe doctrine, for the Monroe doctrine was the policy of Clay and he...
sion of congress; in the summer of 1837, he recom-
mended the introduction of the sub-treasury sys-
tem. This was presently opposed by Clay, who
 denounced it as a scheme to "unite the power of the
purse with the power of the sword." He and
his friends insisted upon the restoration of the U.
S. bank. After a struggle of three sessions, the
sub-treasury bill succeeded, and the long existence
of the system has amply proved the groundlessness
of the fears expressed by those who opposed it.
Clay strongly desired to be the whig candidate for
the presidency in 1840, but failed. The whig na-
tional convention, in December, 1839, nominated
Harrison and Tyler. Clay was very much incensed
at his defeat, but supported Harrison with great
energy, making many speeches in the famous "locu-
cat's" hard-tider" campaign. After the tri-
umphant election of Harrison and Tyler, Clay de-
clined the office of secretary of state offered to him.
Harrison died soon after his inauguration. At
the special session of congress in the summer of 1841,
Clay was the recognized leader of the whig major-
ity. He moved the repeal of the sub-treasury act,
said to be a "safety valve," and the motion was
brought in a bill providing for the incorporation
of a new bank of the United States, which also
passed, but was vetoed by President Tyler, 16 Aug.,
1841. Another bank bill, framed to meet what
were supposed to be the president's objections, was
also vetoed. Clay denounced Tyler instantly for
which he pronounced himself in favor not of a
"high tariff," but of a revenue tariff with inci-
dental protection repeatedly affirming that the
protective system had been originally designed only
as a temporary arrangement to be maintained until
the infant industries should have gained sufficient
strength to sustain competition with foreign manu-
factures. Then a desire for the reunion of the
country as certain that he would be the Whig candidate
for the presidency in 1844. In the mean time the admin-
istration had concluded a treaty of annexation with Texas.
In an elaborate letter, dated 17 April,
1844, known as the "Raleigh letter," Clay declared
himself against annexation, mainly because it would
bring on a war with Mexico, because it met with
serious objection in a large part of the Union, and
because it would compromise the national charac-
ter. Van Buren, who expected to be the demo-
cratic candidate for the presidency, also wrote a
letter unfavorable to annexation. On 1 May, 1844,
the whig national convention nominated Clay, by
acclamation, and the Democratic national convention
ominated not Van Buren, but James K. Polk for
the presidency, with George M. Dallas for the vice-
 presidency, and adopted a resolution recommending
the annexation of Texas. A convention of Texas
slave men was held at Buffalo, N. Y., which put
forward as a candidate for the presidency James
G. Birney. The senate rejected the annexation
treaty, and the Texas question became the main
issue in the presidential canvass. As to the tariff
and the currency question, the platforms of the
democrats and whigs differed very little. Polk,
who had the reputation of being a free-trader, wrote
a letter apparently favoring a protective
tariff, to propitiate Pennsylvania, where the cry
was raised, "Polk, Dallas, and the tariff of 1842." 
Clay, yielding to the entreaties of southern whigs,
who feared that his declaration against the an-
nexation of Texas might injure his prospects in the
south, wrote another letter, in which he said
that, far from having any personal objection to the
annexation of Texas, he would be "glad to see it
without dishonest, without war, with the common
consent of the Union, and upon fair terms." This
turned against him many anti-slavery men in the
southern states. But Clay kept the anti-slavery
element on his side, as it was at the
beginning of the canvass, these frauds could not
have decided the election. His defeat cast the whig
party into the deepest gloom, and was lamented by
his supporters like a personal misfortune.
Texas was annexed by a joint resolution which
passed the twenty-eighth Congress in the session
of 1844-5, and the Mexican war followed. In
1846, Wilmot, of Pennsylvania, moved, as an amend-
ment to a bill appropriating money for purposes
connected with the war, a proviso that in all territ-
ories to be acquired from Mexico slavery should
be forever prohibited, which, however, failed in the
Senate. The Bill passed without the provisio." One of Clay's sons was killed in the battle
of Buena Vista. In the autumn of 1847, when the Mexican army was completely defeated, Clay made
a speech at Lexington, Ky., warning the American
people of the dangers that would follow if they
gave themselves up to the ambition of conquest,
and of declaring his entire inability to go to war
for peace, requiring no dismemberment of the Mexican
republic, but "only a just and proper fixation of
the limits of Texas," and that any desire to acquire
any foreign territory whatever for the purpose of
propagating slavery should be "positively and em-
phatically" disclaimed. In February and March,
1848, Clay was honored with state banquets in recep-
tions in Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York,
and his name was again brought forward for the
presidential nomination. But the whig national
convention, which met on 7 June, 1848, preferred
Gen. Zachary Taylor as a more available man, with
Millard Fillmore for the vice-presidency. His de-
feat in the convention was a bitter disappointment
to Clay. He declined to come forward to the sup-
sport of Taylor, and maintained during the canvass
an attitude of neutrality. The principal reason he
gave was that Taylor had refused to pledge him-
self to the support of whig principles and meas-
tures, and that Taylor had announced his purpose
to remain as a candidate whether he should be
nominated or not, and that he might be nominated by the whig convention. He declined, on the other hand, to permit his name to
be used by the dissatisfied whigs. Taylor was elected, the free-soilers, whose candidate was Martin Van Buren, having assured the defeat of the democratic candidate, Gen. Cass, in the state of New York. In the spring of 1849 a convention was to be elected in Kentucky to revise the state constitution, and Clay published a letter recommending gradual emancipation of the slaves. By a unanimous vote of the legislature assembled in December, 1848, Clay was again elected a U. S. senator, and he took his seat in December, 1849.

By the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, New Mexico and California, including Utah, had been acquired by the United States. The discovery of gold had attracted a large immigration to California. Without waiting for an enabling act, the inhabitants of California, in convention, had framed a constitution by which slavery was prohibited, and applied to congress for admission as a state. The question of the admission of California as a free state, and the other question whether slavery should be admitted into or excluded from New Mexico and Utah, created the intensest excitement in congress and among the people. Leading southern men threatened a dissolution of the Union unless slavery were admitted into the territories acquired from Mexico. On 29 Jan., 1850, Clay, who was at heart in favor of the Wilmot proviso to prevent the extension of slavery into the new territory, published a pamphlet, entitled "The Disunion Manifesto," in which Clay showed that the Union was not in imminent danger of being divided by the admission of California and New Mexico as free states. In his "Life of Henry Clay," Charles C. Adams says: "There was, he well knew, a vast majority in the North who had no sympathy with the South, and would not hesitate to break a union if the Union were broken by force, but he thought that since the Union had been saved, it could and should be maintained by peaceful means or, if necessary, by force, but not by breaking the Union.

The disunion of the western states, or the exclusion of California and New Mexico from the Union, would have caused a dissolution of the Union. The only chance of our preservation was to appeal to the Union of the Unionists of both sections. Clay declared in his "Life of Henry Clay," that he had the privilege of instilling into the heads of Congressmen the idea of a "closer Union." He was a man of "stillness of spirit, man of unceasing application, man of consummate wisdom and sagacity." He was an orator of "powers of address and manner," but a splendid party chief, idolized by his followers. He was actuated by a lofty national spirit, proud of his country, and ardently devoted to the Union. He was a leader of "the new party of the Union." He was the most anxious to prevent, leading to general emancipation, which Clay would have been glad to see peacefully accomplished. He was buried in the cemetery at Lexington, Ky., and a monument consisting of a tall column surmounted by a statue was erected over his tomb. The accompanying illustrations show his deathbed, Clay, as he died, and a portrait of the great orator. His "speeches" were collected by R. Chambers (Cincinnati, 1842); "Life and Speeches of Henry Clay," by J. L. Swaim (New York, 1843); "Life of Henry Clay," by Ebenezer Sargent (1844, edited and completed by Horace Greeley, 1852); "Life and Speeches of Henry Clay," by Rev. Calvin Colton (6 vols., containing speeches and correspondence, 1846-57; revised ed., 1864); and "Henry Clay," by Carl Schurz (2 vols., Boston, 1887).—His brother, Porter, clergyman, b. in Virginia, in 1779; d. in 1850. He removed to Kentucky in early life, where he studied law, and was for a while auditor of public accounts. In 1815 he was converted and gave himself to the Baptist ministry, in which he was popular and useful.—Henry's son, Henry, lawyer, b. in Ashland, Ky., 10 April, 1811; killed in action at Buena Vista, Mexico, 23 Feb., 1847, was graduated at Transylvania university in 1828, and at the U. S. military academy, West Point, in 1831. He resigned from the army and studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1835, and was a member of the Kentucky legislature.

To a committee of whigs in New York he addressed a public letter containing an urgent and eloquent plea for the maintenance of the Union. He went to Washington to take his seat in the senate in December, 1851, but, owing to failing health, he appeared there only once during the winter. It was a New Year's day public utterance was a short speech addressed to Louis Kosuth, who visited him in his room, deprespecting the entanglement of the United States in the complications of European affairs. He favored the nomination of Lincoln. He had in his last hours the satisfaction of seeing his last great work, the compromise of 1850, accepted as a final settlement of the slavery question by the national conventions of both political parties. But only two years after his death it became evident that the compromise had settled nothing. The struggle about slavery broke out anew, and brought forth a civil war, the origin and course of which had been most anxiously to prevent, leading to general emancipation, which Clay would have been glad to see peaceably accomplished. He was buried in the cemetery at Lexington, Ky., and a monument consisting of a tall column surmounted by a statue was erected over his tomb. The accompanying illustrations show his deathbed, Clay, as he died, and a portrait of the great orator. His "speeches" were collected by R. Chambers (Cincinnati, 1842); "Life and Speeches of Henry Clay," by J. L. Swaim (New York, 1843); "Life of Henry Clay," by Ebenezer Sargent (1844, edited and completed by Horace Greeley, 1852); "Life and Speeches of Henry Clay," by Rev. Calvin Colton (6 vols., containing speeches and correspondence, 1846-57; revised ed., 1864); and "Henry Clay," by Carl Schurz (2 vols., Boston, 1887).—His brother, Porter, clergyman, b. in Virginia, in 1779; d. in 1850. He removed to Kentucky in early life, where he studied law, and was for a while auditor of public accounts. In 1815 he was converted and gave himself to the Baptist ministry, in which he was popular and useful.—Henry's son, Henry, lawyer, b. in Ashland, Ky., 10 April, 1811; killed in action at Buena Vista, Mexico, 23 Feb., 1847, was graduated at Transylvania university in 1828, and at the U. S. military academy, West Point, in 1831. He resigned from the army and studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1835, and was a member of the Kentucky legislature.
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in 1837-7. He went to the Mexican war in June, 1846, as lieutenant-colonel of the 2d Kentucky volunteers, became extra aide-de-camp to Gen. Taylor, 5 Oct., 1846, and was killed with a lance while gallantly leading a charge of his regiment.—Another son, James Brown, b. in Washington, D. C., 9 Nov., 1817; d. in Montreal, Canada, 28 Jan., 1864, was educated at Pennsylvania university, was two years in a counting-house in Boston, 1855-6, emigrated to St. Louis, Mo., which then contained only 8,000 inhabitants, settled on a farm, then engaged in manufacturing for two years in Kentucky, and afterward studied law in the Lexington law-school, and practised in partnership with his father till 1840. He was appointed an aide-de-camp to President Taylor. In 1851-3 he resided in Missouri, but returned to Kentucky upon becoming the proprietor of Ashland, after his father's death. In 1857 he was elected to represent his father's old district in congress. He was a member of the peace convention of 1861, but afterward joined the Confederate States. 

CLAY, Joseph, soldier and statesman, b. in Beverly, Yorkshire, England, 16 Oct., 1741; d. in Savannah, Ga., 15 Nov., 1804. He was a member of the revolutionary committee of 1774-5, a colonel in the army, and paymaster-general of the southern department. He was a member of the Congress, and was one of the committee to draft the treaty of peace, and resigned, and was afterward a county judge. His son, Joseph, clergyman, b. in Savannah, Ga., 16 Aug., 1764; d. in Boston, Mass., 11 Jan., 1811. He was graduated at Princeton in 1784 with the highest honor in his class. Returning to Savannah, he studied law, and, having been admitted to the bar, soon became eminently noted in it. In 1788 he was appointed U. S. district judge for Georgia, holding that office until 1801, when he resigned. In 1803 he made a profession of religion, uniting with the Baptist church in Savannah. In 1804 he was ordained to the ministry as assistant pastor of Dr. Holcombe, and in 1807 was invited to the pastorate of the 1st Baptist church in Boston, just vacated, but afterward joined the presidency. He became the presiding judge of one of the counties of Georgia. He was a member of the Georgia convention of 1798, and was very influential in framing the constitution of that state. He was eminent as a lawyer and a judge, and was among the most eloquent preachers of his day. He died in Boston, 1890, and died soon afterward. Mr. Clay was a member of the Georgia convention of 1798, and was very influential in framing the constitution of that state. He was eminent as a lawyer and a judge, and was among the most eloquent preachers of his day. He died in Boston, 1890, and died soon afterward. 

CLAYPOLE, Edward Waller, educator, b. in Ross, Herefordshire, England, 1 June, 1835. He received his education in England, taking his degrees at the University of London in 1862 and 1864. Later he came to the United States, and in 1873-81 was professor of natural sciences at Antioch college, Yellow Springs, Ohio; in 1881-3 palentologist with the geological survey of Pennsylvania; and in 1884-6 professor of natural sciences in Buehelt college, Akron, Ohio. Prof. Claypole is a fellow of the Geological society of London and of the American association for the advancement of science, and has published numerous papers on geological subjects in technical journals, and witnessed the signing of the charter of Privileges granted by Penn to the settlers in 1682. He was the treasurer of the Free society of traders, which was formed to assist in the settlement of Pennsylvania, and, after attending to its affairs in England, he emigrated with his family, in 1883, to Pennsylvania, where he held important offices. 

CLAYTON, Augustus Smith, jurist, b. in Fredericksburg, Va., 37 Nov., 1783; d. in Athens, Ga., 21 June, 1859. Soon after his birth his parents removed to Georgia, and he was graduated at the University of Georgia in 1804. He was admitted to the bar, was elected to the state legislature, and in 1810 appointed to compile the statutes of Georgia from 1800. In 1819 he was elected judge of the superior court of the western circuit, an office which he held until 1825, and again from 1828 till 1831. During these years there was a difficulty between the state of Georgia and the Cherokee Indians which ultimately resulted in the expatriation of the latter. In 1829 the legislature brought the territory occupied by the Cherokee nation within the jurisdiction of the laws of Georgia. This action of the state authorities was sustained by Judge Clayton, then a member of the United States supreme court decided against its legality, and ruled that the Cherokee nation was sovereign and not subject to the state laws that had been imposed upon it. Judge Clayton, however, was not in perfect accord with the legislature on the question of Indian rights, as he held that they were entitled to the same rights, and, were not subjected to the same obligations, as the white inhabitants; the blacks, who had not been extinguished; and for thus opposing the policy of the state he was removed from his judicial office. In 1831 he was elected to congress, where he took a leading part in debates on the tariff and the United States bank, both of which he opposed. He served two terms in congress, and in 1835 he resigned his seat. He was appointed in 1838 to the U. S. dist. court for Georgia, and in 1839 was appointed to the United States supreme court, where he died. In 1829 he was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was reputed to be the author of the political pamphlet called "Crockett's Life of Van Buren." 

CLAYTON, John, physician, b. in Faversham, Kent, England, in 1686; d. in Virginia, 15 Dec., 1773. In 1705 he emigrated to Virginia with his father, who was afterward attorney-general of Virginia, and resided twenty miles from the city of Williamsburg. When quite young he entered the office of Peter Beverley, who clerk for twenty years, and, afterward, him in 1751. He was educated as a physician, but became an enthusiastic botanist, and passed a long life in exploring and describing the plants of the country. His letters to the Royal society, giving an account of several new species of plants observed in Virginia, was embodied in "Physiological Transactions" of the Royal society of London. He also sent dried specimens of the flora of Virginia to Gronovius, who published an account of a portion of them (2 parts, Leyden, 1729-40). After the death of Gronovius the remainder were described in a third part by his son (1752), who named a genus of herbaceous plant-Claytonia-in his honor. He was a member of several learned societies in Europe. He left two volumes of manuscript almost ready for the press and a hortus siccus of folio size, with marginal notes and directions for the engraver in preparing the illustrations. The book of the revolutionary war this work, which had been placed in the hands of William Clayton, clerk of New Kent, was burned along with the records of
the county. Several of his communications, treating of the culture and different species of tobacco, and also one containing an account of medicinal plants which he had discovered in Virginia, were published in the "Philosophical Transactions."

CLAYTON, John Middleton, jurist, b. in Dagsboro, Sussex co., Del., 24 July, 1766; d. in Dover, 17 March, 1854. He was the eldest son of James Clayton (a descendant of Joshua of that name, who came to America with William Penn) and Sarah Middleton, of Virginia ancestry. The pecuniary disasters consequent upon the war of 1812 reduced his father from affluence to comparative poverty, and it was only by making the greatest sacrifices that he was enabled to send him to college. He was graduated at Yale in 1815, studied law at the Litchfield law-school, began to practise in 1818, and soon attained eminence in his profession. In 1824 he was sent to the Delaware legislature, and was subsequently secretary of state. In 1829 he was sent to the U. S. senate, and in 1831 appointed a member of the convention to revise the constitution of Delaware. In 1835 he was again returned to the senate as a whig, but resigned in 1837 to become chief justice of Delaware, an office which he held for three years. From 1845 till 1849 he was again U. S. senator, and at the latter date became secretary of state under President Taylor. He was elected a senator for the term of six years, both at the election of 1853 and 1855, until his death. He early distinguished himself in the senate by a speech during the debate on the Foorute resolution, which, though merely relating to the survey of the public lands, introduced into the discussion the whole question of nullification. His argument in favor of paying the national debt in silver, and his eloquent defense of the substance of senatorial oratory. One of his most noted speeches delivered in the senate was that made in 1855 against the message of President Pierce vetoing the act ceding public lands for an insane asylum. While secretary of state he negotiated in 1850 the treaty with the British government, known as the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, which guaranteed the neutrality of the Panama canal, and provided for future interoceanic travel across the American isthmus. In 1851 he zealously defended that treaty in the senate and vindicated President Taylor's administration. From 1844 Mr. Clayton cultivated a tract of land near Newcastle, which in a few years he made one of the most fruitful estates in that fertile region. In 1849, he was always accessible and was noted for his genial disposition and brilliant conversational powers.

CLAYTON, Joshua, physician, d. near Middletown, Del., 11 Aug., 1798. He practised medicine for many years, and during the revolution introduced a substitute for Peruvian bark, consisting of equal parts of poplar and dogwood bark and his if he. He was the author of the "Memoir of the state of Connecticut," and was president of the college. Dr. Clayton was president of Delaware from 1789 till 1793, then governor till 1796, and just before his death was chosen U. S. senator.

CLAYTON, Powell, governor of Arkansas, b. in Bethel, Delaware co., Pa., 7 Aug., 1853. He was educated in the common schools and in an academy at Bristol, Pa., studied civil engineering at Wilmington, Del., and in 1859 was chosen engineer and surveyor of Leavenworth, Kansas. When the civil war began he entered the National army as captain in the 1st Kansas infantry, 29 May, 1861. He was appointed, 27 Feb., 1862, lieutenant-colonel of the 5th Kansas cavalry, and was made colonel on 30 March, 1863. On 8 May, 1863, he commanded a successful expedition from Helena, Ark., to the White river to break up a band of guerrillas and destroy Confederate stores, and later an expedition from Pine Bluff in March, 1864, which inflicted severe loss on the enemy. On 1 Aug., 1864, he was commissioned a brigadier-general. He settled in Arkansas as a planter after the war, was elected governor, and entered upon the office in June, 1868. In 1871, 23 March, and 1877, till 3 March, 1877. Afterward he resided at Eureka Springs, and became president of the Eureka improvement company.

CLAYTON, Thomas, senator, b. in Newcastle, Del., 9 March, 1778; d. there, 21 Aug., 1854. He received a liberal education, studied and practiced law at New Castle, and was admitted to the bar in 1800. He was elected U. S. senator from Delaware in 1851, and served from 4 Dec., 1814, till 3 March, 1817. He was for several terms a member of the legislature, and was elected U. S. senator on the resignation of C. A. Rodney, serving from 15 Jan., 1824, till 3 March, 1827. Afterward he was chief justice of the Supreme Court. He was again elected senator when John M. Clayton resigned, serving from 19 Jan., 1837, till 3 March, 1837. He subsequently presided over the supreme court of Delaware.

CLEARY, James Vincent, Canadian R. C. bishop, b. in Waterford, Ireland, 18 Sept., 1828; d. in Kingston, 24 Feb., 1899. At fifteen he was sent to Rome to be educated for the priesthood, but subsequently he was recalled by the bishop of Waterford and was ordained a priest in March, 1851, until his death. He early distinguished himself in the senate by a speech during the debate on the Foorute resolution, which, though merely relating to the survey of the public lands, introduced into the discussion the whole question of nullification. His argument in favor of paying the national debt in silver, and his eloquent defense of the substance of senatorial oratory. One of his most noted speeches delivered in the senate was that made in 1855 against the message of President Pierce vetoing the act ceding public lands for an insane asylum. While secretary of state he negotiated in 1850 the treaty with the British government, known as the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, which guaranteed the neutrality of the Panama canal, and provided for future interoceanic travel across the American isthmus. In 1851 he zealously defended that treaty in the senate and vindicated President Taylor's administration. From 1844 Mr. Clayton cultivated a tract of land near Newcastle, which in a few years he made one of the most fruitful estates in that fertile region. In 1849, he was always accessible and was noted for his genial disposition and brilliant conversational powers. CLEAVELAND, John, clergyman, b. in Canterbury, Conn., 22 April, 1799. He was expelled from Yale college in 1754 for attending a Separatist meeting, but received his degree twenty years after as an act of redress. He preached to a Separatist society in Boston, but, declining to settle there, became pastor of the parish of Chebacco in Ipswich, now the town of Essex. He was chaplain in Bowdoin College's regiment at Ticonderoga in 1778, and at Louisburg in 1759, and served in that capacity with the Revolutionary army at Cambridge in 1775, and in Connecticut and New York the year following. He published a "Narrative of the Worx of God at Chebacco in 1763-4," describing a revival of religion in his congregation; an "Essay to Defend the American Church Against the Aspersions cast on the Same by Dr. Mayhew" (1763); a "Reply to Dr. Mayhew's Letter of Reproof" (1765); and a "Treatise on Infant Baptism" (1784).—His grandson, Parker, b. in Rowley, Mass., 15 Jan., 1790; d. in Brunswick, Me., 15 Oct., 1858 (whose father was a physician of Rowley, a regimental surgeon in the revolution, and frequently a member of the Massachusetts legislature), was graduated at Harvard in 1799, taught school at Haverhill, Mass, and York, Me., and studied law. He was appointed a tutor of mathematics at Harvard in 1806, and in 1806 was called to Brunswick as the first professor of mathematics and natural philosophy in Bowdoin. He applied himself, especially to the new sciences of
chemistry and mineralogy, and in 1816 published an elementary treatise on "Mineralogy and Geology" (Boston: 2d ed., 1822; 3d ed., 1836), based on the system of Brongniart and Hally, and containing minute descriptions of minerals and original information regarding their localities in the White mountains and other districts explored by him. He lectured on chemistry before popular audiences in Hallowell, M., and, in 1816, his winter vacations in 1818-19. When the medical school was established in 1820 he became lecturer on chemistry, dean of the faculty, and librarian. In 1828 his chair in the college was changed to chemistry, mineralogy, and natural philosophy. He stood first among the mineralogists of the country, gathered a large collection of specimens for the college, was a able lecturer, and continued to teach with success to the very day of his death. But, since the A would not travel by steam and took little interest in recent geological discoveries and discussions, his early fame as a mineralogist was eclipsed by the scientific services of geological explorers. He declined the professorship that was offered to him, and his reputation was first established by the publication of his manual, and in 1839 refused the presidency of Bowdoin.—Another grandson, Nehemiah, b. in Topsfield, Mass., in 1796; d. in 1877 (a son of Dr. Nehemiah, a physician of Topsfield), was prepared for college in the family of his cousin, Parker, graduated at Bowdoin, in 1816, began the study of theology at Andover, and taught school at Gorham, Me. He had charge of Preble street school, Portland, in 1816-7, was then, for three years, a tutor at Bowdoin, from 1821 till 1829 was preceptor of Dummer academy, Byfield, and afterward professor of ancient languages at Phillips Academy, Andover, became principal of academy at Lowell, Mass., and from 1842 till 1848 principal of a school for young ladies in Brooklyn, N. Y. He was the author of a descriptive and historical account of Greenwood cemetery, Brooklyn: "The Flowers Personified," a translation from the French; and a "History of Bowdoin College, with Biographical Sketches of its Graduates," unfinished by him, but completed by A. S. Packard (Boston, 1882).—Another grandson, brother of Nehemiah, Elisha Lord, clergyman, b. in Topsfield, Mass., 25 April, 1806; d. in New Haven, Conn., 16 Feb., 1866, was prepared for college at Dummer academy, Newbury, then under the care of his brother, and graduated at Bowdoin, in 1824 and at Andover theological seminary in 1828, and the same year was licensed to preach. In July, 1833, he was ordained pastor of the 3d Congregational church of New Haven. Dr. Cleaveland opposed the new-school views of Drs. Taylor and Fitch. In November, 1864, he went to Europe, and during his tour explained the sentiments of the New England assembly of French Protestant pastors in Paris, and before the English Congregational union in London.

CLEAVELAND, Moses, pioneer, b. in Canterbury, Windham co., Conn., 29 Jan., 1754; d. there, 16 Nov., 1806. He was a nephew of John, the minister of Ipswich, was graduated at Yale in 1777, and studied at the corporation of law in his native town. He was commissioned captain of a company of sappers and miners in 1779, served for several years, and then resumed legal practice. He gained a high reputation for ability and energy, was several times elected to the legislature, and in 1796 was commissioned brigadier-general of militia. He was chosen in the Connecticut legislature by the company, which had purchased for $1,200,000 from the state government of Connecticut the land in north-eastern Ohio reserved to Connecticut at congress known at its first settlement as New Connecticut, and in later times as the Western Reserve. In May, 1796, the directors of the company appointed Gen. Cleaveland their agent to superintend the survey of the tract and the location of purchases, and to negotiate with the Indians living on the land, and obtain their acquiescence in its settlement by white emigrants. He set out from Scheonectady, N. Y., in June, 1796, with a party of fifty, consisting of six surveyors, a physician, a chaplain, a boatman, thirty-seven employes, a few emigrants, and several men who accompanied their husbands. Some journeyed by land with the horses and cattle, while the main body went in boats up the Mohawk, down the Oswego, along the shore of Lake Ontario, and up Niagara river, carrying their boats over the long portage of seven miles at the falls. A delegation of Mohawk and Seneca Indians opposed their entrance into the Western Reserve, claiming it as their territory, but waived their rights on the receipt of goods valued at $1,200. The expedition then coasted along the shore of Lake Erie, and landed, on 4 July, 1796, at the mouth of Conneaut river, seven miles above the town of Euclid. The Indians were propitiated with gifts of beads and whiskey, and allowed the surveys to proceed. Gen. Cleaveland, with a surveying party, coasted along the shore, entered a stream that he took to be the Cuyahoga, and named the Chagrin on learning his vexations mistake, then proceeded westward, and landed, on 22 July, 1796, at the mouth of Cuyahoga. He ascended the bank, and, beholding a beautiful plain covered with a luxuriant forest-growth, divined that the spot where he stood, with the river on the west and Lake Erie on the north, was a favorable site for a city. He accordingly had it surveyed into town lots, and the employes assumed the names of the towns and presented them to the chief. There were but four settlers the first year, and, on account of the insularity of the locality, the growth was at first slow, reaching 150 inhabitants only in 1820. In 1830, when the first newspaper, the "Cleveland Advertiser," was established, the editor discovered that the head-line was too long; for the former and academically left out the letter "a" in the first syllable of "Cleveland," which spelling was at once adopted by the public.

CLEBURNE (cabbob), Patrick Ronayne, soldier, b. in county Cork, Ireland, 17 March, 1828; killed in the battle of Franklin, Tenn., 30 Nov., 1864. He was a descendant of William Cleburne, and the second son of Dr. Joseph Cleburne. His mother was a daughter of Patrick Ronayne of Annebrook, county Cork, descended from that Maurice Ronayne who obtained from King Henry IV, "a grant of the rights of Englishmen." He was intended for the profession of medicine, but becoming discouraged while a student at Trinity college, he ran away and entered the 61st regiment of foot. After three years' service he came to the United States, settled at Helena, Ark., where he studied
Clemens, Samuel Langhorne, author (better known under his pen-name, Mark Twain), b. in Florida, Monocoo, Mo., 30 Nov., 1835. He was educated only in the village school at Hannibal, Mo., was apprenticed to a printer at the age of thirteen, and worked at his trade in St. Louis, Cincinnati, Philadelphia, and New York. In 1851 he became a pilot on Mississippi river steamboats, and in 1861-1863 was in Nevada as private secretary to his brother, who had been appointed secretary of the territory. Afterward he undertook mining in Nevada, and became in 1862 city editor of the Virginia City "Enterprise." In reporting legislative proceedings from Carson he signed his letters "Mark Twain," a name suggested by the technical phraseology of Mississippi navigation, where, in sounding a depth of two fathoms, the leadman calls out to "mark twain!" In 1865 he went to San Francisco, and was for five months a reporter on the "Morning Call," then tried gold-mining in the placers of Calaveras county, and, having no success, returned to San Francisco and resumed newspaper work. He spent the next months in the Hawaiian islands in 1866. After his return he delivered humorous lectures in California and Nevada, and then returned to the east and published "The Gilded Age," which was there, a London publisher issued an unauthorized collection of his writings in four volumes, in which were included papers attributed to him that he never wrote. The same year appeared in Hartford, Conn., "Roughing It," containing sketches of Nevada, Utah, California, and the Sandwich islands; and in 1873, in conjunction with Grant and Dudley Warner, a story entitled "The Gilded Age," which was dramatized and produced in New York in 1874. This comedy, with John T. Raymond in the leading part, Col. Mulberry Sellers, had an extraordinary success. Mr. Clemens subsequently published "Sketches, Old and New"; "Adventures of Tom Sawyer," a story of Hannibal; "The Tramp Abroad" (Hartford, 1880); "The Stolen White Elephant" (Boston, 1882); "The Prince and the
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Pauper" (1889); and "Life on the Mississippi" (1889). In 1884 he established in New York the publishing-house of C. L. Webster & Co., which issued in 1885 a new story entitled "Adventures of Huckleberry Finn," a sequel to "Tom Sawyer." Menzer, a surgeon, became involved in 1880. The following year Gen. U. S. Grant's "Memoirs," the share in the profits accruing to Mrs. Grant from which publication, under a contract signed with Gen. Grant before his death, amounted, in October, 1889, to $550,000, which was paid to her in two checks, of $200,000 and $150,000. Mark Twain's works have been republished in England, and translations of the principal ones in Germany.

CLEMENT, Clara Erskine, author, b. in St. Louis, Mo., 28 Aug., 1834. She was educated principally at home, has made extensive tours in Europe, visited Palestine and Turkey in 1885, and travelled round the world in 1884-5. She married four years later, and is resident in Cambridge, Mass. Her first work, the "Simple Story of the Orient," was printed privately in 1869. She has published "Legendary and Mythological Art" (Boston, 1871); "Painters, Sculptors, Architects, Engravers, and their Works" (1872); "Artists of the Nineteenth Century and their Works," (Altona, 1873); "Maitland," a novel (1881); "History of Egypt"; three "Hand-Books of Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture" (1883-6); "Christian Symbols and Stories of the Saints" (1896); and "Stories of Art and Artists" (1896). She has also translated a volume of Renan's lectures on "History of Art." She translated a novel by Henri Gréville, and edited a translation of Carl von Lützow's "Treasures of Italian Art."

CLEMENT, Knut Jungbohn, Danish linguist, b. in the island of Amron, Denmark, 4 Dec., 1803; d. in Bergen, N. J., 7 Oct., 1873. He was educated at Kiel and Heidelberg, and became Ph. D. in 1855. At the expense of the Danish government he made a three years' tour through the British islands and the continent, and on his return to Denmark became a professor in the University of Kiel, and delivered before large and enthusiastic classes lectures on history, politics, economy, and criticism. He had taken an active part in the question of the Sleswick-Holstein duchies, and, when they were given up by the Danish Government to Great Britain in 1866. Dr. Clement published works on historical, linguistic, critical, and political subjects, among which were one on the "Origin of the Tentons" (Altona, 1836); "Introduction to the History of Denmark" (Hamburg, 1839); "The North German World" (Copenhagen, 1840); "The Salic Law" (Mannheim, 1843); "Travels in Ireland" (Kiel, 1845); "History of Friesland's Life and Sorrows" (1845); "Shakespeare's 'Tempest' Historically Illustrated" (Leipzig, 1846); "Journey through Holland and Germany" (1847); "The French and their Language" (1848); "The Best Means of Ameliorating the Condition of the Dicks of Sleswick and Holstein" (Altona, 1848); "The True Condition of the Language and Nationality of South Jutland" (Hamburg, 1849).

Clemmer, Mary. See Ames, Mary Clemmer.

CLERC, Laurent, educator, b. in La Balme, near Lyon, France, 26 Dec., 1778; died in Hartford, Conn., 18 July, 1860. He was a son of the missionary parentage with which the family is connected. When about a year old, fell into the fire, was badly burned, and lost the sense of smell and hearing. He was taken at the age of twelve to the Abbé Sicard, in Paris, successor of the Abbe de l'Epee, and under his skilful instructions attained rapid pro-

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fiency, in 1806 was appointed tutor, and in 1806 a teacher. While on a visit to England in 1815, he made the acquaintance of the Rev. Dr. Gallaudet, who persuaded him to come to this country to lay the foundation of deaf-mute instruction. They arrived in New York in August, 1816, and opened the asylum at Hartford, 15 April, 1817. He devoted his life thenceforth to the interests of this institution, which was very successful, until in 1858, overcome by the infirmities of age, he retired with a pension. He married at the age of thirty-four Miss Boardman, a deaf-mute, who bore him several children, all of them possessed of speech and hearing. The eldest son became an Episcopal clergyman in St. Louis.

Cleveland, Aaron, clergyman, b. 29 Oct., 1715; d. in Philadelphia, 17 Aug., 1757. He was a son of Capt. Aaron Cleveland, one of the wealthiest freeholders of Melford, Mass., and was graduated at Harvard in 1735. He was a man of great personal comeliness, strength and activity, and the best skater, swimmer, and wrestler in the college in his day. In 1739 he was made pastor of the church in Had
dam, where his father possessed landed property. The preaching of Whitefield produced a great impression on his mind, and led to subsequent change in his religion. In 1747 he removed to Massachusetts, but soon afterward took an active part in the emigration from New England for the settlement of Nova Scotia. He established the first Presbyterian church in Canada, at Halifax, in 1750, and the congregation is continued to this day; but the Scotch Calvinists became its directors, overriding the New Englanders, and in 1755 Mr. Cleveland went to London, where he received holy orders, and returned to America as a missionary of the venerable Society for the propagation of the gospel. While in England he became satisfied that the original spelling of the family name was "Cleveland," as he and his descendants have since written it, while other American branch
ces of the family generally retain the form "Cleve
dland." During his voyage the vessel sprung a leak, and he lent his muscular aid to the sailors with good results, but inflicted an injury upon his strong frame, from the effects of which he never recovered. He was rector of the church in Newcastle, Del., but visiting Philadelphia for medi
cal treatment, when he died under the hospitable roof of his friend, Dr. Franklin. A beautiful tribute to his character appeared in Franklin's newspaper. Mr. Cleveland married in 1739 Sus
annah Porter, a lady celebrated for her personal beauty and character. She was a granddaughter of Maj. Sewall, of Salem, and connected by her marriage with the best families of the colony.

His son, Stephen, naval officer, b. in East Had
dam, Conn., in 1740; d. in Salem, Mass., in 1801. He went to sea at the age of fourteen, was taken by a British press-gang in Boston in 1756, and kept in service till 1765. Soon after the Declaration of
Independence he was commissioned a captain in the navy, and brought from Bordeaux valuable munitions of war. His commission is supposed to have been the earliest issued by the American government. He was promised the command of one of the frigates, but was delayed so long in France that they were given to others, in consequence of which he resigned.—His son, Richard Jeffry, who was U. S. vice-consul at Havana, Cuba, in 1829-'31, was the author of an autobiographical work bearing the earliest issues by the American government.” (Boston, 1850). II. W. S. Cleveland has published “Voyages of a Merchant Navigator of the Days that are Past,” compiled from the journals and letters of R. J. Cleveland.—Another son of Aaron, Aaron, b. at Haddam, Conn., 3 Feb., 1744; d. 21 Sept., 1815. His father’s early death deprived him of the privilege of a college education; but he pursued his studies while apprenticed to a manufacturer in Norwich, Conn., and at nineteen years of age produced his fine poem, “The Philosopher and Boy,” in which he refers to his botanical pursuits. In 1770 he was a member of the provincial legislature of Connecticut, but he declined a re-election. Late in life he became a Congregational preacher near the town of Hebron, Conn., where he was twice married, and his son, William, b. 20 Dec., 1770, was the grandfather of President Cleveland. He published several sermons and a few poems.—Richard Jeffry’s son, Henry Russell, author, b. in 1801; d. in St. Louis, Mo., 12 June, 1843, was graduated at Harvard in 1827, and became one of the last called by the “Five of Clubs,” his contemporaries being Charles Sumner, Henry W. Longfellow, Cornelius C. Felton, and George S. Hillard. He published an edition of Sullust’s works, with English notes (New York); “Remarks on the Classical Education of Boys, by a Teacher” (1834); the “Life of Henry Hudson” in Sparks’s “American Biographies”; and review articles and addresses. A selection from his writings, with a memoir by George S. Hillard, was printed privately (Boston, 1841).—Another son of Richard Jeffry, Horace William Shaler, b. in Lancaster, Mass., 16 Dec., 1814, established himself as a landscape-gardener about 1845, and has designed many public parks, cemeteries, and private grounds in all parts of the United States and Canada. He is in touch with America, notably the parks of Minneapolis, where he resides, South park and Drexel boulevard in Chicago, and Roger Williams park in Providence. Besides numerous papers relating to his profession, he has published “Hints to Riflemen” (New York, 1864); “Landscape Architecture” (Chicago, 1875); and “Voyages of a Merchant Navigator” (New York, 1896).—Charles, clergyman, son of the second Aaron, b. in Norwich, Conn., 21 June, 1772; d. in Boston, Mass., 5 June, 1872. He went to live with an uncle at Salem at the age of twelve, made a voyage to the Cape of Good Hope before the mast, after his return passed through a mercantile apprenticeship, and was appointed pilot for at least twenty years, which place he retained until 1892. He was next a clerk in Charleston town for seven years, and then began business for himself in Boston as a broker. From 1822 till 1829 he was senior member in the dry-goods firm of Cleveland & Dane, and then a broker again for four or five years, after which he abandoned business to devote himself to charitable works. In September, 1810, the Society for the moral and religious instruction of the poor was organized at his house, and he applied himself to the work of collecting funds for a mission-house, which was dedicated in May, 1821. Nine years later he entered upon the duties of a missionary to the poor of Boston, being associated with the Revs. Ethan Smith and D. D. Rossiter. In 1833 he received a license to preach, and on 10 July, 1838, was ordained as an evangelist. From that time until his death in 1872, in the midst of a cruel sickness he was incessantly employed in charitable undertakings in Boston, where he was known as “Father” Cleveland. He was connected with benevolent institutions: but his work was independent of them. A number of wealthy citizens placed in his hands certain fixed sums annually. These he called his patrons, and he published a report each year of the way their benefactions had been disposed of.—His son, Charles Dexter, educator, b. in Salem, Mass., 3 Dec., 1802; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 18 Aug., 1869, was graduated at Dartmouth in 1827, and entered a counting-house, but in 1822 became professor of Latin and Greek in Dickinson college, in 1834 of Latin in the University of the city of New York, and from 1834 until his health failed taught a young ladies’ school in Philadelphia. From 1826 till 1857 he was U. S. consul at Cardiff, Wales. He is best known by his treatises on “The Moral Characters of Theophrastus” (1837); “Epitome of Grecian Antiquities” (1828, enlarged in 1834); “Addresses of the Liberty Party of Pennsylvania to the People of the State” (Philadelphia, 1833); and “The Poetical Works of Milton.” He also edited Milton’s poetical works, with a complete index (1853); “Lyra Sacra Americana” (New York, 1868). His concurrence to Milton’s works was re-published in England.

CLEVELAND. Benjamin, soldier, b. on Bull Run, Prince William co., Va., 26 May, 1768; d. in October, 1866. His education was very limited, and he became a hunter and led a shiftless life for several years. About 1789 he removed to the Upper Yadkin, in North Carolina, where he acquired a reputation for industry and good habits. Learning from Daniel Boone of the promising country of Kentucky, he formed a party and departed to visit that charming El Dorado; but, after passing through the Cumberland Gap, they were robbed by a band of Cherokee hunters, and returned to the settlements well nigh famished. Cleveland was made an ensign in 1775, and promoted to a captaincy the following year, serving against the Tories in the Wake Forest region, and in the autumn of that year he led his company in Rutherford’s campaign against the Cherokee. In 1777 he served at Carter’s Fort and the Long Island of Holston, in East Tennessee. In 1778 he made a justice of the peace of the new county of Wilkes, and colonel of the militia. In June, 1780, he aided in driving the Tories, who had assembled at Ramsour’s Mills, from
the country; and next performed the great service of his life at the battle of King's Mountain. He was a terror to the Tories; but once, in 1781, they got the better of him for a brief period, capturing and conveying him to the woods. They were soon overtaken, however, by Cleveland's friends, who rescued the marauders and returned them to their lines. He subsequently removed to the Ingalls country, on the western border of South Carolina, where he became judge of the court. He grew to enormous proportions, reaching the weight of 450 pounds, and died in his chair. On 29 July, 1887, a monument to his memory was dedicated at Fort Madison, S. C.

CLEVELAND, Samuel, b. in Hampton, Conn., 10 Feb., 1799; d. there, 6 June, 1887. He received a common-school education, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1819. He was elected to the legislature in 1826, and served four terms, again elected in 1828, and was state attorney the same year; again elected in 1829, and attorney-general; he was twice chosen speaker. He was elected governor of Connecticut in 1842, and re-elected in 1843. He returned to the legislature for the eleventh time in 1847, and in 1849 was elected to congress as a democrat, and re-elected in 1851. He was a presidential elector on the republican ticket in 1852, and again in 1856. He was a member of the peace congress of 1861.

—His brother, MASON, d. in 1855, was state senator, comptroller, and commissioner of the school fund of Connecticut.—EDWARD SPEIER, son of Mason, was the unsuccessful democratic candidate for governor of Connecticut in 1886.

Cleveland, Grover, the sixty-second and twenty-fourth president of the United States, was born in Caldwell, Essex co., N. J., 18 March, 1837. On the paternal side he is of English origin. Moses Cleveland emigrated from Ipswich, county of Suffolk, England, in 1653, and settled at Woburn, Mass., where he died in 1701. His grandson was Aaron, whose son, Aaron, was great-grandfather of Grover. The third Aaron, and second grandson, William, was a silversmith and watchmaker at Norwich, Conn. His son, Richard Falley Cleveland, was graduated at Yale in 1824, was ordained to the Presbyterian ministry in 1829, and in the same year married Anne Neal, daughter of a Baltimor merchant of Irish birth. These two were the parents of Grover Cleveland, who was born at Caldwell, where Mr. Cleveland was born, was first occupied by the Rev. Stephen Grover, in whose honor the boy was named; but the first name was early dropped, and he has been known as Grover Cleveland. When he was four years old his father accepted a call to Fayetteville, near Syracuse, N. Y., where the son had an academical and academy schooling, and afterward was a clerk in a country store. The removal of the family to Clinton, Oneida co., gave Grover additional educational advantages in the academy there. In his seventeenth year he became a clerk and an assistant teacher in the New York Institution for the blind in New York city, in which his elder brother, William, an alumnus of Hamilton college, now a Presbyterian clergyman at Forest Port, N. Y., was then a teacher. In 1855 Grover left Holland Patent, in Oneida co., where his mother then resided, to go to the west in search of employment. On his way he stopped at Black Rock, now a part of Buffalo, where he murdered Allen, and hired a team and aid him in the composition of a volume of "American Herd-Book," receiving for six weeks' service $60. He afterward assisted in the preparation of several other volumes of this work, and the preface to the fifth volume (1861) acknowledges his services. In August, 1855, he secured a place as clerk and copyist for the law firm of Rogers, Bowen & Rogers, in Buffalo, began to read Blackstone, and in the autumn of that year was receiving four dollars a week for his work. He remained with the firm as a law student until the end of 1857, when he removed to the western border of South Carolina, where he became judge of the court. He grew to enormous proportions, reaching the weight of 450 pounds, and died in his chair. On 29 July, 1887, a monument to his memory was dedicated at Fort Madison, S. C.
the people have made, and within the limits of a constitution which they have established. . . . We may, I think, reduce to quite simple elements the duty which public servants owe, by constantly bearing in mind that they are put in place to protect the rights of the people, to answer their needs as they arise, and to expend for their benefit the money drawn from them by taxation."

In the canvass that followed, Cleveland had the advantage of a united democratic party, and in addition the support of the entire independent press of the state. The election in November was the most remarkable in the political annals of New York. Both gubernatorial candidates were men of character and of unimpeachable public record. Judge Folger had honorsomely filled high state and federal offices. But there was a wide-spread dissatisfaction in the republican ranks largely due to the belief that the nomination of Folger (nowise obnoxious in itself) was accomplished by means of improper and fraudulent practices in the nominating convention and by the interference of the federal administration. What would the "half breeds" largely stayed away from the polls, and in a total vote of 918,894 Cleveland received a plurality of 192,554 over Folger, and a majority over all, including greenback, prohibition, and scattering, of 151,712. He entered upon his office, 1 Jan., 1888, in the words of his inaugural address, "fully appreciating his relations to the people, and determined to serve them faithfully and well." With very limited private means, Gov. Cleveland lived upon and within his official salary, simply and unostentatiously, keeping no carriage, and daily walking to and from his duties at the capitol.

Among the salient acts of his administration were his approval of a bill to submit to the people a proposition to establish a railroad to connect Buffalo and Chicago, which were adopted by an overwhelming majority; his veto of a bill that permitted wide latitude in the investments of savings banks; and the veto of a similar bill allowing like latitude in the investment of securities of fire insurance companies. He vetoed a bill that was a bold effort to establish a monopoly by limiting the right to construct and maintain railroads and canals before organized, to the exclusion of such as should hereafter obtain the consent of property-owners and local authorities. His much-criticized veto of the "five-cent-fare" bill, which proposed to reduce the rates of fare on the elevated roads in New York city from ten cents to five cents for all hours in the day, was simply and solely because he considered the enactment illegal and a breach of the pledged faith of the state. The general railroad law of 1850 provides for an examination by state officers into the earnings of railroads before the rates of fare can be reduced, and as this imperative condition had not been complied with previous to the passage of the bill, he vetoed it. He vetoed the street railway fare bill because he believed its provisions would prevent the "economical and efficient administration of an important department in a large city," and subject it to partisan and personal influences. In the second year of his administration he approved the bill enacting important reforms in the appointment and administration of certain local offices; a New York city. His state administration was only an expansion of the fundamental principles that controlled his official action while mayor of Buffalo. Its integrity, ability, and success made him a prominent candidate for president.

The democratic national convention met at Chicago, 8 July, 1884. Three days were devoted to organization, platform, and speeches in favor of candidates. In the evening of 10 July a vote was taken, in which, out of 820 votes, Grover Cleveland received 392. A two-thirds vote (557) was necessary to a nomination. On the following morning, in the first ballot, Cleveland received 683 votes, and, on motion of Thomas A. Hendricks (subsequently nominated for the vice-presidency), the vote was made unanimous. He was officially notified of his nomination by the convention committee at Albany, 29 July, and made a modest response, promising soon to signify in a more formal manner his acceptance of the nomination, which he did by letter on 18 Aug., 1884. In it he said, among other things:

"When an election to office shall be the selection by the voters of one of their number to assume for a time a public trust, instead of his dedication to the profession of politics; when the holders of the ballot, quickened by a sense of duty, shall avenge truth betrayed and pledges broken, and when the suffrage shall be altogether free and uncorrupted, and the utilization of labor in the service of the people will be at hand. And of the means to this end, not one would, in my judgment, be more effective than an amendment to the constitution disqualifying the president from re-election. . . . "A true American sentiment recognizes the dignity of labor, and the fact that honor lies in honest toil. Contended labor is an element of national prosperity. Ability to work constitutes the capital and the wage of labor, the income of a vast number of our population, and this interest should be jealously protected. Our working-men are not asking unreasonable indulgence, but, as intelligent and humane citizens, they seek the same consideration which those demand who have other interests at stake. They should receive their full share of the care and attention of those who make and execute the laws, to the end that the wants and needs of the employers and the employed should alike be subserved, and the prosperity of the country, the common heritage of both, be advanced. As related to this subject, while we should not discourage the immigration of able-bodied men who come to America, we must acknowledge allegiance to our government, and add to our citizen population, yet, as a means of protection to our working-men, a different rule should prevail concerning those who, if they come or are brought to our land, do not intend to become Americans, but will injuriously compete with those justly entitled to the fruits of labor.

"In a free country the curtailment of the absolute rights of the individual should only be such as is essential to the peace and good order of the community. The limit between the proper subjects of governmental control, and those which can be more fittingly left to the moral sense and self-imposed restraint of the citizen, should be carefully kept in view. Thus, laws unnecessarily interfer-
ing with the habits and customs of any of our people which are not offensive to the moral sentiments of the civilized world, and which are consistent with good citizenship and the public welfare, are unwise and vexatious. The commerce of a nation to a great extent determines its supremacy. Cheap and easy transportation should therefore be liberally fostered. Within the limits of the constitution, the general government should so improve and protect its natural water-ways as will enable the producers of the country to reach a profitable market, etc. If I should be called to the chief magistracy of the nation by the suffrages of my fellow-citizens, I will assume the duties of that high honor in the conclusion of the following sentiments: To dedicate every effort to the country's good, and with a humble reliance upon the favor and support of the Supreme Being, who I believe will always bless honest human endeavor in the conscientious discharge of public duty. The canvass that followed was more remarkable for the character and qualifications of the candidates than for the prominent presentation of political issues. In the election (4 Nov.) four candidates were in the field, viz.: Grover Cleveland, of New York, democratic; James G. Blaine, of Maine, republican; Benjamin F. Butler, of Massachusetts, labor and greenback; John P. St. John, of Maine, and both candidates. The total popular vote was 20,067,760, divided as follows: Cleveland, 4,874,986; Blaine, 4,851,981; Butler, 175,370; St. John, 150,369; blank, defective; and scattering, 14,904. Of the 401 electoral votes, Cleveland received 219, and Blaine, 182. In December the executive committee of the national civil service reform league addressed a letter to Mr. Cleveland, committing the cause in his care the interest of civil-service reform. In his reply, dated 25 Dec., he declared that "a practical reform in the civil service was demanded"; that to it he was pledged by his "conception of true democratic faith and public duty," as well as by his past utterances. He added: "There is a class of government officials whose character and qualifications are superior to that of the present reformers, and I have no hope that the letter of the civil-service statute, but which are so disconnected with the policy of an administration that the removal therefrom of present incumbents, in my opinion, should not be made during the terms for which they were appointed, solely on partisan grounds, and for the purpose of putting into public office men of the political party in accord with the appointing power. But many now holding such positions have forfeited all just claim to retention, because they have used their places for party purposes in disregard of their duty to the people, and because, instead of being decent public servants, they have proved themselves offensive partisans and unscrupulous managers of the party service. The lessons of the past should be unlearned, and such officials, as well as their successors, should be taught that efficiency, fitness, and devotion to public duty are the conditions of their continuance in public place, and that the quiet and unobtrusive exercise of individual political rights is the appropriate avenue of the political right. Selections for office not embraced within the civil-service rules will be based upon sufficient inquiry as to fitness, instituted by those charged with that duty, rather than upon persistent importunity or self-solicited recommendations on behalf of candidates for appointment.

The new New York legislature assembled, 6 Jan., 1885. Mr. Cleveland resigned the governorship of the state. On 27 Feb. was published a letter of the president-elect in answer to one signed by several members of congress, in which he indicated his opposition to an increased coinage of silver, and suggested a suspension of the purchase and coinage of that metal as a measure of safety, in order to prevent a financial crisis and the ultimate expulsion of gold by silver. His inaugural address was written during the last days previous to his setting out for Washington. On 4 March he went to the capital in company with President Arthur, and after the usual preliminaries had been completed he delivered his inaugural address from the eastern steps of the capitol, in the presence of a vast concourse. At the conclusion of his remarks he was hailed by Chief-Justice Waite. He then reviewed from the White House the inaugural parade, a procession numbering more than 100,000 men. In the address he urged the people of all parties to lay aside political animosities in order to sustain the government. He declared his approval of the free trade doctrine as a guide in foreign relations, of strict economy in the administration of the finances, of the protection of the Indians and their elevation to citizenship, of the security of the freedmen in their rights, and of the laws against Mormon polygamy and the importation of a servile class of foreign laborers. In respect to appointments to the public service, he said that the selection of business men as public officials, and the application of business principles to public affairs, and also that the people have a right to protection from the incompetency of public employees, who hold their places solely as a reward for partisan service, and those who worthily seek public employment have a right to insist that merit and competency shall be the recognized test, and the surrender of honest political belief. On the following day he sent to the senate the nominations for his cabinet officers as follows: Secretary of State, Thomas F. Bayard, of Delaware; secretary of the treasury, Daniel Manning, of New York; secretary of war, William C. Endicott, of Massachusetts; secretary of the navy, William C. Van Buren, of New York; attorney general, Augustus H. Garland, of Arkansas; secretary of the interior, Lucius Q. C. Lamar, of Mississippi. The nominations were promptly confirmed. On 12 March, 1885, President Cleveland withdrew from the senate, which met in extra session to take the oath of office. Mr. Cleveland was acceded to his place, which was done shortly afterward by a detachment of soldiers. By his refusal at once to remove certain officials for the purpose of putting in the place members of his own party, he came into conflict with many influential men, who advocated the speedy removal of republican office-holders and the appointments of democrats, in order to strengthen the party as a political organization. At the same time the Republicans and some of the civil-service reformers complained of other appointments as not being in accord with the professions of the president. "Offensive partisanship" was declared by the president to be ground for removal, and all functionaries were displaced under that rule, while the term became a common phrase in political nomenclature. When disturbances threatened to
break out between the Cheyennes and the Arapahoes in Indian territory, Gen. Sheridan, at the request of the president, visited that country in order to study the cause of the troubles. He reported that the threatened outbreak was the result of the occupation of Indian lands by cattle-owners who leased vast areas from the Indians at a merely nominal rental. The legal officers of the government decided that these leases were contrary to law and invalid. The president thereupon issued a proclamation warning all cattle companies and ranchmen to remove their herds from Indian territory within forty days, and enforced the order, notwithstanding their strenuous objection.

In his message at the opening of the first session of the 49th congress on 8 Dec., 1885, President Cleveland recommended increased appropriations for the consular and diplomatic service, the abolition of duties on works of art, the reduction of the tariff on necessaries of life, the suspension of compulsory silver coinage, the improvement of the navy, the appointment of six general Indian commissioners, reform in the laws under which titles to the public lands are required from the government, more stringent laws for the suppression of polygamy in Utah, an act to prohibit immigration in excess of the principle of civil-service reform, and an increase in the salaries of the commissioners, and the passage of a law to determine the order of presidential succession in the event of a vacancy. The senate, sitting in secret session for the consideration of the president's appointments, called for the papers on file in the departments relating to the causes for which certain officers had been removed. Upon the refusal of the president to submit the documents to their inspection, a dispute ensued, and threats were uttered by republican senators that no appointments should be confirmed unless their right to inspect papers on the official files was conceded. On 1 March, 1886, he met the long-expected demand of the senate, in which he took the ground that under the constitution the right of removal or suspension from office lay entirely within the power and discretion of the president; that sections of the tenure-of-office act requiring him to report to the senate reasons for suspending officers had been repealed; and that the papers that the senate demanded to see were not official, but were of a personal and private nature. Eventually most of the appointments of the president were ratified. During the first fiscal year of his administration the proportion of postmasters throughout the country removed or suspended was but little larger than had often followed a change of administration in the same political party.

In his second annual message he called the attention of congress to the large excess of the revenue of the country beyond the needs of the government, and urged such a reduction as would release to the people the increasing and unnecessary surplus of national income, by such an amendment of the revenue laws as would cheapen the price of necessaries of life and give freer entrance to such imported materials as could be manufactured by American labor into marketable commodities. He recommended the erection of coast defences on land, and the construction of modern ships of war for the navy; argued for the civilization of the Indians by the dissolution of tribal relations, the settlement of their reservations in severality, and the correction of abuses in the disposition of the public lands. He urged the adoption of liberal general pension laws to meet all possible cases, and protested against special legislation for a favored few, as an injustice to the many who were equally deserving.

While the president's bill providing for the sale of the public lands pending the questions arising between the railroads and the people, and appointing an interstate commerce commission under its provisions. A number of bills providing for the erection of public buildings in various parts of the country were vetoed, on the ground that they were not required by the public business; and while he approved 186 private pension bills, he vetoed 42 for various reasons; some being covered by general laws, others were to his mind unworthy and fraudulent, and others were not so favorable to the claimant as the general laws already passed. A dependent pension bill, permitting a pension of $12 per month to all soldiers and sailors who served in the war for the Union, upon the ground that those who did not resign or did not continue in the service after the close of the war for the Union, whether incurred in the service or since, was vetoed, on the ground that a sufficient time had not elapsed since the war to justify a general service pension; that its terms were too uncertain and yielding to insure its just and impartial execution; that the honest soldiers of the country would prefer not to be regarded as objects of charity, as was proposed; and that its enactment would put a wholly uncalled-for and enormous annual burden upon the country for very many years to come. The veto was sustained by congress. Vetoing an appropriation for the distribution of seeds to drought-stricken counties of Texas, he said:

I can find no warrant for such an appropriation in the existing condition of the country and in the belief that the power and duty of the general government ought to be extended to the relief of individual suffering which in no manner properly related to the public service or benefit. A prevalent tendency to disregard the limited mission of this power and duty should, I think, be steadfastly resisted, to the end that the lessons are not repeated through the people support the government, the government should not support the people.

As he had done while governor, so now as president, Mr. Cleveland exercised the veto power with great freedom. This was particularly true during the session of congress which ended 5 Aug., 1886, when of 287 bills which passed both houses he vetoed 115.

In October, 1886, accompanied by Mrs. Cleveland and several personal friends, the president made a tour of the west and south in response to invitations from these sections, which involved about 5,000 miles of railroad travel and occupied three weeks. He thus entitled the people, and made speeches at Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Atlanta, and other cities. In December, 1887, departing from custom, he devoted his annual message to the presentation of a single subject, namely, the reduction of the tariff. He advocated a radical modification of the existing policy, the adoption of the protective life of a land imposed with a view to the ultimate establishment of the principles of free trade. The republicans immediately took up the issue thus presented, and the question at once became a predominant issue of the canvass. Cleveland
He denounced "the attempt of the opponents of democracy to interfere with and control the suffrage of the states through federal agencies" as "a design, which no explanation can mitigate, to reverse the fundamental and safe relations between the people and their government. He advocated "sound and honest money," declaring:

Whatever may be the form of the precious currency, national or state—whether gold, silver, or paper—it should be so regulated and guarded by governmental action, or by wise and careful laws, that no one can be deluded as to the certainty and stability of its value. Every dollar put into the hands of the people should be the same intrinsic value as when it was put there.

We have, therefore, it is absolutely guaranteed, both gold and silver can safely be utilized upon equal terms in the adjustment of our currency." He also urged "an honest adherence to the letter and spirit of civil service reform," "liberal consideration for our worthy veteran soldiers and for the families of those who have died," but insisted that "the pension roll should be a roll of honor, uncontaminated by ill desert and vitiated by demagogic use."

After a most vigorous campaign and a thorough discussion of important principles and measures, the democratic party won an overwhelming victory, reversing the electoral vote of 1888 and issuing largely increased public opinion. Cleveland had been nominated both the senate and house of representatives. The ticket carried twenty-three states, including the doubtful states of New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, and Indiana, and for the first time in years in a presidential contest, Illinois and Wisconsin. The popular vote was 5,355,142 for Cleveland, 5,289,361 for Harrison, 268,361 for Weaver, of the "people's party," and 268,361 for Bidwell, the prohibitionist. In the electoral college Mr. Cleveland received 276 votes, Gen. Harrison 145, and Mr. Weaver 23. On 4 March, 1893, Mr. Cleveland was for a second time inaugurated president, being the first instance in this country of a president re-elected after an interim. He immediately renewed, in the following, confirmed, as his cabinet Walter Q. Gresham, of Indiana, secretary of state; John G. Carlisle, of Kentucky, secretary of the treasury; Daniel S. Lamont, of New York, secretary of war; Richard Olney, of Massachusetts, attorney-general; Wilson S. Bissell, of New York, postmaster-general; William H. Gresham, of Alabama, secretary of agriculture; Hoke Smith, of Georgia, secretary of the interior; and J. Sterling Morton, of Nebraska, secretary of the treasury. Judge Gresham died on 28 May, 1895, having held office but a few months, and was succeeded by the attorney-general, Mr.

Olney, whose place was taken by Judson Harmon, of Ohio. A little later postmaster-general Bissell resigned and was succeeded by William L. Wilson, of Virginia. In August, 1896, Secretary Smith resigned and the president appointed in his place David R. Francis, of Missouri.

Grave and difficult questions at once confronted his administration. A treaty for the annexation of the Hawaiian islands to the territory of the United States had, on 14 Feb., 1893, been concluded between President Harrison and commissioners representing a provisional government of the islands, and had been transmitted to the senate on the day following, but had not yet been acted upon. The provisional government had been established in June, after the expiration of the constitutional ruler of the islands. Serious doubts existed as to the authority and validity of the provisional government and as to the part
taken by our government, through our ministers and troops, in aiding its establishment. President Harrison, in his message to the senate submitting the treaty, declared that "the overthrow of the monarchy was not in any way promoted by this government." On the other hand, the queen and her ministers filed with the treaty a protest, asserting that when she yielded to the provisional government she had yielded to the superior force of the United States. In order that this vital question of fact might be impartially investigated and determined, President Cleveland at once withdrew the treaty, money as was then done, and committed the case to the able hands of Mr. H. Blunt, of Georgia, as a special commissioner to make full examination and report.

On 18 Dec., 1893, in a special message to Congress, he transmitted the report of the commissioner with all the evidence and papers connected with the case. In his message, after reviewing all the facts and confirming the finding of the commissioner, he declared that he believed "that a candid and thorough examination of the facts will force the conviction that the provisional government owes its existence to an armed invasion by the United States. . . . The lawful government of Hawaii was overthrown without the drawing of a sword or the firing of a shot, by a process every stage of which is traceable to and dependent for its success upon the agency of the United States acting through its diplomatic and naval representatives."

Referring to the principles which should govern the case, he said: "I suppose that right and justice should determine the path to be followed in treating with foreign nations; that a nation disregarded and a desire for territorial extension or dissatisfaction with a form of government not our own ought to regulate our conduct, I have entirely misapprehended the mission and character of our government and the behaviour which the conscience of our people demands of their public servants. . . ."

A man of true honor protects the unwritten word which binds his conscience more scrupulously, if possible, than he does the bond, a breach of which subjects him to legal liabilities; and the United States, in aiming to maintain itself as one of the most enlightened of nations, would do its citizens gross injustice if it applied to its international relations any other than a high standard of honor and morality. On that ground the United States of a duty properly be put in the position of being robbed of its independence and its sovereignty by a misuse of the same power of the United States, the United States can not fail to vindicate its honor and its sense of justice by an earnest effort to make all possible reparation. . . ."

These principles apply to the present case with irresistible force when the special conditions of the queen's situation are considered.

She surrendered not to the provisional government, but to the United States. She surrendered not absolutely and permanently, but temporarily and conditionally until such time as the facts can be considered by the United States. . . .

By an act of war, committed with the participation of a diplomatic representative of the United States and without authority of congress, the government of a feeble but friendly and confiding people has been overthrown. A substantial wrong has thus been done which a due regard for our national character as well as the rights of the injured people require we should endeavor to repair."

He concluded by informing Congress that he should not again submit the treaty of annexation to the Senate; that he had instructed our minister "to advise the queen and her supporters of his desire to aid in the restoration of the status existing before the lawless landing of the U.S. forces at Honolulu on 16 Jan. last, if such restoration could be effected upon terms providing for elementary and just indemnity, to the king and the government, and he committed the subject "to the extended powers and wide discretion of Congress" for a solution "consistent with American honor, integrity, and morality."

These proposals of the president met with strong opposition in Congress, and in February, 1894, the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations made a report upholding Minister Stevens in his course with relation to the revolution. Previous to this, in December, 1893, Mr. Willis, the U.S. minister, had formally announced the president's policy to President Dole, who had returned a formal refusal to give up the government in accordance with that policy, at the same time denying the right of intervention. On 17 July, 1894, the house of representatives passed by a vote of 177 to 75 a resolution upholding Mr. Cleveland's course and condemning annexation, but a similar resolution was tabled in the Senate, 36 to 18, on 29 May, and on 31 May a resolution was adopted against interference by the United States. On 4 July, 1893, the Cabinet of Hawaii was formally proclaimed by the revolutionary government, and Mr. Dole was declared president until December, 1900. The U.S. Senate passed a resolution favoring the recognition of the new republic, and thus the matter practically passed out of Mr. Cleveland's hands.

This was the only question of foreign policy that was forced upon the administration. Early in 1895 an insurrection broke out on the island of Cuba. Mr. Cleveland at once took measures against violation of the neutrality laws, and in his message in December he appealed for the observation of strict neutrality as a "plain duty." Sympathy with the insurgents was widespread, however, and it became increasingly difficult to detect filibustering, as the name came to be applied, and convict those guilty of violations of neutrality. The administration was blamed in Spain for supposed failure to enforce the law, and in the United States for attempting to enforce it too stringently. Strong efforts were made to induce the administration to recognize the insurgents as belligerents, and in April, 1896, a resolution in favor of such recognition passed both houses of Congress. Mr. Cleveland disregarded these resolutions as being an attempt to invade the prerogative of the executive, and Secretary Olney stated publicly that the administration regarded them merely as "an expression of opinion on the part of a number of eminent gentlemen." Bills for redress of grievances of the others were introduced at various times providing for intervention, for special investigation, and for recognition of the Cuban republic. On 3 June, 1896, Mr. Cleveland sent Fitzhugh Lee to Havana as consul-general in place of Ramon O. Williams, and it was generally believed that Gen. Lee was expected to act in some sense as a special commissioner of the president, to report to him on the state of affairs in the island. Many expected that the appointment
would be only a preliminary to intervention, but the administration, though instructing Gen. Lee to guard the rights of American residents, continued to watch for filibustering expeditions and to intercept them when this was possible; and in July, 1896, the president issued a second proclamation of neutrality, repeating in more explicit terms the one that had been put forth in 1895. Relations with Spain had largely to require delicate management during the whole of the administration, the more notable events being the firing on the American steamer “Alliance” by a Spanish gun-boat, for which apology was ultimately made by Spain, the condemnation to death of the crew of the alleged filibustering schooner “Competitor,” which was the most highly praised as well as the most severely condemned of his whole public career. In his message to congress on 2 Dec., 1896, Mr. Cleveland called attention to the long-standing claim of 1,500,000 pesos, as indemnity for the condemnation to death, in 1870, of Antonio Mora, a naturalized American citizen, and the interests of the United States, and he repeated in a despatch to the American ambassador in London, had called attention to the peculiar interest of the United States in the dispute, owing to the relation of that dispute to the Monroe doctrine, and again urged arbitration. On 26 Nov. Lord Salisbury returned an answer in which he denied that the incidents of the case were necessarily the enemies of the administration that this payment was made in pursuance of a secret agreement by which the United States bound itself to vigilant action in the suppression of filibustering.

But the most conspicuous event in the relations of the administration with foreign countries was undoubtedly President Cleveland’s Venezuela message, the first high declaration by that administration of its belief that the United States had a pecuniary right of intervention. He was justified in this. The annexation of past filibustering expeditions had been attended by the breaking off of relations with the United States, and in congress many efforts were made to bring about the active interference of the United States in Turkish affairs, either on broad humanitarian grounds or because of specific cases of injuries suffered by American missionaries. It was believed also that the United States should have a share in the disarmament of Turkey. But the American government, after many negotiations, which were ended in a despatch to the American ambassador in London, had called attention to the peculiar interest of the United States in the dispute, owing to the relation of that dispute to the Monroe doctrine, and again urged arbitration. On 26 Nov. Lord Salisbury returned an answer in which he denied that the incidents of the case were necessarily the enemies of the administration that this payment was made in pursuance of a secret agreement by which the United States bound itself to vigilant action in the suppression of filibustering.

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authorities, but congress failed to appropriate the amount, and the claims remained unsettled. The customary yearly proclamations against pacifying were issued, but, owing to the inadequacy of the provisions for its prevention adopted by the Paris tribunal, the seal held continued to decrease.

To pass from foreign to domestic affairs, the unsettled financial state of the country during a large part of Mr. Cleveland's second term first demands notice. On 8 Aug., 1883, the president conve ned a congressional committee to be vested with the charge of the management of that date, of "the existence of an alarming and extraordinary business situation, involving the welfare and prosperity of all our people," and to the end that "through a wise and patriotic exercise of the legislative duties...present evils may be mitigated and dangers threatening the future may be averted." The country was in the midst of a financial crisis, largely due, it was believed, to past unsound legislation, under which the gold reserve had been diminishing, silver accumulating, and expenditures exceeding revenue. Confidence had become impaired and credit shaken. Business interests and the conservative sentiment of the country demanded the repeal of the provisions of the "gold clauses" (as the Sherman act), which required the monthly purchase of four and one-half million ounces of silver and the issue of treasury notes in payment therefor. Such repeal the president strongly recommended, declaring that "our unfortunate financial plight is not the result of untoward events, nor of conditions related to our natural resources; nor is it the inevitable tendency of the laws which frequently check natural growth and prosperity," but is "principally chargeable to congressional legislation touching the purchase and coinage of silver by the general government." Reviewing such legislation, he said: "The knowledge in business circles among our own people that our government can not make its flat equivalent to intrinsic value, nor keep inferior money on a parity with superior money by its own independent efforts, has resulted in such a lack of confidence at home in the stability of currency values that capital refuses its aid to new enterprises, while millions are actually withdrawn from the channels of trade and commerce, to become idle and unproductive in the hands of those who do not convert them into real investments, not only decline to purchase American securities, but make haste to sacrifice those which they already have." He insisted that "the people of the United States are entitled to a sound and stable currency, and to money recognized as such on every exchange and in every market of the world. Their government has no right to injure them by financial experiments opposed to the policy and practices of other civilized states, nor is it justified in permitting an exaggerated and unreasonable reliance on our national strength and ability to jeopardize the soundness of the people's money."

The house promptly, and by a large majority, repelled the obnoxious provisions. In the senate a strong movement for the repeal of the "gold clauses" was made, and, taking advantage of the unlimited debate there permitted, delayed action for many weeks. In the heat of the contest a compromise was practically agreed upon in the senate, which was defeated only by the firm opposition of the president. He insisted upon unconditional repeal, which was finally enacted 12 Aug., 1884.

So, after, one of the suggested measures of compromise, which provided among other things for the immediate coinage of so much of the silver bullion in the treasury as represented the seigniorage (declared to be $55,156,681), was embodied in a bill which passed both houses of congress. This bill the president vetoed as "ill-advised and dangerous." He said: "Sound finance does not contemplate any further infusion of silver into our currency at this time unaccompanied by further adequate provision for the maintenance of a safe gold reserve."

At the first regular session of the fifty-third congress, opened 4 Dec., 1883, the question of tariff reform was again brought forward. In his message of that date the president, after restating the facts and needs of the various departments of government, dwelt with special emphasis on the necessity of immediately undertaking this important reform.

"Manifestly, if we are to aid the people directly through tariff reform, one of its most obvious features should be a reduction in present tariff charges upon the necessities of life. The benefits of such a reduction would be palpable and substantial, seen and felt by thousands who would be better fed and better clothed and better sheltered.

"Not less closely related to our people's prosperity and well-being is the removal of restrictions upon the importation of the raw materials necessary to our manufacturing and agricultural industries. A tariff of uss should be open to our national ingenuity and enterprise. This can not be while federal legislation, through the imposition of high tariff, forbids to American manufacturers as cheap materials as those used by their competitors."

A tariff bill, substantially following the lines suggested by the president and providing among other things for free coal, iron ore, and sugar, was introduced by the chairman of the committee on Ways and Means, and, with the addition of free sugar and an income tax, passed the house on 1 Feb., 1884. In the senate the bill was amended in many items, and generally in the direction of higher duties. After five months of prolonged discussion the bill, as amended, passed the senate by a small majority. The democrats voting for it except Senator Hill, of New York. It was then referred to a conference committee of both houses to adjust the differences between them. A long and determined contest was there waged, principally over the duties upon coal, iron ore, and sugar. It was understood that a small group of democratic senators had, contrary to the express wishes and advice of the president, who he feared would be averse to defeating the bill, forced higher duties in important schedules. While the bill was pending before the conference committee the president, in a letter to Mr. Wilson, the chairman of the ways and means committee, which later was read to the house, strongly urged adherence to the position which the house had taken.

The house, however, finally receded from its position in the belief that any other course would defeat or long delay any reduction of the tariff, and that the business interests of the country demanded an end to the conflict. The bill, as amended, passed both houses, and at midnight of 27 Aug., 1884, became a law without the signature of the president. In a published letter of the same date he gave his reasons for withholding his approval. While he believed the bill was a vast improvement over existing conditions, and would certainly lighten many tariff burdens which rested heavily on the people, he said: "I take my place with the rank and file of the democratic party who believe in tariff reform and will not know what it is, who refuse to accept the results embodied in this bill as the close of the war, who are not blinded to the fact that the livery of democratic tariff reform has been stolen and worn in the service of republican protection, and who
have marked the places where the deadly blight of treason has blasted the councils of the brave in their hour of might. The trusts and combinations—the communism of pelf—whose machinations have prevented us from reaching the success we desired, should not be forgotten in triumph.

The close of the year 1894 was marked by financial depression, by a larger deficit than had been expected, and by a decline in the revenue. Although the Sherman act had been repealed, no progress had been made with the scheme presented by Secretary Carlisle for reducing the paper currency. The Treasury reserve was threatened twice, and the president was obliged to make use of the power given under the resolution acts, by issuing $50,000,000 worth of five-per-cent ten-year bonds for the purchase of gold. In his message to the last session of the 53d congress he stated that he should employ his banking powers to remove and as a new local force necessary to maintain a sufficient gold reserve and in abundant time to save the credit of our country and make good the financial declarations of our government.

In February, 1895, the gold reserve had fallen to $14,000,000, and Mr. Cleveland asked congress for permission to issue three per-cent bonds payable in gold. This being denied him, he issued four-per-cent thirty-year bonds redeemable in coin, to the amount of $62,000,000. In June, 1895, the supreme court decided by a majority of one that the income tax that had been imposed by the Wilson bill was unconstitutional, and the treasury thus lost a source of revenue that it had been estimated would yield $21,000,000 yearly. In his message of December, 1895, the president recommended a general reform of the banking and currency laws, including the retirement and cancellation of the greenbacks and treasury coin notes by exchange for low-interest U. S. bonds; but congress failed to act on this recommendation. Gold exports continued, and in January, 1896, the gold reserve fell to $13,000,000.

An invitation was issued asking applications for $70 thirty-year four-per-cent bonds to the amount of $100,000,000 before 6 Feb. European bankers held back, a free-coing bill having been meanwhile reported favorably in the senate, but Americans subscribed freely, and the treasury obtained $81,000,000 in the bond. The president was disarmed by Mr. Cleveland's opponents with his policy in the loan of 1895, which was made by contract with a syndicate of bankers; but it was pointed out in favor of that policy that it was the only course possible in a sudden emergency, and that such an emergency did not exist in 1896.

On 29 May the president vetoed a river and harbor bill that provided for the immediate expenditure of $17,000,000, and authorized contracts for $92,000,000 more, but it was passed over his veto.

In July, 1894, serious labor troubles arose in Illinois and other states of the west, beginning with a strike of the employees of the Pullman palace car company, and spreading over many of the railroads centering in Chicago. Strikes were interrupted, the mails delayed, and interstate commerce obstructed. So wide-spread became the trouble, involving constant acts of violence and lawlessness, and so grave was the crisis, that military force was necessary, especially in Chicago, to preserve the peace, enforce the laws, and protect property. The president while in the emergency, was abundantly fully met the emergency. Acting under authority vested in him by law, he ordered a large force of U. S. troops to Chicago to remove obstructions to the mails and interstate commerce, and to enforce the laws of the United States and the process of the federal courts; and on 8 and 9 July issued proclamations commanding the dispersion of all unlawful assemblages within the disturbed states. The governor of Illinois objected to the presence of the troops, but the president then issued his message to the last session of the 53d congress in answer to his protest the president telegraphed:

"Federal troops were sent to Chicago in strict accordance with the constitution and laws of the United States upon the demand of the post-office department that obstruction of the mails should be removed, and upon the representations of the general of the United States field forces of the federal courts could not be executed through the ordinary means, and upon abundant proof that conspiracies existed against commerce between the states. To meet these conditions, which are clearly within the province of federal authority, the presence of federal troops in the city of Chicago was deemed not only necessary, but also there has been no intention of thereby interfering with the plain duty of the local authorities to preserve the peace of the city."

To a further protest and argument of the governor or the president replied: "While I am still persuaded that I have transcended neither my authority nor my duty, it seems to me that in this hour of danger and public distress discussion may well give way to active effort on the part of the authorities to restore obedience to the law and to protect life and property."

The decisive action of the president restored order, ended the strike, and received the commendation of both houses of congress and of the people generally. The president then appointed a commission to investigate the causes of the strike. It is interesting to note in this connection that by special message to congress of 22 April, 1896, President Cleveland had strongly recommended legislation which should provide for the settlement by arbitration of controversies of this character.

Early in May a treaty, Mr. Cleveland, had there been an order by which 35,000 additional posts in the civil service were placed on the list of those requiring a certificate from the civil-service commissioners, thus raising the number on this list to 60,000. When he first became president there were only 13,000 appointments out of 130,000 for which any test of the law had been applied.

In Mr. Cleveland's last annual message, after declaring that the agreement between Great Britain and the United States regarding the Venezuela boundary question had practically removed that question from the field of controversy, he added that "negotiations for a treaty of general arbitration for all differences between Great Britain and the United States are far advanced and promise to reach a successful consummation at an early date." On 11 Jan., 1897, a treaty between Great Britain and the United States for the establishment by the two countries of such an international tribunal of general arbitration was signed by Secretary Olney and Sir Julian Pauncefote at Washington, and sent by President Cleveland to the president of Venezuela. The treaty was hailed with great satisfaction by all friends of arbitration. The preamble stated that the articles of the treaty were agreed to and concluded because the two countries concerned are "desirous of consolidating the relations of amity which so happily exist, between them and of consecrating by treaty the principles of international law that confronts us," and reservation was made regarding the subject-matter of disputes to be arbitrated. Matters involving pecuniary claims amounting to $500,000 or less were to be settled by three arbitrators, consisting
of two jurists of repute and an umpire, the latter to be appointed by the king of Sweden in case the arbitrators should not agree upon one. All other claims, except those involving territory, were to go first before such a tribunal, but in case the decision should not be unanimous it was to be reviewed before a similar tribunal of five. Boundary questions were to go to a special court of six members—three U.S. judges and three British judges. The treaty was to continue in force for five years, and thereafter until twelve months after either of the contracting parties shall give notice to the other of a desire to terminate it.

On 1 Feb, the foreign relations committee of the senate reported favorably on this treaty with amendments that were regarded by the friends of the treaty as making it practically of no effect. Even in this form the treaty, on 5 May, failed to receive the two-thirds majority necessary for confirmation, the vote being 45 to 26. It was generally believed that personal hostility to Mr. Cleveland had much to do with the rejection. There had been for some time a feeling in the senate that the president and his secretary of state had not deferred sufficiently to the rights of that body in matters of treaty. Mr. Olney's treaty with the Cuban matter, noticed above, had much to do with strengthening this feeling, and although the secretary's position in this matter was generally sustained by constitutional lawyers it doubtless had its effect in still further estranging many senators from the administration. Another difference of opinion of the same kind occurred in the case of the treaties negotiated by Secretary Olney with the Argentine Republic and the Orange Free State. In these treaties, by the president's desire, as was understood, a clause was incorporated providing for the surrender of American citizens to the authorities of a foreign country provided such citizens have been guilty of crime within the jurisdiction of the country that demands their return. This was intended to prevent this country from becoming an asylum for European criminals, who had been granted naturalization papers here and who should attempt to make their naturalization protect them from the consequences of their past criminal acts. But this plan has never been adopted by any other country, and an attempt to use the United States to facilitate it was not in accordance with public opinion. On 28 Jan., 1897, the senate ratified both treaties, but with amendments conferring discretionary power on the surrendering government in the matter of giving up its own citizens.

As the time for the meeting of the national democratic convention of 1896 drew nigh it became apparent that the advocates of the free coinage of silver would have a majority of the delegates. On 16 June Mr. Cleveland, in a published letter, condemned the free-silver movement, and called upon its opponents to do all in their power to defeat it. The convention was clearly opposed to Mr. Cleveland. Its platform was in effect a condemning of all free-silver policies. Silver, in currency, the preservation of public order, civil-service reform, and Cuban policy. It declared for the free coinage of silver and nominated a pronounced free-silver advocate. In the canvas that followed Mr. Cleveland was favorable to the gold-standard wing of the party, which under the name of the national democrats held a separate convention, and nominated S. S. Palmer of New York.

One of the president's last official acts was his appearance at the sesquicentennial celebration of Princeton university, where he delivered an address that was widely praised. Soon afterward it was announced that he had purchased a house in the town of Princeton, and after the inauguration of his successor he removed thither with his family. There his son was born, 28 Oct., 1897. The picture on page 654 represents Mr. Cleveland's summer home at Buzzard's Bay, Mass.

Mr. Cleveland is as distinguished for forcible speech as for forcible action. His many addresses, both in and out of office, are marked by clearness of thought and directness of expression, which, with his energy and ability, have always appealed to the best sentiments of the people, and have formed and led a healthy public opinion. He is notable for being the first public man in the United States to be nominated for the presidency thrice in succession. Equally remarkable is the fact that he has received this recognition although often at variance with his own party. His final withdrawal from public office was marked, as has been already said, by a general estrangement between him and many of those who had been once his followers, and despite this the popular feeling toward him throughout the country continued to be one of respect and esteem. Several campaign lives of Mr. Cleveland appeared during his three presidential contests. See also "President Cleveland" by J.A. Franklin, in the "Public Men of the Day" series (1896).

President Cleveland married, in the White House (see illustration, page 652), on 2 June, 1886, Frances Folsom, daughter of his deceased friend and partner, Oscar Folsom, of the Buffalo bar. Except the wife of Madison, Mrs. Cleveland is the youngest of the many mistresses of the White House, having been born in Buffalo, N. Y., in 1864. She is also the first wife of a president married in the White House. She was the first to give birth to a child there, their second daughter having been born in the executive mansion in 1865. —His youngest sister, Rose Elizabeth, b. in Fayetteville, N. Y., in 1846, removed in 1853 to Holland Patent, N. Y., where her father was settled as pastor of the Presbyterian church, and where he died the same year. She was educated at Houghton seminary, became a teacher in that school, and later assumed charge of the collegiate institute at Lafayette, Ind. She taught for a time in a private school in Pennsylvania, and then prepared a course of historical lectures, which she delivered before the students of Houghton seminary and in other schools. When not employed in this manner, she devoted herself to her aged mother in the homestead at Holland Patent, N. Y., until her mother's death in 1882. On the inauguration of the president she became the mistress of the White House, and after her brother's marriage she associated herself as partowner and part-instructor in the New York city. Miss Cleveland has published a volume of lectures and essays under the title "George Eliot's Poetry, and other Studies" (New York, 1885), and "The Long Run," a novel (1886).
CLEVENGER, Shobal Vail, sculptor, b. near Middletown, Butler co., Ohio, 22 Oct., 1812; d. at sea, 26 Sept., 1843. He was the son of a New Jersey weaver, who was employed as a stone-cutter, and had the peculiarity of appearing as a stone-cutter in his stone-found occupation as a stone-cutter. Having developed artistic ability, as was shown by some very creditable tombstone work, he was induced by David Guiao to carve busts in freestone. His first effort in this direction was the likeness of E. S. Thomas, then editor of the Cincinnati "Evening Post," which was executed properly in the stone, without the intervention of plaster. He subsequently devoted himself to art, and transferred his studio to New York. Among his sitters were William Henry Harrison, Henry Clay, Martin Van Buren, Daniel Webster, Edward Everett, and Washington Allston. Specimens of his work are now preserved in the art-galleries of the Boston Athenæum, the New York and Philadelphia historical societies, the Metropolitan museum of art in New York, and the Academy of fine arts in Philadelphia. His bust of Daniel Webster, recognized as the most faithful likeness of the great statesman, was selected by the Post-office department as best adapted for the purpose, and is to be preserved on a U. S. postage-stamp. In 1840 he went to reside in Rome, where he executed the "North American Indian," which was the first distinctive American piece of sculpture made in Rome, and attracted a large number of Italians to his studio. While in Italy he contracted pulmonary phthisis by inhaling the dust of marble, and was removed from Gibraltar, and his body was consigned to the ocean. His works are characterized by remarkable fidelity, strength, and beauty of execution. Henry T. Tuckerman says of him: "Brief as was the life of Cleverge, it was for the most part happy and altogether honorable."—His son, Shobal Vail, physician, b. in Florence, Italy, 24 March, 1846, received his early education in the Jesuit college of New Orleans, and later was graduated at Chicago medical college. In 1860 he filled a clerkship in a St. Louis bank, which he resigned to visit New Mexico, crossing the plains for this purpose, but returning soon after the beginning of the civil war. He enlisted in the 9th, 8th army, and served in the engineer corps, attaining the rank of first lieutenant. Subsequently he was engaged in surveying in Montana and Dakota, and filled the office of U. S. deputy surveyor. Later he built the first telegraph-line through Dakota, and for a time was chief engineer of the Dakota southern railroad. In 1873 he began the study of medicine under army surgeons in Fort Sully, while holding the appointment of civilian meteorologist in the U. S. signal service. He settled in Chicago in 1879, and after studying medicine became a specialist in nervous and mental diseases. For some years he was pathologist to the Chicago county insane asylum, and is consulting physician in his specialties to the Michigan Soldiers' and Sailors' hospital. He has also held the professorship of anatomy in the Art institute of Chicago. Dr. Cleverge is a member of many scientific organizations, and a frequent contributor to the scientific press. He has published a "Treatise on Government Surveying" (New York, 1874); "Comparative Physiology" (New York, 1881); "Phrenology" (New York, 1867); and "Lectures on Artistic Anatomy and the Sciences Useful to the Artist" (New York, 1887). CLIFFORD, John Henry, governor of Massachusetts, b. in Providence, R. I., 16 Jan., 1809; d. in New Bedford, Mass., 2 Jan., 1876. He was graduated at Brown in 1827, studied law, and settled in New Bedford, and soon acquired an exten-

sive practice. In 1835 he became a member of the Massachusetts legislature, and in 1843 was presi-
dent of the senate. From 1849 till 1854 he was at-torney-general of the state, except during the years 1853-4, when he filled the office of governor. Among the prominent cases in which he acted for the state was the prosecution of Prof. John W. Webster, of Harvard, for the murder of Dr. George Parkman in 1850. In 1867 he retired from the legal profession and became president of Providence and Providence railroad company. He received the degree of LL. D. from Brown in 1849, Amherst in 1853, and Harvard in 1855. For several years he was president of the board of overseers of Harvard. CLIFFORD, Nathaniel, jurist, b. in Runney, N. H., 18 Aug., 1865; d. in Cornish, Me., 25 July, 1881. He received his early education at the Haver-
thill, N. H., academy, and later supported himself while studying at the Hampton literary institution. After graduation he studied law, was admitted to the bar, and settled in York county, Me., in 1877. From 1830 till 1834 he was a member of the Maine legislature, and during the last two years was speaker. He was a member of the democratic party, and soon rose to the fore as one of the best leaders. In 1834 he was appointed attorney-general of Maine, an office which he filled until 1838, when he was elected to congress and served for two terms, from 2 Dec., 1839, till 3 March, 1843. Dur-
ing the presidential canvass of 1840 he advocated the re-election of Martin Van Buren, and met in public discussion the most noted of his followers, gaining for himself the reputation of being one of the most eloquent champions of the democracy. In 1846 Mr. Clifford became attorney-
general in Presi-
dent Polk's cabinet. In ar-
ranging the terms of peace between Mexico and the United States, he went to Mexico as the U. S. commis-
sioner, with the powers of envoy extraordi-
nary and min-
ister plenipo-
tent; and through him the treaty was arranged with the Mexican government, by which California became a part of the United States. He served from 18 March, 1848, till 6 Sept., 1849, after which he returned to Maine and resumed his law practice. In 1858 he was nomi-
nated as an associate justice of the supreme court by President Buchanan. To the people of Maine this appointment gave great satisfaction, as he was not only the first cabinet officer from that state, but also the only representative she ever had in the sup-
reme court. In 1877, as the oldest associate judge, he became president of the electoral commission con-
vened early in that year. Although a firm believer in Mr. Tilden's election he conducted the proceed-
ings with perfect impartiality. Subsequent to the inauguration of President Hayes he refrained from visiting the executive mansion. In October, 1880, he was attacked with a serious illness, a complica-
tion of disorders arose, and it became necessary to amputate one of his feet in consequence of gan-
CLIFTON, William, poet, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1772; d. in December, 1793. His father was a wealthy Quaker. Owing to his delicate health, all ideas of an active life were abandoned, and he found consolation and employment in literature, and became proficient in music and drawing. He was fond of field sports, and soon relinquished the Quaker garb. During the excitement produced by Jay's treaty, Clifton used his pen in support of the administration, contributing to the newspapers many satires in prose and verse. The longest of these productions was entitled "The Group," in which various machines and mechanisms are represented as meeting for a discussion upon topics beyond their depth respecting politics and the state. The coarse material of Jacobinism, which is not disguised, is occasionally elevated by the polish of the verse. "The Rhapsody on the Times" is another production of the same character, but written to the measure of "Hudibras." He was the author of the "Chimeriad," which was left unfinished, he boldly personifies, in the character of the witch Chimeri, the false philosophy then reigning in France. He also wrote an epistle to Gifford, which was published anonymously in the first American edition of Gifford's poems. One of his best papers is a pretended French manuscript, in prose and verse, describing the descent of Talleyrand into hell. His poems were collected and published after his death, with "Introductory Notes of his Life and Character" (New York, 1800).

CLINCH, Charles Powell, author, b. in New York city, 20 Oct., 1797; d. there, 16 Dec., 1880. He was the son of a wealthy ship-chandler, and was educated in New York. In his poem he became the secretary of Henry Eckford, an eminent ship-builder of the metropolis, at whose country residence, a short distance from the city, he met Halleck, Drake, and others of the Knickerbocker school. For many years Mr. Clinch was an editorial writer for the press, and a literary and dramatic critic. He also wrote numerous comic verses, atrial addresses, and plays, including "The Spy," "The Expelled Collegians," and "The First of May," the last of which was produced at the Broadway theatre. In 1835 he was elected a member of the state legislature, and during the same year the great fire in New York swept away his fortune, which had been invested principally in insurance stocks. He then obtained an appointment as collector of the New York custom-house, where his aptitude for the work was such that he was promoted to be deputy, and then assistant collector, which office he held until 1876, when he resigned after forty years of service, at the same time changing his place of residence from Staten Island to New York city. So sensitive was he even a suspicion of partiality in the performance of his public duties that he never, under any circumstances, would give decisions in cases connected with the importations of his brother-in-law, Alexander T. Stewart. Mr. Clinch was one of the five intrusted with the secret of the authorship of "The Croakers" (see Halleck, Fitz-Greene), which appeared in the "Evening Post" during April and May, 1819. He was a great admirer of William Cullen Bryant, and wrote a poem to his memory, which, with a short biographical sketch, appears in Gen. Wilson's "Bryant and Friends" (New York, 1886).

CLINCH, Duncan Lanou, soldier, b. in Edgecombe county, N. C., 6 April, 1787; d. in Macon, Ga., 27 Nov., 1870. He was appointed a lieutenant in the 3d U. S. Infantry, 4 July, 1808, and was gradually promoted until he became, on 20 April, 1819, colonel of the 8th infantry, and ten years later brevet brigadier-general. When the Seminole war began in Florida in 1835, Gen. Clinch was in command of that district. He commanded at the battle of Withlacoochee, 31 Dec., 1835, and displayed great ability. On 28 March, 1838, he was commissioned a brigadier-general, and on 23 April, 1838, he resigned his commission and settled on a plantation near St. Mary's, Ga. Subsequently he was elected as a whig to congress to fill the vacancy caused by the death of John Millen, and served from 15 Feb., 1844, till 3 March, 1845. His daughter married Gen. Robert Anderson.

CLINGMAN, William L., soldier, b. in Buncombe county, N. C., 27 July, 1812; d. in Raleigh, N. C., 4 Nov., 1897. He was graduated at the University of North Carolina, after which he studied law and was elected a member of the legislature. He settled in Asheville, Buncombe co., N. C., in 1836, and was sent to the state senate in 1840. Later he was elected as a whig to congress, and was re-elected three times, and on 3 Dec., 1853, till 14 June, 1858, with the exception of the 29th congress. During his long career in the house, extending over thirteen years, he participated in nearly all of the important debates, and as chairman of the committee on foreign affairs acquitted himself with ability. His first week in congress was marked by an encounter with Mr. Clay. He then displayed great readiness and self-possession. His speech against the so-called "21st rule" was extensively published, and his reply to Duncan's "coon speech" made a decided impression. Later his speech on the causes of Henry Clay's defeat led to a duel between himself and William L. Yancey, of Alabama. He entered the Confederate speeches on the slavery question, on Gen. Scott's conduct in Mexico, the tariff, against commercial restrictions, on mediation in the eastern war, Texas debts, British policy in Cuba, and especially against the Clayton and Bulwer treaty. It is said that while a member of congress he attended every day's session of the house without a single exception. He entered the southern convention on 21 Jan., 1861, and was a member of that year he was sent as a commissioner to the Confederate congress, to give assurances that North Carolina would co-operate with the Confederate states, and was invited to participate in the discussions of that body. In July he was expelled from the U. S. senate with those who neglected to send in their resignations. He entered the Confederate army as colonel, and on 17 May, 1862, was
appointed a brigadier-general in command of the 8th, 31st, 51st, and 61st North Carolina infantry. He served through the war, surrendering with Gen. J. J. Renew, and commanding the 7th Virginia in May, 1861, to the National democratic convention held in 1868. In 1855 he measured and made known through the Smithsonian institution the highest point of the Black mountain, since designated as "Clingman's peak," and in 1858 he determined the highest point of the Smoky mountain, designated on the maps of the coast survey as "Clingman's dome." He also made known the existence in North Carolina of the diamond, ruby, platinum, cornulundum, and many other rare minerals, and the important niota-mines in Mitchell and Yancey counties were first opened by him. Since the close of the war Gen. Clingman has devoted his attention to pumping the spring of 15th and thirty-quintilets. He has published a volume of his speeches (1878) and minor works, including "Follies of the Positive Philosophers" (Raleigh, 1878).

CLINTON, Charles, ancestor of the Clintons in the United States, b. in the county Longford, Ireland, in 1690; d. in what is now Orange county, N. J., on 19 Nov., 1738. His grandfather, William Clinton, settled in America and went to Ireland for refuge after the defeat of the royalists. His maternal grandfather was a captain in Cromwell's army. Charles, with a party of relatives and friends, chartered a ship and sailed for Philadelphia, 20 May, 1729. The captain formed a plan to starve the passengers, either with a view to obtaining their property, or to sell them into slavery, and after the death of many, among whom were a son and daughter of Mr. Clinton, they were finally allowed to land on Cape Cod, on 4 Oct., having paid a large sum for their lives. A proposition to wrest the command from the captain had previously failed, owing to want of energy among his victims; but Charles, with his brother, sent one of his sons, and under Col. Bradstreet at the siege and capture of Fort Frontenac.-His son, Alexander, was graduated at Princeton in 1750, and became a physician. -A second son, Charles, d. in April, 1794, was a surgeon in the army that took Havana in 1762.-A third son, James, soldier, b. in Ulster county, N. Y., 9 Aug., 1756; d. in Little Britain, Orange co., N. Y., 22 Dec., 1812, was provided by his father with an excellent education, but his ruling inclination was for military life. He was appointed an ensign in the 2d regiment of Ulster county militia, and became its lieutenant-colonel before the beginning of the revolution. During the war of 1756, between the English and French, he served under Gen. Braddock, on the expedition to the capture of Fort Frontenac, where he was a captain under Bradstreet, rendering essential service by capturing a French slo^p-of-war on Lake Ontario. The confidence reposed in his character may be estimated by his appointment as captain-commandant of four regiments levied for the protection of the western frontiers of Ulster and Orange counties. He was appointed colonel of the 3d New York regiment on 30 June, 1775, and in the same year accompanied Montgomery to Quebec. He was made brigadier-general, 9 Aug., 1776, and commanded Fort Clinton when it was attacked, in October, 1777, by Sir Henry Clinton. After a gallant defence by about 600 militia against 3,000 British troops, Fort Clinton, as well as Fort Montgomery, of which his brother, Gen. George Clinton, was commander-in-chief, was carried by storm. Gen. Clinton was the last man to leave the works, receiving a severe bayonet-wound, but escaping from the enemy by riding a short distance and then sliding down a precipice 100 feet, to the creek, whence he made his way to the mountain. In 1779 he joined with 1,000 men the expedition of Gen. Sullivan against the Indians; proceeding up the Mohawk to the head of Otsego lake, where he succeeded in floating his bateaux on the shallow outlet by damming up the lake and then letting out the water suddenly. After an engagement, in which the Indians were defeated with great loss at Newtown (now Elmira), all resistance upon their part ceased; their settlements were destroyed, and they fled to the British fortress of Niagara. Gen. Clinton commanded at Albany during a great part of the war, but was present at the siege of Yorktown and at the evacuation of New York by the British. He was a commissioner to adjust the boundary between New York and Pennsylvania, and was a member of the legislature in the convention that adopted the constitution of the United States.

A fourth son, George, statesman, b. in Little Britain, Ulster co., N. Y., 26 July, 1739; d. in Washington, D. C., 20 April, 1812. On his return from a privateering cruise in 1758, he accompanied his father and brother James in the expedition against Fort Frontenac as a lieutenant, and, on the disbanding of the colonial forces, he studied in the law-office of William Smith, and settled in his birthplace, becoming a justice of his county. On 14 May, 1775, he was elected to the New York assembly, where he so resolutely maintained the cause of the colonies against the crown that, on 22 April, 1775, he was elected by the New York provincial convention one of the delegates to the second continental congress, taking his seat on 15 May. He did not vote on the question of independence, but the members of the New York provincial congress, which he represented, did not consider themselves authorized to instruct their delegates to act on that question. They purposely left it to the new provincial congress, which met at White Plains, 8 July, 1776, and which, on the next day, passed unanimously a resolution approving the declaration. Clinton was likewise prevented from signing the declaration with the New York delegation on 15 July, by receiving, on the 7th of that month, an imperative call from Washington to take post in the Highlands, with rank as general of militia. In the spring of 1777 he was a deputy to the New York
provincial congress, which framed the first state constitution, but was again called into the field by congress, and appointed, 25 March, 1777, a brigadier-general in the Continental army. Assisted by his brother James, he made a brilliant, though unsuccessful, defence, 6 Oct., 1777, of the Highland forts, Clinton and Montgomery, against Sir Henry Clinton. He was chosen first governor of the state 20 April, 1777, and in 1780 was re-elected to the office, which he retained by successive elections until 1795. From the period of his first occupation of the gubernatorial chair until its final relinquishment he exhibited great energy of character, and, in the defence of the state, rendered important services. After the war, he returned to the state, and in 1780, he was re-elected governor. In 1785 he thwarted an expedition led by Sir John Johnson, Brant, and Complanter, into the Mohawk valley, and thus saved the settlers from the horrors of the torch and scalping-knife. He was active in preventing encroachments on the territory of New York by the settlers of the New Hampshire grants, and was largely instrumental with the federal government to secure the return of the war, lasting treaties of peace with the western Indians. In 1783 he accompanied Washington and Hamilton on a tour of the northern and western posts of the state, on their return visiting, with Schuyler as a guide, the High-Rock Spring at Saratoga. While on this trip he first conceived the plan of opening and developing the Mohawk and Hudson creeks, which he recommended to the legislature in his speech opening the session of 1791, an idea that was subsequently carried out to its legitimate end in the Erie and Champlain canals by his nephew, Gov. De Witt Clinton. At the time of Shays's rebellion, 1787, he marched in person, at the head of the militia, against the insurgents, and by this prompt action convinced the governor of his sense of duty in quelling that outbreak. In 1788 he presided at the state convention for the ratification of the Federal constitution, the adoption of which he opposed, believing that too much power would thereby pass to the Federal congress and the executive. At the first presidential election he received three of the electoral votes of the state of New York. In 1793, when Washington was re-elected, Clinton had for the same office fifty votes, and at the sixth presidential election, 1800-13, he received six ballots from New York for the office of president. In 1800 he was chosen to the legislature after one of the most hotly contested elections in the annals of the state; and in 1801 he was again governor. In 1804 he was elected vice-president of the United States, which office he filled until his death. His last important public act was to negative, by his casting vote in the senate, the renewal of the charter of the U. S. bank in 1811. He took great interest in education, and in his message at the opening session of the legislature of 1785 he initiated the plan of a common-school system. As a military man, Clinton was bold and courageous, and endowed with a will that rarely failed him in sudden emergencies. As a civil magistrate he was a staunch friend to literature and social order. In private life he was affectionate, winning, though dignified in his manner, strong in his distinetion, and warm in his friendships. The vast influence that he wielded was due more to sound judgment, marvellous energy, and great moral force of character, than to any specially high-sounding or brilliant achievements.—James's son, De Witt, statesman, b. in Little Britain, New Windsor, Orange co., N. Y., 2 March, 1798; d. in Albany, N. Y., 11 Feb., 1828, was graduated at Columbia in 1784; studied law under Samuel Jones in New York, and was admitted to the bar in 1788, but practised very little, preferring to take part in politics as an active republican. While the Federal constitution was still a subject for discussion, he wrote, under the signature of "A Countryman," a series of letters in reply to the Federalist, and, when the constitution came up before the state convention for ratification, he reported for the press the debates of that body. In 1790 he became private secretary to his uncle, George Clinton, then governor of New York, and was a leading champion, through the press, of his administration. He was also made one of the secretaries of the newly organized Board of regents of the universities of the state. In 1812 he was a member of the board of commissioners of state fortifications. He left these offices when his uncle retired from the governorship in 1795, but continued to uphold the republican cause, opposing the administration of Gov. Jay and President John Adams. While asailing the federalists for their hostility to France, he nevertheless raised, equipped, and commanded a company of mounted riflemen for war with that country. He also studied the natural sciences at this time. He was chosen to the lower branch of the legislature in 1797, and from 1798 till 1802 was a member of the state senate. In 1801 he became a member of the governor's council, and revived an old claim of that body to a seat of the court of bar on the death of the governor. Gov. Jay adjourned the council, denying this right, but Clinton defended his position in the legislature, and the matter was referred to the people, who supported his views by amending the state constitution. While in the state senate, Clinton worked to secure the public defence, for the passage of sanitary laws, the encouragement of agriculture, and for the relief of prisoners for debt, and the abolition of slavery in the state. He also used his influence to promote the use of steam in navigation. He was chosen to the U. S. senate in 1802, and while there distinguished himself by a powerful speech opposing war with Spain. He resigned in 1802, to make the office of governor of the republic, but now governor, his uncle, now governor for the second time, had appointed him. This office was then very important, the mayor of the city being also president of the council and chief judge of the court of common pleas. He continued mayor until 1815, with the exception of the years from 1807-9 and 1810-1. During this time he was also state and lieutenant-governor from 1811 till 1813, and was also a member of the council of appointment. After his uncle, George Clinton, ceased to be prominent, on account of his advanced age, De Witt Clinton came to be regarded as a promising republican candidate for the presidency. Aaron Burr's disgrace removed one of his rivals; and De Witt Clinton, endeavoring to secure the trust of his party, on account of his want of sympathy with some of President Jefferson's acts and with Madison's course previous to the war of 1812, He was suspected of a leaning toward the federalists, and was bitterly assailed by his enemies, toward whom his own course had never been mild. The republican caucus at Washington in 1816 nominated Madison; but Clinton, retaining his hold on the party in his own state, and relying on the support of the federalists, secured a nomination from the republican members of the New York legislature. The result of the election was the choice of Madison by a majority of thirty-nine electoral votes. Clinton, having alienated his party by his course, without gaining the full sympathy
of the federalists, was in 1813 displaced from the office of lieutenant-governor. He was still mayor of New York, however, and did all in his power to advance the interests of that city. By aiding in the establishment of schools, the amelioration of criminal laws, the relief of suffering, the encouragement of agriculture, and the correction of vice, he showed himself one of the foremost friends of the people, and his popularity increased accordingly. His efforts in founding institutions of science, literature, and art, helped to give the city the metropolitan character it had hitherto lacked, and his liberality in securing the public defence, and in voting money and men to the government, served to arrest the popular suspicions of his loyalty. As a fact, he was the friend of internal improvements. As early as 1809 he had been appointed one of seven commissioners to examine and survey a route for a canal from the Hudson to the lakes. He was sent by the legislature in 1812 to urge the adoption of the project by congress, but his efforts were unsuccessful. In January, 1813, a republication of this speech had been made from the mayoralty, and in the autumn of that year he prepared an elaborate petition to the legislature, asking for the immediate construction of the Erie and Champlain canals. This was adopted by popular meetings, and ably advocated by Clinton himself before the legislature, and in 1817 a bill authorizing the construction of the two canals passed the body. Clinton's memorial had brought him prominently forward as the promoter of the enterprise, and, in spite of the opposition of those who denounced the scheme as visionary, he was elected governor of the state in 1817 by a non-partisan vote. The canal was begun on 4 July, 1817; but Clinton, in breaking the ground with his own hand. But, notwithstanding this happy beginning of his administration, it was filled with violent political controversies, and though he was re-elected in 1819, it was by a reduced majority. In 1822, a popular convention having adopted constitutional amendments that he did not entirely approve, he refused to be again a candidate. His opposition secured his removal from the office of canal commissioner in 1824, and popular indignation at the injustice of this act resulted in his election as governor by a majority of 16,000, larger than had before been given to any candidate, and he was re-elected in 1826. In October, 1825, the Erie canal was opened with great ceremony, and Governor Clinton in a barque in triumphal progress from Lake Erie to New York. In this same year he declined the English mission offered to him by President John Quiney Adams. Gov. Clinton's death, which was sudden, took place while he was still in office; but he had lived to inaugurate several branches of the Erie canal, and by 1828 North Carolina had adopted the canal system in other states. He was tall and well formed, of majestic presence and dignified manners. He published "Discourse before the New York Historical Society" (1812); "Memoir on the Antiquities of Western New York" (1815); "Letters on the Natural History and Internal Resources of New York" (New York, 1822); "Speeches to the Legislature" (1823); and several literary and historical addresses. See Hosack's "Memoir of De Witt Clinton" (1829); Renwick's "Life of De Witt Clinton" (1840); Campbell's "Life and Writings of De Witt Clinton" (1849); and "National Portrait Gallery of Distinguished Americans, New York, 1878." 

Bigelow in "Harper's Magazine" for February and March, 1875—James Clinton's grandson, Alexander, b. in Little Britain, Orange co., N. Y., 7 April, 1793; d. in New York city, 16 Feb., 1878, was graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1819, and, after practising some years in his native county, returned to New York in 1822, where he continued in practice until advanced age obliged him to retire. During the war of 1812 he was an officer in the army, and at the time of his death was the oldest member of the Society of the Cincinnati.

**CLINTON, George**, colonial governor of New York, d. 10 July, 1754. He was the youngest son of Francis, sixth Earl of Lincoln, and appointed commissary and governor of Newfoundland in 1732. On 21 May, 1741, he became governor of New York, and entered on the duties of the office in September, 1743. His want of skill in civil affairs peculiarly exposed him to the tumults and commotions of colonial government. In his last years, his health was broken down. He was skeptical in his views, and was the object of much libel and abuse. After his death his character was more clearly seen. He added New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and New Hampshire to the province of New York, and greatly improved the security of the colony against hostile Indians. He died at New York, 23 Dec., 1755.
CLINTON

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Fisher, printed, with a military force, to relieve Lord Cornwallis, but did not arrive in the neighborhood until after the surrender; on hearing of which, without landing, he returned to New York. He was soon afterward superseded by Sir Guy Carleton, and returned to England in 1783. He was a captain in the army of General Washington in 1793, in the battle of Monmouth, was wounded in the retreat, and in the battle of Gaines's Mills he was twice wounded and taken prisoner. He was brevetted lieutenant-colonel, 27 June, 1802, for his gallantry at Gaines’s Mills, and after a month in Libby prison, was exchanged, and made commandant at West Point, where he remained till 1804, afterward doing garrison duty till the close of the war. He was made lieutenant-colonel of the 6th infantry, 4 Nov., 1813, and brevetted colonel and brigadier-general, 13 March, 1865, for his services during the war. After that time he commanded at various posts. He was made colonel of the 10th infantry, 22 Feb., 1868, and placed on the retired list, 1 July, 1875. He was, on his own request, having been in the service forty years.

CLOREVIERE, Father, clergyman, b. in Britanny in 1768; d. in Baltimore in 1826. He was educated with Chateaubriand, and entered the army of Louis XVI. He took part in the Vendean revolt, and was a general under Cadolal. Being implicated in a conspiracy against the first consul, he escaped and sailed for America. He entered a seminary in Baltimore in 1808, was ordained in 1812, and was sent to Charleston to arrange some differences between the laity and the clergy. He returned in 1829 to Baltimore, where he founded the Convent of the Visit.

CLOSSE, Raphael Lambert, Canadian soldier, b. in St. Denis de Mogues near Tours, France, about 1629; d. in Montreal, 6 Feb., 1662. He came to Canada with Maisonneuve in 1642, and was made serjeant-major of the garrison of Montreal, acting as notary in times of peace. This settlement was exposed to attack from Indians, and he soon became noted for his skill in fighting the hostile tribes. He trained his men as sharp-shooters, and armed them with musket, pistol, and sword. Each was instructed to pick his man, shoot him with the musket, then rush on and take another with the pistol, using the sword at close quarters, and gaining the cover of the trees when possible. By such tactics, when once sent with twenty men to rescue four who were besieged in a fort, they surrounded them and killed all, numbering their heads before, killing thirty-two of them, though he lost four of his men at the first fire. On 26 July, 1651, with sixteen men, after an engagement that lasted all day, he defeated a party of Indians that had penetrated to the Hôtel Dieu in Montreal. On 14 Oct., 1652, he contended with a force of 300 French Indians, and defeated them with a loss of fifty killed and thirty-seven wounded, his own loss being but one killed and one wounded out of a force of thirty-four. In 1655 he was acting governor of Montreal during the absence of Maisonneuve. On 6 Feb., 1662, he was sent with twelve soldiers to rescue some workmen who had been deserted by their master. The old but defeated them by his servant, his pistol missing fire, and he was killed, together with three of his party. In 1658 the sief of St. Lambert was bestowed upon

N. Y., 4 July, 1824; discharged, 13 Oct., 1889, was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1845. He served during the war with Mexico, and was brevetted first lieutenant for galian conduct at Cerro Gordo. From 1848 till 1855 he was assistant instructor of infantry tactics at West Point. He then served on the frontier. During periods

CLINTON, Joseph Jackson, A. M. E. ZIon bishop, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 3 Oct., 1823; d. in Atlantic City, N. J., 21 May, 1881. He was of African servile descent, but enjoyed in his youth many advantages of education that were denied at that time to most of his race. He began his ministry in 1849, became local preacher in his church in 1840, and entered the itinerancy in 1841. He was ordained deacon in 1814, elder in 1846, and was elected and consecrated bishop in May, 1864. During his labors he travelled through nearly every state in the union. He was missionary bishop in the south during and after the war, and very successful in the establishment of missions and annual conferences. Bishop Clinton was an eloquent speaker, and possessed rare executive ability. He occasionally contributed to the press.

CLITZ, John Mellen Brady, naval officer, b. in Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., 1 Dec, 1851; d. in Washington, D. C., 9 Oct., 1897. His father fought at Fort Erie, 17 Sept., 1814, and died in command of Fort Moultrie, Charleston, S. C. M. H. had the navy as a midshipman in 1837, became passed midshipman in 1848, and was on the bomb-ship "Hecla" at the capitulation of Vera Cruz and the capture of Tuxpan in the Mexican war. He was made lieutenant, 6 April, 1851; commander, 16 July, 1863, and commanded at different times the blockading squadron in command of Rear-Admiral楠 and "Oazella." He was in both attacks on Fort Fisher, and was recommended for promotion in Admiral Porter's commendatory despatch of 28 Jan, 1865. He was commissioned captain, 25 July, 1866, did ordnance duty at the Brooklyn navy-yard in 1870, and was made commodore on 28 Dec., 1882, and rear-admiral on 22 March, 1880, commanded the Asiatic station, and was placed on the retired list in 1884.—His brother, Henry Boynton, soldier, b. in Sackett's Harbor,
CLYDE

CLOSSY

CROSSY, Samuel, educator, b. in Ireland about 1715; d. there in 1776. He studied medicine, and was the author of a work entitled "Observations on Some of the Diseases of the Human Body, Chiefly taken from the Dissections of Morbid Bodies" (1763). In 1794 he emigrated to America, and the year following was appointed professor of natural philosophy in King's (now Columbia) college, and retained this chair until 1776, when he resigned. Upon the organization of a medical school in connection with the college in 1767, he became professor of anatomy. Being a loyalist, at the beginning of the war of independence he returned to his native country.

CLOUGH, George Lafayette, b. in Auburn, N. Y., 18 Sept., 1824. His natural taste for drawing was evinced at an early age, and when he was ten years old he thought of little else. At this time a wagon-painter, who had seen several of his sketches, gave him some colors on a bit of shingle, with which he and his younger brother began to paint. Clough made his first oil-painting, which he still retains. He entered the service of the local physician, who, knowing his predilections, arranged his work in such a way that he could devote part of his time to painting. When he was eighteen years old a portrait-painter named Palmer gave him some art lessons, and Clough began to take pictures. Soon he had a fairly good reputation as a portrait painter, and after a year he began to paint pictures or drawings of scenes that promised a support. About 1844 Charles L. Elliot came to Auburn to take Gov. Seward's portrait, and from him Clough obtained his first ideas of really good, artistic work. Securing some chance commissions, he was enabled to visit New York and obtain further instruction from Elliot, who was then professor of art at the University of the State. In 1847 he went to Europe and copied pictures in the principal galleries of the continent, and after his return he generally resided near New York, where he found a ready sale for his paintings.

CLOUGH, John E., missionary, b. in Chautauqua county, N. Y., 10 July, 1836. He was graduated at Union University, and was appointed by the American Baptist missionary union a missionary to India, and arrived in that country in 1853, spending his first year among the Telogos at Nellore. In 1856 he removed to Ongole, and at the end of 1879 he had gathered a church of more than 13,000 members. During the great famine which his native country was enduring he was one of the most valuable servants in distributing aid to the sufferers by the famine.

CLOVER, Lewis P., painter, b. in New York city, 20 Feb., 1819; d. in New Hackensack, N. Y., 16 Nov., 1896. He was educated in New York and at the College of St. James, Maryland. He studied painting and sculpture for a while under Asher B. Durand. After this he had attempted painting as a profession and followed it successfully for several years in New York and Baltimore. He was elected an associate of the National academy of design in 1840. Through the influence of Chief-Justice Taney he was led to enter the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal church, was ordained deacon 1847 and afterward priest of the priesthood. He was rector of churches in Lexington, Va., Springfield, Ill., and elsewhere. In 1858 he received the degree of D. D. from the University of Kentucky. The titles of some of his best-known paintings are: "The Rejected Picture," "The Idle Man," "Repose by Moonlight," and "The Phantom Legend." These were all exhibited in the National academy of design. The American re-print of Burnet's "Practical Hints on Composition in Painting" (Philadelphia, 1853) was edited by Dr. Clover, who furnished the engravings that illustrate the book. He published numerous sermons and addresses, notably one on the death of Chief-Justice Taney (1864), which is largely quoted in Tyler's memoirs.

CLUSERET, Gustave Paul, soldier, b. in Paris, France, 13 June, 1823. He entered the military school of St. Cyr in 1841, became lieutenant in January, 1848, and was made a chevalier of the legion of honor for bravery in suppressing the insurrection of June, 1848. A few months after the coup d'état he was retired for political reasons, and opened a painter's studio in Paris, but was shortly afterward replaced and served in Algeria and the Crimean war, being promoted to captain in 1855. He resigned his commission in 1858, joined Gari-baldi in 1860, and commanded the French legion in his army, receiving the brevet of colonel in November of that year for gallantry at the siege of Cupra, where he was wounded. He came to the United States in 1862, followed by his wife, and was in the National army, and was appointed aide-de-camp to Gen. McClellan, with the rank of colonel. He was soon afterward assigned to Gen. Fremont, who placed him in command of the advanced guard. He was in several engagements, and was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers on 14 Sept., 1862, for his services in the battle of Champions-Kirk. After some further service in the Shenandoah valley, he resigned on 2 March, 1863, and in 1864 edited in New York city the "News Nation," a weekly journal advocating Fremont for the presidency, and vehemently opposing the renomination of Lincoln. Gen. Cluseret returned to Europe in 1867, took part in the Fenian agitation of that year, and was invited by the French Government to assume the duties of the ambassadorship under an assumed name, the attack on Chester castle. In the same year Cluseret wrote for the "Crypte" a series of articles on "The Situation in United States." In 1868 an obnoxious article in "L'Art," a journal founded by him, caused his imprisonment for two months, and in 1869, on an estimated design for a 50 foot statue of Gen. Lafayette, organization of the army, he was again arrested, but plighted that he was a naturalized American citizen, and was given up to Minister Washburne, who sent him out of the country. He returned to Paris on the fall of the second empire, which he had predicted, and began to assail the provisional government, in 1870. He joined in the attempts at insurrection in Lyons and Marseilles. In the following spring he became minister of war under the communes, and for a time was at the head of all its military operations. He was arrested on suspicion of treachery on 1 May, 1871, but escaped, and settled near Geneva in 1872. He was in the negotiations in his attempt to induce Mexico to engage in another war, on 20 Aug. of that year. In 1893 Cluseret was elected to the French chamber of deputies. He has published a pamphlet on "Mexico and the Solidarity of Nations" (1866); "L'Armée et la Démocratie" (1869); and assisted to prepare the "Dictionnaire historique et géographique de l'Algérie," which he had been appointed to the office of minister of war in the government of Demerara. Having been appointed to the office of minister of war in the government of Demerara in 1814, he arrived in Halifax in July, 1834, and at once entered upon the duties of his office. Sir
Coln, however, was a better soldier than statesman, and, though he secured the personal respect of all during the six years that he represented royalty in the province, in his administration of the duties of the executive, he adhered too closely to his instructions to give satisfaction to a people who were becoming conscious of their rights, as well as of their wrongs, and whose aspirations for increase of privileges and a larger share in the administration of the government had infused a new life into the body-politic before the coming of the Revolution. He succeeded the recalling of Sir Peregrine Maitland in 1832. In 1840 political agitation was at fever heat in Nova Scotia, and, as Sir Colin deemed it a point of honor to support the executive council in its contest with the house of assembly, the latter reluctantly petitioned for his recall, the result being that he left the province in the autumn of 1842. He was juried for Britain in the Crimean war, contributed to the victories of the Alma and Balaclava, in 1854. In this year he became major-general, and, in 1855, received the cross of the Bath. In July, 1857, he was appointed commander-in-chief of the army in India, and after a series of brilliant victories succeeded in crushing the Sepoy rebellion in 1858. The same year he was created Lord Clyde, and was made field-marshall, 9 Nov., 1862. His life has been written by Lieut.-Gen. Shadwell (Edinburgh, 1898).

Clymer, signor of the Declaration of Independence, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1739; d. in Morrisville, Bucks co., Pa., 23 Jan., 1813. His father emigrated from Bristol, England, to Philadelphia. Clymer was left an orphan at the age of seven, and was brought up and educated by his uncle, William Coleman, who took the boy into his confidence and kept him out of fortune. But though pursuing a business career, he was averse to it, and, having early acquired habits of reading and reflection, made himself acquainted with law, history, and political and agricultural science. He was one of the first that opposed the arbitrary acts of Great Britain, and, when it was found necessary to arm in defence of colonial rights, there he entered as a member of the Provincial Congress. At a meeting held in Philadelphia, on 16 Oct., 1773, to adopt measures to prevent the sale of taxed tea, he was made chairman of a committee to request those appointed to sell the tea to resign their appointments. He was a member of the council of safety, and on 29 July, 1775, became one of the first committees of treasurers, converting all his specie into continental currency, and subscribing liberally to the loan. On 29 July, 1776, five men, including Mr. Clymer, were appointed by the legislature to succeed those members of the Pennsylvania delegation who had refused their assent to the Declaration of Independence, and had left their seats in congress. Although Mr. Clymerfulfilled his nature to the Declaration, he was not present at its adoption. He was appointed, with Richard Stockton, to inspect the northern army at Ticonderoga on 26 Sept., 1776, and in December of the same year, when the approach of the British forced congress to adjourn to Baltimore, he was one of a committee to execute all useful business in Philadelphia. He was re-elected to congress on 13 March, 1777, and on 9 April was one of a committee to consider steps for opposing the enemy if they should attack Philadelphia. On 11 July, 1777, he was appointed one of three commissioners to investigate complaints against the commissary department of the army. At the meeting of the general assembly, held on 14 Sept., 1777, Mr. Clymer was not re-elected to congress. In the autumn of this year, just after the battle of the Brandywine, his house in Chester county was sacked by the British, and the hostility with which he was regarded by them was further shown by an attempt to destroy his aunt's house in Philadelphia, which they thought was his property. He was, however, the propounder of the proposition that three commissioners to investigate the causes and extent of dissatisfaction near Fort Pitt, and to treat with the Indians there. The powers of the commission extended even to the suspension and imprisonment of officers suspected of treason, and the appointment of others in their stead. Although Mr. Clymer's labors in this year were not entirely successful, its report to congress on 27 April, 1778, induced that body to take energetic measures for the conquest of Detroit and the carrying of the war into the enemy's country. In 1780 Mr. Clymer was active in an association of the patriotic citizens of Philadelphia, who formed a bank to facilitate the supply and transportation of provisions to the army, and in November of that year he was again chosen to congress. He was deputed by that body, with John Nixon, to organize the Bank of North America, and in 1782 was associated with Rutledge on his mission to the southern states. He removed to Princeton in the last-named year that he might educate his children at the college there, but was summoned from his retirement in 1784, and elected to the Pennsylvania legislature, where he labored in modifying the criminal code, and laboring with zeal for the abolition of capital punishment. He was a member of the convention that framed the Federal constitution, and in November, 1788, was elected to the first congress held under its provisions. Here he opposed thebestowal of titles on the president and vice-president, earnestly combating the notion that a representative should always vote in accordance with the instructions of his constituents, favored the gradual naturalization of foreigners, and supported the assumption of the state debts by the nation. In 1791, declining a re-election to congress, he was appointed collector of the duty on spirits, which, in Pennsylvania, led to the whiskey riots. At the organizing of this office he was, with Messrs. Pickens and Hawkins, appointed to negotiate a treaty with the Creeks and Cherokees. This was consummated on 29 June, 1796, and he then withdrew from public life. Besides other institutions indebted to him, were the Pennsylvania agricultural society, of which he was vice-president, the Academy of fine arts, and the Pennsylvania bank, of both of which he was president. Mr. Clymer was scrupulously punctual in the smallest engagements, and was noted for brevity, both in speech and in his writings. He was
the author of various addresses and essays, political, literary, and scientific.—His grandson, Meredith, physician, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., in June, 1817, studied at the University of Pennsylvania, and was graduated at the medical department of that institution in 1837. Early in 1839 he went to Europe, and studied in Paris, London, and Dublin until 1841, under the most eminent physicians. He began practice in Philadelphia, but removed to New York, where he has made a specialty of diseases of the nervous system and the mind. He was attending physician to the Philadelphia institution for the blind in 1842, to the Philadelphia hospital from 1843 to 1861, and consulting physician until 1852. He lectured on the institutes of medicine in 1843, on the practice of medicine in 1849 in the Medical institute of Philadelphia, on the practice of medicine in the Franklin medical college, of which he was one of the founders in 1846, and professor of practice of medicine in the University of Pennsylvania. The following are some of the works of Dr. S. Williams: "Principles of Medicine" (1844); Aiken's "Science and Practice of Medicine" (2 vols., 3d ed., 1866); and he is the author of "Williams and Clymer's Diseases of the Respiratory Organs" (1844); "The Pathology, Diagnosis, and Treatment of Fever" (Philadelphia, 1846); "Notes on Physiology," "An Essay on the History and Relation of Anatomy to Clinical Medicine" (New York, 1868); "Lectures on Palsies and Kindred Disorders" (1850); "Ecstasy and Other Dramatic Disorders of the Nervous System" (1850); "Hereditary Genius" (1870); "Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis" (Philadelphia, 1873); and "The Legitimate Influence of Epilepsy on Criminal Responsibility" (New York, 1874).

COLE, Robert Dorsey, chemist, b. in Baltimore, Md., 13 Sept., 1857. He was graduated in 1875 at the Pennsylvania military academy with the degree of C. E., after which he became a student in Johns Hopkins university, where from 1880 till 1881 he was fellow in chemistry, and until 1883 assistant in that science. During 1882-7 he was lecturer on chemistry, and in 1884 became professor of chemistry and toxicology in the University of Maryland. His original scientific researches gained him the degree of Ph. D., and were published in the "American Chemical Journal."

COAN, Sherwood, singer, b. in New Haven, Conn., 20 Nov., 1807; married Miss Mary 3 Nov., 1824. He was appointed to a carriage-maker, but went upon the stage under the name of Campbell, and, after being for several years a member of various minstrel troupes, appeared in concerts, and then in English opera, where he was very successful. He sang with Clara Louise Kellogg, Parepa-Rosa, Zelda Harrison, William Castle, and other well-known singers, and went with the Rosas to England, where he attracted much attention. His voice was a low baritone, very sweet and powerful, and his style of performance was simple and pleasing.
Patagonia" (New York, 1880); "Life in Hawaii" (1882); and a multitude of articles in the "American Journal of Science," the "Missionary Herald," and other journals.—His son, Titius Munson, physician, b. in Hilo, Hawaiian Islands, 27 Sept., 1826, was educated at home and in the royal school and the Panahou academy at Honolulu, where he was prepared for college. Coming to the United States in 1856, he spent a year at Yale, but went subsequently to Williams, where he was graduated in 1859. He studied medicine at the New York college of medicine and surgery, and took the degree of Dr. in 1861. Dr. Coan afterward served two years in the city hospitals, and more than two years in the U. S. navy, under Admiral Farragut, as assistant surgeon, 1865-5, being present at the battle of Mobile Bay. Resigning from the naval service in December, 1865, he resumed his residence in New York, which has been his home ever since. Dr. Coan first became known as a writer by his essays in the "Galaxy" (1860-77). He has contributed many literary, critical, and technical papers, and poems, to various periodicals, and has published in book-form "Oumes of Prevention" (New York, 1855); a "Universal Gazetteer" (a supplement to "Webster's Dictionary," 1859); and he edited the "Yale Law Journal," (New York, 1889). Dr. Coan has written much on the subject of mineral springs, to which he has given special study during repeated visits to Europe.

COANACATZN (co-an-a-cat-tseen'), twelfth king of Tzecoco, Mexico (thirteenth king, according to some authorities), flourished in the early part of the 16th century. He succeeded his father, the民政王, on the throne in 1521, but ruled only for a short time, being in dispute with his brother Ixtlixochitl. The latter was aided by the conqueror Cortés, and effected the deposition of Coanacatzin in the course of the same year.

COBB, Carlos, merchant, b. in Athens, Vt., 28 Feb., 1815; d. in Taurytown, N. Y., 16 Sept., 1877. He was admitted to the bar as a writer by his essays on the "Galaxy" (1860-77). He has contributed many literary, critical, and technical papers, and poems, to various periodicals, and has published in book-form "Oumes of Prevention" (New York, 1855); a "Universal Gazetteer" (a supplement to "Webster's Dictionary," 1859); and he edited the "Yale Law Journal," (New York, 1889). Dr. Coan has written much on the subject of mineral springs, to which he has given special study during repeated visits to Europe.

COBB, George Thomas, congressman, b. in Morristown, N. J., 8 Oct., 1813; d. 6 Aug., 1870. He was employed in the iron-works at Dover, N. J., and, subsequently establishing himself in the iron business, rapidly made a fortune, from which he gave generously to both public and private objects. He was a delegate from New York, 1859, and in 1860, was one of his gifts to his native town, and he also gave $15,000 for a school-house, and $75,000 for a church. Mr. Cobb was elected to congress as a Democrat in 1859, and first sat in the extra session, called by President Lincoln in July, 1861, to provide means for suppressing the rebellion. Mr. Cobb refused a renomination, and Andrew J. Rogers succeeded him. Mr. Cobb finally separated from the Democracy, and in 1865 was elected by the Republicans of Morris county as state senator, and was re-elected in 1868. In 1869 he lost the republican nomination for U. S. senator by three votes. He was killed in an accident on the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad.

COBB, Howell, lawyer, b. in Savannah, Ga., in 1795. After serving an apprenticeship to a printer, he engaged in teaching in Perry, Houston county, till, in 1827, he was admitted to the bar and also became a preacher in the Methodist church. In 1839 he was a state senator, and soon afterward he established the "Cherokee Gazette," the first paper printed in the Cherokee district after it came under the jurisdiction of the state. He was a presidential elector in 1836, and a delegate to the state convention in 1844, to ratify the 4th amendment to the Constitution. He was a delegate to the convention to ratify the 14th amendment in 1868. At his instance the Georgia cotton-planters formed a corporate body for improving the culture of that staple. He published a work on legal forms (1843); "Penal Code of Georgia" (Macon, 1855); and a work on the African race.

COBB, Howell, statesman, b. in Cherry Hill, Hillsborough, N. J., 1817; d. in Morristown, N. J., 9 Oct., 1868. He was graduated at Franklin college, Athens, in 1834, studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1836, and chosen an elector on the Van Buren ticket the same year. He was
appointed by the legislature solicitor-general of the western circuit of Georgia in 1837, held the office for three years, and during that period obtained an extensive practice. He entered congress as a democrat in 1843, and served by successive re-elections till 1851, distinguishing himself by his familiarity with the rules, his skill as a debater, his vehement professions of love for the Union, and his equally earnest advocacy of state rights. His impertinence, and his bold championship of slavery, made him the leader of the southern party in the house in 1847, and he was elected speaker in 1849, after a long and close contest. He demanded the extension of slavery into California and New Mexico by federal authority, and advocated the compromise measures of 1850. An issue being taken on this latter question by the southern rights extremists of Georgia, he was nominated for governor by the Union party in 1851, and after a violent contest was elected by a large majority. At the expiration of his term of service as governor, in 1853, he resumed the practice of law, but still took an active part in politics. He was again elected to congress in 1855, advocated Mr. Buchanan's election throughout the northern states in 1856, and in 1857 became his secretary of the treasury. He found the treasury full, and the bonds representing the national debt at a premium of sixteen to eighteen per cent. He used the surplus funds in the treasury in purchasing this indebtedness at this high premium, but the approach of the civil war so affected the national credit that he was compelled to attempt to borrow at an exorbitant discount the money necessary to defray the ordinary expenses of the government. In May 1860, he resigned, giving as his reason that the state of Georgia (then about to secede) required his services. On his return to Georgia, he addressed the people of the state, urging forward the secession movement. He was one of the delegates from Georgia to the provisional congress which prepared and adopted the constitution of the Confederate States, and presided over each of its four sessions. Of the first Confederate congress, that assembled 18 Feb., 1862, Mr. Cobb was not a member; but, having done his utmost to organize the opposition, he was withdrawn from civil office, not being a favorite with Jefferson Davis. On the demand of the Georgian members, the Confederate congress appointed him brigadier-general, and subsequently promoted him to a major-generalship, but he took little part in military movements. At the close of the war he strongly opposed the reconstruction measures as calculated to retard the restoration of the south to the Union, keep back its prosperity, and destroy the negro race. He published a memorial volume titled by his brother, Thomas Read Rootes, lawyer, b. in Cherry Hill, Ga., 10 April, 1823; killed at the battle of Fredericksburg, Va., 13 Dec., 1862, was graduated at the University of Georgia in 1841, standing at the head of his class, was admitted to the bar, and was reporter of the supreme court of Georgia from 1849 till 1857, when he resigned. He was a trustee of the university, was active in the cause of education in his native state, and had a high reputation and large practice as a lawyer. He was an able and eloquent member of the Confederate congress, in which he served as chairman of the committee on military affairs, and afterward became a general in the Confederate army. Mr. Cobb was a Presbyterian, took much interest in religious and educational matters, and gave largely to the Lucy Cobb Institute. He published "Dialogue and Letters" and advocated the compromise measures of 1850. An issue being taken on this latter question by the southern rights extremists of Georgia, he was nominated for governor by the Union party in 1851, and after a violent contest was elected by a large majority. At the expiration of his term of service as governor, in 1853, he resumed the practice of law, but still took an active part in politics. He was again elected to congress in 1855, advocated Mr. Buchanan's election throughout the northern states in 1856, and in 1857 became his secretary of the treasury. He found the treasury full, and the bonds representing the national debt at a premium of sixteen to eighteen per cent. He used the surplus funds in the treasury in purchasing this indebtedness at this high premium, but the approach of the civil war so affected the national credit that he was compelled to attempt to borrow at an exorbitant discount the money necessary to defray the ordinary expenses of the government. 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At the close of the war he strongly opposed the reconstruction measures as calculated to retard the restoration of the south to the Union, keep back its prosperity, and destroy the negro race. He published a memorial volume titled by his brother, Thomas Read Rootes, lawyer, b. in Cherry Hill, Ga., 10 April, 1823; killed at the battle of Fredericksburg, Va.,
Rules and Tables " (1853); a new series of spelling-books (1843); and "New Pronouncing School Dictionary" (1845).

COBB, Nathaniel Ripley, b. in Falmouth, Me., 3 Nov., 1798; d. in Boston, 24 May, 1894. He was a member of the Charles street Baptist church in Boston, Mass., and when but twenty-three years of age he drew up and signed the following remarkable document: "By the grace of God, I will never be worth more than $50,000. By the grace of God, I will give one fourth of the net profits of my business to charitable and religious uses. If I am ever worth $200,000, I will give one half of my net profits; if I am ever worth $500,000, I will give three fourths, and the whole after $500,000. So help me God, or give to a more faithful steward, and set me aside." These resolutions he kept to the letter. As one result, he gave to Newton theological seminary at different times about $15,000.

COBB, Stephen Alonzo, b. in Madison, Me., 37, in 1869, and went in 1809 and was defeated, and in 1872, when the regiment was organized, was elected to the state senates. He was re-nominated every year, and was for two years a leader in the anti-slavery and temperance movements. Dr. Cobb's published works include "The New Testament, with Explanatory Notes" (Boston, 1864); "Compend of Divinity and "Discussions."—His son, Sylvanus, author, b. in Waterville, Me., in 1823; d. in Hyde Park, Mass., 20 July, 1887, was editor and publisher of a paper called "The Recalhists," edited the "New England Englishman," and was a principal contributor to "Gleason's Pictorial," "Flag of Our Union," and the New York "Ledger." He published "The Autobiography of Rev. Sylvanus Cobb," with a memoir (Boston, 1867), and numerous tales, including "The King's Talisman" (Hartford, 1852); "The Patriot Crisis" (New York, 1859); and "Ben Hansard." (Brock, 1846). His son, Cyrus, artist, b. in Malden, Mass., 6 Aug., 1834, was graduated at Lyman school, East Boston, in 1848, and afterward studied the higher mathematics and classics. He and his twin brother Daniel studied art together, and refused opportunities for European study, wishing to have no master but themselves. In 1858 he and his brother retired together at midnight and rose before sunrise, and they have since been closely identified in their work. At this time they practiced mental mathematical calculation, as an exercise to prepare the mind for future work, and attained great proficiency, for example, in multiplying large numbers. He studied law in 1869, to enable himself and his brother to bring out their large historical works. He was graduated at the Boston university law-school in 1873, and practiced till 1879, when he resumed his art work. Among his sculptures are a bust of B. P. Shillaber (1867), the Cambridge Soldiers' Monument (1869), an heroic bas-relief of Prospero and Miranda (1883), heroic statue of Abbott Lawrence (1885-86), "Ancient Celtic Bard contemplating the Future Woes and Dawning Light," of the British emperor (1887), and a bust of Theodore Parker (1886). His paintings include Jesus Condemned," containing about thirty figures, those in the foreground of colossal size (1879); "Warren at the Old South" (1880); and portraits of Dr. A. P. Peabody and Dr. J. Appleton. Mr. Cobb has paid much attention to sculpture, is said to own about two thousand original designs, and has a tenor voice of great compass. Both the brothers have led orchestras, and in later years have directed choruses. Mr. Cobb has written, besides other poems, thirty sonnets on the "Masters of Art," which appeared in the Boston "Transcript," and are to be published in book-form. Both the brothers served in the civil war in the 44th Massachusetts regiment. To set forth the aim and purpose of the Grand Army of the Republic, Cyrus has written a novel, "Veteran of the Grand Army" (Boston, 1879).—Cyrus's twin brother,arius, b. in Malden, Mass., 6 Aug., 1834, studied with his brother at the same schools, and has painted portraits, landscapes, and mythological figures. The latter are entitled "Judgment in the Hunter's Field" and "The Lone Lear" (1877); "Christ before Pilate," his chief work, which has been highly praised, and which has been engraved (1878); "For Their Sakes," a temperance painting (1879); and "Washington on Dorchester Heights" (1889). In conjunction with Cyrus he has painted a rendering of Leonardo da Vinci's "Last Supper," which he considers the best ever made. These are all large exhibition pictures, varying from six to nine feet in length. His portraits include that of Collector Simmons, in the Boston custom-house (1875), and one of Rufus Choate, purchased by the Suffolk bar in 1877. Those of Gov. Andrew (1868) and Prof. Agassiz (1883) are owned by Harvard university. Sculptures by his hand is one of Charles Sumner, a two-thirds length of Henry Wilson, bought in 1876 by his native town, and those of Cyrus and Sylvanus Cobb, Jr., sent to the Centennial exhibition. Among his landscapes is "Back Bay Lands." Mr. Cobb has assisted his brother Cyrus in his musical work, has lectured on art before lyceums and colleges, and was art editor of the Boston Transcript for several years. He has written poems on art and nature, and numerous essays in periodicals, not yet published in book-form, and also has an art novel in manuscript.

COBB, Thomas W., senator, b. in Columbia county, Ga., 1784; d. in Greensborough, Ga., 2 Feb., 1867. A native of Athol, Mass., he was the son of Cyrus Cobb, Jr., the grandson of Thomas Cobb, who emigrated from Virginia. Thomas studied law with William II. Crawford, settled in Lexington, Ga., and soon became distinguished in his profession. He served two terms in congress, from 1817 till 1821, took his seat again in 1823, and before the expiration of his term, in 1824, was chosen U. S. senator in place of the late Charles Bulfinch. He was re-elected in 1825, and became a judge of the superior court of Georgia. Senator Cobb was an eloquent debater, one of his best speeches being on Gen. Jackson's policy in the Florida campaign. Together with Mercer, of Virginia, and Clay, of Kentucky, he advocated a vote of censure on that officer. He was also prominent in the debates on the Missouri question in 1819. He wrote several admirable political essays. His son, Joseph Beckmann, author, b. in Oglethorpe county, Ga., 11 April, 1819; d. in Columbus, Ga., 15
COBBETT, Thomas, clergyman, b. in Newbury, England, in 1608; d. in Ipswich, Mass., 5 Nov., 1685. He studied at Oxford, but left on account of the plague, and became a pupil of Dr.Twiss. To avoid further persecution for his nonconformity, he emigrated to Massachusetts in 1657 with a "hobnailed" and a colleague to his old friend, Mr. White, of Lynn, until, in 1656, he became pastor of the first church in Ipswich, where he remained until his death. He was remarkable for the frequency of his prayers, and his assurance of their efficacy. In 1645 he published a work on infant baptism; in 1653, "The Civil Magistrate's Peace and Freedom of Conscience, and Call to God's Servants" etc.; in 1654, "A Practical Discourse of Prayer"; in 1656, "On the Honor due from Children to their Parents"; and a "Narrative of New England's Deliverances" (in "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," vol. vii.),

COBBETT, William, British journalist, b. in Harrington, Shropshire, 9 March, 1762; d. in Harrow, Middlesex, 1835. His father was a farmer and innkeeper, and a man of some intelligence, who gave his son such rudimentary education as he could. At the age of twenty-one, having spent his boyhood working in the fields, Cobbett went to London and got a place as clerk in an attorney's office. But, unable to endure the confinement of this place, which he considered useless, he enlisted in the 5th infantry regiment and was sent to Chatham. Here he devoted every spare moment to learning English grammar. He went to Canada with his regiment and served till 1791, when he obtained an honorable discharge, having reached the grade of sergeant-major. On 5 Feb., 1792, he married, at Woolwich, Ann Moore, daughter of John Moore, one of the officers of artillery. She was a woman of remarkable force of character. Cobbett's object in quitting the army was to bring certain officers to justice for having in various ways wronged both the public and the soldiers. With this purpose he visited London and laid his complaints before the government, but with little or no success. He then went to France and remained there six months, learning the language; but the anarchy of 1792 made it so uncomfortable there that he crossed the ocean and settled in Philadelphia. Here he advocated the cause of the federalist party, and under the name of "Peter Porcupine" wrote a series of powerful pamphlets, in which the French revolution and the Jacobin leaders were severely criticized. He also attacked Dr. Benjamin Rush, who advocated the cure of yellow fever and other dangerous maladies by wholesale bleeding. Cobbett compared him very effectively to Dr. Sangrado; but the insalubrious recipe brought suit for libel, and obtained a verdict for $5,000 damages. As the costs of this suit amounted to $8,000 more, this was a heavy blow. In 1800 Cobbett returned to London, opened a book-shop, and published the "Works of Peter Porcupine" (12 vols.), which had an immense sale. He soon founded the "Weekly Political Register," which continued to be published during his lifetime. The success of this paper was so great that Cobbett grew rich and was able to buy a large estate in the country. He wrote with great asperity, but usually with much justice and good sense. His command of the English language was excellent; yet he was an inveterate foe to humbug and tyranny. Thus he made himself obnoxious to the government, and was often prosecuted for libel. One of these cases became celebrated. In July, 1810, for sharply denouncing the flogging of English militiamen by German officers, he was fined £1,000 and sentenced to two years' imprisonment in Newgate. His friends immediately raised the money as a testimonial of their sympathy, but he was kept in prison during the whole of the two years. In 1816 he established an occasional paper, called "Two-penny Trash," which had so great a sale and produced such effect upon workmen as to rouse the hostility of the government, so that Cobbett felt it necessary to retreat for two years to the United States, where he leased a farm on Long Island. In 1819 he returned to England, and devoted himself to authorship. In 1822, being then seventy years old, Mr. Cobbett was elected to parliament for the borough of Oldham. He had distinguished himself as an author, and stood at the head of the parliamentary reform, but, in spite of his personal celebrity, his influence in the house of commons was but slight. On 25 May, 1835, in the midst of a debate on the malt tax, he was struck down by heart disease, and died soon after being removed to his country house at Farnham. As a writer of English prose, Cobbett was one of the greatest. He was extremely industrious and temperate in his habits, and thus acquired a good deal of learning and accomplished a great amount of literary work. Among his published books are a "History of the Protestant Reformation in England and Ireland," a "History of England," "A Year's Residence in America," "Advice to Young Men and Women," "Cottage Economy," and especially his English and French grammars, which are of themselves very entertaining. He also compiled twenty volumes of parliamentary debates. As a satirist he has had few if any Superiors, after Swift and Junius, and he was so ready to wield his penning 77 years, Dr. Moore, his biographer, has called the title of an essay, "The Contents Man." Yet he was very domestic in disposition, and devotedly loved by his family and friends. See "William Cobbett; a Biography," by Edward Smith (2 vols., London, 1878), and "Historical Characters," by Sir Henry L. Dulver (London, 1889).
COBOS, Marcellino, Mexican bandit, b. in Manress, Spain, about 1855; d. in December, 1860. He emigrated to Mexico about 1845, and enrolled himself in the famous guerrillas commanded by Father Javantza, with whom he served during the whole campaign against the Americans (1847-5). A few years afterward he served in the reactionary bands during the civil war, and was noted for his extreme boldness and terrible cruelties. At the head of his 500 guerrillas, all well equipped and mounted, he terrorized the territory and burned the habitations of small towns. His lieutenants were then Gonzalez (afterward made a general and president of Mexico) and Buitron, who was shot by the republicans upon the downfall of Maximilian's empire. It is said that Cobos ordered the assassination of the Mexican general Santos Degollado, and many other monstrous crimes. The battle of Calapulapan, fought between the troops of the conservative and liberal parties (21 to 24 Dec., 1860), decided the contest in favor of the latter, and the victors ruled the country until the French army invaded Mexico in 1863. Cobos, who had taken part in this battle, fled to the mountains with a few of his men, but the rancheros for several months pursued him, and finally killed him, taking his head in triumph to the city of Mexico.

COBURN, Abner, merchant, b. in Skowhegan, Me., 22 March, 1863; d. there, 4 Jan., 1885. His father, Eleazar, a land-surveyor, several times represented the town of Canaan (now embraced in Skowhegan) in the legislatures of Massachusetts and Maine; he was employed in early life on his father's farm. Abner spent several terms at Bloomfield academy, and in 1825 became a surveyor. The knowledge obtained in this profession led him into the lumber business, which he prosecuted for more than half a century with ability and success. He began to take an interest in railway enterprises in 1854, and became director or president of several important lines. In 1838 he was elected as a whig to the Maine legislature, and again in 1840. In 1852, when Gen. Scott was the whig candidate for president, he was on the electoral ticket. In 1855 he was a member of Gov. Morrill's council, and in 1857 held the same office under Govs. Hainlin and Williams. In 1860 he was an elector on the Lincoln ticket for the governor of Maine in 1862, holding the office during most of the year 1863 and supporting the national government with devotion and fidelity. His last public service was rendered in 1884, when he was one of the Republican electors and was made their chairman. Gov. Coburn was active in philanthropic movements, and evinced a practical interest in higher education. He was president of the managers of the College of agriculture and mechanical arts, and vice-president of the board of trustees of Colby university. He gave largely in his lifetime to aid schools and colleges and the building of churches, especially in connection with the Baptist denomination, to which he was only partly attached, but he contributed large sums to educational, religious, and charitable institutions over $800,000, including $200,000 to Colby university, $100,000 to the Maine state college of agriculture, $200,000 to the American Baptist home missionary society, and $100,000 to the American Baptist missionary union.

COBURN, Charles Rittenhouse, educator, b. in Hunterdon county, Pa., 5 June, 1809; d. in Harrisburg, Pa., 9 March, 1869. He was almost wholly self-taught, and, having acquired sufficient knowledge to instruct, he was engaged in 1827, at a salary of eight dollars a month, to take charge of a small school in Owego, N. Y. In 1837 he became assistant in the Owego academy, and remained there for ten years, with occasional interruptions from ill health and a brief attendance at the State normal school. In 1848-50 he was the New York teachers' association, and in 1852-3 one of the editors of the "New York Teacher." He has lectured frequently on educational topics. In 1853 he received the honorary degree of A. M. from Madison university. In 1854 he took charge of the normal and mathematical department of Mechanicsburg college, and in 1857-58 was superintendent of schools for the same county. He was state superintendent of schools for Pennsylvania from 1863 till 1866, and previously was president of the State teachers' association for one year. In 1866 he was elected superintendent of schools at Harrisburg, an office which he held at the time of his death.

COCHRAN, David Henry, educator, b. in Springville, N. Y., 5 July, 1828. He was graduated at Hamilton in 1850, and received from it the degree of L.L. D. in 1863. He was professor of natural sciences at the Clinton liberal institute in 1850-1, principal of Frederik academy from 1852 till 1854, professor of mineral and agricultural sciences at the State normal school at Albany in 1854, and president from 1855 till 1864. In the last-named year he became president of the Brooklyn polytechnic institute, where he entirely reorganized the courses of study. In 1862 Prof. Cochran visited the principal educational institutions of Europe, under the direction of the executive committee of the normal school, and he has traveled widely through the mining districts of the United States and British America. He is a trustee of Hamilton college, has lectured much in New York state, and published educational and scientific reports.

COCHRAN, James, inventor, b. in Batavia, N. Y., in 1763; d. 41 Dec., 1846. He was a brassfounder in Philadelphia, and Franklin frequently visited his shop. He invented the art of making cut nails, and also claimed to have made the first copper cents in this country.

COCHRAN, John, surgeon, b. in Sudbury, Chester co., Pa., 1 Sept., 1730; d. in Palatine, Montgomery co., N. Y., 6 April, 1867. He was the son of James, an emigrant to Chester county, Pa., in the early part of the 18th century. He was instructed at the grammar-school of Dr. Francis Allison, and acquired a knowledge of surgery and medicine from his preceptor, Dr. Thompson, at Lancaster, Pa. At the beginning of the French and Indian war in 1755 he enlisted in the British army, and served as a surgeon's mate in the hospital department. When Gen. Bradstreet marched against Fort Frontenac in the summer of 1758, he joined him, together with Maj. (afterward Gen.) Philip Schuyler. At the close of the war his reputation as a surgeon was fully established. He first settled in Albany, and married Gertrude, a sister of Gen. Schuyler, but soon afterward he removed to New Bruns-
wick, N. J., where he practised his profession and was president of the Medical society of New Jersey, and, late in 1776, offered his services as a volunteer in the hospital department of the Revolutionary Army. On the recommendation of Washington, he was appointed general in the middle department, and on 17 Jan., 1781, congress appointed him director-general of hospitals, and his experience enabled him to make great improvements in the hospital service. Soon after peace had been declared he removed with his family to New York, and on the adoption of the Federal constitution Washington made him commissioner of loans for that state.

—His grandson, John, lawyer, b. in Palatine, Montgomery co., N. Y., 27 Aug., 1813; d. in New York city, 7 Feb., 1898, was graduated at Hamilton college, Clinton, N. Y., in 1831. He studied law and was admitted to the bar of New York, 1834. From 1835 till 1857 he was surveyor of the port of New York, and from 1857 till 1861 a representative from that city in congress. On 4 July, 1858, he was deputed by the common council of the city of New York to convey to his native state of Virginia the remains of President James Monroe, who had died in New York and been buried there. He became colonel of the 1st U. S. chassis, which he commanded at Fair Oaks, Malvern Hill, and other battles of the peninsular campaign. He became brigadier-general of volunteers on 17 July, 1862, and was assigned a brigade in Couch's division of the Army of the Potomac. He was with the re- sented at the battle of Malvern Hill, and afterward pursued the retreating enemy, resigning from the army on 27 Feb., 1863, in consequence of serious physical disability. In 1864 he was nominated at Cleveland, Ohio, by the convention of independent republicans, for vice-president of the United States on the ticket with Gen. John C. Fremont for president. In 1865 he was attorney-general of the state of New York, and in 1869 tendered the mission to Paraguay and Uruguay, which he declined. In 1872 he was one of the New York delegation to the convention of the liberal republican party that met at Cincinnati, and was chiefly instrumental in securing the nomination of Horace Greeley for the presidency. In 1872 he was elected mayor of the city of New York and president of the board, and was acting mayor during the temporary retirement of Mayor Hall in the midst of the Tweed ring disclosures, and again a member of the council in 1888. Gen. Cochran was president of the Society of the Cincinnati.

COCHRAN, John Webster, inventor, b. in Enfield, N. H., 10 May, 1814. In 1832, with a cash capital of $135, he walked 110 miles to Boston, and in 1833 patented a steam-heating apparatus. In 1834 he invented a revolving, breech-loading rifled cannon, in which the cylinder was automatically rotated by the cocking of the hammer—the same principle that afterward secured the success of the revolving pistol. He visited France in 1835, showed his model to the Turkish ambassador, and went to Constantinople on the invitation of Sultan Mahmoud, who rewarded him liberally. He lived in France in 1839-47, and afterward in England, where he invented machinery for the curvilinear sawing of timber, which was adopted by the British government. After his return to this country he engaged in the manufacture of fire-arms and projectiles and in perfecting various inventions.

COCHRANE, Sir Alexander Forrester Inglis, British naval officer, b. 22 April, 1758; d. in Paris, 28 Jan., 1832. He was a son of the Scottish Earl of Dundonald, and distinguished himself in wars with the United States and France, especially for an unequal combat with five French vessels in Chesapeake bay. He was made a post-captain in 1782 and a rear-admiral in 1815; for his gallantry and meritorious services in a battle against the French in 1806 near Hayti, and in 1809 was made vice-admiral. He commanded the British fleet on the American station in the war of 1812-15, and assisted the land forces in taking Washington in August, 1814, and in the attack on New Orleans. He was made admiral of the blue in 1819.—His son, Sir Thomas John, b. about 1790; d. in 1872, served as captain under his father in the war against the United States in 1814. He was elected to parliament in 1857, was afterward made a rear-admiral, commanded in the East Indies from 1842 till 1846, and became vice-admiral in 1859. John Dunbar, traveller, b. about 1790; d. in South America, 12 Aug., 1825, entered the British navy at the age of ten, and attained the rank of captain. In 1815 he began a series of journeys on foot through France, Spain, and Portugal. After a plan for exploring the interior of Africa and the course of the Niger, submitted by him in 1820 to the Admiralty, but not being then adopted, he determined upon making a tour of the world, as much as possible on foot, intending to cross from Asia to America by Bering strait, and started from London in February, 1829, but gave up the project after reaching Kamtschatka. Afterward he went to South America, where he was engaged in mining enterprises at the time of his death. In 1824 he published "Narrative of a Pedestrian Journey through Russia and Siberian Tartary, from the Frontiers of China to the Frozen Sea and Kamtschatka" (London, 1824).

COCHRANE, Clark Beaton, b. in New Boston, N. H., in 1817; d. in Albany, N. Y., 5 March, 1867. He was graduated at Union, and devoted himself to the study of law. In 1834 he was chosen a member of the assembly, on the democratic ticket, from Montgomery county. He was one of the primitive barnburners, supported Van Buren and Adams in 1848, and in 1854 vigorously opposed the Kansas-Nebraska bill, after which he acted with the republican party. In 1856 he was elected to congress from the Second District of New York, and in 1858 was re-elected. The following year, his health becoming affected by the excitement of congressional life, he was obliged to return home for temporary rest, and after the expiration of his term resided in Albany, devoting himself to his profession. In 1865 he accepted a nomination for the legislature, but was not permitted to engage in the shoe business. He returned to Canada in 1854 and established the same business, in which he is still engaged, being head of the firm of Cochran, Cassils & Co. In 1864 he became an importer of fine breeds of cattle and horses. He is a trustee of Lenoxx university, a member of the council of agriculture of Quebec, and connected as director or president with various other industrial and financial enterprises. Politically he is a conservative, and he was called to the Dominion senate, on 17 Oct., 1872.

COCHRANE, William, Canadian clergyman, b. in Paisley, Scotland, 9 Feb., 1831. He attended the parish school in his native town until twelve
Cock, Thomas, physician, b. Glen Cove, L.I., in 1782; d. in New York city, 14 June, 1869. He studied medicine in company with Dr. Valentine Mott, in the office of Dr. Valentine Seaman, at that time a noted practitioner, whose partner he afterward became. During the epidemic of yellow fever, in 1822, he was unfitting in his efforts to overcome the disease; and again, during the cholera, which was developing throughout the city authorities in the presentation of a service of silver. In his long career he occupied various places of honor and importance in the profession. He was visiting physician to the New York hospital from 1813 till 1834, and consulting physician after that year; became a fellow of the College of physicians and surgeons in 1821, and his vice-president from 1827 until 1853; its president from 1855 till 1858; and president of the New York academy of medicine in 1852. He was also professor of anatomy and physiology in Queen's (now Rutgers) college, N. J., from 1812 till 1826. Dr. Cock was long an active member, and at his death a vice-president, of the American Bible society, was chosen for its medical and health, compelled him to retire from practice some years before his death.

Cockburn, Alexander Peter (ko’-burn), Canadian merchant, b. in Finch, Stormont, Ontario, 7 April, 1837. He was educated in his native town, and became a merchant and forwarder. He represented North Victoria in the Ontario assembly from 1868 to 1873, and represented the city of Toronto in the lower house of commons since 1872. While in parliament he labored successfully to promote a rigorous policy for the development of the northern districts by the construction of railways and roads, in conjunction with a liberal land policy for actual settlers. Since 1863 he has written extensively on the subject. His publications include “A Few Weeks in the North,” the “Settler’s Guide,” and the “Tourist’s Guide” (1868).

Cockburn, Sir George, British naval officer, b. in London, 22 April, 1772; d. 19 Aug., 1853. He entered the navy in his ninth year, served on the East India, home, and Mediterranean stations, became post-captain in 1795, and was thanked by the British government for his services as commander of the naval force on shore, in the operations by which Martiniere came into the possession of Great Britain. In 1811 he was sent on an unsuccessful mission for the reconciliation of Spain and her American colonies. He became a rear-admiral in 1813, and took a conspicuous part in the war with the United States. In April, 1813, he took position with his squadron in Lynn Haven bay, and sent off marauding expeditions in all directions to the coasts of Virginia, Delaware, and Maryland. He deprived three villages on the Chesapeake of property worth about $70,000, had many towns in ashes, burned farm-houses, and carried away live stock and slaves, which were afterward sold in the West Indies. His own account. He took the fortified works at Hampton on 26 June, and in July captured two islands and two small war-vessels in North Carolina. In the latter part of the year he sailed as far as the Georgia coast, plundering as he went. In August, 1814, he accompanied the expedition against the city of Washington, and, in conjunction with Gen. Ross, decorated it. He took the fortifications of Bladensburg, Md., four miles from the city on the 1st of that month. Cockburn and Ross then entered the city, accompanied by a guard of 200 men, and burned the public buildings and some private property. Cockburn was concerned in the unsuccessful attempt to capture Baltimore in September, 1814. In 1815 he received the order of the bath, and in the autumn of that year engaged Napoleon at the battle of Helena. He served repeatedly as member of parliament and as lord of the admiralty, was made admiral of the fleet in 1851, and in 1852 inherited a baronetcy from his brother.

Cockburn, George Ralph Richardson, Canadian educator, b. in Edinburgh, Scotland, 15 Feb., 1805; d. in New York city, 15 July, 1877. He was educated at the public schools of Edinburgh and at the university, where he was graduated in 1827. Subsequently he studied in France and Germany. He arrived in Canada in 1828, was soon afterward appointed to the rectorship of the model grammar-school of Upper Canada, and within a short time was commissioned to inspect the higher educational institutions of the province. This investigation extended over a period of two years, and its results were given to the public in two reports, in which the condition of the schools and the need of higher educational facilities were set forth. The principal institutions of learning in the United States were then visited by Mr. Cockburn. In 1841 he was appointed principal of Upper Canada college, and a member of the senate of Toronto university. Under his management the college has obtained a high reputation for the thoroughness of its teaching. He is a thorough philanthropist and Latin scholar. In 1857 he was elected to the Dominion parliament for centre Toronto.

Cockburn, James, Canadian statesman, b. near Berwick, on the Scottish borders, 13 Feb., 1819; d. in Ottawa, 14 Aug., 1883. He was educated at the Berwick grammar-school and at Upper Canada college, studied law, and was admitted to the Upper Canada bar in 1846. He was appointed solicitor-general of Upper Canada and a member of the cabinet in March, 1864, and retained these offices till the union of 1867. In November of that year he was unanimously elected first speaker of the Dominion house of commons, and in February, 1872, was chosen speaker of the second parliament. He was a member of the Quebec confederation conference in 1864. He was a liberal-conservative.

Cocke, Edward Hartwell, b. in Surry county, Va., 19 Sept., 1789; d. in Fluvanna county, Va., 1 July, 1866. He was graduated at William and Mary in 1798, and was general commanding the Virginia troops at Camp Carter and Camp Holly, on the Chickahominy, in 1812 and 1813, in defence of the city of Richmond. He was vice-president of the American colonization society, and a member of the first board of visitors of the University of Virginia.

Cocke, Philip St. George, soldier, b. in Virginia in 1808; d. in Powhatan county, Va., 26 Dec., 1861. He was graduated at the U. S. military
COCKE, William, senator, b. in Virginia about 1740; d. in Columbus, Miss., 29 Aug., 1828. He became a lawyer in 1782, and after serving as a member of the Virginia legislature and a colonel of militia he went to Tennessee, where he became brigadier-general of militia. When Tennessee was admitted into the Union in 1796, Cocke and William Blount were elected as its first U. S. senators. Cocke served from 5 Dec., 1796, till 1797, and again from 1798 to 1803. He was a member of the legislature in 1813, a judge of the circuit court, and in 1814 appointed by President Madison Indian agent for the Chickasaw nation. He has a monument in Columbus, Miss.—His son, John, soldier, b. in Brunswick, Nottaway co., Va., in 1772; d. in Rutledge, Grainger co., Tenn., 16 Feb., 1837, was a planter and was early in life and, after receiving a common-school education, studied law and was admitted to the bar. He was a member of the first legislature in 1799, speaker of the house for many years, and afterward became a member of the state senate. He was made major-general of the East Tennessee state militia in 1812, and on 24 Aug., 1813, commanding them in the Creek war, was made colonel of a regiment of Tennessee volunteers on 13 Nov., 1814, and served under Jackson at New Orleans. He was elected to congress for four successive terms, serving from 6 Dec., 1819, till 3 March, 1827, after which he devoted himself to planting.

COCKRELL, Francis Markham, senator, b. in Johnson county, Mo., 9 Oct., 1834. He was graduated at Chapel Hill, Mo., in 1853, studied law, was admitted to the bar, and practised in Warrensburg. He entered the Confederate army, where he rose to be a colonel, commanding the 1st Missouri brigade under Gen. Bowen, which was routed at Baker's Creek, and he was afterward commissioned a brigadier-general. He never held a public office until elected as a democratic senator in congress from Missouri, to succeed Carl Schurz, taking his seat on 4 March, 1875. He was re-elected in 1880 for the term expiring 3 March, 1887.

CODAZZI, Agostino (ko-dah-zee), Italian engineer, b. in Lugo, Italy, in 1792, and d. in 1858. He served under Napoleon, and afterward distinguished himself as an engineer in South America. He went to Santa Fé de Bogotá about 1826, entered the Colombian service as lieutenant-colonel of artillery, and was employed in making charts and preparing plans of defence. Gen. Paez appointed him in 1831 to prepare charts of the new republic of Colombia, and he was occupied until 1840 with this work, taking part twice during that time in defensive military expeditions. In 1838 and 1839 he conducted an exploration to the interior of Guiana, penetrating nearly to the sources of the Orinoco. He was made a colonel in the Venezuelan army, afterward a general and a German colony in the republic, and in 1848 was employed by the government of New Granada upon a topographical survey. During his later explorations he visited the Isthmus of Panama to ascertain the possibility of cutting a canal through it. Col. Codazzi published "Resumen de la Geografia de Venezuela," with an extensive chart of the country (Paris, 1841), and other works.

COWDEN, Ichabod, clergyman, b. in Bristol, N. Y., in 1811; d. in Baraboo, Wis., 17 June, 1866. He became a popular temperance lecturer at the close of the war, and during his junior year at Middlebury, where he entered in 1834, interested himself so much in the anti-slavery movement that he obtained leave to speak publicly in its behalf. His addresses raised such a storm of opposition that his absence was without permission. Codding compelled them to retract this statement, and then, leaving the college, served for five years as agent and lecturer of the Anti-slavery society, speaking continually in New England and New York. It is said that he never lost his self-command, though often assailed by mobs. He removed to the tropics in 1842, entered the Congregational ministry, and held pastorates in Princeton, Lockport, Joliet, and elsewhere. He also continued to lecture in the west, where he was greatly admired and loved.

COWDEN, William, founder of the colony of Rhode Island, b. in Lincolnshire, England, in 1694; d. 1 Nov., 1756. He came out on the sailing ship "Monmouth," appointed by the crown, and arrived at Salem in the ship "Arbella," in 1630. While exercising his judicial functions, he traded as a merchant in Boston, and accumulated real estate at Braintree. With Gov. Vane, he sympathized with the Antinomian party, and at the general election of May, 1635, when Winthrop superseded Vane as governor, Coddington's name was dropped from the roll, but on the following day both he and Vane were elected deputies to the court from Boston. When Mrs. Hutchinson was tried, Coddington undertook her defence against Winthrop and his party, and also unsuccessfully opposed the banishment of wheelwright and other Antinomians. Wishing to enjoy peace, eighteen of the party, led by Coddington and John Clark, removed in 1638, intending to settle on Long Island, or Delaware bay, but, by the advice of Roger Williams, selected the island of Aquidneck, new Rhode Island, for their home. Having drawn up and signed an agreement to be "judged and guided by the absolute laws of Christ," Coddington was elected judge or chief magistrate, with a council of three elders, who were enjoined by a vote of the freemen to be guided by God's laws. At a general election, held in Newport, 12 March, 1640, the titles of judge and elder were abolished, and Coddington was elected governor, with a deputy and four assistants. He continued in office until a charter
was obtained and the island incorporated with the Providence plantations in 1647, when John Cogges-hall became president of the colony, and Codding-ton was chosen assistant from Newport. He was made president in 1648, but did not enter on the duties of the office. At this time, owing to the disturbed state of the colony, he formed the proj-ect of withdrawing the island of Aquidneck from its rule. In September, with Capt. Partridge, he presented a petition begging that the island might be received into a league with the united New England colonies, which was refused, on the ground that Aquidneck rightfully belonged to Plymouth. Failing in his designs, Codding-ton was again sent to England the following spring. After years, obtained from the council of state a commis-sion to govern the islands of Rhode Island and Conanicut during his life. In the autumn of that year the colonists, including those of Newport and Portsmouth, urged Roger Williams and John Clark to go to England to secure the revocation of Cod-dington's commission. This they succeeded in doing in October, 1652, and Coddington's "nsurpa-tion" was at an end. But he refused to give up the records, and it was not until 1655 that he formally submitted to the colony. He united with the Quakers in 1665, and in 1674 was chosen gov-ernor of the colony. He was re-elected in 1675, and again in 1678, just before his death. He pub-lished a "History of the Colony of Trinity, 1636-49," "Rulers of Massachusetts, by one who was in au-thority with them" (1674). There is an alleged por-tait of Gov. Codding-ton in the council-cham-ber at Newport. The accompanying illustration is a representation of his house at Newport. See "William Coddington in Rhode Island Colonial Affairs," in "Rhode Island Historical Tracts," Providence, (1878).

CODMAN, John, clergyman, b. in Boston, Mass., 3 Aug., 1782; d. in Dorchester, 23 Dec., 1847. His father, John, was a Boston merchant and a member of the Massachusetts senate. Young Codman was graduated at Harvard in 1802, and began the study of law; but, in accordance with his father's wishes, entered the ministry, and took the theology. After studying atCambridge, Mass., he went to Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1805, and spent three years abroad, during the last of which he preached at the Scotch church in Swallow street, London. He returned to the United States in May, 1808, and in December became pastor of the recently organized second church at Dorchester, Mass., where he remained until his death. During the early part of his pastorate he caused dissatisfaction in his congregation by refusing to exchange with clergymen whose orthodoxy was doubtful, and this finally led to the organization of a new church. The excitement produced by his course was so great that he wasaid Brookline and the Braintree kept a copy of his print. In 1834-5 Dr. Codman was a delegate to the Congregational union of England and Wales, and he again visited Europe in 1845. He inherited wealth from his father, and gave freely. Among his gifts were a large sum of money to Princeton theological seminary, and his library of several thousand volumes to Amherst, Dr. Codman published numerous sermons, many of which were afterward collected in a volume (1834), and "A Visit to England" (1836). A memoir by Dr. William Allen, with six select sermons, was published after his death (1853).—His son, John, b. in Dorchester, Mass., 16 Oct., 1814, left Amherst in his junior year, 1833, and finished his education on the sea, becoming a captain in the merchant marine. He has travelled widely, and is known as an advocate of free ships and free-trade. He has contributed to periodicals, and published "Sailors' Life and Sailors' Yarns" (New York, 1846); "Ten Months in Brazil" (1852); "The Mormon Country" (1876); and "The Round Trip" (1881).

CODY, William Frederick, scout, b. in Scott county, Iowa, 26 Feb., 1815. When he was about seven years old his father removed to Kansas, then an unsettled territory, where he was killed in what was known as the "Border war." When the pony express was established across the plains in the spring of 1860, William became one of the most fearless and daring among its riders. At the be-ginning of the civil war he acted as government scout and guide at the command of Col. Lin-coln, and in 1861 went to Kansas and to south-western Missouri. In 1863 he enlisted in the 7th Kansas cavalry, was promoted, and served with distinction as scout until the close of the war. In 1867 he entered into a contract with the Kansas Pacific railway in western Kansas, at a monthly compensation of $500, to deliver all the buffalo meat that would be required for food for the army of laborers employed, and in eighteen months he killed 4,280 buffaloes, earning the title of "Bu-falo Bill," by which he was afterward familiarly known. Cody again entered the government ser-vice in 1868 as a scout and guide, and after a series of dangerous rides as bearer of important despatches through a country infested with hostile Indians, published "The Scouts of the West," his story as a scout and guide for the 5th cavalry against the Sioux and Cheyennes. He then served with the Canadian river expedition during 1868-'9, and until the autumn of 1872 was with the army on the western border. In 1872 he was elected a member of the Nebraska legislature, but, after serving a short time, resigned, and made a third appearance on the stage in Chicago. At the beginning of the Sioux war in 1876 he discharged his dra-matic company, joined the 5th cavalry, and was engaged in the battle of Indian Creek, where he killed in a hand-to-hand conflict the Cheyenne chief Yellow-Hand. At the close of the campaign he returned to the stage, and in 1881 organized his own playhouse in Chicago. His chief ob-ject was to give a realistic picture of life on the frontier. His actors included actual Indians, Mexicans, and "cowboys," and in 1886 he con-tracted to take his company to Europe during 1887.

COFFIN, Charles Carleton, author, b. in Boscowan, N. H., 26 July, 1825; d. in Brookline, Mass., 23 Feb., 1896. He was born on his father's farm till he was of age, and was so desirous to acquire knowledge that he studied at night. He worked as a civil engineer from 1845 till 1848, and then bought a farm, but abandoned it on account of failing health. He then gave his attention to telegraphy, constructed the line between Har-rances and Whalom. In 1864 he was put in charge of the Boston telegraphic fire-alarm, sent out the first signal over the system, 29 April, 1852. After writing for some of the New Hampshire pa-pers, he began contributing to the Boston press in 1851, spending much time upon his articles, some of which he rewrote ten times before sending them to the printer. From 1858 till 1860 he edited vari-ous places on the Boston literary authorities by his knowledge of engineering. He was also the "Jour-
nal"—correspondent during the Prusso-Austrian war of 1866, and at its completion made the circuit of the world, returning part of the way from San Francisco by stage, the Pacific railroad not being completed. During his travels, which lasted two and a half years, Mr. Coffin wrote a weekly letter to the Boston "Journal." He lectured before the Lowell institute, and was for years a popular lyceum lecturer. He also appeared several times before congressional committees, to present arguments on the labor question. He was for some time a resident of Boston, and was a member of the Massachusetts legislature in 1884 and 1885, serving on important committees. He published "The Great Commercial Prize," advocating the free-trade system; "The New World," a discussion of the Northern Pacific route (1858); "Days and Nights on the Battle-Field" (Boston, 1864); "Following the Flag" and "Winning His Way," a story (1865); "Four Years of Fighting" (1866); "Our New Way Round the World" (1869); "The Seat of Empire" (1870); "Caleb Krinkle, a Story of American Life" (1875); "The Great War" (1877); "The Statesman" (New York, 1879); "Story of Liberty" (1878); "Old Times in the Colonies" (1880); "Life of Garfield" (Boston, 1880); "Building the Nation" (New York, 1883); and "Drum-Beat of the Nation," the first volume of a series (1887).

COFFIN, John Huntington Crane, mathematician and author, born in Cincinnati, Ohio, 1853; died in Washington, D. C., 8 Jan., 1890. In the year 1836 he was appointed professor of mathematics in the U. S. navy, and in that capacity served on the "Vandalia" and the "Constellation," in the West India squadron, at Norfolk navy-yard, and on the Florida surveys, until 1843, when he was placed in charge of the mural circle in the U. S. naval observatory at Washington, and was intrusted with the department of mathematics and subsequently that of astronomy and navigation, at the U. S. naval academy. In 1865 he was appointed to the charge of the "American Ephemeris and Nautical Almanac," then published in Cambridge, Mass., but since 1867 in Washington, D. C. In this capacity he remained until 1884, the last two having been prepared for use in the U. S. naval academy: "The American Ephemeris and Nautical Almanac," edited (1868 till 1879); also "Personal Errors in Observations of the Declination of Stars" in "Gould's Astronomical Journal" (1850); and "Observations of the Total Eclipse of the Sun, Aug. 6, 1869" (Washington, 1864).

COFFIN, Joshua, antiquary, b. in Newbury, Mass., 12 Oct., 1792; d. there, 24 June, 1864. He was graduated at Dartmouth in 1817, and taught for many years, numbering among his pupils the poet Whittier, who addressed to him a poem entitled "To My Old School-Master." Mr. Coffin was ardent in the cause of freedom, and was one of the founders of the New England anti-slavery society in 1832, being its first recording secretary. He published "The History of Ancient Newbury" (Boston, 1843), genealogies of the Woodman, Little, and Tinker families (1850), and many articles in the newspapers and other periodicals on the same subject. COFFIN, Levi, philanthropist, b. near New Garden, N. C., 28 Oct., 1798; d. in Avondale, Ohio, 16 Sept., 1877. His ancestors were natives of Nan-tucket. He assisted on his father's farm and had little schooling, yet he became a teacher. The cruel treatment of the negroes, and the Quakers principles under which he was reared, enlisted his sympathies in favor of the oppressed race, and at the age of fifteen he began to aid in the escape of slaves. Subsequently he organized a Sunday-school for negroes, and in 1822 opened his first school. In 1826 he settled in Warren county, Ind., where he kept a country store. Being prosperous in this undertaking, he soon enlarged his business in various lines, including also the curing of pork. In 1836 he built an oil-mill and began the manufacture of linseed-oil. Meanwhile his interest in the slaves continued, and he was active in the "underground railroad," a secret organization, whose purpose was to aid fugitive negroes to escape from the slave states to the free states of the north. He continued in this work until a convention was held in Salem, Ind., at which Mr. Coffin was chosen to open such a store in Cincinnati. Accordingly he moved to that city in April, 1847. The undertaking proved successful, and he continued to be so occupied for many years. His relations with the "underground railroad" were then continued, and in 1863 he was president of the organization, which was incorporated in the establishment of the freedmen's bureau, and during the following year was sent to Europe as agent for the Western freedmen's aid commission. He held meetings in all of the prominent cities in Great Britain, enlisted much sympathy, and secured funds. Again in 1867 he visited Europe in the same capacity. When the freed Negroes of Cincinnati received notice that the people of Cincinnati celebrated the adoption of the fifteenth amendment to the United States constitution, he formally resigned his office of president of the "underground railroad," which he had held for more than thirty years. The story of his life is told in "Reminiscences of Levi Coffin," the reputed President of the Underground Railroad" (Cincinnati, 1876).

COFFIN, Robert Allen, educator, b. in Williamsburg, Mass., 23 Aug., 1801; d. in Conway, Mass., 4 Sept., 1878. He was graduated at Amherst in 1825, after which he taught in Northampton, and became principal of academies in New Ipswich, N. H., Warren, R. I., New Bedford, Mass., and elsewhere. His last years were spent in Conway, Mass., where he was chiefly employed as an accountant, though giving instruction almost to the last. In 1856—7 he represented Conway in the Massachusetts legislature. Mr. Coffin was an occasional contributor to the religious magazines, and published "Compendium of Natural Philosophy" (New York, 1844); "Town Organization: its Uses and Advantages," a prize essay (Boston, 1845); and "History of Conway" (Northampton, 1867).—His brother, James Henry, meteorologist, b. in Williamsburg, Mass., 6 Sept., 1806; d. in Easton, Pa., 6 Feb., 1883, was a graduate at Amherst in 1828, supporting himself by teaching in a private school in Berkshire county. In 1829 he established the Pellenberg academy in
COFFIN, Robert Stevenson, poet, b. in Brunswick, Me., 14 July, 1797; d. in Rowley, Mass., 7 May, 1882. He was a nephew of Ebenezer Coffin, b. in Newburyport, N. Y., and was educated in the common schools of his native city, and at the age of ten owned a small library. He spent several years at the collegiate institute in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and soon began to contribute anonymously to various journals. In 1845 he became book-keeper in an importing house in New York city, but left on account of failing health in 1849, and in 1852 opened a book-store with his brother, N. Y. He studied divinity in 1854, intending to take orders in the Protestant, Episcopal church, and at this time was a contributor to the "Churchman." He went to New York again in 1857, and in 1858 succeeded T. B. Aldrich as assistant editor of the "Home Journal," to which he had contributed since 1849, becoming at the same time a member of the editorial committee. He was appointed a clerk in the auditor's department of the New York custom-house in April, 1863, and retained the office till the winter before his death, with the exception of the years from 1869 till 1875. He edited "The Table," a monthly publication devoted to gastronomy, in 1873, and from 1882 till 1886 contributed regularly essays on the same subject to the "Caterer," a Philadelphia magazine. Mr. Coffin's humorous sketches, published in various periodicals over the signature of "Barry Gray," have been widely read. In 1881 he delivered some verses at the dedication of the Coffin family in Nantucket. He published "My Married Life at Hillside" and "Matrimonial Inferences" (1849); "Oxbridge and the Deer: A Rural Episode" (1866); "Cakes and Ale at Woodbine" (1868); "Castles in the Air and other Phantasies" (1871); and "The Home of Cooper" (1872). He left a complete book in manuscript.

COFFIN, Robert Barry, author, b. in Hudson, N. Y., 21 July, 1826; d. in Fordham, New York city, 10 June, 1866. He was seventh in line of descent from Tristram, and his great-grandfather, Alexander Coffin, was one of the original proprietors of Hudson. He entered Williams College at an early age, spending his savings for them, and at the age of ten owned a small library. He spent several years at the collegiate institute in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and soon began to contribute anonymously to various journals. In 1845 he became book-keeper in an importing house in New York city, but left on account of failing health in 1849, and in 1852 opened a book-store with his brother, N. Y. He studied divinity in 1854, intending to take orders in the Protestant, Episcopal church, and at this time was a contributor to the "Churchman." He went to New York again in 1857, and in 1858 succeeded T. B. Aldrich as assistant editor of the "Home Journal," to which he had contributed since 1849, becoming at the same time a member of the editorial committee. He was appointed a clerk in the auditor's department of the New York custom-house in April, 1863, and retained the office till the winter before his death, with the exception of the years from 1869 till 1875. He edited "The Table," a monthly publication devoted to gastronomy, in 1873, and from 1882 till 1886 contributed regularly essays on the same subject to the "Caterer," a Philadelphia magazine. Mr. Coffin's humorous sketches, published in various periodicals over the signature of "Barry Gray," have been widely read. In 1881 he delivered some verses at the dedication of the Coffin family in Nantucket. He published "My Married Life at Hillside" and "Matrimonial Inferences" (1849); "Oxbridge and the Deer: A Rural Episode" (1866); "Cakes and Ale at Woodbine" (1868); "Castles in the Air and other Phantasies" (1871); and "The Home of Cooper" (1872). He left a complete book in manuscript.

COFFIN, Roland Folger, sailor, b. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 8 March, 1826; d. on Shelter Island, N. Y., 17 July, 1888. He was educated in Nantucket, and Brooklyn. Much of his youth was passed in the former place, and he went to sea, as most of his family had done for generations. He was captain of the ship "Senator" from 1850 till 1860, when he became an acting master in the U. S. navy, and served as such, mostly in the North Atlantic, and eventually in the blockade of the old war, till 1865. In his hours off duty at sea he learned and practised short-hand writing. He became a reporter for the "World" newspaper in New York in 1869, and soon began to publish a series of short sea-stories entitled "An Old Sailor's Yarns." These attracted attention and gave him a name in literature. He was then rewarded with a post in the latter department was for many years the most expert writer connected with the New York press. Two volumes of "An Old Sailor's Yarns" have
been published (New York, 1878-82), and "The America's Cup," giving an account of the international yachting contests (New York, 1885). He has also published a "History of American Yachting" in the monthly magazine "Outing," which was the first United States (New York, 1888).

COFFIN, Timothy Gardner, lawyer, b. in Nantucket, Mass., 1 Nov., 1788; d. in New Bedford, Mass., 19 Sept., 1854. He early engaged in a sea- 

faring life, but, receiving severe injuries from a fall, turned his attention to the law. He was graduated at Brown in 1813, was admitted to the Bar in 1815, and sustained a most exalted rank in the profession, trying his intellectual strength against such opponents as Webster and Chase. He was judge advocate of Massachusetts militia under Gen. Lincoln. As a nisi prius lawyer he had few equals.

COFFIN, Tristram, colonist, b. in Brixton, Devonshire, England, in 1642; d. in Nantucket, Mass., in 1681. He is considered the ancestor of all the persons bearing this name in the United States. In 1642 he came to America with his wife and a number of relatives and lived in Haverhill, Mass., and in 1659 took up his residence in Nantucket, of which colony he was the founder and the first chief magistrate. The character of Tristram is to be found in the many anecdotes, scattered among his numerous descendants, extant to him mention, especially as Judith, daughter of his son Stephen, was the grandmother of Benjamin Franklin. His life was published by Allen Coffin (Nantucket, 1881).—John, loyalist, b. in Boston, Mass., in 1756; d. in Kings county, N. B., in 1808. He was descended from Tristram through James Coffin, who, born in Nantucket, settled in Boston about 1730. He was educated at the Boston Latin-school, and, for his services in the battle of Bunker Hill, was appointed ensign on the field by Gage. He raised 400 men in New York, who became known as the Orange rangers, and commanded them at the battles of Long Island and Germantown. He exchanged into the New York volunteers in 1778, and took part at Saratoga, and more especially of the bill that was now passed for a naval service, he bore a prominent part in the discussion of the subject. He was made a baronet, 19 May, 1804, and in the same year was appointed comptroller of accounts of Lower Canada. He was also at one time commissary-general in the British army.—Another cousin, Nathaniel, physician, b. in New York, 1744; d. there, 18 Oct., 1826, was the son of Dr. Nathaniel Coffin, who went from Newburyport to New York (now Portland) in 1783. He studied medicine with his brother, and practised in London at Guy's and St. Thomas's hospitals under Akenhead, Hunter, and McKenzie. On his return he began his profession, and within a year, on the death of his father, succeeded to his extensive business. In 1775, when Capt. Mowatt was about to destroy the town (then called Porthmouth), Dr. Coffin with two others visited his ship, and endeavored to persuade him, unsuccessfully, however, to abandon the project. He became especially eminent as a surgeon, and for many years discharged the duties of hospital surgeon for marine patients in his district. Bowdoin conferred on him the honorary degree of M. D. in 1821, and he was the first president of the Medical society of New York.

COFFIN, William Anderson, painter, b. in Alleghany City, Pa., 31 Jan., 1855. He was graduated at Yale in 1874, and remained in the United States for three years, preparing to become an artist. In October, 1877, he went to Paris and spent four months as a student with Jacquesson de la Chevrere. He was a member of the medical society of Bonnat. Returning to America in 1880, he remained nearly a year and then went again to Paris. In October, 1882, he opened a studio in New York. He exhibited two pictures in the Paris salon of 1879, two
in that of 1880, and one in 1882. He first exhibited in the National academy, New York, in 1881. In 1886 he was awarded the Hallagan prize of $200 for his picture in the National academy. His most notable works are "La académie de peinture moderne," and "Un auberge en Bretagne" (1879); "L'oeuvre de Mandolaine" and "Le Père Jean" (1880); "An Examination" (time of Louis XIII.), and "The Close of Day" (1881); "Portrait of a Gentleman" (1882); "Reflections" and "Five O'Clock in the Morning" (1884); "The Lady in Black and White" (1885); "Moonlight in Harvard" and "The Hayfield" (1886).

COGGESHALL, George, sailor, b. in Connecticut in 1784. He went to sea when quite young. In the second war with Great Britain he commanded two privateers. He published "Voyages to Various Parts of the World from 1799 till 1844" (New York, 1872); History of American Privateers and Letters of Recommendation to the British Government in Aid of America (New York, 1852).

COGGESHALL, William Turner, journalist, b. in Philadelphia, Sept. 18, 1834; d. inquito, Ecuador, 2 Aug., 1865. He went in 1841 to Ohio, connected himself with the Cincinnati "Gazette," published "The Genius of the West" in 1854-5, and was state librarian in 1856-62. At the beginning of the civil war he volunteered, and was appointed on the staff of Gov. Dennison, with the rank of colonel. He was detailed to perform several special services in and other places, and while on duty caught a cold that led to consumption, and finally ended his life. He bought the Springfield "Republic" in 1862, but sold it in 1865, and took charge of the "Ohio State Journal," published at Columbus. He was on Gov. Cox's staff in January, 1866, and in June of that year accepted the mission from our War with England, 1812, 13, 14" (New York, 1856; 2d ed., 1861); "Historical Sketch of Commerce and Navigation from the Birth of our Saviour down to the Present Date" (New York, 1860); and "Religious and Miscellaneous Poetry.

COGGESHALL, Jonathan, clergyman, b. in Rowley, Mass., 3 Sept., 1782; d. in New Brunswick, N. J., 1 Aug., 1864. John Cogswell, the founder of the American branch of the family, sailed from Bristol, 23 May, 1653, in his own ship "The Agy," and settled on the site of the present city of Newton. He was one of the early members of the New York historical society, a life director of the American Bible society, a life member of the American tract society, and connected with numerous other organizations, to all of which he contributed liberally. He founded scholarships in the College of New Jersey and in Rutgers college, and was for some years a member of the various boards of the church with which he was connected for three-score years. Christian beneficence marked the whole course of his long life. As a preacher Dr. Cogswell was peculiarly zealous
for sound doctrine, and fearless in stating and defending it. His own faith was unswerving, and timidity in expressing what he believed was unknown to him. In 1836 he received the degree of S.T. D. from the University of New York. Dr. Cogswell was twice married, first to Elizabeth, adopted daughter of Samuel Abbott, who gave to Andover theological seminary $12,1000. She died in East Windsor in 1857; and a year later he married Jane Endora, daughter of Chief-Justice Kirkpatrick, of New Jersey, who died in March, 1864. President Harrison, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Rufus Choate, and Oliver Wendell Holmes are all connected with the Cogswells through female branch. Dr. Cogswell died at his residence in New York, 1884. After making a voyage to India as supercargo of the vessel in which he sailed, Dr. Cogswell practised law for a few years in Belfast, Me. In 1812 he married Mary, the daughter of Dr. Rufus Choate, and died in 1813. From 1813 till 1815 he was a tutor at Harvard. In 1816 he went to Europe, and, in company with George Ticknor, spent two years at the University of Göttingen, where they advanced together in the special culture that has associated their names with what is highest in American literature and bibliography. Two more years in Europe, chiefly spent on the continent, in the principal capitals, and in the study of educational problems and bibliography. During part of this time Edward Everett was his companion. He was, with his friend Ticknor, the guest of Sir Walter Scott, at Abbotsford; and contributed to Blackwood's Magazine a paper on American literature in which he praised and commended Edward Everett. Returning to the United States in 1820, he was appointed professor of geology and mineralogy, and college librarian at Harvard. In 1823, having resigned his chair in Harvard, he, in connection with George Bancroft, the historian, established the Round Hill school, at Northampton, Mass. The plan of this was novel, and based on an examination of the best English and German systems of education. After Mr. Bancroft's retirement in 1830, Dr. Cogswell continued the school for six years, when he assumed the charge of a similar institution in Raleigh, N. C. Abandoning this field of labor, he accepted the editorship of the New York Review, one of the oldest critical journals then existing in the country, which he conducted till its suspension in 1843. Becoming the friend and companion of John Jacob Astor, he, in conjunction with Washington Irving and Fitz-Greene Halleck, arranged with him the plan of the Astor library. With Halleck, Irving, and others, Cogswell edited the New York Review, the oldest critical journal then existing in the country, when Washington Irving was appointed minister to Spain, he was anxious that his friend Cogswell should accompany him as secretary of legation, and accordingly wrote to Washington, requesting his appointment. "He is," said Irving, "a gentleman with whom I am on terms of confidential intimacy, and I know no one who, by his various acquirements, his prompt sagacity, his knowledge of the world, his habits of business, and his obliging disposition, is so calculated to give me that counsel, aid, and companionship, so important in Madrid, where a stranger is more isolated than in any other capital of Europe." Cogswell received the appointment, and would probably have accepted it, but, Astor finding that he was likely to lose his invaluable services, made him superintendent of the embryo library. After the Astor library was organized, the first book was purchased, and the library began to function; and it may safely be said that no library in the land was founded with more discrimination and economy. The books purchased by him would sell to-day for ten times the amount that he expended, while many of them cannot now be bought at any price. He gave the Astor library his own valuable series of works relating to bibliography, as he had before united with a friend in presenting Harvard with a rare cabinet of minerals and numerous botanical specimens. During Dr. Cogswell's active superintendency of the Astor library, he prepared a valuable alphabetical and analytical catalogue of its contents, which was published in about large quarto, and displayed his knowledge of the comparative value and significance of the books he collected. He continued the duties of superintendent, which he had performed with singular industry and fidelity, until the pressure of advancing years induced him to retire. Two years later, having chosen a residence in Cambridge, Conn., where he died in 1856. In accepting his resignation, the board passed a resolution highly complimentary to his talents, great learning, and spotless character. All who enjoyed the privilege of Dr. Cogswell's acquaintance, and the thousands of seekers after information who remember the patience and urbanity with which he was ever ready to aid them in their researches, will most cordially unite in the richly merited tribute to his learning, amiability, and unselfed life. While his physical strength gradually failed, his intellectual powers remained unimpaired, and his sparkling table-talk was as interesting as in earlier years. He had, in his frequent visits to Europe, conversed with the most distinguished men of the 19th century, including Goethe, Humboldt, Béranger, Byron, Scott, Jeffrey, and the brilliant circle that thronged Gore House in Lady Blessington's palmy days. Dr. Cogswell left, of his moderate fortune, $4,000 to a school in his native place, where he was buried by the side of his mother's grave, and where a handsome monument has been erected by his Round Hill pupils, no one of whom ever left the school without carrying away with him a strong affection for the faithful friend and teacher. He received the degree of LL. D. from Trinity in 1842, and from Harvard in 1863. He was a frequent contributor to the magazines, including "Blackwood's," "The North American Review," "The Monthly Anthology," and "The New York Review." See "Memorial Volume," by Anna E. Ticknor (printed privately, Boston, 1874).
COGSWELL, Jan., he judge and prominent a national Nov., 1829, and Thomas, Y., Mass., 21 April, 1850. He received his early training in the academy at Atkinson, and was graduated at Dartmouth in 1831. While in college he taught school, and had Rufus Choate among his pupils. After graduation he taught for two years, pursuing his theological studies at the same time. In 1815 he was ordained to the ministry and installed pastor of the South church in Dedham, Mass. In 1829 he was chosen general agent of the American education society, and resigned his pastoral charge. In 1832 he became secretary of the society, which he continued, and in 1857 was chosen a trustee of Andover theological seminary. He was elected to the chair of national education and history at Dartmouth in 1841, and occupied it until 1844, when he resigned to accept the presidency and chair of Christian theology in Gilmanton, N. H., theological seminary. He received the degree of A. M. from Harvard and from the Union college at Schenectady, N. Y. He was ordained pastor in the Haverhill church, Haverhill, Mass., 19 Jan., 1833. Dr. Cogswell edited the "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," the "New Hampshire Repository," and the "American Quarterly Register." Besides his sermons, he published "A Manual of Theology and Devotion," "Assistant to Family Religion," "Christian Philanthropist," "Theology and Class Book," "The Church and the State," "The Millennium," "Letters to Young Men preparing for the Ministry," "Reports of the American Education Society," and "Reports of the Northern Academy of Arts and Sciences."

COGSWELL, William, soldier, b. in Atkinson, N. H., 5 June, 1787; d. in Gilmanton, N. H., 18 April, 1850. He received his early training in the academy at Atkinson, and was graduated at Dartmouth in 1831. While in college he taught school, and had Rufus Choate among his pupils. After graduation he taught for two years, pursuing his theological studies at the same time. In 1815 he was ordained to the ministry and installed pastor of the South church in Dedham, Mass. In 1829 he was chosen general agent of the American education society, and resigned his pastoral charge. In 1832 he became secretary of the society, which he continued, and in 1857 was chosen a trustee of Andover theological seminary. He was elected to the chair of national education and history at Dartmouth in 1841, and occupied it until 1844, when he resigned to accept the presidency and chair of Christian theology in Gilmanton, N. H., theological seminary. He received the degree of A. M. from Harvard and from the Union college at Schenectady, N. Y. He was ordained pastor in the Haverhill church, Haverhill, Mass., 19 Jan., 1833. Dr. Cogswell edited the "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," the "New Hampshire Repository," and the "American Quarterly Register." Besides his sermons, he published "A Manual of Theology and Devotion," "Assistant to Family Religion," "Christian Philanthropist," "Theology and Class Book," "The Church and the State," "The Millennium," "Letters to Young Men preparing for the Ministry," "Reports of the American Education Society," and "Reports of the Northern Academy of Arts and Sciences."

COHEN, Jacob Da Silva Solis, physician, b. in New York city, 28 Feb., 1838. He was educated at the Philadelphia central high school, and, after attending medical lectures, received his diploma from the University of Pennsylvania in 1860. In 1858-'9 he lived in Memphis, Tenn. He was appointed surgeon of the 39th Pennsylvania regiment in April, 1861, and in the same year became assistant surgeon in the navy. He accompanied Dupont's expedition to Port Royal, and remained in the South Atlantic blockading squadron
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JUSTIFICATION BY FAITH," "Four Discourses on the Duties of a Minister," and a "Preacher's Manual."  

COLBURN, Sir John, Lord Seaton, British soldier, b. in 1779; d. 17 April, 1863. He was educated at Christ's hospital, and Winchester school, entered the army in 1799, and served in Holland, Egypt, and Italy. He was in the battle of Maion in 1806, was military secretary to Sir John Moore, commanded a brigade in Wellington's army in Portugal, France, and Spain in 1810-14, and did good service through the peninsular war. He originated and led the decisive movement of the 63d light infantry that secured the victory at Welles, 1814, and was severely wounded in knapsack for his services, and became lieutenant-governor of Guernsey, and major-general in 1825. He was made lieutenant-governor of Upper Canada in 1829, and firmly repressed the strong reform party that he found there. In 1835 he obtained a recall; but, as he was about to embark for Europe, he was appointed commander-in-chief of the forces in Canada. He returned to Quebec, and took efficient and prompt measures to check the rebellion then preparing, and, on its breaking out, took the field in person, in several engagements, and completely routed the insurgents. He was twice temporarily governor-general of British North America, rendered great services to that country, and was made a field-marshal in 1852. He died at the age of 90 in 1855, and was buried in St. George's churchyard, St. George's, Bermuda, in 1839, and on 14 December of that year was created Baron Seaton. He was also made a privy-councillor and given a pension of $3,000 per annum. He was afterward lord-high-commissioner of the Ionian isles, and commander of the forces in Ireland, but resigned in 1860, and was promoted to the peerage in March of that year.

COLBURN, Jeremiah, painter, in Boston, Mass., 12 Jan., 1815; d. there, 30 Dec., 1891. He began to collect coins, and afterward turned his attention to shells, minerals, etc., and finally to books, autographs, manuscripts, portraits, and engravings relating to America, including continental money and the more recent issues of paper tokens. In 1837 he entered a collection of coins and medals. In 1837 he contributed articles to the "Historical Magazine" on American coins and coinage, which were followed for several years by short articles on these subjects in "Notes and Queries." He was one of the founders of the Boston numismatic society, had been its curator, vice-president, and president, and since 1851 had been one of the editors of the "American Journal of Numismatics."

COLBURN, Warren, educator, b. in Dedham, Mass., 1 March, 1793; d. in Lowell, Mass., 13 Sept., 1833. His parents were poor, and when a boy he worked in factories in the different villages to which they moved. He learned the machinist's trade, but early manifested a taste for mathematics, and was an expert in calculations. In 1817 he opened a select school in Boston, but in April, 1823, became superintendent of the Boston manufacturing company at Waltham, Mass., and in August, 1824, of the Merrimack manufacturing company at Lowell. While here he invented important improvements in machinery, and delivered a series of lectures on his "First Lessons on Intellectual Arithmetic" (Boston, 1821), the plan of which he had carefully completed while yet an undergraduate at Harvard. It had a large circulation, both here and abroad, and has been translated, not only into most of the languages of Europe, but also into several of the eastern tongues. He also published a "Sequel" to his arithmetic (1824; revised ed., 1835), and an "Algebra" (1824). COLBURN, Zerah, mathematical and natural philosopher, b. in Cabot, Vt., 1 Sept., 1804; d. in Norwich, Vt., 2 March, 1840. When only six years old he began to manifest extraordinary powers of computation. His father, wishing to make money by exhibiting the boy, left Vermont with him in the winter of 1810-'11. The offer of Dr. Wheelock, president of Middlebury College, to divide between him and his brother a premium, was rejected, and the lad was placed on exhibition in Boston, where he attracted much attention. He mentally solved problems involving the use of numbers containing four or five places of figures with greater ease and rapidity than that to which experienced mathematicians could attain. The question, "How many days and hours in 1,841 years?" was answered correctly in twenty seconds. At this time he could not explain his processes; but a few years later he was able to do so, and it then appeared that he had no new methods, but merely possessed wonderful faculty in using the ordinary ones. When he was nine years old he was able to solve questions like the following: three plus nine equals twenty-one; and in one second he copies seventeen places of figures. He immediately gave the factors of 294,967,297, which French mathematicians had supposed to be a prime number. His performances show that his mental processes were inconceivably rapid, and his memory very powerful. After exhibiting his son in the middle and eastern states, his father took him to England, Scotland, Ireland, and France, where they placed him in the Lycée Napoleon at Paris, where he remained for eighteen months. In 1816 they were reduced to poverty in England, and Zerah attracted the attention of the Earl of Bristol, who placed him in Westminster school for three years; but a disagreement between Mr. Colburn and the headmaster caused him to return him to England, Scotland, Ireland, and France, where they placed him in the Lycée Napoleon at Paris, where he remained for eighteen months. In 1816 they were reduced to poverty in England, and Zerah attracted the attention of the Earl of Bristol, who placed him in Westminster school for three years; but a disagreement between Mr. Colburn and the headmaster caused him to return him to England, Scotland, Ireland, and France, where they placed him in the Lycée Napoleon at Paris, where he remained for eighteen months. In 1816 they were reduced to poverty in England, and Zerah attracted the attention of the Earl of Bristol, who placed him in Westminster school for three years; but a disagreement between Mr. Colburn and the headmaster caused him to return him to England, Scotland, Ireland, and France, where they placed him in the Lycée Napoleon at Paris, where he remained for eighteen months. In 1816 they were reduced to poverty in England, and Zerah attracted the attention of the Earl of Bristol, who placed him in Westminster school for three years; but a disagreement between Mr. Colburn and the headmaster caused him to return him to England, Scotland, Ireland, and France, where they placed him in the Lycée Napoleon at Paris, where he remained for eighteen months.
vented improvements in freight engines. He then connected himself with the "Railroad Journal," published in New York, which he sold in 1855, and bought lands in Iowa. He visited England and France, and gave an account of the machine and iron works there in letters to the "Advocate." In 1857, with Mr. Holley, he again visited Europe at the request of several railroad presidents, and in 1858 they published a report on European railway systems and machinery. They resumed their researches in 1858, in which year Mr. Colburn began writing for the London "Engineer," and soon became its editor. After several years of hard work he returned to the United States and began the publication of an American Engineer "in Philadelph ia, which was the motive which induced him to accept the management of the New York City "Railroad Advocate," which he sold in 1855, and took the editorship of the London paper. In 1866 he established in London a new journal called "Engineering," which he continued to edit until a few weeks before his death. In 1850 overwork and irregularity of habits drove him into partial insanity. He came back to this country in August, 1851, and kept house for a few years in a country town in Massachusetts, and died there by his own hand. During his residence in London, Mr. Colburn was employed as consulting engineer on many important constructions, and prepared numerous valuable papers in addition to his editorial labors. The more noted of these were his paper on the construction of railways for a country town (which he was a member) on "Iron Bridges" and on "American Locomotives and Rolling Stock," both of which received medals. He was considered a high authority on all subjects connected with mechanical engineering. He published "The Locomotive Engine" (Boston, 1851), and wrote a supplement on "American Practice" for a new edition of Clow's "Locomotive Engineer." 

**COLBY, Anthony**, governor of New Hampshire, b. in New London, N. H., 13 Nov., 1792; d. there, 13 July, 1873. He was a member of the Baptist church, and did much toward consolidating the interests of the denomination in the state. He was major-general of militia, president of a republic in the Mexican War, during which he was governor of the state. Dartmouth gave him the honorary degree of A. M. in 1859, and he was one of its trustees from 1850 till 1870. During the civil war he was adjutant-general of the state. Gov. Colby was a personal friend of Daniel Webster. His last work was the establishment of Colby academy, a Baptist institution issued in New London, N. H., endowed by his family.

**COLBY, Charles Galusha**, editor, b. in Rochester, N. Y., in 1830; d. in New York city, 30 Oct., 1866. He was graduated at Wesleyan university, Middletown, Conn., in 1848, and soon afterward began teaching and lecturing on astronomy and mathematics at the then newly founded Cambridge observatory, and calculated the eclipses for July, 1851, publishing his results in "Harper's Magazine" of that month. He also wrote an article on telescopes for the New York "Independent," which attracted the attention of scientific men. In the latter part of 1851 he removed to New York, where he was first employed in the office of the "American Railroad Journal," and then aided Dr. R. S. Fisher in the preparation of his "Statistical Gazetteer of the United States" and "American Statistical Annual" (New York, 1853). He afterward became assistant editor of Hunt's "Merchants Magazine," and held the place till, on the death of Mr. Hunt, his property passed into other hands. Mr. Colby wrote the descriptive and statistical letter-press for Morse's "Geography of the World" (New York, 1856), Morse's "3000 Miles Around the World," and several smaller works. He was also the author of various encyclopedic articles. He removed to Boston in 1861, where he was engaged on the "Commercial Bulletin," but was compelled by failing health to return to New York in 1864.

**COLBY, Gardner**, philanthropist, b. in Bowdoinham, Me., 3 Sept., 1810; d. in Newton Centre, Mass., 2 April, 1879. After receiving the rudiments of an English education, he entered the dry-goods business in Boston, and afterward engaged in manufacturing woollen goods. During the civil war he was a large contractor for the supply of clothing to the national army, and in 1879 became president of the Wisconsin central railroad. Mr. Colby was distinguished for his liberal contributions to benevolent objects. Newton theological seminary, Brown university, and the American Baptist missionary union received large sums from him. A gift of $50,000 to Waterville college, Maine, caused the name of that institution to be changed to Colby college. He was one of many important places of trust and honor in the Baptist denomination, and for years was treasurer of Newton theological seminary.—His son, **Charles Lewis**, b. in Roxbury, Mass., in 1839, was graduated at Brown in 1858. He removed to Milwaukee, Wis., about 1874, and became president of the Wisconsin theological seminary, which was established in 1880, and became a trustee of Brown university in 1879.—Another son, **Henry Francis**, clergyman, b. in Boston Highlands (Roxbury), Mass., 25 Nov., 1842, was graduated at Brown in 1862, and at Newton theological seminary in 1867. He has been pastor of the 1st Baptist church in Dayton, Ohio, since 1868, and was a member of the legislature in 1868, and in 1869 was president of the Ohio Baptist convention. He has travelled extensively in Europe. He has published a class poem (1862), and sketches of Gardner Colby, Caleb Parker, and Ebenezer Thresher.

**COLCIR (coal-kur), Araucanian cacique of Angel, b. in that territory, Chile, in 1803, d. in Coya in 1859, was the cousin of Condellán, and, after taking part in almost every battle against the Spaniards from 1833 till 1851, was elected chief of the united forces of the Aran- cians in 1852. He surprised Sotomayor, the governor of Chili, who, being defeated, returned to Peru for re-enforcements. But Colcir kept up the war by means of continuous skirmishes, without accepting battle in open field, and giving not a moment of rest to Gov. Loyola, who in 1597 fell, with sixty men of his escort, in an ambuscade. On the death of the governor, the Spanish troops scattered, when the cacique attacked and captured the defenseless cities, slaugh- tered the Spaniards that fell into the hands of his Indians. In 1598 he besieged the city of Coya, stormed it several times without success, and was killed during the final attack, which proved disas- trous to the Araucanians.

**COLDEN, Cadwallader**, physician, b. in Dunse, Scotland, 17 Feb., 1888; d. on Long Island, 28 Sept., 1767. His father, Rev. Alexander Colden, prepared him for the University of Edinburgh, where he was graduated in 1765. He then spent three years in studying medicine and mathematics, and in 1768 came to this country and practised successfully as a physician in Philadelphia till 1715. He then visited London, and met Halley, the astromer, who was so pleased with a paper on "Animal Seclutions," written by Colden some years
before, that he read it before the Royal society. Colden also became acquainted at this time with other noted literary and scientific men. He returned to Philadelphia in 1716, but, at the request of his friend, Gov. Hunter, settled in New York in 1718, and in 1719 became the first surveyor-general of the colony, and master in chancery. Gov. Burnet gave him a seat in the provincial council in 1720. About 1735 he retired with his family to a tract of land, for which he had received a patent, about nine miles from Newburg, on the Hudson. Here, in the midst of nature, exposed to attacks from hostile Indians, he gave his attention to farming and to scientific pursuits, without neglecting the duties of the surveyor-general's office. Colden was an earnest royalist and advocate of the taxation of the colonies by the home government. He administered the affairs of the province as president of the council in 1760, and in 1761 Lord Halifax, in return for carrying through the rights of the crown," appointed him lieutenant-governor. He held this office till his death, and was repeatedly placed at the head of affairs by the absence or death of the various governors. He was acting governor when the paper intended for distribution under the stamp-act arrived in New York. It was published on Jan. 2, 1765, when the new currency, which stood on Battery point. On the evening of 1 Nov., 1765, "a torch-light procession," says Bancroft, "carrying a scaffold and two images, one of the governor, the other of the devil, came from the Fields, now the Park, down Broadway, to within eight or ten feet of the fort, knocked at its gate, broke open the governor's coaches, took out his chariot, carried the images upon it through the town, and returned to burn them, with his own flagstaff, and a sign-post if he did so. The next day he yielded, and consented to give the stamps into the custody of the New York common council."

The celebrated Swedish botanist afterward gave the name Coldenia to a plant of the tetrandrous class, in honor of his correspondent. One of Colden's most constant correspondents was Benjamin Franklin. The two philosophers regularly communicated their discoveries to each other, and in a letter to Franklin, dated October, 1743, Colden first mentions his invention of the art of stereotyping, afterward practically carried out by Herban in Paris in the beginning of this century. Though he early gave up the practice of medicine, Colden was always interested in the progress of science. He was the first to recommend the cooling regimen in fevers, and in 1742 showed, in a tract, how an epidemic that had visited New York was aggravated by the filthy and foul air in portions of the city. For this he was thanked by the corporation, who adopted many of his suggestions. Dr. Colden took an active part in founding the American philosophical and other societies. In the possession of the New York historical society, and the historian Bancroft derived from them valuable data for his History of the United States.—His grandson, Cadwallader David, lawyer, b. in Springfield, near Flushing, L. I., April 1769; d. in Jersey City, N. J., 7 Feb., 1834, began his studies in Jamaica, L. I., left there, and studied law at Philadelphia. He returned to the United States in 1785, studied law, and began practice in New York in 1791. He removed to Poughkeepsie, N. Y., in 1783, but returned in 1796 to New York city, where he became district attorney in 1810, and stood at the head of his profession as a commercial lawyer. He was chosen a voluntary regiment in 1812, a member of the legislature in 1818, and in the same year succeeded De Witt Clinton as mayor of New York. In 1821 he successfully contested the election of Peter Sharp to congress, and served one term, and from 1824 till 1827 was a member of the state senate. With De Witt Clinton he was among the earliest promoters of the steamboat service, and took a special interest in navigation, and much attention to public education and the reformation of juvenile criminals. He was for many years one of the governors of the New York hospital. Mr. Colden married a daughter of Samuel Provoost, first Episcopal bishop of the diocese of New York. He published a "Life of Robert Fulton," who was a friend of his (Camden, 1817); "Memoir of the Celebration of the Completion of the New York Canals" (1828); and "Vindication of the Steamboat Right granted by the State of New York" (1819).
COLE, Azel Dow, educator, b. in Sterling, Conn., 1 Dec., 1818; d. in Nashotah, Wis., 15 Oct., 1885. He was graduated at Brown in 1838, and at the General theological seminary, in New York, in 1841, and was ordained by Bishop Griswold. In November of the same year he became rector of St. James’s parish in Woonsocket, R. I. After nearly four years’ service in this parish, he went in 1845 to Kalamazoo, Mich., where also he remained four years. In December, 1849, he removed to Racine, Wis, and in May, 1850, was elected president of Nashotah theological seminary. In this place he labored until his death, a period of thirty-five years, being also rector of St. Stephen’s church. He exhibited at the New York exhibition, and made regular visitations to the stations in the neighboring villages and country districts, where services were regularly maintained by the students. In several of these places the results of his efforts culminated in the erection of substantial churches. He was nominated to the vacancy in the bishopric made by the death of Bishop Arntage in 1873, and, although not elected, wielded an influence in the affairs of the diocese unequalled by that of any other clergyman. In 1852 the degree of D. D. was conferred on him by Norwich university, Vt.

COLE, Cornelius, senator, b. in Lock, N. Y., 17 Sept., 1822. He was graduated at Wesleyan university, Middletown, Conn., in 1847, after studying law in the office of William II. Seward, who was admitted to the bar. In 1849 he crossed the plains to California, and, after working a year in the gold mines, began the practice of law. He was district attorney of Sacramento city and county from 1859 till 1862, was a member of the National republican committee in 1860, and, in the latter year, edited a newspaper. He then removed to Santa Cruz, and was a representative from California in the 38th congress as a union republican, serving from 7 Dec., 1863, till 3 March, 1865. He was elected U. S. senator to succeed James A. McDougall, democrat, serving from 4 March, 1867, till 5 March, 1873.

COLEMAN, Charles Caryll, painter, b. in Buffalo, N. Y., in 1840. He went to Europe when nineteen years old to study art, but returned at the beginning of the civil war, and served in the national army three years. In 1866 he returned to Europe, and has since resided in London, and Rome, where his studio was in 1886. He is a member of the London art club, and has been an associate member of the National academy, New York, since 1881. His principal works are “Troubadour,” “Nuremberg Towers” (1876); “Bronze Horses of St. Mark’s” (1877); “Venice, Ancient and Modern” (1880); “Remote Quarter of Paris in 1878” (1881); “Capri Interior.” “Capri Glandfield.” “Capri Reapers.” “Head of Capri Girl” (1886).

COLEMAN, John, editor, b. in Baltimore, Md., 11 Feb., 1863; d. in St. Louis, Mo., 16 Sept., 1883. He was a Methodist till 1854, when he was ordained in the Protestant Episcopal church, was ordained priest in Frederick, Md., 27 May, 1856, and for twenty years was rector of Trinity church, Philadelphia. He became editor of the “Banner of the Cross.” Philadelphia, with Rev. E. Ogilvy, and edited Faber’s “Difficulties of Romanism, with an introductory essay (Philadelphia, 1863).” He was ordained priest in Frederick, Md., 27 May, 1856, and for twenty years was rector of Trinity church, Philadelphia. He became editor of the “Bannier of the Cross,” Philadelphia, with Rev. E. Ogilvy, and edited Faber’s “Difficulties of Romanism, with an introductory essay” (Philadelphia, 1863). He was also editor of the “Bannier of the Cross,” Philadelphia, with Rev. E. Ogilvy, and edited Faber’s “Difficulties of Romanism, with an introductory essay” (Philadelphia, 1863). He was also editor of the “Bannier of the Cross,” Philadelphia, with Rev. E. Ogilvy, and edited Faber’s “Difficulties of Romanism, with an introductory essay” (Philadelphia, 1863).
Trinity church, Toledo, Ohio, in 1874. He resided abroad for several years, and on 6 June, 1888, was chosen bishop of Delaware. Besides numerous sermons, Dr. Coleman has published "A History of the High Valley" (Philadelphia, 1872).  

**COLEMAN, Lewis Miner**, educator, b. in Hampshire county, Va., 3 Feb., 1827; d. in March, 1863. He was graduated with high honor at the University of Virginia in 1846. In 1859 he succeeded the distinguished scholar, Dr. Harrison, as professor of Latin in that institution. At the beginning of the war he became captain of a volunteer company, and in 1862 was appointed major of artillery. At the battle of Fredericksburg he received a wound, from which, after lingering in great agony for three months, he died. Prof. Coleman was distinguished for his Christian devotion and high scholarship.  

**COLEMAN, Lyman W.,** lawyer, b. in German, Middlefield, Mass., 14 June, 1796; d. in Easton, Pa., 16 March, 1882. He was graduated at Yale in 1817, and for three years was principal in the Latin grammar-school in Hartford. He was a tutor in Yale from 1820 till 1825, studying theology at the same time. He was pastor of Beclerstown, Mass., Congregational church for seven years, for five years principal of the Hartford Latin School, and eight years principal of the English department of Phillips Academy. He spent the years 1842 and 1843 in travel and study in Germany, where he enjoyed the intimate friendship of Dr. August Neander, and on his return taught German in Princeton college, and afterward, from 1845 till 1846, at Amherst. In 1847 he revisited Europe, and became principal of the English department of Williams College. He was professor of Latin and Greek in Lafayette college, Easton, Pa., from 1861 till 1868, when he was transferred to the new chair of Latin language and literature, holding it till his death. Princeton gave him the degree of S. T. D. in 1847. Dr. Coleman published "Antiquities of the Christian Church" (translated from the German, New York, 1841); "The Apostolical and Primitive Church" (Boston, 1844); "Historical Geography of the Bible" (Philadelphia, 1850); "Ancient Christianity" (1852); "Historical Text-Book and Atlas of Biblical Geography" (1854; revised ed., 1859); "Prelacy and Ritualism" (1863); and a genealogy of the Lyman family. See a sermon on his life (Cincinnati, 1882).  

**COLEMAN, Obad M.,** inventor, b. in Barnstable, Mass., 23 Jan., 1817; d. in Saratoga, N. Y., 5 April, 1843. He was of German and English parentage, showed talent for music in infancy, and during a severe illness, in 1833, manifested wonderful inventive powers. About this time, when living in New Bedford, Mass., he invented an "Automaton Lady Minstral and Singing-Bird," consisting of the figure of a lady with a bird perched on her shoulder. The lady played several airs on an accordion, while the bird warbled. Coleman sold this remarkable piece of mechanism for $800, thus relieving himself from extreme poverty. He removed to Saratoga, N. Y., and invented the accordion. He also began here to construct his Zelian attachment to the piano-forte, which gave him high rank among inventors. He sold his patent for $100,000 in this country, and for about $100,000 in England.  

**COLEMAN, William T.,** pioneer, b. in Cynthia, Ky., 29 Feb., 1824; d. in San Francisco, Calif., 22 Nov., 1893. He went to San Francisco in 1849 and engaged in business. During 1850 and the early part of 1851, lawlessness, from which San Francisco, even at the height of the first gold excitement of 1849, had been surprisingly free, became frequent and aggressive. The regular courts, meanwhile, proved to be ineffective. The result in February, 1851, was an outburst of popular indignation against crime. Robbers had assaulted and badly injured a well-known merchant, Jansen, in his place of business, and the people, on a mistaken suspicion that they were the assailants. On 22 Feb., a crowd of indignant citizens undertook to get these men out of the hands of the jailer and execute them, but the attempt was for the moment thwarted. Later in the day, however, an agreement with the authorities was reached, in accordance with which the prisoners were to be brought for trial before an improvised popular tribunal on the next day. At this trial Mr. Coleman appeared as prosecuting attorney, regular lawyers declining the responsibility. He himself had before used all his personal influence with the assembled people to secure an orderly trial, and when the popular jury disagreed on the question of the personal identity of one of the accused, the whole undertaking was quietly abandoned, the people restored the prisoners to the regular authorities, and the excitement died away. The possibility of orderly popular justice in San Francisco had, however, been made plain by this affair, and when, in May and June, further signs of lawlessness became noticeable, it was evident that the old methods remained as obvious as ever, the leaders in the movement of February joined with many other citizens to organize a vigilance committee, for the sake of terrifying, banishing, and, in very serious cases, hanging the dangerous characters. In the executive body of this committee Mr. Coleman was prominent. The committee was active during June, July, and August, its sessions all being secret. In all cases but one (where they retook two of their prisoners whom the sheriff had rescued) open resistance of the regular authorities was avoided. Even in this case they escaped an actual fight with the authorities by means of prompt action and an overwhelming show of force. They executed, in the course of their activity, four men, all notorious and desperate characters, banished to foreign countries, under threats of death upon return, many others, and terrified into flight or concealment a vast number. When their work was done they abandoned, not their organization, but their action, and continued, as before, the private life. Mr. Coleman's services in connection with the committee of 1851 were not forgotten, and when in May, 1856, after a long period of commercial depression, popular discontent, and too general social corruption, public indignation was
once more aroused to white heat by the murder of the noted editor James King, of William, Mr. Coleman was one of the first called upon to lead a new movement, which resulted in the greatest of all vigilance committees. After some urging, he accepted this call and became leader of the executive committee of the new organization. The work of the great committee cannot be described fully here; but Mr. Coleman's name is connected with all the prominent occurrences for which the committee is responsible. Early in the history of the excitement he was visited at the rooms of the executive committee by the governor of California; but the discussion with the prominent officials, among whom was Gen. William T. Sherman, then major-general of the state militia. The officials came to use their personal influence with Coleman himself, and, with the other members of the body, to prevent any active interference in the course of law. Of this interview Gen. Sherman, in a private interview, gave an account that suffices much from the memory of Mr. Coleman himself, and of other committee members. At all events, the negotiations entirely failed, and the committee took for the time almost complete control of the administration of criminal justice in San Francisco. Both city and state authorities were powerless to interfere; the committee were strong in the consciousness of the approval and active sympathy of good citizens; and the respectable but not very skillfully conducted efforts of the "law and order" party to organize public sentiment against the whole movement proved unavailing. Mr. Coleman throughout endeavored, and generally with success, to keep the committee from hasty and dangerous action, and to avoid any friction with the authorities. He had charge of the trials, and directed the final executions, of the four murderers whom the organization hanged, the most noted of whom was Casey, the murderer of King. The most serious complication in the movement was the arrest and trial of Judge David S. Terry, of the supreme court of the state, for assault on one of the vigilance police. Terry was finally released without punishment. The committee tried to avoid interference in matters of general partisan politics, so far as related to national and state affairs; but after the cessation of the activity of the whole body, in August, 1856; its members still retained control of the several minor matters for many years. While Mr. Coleman's firm continued its San Francisco business, he himself lived in New York from 1857 till 1864; and he was there unsuccessfuly sued by persons who had suffered from the vigilance committee. In 1864 he returned to San Francisco. The history of the vigilance committee, so far as it is now known, may be found in the "Annals of San Francisco" (New York, 1855); Tuthill's "History of California" (San Francisco, 1866); and Hittell's "History of San Francisco" (San Francisco, 1878). But the complete inner history of that strange episode will probably not be written, or at least not published, until the actors have all passed away.

COLES, Abraham, author, b. in Scotch Plains, N. J., 26 Dec., 1813; d. in Monterey, Cal., 3 May, 1891. He early began the study of medicine, was graduated at Jefferson medical college, Philadelphia, in 1833, and settled in Newark, N. J., in 1836. He visited Europe in 1848, and again in 1854, and was in France when the insurrection of June, 1848, took place, by which he wrote an account in a series of letters to the New York "Advertiser." He has published a volume containing thirteen original translations of the celebrated hymn "Dies Irae" (New York, 1859); "Stabat Mater Dolorosa" (1865); "Stabat Mater Speciosa" (1866); "Old Gems in New Settings" (1866); "The Microcosm," a physiological poem, read before the New Jersey medical society while he was its president in 1856 (1866; 2d ed., with other poems, 1881); "The Evangel in Verse," with Scripture text and notes (1874); "The Light of the World" (1884), and various reviews and papers, on literary, medical, and scientific subjects. He has been engaged on the task of versifying the Psalms. Princeton gave him the degree of LL. D. in 1871.

COLES, Edward, governor of Illinois, b. in Albermarle county, Va., 15 Dec., 1786; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 7 July, 1868. He was educated at Hampden-Sidney College, and at William and Mary, where he was graduated in 1807. He was private secretary to President Madison from 1810 till 1816, and in 1817 sent on a confidential diplomatic mission to Russia. He returned in 1818, and in 1819 removed to Edwardsville, Ill., and freed all the slaves that had been left him by his father, giving to each household a family 100 acres of land. He was appointed registrar of the U. S. land-office at Edwardsville, and in 1822 was nominated for governor on account of his well-known anti-slavery sentiments. He served from 1823 till 1826, and during his term of office prevented the pro-slavery party from obtaining control of the state after a bitter and desperate conflict. The history of this remarkable struggle has been written by Elihu B. Washburne (Chicago, 1882). Gov. Coles removed to Philadelphia in 1833, and in 1856 read before the Pennsylvania historical society a "History of the Ordinance of 1787" (Philadelphia, 1856).

COLES, Samuel, publisher, b. in Portland, Me., 14 July, 1810; d. in Chelsea, Mass., 1 April, 1893. One of his family was a member of the famous "tea-party" in Boston harbor. He became a printer, and published and edited the Portland "Tribune" in 1840-41, and after 1850 was a well-known Boston bookseller. He published "Sabbath-School Hymns" (1823); "Advice to an Apprentice" (1836); "Opening Buds" (1838); "A Touch at the Times" (1840); "Chronicles of Casco Bay" (1856); and "A Group of Children, and other Poems" (1865).

COFAX, Schuyler, statesman, b. in New York city, 29 March, 1829; d. in Mankato, Minn., 13 Jan., 1883. His grandfather was Gen. William Colfax, who commanded the life-guards of Washington throughout the Revolutionary war. His father died a short time before the son's birth, and in 1834 his mother married George W. Matthews. After attending the public schools till he was ten years of age, and serving three years as clerk in his step-father's store, Schuyler went with the family to Indiana in 1836, and settled in New Carlisle, St. Joseph co., where Mr. Matthews soon became postmaster. The boy continued to serve as his clerk, and began a journal to aid himself in composition, contributing at the same time to the county pa-
per. His step-father retired from business in 1839, and Colfax then began to study law, but afterward gave it up. In 1841 Mr. Matthews was elected county auditor, and removed to South Bend, making his step-son his deputy, which office Colfax held for eight years. In 1842 he was active in organizing a temperance society in South Bend, and continued a total abstainer throughout his life. At this time he reported the proceedings of the state senate for the Indianapolis "Journal" for two years. In 1844 he made campaign speeches for Henry Clay. He had acted as editor of the South Bend "Free Press" for a time, in company with A. W. West, he bought the paper in September, 1845, and changed its name to the "St. Joseph Valley Register." Under his management, despite numerous mishaps and business losses, the "Register" quadrupled its subscription in a few years, and became the most influential journal, in support of whig politics, in that part of Indiana. Mr. Colfax was secretary of the Chicago harbor and river convention of July, 1847, and also of the Baltimore whig convention of 1848, which nominated Taylor for president. The next year he was elected a member of the convention to revise the constitution of the state of Indiana, and in his place, both by voice and vote, he defeated the clause that prohibited free colored men from settling in that state. He was also offered a nomination for the state senate, but declined it. In 1851 he was a candidate for congress, and came near being elected in a district that was strongly democratic. He accepted his opponent's challenge to a joint canvass, travelled a thousand miles, and spoke thirty times. He was again a delegate to the whig national convention in 1852, and, having joined the newly formed republican party, was its successful candidate for congress in 1854, serving by successive re-elections till 1860. In 1856 he supported Fremont for president, and during the canvass made a speech in congress on the extension of slavery and the aggressions of the slave-power. This speech was used as a campaign document, and more than half a million copies were circulated. He was chairman of several important committees of congress, especially that on post-offices and post-roads, and introduced many reforms, including a bill providing for a daily overland mail, which office Mr. Colfax favored Edward Bates as the republican candidate for the presidency in 1860. His name was widely mentioned for the office of postmaster-general in Lincoln's cabinet, but the position was accepted by B. Smith, of Indiana, on the ground, as he afterward wrote Colfax, that the latter was "a young man, running a brilliant career, and sure of a bright future in any event." In the latter part of 1861 he ably defended Frémont in the house against the attack of Frank P. Blair. In 1862 he introduced a bill, which became a law, to punish fraudulent contractors as felons, and continued his efforts for reform in the postal service. He was elected speaker of the house on 7 Dec., 1863, and on 8 April, 1864, despatched from the chair to move the expulsion of Mr. Long, of Ohio, who had made a speech favoring the recognition of the southern confederacy. The resolution was afterward changed to one of censure, and Mr. Colfax's action was strongly commended by Union men. On 7 May, 1864, he was elected, by whole vote of citizens of Indiana then in Washington with a service of silver, largely on account of his course in this matter. He was twice re-elected as speaker, each time by an increased majority, and gained the applause of both friends and opponents by his skill as a presiding officer, often shown under very trying circumstances. In 1868, the republican national convention at Chicago nominated him on the first ballot for vice-president, Gen. Grant being the nominee for president, and, the republican ticket having been successful, he took his seat as president of the senate on 4 March, 1869. On 4 Aug., 1871, President Grant offered him the place of secretary of war, which he declined, but he declined. In 1872 he was prominently mentioned as a presidential candidate, especially by those who, later in the year, were leaders in the liberal republican movement, and, although he refused to join them, this was sufficient to make administration men oppose his renomination for the vice-presidency, and he was defeated in the Pennsylvania convention of 1872. In December, 1872, he was offered the chief editorship of the New York "Tribune," but declined it. In 1873 Mr. Colfax was implicated in the charges of corruption brought against members of congress who had received shares of stock in the credit mobilier of America. The house judiciary committee reported that there was no ground for the impeachment, as the alleged offence, if committed at all, had been committed before he became vice-president. These charges cast a shadow over the latter part of Mr. Colfax's life. He denied their truth, and his friends have always regarded his character as irreproachable. His latter years were spent mostly in retirement in a house at South Bend, where he was delivering public lectures which he did frequently before large audiences. His first success in this field had been in 1865 with a lecture entitled "Across the Continent," written after his return from an excursion to California. The most popular of his later lectures was that on "Lincoln and Garfield." Mr. Colfax was twice married. After his death, which was the result of heart disease, public honors were paid to his memory both in congress and in Indiana. See "Life of Colfax" by O. J. Hollister (New York, 1886).

COLGATE, William, manufacturer, b. in Kent, England, 25 Jan., 1783; d. in New York city, 25 March, 1857. Constrained by political considerations, his family emigrated to New Jersey, and settled in Harford county, Md. Young Colgate came to New York in 1804, and became apprentice to a soap-boiler, whose business he subsequently followed with an intelligence and industry that commanded the largest success. In 1808 he united with a Baptist church, and was soon recognized as one of importance. He was a member of managers of the American Bible society,
but felt constrained by his religious convictions to withdraw from it, and to unite in the formation of the American and foreign Bible society, of which he was made treasurer. In 1850 he joined twelve others, laymen and clergyman, in the organization of the society. He remained treasurer until his death.—His son, James Boorman, banker, b. in New York city, 4 March, 1818, has for many years been the head of the firm of James B. Colgate & Co. In association with his partner, Mr. Trevor, he built and presented to the Warburton avenue Baptist church, of Yonkers, its fine house of worship. He has given large sums to Colgate university, Rochester university, Rochester theological seminary, New London, N. H., to Peddie institute, N. J., and to Columbia university, Washington, D. C. In connection with Madison university, of whose board he has been president, he has built and liberally endowed Colgate academy. In the civil war he was a staunch and effective supporter of the government.—Another son, Samuel, manufacturer, b. in New York city, 22 March, 1822, succeeded to his father's business, the manufacture of soap, in which he has been greatly prospered. He has been a munificent patron of the benevolent enterprises of his denomination and of the institution of the New York Baptist education society, and of "The society for the suppression of vice," and a member of the board of the American tract society.

COLHOUN, Edmund Ross, naval officer, b. in Pennsylvania, 6 May, 1821; d. in Washington, D. C., 17 March, 1897. He entered the navy as midshipman in 1838; resigned under the navy as acting lieutenant, 24 Sept., 1861; was commissioned commander, 17 Nov., 1862; captain, 2 March, 1869; commodore, 26 April, 1876, and rear-admiral, 3 Dec., 1882, when he was retired from active service. He served in the Mexican war in the first attack on Alvarado under Com. Connor, and in the assault on Tobasco under Com. Perry. In 1861-'2 he commanded the steamer "Hunchback," of the North Atlantic blockading squadron, and took part in the battle of Roanoke Island, the capture of Newbern, and the engagements below Franklin on the Blackwater river in October, 1862. In 1863 he commanded the steamer "Ladena," and after the battle of the South Atlantic he commanded the steamer "Congress," of the North Atlantic blockading squadron, in her various engagements with Forts Sunter, Wagner, and Beaufort, in the summer of 1863. In 1864-'5 he commanded the monitor "Saugus," attached to the North Atlantic squadron, and engaged Howlett's battery on James river, 21 June, and again 5 Dec., 1864, and took part in the bombardment of Fort Fisher, 25 Dec., 1864, and subsequent days. He was commandant at Mare island navy-yard, Cal., in 1879-'80, and inspector of vessels in California at the time of his retirement.

COLHOUN, John, naval officer, b. in Pennsylvania in 1802; d. in New York city, 30 Nov., 1872. He entered the navy as midshipman, 25 Jan., 1821, became a passed midshipman, 24 May, 1828, a lieutenant, 27 May, 1830; a commander, 4 Nov., 1852, was retired in October, 1864, and subsequently promoted to the rank of commodore, 4 April, 1867. He served on the store-ship "Supply," at Vera Cruz, during the Mexican war, commanded the sloop "Portsmouth" on the coast of Africa in 1838-'61, brought the frigate "St. Lawrence" home from Key West in 1863; and after his retirement served as light-house inspector in 1866-'7.

COLLAMER, Jacob, senator, b. in Troy, N. Y., 8 Jan., 1791; d. in Woodstock, Vt., 9 Nov., 1865. In childhood he removed with his father to Bar-lington, and, earning his own support, was graduated at the University of Vermont in 1810, studied law at St. Albans, made the frontier campaign as a lieutenant of artillery in the militia, and was admitted to the bar at St. Albans in 1813. Until 1823 he practiced law in Washington, Orange, and Windsor counties, Vt., and in 1827-8 represented the town of Royalton in the assembly. In 1833 he was elected an associate justice of the supreme court of Vermont, and continued on the bench until 1842, when he declined a re-election. In 1843 he was chosen as a delegate to represent the 2d district in congress, was elected to the U. S. senate, which office he held at the time of his death. He served as chairman of the committee on post-offices and post-roads, and was also chairman of that on the library.

COLLUS, Christopher, engineer, b. in Ireland about 1738; d. in New York city in 1821. He was educated by Popecke, the oriental traveller, after whose death in 1765, he emigrated to America, lectured in Philadelphia on pneumatics in 1772, and in 1775 delivered a series of lectures in New York city on the art of lock and canal navigation. In April, 1774, he proposed to build a reservoir for New York city. The Revolutionary war having prevented the construction of the reservoir, he suggested a system of pipes to supply the city with water from outside, and offered to carry out the work. In 1775 he lectured on gunnery, and was employed as instructor to the artillery department of the army, until the arrival of Baron Steuben in 1777. Collus was the first to suggest canals and improvements to connect Lake Ontario with the Hudson, and surveyed the Mohawk river as far as Wood creek. In 1784 he presented a memorial to the New York legislature recommending that project. The results of his labors were published by Samuel Louden in 1785. In 1808 Collus published a pamphlet on inland navigable communications. He made a tour through Pennsylvania and New York, and in 1789 published a book describing the roads of New York state. In 1796 he settled in New York city, and engaged in the manufacture of lead-boxes, paper-hangings, rat-and mouse-traps, Prussian blue, and other colors, traded in skins and Indian curiosities, supplied Blanchard and Baron with astronomical calculations for their "Mathematical Correspondent," made fireworks, and applied his science to other practical purposes; yet, in spite of his knowledge and ingenuity, his honesty, and his estimable
character, he was always in pecuniary straits. After the duties on spirits were established by congress, he was appointed to test the specific gravity of imported liquors. He also made proof-glasses. Finally, through his friend, John Pintard, he received the appointment of superintendent of the academy of fine arts. During the war of 1812 he constructed and worked the telegraph on Castle Clinton. He is said to have built the first steam-engine in the United States. He was the friend of Colton, and was, in his time, one of his contemporaries, and his memory was preserved as that of the original projector of the Erie canal.

COLLETON, James, colonial governor of South Carolina. He was a brother of one of the proprietaries, and was appointed governor with the rank of landgrave, and endowed with 48,000 acres of land, in 1686. He was expected to assert the authority of the proprietaries and secure the enforcement of laws in the constitutions that were disregarded by the colonists. The parliament, which had been elected before his arrival, refused to acknowledge the binding force of the constitutions. Colleton thereupon excluded the members of the majority from the legislative halls, and they met separately. After 1680 Colleton, under pretext of threatened danger from the Spaniards or Indians, called out the militia and proclaimed martial law. Shortly after the English revolution the colonists rose against his despoticism, and the legislative assembly impeached and disfranchised Colleton, and banished him from the province.

COLLETT, John, geologist, b. in Englewood, N. J., 6 June, 1809. He was graduated in 1841 at Wabash college, which, in 1881, gave him the degree of Ph. D. Dr. Collett was state senator in 1871, assistant state geologist in 1870-8, a member of the state-house commission in 1878-9, chief of the bureau of statistics and geology in 1879-80, and geologist in 1881-3. For several years he published annual reports as assistant geologist, and geologist from 1881 till 1884, and for the years 1879 and 1880 reports of the bureau of statistics and geology.

COLLIER, Sir George, British naval officer, d. 6 April, 1785. He became a commander in the royal navy in 1761, was promoted commodore while in North American in 1779, and became a vice-admiral in 1784. He was appointed in 1779 to the command of the "Rainbow," cruised on the American coast, receiving the honor of knighthood for his activity, was senior captain of the fleet in 1777, and on 8 July captured the "Hancock," commanded by Capt. Manly, destroyed the magazines and stores at Machias and thirty vessels, burned the vessels of the enemy, and occupied three days in command on the American station, in May, 1779, destroyed the principal towns on Chesapeake bay, ravaged the coast of Connecticut in July, visited New Haven, Fairfield, Norwalk, and Green Farms, destroyed many privateers and other vessels, and on 14 Aug. captured Com. Sulstonfall's fleet in Penobscot river. His "Journal of the Rainbow" was published in New York in 1835.

COLLIER, Henry Watkins, jurist, b. in Lancaster county, Va., 17 Jan., 1801; d. at Bailey's Springs, Lauderdale co., Ala., 28 Aug., 1855. He was educated in the Abbeville district, S. C., where his father settled in 1801, removed with the family to Madison county, Ala., in 1818, and studied law at Murfreesboro, Tenn., and at Huntsville, Ala., where he was admitted to the bar and began practice. In 1823 he settled in Tuscaloosa, and in 1827 he was elected district judge in 1827. In 1836 he was appointed associate justice of the supreme court of Alabama, in 1837, was made chief justice, and held that office till 1849, when he was elected, without opposition, governor of the state. His support was right both by the southern rights and the Union party, but he was hostile to the idea of the question that then agitated the southern states, and in 1841 was re-nominated and elected without a regular nomination. When his second term expired he retired to private life.

COLLIER, James, lawyer, b. in 1789; d. in Steubenville, Ohio, 2 Feb., 1873. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and fought at Queenstown, where he assisted in forming the first American line on the Canadian side. After the war he removed to Steubenville, where he practised law with distinction and served as paymaster-general of the state. When the question arose as to the boundary-line between Virginia and Ohio, he, with Thomas Ewing also of Steubenville, represented the latter state in the joint high court which settled the dispute. In 1849 he was appointed collector for Kentucky, and went there overland, fighting his way through hostile Indians with a small company of dragoons. When he had reached his destination he was the only officer there, and for some time he acted as military governor.

COLLIER, Joseph Avery, clergyman, b. in Plymouth, Mass., 26 Oct., 1828; d. in Kinderhook, N. Y., 13 Aug., 1864. He was graduated at Rutgers in 1849, and, upon the completion of his studies in the theological seminary of the Reformed Dutch church at New Brunswick, was ordained pastor of the churches of Brouxville and Great Meadow, N. Y. He graduated at Geneva, N. Y., in 1853-9, and afterward at Kingston, N. Y. He was the author of "The Right Way, or the Gospel applied to the Intercourse of Individuals and Nations" (New York, 1854); "The Christian Home" (Philadelphia, 1859); "The Young Men of the Bible" (New York, 1861); "Little Crowns and how to Coin them" (1862); "Pleasant Paths for Little Feet" (1866); "Dawn of Heaven," published posthumously, with a biographical sketch of the author, by his brother, the Rev. Ezra W. Collier (1865).

COLLIER, Peter, chemist, b. in Chittenango, N. Y., 17 Aug., 1855. He studied at the Yates Polytechnic institute in his native place, was graduated at Indiana in 1870, received his medical degree from the University of Vermont. Subsequent to his graduation at Yale he spent several years in the Sheffield scientific school, studying chemistry, and for a time was assistant in the laboratory, receiving in 1866 the degree of Ph. D. In 1867 he was called to the chair of analytical chemistry, mineralogy, and the inorganic chemistry in the University of Vermont, becoming at the same time professor of general chemistry and toxicology in the medical department, of which faculty he was also dean. These offices he held until 1877, and from 1872 till 1876 he was secretary of the
State board of agriculture, mining, and manufacture, and prepared the annual reports of the board during these years. In 1873 he was appointed one of the scientific commissioners to the world's exposition, held in Vienna, and contributed a report on the agriculture of Austria, and on the cotton crop. From 1877 till 1883 he was commissioner of the department of agriculture in Washington. During his administration the efficiency of the work was greatly improved, and its scientific value received universal commendation. Numerous investigations were undertaken at his suggestion and continued under his supervision. The most important of these was concerned sorghum-sugar. By a long series of carefully planned experiments, Prof. Collier succeeded in showing the possibility of producing sorghum-sugar economically in the United States. The practical establishment of the industry, though successful at several localities, has never been fostered by the government, and the depression in value of the cane-sugar, owing to the large production of beet-sugar in Germany and Austria, still prevents capitalists from making it an American product. The United States imports sugar at an expense of $200,000,000 per annum, and this sum could be retained within our own country if sorghum-sugar plans of Collier were accepted. In 1883 he invented and patented an apparatus for recovering sugar from begasse, or refuse, of the sugar-cane and sorghum. He has published many reports and articles on fertilizers and on sorghum, and has lectured before scientific associations on these topics. Prof. Collier has contributed the "Reports of the Department of Agriculture" (Washington, 1877-83), and published "Sorghum: its Culture and Manufacture Economically Considered, and as a Source of Sugar, Syrup, and Fodder" (Cincinnati, 1883).

Collier, Robert Laird, clergyman, b. in Salisbury, Md., 7 Aug., 1837; d. there, 28 July, 1890. Originally a Methodist preacher, he united with the Unitarian church, and was pastor of large churches in Chicago and Boston, and at the same time became a popular lecturer and writer of magazine articles. His principal published works are "Every-Day Subjects in Sunday Sermons" (Boston, 1869); "Meditations on the Essence of Christian Philosophy" (1871). His "Apostle to the Wilds" (1873) was a notable book.

Collier, William, clergyman, b. in Seintate, Mass., 11 Oct., 1771; d. in Boston, Mass., 29 March, 1843. He learned the carpenter's trade, but decided to become a minister, entered Brown university, and was graduated in 1797. He studied theology with Dr. Maxey, president of the college, was licensed in 1789, ordained in Boston, 11 July, 1790, preached one year in Newport, R. I., was pastor in New York city in 1800-4, then in Charlestown, Mass., till 1829, when his health failed and he removed to Boston and became a minister-at-large. He was active in the city mission and kindred enterprises, and was a pioneer in the temperance movement, beginning in 1826 the publication of a weekly temperance paper called the "National Philanthropist," which was continued for two years. He also edited "The Baptist Preacher," a monthly publication containing sermons by living ministers, begun in 1827, prepared editions of Saurin and Andrew Fuller, and compiled a hymn-book.

Collins, Charles, educator, b. in Charleston, Va., 10 July, 1795; d. in Memphis, Tenn., 19 July, 1855. He was graduated at Wesleyan university, Middletown, Conn., in 1817, taught the high-school in Augusta, Me., for a year, was president of Emory and Henry college, in Emory, Va., from its establishment in 1858 till 1852, when he became president of Dickinson college, Pa. From 1850 till his death he was proprietor and president of the State female college near Memphis, Tenn. He contributed many articles to Methodist magazines, and published a discourse on "Methodism and Calvinism Compared" (Philadelphia, 1849).

Collins, E. A. W., b. at Cape Cod, Mass., 5 Aug., 1802; d. in New York city, 22 Jan., 1878. He began life as a clerk in the office of McCre'a & Sidle, shipping-merchants in New York city, became superintendent of a line of packets running between New York and Vera Cruz, then for a line running to New Orleans, and established the Pacific line of sailing-packets to Liverpool in 1836. The first steamer of the Collins line between New York and Liverpool sailed from New York on 27 April, 1849. The company had a fleet of five steamers. One of them, the "Arctic," sank with many passengers on board off Cape Race, Newfoundland, in 1854, and another, the "Pacific," sailed from Liverpool in May, 1856, and was never again heard from. Afterward the government abruptly terminated a mail contract, involving a subsidy of $850,000 a year, on which the line depended largely for its support. In consequence of these misfortunes the company ceased operations in January, 1858. Mr. Collins afterward engaged in the mining business, and became a man of large real estate, which he sold to meet his financial obligations.

Collins, Elizabeth Ballinger, minister of the Society of Friends, b. in Upper Evesham, N. J., in 1755; d. in 1831. Her father, Joseph Ballinger, died when she was a child, and in 1753 she married John Mason, who died about 1777, and in 1788 she married John Collins. When she was twenty-four years of age, she felt strongly impressed with the duty of becoming a minister of the gospel, and later she was a noted preacher in her denomination, "laboring zealously to stir up the lukewarm, and speaking a word in season to those that were weary; while the purity of her life, and the Christian meekness that marked her character, adorned the doctrines she delivered to others." Her autobiography was published in Philadelphia in 1859.

Collins, George C., merchant, b. in South Hadley, Mass., in 1810; d. in New York city, 10 Feb., 1855. He removed when a boy to Hartford, Conn., and, with his brother, entered the hardware business there in 1827. He was a member of a firm established by his uncle, the Rev. J. Ballinger, and engaged in the manufacture and sale of the "Ballinger Steamers," a series of small American-built steamers, and, he engaged in the manufacture and sale of the "Ballinger Steamers," a series of small American-built steamers, and, engaged in the commercial interests of Chicago, where he died. He was a member of the firm engaged in the commercial interests of Chicago, where he died. He was a member of the firm who, with their partners, established commerce with China in 1839, and in 1840 were engaged in the China trade, and were proprietors of the "China Merchants' Journal," which was continued for some time.

Collins, Isaac, publisher, b. in Delaware, 16 Feb., 1746; d. in Burlington, N. J., 21 March, 1817. He was the son of an immigrant from Bristol, England, learned the printer's trade, went to Philadelphia at the age of twenty-one, where he worked as a journeyman, in 1760 was appointed printer to the Pennsylvania Gazette, and removed to Burlington. In 1771 he began the publication of an almanac, which he issued annually for more than twenty years. In 1778 he removed to Trenton, and there printed 3,000 copies of a family Bible that was remarkably free from typographical errors. To secure accuracy, the proofs were read eleven
times. In 1796 he went to New York city, but returned to Burlington in 1808. His sons also followed the business of their father; and the house of Charles Collins is now the oldest publishing firm in the United States.

**COLLINS, John**, governor of Rhode Island, b. 8 June, 1717; d. in Newport, R. I., 8 March, 1795. He was a prominent patriot during the Revolution, and a commissioner to settle the accounts of Rhode Island with congress in 1776, sat in the old congress, 1777-8, was governor from 1786 till 1789, and in the latter year elected a member of the first congress under the constitution, but did not take his seat.

**COLLINS, Joseph Edmund**, Canadian journalist, b. in Placentia, Newfoundland, 23 Oct., 1835. He was educated by private tutors, and in 1874 removed to Fredericton, New Brunswick, and studied law for a short time. Then he established the Fredericton "Star" newspaper, and subsequently the Chatham "Star." In 1881 he removed to Toronto and assumed the editorship of the "Globe." He has published "Life and Times of Sir John A. Macdonald," "Canada under the Administration of Lord Lorne," "A Sketch of the Life of Sir John A. Macdonald," and other works, all published in Toronto. He has also been a contributor to popular periodicals.

**COLLINS, Napoleon**, naval officer, b. in Pennsylvania, 4 May, 1814; d. in Callao, Peru, 9 Aug., 1875. He entered the navy in 1834 as midshipman, became a lieutenant in 1846, was attached to the sloop "Decatur" during the Mexican war, and was sent to California to assist in the search for Sir John Franklin's expedition. He commanded the steamer "Anaestesia" in the Potomac squadron in 1861, and took part in the engagement at Aquia Creek on 31 May in that year. He afterward received command of the gun-boat "Umalila," and for nearly a year was with the fleet stationed off the coast of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, and took part in the battle of Port Royal and in various expeditions along the coast. In July, 1862, he was made commander of the steamer "Octorara" in the West Indian squadron. In 1863 he was transferred to the steamer "Wachusett" and sent in pursuit of Confederate privateers. On 7 Oct., 1864, he bore down on the Confederate vessels from Florida, as far as Bahia, Brazil, intending to sink her, but demanded her surrender, and, as the captain and half his crew were ashore, the lieutenant in command deemed it best to comply. In an instant the "Florida" was boarded, a hawser was made fast, and the captor put out to sea, making no reply to a challenge from the Brazilian fleet, and unharmed by three shots fired from the fort. After the "Wachusett" and her prize arrived in Hampton Roads in November, while negotiations for the return of the "Florida" were in progress she was sent into her anchorage by a steam transport and sunk. Brazil having complained that her neutrality had been violated in this affair, Sec. Seward disavowed the act, and Collins now tendered him to be tried by court-martial. On 25 July, 1866, he was promoted captain and placed in command of the steam sloop "Sacramento." He was made a commodore on 19 Jan., 1871, and on 9 Aug., 1874, was raised to the rank of rear-admiral and placed in command of the South Pacific squadron.

**COLLINS, Patrick Andrew**, b. in Ireland in 1814. He came to the United States in 1848, and settled in Chelsea, Mass. He worked at the upholsterer's trade for eight years, gave his leisure hours to study, entered Harvard law-school in 1858, and was admitted to the bar in 1872. In 1863-9 he was a member of the Massachusetts house of representatives, and in 1870-1 a state senator. In 1873 he was judge-advocate-general of the state. He was appointed delegate-at-large from Massachusetts to the democratic national convention in 1876 and 1880, and was nominated for attorney-general. In 1882 he was elected to congress, and he has been twice re-elected. Mr. Collins was one of the secretaries to the Fenian congress held in Philadelphia in 1865, and has been an active member of the land and national leagues since their establishment. He was a member of the assembly, chief-justice of the court of common pleas, and governor of the state from 1876 till 1879.

**COLLINS, Thomas**, governor of Delaware, b. in 1752; d. near Duck creek, Kent co., Del., 29 March, 1789. He was for some time high sheriff of Kent county, a member of the council for four years, brigadier-general of militia from 1776 till 1783, member of the assembly, chief-justice of the court of common pleas, and governor of the state from 1786 till 1789.

**COLLINS, Thomas Wharton**, jurist, b. in New Orleans, 23 June, 1812; d. 3 Nov., 1879. He became a printer, then an editor, studied law, was admitted to the bar in New Orleans, and in 1867 was made judge of the seventh district court, which he held until the court was abolished, when he returned to legal practice. He was the author of a tragedy called "The Martyr Patriots," which was successfully performed; also of "Humanities" (1860), "The Eden of Labor," and essays on sociology, ethics, and politics, published in periodicals.

**COLLINS, Zachæus**, philanthropist, b. in Philadelphia, 26 Aug., 1764; d. there, 12 June, 1831. He was a member of the society of Friends, a promoter of the advancement of the natural sciences, and an officer or member of many philosophical, humane, and religious societies.

**COLLINS, Sir Richard**, naval officer, b. in Gateshead, 30 Oct., 1745; d. in Ealing, 13 Sept., 1883. He entered the navy in 1853, and, after service on the Pacific station, was assigned to the "Chanticleer," which was employed in making observations on the shores and islands of the Atlantic ocean. Having promoted a lieutenant in 1855, he joined the "Salpûr," and was employed in the examination of the coasts of Central America and Mexico, visiting California, Vancouver's island, Sitka, and fixing the position of Mount St. Elias. Subsequently he took part in the Chinese war, and was promoted captain and C. B. in 1842. In 1850 Capt. Colllson took command of an expedition to Bering strait, to continue the search for Sir John Franklin. In 1854 he was sent to Bering strait, and, with his lieutenants, spent two years in the ice, and ascertaining the fact that the northern coast of North America was navigable by a sailing vessel from Bering strait to King William's land, he returned to England, and received the medal of the Geographical society. After service on the Defence commission and the lakes in Canada, he was promoted rear-admiral in 1864 and K. C. B. in 1873. He is the author of "Nine Weeks in Canada" (Cambridge, 1862), and "The Three Voyages of Martin Frobisher in Search of a Passage to Cathia and India by the Northwest, A. D. 1576-8" (London, 1867).
COLLIPULLE (call-ve-pull'-re), Aracananian cacique, b. early in the 16th century; d. in 1556. When still very young he was appointed generalissimo of the Indian army of Chili, in 1564, after the death of its leader, the cacique Antiguem. In August of the same year he fought as a chief at the battle of Mariqueua, and assisted in the defeat of the Spanish army commanded by a son of Villagran. From 1565 till 1568 he had many encounters with the Spaniards, in 1569 besieged unsuccessfully the city of Valdivia, and in 1566 planned and fought three important battles at Cafette, Vilarrica, and the banks of the Biobio, where he was killed. Collipulle was seven feet in height, and fancied to possess the power of making the sun shine out of his eyes.

COLLOT, Victor, French explorer, b. in Chalons-sur-Marne about 1751; d. in Paris in July, 1805. He was an officer in the army, rose to be a general of brigade, and was at one time governor of Guadeloupe. He published a map of Detroit in 1796, also "Voyage dans le nord d'Amérique en 1797," and a "Mémoire sur les moyens de soumettre les rebelles de St. Dominique."

COLLYER, Robert, clergyman, b. in Keighly, Yorkshire, England, 8 Dec., 1833. He educated himself, having left school at the age of eight years, to earn his living in a factory. The only instruction he received after that was in a night-school that was opened for his countrymen when he was 18. Soon after, when he was apprenticed to a blacksmith. In 1848 he became a local Methodist preacher, and the year following came to the United States, and, while still working as a hammer-maker in Shoe-makertown, Pa., preached on Sundays. His views gradually changed in the direction of Unitarianism, and he took his stand on the conference for brieve, and his license to preach revoked. The change in his views of the atonement was partly brought about by conversations with Lucretia Mott. The circumstance that the Methodist clergy at that time were restrained from freely denouncing slavery had much influence in converting him to Unitarianism. While still working at his trade, he became known as an eloquent public speaker. In 1850 he united with the Unitarian church, and, going to Chicago, Ill., became a missionary of the Unitarian church in that city, and in 1856 organized the Unity church, which began with only seven members, but rapidly increased in numbers under his spirited and successful preaching. In 1858 he was appointed inspector for the Sanitary commission. His reputation as a preacher and lector soon extended over the country. In September, 1879, he became pastor of the Church of the Messiah in New York city. He has re-visited England five times since 1860, and travelled in other parts of Europe. He is the author of "Nature and Life" (Boston, 1880); "A Man in Earnest : Life of A. H. Comrie" (1868); "The Life that Now Is" (1871); "The Simple Truth, a Home Book" (1877); "A History of the Town and Parish of Hilkey" (Oley, England, 1886), written in collaboration with Horace Turnier; "Lectures to Young Men and Women" (1886).

COLMAN, Benjamin, clergyman, b. in Boston, Mass., 19 Oct., 1857; d. there, 29 Aug., 1874. He was graduated at Harvard in 1862, began preaching soon afterward, embarked for England in July, 1865, was captured by a French privateer, and reached England after a brief imprisonment. He there became acquainted with eminent nonconformists who resided in Bath and other places. In 1869 he returned to take charge of the Brattle street church, receiving ordination in London, because the society, just organized in opposition to the Cambridge platform, differed with the other churches in New England in regard to the forms of service, desiring to abolish the public relation of experiences, and to introduce reading of the Scriptures and recital of the Lord's prayer. He remained with the society, with which the other Boston churches long refused to hold communion, till his death, ranking among the first of New England clergymen, and exerting a powerful influence in civil affairs that sometimes drew censure upon him. He procured benefactions for Harvard and Yale colleges, and interested himself in the mission among the Housatonic Indians and other benevolent enterprises. In 1724 he was offered, but refused, the presidency of Yale University. Sermons, some poems, and a tract in favor of inoculation for small-pox, were published. His collected sermons were printed in three volumes (Boston, 1767-72). See "Life and Character of Colman," by his son-in-law, the Rev. Ebenezer Turell (Boston, 1749), and Hopkins's "History of the Housatonic Indians."

COLMAN, Henry, agricultural writer, b. in Boston, 12 Sept., 1859; d. in Islington, England, 14 Aug., 1849. He was graduated at Dartmouth in 1805. From 1807 till 1820 he was a Congregational minister at Hingham, Mass., where he also taught school. He was a teacher in Boston in 1820-21, and from 1825 till 1828 he engaged in a Unitarian church in Salem, when he left, being in ill health. He then engaged in farming at Deerfield, Mass., and was employed by the state, from 1836 till 1842, as commissioner to investigate its agricultural condition and resources. In 1838 and 1839 he issued reports on the agriculture of Massachusetts, and in 1840 published "A Report on Silk Culture." In 1842 he visited Europe in the employ of the Massachusetts agricultural society, and pursued investigations of European farming for six years. On his return, in 1848, he published in Boston "European Agricultural and Rural Economy," and a smaller work entitled "Agricultural and Rural Economy of France, Belgium, Holland, and Switzerland." He was the author also of "European Life and Manners, in Familiar Letters to Friends" (1849), and published two volumes of sermons. Visiting England again for his health in 1850, he died soon after his arrival.

COLMAN, Samuel, painter, b. in Portland, Me., in 1822. He first worked at his trade in nature in and around New York, where his father was a publisher, and became a pupil of Asher B. Durand. In 1860-62 he studied in France and Spain; in 1871 he again went abroad, and travelled in Switzerland, north Africa, Italy, France, and Spain, returning in 1876 to New York. He was elected an associate member of the National academy in 1860, and a full member in 1892, was a founder of the American society of painters in water-colors, and its first president in 1869-71, and an original member of the Society of American artists in 1878. His studio is in New York. His pictures include "Day of Gibraltar," "Andromache on the Rhine," "Street Scene in Caen, Normandy," "Market Day in Brittany," "Arab Caravansery" (1879), "Arab Burying-Ground," "Dutch Boats off the Coast of Holland" (1880), "Misty Afternoon in Venice" (1881), "Zuleika in Holland," "Ruins of Mosque in Algeria" (1882), and "Tower of Giralda" (1884).

COLLOCOLO, Col., about 1515; d. in October, 1561. When Valdivia undertook the conquest of Arance, Colocolo with 4,000 men and the cacique Aillavilla with his army set out to oppose the advance of the Spaniards. A fierce battle ensued, Colocolo dis-
tistinguishing himself so much that at the death of Aillavillu he was given the command of both tribes. From 1851 till 1853 he directed many attacks upon the invaders under Valdivia, and, having united his troops with those of Campolicain, fought the famous battle of Tucapel, 2 Dec., 1853, in which Valdivia was defeated. The victory of the Indians was due to the plan of Colocolo, who divided his forces into thirteen bodies, to make them fight in turn, in order to have always fresh troops during the encounter. On the following day another battle was fought, Colocolo being at that time in command, and his forces again routed. Accompanied by Lantor, he re-entered his intrenchments the attack of Villagrán's army, 23 April, 1854. The Spanish chief was wounded, and retreated to Concepción, a city that, later in 1854, was captured and burned by Colocolo. In 1855 he was besieged in the city of Valdivia by Villagrán, and evacuated the place after a long siege. Before the end of the same year he fought a battle with Villagrán at Babío, but was again defeated. Two years later he commanded a division of Campolicain's army, had an encounter with García de Mendoza at Monte Pinto, attacked with great fury his intrenchments three times, and was repelled each time by the Spaniards, losing a large number of men, and was defeated once more at the Aranco valley, and, Campolicain having been taken prisoner, he succeeded him as chief of the Araucanian army. He kept up the war until 1859, when, being successful in several battles, he asked for peace, and signed the first treaty between the Spaniards and the Araucanians. Again, in November, 1859, he was defeated and left his life in the terrible battle of Lomaco. Colocolo was not only celebrated for his great courage, but also considered the wisest cacique of his time.

COLOUIT, Walter Tarver, b. in Halifax county, Va., 27 Dec., 1799; d. in Macon, Ga., 7 May, 1855. He removed with his parents to Georgia, entered the college, at the age of twenty-one, studied law in Milledgeville, Ga., and was admitted to the bar in 1820. He began practice at Sparta, and afterward removed to Cowpens. At the age of twenty-one he was elected by the legislature a brigadier-general of militia. He became prominent in 1826 by contesting the district as the Trumbull candidate, for Congress, and defeated the Clark candidate, who was elected by thirty-two majority. The same year he was elected judge of the Chattoochee circuit, and was re-elected in 1829. In 1834 and 1837 he was a state senator. In 1838 he was elected to congress as a state-rights whig, and took his seat on 3 Dec., 1839, but, having left the party with two colleagues after the non-votes, he resigned on 21 July, 1840. He was again elected to congress as a Van Buren democrat, serving from 1 Feb., 1842, till 3 March, 1843. He was then elected to the U. S. senate, and served from 4 Dec., 1843, till he resigned in 1848. He supported the Folk administration in the controversy relative to Oregon, and was the first member of the United States Senate to take the opinions of the most successful lawyers in the state, and in criminal practice had no rival. -- His son, Alfred Holt, statesman, b. in Walton county, Ga., 20 April, 1824; d. in Washington, D. C, 26 March, 1894; was graduated at Princeton in 1844, studied law, served during the Mexican war as a staff officer, with the rank of major, and in 1862 was elected to congress as a democrat, and served one term. In 1879 he was a member of the legislature, and in 1880 a presidential elector on the Breckinridge ticket. He was a member of the secession convention of Georgia, entered the Confederate army as captain, was chosen colonel of the 6th Georgia infantry, promoted a brigadier-general, and, after serving some time in that grade, was commissioned a major-general and was elected governor of Georgia for four years, and after the expiration of his term re-elected for two years under the new constitution. In 1882 he was elected U. S. senator, and was re-elected for the term expiring in 1895.

COLT, Le Baron Bradford, jurist, b. in Delham, Mass., 25 June, 1846. He was graduated at Yale in 1868, and at Columbia law-school in 1870. He traveled in Europe in 1870-1, was a member of the Rhode Island house of representatives in 1879-81, and on 6 July, 1884, appointed U. S. circuit judge for the first judicial circuit.

COLT, Samuel, inventor, b. in Hartford, Conn., 19 July, 1814; d. there, 10 Jan., 1862. His father, descended from an early settler of Hartford, was a merchant and afterward a manufacturer. At the age of ten he entered his father's factory, and remained there and at school till his fourteenth year, when he was apprenticed to a boarding-school in Amherst, Mass., but ran away, and in July, 1827, shipped as a boy before the mast on an Indialantic vessel, and after a voyage of three years, returned to his father's shop. He was then put into the dyeing and bleaching business, and in 1837 received an appointment, under the tuition of William T. Smith, a scientific and practical chemist, and as soon as he had become a dexterous manipulator he again left home to seek his fortune, and though but seventeen or eighteen years of age, with a meagre education, yet, under the assumed name of Dr. Cooll, he traversed the Union and British America, learning and BECfing on board ship, the art of his trade, and, owing to his experience as an experimenter, drew full houses. The profit from these lectures, which was very considerable, during the two years that followed, was devoted to the prosecution of the great invention connected with his name. The first model of his pistol was made in 1835, with the imperfect tools at his command; the second was a sailor-boy on board ship. The money acquired by his chemical lectures enabled him to manufacture other models, and in 1835, when only twenty-one years of age, he took out his first patent for revolving fire-arms. Patents having been issued in England, France, and the United States for the revolver, he induced New York capitalists to associate with him, and the company was formed at Paterson, N. J., in 1835, with a capital of $300,000, under the name of the Patent Arms Company. For a long time the offic-
ers of the government and of the army and navy objected to the percussion-cap, to the supposed liability of the arm to get out of order, to the tendency of several of the charges to explode at the same time, and to the greater difficulty of repairing it than the arms in common use. These objections Mr. Colt met by careful explanations, by repeated experiments, and by modifications in the construction of the weapon. In 1837, during the Florida war, the officers of the army were baffled in their attempts to drive the Indians from the Everglades, until a few of the troops, under the direction of Lieut.-Col. Harney, were armed with Colt’s revolvers, and their success was such that many were ordered, and the Indians were easily disheartened and defeated when they found that their enemies could fire six or eight times without reloading. In 1842 the Patent Arms Company were forced to suspend, the speedy conclusion of the Seminole war having put an end to their sales, and from that time till 1847 none of the repeating firearms were manufactured. Meanwhile the market was drained by the sale of Army and Navy arms, and the Indian frontier. In 1847, the Mexican war having begun, Gen. Taylor sent to Col. Colt for a supply. There were none to be had, but he contracted to make 1,000 for $25,000. He had parted with the last one to a Texan ranger, and, after advertising in vain for one to serve as a model, he was commissioned to make new drawings, and in so doing added improvements. This first thousand were made at an armory temporarily hired at Whitneyville, near New Haven, Conn. Other orders following immediately on the completion of the first, Col. Colt procured more commodious workshops at Hartford and filled the orders with rapidity. The war with Mexico and afterward to Australia, increased the demand for the revolvers and assured the permanence of the business. Soon after the Mexican war, the suggestions derived from the use of these arms by the military forces led to improvements in their construction and to their adoption by the government of the United States as a regular weapon for the army. Subsequently the Crimean and Indian campaigns suggested still further improvements and simplifications. Finding in 1852 that more room and greater facilities for manufacturing were required, Col. Colt purchased a tract of meadow-land lying within the city limits of Hartford, about 250 feet square, and contiguous to the freshets of the Connecticut river by means of a dike, and there built an armory, consisting of two parallel buildings three stories high and 500 feet long, connected by a central building 250 feet in length, with other buildings for offices and warehouses. In 1861 a second building of the same size as the first was erected. All the hays, cartridges, bullet-moulds, powder-flasks, and lubricators are manufactured at the armory, and most of them, as well as the greater part of the machinery for manufacturing the arms, were the invention of Col. Colt or the development of his suggestions by skilful workmen. A part of the establishment is devoted to the manufacture of machinery for nuclear fire-arms elsewhere, which has already supplied a large portion of the machinery for the armory of the British government at Enfield, England, and the whole of that for the Russian government armory at Tula. On the land enclosed by the dike he also erected dwellings for his employees, the entire expenditure for buildings and improvements amounting to more than $2,500,000. The dwellings erected for the employees are unusually comfortable and convenient. Col. Colt also provided the workmen with a public hall, a library, courses of lecture, concerts, a set of instruments for a band of musicians, and a uniform for a band company organized among them. He invented also a submarine battery for the defence of harbors against naval attacks, and was the first to conceive and practically test the project of a submarine telegraph-cable, having laid and operated with perfect success in 1848 such a cable from Coney Island and Fire Island to the city of New York, and from the Merchants’ exchange to the month of the harbor. This cable was insulated by being covered with a combination of cotton yarn with asphaltum and beeswax, and the whole enclosed in a lead pipe, gattu pereia being then unknown. A beautiful Episcopal church was erected to his memory by his widow, who with their only son still continues the manufacture of arms.

COLTON, Calvin, clergyman, b. in Longmeadow, Mass., in 1797; d. in Savannah, Ga., 13 March, 1857. He was graduated at Yale in 1812, and at Andover seminary in 1815, and settled over the Presbytery of Savannah, Ga., in 1817. Subsequently he entered the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal church, but relinquished preaching in 1826 from failure of his voice. After a long tour through the United States, he went to England in 1831, as correspondent of the New York “Observer,” and remained four years. After his return to the United States, he was settled in Washington, D. C., at the Episcopal church, and published “Thoughts on the Religious State of the Country, and Reasons for Preferring Episcopacy.” But he soon resumed the journalistic profession, and distinguished himself as a writer of political tracts and articles advocating the principles of the whig party. From 1842 till 1857 he was professor of English and rhetoric at Andover seminary, and in 1857 became professor of political economy in Trinity college, Hartford, Conn. He published in England “A Manual for Emigrants to America,” and “History and Character of American Revivals of Religion” (1829); also “The Americans, by an American in London” (1832); “American Cottager” and “A Tour of the Lakes” (1833); and “Church and State in America, being a Reply to the Bishop of London.” After his return from England he published “Four Years in Great Britain” (New York, 1835); “Protestant Jesuitism” (1836); “Abolition a Sedition” and “Abolition and Colonization Contrasted” (New York, 1838); “The House of Bishops” (1839); “The Crisis of the Country”; “American Jacobinism”; and “One Presidential Term” (1840). In 1840 appeared a series of political tracts called the “Junius Papers,” which were widely circulated, and enlarged and republished in 1844. The same year he published “The Rights of Labor” (New York); in 1846, “Life and Writings of Henry Clay,” the materials for which he obtained from Mr. Clay, whom he visited for the purpose in 1844; and in 1848, “Public Economy for the United States,” containing an elaborate argument in favor of the protective policy. While a professor at Trinity college he published “The Genius and Mission of the Episcopal Church in the United States” (New York, 1853), prepared for the press the “Private Correspondence of Henry Clay” (1856), and edited the “Speeches of Henry Clay.” —His brother, Walter, author, b. in Rutland, Vt., 9 May, 1797; d. in Philadelphia, 21 Dec., 1845, graduated at Yale in 1822, and, after teaching and studying theology at Andover, became in 1825 professor of moral philosophy and belles-lettres at Middletown academy, Conn. In 1828—30
he edited the "American Spectator," a whig paper in Washington, but, becoming a favorist with President Jackson, was appointed chaplain in the navy. In 1831 he sailed to the West Indies in the "Vincennes"; in 1832-3 he was attached to the "Constellation" on the Mississippi, and in 1837 assigned to the naval station at Charlestown, Mass., and edited the "Colonization Herald," and in 1838 to the chaplaincy of the station at Philadelphia, Pa., where, in 1841-2, he was principal editor of the "North American," and published a pamphlet entitled "The Bible in the Public Schools." In 1843 he was ordered to the coast of California, and on 28 July, 1846, was made by Com. Stockton alcalde of Monterey, Cal. After exercising the duties of this office for two months under a military commission, he was confirmed as alcalde by the vote of citizens. He established there the first newspaper in California, which was called the " Californian," and after its removal to San Francisco the " Alta California." The first school-house, and, in a letter to the " North American," made the first public announcement of the discovery of gold. He returned to Philadelphia in 1849. He wrote many lively and interesting books of travel and sea life, the chief of which are "Ship and Shore in Madeira, Lisbon, and the Mediterranean" (New York, 1855); "A Visit to Athens and Constantinople" (1856); "Three Years in California" (1850); "Deck and Port: Incidents of a Cruise to California" (1850). In 1851 the Rev. Henry T. Cheever republished the sketches of Athens and Constantinople under the title "Land and Lee in the Bosphorus and Aegean," and edited The Sea and Sailor, Notes of France and Italy, and other Literary Remains," with a memoir of the author.

**COLTON. Gardner Quincy,** scientist, b. in Georgia, VI., 7 Feb., 1817; d. in Rotterdam, Holland, 11 Aug., 1888. His father was a pioneer settler of the state. Gardner received a common-school education, and at the age of sixteen learned the trade of chair-making, which he followed in St. Albans until 1832, when he removed to New York and worked at his trade, and wrote for the press, at the same time improving every opportunity for culture. In 1842 he studied medicine in the office of the late Willard Parker, M. D., and at the College of physicians and surgeons. In 1844 he began the delivery of philosophical and chemical lectures to young exhibitions of electric currents, in and of the effects of nitrous-oxide or "laughing-gas." An experiment at one of these lectures led directly to the first surgical operation ever performed with the aid of an anesthetic. On the evening of 10 Dec., 1844, Dr. Colton was lecturing in Hartford, Conn. A young man named Cooley inhaled the gas, and while under its influence, about an hour afterward was conscious of no pain. Dr. Wells perceived the significance of the fact, and, after consultation with Dr. Colton, made an appointment for the next day, inhaled the gas, and had a tooth extracted by a fellow-dentist, Dr. Rogers of Hartford. The operation was painless, and led by natural steps to the general use of anaesthetics. Prior to this time the knowledge of anaesthetics had not extended beyond theory. Dr. Colton gives Dr. Wells full credit for the discovery. In 1847 Dr. Colton devised an electric motor, and first exhibited it during his lectures at Pittsburg. The machine was made from his plans by a fellow-classmate of his at Yale, in Newburyport, Mass., and was exhibited in London in 1848, where, at the British Museum, he and a fellow-classmate demonstrated the effects of the machine. Dr. Colton was the first to use the electric locomotive in the United States. Shortly after, he made a successful experiment of using anaesthetics in Paris, the first in Europe. Colton was the first to introduce the anaesthetic use of nitrous-oxide gas in Paris and London. He is the author of several tracts and pamphlets relating to philosophical and theological subjects.

**COLTON. Columbus,** author, born in Westford, N. Y., 27 Oct., 1818; d. in New York city, 1 Dec., 1847. He was graduated at Yale in 1840, and became a teacher in Hartford, Conn. He wrote a poem to commemorate the Indian wars in which Gen. Harrison had been engaged, entitled " Te- cumseh, or the West Thirty Years Since," and prepared, from the sources examined, the preparation of the poem, a series of lectures on the Indians, which he delivered in several cities during 1842-3. In 1844 he read a poem before the Phi Beta Kappa society of Yale. In January, 1845, he issued the first number of a political magazine, called the "American Whig Review," which he conducted with energy and ability until his death. He was the author of a "History of the Church, from the Dedication of the Temple in Jerusalem about 1436;" d. in Valladolid, 29 May, 1506. It is a singular circumstance that we do not know with certainty where or when Columbus was born. His descendant, the Duke de Veragua, believes, with the best authorities, that he was a native of Genoa, and that his birth occurred about the year 1436—possibly as late as 1410. According to the custom of the time, he Latinized his name of Cristoforo Colombo into Columbus, and when he went to Spain adopted the Spanish form of it, Cristóbal Colon. He was the eldest son of Domenico Colombo, a wool-comber, and his wife, Susanna Fontanares. They had two other sons, Bartolomeo and Giacomo, the latter called in Spain Diego. One of the early set of Columbus, died of obscure. His son and biographer, Ferdinand, unwilling from mistaken pride to reveal the humble condition from which his father emerged, has left his biography very incomplete. We know that for a time he attended school and assisted his father in the trade of wool-combing before going to sea as an able-b与众，在与商海中航行与战斗，在加纳和威尼斯。这些未知的年里，它会出现在，风雨交加，充满危险。无论在迈
to with admiration. Marchena, assuming charge of the maintenance and education of the young son of Columbus, gave the father a letter of introduction to the confessor of Isabella, Fernando de Talavera. After seven years of weary attendance on the Spanish court, Columbus was on the point of departure for France when stipulations were at last signed by Ferdinand and Isabella at the camp of Santa Fe, on 17 April, 1492. On Friday, 3 Aug., Columbus, as admiral of the seas and lands which he expected to discover, set sail from the bar of Sultes, near Palos, with 120 men in three small ships, as seen in the illustration—the "Santa Maria," a decked vessel of ninety feet keel, and two caravels or undecked boats, the "Pinta" and "Niña," much smaller than the "Santa Maria."

On Friday, 12 Oct., 1492, the outposts of the New World were seen. One of the Bahama group is the land first discovered, but as to which particular island there is great difference of opinion. Humboldt thinks it was Cat island, called by the natives Guanahani and by the Spaniards San Salvador. Some writers have claimed that it was on that beautiful spot where Columbus wished to be buried and where he slept for centuries—the island of Santo Domingo. According to the latest investigations, Columbus certainly landed on Cat, Samana, or Watlings islands. These investigations, pursued chiefly in the explorer's log-book, would seem to indicate that the admiral's landing-place was the last-mentioned island, now (1876) believed to be the true San Salvador. This is perhaps as near as the world will ever come to a certain knowledge of the "landfall" of Columbus on the American continent. In the spring of the following year returns of the vast corn and meat which he established cars of Europe. Columbus returned to Europe, landing triumphantly at Palos on Friday, 15 March, 1493, and in his journey through Spain to Barcelona he received princely honors all the way. There his entrance with some of the natives, and with the arms and utensils of the discovered islands, was a long-delayed triumph, as striking and more glorious than that of a Roman conqueror.

With seventeen ships and 1,700 men Columbus sailed on his second voyage from Cadiz, 25 Sept., 1493, discovered the Windward islands, Jamaica, and Porto Rico, and founded a colony in Hispaniola, of which he left his brother Bartholomew lieutenant-governor, reaching Cadiz 11 June, 1496. He succeeded in clearing himself of the charges preferred against him by the adventurers who had accompanied him, and on 30 May, 1498, sailed with six ships on his third voyage. Columbus discovered the Orinoco and then visited Hispaniola, only to again become the victim of malice and misrepresentation. A commissioner sent by the Spanish king to inquire into the charges placed him and his brother in chains and sent them to Spain. When the captain of the ship offered to free him from his fetters, Columbus proudly replied: "No, I will wear them as a memento of the gratitude of princes." The indignation expressed throughout Spain at this outrage caused the king to disclaim
having authorized it; but the nobles were jealous of his superior rank, and Ferdinand dissatisfied with the small profits received from the expedition to the New World. The only subsequent employ-
ment Columbus received was the command of four caravels to search through the sea, now the gulf, of Mexico. He sailed from Cadiz, 9 May, 1502, coasted along the south side of the gulf, and, after much suffering from hardship and famine, reached San Luanar, 7 Nov, 1504, where he lay sick for several months, and, on his recovery and return to Spain, had his claim finally rejected by the king. At length, inform in body, but in full possession of his faculties, having, in his own words, "no place to repair to but an inn, and often with nothing to pay for his sustenance," the discoverer of a new world died at No. 2 Calle Ancha de la Magdalena on Ascension day, in a small apartment of a modest house, if his poor and faithful friends and followers standing by his bedside. A small tablet on the front of the two-story stone building, some 600 years old, briefly states, "Here died Columbus."

The travels of the discoverer did not cease with his death. His remains, after burial at Valladolid, were removed to Seville. In 1536 they were taken with great pomp to Santo Domingo and interred in the cathedral. In 1796 what were supposed to be his ashes were again removed to the cathedral of Havana and buried there with imposing ceremo-
nials; but it is believed by many authorities that the remains conveyed to Cuba were not those of Columbus, but those of his son Diego. On this point, and in answer to the recent assertion that he was a native of Calvi, in Corsica, the Duke of Ven-
agna says in a letter to the writer: "I do not think any of the historians or writers have been successful in their attempts to deprive Genoa of the honor of being the birthplace of Columbus or in taking from Havana the glory of possessing his ashes."

The name and fame of Columbus are not local or limited; they do not belong to any single country or people. They are the proud possession of the whole civilized world. In all the transactions of history there is no act which for vastness and performance can be compared to the discovery of the continent of America, "the like of which was never done by any man in ancient or in later times." After form-
ing a general scheme of his plans Columbus continued, even during his most destitute days, the promise of kingdoms, holding firmly in his grasp the "keys of the ocean sea," claiming as it were from heaven the Indies as his own, and "dividing them as he pleased." He never knew the extent or value of his discovery. He died in the conviction that the land he had reached was the long-
sought Indies. But it was a country far richer than the Indies; and had he, in quitting Cuba, struck into a westerly instead of a southerly direc-
tion, it would have carried him into the very depths of the golden regions whose existence he had so long and so vainly predicted. As it was, he "only opened the gates," to use his own language, for, if not to himself, and before he left Hispaniola for the last time the young ad-
venturer arrived there who was destined, by the conquest of Mexico, to realize all the magnificent visions, which had been derided only as visions, in the lifetime of Columbus.

The accompanying illustration is a representa-
tion of a noble statue by Scaino, a Spanish sculptor, which will be set up in the Central park on the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of our con-
tinent, an event which it is believed will be cele-
bated by the governments of Spain and the United States, other European and American nations per-
haps participating in the quadricentennial of the momentous event. The late king of Spain, who said to the writer, "Columbus should form an enduring bond between Spain and the United States," was deeply interested in the proposed celebration, ex-
pecting to visit the New World with a large Span-
ish fleet, and perhaps to witness the unveiling of the Columbus statue in the Central park.

The following remarkable letter, not to be found in any of the biographies of Columbus, was written in Spanish by the great admiral two days before he sailed from Saltes in search of "that famous land." It was addressed to Agostino Barberigo, doge of Venice, to whom the discoverer had previ-
ously made proposals of exploration, and has lain perdu for three hundred and ninety-two years among the fifteen millions of Venetian archives contained in an ancient monastery near the grand canal. There is a surprising tone of confidence about the letter, and the reference to "the famous land" is certainly remarkable:

"Magnificent Sir: Since your republic has not deemed it convenient to accept my offers, and all the spite of my many enemies has been brought in force to oppose my petition, I have thrown myself in the arms of God, my Maker, and He, by the in-
tercession of the saints, has caused the most ele-
ment king of Castile not to refuse to generously assist my project toward the discovery of a new world. And praising thereby the good God, I ob-
tained the placing under my command of men and ships, and am about to start on a voyage to that famous land, grace to which intent God has been pleased to bestow upon me." Like Shakespeare, the "Inventor de las Indias" has suffered a series of feeble and foolish attacks from those who would fain rob him of the glory of being the most suc-
cessful of all navigators, as they would deprive “the myraid-minded” of the authorship of his own writings. The latest of these futile efforts to prove him to be an “inglorious Columbus,” was made before the New York Historical Society, on the evening of 2 Nov., 1868—L. B. de Saavedra, son of Christopher Columbus and Beatriz Enríquez, his second wife, b. in Spain in 1488; d. in 1539. His father legitimated him by a codicil dated at Segovia, 23 Aug., 1505. At the age of ten he was a page of Queen Isabel, and then began his studies, becoming proficient in mathematics, cosmography, and naval subjects. In 1508–9 he made a voyage to Hispaniola with his eldest brother, Admiral Diego Columbus, and afterward he accompanied Charles V. to Italy and Germany, travelled in Africa and Asia, and retired in 1550, when he became a priest. He collected a fine manuscript, which was bequeathed to the cathedral of Seville. A large number of the most valuable of these were found in October, 1886, moldering in a cellar of Seville. He wrote “Historia del Almirante Don Cristóbal Colon,” which would have been lost but for a translation into Italian made by Alonso de Ulloa (Venice, 1711), and left an address, written in 1527, “Marcazione del Maleuco y sus Islas,” kept in the archives of Simancas. See “Select Letters relating to the Four Voyages to the New World of Columbus,” translated and edited by R. H. Major (London, Hakluyt society, 1847); “Life and Voyages of Columbus,” by Washington Irving (New York, 1828); “Captain Jeroen van Arnhem Helps” (London, 1588–90); “Notes on Columbus,” by Henri Harrisse (printed privately, New York, 1865); “Memorials and Footprints of Columbus,” by Jas. Grant Wilson (New York, American geographical society, 1885).

COLVER, Nathaniel, clergyman, b. in Orwell, Vt., 10 May, 1794; d. in Chicago, 25 Dec., 1870. His father, a Paoli. mutineer, removed, while Nathaniel was a child, to Champlain, in northern New York, and thence to West Stockbridge, Mass., where the son was converted and decided to enter the Baptist ministry. Though he had but slender opportunities of early education, he made himself a respectable scholar. After brief pastorates in various places, he was called to the church where he co-operated in organizing the church since famous as Tremont Temple. His ministry here was remarkable for its bold, uncompromising, and effective warfare upon slavery and intemperance, as well as for its directly spiritual results. On leaving Boston in 1852, Mr. Colver was pastor at St. Albans, Mass., at Detroit, at Cincinnati, and finally, in 1864, at Chicago. While in Cincinnatti he received from Denison university the degree of D. D. In Chicago he was invited to take the professorship of doctrinal theology in the theological seminary in process of organization in that city. In 1867–70 he was president of the Freshman's institute. He was a conspicuous part in the anti-masonic, anti-slavery, and temperance movements of his day. He published, besides occasional addresses, three lectures on Odd-fellowship (1844). See “Memoir of Nathaniel Colver,” by Justus A. Smith, D. D. (Chicago, 1873).

COVILLE, Alexander, Lord, British naval officer, entered the navy, and attained in 1770 the rank of vice-admiral of the white. He commanded the North American station, and, in 1762 drove the French out of St. John, Newfoundland, which they had retaken a short time before.

COLVIN, Verplanck, topographical engineer, b. in Albany, N. Y., 4 Jan., 1847. He was educated at private schools, and then at the Albany academy, where he excelled in scientific branches. In 1864 he entered the law-office of his father in Al- bany, and some years afterward opened an office, meanwhile continuing his interest in the sciences, especially chemistry. He delivered part of a free course of lectures given in the geological hall, and was in 1865 to make his first expedition into the Adirondack wilderness. Until 1872 he continued to spend his summers in exploration, while his winters were occupied in the practice of his profession and in study. During the summer of 1869 he made the ascent of Mt. Marcy, and in 1870 the first ascent of Mt. Seward. In 1872 he applied to the legislature for aid, and consequently the Adirondack survey was instituted, with himself as superintendent. His work during that year included the discovery of Lake Tear-of-the-Clouds, the most elevated lake spring and source of the Hudson river. Each year during the summer months he directs surveying parties engaged in field-work throughout the Adirondack region, and determinations of the altitudes of most of the important mountains have been made under his supervision. He also accompanied the commissioner of state parks to report upon the expediency of setting apart the whole Adirondack region as a state forest reserve, and subsequently exerted his influence toward the passage of a bill on this subject. In 1883 he was appointed superintendent of the New York state land survey. Mr. Colvin is a member of numerous scientific societies, and has been president of the department of physical science in the Albany institute. About 1881 he delivered at Hamilton college a series of lectures on geodesy, surveying, and topographical engineering. Besides occasional articles in the magazines, he has written a series of reports on the surveys, which are published by the state.
commission as captain, and was retired. He was mysteriously murdered in Bridgeport. Capt. Colwell, another author of the "United States" naval academy, published a work on Washington's expedition, entitled "Four Years in a Government Exploring Expedition" (New York, 1855). — His son, George Partridge, naval officer, b. in Norwich, Vt., 3 April 1817, was graduated at the U. S. naval academy in 1838, and had risen to the rank of lieutenant in 1855. He has served on most of the foreign war stations, and in a war department office at Washington, and in 1886 was assistant instructor in drawing at the U. S. naval academy.

Colwell, Stephen, author, b. in Brookville, Va., 25 March, 1800; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 15 Jan., 1872. He was graduated in 1819 at Jefferson college, Pa., studied law, and was admitted to the bar of Virginia in 1821. Removing to Pittsburgh, Pa., he practised law for ten years, when he became an iron merchant in Philadelphia. He devoted much of his time to the study of political economy, and soon began to write for the press. He acquired large wealth, which he devoted to charitable purposes, to the endowment of professorships, to the encouragement of scientific investigation and literary composition, and to the support of various libraries, including a very complete selection of works on his favorite topics of political and social science. During the civil war Mr. Colwell was among the foremost supporters of the National government in its struggle against secession. He lent his name and his money to the cause, and supplied much of the means of carrying out his ideas in every means in his power. He was one of the founders of the Union league of Philadelphia, and an associate member of the U. S. sanitarium commission. After the war he was appointed a commissioner to examine the whole internal revenue system of the United States, with a view to suggesting such modifications as would distribute and lighten the necessary burdens of taxation—a problem of peculiar importance at that crisis of the nation's history. To this work he devoted much time and study, and his advice had due weight in determining the financial policy of the government. He bequeathed his library to the University of Pennsylvania with an endowment for a professorship of science and a fund of ten thousand dollars. The signature of "Mr. Penn," as it was entitled "Letter to Members of the Legislature of Pennsylvania on the Removal of Deposits from the Bank of the United States by Order of the President" (1834). Still concealing his identity under the name of "Jonathan B. Wise," he published "The Relative Position in our Industry of Foreign Commerce, Domestic Production, and Internal Trade" (Philadelphia, 1856). He was the author of "New Themes for the Protestant Clergy" (1851); "Politics for American Christians" (1852); "Hunts to Laymen," and "Charity and the Clergy" (1855); "Position of Christianity in the United States, in its Relation with our Political System and Religious Instruction in Europe and America," an essay entitled "Letter from a Friend in the North with Reference to the Effects of Disunion upon Slavery" (1856). The same year he edited, with notes, "List's Treatise on National Economy," His last and most important work is "The Ways and Means of Commercial Parmenter" (1858). Besides these publications in book-form, he was the author of a noteworthy article in the "Merchants Magazine," entitled "Money of Account" (1852), and another essay on the same subject in the "Banker's Magazine" (1855).

Colyar, Arthur St. Clair, lawyer, b. in Washington county, Tenn., 25 June, 1818. He was self-educated, and achieved success as a lawyer, He opposed secession in 1861, but became a member of the Confederate congress, and served till 1863. He was a member of a Tennessee coal and railroad company, becoming its president, and also engaged in manufacturing. He has done much to develop the resources of his state.

COLYER, Vincent, painter, b. in Bloomingdale, N. Y., in 1825; d. on Contentment island, Conn., 12 July, 1888. He studied four years in New York with John R. Smith, and then was a pupil at the National academy, of which he became an associate member in 1849, and from that time until the beginning of the civil war he painted in New York city. After the war, during which he had devoted all his time to his duties as a member of the Christian and the Indian commissions, he settled at Rowayton, in the town of Darien, Conn. His works include "Johnson Straits, British Columbia," "Columbia River" (1875); "Pueblo"; "Passing Shower" (1876); "Home of the Yakamas, Oregon;" "Darien Shore, Connecticut"; "Rainy Day on Connecticut Shore" (1884); "Winter on Connecticut Shore." (1884); "Spring Flowers" (1886); and "French Waiter." (1885).

COMAN, Charles P., b. in Dickson county, Tenn., 9 Feb., 1810; m. in, Waverly, N. Y., about 1847. She studied in New York under James R. Brevoort and H. Thompson, and later in Paris under Emilie Varnier. After painting in France and Holland for six years, she returned to the United States, and opened a studio in New York. Her best works are "French Village" (1847); "On the Banks of the Mississippi" (1848); "Old Inn at ', Scotland," (1850); "Woodcutters" (1852); "Poet's Home in Normandy" (1852),; "Cottage in Picardy" (1881); "Old Windmills in Holland"; "Spring-Time in Picardy" (1882); "View near Schiedam" (1883); "Farmer's Cottage in Picardy" (1884);; "Poppy-Field in Normandy" (1885); and 1886 "A French Village.

Combe, George, phrenologist, b. near Edinburgh, Scotland, 21 Oct., 1788; d. at Moor Park, Surrey, England, 14 Aug., 1858. He was educated at the high school and Edinburgh university, and in 1804 began the study of law. In 1812 he obtained his commission as a writer to the signet, and soon afterward that of notary public. He was eminently successful as a lawyer, and his shrewdness and business acumen, which he had obtained him a large practice. In 1837 he devoted himself wholly to phrenology. On the visit of Spurzheim to Edinburgh in 1816, Combe became a convert to his system of phrenology, and advocated it in his lectures and writings. In 1819 he published "Essays on Phrenology, or an Inquiry into the System of Gall and Spurzheim," which was subsequently developed into his "System of Phrenology" (2 vols., 8vo, 1824). His most important work, "The Constitution of Man" (1828), was designed to show that all the laws of nature were in harmony with one another, and that man could fulfill God's will, and attain the greatest happiness, by discovering those laws and obeying them. In 1825 he married Anna P. Breese, the daughter of George Breese, and his brother Andrew, a physician, established the "Edinburgh Phrenological Journal," and for more than twenty-three years contributed gratuitously to its pages. In 1833 he married Cecilia Sedens, a daughter of the famous actress. In 1857 he went to Germany; and in 1858, accompanied by his wife, he visited the United States, and during the two years he remained there delivered 158 lectures on phrenology, and the education and treatment of the criminal classes. On his return to Great Britain in June, 1840, he published his "Moral Philosophy," and in the year following his "Notes on the United States of North America."
**COMEGYS, Joseph Parsons, senator,** b. in Cherbourg, Del., 29 Dec., 1813; d. in Dover, Del., 1 Feb., 1863. His ancestors, who were Huguenot refugees, came to this country about 1670. His father, Cornelius P. Comegys, was governor of Delaware from 1837 till 1840. He was admitted to the bar in 1835, in 1843 and 1849 was chosen to the legislature, and in 1852 appointed one of the committee of three to revise the statutes. He was appointed by the governor to fill the vacancy in the U. S. senate caused by the death of John M. Clayton, and served from 4 Dec., 1856, till 3 March, 1857. He was a delegate to the Philadelphia national union convention of 1866, and on 18 May, 1876, became chief justice of Delaware. The University of Delaware gave him the degree of LL. D. in 1886.—His brother, Cornelius George, physician, b. in Cherbourg, 23 July, 1816; d. in Cincinnati, Ohio, 10 Feb., 1896, was educated at Dover academy, Delaware. After enlisting in business, he began the study of medicine, and received his diploma from the University of Pennsylvania in 1845. He went to Cincinnati in 1849, and in 1851 studied in London and Paris. He became professor of anatomy in the Cincinnati college of medicine in 1852, but resigned to accept the chair of the institutes of medicine in the new Miami medical college. This was united with the Medical college of Ohio five years later, and Dr. Comegys retained his chair till 1863, with the exception of the years 1855 and 1869. He became lecturer on clinical medicine in the Cincinnati hospital, where he introduced important improvements. Dr. Comegys delivered an address before the alumni association of the University of Pennsylvania in 1875, in which he maintained that a healthy brain is necessary to a free will. He was in favor of reform in medical teaching. He believed that instruction in the hospital wards should be given to advanced students, and that instruction given to large classes by means of lectures is inadequate. Dr. Comegys for many years was a director of the board of education, was active in developing the Cincinnati public library, secured the organization of the University of Cincinnati in 1869, and was one of the promoters of the Cincinnati academy of medicine and its president. Dr. Comegys claims to have been the first to announce the correct theory of counter-irritation. He was a member of various medical associations. Of his numerous medical papers, two have attracted much attention, that on "The Pathology and Treatment of Phthisis" ("Principles in the Treatment of Enterico-Colitis") (1875), in which he is said to have introduced "one of the most life-saving improvements in modern therapeutics." He translated from the French Renouard's "History of Medicine" (Cincinnati, 1856).

**COMER, John, clergyman,** b. in Boston, in August, 1794; d. at Old Rehoboth, Mass., 23 March, 1876. He was educated at a grammar school, but at the age of seventeen, through the influence of Increase Mather, was released by his master, and soon afterward entered Harvard, studied there for two years, and removed to Yale. In 1721 he united with the Congregational church at Cambridge, but four years afterward became a Baptist and united with Mr. Callender's church in Boston. In the same year he began to preach, and in 1726 was ordained co-pastor at Newport. He was dismissed from this charge in 1729, in consequence of his attempt to introduce the practice of the laying on of hands in presenting newly baptized members to full fellowship in the church. In 1732 he became pastor of Old Rehoboth, ten miles from Providence. He left a diary in manuscript, which contains interesting information of the early history of the Baptists in America.

**COMER, Thomas,** d. in Bath, England, 19 Dec., 1790; d. in Boston, 27 July, 1862. He acted at Covent Garden and Drury Lane theatres, and in 1827 came to the United States, and was successively musical director at the Tremont theatre, the Museum, and the Boston theatre. His forte was acting eccentric parts and Irish impersonations. He was skilled in musical composition.

**COMFORT, George Fisk,** educator, b. in Berkshire, Tompkins co., N. Y., 29 Sept., 1833. He was graduated at Wesleyan university, Middletown, Conn., and became a teacher. He studied in Europe in 1860-'65, and from 1865 till 1868 was professor of languages at Alleghany college, Meadville, Pa. In 1872 he was appointed professor of esthetics and modern languages at Syracuse, N. Y., university. His publications include a series of text-books for the German language. In 1866 he was elected a member of the Institute archæologico, Rome, Paris, and Berlin.

**COMLY, John,** author, b. in Pennsylvania in 1774; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., Aug., 1850. He was a member of the Society of Friends, and is published as a grammar, a reader, and a primer. See "Journal of the Life and Religious Labors of John Comly, of Hulbrey." (Philadelphia, 1828.)

**COMMAGUR, Henry S.,** soldier, b. about 1825; d. in Galveston, Texas, 5 Sept., 1867. He was a prominent Democratic politician in Toledo, Ohio, and in 1864 was an unsuccessful candidate for congress. He was colonel of the 67th Ohio regiment during the civil war, and on 27 Feb., 1865, was breveted brigadier-general of volunteers. For a short time previous to his death he was in the employ of the internal revenue service.

**COMONFORT, Ignacio,** Mexican soldier, b. in Puebla, Mexico, 12 March, 1812; killed near San Luis Potosi, 13 Nov., 1863. He entered the Jesuit college in his native city in 1826, became a captain of cavalry in 1829, and soon after that attached himself to the imperial party, of which, from that time, he was a leader. He became prefect of the district of Tiapa in 1834, was elected in 1842 to the congress that was dissolved by Santa Anna, and in 1846 to the one that was dispersed by Gen. Paredes. The revolution of August, 1846, followed, and Comonfort took a prominent part in it. He became third in the list of the imperial and prefect of western Mexico, but left these offices to engage in the war with the United States, and, after the capture of Mexico, organized guerillas in the west for another campaign. He was a member of the Queretaro congress, which made peace with the United States, and was then chosen senator by his native state, and served till 1851. He was again elected to congress in 1852, and was a custom-house director till 1853, when Santa Anna, returning to power, dismissed him, and he joined Alvarez in raising an insurrection. After a visit to New York, where he obtained financial aid, Comonfort was instrumental in forcing Santa Anna to abdicate in 1855. Alvarez assumed the government, but retired on 11 Dec., and made Comonfort provisional president. The new president was vigorously opposed by the clergy, the army, and the conservatives, and on 19 Dec. the junta of Zacapoastra declared against him. In February, 1856, the consistory of Zacapoastra was arrested and eventually sentenced to death. Alvarez was arrested and afterwards released. On 30 March, 1856, Alvarez was elected to congress, and on 14 March, 1856, he was elected to the presidency. He was re-elected in 1861, but was deposed and assassinated in 1862. His government was not popular, and his successor, General Escobedo, was unable to maintain order.
issued a decree confiscating church property, following it, on 28 June, by another, forbidding the clergy to hold landed estate. These measures caused several revolts, and, though they were promptly quelled, the country remained in an unsettled state. On 11 March, 1857, congress promulgated a new constitution, vesting in itself all control over religions and military affairs. Comonfort was proclaimed constitutional president, with extraordinary powers; but the opposition of the clergy and the army rendered his position critical. Zabaleta's brigade, the last to remain faithful, declared against him on 11 Jan., 1858, and, after a bloody conflict several days later, was driven from the possession of the capital on 21 Jan. Juarez, who had been appointed provisional president by Comonfort, while the latter took the field in person, convened a congress at Guanajuato in his friend's interest; but Comonfort, finding all efforts in vain, fled to the United States in February, and then to France. Soon after the succession of Juarez over the French president in 1859, and on the first movement of the French for the invasion of Mexico, Comonfort returned, was appointed commander-in-chief of the troops, and showed great skill and bravery. On his way from Mexico to San Luis Potosi he was murdered by banditti.

COMPOSTELA, Diego Evelio de (com-post-tela), was born in Coruna, Spain, in 1655; d. in Havana, 27 Aug., 1704. He was appointed bishop of Cuba and Florida in 1683, but did not take possession of his office until November, 1687. He was a man of exemplary conduct and morals. He established in Havana a foundling asylum, the first college for girls in Cuba, and under him several public hospitals, charitable institutions and many churches in the interior of the island, which were the beginning of new towns and cities. As bishop of Florida, he established many missions there.


COMSTOCK, Cyrus Ballon, soldier, b. in West Wreatham, Mass., 3 Feb., 1831. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1853, standing first in his class, and became second lieuten-ant. He was in the Mexican war, and until 1859 he was engaged in the construction of Fort Taylor, Fla., and Fort Carroll, Md., after which he was assistant professor of natural and experimental philosophy at West Point. During the civil war he served in the defenses of Washington, D. C., becoming in August, 1861, assistant to the chief of ordnance in the Confederacy. He continued with this army through the peninsular campaign of 1862, and the Maryland campaign, and was made chief engineer in November, 1862. After Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville he was transferred to the Army of the Tennessee, and was its chief engineer, being present at the siege of Vicksburg. Later he became superintendent of the harbor and harbor defense of the Mississippi, and from March, 1864, till the close of the war was senior aide-de-camp to Gen. U. S. Grant, serving in the Richmond campaign of 1864–5, at Fort Fisher, and in Gen. Canby's Mobile campaign. From 1866 till 1870 he served as aide to the general-in-chief at Washington, and since that time has been occupied in superin- tendent of geodetic survey of the northern and northwestern lakes, and on other important sur-veys, including the improvements of the mouth of the Mississippi. In 1881 he became lieutenant-colonel in the engineer corps, and he holds the brevet ranks of brigadier-general in the regular army and major-general of volunteers. He was appointed in 1882 a member of the board of engineers for fortification and harbor improvements. Gen. Comstock was elected a member of the National academy of sciences in 1884. He has published "Notes on European Surveys" (Washington, 1876); "Survey of the Northwestern Lakes" (1877); and "Primary Triangulation, U. S. Lake Survey" (1892). He was retired in 1895.

COMSTOCK, John Lee, author, b. in Lynde, Conn., in 1789; d. in Hartford, Conn., 21 Nov., 1858. After attending the public schools of his native town, he studied medicine, and, in a few months after receiving his diploma, became assistant surgeon in the 25th infantry. He served at Fort Trumbull, New London, Conn., during part of the war of 1812, and then on the northern frontier, where he had charge of three hospitals. At the close of the war he settled in Hartford, Conn., and about 1819 he began the practice of medicine. His mechanical ingenuity, was a skilful draughtsman, and made the drawings for most of the illustrations of his works. His books include text-books on natural philosophy, chemistry, mineralogy, botany, geology, physiology, natural history, and physical geography, a "History of the Greek Revolu-
tion" (1826), and "Precious Metals" (Hartford, 1849). His "Introduction to Mineralogy" (1822) was used at West Point, and his "System of Natural Philosophy" (1831) had a sale of nearly 900,000 copies, was translated into several foreign languages, and republished in London and Edinburgh.

COMSTOCK, Theobald, geologist, b. in Ulysses, Ohio, 27 July, 1840. He was graduated at the Pennsylvania state college in 1868, and at Cornell in 1870, where, in 1886, he received the degree of Ph. D. In 1870 he accompanied Hartt's expedition to Brazil as photographer and assistant geologist, and in 1873 was geologist to Capt. W. A. Jones's Wyoming expedition. He was curator of the geological and mineralogical museum of the university of Michigan, which he gave one of the first of nearly 10 years, during which he was elected to the chair of mining engineering and physics in Illinois university at Champaign. He has been
prominent in the American association for the advancement of science, and in 1877 was chairman of the committee on Yellowstone park. In 1886 he was elected secretary of the association on geography in this association. Dr. Constock has made several important geological discoveries while on the various expeditions with which he has been connected, accounts of which have appeared in the "American Journal of Science," the "American Naturalist," the "Engineering and Mining Journal," and other journals to which he is a contributor. While in the west he edited the "San Juan Expositor" in Eureka, Col., during 1879–80, and was mining editor of the "Silverton Democrat" in 1882–3. He has also published the geological portion of the "Report upon the Reconnoissance of Northwestern Wyoming, including the Yellowstone National Park" (Washington, 1875); "Outline of General Geology" (Ithaca, 1878); "Classification of Rocks" (1877); "Notes on the Geology of San Juan Country" (1882); and "Geology and Vein-Structure of Southwestern Colorado" (1886), the two last from "Transactions of the American Institute of Mining Engineers."

CONANT, Alban Jasper, b. in Ashburnham, Mass.; d. in Brandon, Vt., in 1856. He represented the town of Brandon in the legislature for many years, was a member of the convention for revising the state constitution, and was a presidential elector in 1810. He erected in Brandon a large Baptist semi-nary.—His son, Thomas Jefferson, biblical scholar, b. in Brandon, Vt., 13 Dec., 1802; d. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 30 April, 1891. He was graduated at Middlebury in 1825, having studied Hebrew and German in addition to the usual subjects. He devoted himself at first as a student to the study of the Hebrew and Greek languages, and in 1827 began to write in the Hebrew and Greek classics. He published a volume of lectures and essays for the Hebrew press. He went to Leipzig, Germany, in 1831, when he resigned and made his home near Boston, where he could better prosecute his studies in the oriental languages. He had already become convinced of the necessity of a new translation of the scriptures, a work to which his life has been chiefly devoted. He was professor of languages and biblical literature at the Andover Theological seminary (now Colgate university), at Hamilton, N. Y., from 1835 till 1856, but spent two years of that time in study abroad, mainly at Halle and Berlin. In 1851 he accepted the chair of Hebrew and biblical exegesis in Rochester theological seminary, which he resigned in 1857, and removed to Brooklyn, N. Y., having accepted from the American Bible union the office of reviser of the common English version of the Bible. He continued in this service till 1875, and also became a member of the Old Testament company of the American committee, co-operating with the committee of the convocation of Canterbury, England, in the revision of the authorized English version of the Bible. He is conceded to be one of the first Hebraists of the time, and is also a writer of pure and nervous English. He has published a translation of the 11th edition of the Hebrew grammar of Gesenius on grammatical exercises and a chrestomathy added by the translator (Boston, 1855); a translation of Dr. E. Rädiger's 15th edition of that work, with the additions (New York, 1877). This work has become a standard text-book in England and America. He has also published "The Book of Job" (New York, 1856), "The Gospel by Matthew" (1860), and "The Book of Proverbs" (1872), each book containing the received original text, the common version, and a revised version, with critical introduction, and critical and philological notes for scholars. His other works are revised versions in English, with notes, of "The New Testament" (1866); "The Book of Genesis" (1868); "The Book of Psalms" (1872); "Prophecies of Isaiah, Chapters I–XIII" (1874); and the historical books of the Old Testament, from Joshua to second Kings (Philadelphia, 1881); and "Bemische, its Meaning and Use philologically and historically investigated" (New York, 1864). His wife, Hannah O'Brien Chaplin, b. in Danvers, Mass., in 1802, d. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 1867, was a daughter of the Rev. James Chaplin, and married Dr. Conant in 1836. She was a frequent contributor to literary and religious periodicals, and in 1838 became editor of the "Mother's Monthly Journal," published in Utica, N. Y. Mrs. Conant had a profound knowledge of the oriental tongues, and gave her husband much assistance in his work, at the same time keeping pace with current literature, and controlling a large family. She published "The Earnest Man," a biographical sketch of the missionary Judson (1855); "Popular History of English Bible Translation" (1856); "The History of the English Bible," a work of great research (1858); translations from the German of Strauss's "Lea, or The Baptism in the Jordan" (1844); Neander's Commentaries on the Epistle of Paul to the Philippians, the Epistle of James, and the First Epistle of John (1850–2); and Udend's "New England Theocracy" (1857).—Their son, Samuel Stillman, author, b. in Waterville, Vt., 14 Dec., 1828; d. in Hamilton, N. Y., and in 1858 went abroad and spent two years in study in Berlin, Heidelberg, and Munich. After being connected with various journals, he was managing editor of "Harper's Weekly" from 1869 till January, 1885, when he mysteriously disappeared. He contributed largely to periodicals, and translated from the Russian through the German, Lemontoff's "Circassian Boy" (Boston, 1875).—His wife, Helen Stevens, b. in Methuen, Mass., 9 Oct., 1839, has contributed to periodicals, and has published "The Butterfly Hunters" (Boston, 1868), and of German and Spanish literature (New York, 1878–9).—CONANT, John, manufacturer, b. in Ashburnham, Mass.; d. in Brandon, Vt., in 1856. He represented the town of Brandon in the legislature for many years, was a member of the convention for revising the state constitution, and was a presidential elector in 1810. He erected in Brandon a large Baptist semi-nary.—His son, Thomas Jefferson, biblical scholar, b. in Brandon, Vt., 13 Dec., 1802; d. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 30 April, 1891. He was graduated at Middlebury in 1825, having studied Hebrew and German in addition to the usual subjects. 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CONCHA, José Gutiérrez de la (coan'-cha), marquis of Havana, Spanish soldier, b. in Córdova, Argentina Republic, in 1809. He went to Spain very young, entered the army, fought against the revolutionary troops in South America, and afterward took part in the first Carlist war. In 1830 he was brevetted lieutenant-general, and afterward held the command of the Spanish cavalry. In 1850–2 he was governor-general of Cuba. During this short administration occurred the invasion of the island by an expedition that sailed from the United States under commissioners of New Orleans. Lopez, who was defeated, captured, and executed in Havana, 1 Sept., 1851. A few days before, 14 Aug., fifty of his followers were shot. In 1854 Concha was again appointed governor-general of Cuba, which post he retained until 1859, when he returned to Spain, where he was appointed minister of war in 1863, and provisional minister in 1864. Queen Isabella appointed him prime minister just after the revolution broke out in Spain, 29 Sept., 1868. A third time he was appointed governor-general in 1874, in the midst of the Cuban insurrection; but his administration lasted only a few months. In 1886 he was elected president of the Spanish senate. Gen. Concha has published "Ensayo sobre la Amencna Politica en Cuba" (1869); "Memoria sobre la guerra de Cuba" (1876); and memoirs of his first administration.

CONCHA TOTO, Melchor (coan'-cha), Chilean statesman, b. in the city of Santiago, 19 June, 1823. He was wealthy, and devoted his knowledge of law and financial matters to the service of Chile. In 1858 he was elected to the chamber of deputies, and in 1880 was elected to the senate, becoming its vice-president. He was also minister of finance in 1869 under Perez's administration, and in 1868 he was again chosen senator. He has written "Chile durante los años de 1824 à 1825" (Santiago, 1864), and "Diario de un acompañante del Presidente de la República, de su viaje a Buenos Aires, 1827". He was a member of the National Assembly of 1867. During the same year he entered the missionary college in Genoa, with the intention of devoting his life to foreign missions. He was ordained priest in 1859, and went to the diocese of Newark, N. J., where, in April, 1860, he became assistant rector of the Church of Our Lady of Grace, in Hoboken. In September, 1869, he was appointed professor of dogmatic theology, logic, and metaphysics in Seton Hall college, South Orange, N. J., but failing health compelled him to resign this chair at the end of the year. From 1861 till 1867 he was assistant in St. Mary's church, Jersey City, and in 1867 was made rector of St. Michael's church. His relations with the college have been maintained, and he continues to be pro-synodal examiner in theology, and on several occasions has taught moral theology in the seminary. In February, 1886, he was appointed, by Lco XIII., Cameriere Segreto to his holiness, a dignity that entitles the person receiving it to be addressed as "very reverend monsignior." Monsignor Conchi has made a special study of the summa of St. Thomas Aquinas, and contributed frequent articles to the Catholic journals, and has published "Catholicity and Pantheism" (1874); "The Knowledge of Mary." (New York, 1878); and "Intellectual Philosophy" (1878).

CONDAMINE, Charles Marie de la, French geographer and astronomer; b. in Paris, 21 Feb., 1744. He was educated at the University of Paris, entered the army in 1719, and was distinguished at the siege of Rossa, but abandoned military life to join an expedition whose object was to explore the coasts of Asia and Africa. He visited the Troad, Cyprus, Jerusalem, and Constantinople, and in 1755, with Bouguer and others, was sent to Param by the Academy of Sciences to measure the arc of the meridian. While in South America he also made observations on the use of canouchie by the natives, and to him is ascribed the introduction of the article into Europe; and he also tried to introduce into France inoculation for small-pox. He was the first to discover that the deflection of a needle by the earth's magnetic mountain is a measurable quantity. He was made a fellow of the Royal society of London in 1748, and a member of the French academy in the year 1760. He published treatises on geography, natural history, and physics, and had some reputation as a writer of verses. His works include "Relation abrégée de l'expédition de l'Américenne Méridionale" (Paris, 1745), and "La figure de la terre déterminée par les observations de MM. de la Condamine et Bouger" (1749). See Coniorvet's "Éloge de la Condamine."

CONDICT, Ira, clergyman, b. in Orange, N. J., 21 Feb., 1764; d. in New Brunswick, N. J., 1 June, 1811. He was the son of a farmer, was graduated at Princeton in 1784, and afterward taught at Monmouth, N. J., at the same time pursuing a course of theological study. He was licensed to preach by the presbytery of New Brunswick in April, 1786, and ordained pastor of the churches at Newton, Hardwick, and Shapenack, in November, 1787. In 1794 he was installed pastor of the Reformed Church in Basking Ridge, N. J., and remained in that charge until he died. It was chiefly through his efforts that Queen's (now Rutgers) college, which had been closed for several years, was reopened in 1807. Under his leadership the trustees determined to raise, by the help of the Reformed churches, $12,000 for the erection of a spacious building for the college, and in 1809 Condict assumed the duties of president pro tempore, and instructed the highest class. In 1809 he was regularly appointed professor of moral philosophy and vice-president, having declined the presidency; but the actual duties of the office were performed by him since Dr. Livingston, the nominal
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president, confined himself to his theological professorship. Dr. Condict was mainly instrumental in organizing a theological seminary to New Brunswick. His exertions to obtain funds for the college, and his labors as professor and executive head of the institution, in addition to his duties as pastor of one of the largest churches of the denomination, hastened his death.

CONDUCT, John, senator, b. in 1755; d. in Orange, N. J. April 28, 1855. He received a public-school education, and served in the Revolutionary army as a surgeon. He was a member of the New Jersey legislature, was chosen to congress as a democrat, and served from 1799 till 1803, when he was elected U. S. senator, serving till 1817.

CONDUCT, Lewis, congressman, b. in Morris- town, N. J., Dec. 29, 1773; d. there, 29 May, 1852. After receiving a liberal education, he studied medicine, received his diploma from the University of Pennsylvania in 1794, and began practice at Morristown. He was high sheriff of Morris county before 1800, and from 1805 till 1810 was a member of the legislature, serving the last two years as speaker. He was one of the commission appointed in 1804 to settle the boundary between New Jersey and New York, and was chosen to congress as a whig, serving from 4 Nov., 1811, till 3 March, 1817, and again from 3 Dec., 1821, till 2 March, 1823. He declined re-election, and was afterward a presidential elector on the Harrison ticket in 1840.

CONDUCT, Silas, congressman, b. in Newark, N. J., in 1777; d. there, 29 Nov., 1861. His father, Silas, was a delegate to congress under the old confederation from 1781 till 1784. The younger Condict was graduated at Princeton in 1795, was a member of the New Jersey legislature for several years, and elected to congress as a Clay democrat, serving from 1821 to 1824. He was re-elected in 1824. He was a candidate for re-election, but defeated by F. S. Schenck, a Jackson democrat, by 502 majority. He was a delegate to the State constitutional convention of 1844, and a presidential elector on the Fillmore ticket in 1856. He was for many years president of the Newark banking company.

CONFESSION, Francis, physician, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 12 May, 1796; d. in Delaware county, Pa., 31 March, 1875. He received his medical degree from the University of Pennsylvania in 1818, and became prominent in his profession. He published an abridged edition, with notes, of Thomas's "Practice of Medicine" (Philadelphia, 1819), was re-elected for the Medical Students" (2d ed., 1824); "Catechism of Health" (1831); "Treatise on Epidemic Cholera," in connection with Dr. John Bell (1832); and "Diseases of Children" (6th ed., enlarged, 1868). Dr. Condict also edited Churchills "Diseases of Women," and contributed largely to medical journals.

CONFESSION, Francis, physician, b. in 1805; d. in Boston, Mass., 29 Jan., 1872. He began business in Mill Village, Dedham, Mass., in 1826, his first work being the construction of a large water-wheel. He planned and constructed many manufacturing establishments previous to 1837, when his machine-shop was burned. He then moved to South Boston and entered upon a much more extensive business, building machinery for boring and finishing cannon, constructing the first iron vessel ever built in New England, and the first large marine engine, the first gravel excavator, and many other great enterprises. He suffered from a paralytic affection for more than twenty years.

CONGAR, officers and his uncle, Francisco Tupac Amaru, were all executed at Cuzco on 18 May, 1781.

CONE, Spencer Houghton, clergyman, b. in Princeton, N. J., 30 April, 1857; d. 28 Aug., 1855. At the age of twelve he entered the freshman class at Princeton, but the sickness of his father obliged him to relinquish his studies when only fourteen. At sixteen he was master in a school at Burlington. He soon removed to Philadelphia, and associated himself in teaching with Dr. Abercrombie, principal of an academy. Finding his salary insufficient for the family dependent on him, he at first resolved to study law, but after some preparation for the bar abandoned all thought of an lawyer's life. He then went to the stage, though this step was contrary to his own tastes as well as opposed to the wishes of his devout mother. He appeared in July, 1805, as Achemet in the tragedy of "Mahomet," and subsequently acted with success in Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Alexandria. His profession, distasteful to him from the first, and which he continued only from necessity, soon became disgusting. In 1812 he entered the office of the Baltimore "American" as treasurer and bookkeeper. Soon afterward, in connection with his brother-in-law, he purchased and published the Baltimore "Whig," whereupon he abandoned the stage. He was converted in November, 1813, and in February, 1814, became a disciple of a Baptist church. Having obtained a clerkship in the treasury department at Washington, he removed to that city, where he soon began preaching with remarkable success. In 1815-6 he was elected chaplain of the house of representatives. After seven years spent with a small church at Alexandria, he was called to the large church at New York, where he remained for eighteen years. He then became pastor of the 1st Baptist church, in which relation he continued until his death. In 1832 the degree of D. D. was conferred upon him by Princeton, and the same year he was chosen president of the Baptist triennial convention, and re-elected in 1833. In 1834 he was elected president of the American and foreign Bible society. On the formation of the American Bible union, he was made its president, and continued until his death. At the zenith of his career he was probably the most popular and influential Baptist minister in the United States.
At the age of eleven years he was placed in a drugstore where he gained information as best he could, receiving slight schooling. Five years later he was apprenticed to a coach-painter, and he continued to follow that trade until his retirement from business in 1855. In early life he held, for a time, the office of librarian to the Apprentices' library of Newark, where he laid the foundation for the knowledge on books for which he subsequently became known. About 1845 he began his researches among the genealogies of Newark families, and soon became possessed of more antiquarian and genealogical information concerning the northern part of New Jersey, especially the county of Essex, than any other person. He was elected a member of the New Jersey historical society in 1838, and its librarian in 1839, but his researches of which were historically valuable, appeared principally in the "Newark Daily Advertiser." He also prepared the genealogical notices of first settlers in the Historical society's volume on the bicentennial of Newark.

CONKLIN, Charles Taber, journalist, b, in New Bedford, Mass., 7 April, 1821; d, in New York city, 18 Jan, 1890. He was never graduated, though he received the degree of A. M. in 1859 from Brown. He was an editorial writer on the New York "Tribune" from 1857 till 1882, and was an occasional contributor of critical and literary papers to periodical literature. He published a poesy, "The Songs of the South," in New York, 1861; "Tribune Essays" (1869); and "Reminiscences of a Journalist" (Boston, 1890).

CONGER, Omar Dwight, senator, b, in Cooperstown, N. Y., in 1818; d, in Ocean City, Md., 11 July, 1898. He removed with his father to Ohio in 1824, and was graduated at Western Reserve in 1847. He was engaged in the geological survey of the Lake Superior iron and copper region from 1845 till 1847, and in 1848 became a lawyer in Port Huron, Mich. He was elected judge of the St. Clair county court in 1850, and was a state senator from 1856 till 1861, being president pro tempore of the senate in 1859. He was a presidential elector on the Republican ticket in 1864, a member of the State constitutional convention in 1866, and a member of congress from 1869 till 1881, when he was chosen to the U. S. senate.

CONKLING, William Augustus, zoologist, b, in New York city, 16 March, 1837. He was educated at the public schools, and received the degree of doctor of veterinary science from Columbia veterinary college, and that of P. D. from Hamilton college. He has been connected with Central park since 1858, and director of the zoological department since 1870. He has travelled three times through Europe, visiting the various zoological gardens, is an honorary or corresponding member of many zoological societies, and is a member of several scientific institutions in the United States. Dr. Conklin possesses one of the most complete libraries in the country on the subjects of mammalia and ornithology. He is editor of the "Journal of Comparative Medicine and Surgery" in New York, and has written articles on natural history for various periodicals.

CONKLING, John Watkins, physician, b, in Sidney, Ohio, 1 Dec, 1844. He was graduated at Ohio Wesleyan university in 1866, and at Ohio medical college, Cincinnati, in 1868. He was physician to the Dayton hospital for the insane from 1869 till 1871, and afterward became secretary of its board of trustees. He was professor of physiology in Starling medical college, Columbus, Ohio, from 1873 till 1878, and of diseases of children from 1878 till 1884. He is visiting surgeon to St. Elizabeth's hospital, Dayton, and a member of various medical societies. He has contributed frequently to medical journals, and has published several monographs, including "History of the Discovery of the Circulation of the Blood."

CONKLING, Alfred, jurist, b, in Ammagansett, Suffolk co., N. Y., 12 Oct, 1789; d, in Utica, N. Y., 5 Feb, 1874. He was graduated at Cornell in 1810, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1812. He was district attorney for Montgomery county three years, and was elected to congress as an anti-Jackson democrat, serving from 1821 till 1823. He then removed to Albany, and in 1825 was appointed by President John Quincy Adams judge of the U. S. district court for the northern district of New York, which office he held till 1832, when President Fillmore appointed him minister to Mexico. On his return from that mission, in 1833, he settled at Geneseo, N. Y., devoting himself mainly to literary pursuits. Union college gave him the degree of LL. D. in 1847. He published "Treatise on the Organization and Jurisdiction of the Supreme, Circuit, and District Courts of the United States" (2d ed., 1843); "Admiralty Jurisdiction" (2 vols., 1848); "The Powers of the Executive Department of the United States" (Albany, 1866); and the "Young Citizen's Manual."—His son, Frederick Augustus, b, in Canajoharie, N. Y., 25 Aug, 1816; d, in New York city, 18 Sept, 1890, was a member of congress for three years a member of the New York legislature. In June, 1861, he organized, at his own expense, the 84th New York regiment, serving as its colonel. During July, 1863, the regiment did duty as provost-guard at Baltimore, Md., and in 1864 it saw several months' service in Virginia. He was a member of Congress, d, in New York city, 1880, and in 1878 the Republican candidate for mayor of New York. He changed his politics, however, and spoke in various parts of the Union in favor of Mr. Tilden's election to the presidency in 1876, and of Gen. Hancock's in 1880. He was a trustee of the College of physicians and surgeons, a member of the geographical and historical society, and the author of various reports to the New York legislature, and numerous political, commercial, and scientific pamphlets.—Another son, Roscoe, senator, b, in Albany, N. Y., 39 Oct., 1829; d, in New York, 18 April, 1888, received an academic education, and studied law under his father. In 1846 he entered the law-office of Francis Kernan, afterward his colleague in the senate, and became district attorney for Oneida county. He was admitted to the bar in that year, and soon became prominent both in law and in politics. He was elected mayor of Utica in 1858, and at the expiration of his first term a tie vote between the two candidates for the office caused him to hold over for another term. In November, 1858, he was chosen as a Republican to congress, and took his seat in that body at the
CONNER

beginning of its first session, in December, 1859—a
session noted for its long and bitter contest over the
speakership. He was re-elected in 1860, but in 1862
was defeated by Francis Kernan, over whom, how-
ever, he was elected in 1864. His first com-
mmittee was that on the District-legal-tender act,
which he was afterward chairman. He was also a
member of the committee of ways and means and of
the special reconstruction committee of fifteen.
Mr. Conkling's first important speech was in sup-
port of the fourteenth amendment to the constitu-
tion.
He vigorously attacked the generality of Mc CLLean, opposed Spalding's legal-tender act,
and firmly upheld the government in the prosecu-
tion of the war. Mr. Conkling was re-elected in the autumn of 1866, but in January, 1867, be-
fore he took his seat, was chosen U. S. senator to
succeed Ira Harris, and re-elected in 1873 and 1878.
In the senate he was from the first a mem-
ber of the judiciary committee, and connected
with nearly all the leading committees, holding the
chairs of those on commerce and revision of the
laws. Senator Conkling was a zealous sup-
porter of President Grant's administration and
largely directed its general policy toward the
south, advocating it in public and by his personal
influence. He was before the passage of the
Civil Rights act and favored the resump-
tion of specie payments. He took a promi-
nent part in framing the electoral-commission bill
in 1877, and supported it by an able speech, argu-
ing that the question of the commission's jurisdic-
tion should be left to that body itself. Mr. Con-
kling represented New York in the convention for
president in the Cincinnati convention of 1876.
In the Chicago convention of 1880 he advo-
cated the nomination of Gen. Grant for a third
term. In 1881 he became hostile to President Garfield's administration on a question of patron-
age, claiming, with his colleague, Thomas C. Platt,
the right to control federal appointments in his
state. The president having appointed a political
opponent of Mr. Conkling's to the collectorship of
the port of New York, the latter opposed his con-
firmation, claiming that he should have been con-
sulted in the matter, and that the nomination was
a violation of the pledges given to him by the
president. The attempt was frustrated, as Conk-
ing had declared his opposition, withdrew all other
nominations to New York offices, leaving the ob-
jectionable one to be acted on by itself. Finding
that he could not prevent the confirmation, Mr.
Conkling, on 16 May, resigned his senatorship, as
did also his colleague, and returned home to seek
a vindication in the right of a re-election. In
this, however, after an exciting canvas, they
failed; two other republicans were chosen to fill
the vacant places, and Mr. Conkling returned to
his law practice in New York city. In 1885-6 he
was counsel of the State senate investigating com-
mmittee, appointed for the purpose of disclosing the
fraud and bribery in the grant of the Broadway
horse-railroad franchise by the board of aldermen
in 1884. After the taking of testimony, lasting
about three months, Mr. Conkling, together with
Clarence A. Seward, made an argument which
resulted in the repeal of the Broadway railroad
charter.—Alfred's daughter, Margaret Cockburn
(Mrs. Steele), in 1814, d. 1889, has published the
"Memoirs of the Mother and Wife of Washington"
(Auburn, N. Y., 1851-3); "Isabel; or, Trials of the
Heart": a translation of Florian's "History of the
Moors of Spain," and has contributed to contempo-
lary literature.—Alfred Conkling's grandson, Alfred
Ronald, b. in New York city, 29 Sept., 1856, was

graduated at Yale in 1876, pursued his studies at
Harvard and in Berlin, Germany, and on his return
to this country was employed on the U. S. geologi-
cal survey. He then studied law, was admitted to
the bar in 1879, and became assistant U. S. at-
torney in New York. In 1884 he was named a Repub-
lican candidate for congress in 1884, and made
many addresses in favor of the election of James
G. Blaine during the presidential campaign of that
year. He is the author of "Appletons' Guide to
Mexico" (New York, 1884).

CONLEY, John Bikman, scientist, b. in
Brockport, Monroe co., N. Y., 14 Sept., 1848.
He was graduated at the State normal school, Albany,
in 1863, and at Hamilton college in 1869. During
the same year he was elected to the chair of chem-
istry and natural sciences in blackburn university,
Carlinville, Ill. He has published a series of geo-
logical charts of all the ages and epochs, illustrated
with two hundred figures of characteristic fossils.

CONNELLY, John, R. C. bishop, b. in Drogheda,
Ireland, in 1759; d. in New York in 1823.
He was educated in Belgium, where he became a
member of the Dominican order, and afterward
went to Rome and was elected prior of St. Clem-
ent's and appointed agent for the Irish bishops.
During the French occupation of that city he
won much credit for his success in securing the
property of the English and Irish religious insti-
tutions from confiscation. On the return of Pius
VII to Rome in 1814, Father Connelly was chosen
bishop of New York, and consecrated the same
year. He visited Ireland, with the object of ob-
braining priests for the vacant see, only one. At this
time the diocese of New York embraced the entire state
and part of New Jersey, and contained a Catholic
population of 17,000. Bishop Connelly found
only four priests to receive him on his arrival, and
had to perform missionary duties in addition to his
episcopal functions. He founded churches in Utica and Rochester, and erected an orphan asy-
num in New York, which he confided to the care of
the Sisters of Charity. His labors during the yellow-fever epidemics of 1822 and 1823 greatly
impaired his strength.

CONNELLY, Pierce Francis, sculptor, b. in
a southern county, N. Y., 1810. He was taken to
England when a child, received a good education, and
studied painting in Paris, and afterward in Rome.
At the age of twenty he determined to become a
sculptor, established himself at Florence, and exer-
cuted, among other works, "Thesis," in the New
York museum of fine arts; "St. Martin and the
Beggar," an equestrian group; "Ophelia"; "Icarus
arresting the Triumph of Death"; "Queen Philip-
pa"; "Diana transforming Acteon," and other
pieces exhibited at the Philadelphia centennial ex-
hibition, and several portrait busts. In 1856 he
visited the United States, and went from there to
New Zealand, where he became known as an ex-
change of emigrants, and made studies of glaciers,
lakes, and painted pictures of the scenery of the
country that were exhibited in Auckland in 1877.

CONNER, David, naval officer, b. in Harris-
burg, Pa., in 1792; d. in Philadelphia, 20 March,
1836. He entered a counting-house in Phila-
delphia in 1806, became a midshipman in the navy, 16
Jan., 1809, and, as acting lieutenant, took part in
the action between the "Hornet" and the "Peaceock,
" 24 Feb., 1813. Charged with the duty of remov-
ing the prisoners, Lient. Conner was among the
last to leave the sinking vessel. On 24 July, 1813,
he became a lieutenant, and remained in the "Hor-
net" under Capt.iddle. In the action with the
"Penguin," 23 March, 1815, he was dangerously wounded, and for his gallantry was presented with a medal by congress, and the legislature of Pennsylvania unanimously voted him a sword. He was promoted to the rank of commander on 3 March, 1823, and to that of captain on 3 March, 1825. He commanded the squadron on the West India station just before the beginning of hostilities with Mexico, and in May, 1846, he sailed from Vera Cruz to San Brazos de Santiago, established a blockade of the Mexican ports on the gulf, and compelled the American fleet to hold the Mexican coast for two years. In August and October, 1846, two fruitless attempts were made to enter the port of Alvarado, on 14 Nov., 1846, the port of Tampa was captured by him, and on 9 March, 1847, he directed the landing of the army of Gen. Scott at Vera Cruz, and assisted in the reduction of the fortress of San Juan del Ululo, but was soon afterward compelled, by the failure of his health, to return home. At the time of his death he was commandant of the Philadelphia navy-yard.

CONNER, Henry W., politician, b. in Prince George county, Va., in August, 1783; d. in Catawba county, N. C., 15 Jan., 1866. He was graduated at the University of North Carolina in 1803. He entered in Gen. Joseph Graham's expedition against the Creek Indians in 1814, settled in Catawba county, N. C., was a candidate for Congress in 1818, and elected as a democrat in the next congressional election, and re-elected nine successive times, serving from 3 Dec., 1821, till 3 March, 1841. He declined re-election, but in 1848 entered the state senate, after which he was mayor of the city of Concord. He died while at the head of an armed party, in 1774, by the authorities of Pennsylvania, with whom he had a bitter controversy respecting land at the falls of the Ohio, granted him by Lord Dunmore. He was appointed by Lord Dunmore magistrate of West Augusta, and in 1775 was authorized by him to settle in Canada and the west and command a regiment of loyalists and Indians, to be called the Loyal Foresters. He visited Gen. Gage in the autumn of 1775, and while on the way from Williamsburg, Va., to Detroit, the rendezvous of the force he expected to raise for the invasion of Virginia, he was captured at Hagerstown, Md., with his instructions in his possession, and held prisoner till the peace of 1783. He then returned to the United States, and went to France with a diplomatic commission. He returned in due course to Philadelphia, and resided there until his death.

CONNER, James, type-founder, b. near Hyde Park, Dutchess co., N. Y., 22 April, 1798. In 1814 he was apprenticed to Samuel Brower, and, after learning the trade, worked in different printing-offices in New York city, was a skillful pressman, and, after becoming expert in finishing stereotype plates, took charge of a stereotype shop in Boston. Returning after three years to New York city, he began business as a printer and stereotype-founder. He made from old stereotype plates, sold in large quantities, large type that was wanted for posters, manufactured the first folio Bible ever printed in the United States, began to cast type for his own establishment, devising a style of type that was afterwards used on the first known hand and stereotyped Shakespeare's works and other books, and then a polyglot Bible, for which he designed a new size of type, which he called agate. He next published Walter Scott's works, after which he confined himself to type-founding. He invented a method of casting letters from an electrolytic matrix by chemical precipitation.

CONNER, James, soldier, b. in Charleston, S. C., 1 Sept., 1829; d. 26 June, 1893. He was graduated at South Carolina college in 1849, admitted to the bar in 1852, and in 1856 appointed U. S. district attorney for South Carolina, which office he resigned in December, 1860. He entered the Confederate army as captain in 1861, and served in many campaigns, rose to the rank of brigadier-general, and in the latter part of the war commanded a division. He was chairman of the South Carolina Democratic state committee in 1876, and elected in that year attorney-general on the same ticket with Gov. Wade Hampton, but resigned the office in 1877.

CONNER, Samuel Shepard, soldier, b. in New Hampshire, about 1738; d. in Covington, Ky., 17 Dec., 1820. He was graduated at Yale in 1806. During the war with Great Britain he entered the army as major of the 21st infantry, served as aide-de-camp to Gen. Henry Dearborn in the beginning of 1815, and was lieutenant-colonel of the 13th infantry from March, 1813, till 14 July, 1814, when he resigned. In the latter year he was elected to the House of Representatives from Massachusetts, serving from 1815, till 3 March, 1817. In 1819 he was appointed surveyor-general of the Ohio land district.

CONNESS, John, senator, b. in Ireland, 20 Sept., 1821. He emigrated to the United States at the age of thirteen, learned the trade of a piano-forte maker, and worked in New York city until he disposed of an American candidate for a U. S. representative in that state in 1849, engaged in mining, and afterward became a merchant. He was a member of the California legislature in 1853-'4 and in 1860-'1, a candidate for lieutenant-governor in 1859, and the union democratic candidate for governor in 1861, receiving 30,944 votes, to 22,531 cast for the Breckinridge democratic candidate, and 36,568 for Leland Stanford, the successful republican candidate. He was elected as a union republican to succeed Milton S. Latham, a democrat, to the U. S. senate, and sat from 4 March, 1863, till 4 March, 1869, serving on the committees on finance and the Pacific railroad, and as chairman of the committee on mines and mining. He resided in Massachusetts until 1855 when he removed to California. He was appointed by his native state to the United States cabinet in 1877, serving as itinerant agent in China, India, and Japan. He was a successful candidate for re-election in 1877, and served from 1878 until his death in 1889.

CONNOLLY, John, physician, b. in Lancaster county, Pa., about 1750. He resided at Pittsburg, where he became acquainted with Washington. At the beginning of the Revolution he suggested to Gov. Dunmore the plan of rousing the Indian tribes against the colonists, and was his chief agent in that business. He was a candidate for an assemblymam, while at the head of an armed party, in 1774, by the authorities of Pennsylvania, with whom he had a bitter controversy respecting land at the falls of the Ohio, granted him by Lord Dunmore. He was appointed by Lord Dunmore magistrate of West Augusta, and in 1775 was authorized by him to settle in Canada and the west and command a regiment of loyalists and Indians, to be called the Loyal Foresters. He visited Gen. Gage in the autumn of 1775, and while on the way from Williamsburg, Va., to Detroit, the rendezvous of the force he expected to raise for the invasion of Virginia, he was captured at Hagerstown, Md., with his instructions in his possession, and held prisoner till the peace of 1783. He then returned to the United States, and went to France with a diplomatic commission. He returned in due course to Philadelphia, and resided there until his death.

CONNOR, Edmund Sheppard, actor, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 9 Sept., 1809; d. in 1891. In 1829 he made his first public appearance as young Norval in the Walnut street theatre, and there-after became noted as a performer of backwoodsman and Indian characters, in several plays written by native americans. He was manager of the Arch street theatre, Philadelphia, 1829-34 and for many years lived in retirement in New Jersey. —His second wife, Charlotte Mary Sanford Barnes, d. in New York city, 14 April, 1863, whom he married in 1817, made her début at the Tremont theatre, Boston, in 1833, played Juliet to the Romeo of her mother, Mrs. Mary Barnes, and after his death appeared in England. Her father, John Barnes, was also a successful actor.

CONNOR, Patrick Edward, soldier, b. in the south of Ireland, 17 March, 1829; d. in Salt Lake city, Utah, 17 Dec., 1891. He was educated in New
York city, entered the regular army during the Florida war, at the age of nineteen, engaged in mercantile business in New York city after his discharge in 1844, and in 1846 settled in Texas. Upon the breaking out of the Mexican war in that year he was mustered in as captain of Texas volunteers, in the Overland routledge under General Moore, at Palo Alto, Rosca de la Palma, and was severely wounded at Buena Vista. Shortly after the close of the war he emigrated to California, and there engaged in business. In 1861 he raised a regiment of volunteers in California, and was ordered to Utah, to prevent a revolt of the Mormons and prevent the occupation of the country by the United States. On 29 Jan., 1863, his force, numbering 200, after a rapid march of 140 miles, made in four nights through deep snow, in weather so cold that the feet of seventy-six soldiers were frozen, encountered 300 warriors in their fortified camp on Bear river, Washington territory. The troops embarked the position, and after a flight of four hours destroyed the entire band. Col. Connor was commissioned brigadier-general, 30 March, 1863, and was long in command of the Utah district, where he effectively established the authority of the government. He received the brevet of major-general at the close of the civil war, and having been appointed, on the resignation of Colonel Peters, of the District of Nebraska, to the district of the plains, organized an expedition of 2,000 cavalry to chastise the Sioux and Arapahoes for depredations on the Overland mail route, and in August, 1865, defeated the latter at Tongue river. He was mustered out of the service on 30 April, 1866. Gen. Connor was the leader in the appointment of a Government post in Utah, and the volunteer force number 16,000. Soon after he established Camp Douglas, near Salt Lake City, he founded there the "Union Vidette," which was the first daily newspaper printed in the territory. He located the first silver mine in Utah, wrote the first mining law, introduced navigation on the Great Salt Lake, built the first silver-lead smelting-works, and founded the town of Stockton. After the war he declined a colonelcy in the regular army in order to attend to his large mining and commercial interests in Utah.

CONNOR, Selden, soldier, b. in Fairfield, Me., 25 Jan., 1839. He was graduated at Tafts college, Massachusetts, and studied law with Judge Whiston in Stockton. When the war began he enlisted for three months in the 1st regiment of Vermont volunteers, and after being mustered out was chosen major, and afterward lieutenant-colonel of the 7th Maine regiment. He commanded the regiment for some time, took part in the principal campaign, was in temporary command of the 77th New York regiment after the battle of Antietam, participated in the battle of Fredericksburg, receiving a slight wound, and was present at the battle of Gettysburg. In January, 1864, he was commissioned colonel of the 19th Maine volunteers, and, as ranking officer, commanded the brigade. In the battle of the Wilderness his thigh-bone was shattered by a bullet, 6 May, 1864. He was commissioned brigadier-general in June, 1864, but was incapacitated for active service after receiving his wound. In April, 1866, his leg was again fractured by a fall, confining him to his house for two years. He was a member of Gov. Chamberlain's staff, and in 1868 was appointed postmaster of the Winnebago district, and held that office till he was nominated by the Republicans for the governorship of Maine, in 1875. He was elected by 3,872 majority over Charles W. Roberts, the democratic candidate, and re-elected for the two following terms, serving from January, 1876, till January, 1879. From 1882 till 1886 he was U. S. pension-agent.

CONNOR, Skelington, jurist, b. in Dublin, Ireland, in 1810; d. in Toronto in 1868. He was graduated at Trinity college, Dublin, in 1839, and was called to the Irish bar in 1842. He emigrated to the township of Orillia, then a wilderness, where he lived for two years. He then returned to Ireland, whence, after a short stay, he went to the continent and resided for a few years. During his absence Mr. Connor was called to the Irish bar in 1853, and, on his return to Canada, was admitted to the bar of Upper Canada in 1857. He entered into partnership with ex-Chancellor Blake and Justice Morrison, and for many years had a lucrative practice. In 1846 he again visited Ireland, and the degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him by the University of Dublin. In 1858 he was solicitor-general for Upper Canada. At the general election of 1856 he was elected for South Oxford, a constituency that he continued to represent until his elevation, on 1 Feb., 1863, to the Queen's bench as puisne judge. During the whole of his parliametary career he adhered to the liberal party. He had been appointed chancellor of the University of Toronto long before his death.

CONNOR, Simon Barclay, lawyer, b. in Cranbury, Middlesex co., N. J., 23 Sept., 1840. He was graduated M. D. in the University of Nashville, Tenn., in 1864, appointed an assistant surgeon in the Army of the Cumberland, and stationed at Nashville, Tenn., resigned, but was afterward re-appointed, and ordered to Lake City, Fla., in 1866, and in 1867 he was made surgeon at the St. Louis, Fla., in convention in 1868, and was appointed state treasurer by Gov. Reed, resigning his commission in the army to accept the office. He was a member of the Republican national convention at Chicago in 1868, and became a member of the Republican national committee. After the expiration of his term of office as treasurer, in 1870, he was elected a member of the state house of representatives, and chosen speaker. He was elected U. S. senator in 1872, and served from 4 March, 1873, till 3 March, 1879. He was the Republican candidate for governor in 1880. After the expiration of his term in the senate he resumed the practice of medicine.

CONNOR, Thomas Anderson, b. in Monmouth, N. J., 17 April, 1791; d. in South Amboy, N. J., 23 Sept., 1891. He entered the navy as midshipman, 1 Jan., 1812, his first cruise being on the "Essex," commanded by Capt. David Porter, during the war with England. His next service was under Com. McDonough on Lake Champlain. He was promoted to a lieutenant, 5 March, 1817, and served on board the "Guerrier" in the Mediterranean, and other vessels in various parts of the world until his promotion to commander, 25 Feb., 1838, in which capacity he commanded the sloop-of-war "John Adams" some years. He was promoted to the rank of captain, 2 Oct., 1848, and in 1857-8 commanded the squadron on the coast of Africa, the "Constitution" being his flag-ship. On 16 July, 1862, on the creation of the grade of commodore in the navy, he was promoted to that rank, and later was placed on the retired list, after having been in the service more than half a century.

CONRADE, John, printer, b. in Wincanton, Va., in 1801; d. in New Orleans, La., 11 Feb., 1878. He went with his father to Mississippi, and thence to Louisiana while an infant, received a liberal education, studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1828, and practised in New Orleans. He served several years in the state legislature, was
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elected to the U. S. senate as a whig in the place of Alexander Mouton, who had resigned, and served from 14 April, 1812, till 3 March, 1843. In 1844 he was a member of the state constitutional convention. He was elected to congress in 1848, and served till August, 1850, when he was appointed secretary of war by President Fillmore, serving from 13 Aug., 1850, till 7 March, 1853. He was one of the leaders of the secession movement in Louisiana in December, 1860, a deputy from Louisiana in the Montgomery provisional congress of 1861, a member of the 1st and 2d Confederate Congresses in 1862-'4, and also served as a brigadier-general in the Confederate army.

CONRAD, Frowin, b. in Auro, Switzerland, 2 Nov., 1833. He entered the order of St. Benedict, and was ordained in 1856. Having received directions to found a monastery in his country, he came over here in 1873, and founded the Benedictine monastery of New Engleberg, at Concepcion, Mo., which was erected into an abbey in 1881. In 1885 Father Conrad was chosen as its first abbot.

CONRAD, Joseph, soldier, b. in Wied-Selters, Germany, 17 May, 1830. He was graduated at the military academy in 1849, and came to this country, settling in Missouri. At the beginning of the civil war he enlisted in the National service, and was made captain of the 3d Missouri infantry. He became major in September, and was engaged in the action of Carthage, the battle of Pea Ridge, and the siege of Corinth. At the latter battle he was wounded, and after his recovery entered the army as lieutenant-colonel of the 15th Missouri infantry, in May, 1862, became colonel in November, and was engaged in the battles of Perryville, Chickamauga, and Missionary Ridge. During the Atlanta campaign he commanded a brigade in the Army of the Cumberland, and was brevetted brigadier-general for his services. He commanded the sub-district of Victoria in Texas until February, 1866, when he was mustered out of the volunteer service. In July, 1866, he entered the regular army, and was commissioned captain in the 29th infantry, transferred to the 11th infantry in April, 1869, and served with his regiment until October, 1882, when he was retired with the rank of colonel.

Further, "Ary," a narrative of five poems on the wrongs and misfortunes of the North American Indians, and a series of sonnets on the Lord's Prayer. Another tragedy that he wrote, "The Heretic," was never acted, nor published.

CONRAD, Timothy Abbott, naturalist, b. in New Jersey, 21 June, 1803; d. in Trenton, N. J., 9 Aug., 1877. He was from early life an investigator of American paleontology and natural history, devoting himself to the study of the shells of the tertiary and cretaceous formations, and to existing species of mollusks. In 1831 he began the issue of a work on "American Marine Conchology," and the year following published the first number of the "Fossil Shells of the Tertiary Formation," which contains the regular brigade of the Army of the Potomac, and was engaged in the campaigns that followed, including the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Petersburg, and Ream's Station. During this period he served at different times as judge-advocate, provost-marshal, and comissary of musters. He received three brevets, as major, lieutenant-colonel and colonel of volunteers. From 1865 till 1871 he was occupied with garrison duty, after which he served as instructor of infantry tactics at the U. S. military academy, and then on special duty in Washington in connection with the Centennial ex-

hibition at Philadelphia. In 1877 he was assigned to duty on the frontier. He was promoted to major of the 17th infantry on 27 April, 1879, and to lieutenant-colonel of the 22d infantry on 27 June, 1884. In 1886 he was in command of Fort Lyon, Colorado.

CONRAD, Robert Taylor, lawyer, b. in Philadelphia, 10 June, 1816; d. there, 27 June, 1858. He was the son of a publisher of Philadelphia, was educated for the bar, and attained a high reputation as a political speaker, and as an editor and poet. Before he was twenty-one years old he wrote a tragedy, "Conrad," and in 1832 published the "Daily Commercial Intelligencer," which was merged into the "Philadelphia Gazette." Abandoning this occupation from failing health in 1834, he returned to the law, became recorder, and in 1838 judge of the city courts. He was one of the city and county sessions for the city and county of Philadelphia. When the latter court was dissolved, he re-entered the practice. He was associate editor of the "North American," was a member of the consolidation of the districts with the city in 1854, he was elected mayor by the Whig and American parties. In 1856 he was appointed to the bench of the quarter sessions, serving in that capacity till 1857. In literature he is best known by the tragedy of "Aylmere," purchased by Edwin Forrest, in which that actor played the part of Jack Cade. In 1852 Judge Conrad published a volume entitled "Aylmere, or the Bondman of Kent, and other Poems," the principal of which latter are "The Sons of the Wilderness," a narrative of five poems on the wrongs and misfortunes of the North American Indians, and a series of sonnets on the Lord's Prayer. Another tragedy that he wrote, "The Heretic," was never acted, nor published.
the Mexican boundary survey. He defended the theory of periodical refrigeration, and suggested that the Mississippi depression was the consequence of the upheaval of the Appalachians and the later elevation of the Rocky mountain area. A list of his scientific papers is given in the catalogue of the Royal society of England.

**CONWAY,** William, clergyman, b. in Pennsylvania, 11 Aug., 1808; d. 16 Feb., 1865. He was educated at the academy and theological seminary of the German Reformed church at York, Pa., licensed to preach by the Westmoreland chasis in May, 1835, and labored during the rest of his life in western Pennsylvania as a pioneer preacher. He was a convert of Dr. Crozer, and under Dr. Crozer's influence and college, Mount Pleasant, Pa., to which he presented his large collection of geological specimens, was a frequent contributor to religious journals, and published a volume on "Baptism" (1847).

**CONROY, John Joseph,** R. C. bishop, b. in Queens county, Ireland, in 1819. He studied under the Jesuits at Montreal, completed his theological course in Mount St. Mary's, and was ordained in 1842. He became vice-president of St. John's college, Fordham, in 1843, and was afterward appointed president. He was transferred to the pastorate of St. Joseph's church, Albany, in 1844, and founded St. Vincent's orphan asylum, built St. Stephen's school, and St. John's seminary, and built St. Joseph's church. He became vicar-general of the diocese of Albany in 1857, and administered its affairs during the absence of the bishop. He succeeded Dr. McCloskey on the latter's promotion to the see of New York. During his administration there was a large increase of churches and parishes; he became one of the most noted denominational leaders; the church he founded is an industrial school, St. Peter's hospital, St. Agnes's rural cemetery, and a house of the Little Sisters of the Poor. He was present at the first and second councils of Baltimore, and took part in the sessions of the Vatican council. In 1869 he convoked a synod of his diocese, and made important regulations for its future government. In 1870 a conductor was appointed at his request, and in 1871 he resigned. He was then created bishop of Curium in pertibus, and resided in New York city, where he died, 20 Nov., 1895.

**CONTEE, Benjamin,** clergyman, b. in Maryland in 1755; d. in Charles county, Md., 3 Nov., 1849. After a course of four years he became a teacher, and became a clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal church. In 1776 he was an officer in the 3d Maryland battalion. He was a member of the Continental congress in 1787-8, and was elected to the 1st congress under the constitution, in which body he voted in 1790 for establishing the seat of government on the Potomac. Subsequently he became the presiding judge of the Charles county, Md., testamentary court.

**CONTRECEUR,** Captain, French soldier, b. about 1730. He was a captain in the French marines, and in 1754 conducted a force of 1,600 men, mostly Indians, with eighteen cannon, down the Alleghany river in boats, for the purpose of preventing the British authorities or the Ohio company from planting settlements in the Ohio valley, which was claimed by the French under the treaty of Aix. Ensign Ward, of Capt. Trent's company, had partly constructed a fort at Ohio Fork, now Pittsburg, the spot recommended for the purpose in Washington's report. Contreceur had finished the stockade, called it Fort Duquesne, and maintained there a garrison of about 250 Frenchmen, and sometimes as many as 500 Indians. When Braddock advanced with more than 2,000 men, although the garrison was demoralized by fear, Capt. Beaujou, who had come to relieve Contreceur, determined to attack the approaching army, and, while he carried out the brilliant attack that resulted in the rout of Braddock's army, 9 July, 1755, Contreceur, to whom the French official reports erroneously give the credit of the victory, remained at the fort. As Beaujou had been shot, the command again devolved upon Contreceur, who was responsible for the atrocities committed by the Indians.

**CONVERSE, Amasa,** journalist, b. in Virginia in 1792; d. in Louisville, Ky., 9 Dec., 1872. He was graduated at Dartmouth in 1822. After completing his course he spent six years as a tutor on the Presbyterian college, at Alleghany, Pa., and there married Beulah Washburn, daughter of Jabez Washburn, a Presbyterian clergyman, who had become a convert of Beulah's, and remained at the fort. As Beaujou had been shot, the command again devolved upon Contreceur, who was responsible for the atrocities committed by the Indians.

**CONVERSE, Charles Crozat,** musical composer, b. in Warren, Mass., in 1834. He studied law and music in Leipsic, Germany, returned home in 1857, and was graduated at the Albany law-school in 1861. His musical compositions have appeared in the "Southern Literary Messenger," "O. Nevers," "Karl Reden," and "E. C. Revons." He has published a cantata (1855); "New Method for the Guitar" (1855); "Musical Bouquet" (1856); "The One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Psalm" (1860); "Sweet Singer" (1863); "Church Singer" (1865); "Savings of Sages" (1869).

**CONWAY, Charlotte Daniel**, author, b. in Stafford county, Va., 17 March, 1832. His father was a magistrate and a member of the Virginia legislature; his mother a daughter of Surgeon-General Daniel. He received his early education at Fredericksburg academy, and was graduated at Dickinson college, Pa., in 1849, where he united with the Methodist church. He began the study of law at Washington, Va., and while there wrote for the Richmond "Examiner," of which his cousin, John M. Daniel, was editor, in support of extreme southern opinions. He abandoned the law to enter the Methodist ministry, joined the Baltimore conference in 1856, was appointed to the Rockville circuit, and was licentiate of the latter, and a contributor to the "Southern Literary Messenger," and published a pamphlet entitled "Free Schools in Virginia," in which he advocated the adoption of the New England common-school system. Having undergone a change of political and religious convictions, partly through the influence of a set of pamphlets of Quakers among whom he lived, he left the Methodist ministry and entered the divinity school at Cambridge, Mass., where he was graduated in 1854. He then returned to Virginia, in the hope of preaching his humanitarian ideas and transcendental and rationalistic doctrines; but upon reaching Palmdown, where his parents resided, was obliged by a band of neighbors to leave the state under threats because he had befriended Anthony Burns, a fugitive slave from the same district. The same year he became pastor of the Unitarian church in Washington, D. C., where he preached until he was dismissed on account of some anti-slavery discourses, especially a pamphlet entitled "Defence of the Theatre" and "The Natural History of the Devil." The publication-
tion of books on slavery and its relation to the civil war led to an invitation to lecture on this subject in New England, as he had already lectured gratuitously throughout Ohio. During the war his father’s slaves escaped from Virginia and were settled by him in Yellow Springs, Ohio. He was for a time editor of the Boston “Commonwealth.” In 1863 he went to England to enlighten the British public in regard to the causes of the war. He was also invited to write and lecture extensively. He contributed to “Fraser’s Magazine” and the “Fortnightly Review.” Toward the close of 1863 he became the minister of South Place religious society in London, remaining there until he returned to the United States in 1884. He was long the London correspondent of the Cincinnati “Commercial.” The Rejected Stone, or Insurrection versus Resurrection in America, first appeared under the pen-name “A Native of Virginia,” and attracted much attention before the authorship became known. “The Golden Hour” was a similar work. Mr. Conway was a frequent contributor to the daily liberal press in England, and has written extensively on political questions, and has made an extensive tour in the United States. A series of articles entitled “South Coast Santerings in England” appeared in “Harper’s Magazine” in 1868–9. He has published in book form “Tracts for To-Days” (Cincinnati, 1858); “The Rejected Stone” (Boston, 1861); “The Golden Hour” (1862); “Testimonies concerning Slavery” (London, 1863); “The Early Development of the Revolutionary and Democratic Allegory” (London and New York, 1870); “Republican Superstitions,” a theoretical treatise on politics, in which he objects to the extensive powers conferred on the president of the United States by the Federal constitution, and advocates, with Louis Blanc, a single legislative chamber (London, 1872): “The Sacred Anthology,” a selection from the sacred books of all ages (London New York, 1873); “Idols and Ideals” (London and New York, 1877); “Demonology and Devil-Lore” (1879); “A Necklace of Stories” (London, 1880); “The Wandering Jew and the Pound of Flesh” (London and New York, 1881); “Thomas Carlyle” (1881).

In 1821, Mr. Conway went to Ireland, 27 Feb., 1821; d. about 1890. He was educated in France, entered the army, and in 1777 had attained the rank of colonel and the decoration of St. Louis. On the recommendation of Silas Deane he came to the United States and offered his services to Congress. He was made a brigadier-general, 13 May, 1777, was present at the battles of Brandywine and Germantown. It is credibly the leader of the “Conway cabal,” a conspiracy to deprive Washington of the command of the army, that he is known to history. This plot was developed during the autumn of 1777, and received the open or secret support of a strong faction in Congress, including some able and patriotic men, who were dissatisfied with the general’s conduct. The plot of 1781, when Gates and the southern army, in contrast with the victory that had just been won at Saratoga by the northern army under Gates. Even John Adams exclaimed: “I am weary with so much impertinence,” while Dr. Benjamin Rush actively supported the dissidents. Through the influence of this faction Gates was made over from the board of war, and a Canadian campaign was proposed, which Lafayette was to lead, with Conway to assist him. Embittered by Washington’s opposition to his promotion, Conway wrote anonymous letters to prominent men, alleging Washington’s responsibility for recent military disasters. He was thought to have even forged Washington’s name to papers designed to further the plans of the conspirators. But Gen. James Wilkinson, under the influence of wine, disclosed some passages that had appeared in a letter from Conway to Gates, and Washington thus becoming apprised of the conspiracy against him, his power was soon gone. Lafayette, also, refused to lead the proposed expedition unless Baron de Kalb should be made his second. Conway’s promotion was jeopardized. He was confirmed, 14 Dec., 1777, in spite of Washington’s disapproval. But in the following March, having lost favor with congress, his resignation, offered conditionally, in a fit of petulance, was accepted unconditionally, and he was obliged, against his will, to leave the army. In July, 1778, Gen. John Cadwalader, a staunch adherent of Washington, challenged Conway to mortal combat, because of his attacks upon the commander-in-chief. The meeting took place, 22 July, and Conway was badly wounded in the mouth. He fell on his face, but raised himself and remarked to his adversary: “You fire with much deliberation, general, and certainly with a great deal of effect. As soon as he was able to sit up he was sent to the navy-yard at Philadelphia, and afterward returned to France, where he re-entered the military service, and was appointed governor of Pondicherry and the French settlements in Hindustan. He is charged with having ruined the French prospects in India by a quarrel with Tippoo Saib. In 1792 he was sent to take command of the royalist army in the south of France, but dur- ing the revolution he was obliged to flee the country.

CONWAY, William, sailor, b. in Camden, Me., 1809; d. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 30 Nov., 1865. He was a sailor in the U. S. navy for forty years, and was stationed at the Warrington or Pensacola navy-yard when it was surrendered to the southerners on 20 Jan., 1861, serving at the time as quartermaster. After ordaining Capt. B. Kinshaw to lower the U. S. flag, he replied: “I have served under that flag for forty years, and I won’t do it.” Shortly afterward Mr. Conway was sent to the north, where he remained until his death.

CONWAY, William A., actor, b. in London; drowned himself off Charleston bar in 1828. He was educated at Croydon, and at the age of 13, 1815, appeared on stage at the Haymarket theatre, in London, termin- ated a three years’ engagement in 1816, starred till 1821, and came to the United States in 1823. He appeared as Hamlet and other tragic parts in New York and Philadelphia, visited the western and southern cities, took passage early in 1828 for Savannah, and threw himself into the sea while on the voyage. He won the affections of Mrs. Prooz, whose letters to him were published in 1843. As Coriolanus he was excelled by Kemble alone.—His son, Frederick B., actor, b. in Clifton, England, 10 Feb., 1819; d. in Manchester, Mass., 6 Sept., 1874. He early developed a taste for the stage, and had won a fair position in his profession in England, when he arrived in New York, 2 Aug., 1850. Here he formed an association with Edwin Forrest, and playedago to his Othello, De Mauprat to his Richelieu, and other com- panion parts. After the death of his first wife, Mr. Conway married, in May, 1852, Miss Crocker, a leading actress, and the two thenceforward acted together. In 1856 they opened the Lyceum house in Cincinnati, with a first-class company, but the engagement was not profitable, and they returned to the East. In 1861 they visited Eng- land, and filled a short engagement at Sadler’s Wells theatre, London. After their return they became star-actors, and made an extensive and
CONWELL, Edward, C. bishop, b. in Armagh, Ireland, in 1748; d. in Philadelphia in 1812. He was ordained in 1776. When vicar-general of Armagh he received notice of his appointment to the see of Philadelphia in 1809, and was consecrated in London. Shortly after his arrival in Philadelphia he had difficulty with the trustees of the cathedral church of St. Mary's, who insisted on retaining a priest of doubtful character, contrary to the desir e of the bishop. The result was a schism. Dr. Conwell and the clergy of his household were obliged to abandon the cathedral, and retired to the church of St. Joseph's in the neighborhood. The efforts of Bishop England and other prelates, who took part in the factions, proved unavailing, and in 1828 Dr. Conwell went to Rome. The papal authorities endeavored to dissuade him from returning to the United States, and, fearing he might be detained in Rome, he suddenly went to Paris. Here the papal nuncio used every effort to prevail on him to resign his see, but only with the result that he was made titular archbishop and later, who forthwith sailed for New York. He was present at the council of Baltimore in 1829, but took no part in its deliberations. He was persuaded by the assembled bishops to accept the Rev. Francis P. Kenrick as a coadjutor, and spent the remainder of his life in retirement.

CONY, Samuel, jurist, b. in Augusta, Me., 27 Feb., 1811; d. there, 5 Oct., 1870. He was graduated at Brown in 1829, studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1832, and engaged in practice at Old town, Me. He was elected to the legislature in 1835, in 1839 was chosen a member of Gov. Fairfield's executive council, and from 1840 till 1847 was a judge of Superior Court, then at Augusta for 2 years. In 1847 he was appointed land-agent, and in 1850 elected state treasurer, an office which he retained for five years. In 1850 he removed to Augusta. Up to 1861 he acted with the democratic party, but, being rejected by the section of his party that was opposed to the war, he was in 1862 elected to the legislature as a war democrat, and in 1863 chosen a member of the administration. His conduct was so admirable and efficient that he was twice re-elected by large majorities. He was offered a renomination in 1867, but the impaired state of his health forced him to decline.

CONYNGHAM, John Butler, soldier, b. in 1827; d. in Wilkesbarre, Pa., 27 May, 1871. He was graduated at Yale in 1846 where he studied law, and practised in Wilkesbarre and St. Louis. At the first call for troops in 1861 he volunteered in the three-months' service, and on his return joined the 53d Pennsylvania volunteers, of which he was appointed major on 5 Nov., 1861. He participated in the Peninsula campaign of 1862 and the battle of Seven Pines in 1862, when his regiment to Fort Royal, S. C., was present at the naval attack on Fort Sumter in April, 1863, and participated in the subsequent assault and siege opera tions against Fort Wagner. Upon the reduction of that fort, Maj. Conyngham was placed in command of the defenses of Morris island. He was detailed by Gen. Terry to make a night reconnaissance of Sumter, and subsequently engaged in the night assault on Fort Johnson, across Charleston harbor. In this assault he was captured and detained as prisoner for several months. While a prisoner at Charleston he was one of the number selected as hostages to be shot in case of a bombardment of the city by our forces. In November, 1863, he was promoted to the lieutenant-colonel, and in March, 1865, to the colonelcy of his regiment. In March, 1867, Col. Conyngham was appointed a brigadier in the U. S. army, and transferred to the 24th infantry in November, 1869. In 1871 he was brevetted major and lieutenant-colonel for gallant service in the field. During his term of service in the regular army he was mostly employed on the Indian frontier.

COOK, Albert John, naturalist, b. in Owasso, Mich., 30 Aug., 1842. He was graduated at the Michigan agricultural college in 1863, and then studied at Harvard. In 1867 he was appointed instructor in mathematics at the Agricultural college, and in 1869 succeeded to the professorship of zoology and entomology. Prof. Cook has been for many years agricultural and entomological correspondent for science, and has been engaged in the various departments, to the New York "Tribune," Philadelphia "Press," "Rural New Yorker," "New England Homestead," "Country Gentleman," and other journals. He has published "Injurious Insects of Michigan" (Lansing, 1875), and "Bee keeper's Guide" (1878, 14th ed., 1886).

COOK, Clarence Chatham, journalist, b. in Dorchester, Mass., 8 Sept., 1825. He was graduated at Harvard in 1849, and, after studying architecture, was employed for many years as a teacher. In 1863 Mr. Cook wrote a series of articles on American art for the New York "Tribune," and continued such contributions until 1869, when he went as the "Tribune" correspondent to Paris. He resigned that place at the beginning of the Franco-Prussian war, and subsequently passed some time in Italy. On his return to New York he renewed his former connection with the "Tribune." Mr. Cook has published "The Central Park" (New York, 1869); the text to accompany Dürer's "Life of the Virgin" (Boston, 1874): "The House Beautiful" (New York, 1878); and edited, with notes, a translation of the 7th German edition of Wilhelm Lübke's "History of Art" (2 vols., 1878).
COOK, Daniel Pope, lawyer, b. in Scott county, Ky., in 1795; d. in Kentucky, 16 Oct., 1827. He received a classical education, studied law, was admitted to the bar, and began practice in Kaskaskia, Ill., in 1815. He was editor of the "Illinois Intelligencer," the only newspaper printed in the territory in 1816, and afterward settled in Edwardsville. He was the first attorney-general of Illinois, subsequently judge of the circuit court in the western circuit, and a representative in congress from 6 Dec., 1818, till 3 March, 1827. He married the daughter of Gen. William Wickham, born in Kentucky, where he died. Out of respect for his great ability and services to the state, the legislature, four years after his death, gave his name to Cook county. See "The Edwards Papers," edited by Elihn B. Washburne (Chicago, 1884).—His son and only child, John, soldier, b. in Belleville, Ill., 12 June, 1825, was left an orphan. His mother died when he was a child, and he was reared in Kentucky, where he died. In 1846 he entered the University of St. Louis, Mo., and in 1849 entered the dry-goods business with his uncle in Springfield. He sold out and afterward became a dealer in real estate. In 1855 he was made mayor of Springfield, the following year sheriff of Sangamon county, and later quarter-master general of the state. At the beginning of the civil war in 1861 he commanded the first regiment raised in Illinois. For gallantry at the capture of Fort Donelson, where he commanded a brigade and was wounded, he was breveted a major-general in the army, 17 March, 1862. In 1864 he commanded the district of Illinois, with headquarters at Springfield. He was mustered out on 24 Aug., 1865, with the rank of major-general by brevet. In 1868 he was elected to the Illinois legislature.

COOK, George Hammel, geologist, b. in Hanover, Morris co., N. J., 6 Jan., 1818; d. in New Brunswick, N. J., 22 Sept., 1889. He was graduated at Rensselaer polytechnic institute, Troy, N. Y., in the class of 1839, and from 1842 till 1846 he was senior professor in that institution. In 1853 he became professor of chemistry and the natural sciences at Rutgers, his chair became in 1861 the successor, and his name continued in that chair. In 1878 his title was again changed to that of analytical chemistry, geology, and agriculture. In 1880 he became simply professor of geology and agriculture. Prof. Cook was elected vice-president of the college in 1864, and during the same year was appointed state geologist of New Jersey. In 1880 he was appointed director of the New Jersey agricultural experiment stations, of which he published annual reports. He was a member of several scientific societies and a fellow of the American association for the advancement of science. Besides papers contributed to scientific journals, he published annual reports as state geologist from 1863 to 1883, and was the author of "Geology of New Jersey" (Newark, 1888).

COOK, Henry F., soldier, killed in battle at Bristow Springs, Va., 14 Oct., 1861. He was a native of Mississippi, served as first lieutenant in the Mexican war, with Jefferson Davis's regiment of Mississippi volunteers, distinguished himself in the battle of Monterey, where he was wounded, and commanded a company in the battle of Buena Vista. At the beginning of the civil war he joined the Confederate volunteers, served as private in various companies until he was made a brigadier-general in 1863.

COOK, Mrs. Hosea and Mrs. Jesse, pioneers. Of their early life nothing authentic is known. In 1782 they, with their husbands, were occupying two log cabins in the Innis settlement near Frankfort, Ky. In April of that year a band of Indians made an attack on the settlement, and at the first onslaught killed one and mortally wounded the other of the husbands. The wounded man crawled to the cabin, where he gave directions for barricading, and then breathed his last. The widows, with three children crying at their skirts, prepared to defend themselves to the utmost. There was a rifle, and there were no bullets. A musketball was finally discovered, but there were no charges for the bore. In her frenzy it was bitten in two pieces by one of the women. The Indians began with their tomahawks to cut through the door, and, in English, demanded instant surrender. Through a narrow aperture in the logs one of the women fired the rifle, and one of the chief fell dead. The other women then started the roof and set fire in several places, but from the loft underneath the roof the flames were extinguished as fast as they burned through, until the water was exhausted, when the women used some eggs, which were broken and spread over the burning roof. They also used the bloody clothing of the man that lay dead below to check the flames. As a result of their intrepidity, the raid was unsuccessful, and the savages sullenly retired.

COOK, James, navigator, b. in Marton, Yorkshire, England, 28 Oct., 1728; killed in the Sandwich Islands, 14 Feb., 1779. His father was an agricultural laborer and farm bailiff, and, owing to his poverty, the education of the son was limited. At 13 he was apprenticed to a hatter, and at 17 apprenticed to a haberdasher in Staiths, a little fishing town near Whitby. His father dying, and the lad quarrelling with his master, his indentures were given up, when he engaged himself as cabin-boy in a coasting vessel, and afterward became master of a sloop. In 1755 he shipped in the "Eagle," of the royal navy, and was speedily promoted to the quarter-deck. Having been master successively of the sloops "Grampus" and "Garland," in 1759 he had his master's rank confirmed by the admiralty, and was appointed to the "Mercury," a frigate belonging to the squadron sent out to co-operate with Gen. Wolfe at Quebec. Cook piloted the best-sold squadron to the attack of Montmorency, and conducted the debarkation of the troops for the assault on the heights of Abraham. He was employed to take hydrographic surveys of the St. Lawrence between Orleans and the north shore, as well as the survey of the most dangerous parts of the river below Quebec, and performed the task in the very face of the French encampment, afterward publishing a chart of the river and channels from Quebec to the sea. Being promoted to the flag-ship "Northumberland," he made use of his leisure to study mathematics and astronomy. In 1762 he was present at the re-
of observing the transit of Venus in the south Pacific, Cook was chosen to command the expedition, and authorized to prosecute geographical researches in the southern seas. He received a royal traverse from time to time into every other expedition. Two ships, the “Resolution,” of 462 tons and 112 men, commanded by Cook, and the “Adventure,” of 336 tons and 81 men, commanded by Tobias Furneaux, sailed from Plymouth, 13 July, 1775, with instructions to “circumnavigate the whole globe in high southern latitudes, make warm journeys from time to time into every part of the Pacific ocean which had not undergone previous investigation, and to use his best endeavors to resolve the much-agitated question of a southern continent.” The expedition reached Madeira on the 29th, and, after touching at the Cape of Good Hope, explored the specified latitudes, but without discovering land. After sailing over 3,000 leagues, reaching lat. 71° 10’ S., in lon. 106° 54’ W., and being out of sight of land 117 days, Cook became satisfied that no land existed within the limits of his researches, and sailed for New Zealand. After wintering among the Society islands, he examined the waters eastward of his former cruise, between lat. 60° and 70°; then explored the ocean between lat. 43° and 56°, from Easter island to the New Hebrides, discovered and named New Caledonia, and returned by way of the Cape of Good Hope to England, arriving 30 July, 1775. He was promoted to a post-captaincy on 9 August, having been appointed a captain of Greenwich hospital, chosen a member of the Royal society, 29 Feb., 1776, and received the Copleian gold medal for the best experimental paper of the year. In this paper he embodied an account of the successful method of preserving the health of men at sea, adopted by him as the result of his researches into the nature and use of anti-scrobutic medicines. A reward of £29,000 having been offered for the discovery of a northwest passage, Capt. Cook volunteered to take charge of an expedition to ascertain its practicability by making the attempt by way of Bering Strait. He sailed from Plymouth, 12 July, 1776, with the “Resolution” and “Discovery,” the latter under the command of Capt. Charles Clerke. After going as far north as lat. 65° in an endeavor to find a passage to the Atlantic, Capt. Cook turned his attention to the equatorial Pacific for the winter, discovering several small islands and groups, then bore away to the Sandwich islands, where he cruised for several months. On 13 Dec. he set out again for the north, and on his way discovered and circumnavigated a group which he named the Sandwich islands, in honor of the Earl of Sandwich. He reached the coast of America in March, sailed up a sound since known as Cook’s inlet, and, finding no passage through, set out for Bering strait, which he reached early in the summer of 1778, but was stopped by an impassable barrier of ice. Having carefully surveyed the Alaskan group, and determined the most westwardly point of America and its distance, he reached the point still known by the name he gave it, Bering cap. His ship, 17 July, 1778, was driven by ice, and had to turn back till the end of the month, having found it impossible to proceed. Returning to the Sandwich islands to prepare for another attempt northward the next year, he discovered Hawaii, the largest of the group, and Maui. He cruised about Hawaii several weeks, and found the natives peaceably disposed but addicted to stealing. One of the boats having been stolen on the night of 13 Feb., 1779, Cook determined to seize the person of the king and hold him until the boat should be returned or reparation made. With a lieutenant and nine men he went on shore for the purpose on 14 Feb. He succeeded in bringing the king nearly to the boats, when the chief’s suspicions were aroused and he refused to embark. His wives, who were near at hand, set up a lamentation, and a shot from one of the boats, fired to prevent a canoe leaving the bay, accidentally killed a chief. The barbarians, aroused to fury, rushed upon Cook and his men. Four of the marines attending him were instantly killed, and several received severe wounds. The boats, and Cook, who was the last to retire, was overpowered and slain. His body and those of the marines were afterward cut up by the savages and probably devoured, only the bones of the great navigator being recovered seven days later, and buried in the sea. The account of
Cook's first voyage was published under the direction of Dr. Hawkesworth; his second was chronicled by himself; while the third was prepared from his journal by Lyent, King. The choice and plates illustrating the last were executed at the expense of the government, and half the profits of the work were given to his family. A narrative of the third voyage was also published in Hartford, Conn., by John Leyden, who accompanied the expedition. Distinguished honors were paid to him during the commemoration of his name, and the publication of the narrative was struck by order of the Royal society.

Cook, James Merrill, financier, b. in Ballston, N. Y., 19 Nov., 1807; d. in Saratoga, 12 April, 1868. His father was a lawyer and judge in Saratoga county, and offered James a liberal education. But the son preferred the college, and devoted some years to a clerkship in New York city. When he was about thirty-one years of age he was elected to a local office in his native town. His ardent support of whig principles brought him followers, and he was chosen to many town and county offices during the succeeding ten years. In 1844 he was elected to the state senate in 1848-51, and again in 1864-5. In 1851 he received a certificate as state treasurer, and discharged the duties of the office for about a year, when the claims of his competitor in the election were established, and he retired. During 1854-5 he filled the state comptroller's chair with Mark Metcalfe, and won in the state's favor the ability that it resulted from his being offered the superintendency of the banking department of the state. In order to accept the office, it was necessary for him to divest himself of all interest in any banks in the state, and he was president of the Ballston Spa bank, having been one of the original corporators, and the owner of a large amount of stock in that and other institutions.

At the solicitation of capitalists throughout the state, he sold out his stock and accepted the office. The salary had been but $2,500, but was by act of legislature increased to $5,000. Mr. Cook served from 30 Jan., 1856, till 16 April, 1861. Frauds were detected, worthless banks wound up, laws improved, and during his tenure of office he saved the state from the financial crisis of 1857. He afterwards was elected to the senate for the term 1861-5, and was re-elected in 1866. In 1871 he went to New York, and studied at Heidelberg, Berlin, and Heidelberg, then travelled in Italy, Egypt, Greece, Turkey, and northern Africa. Returning to the United States near the close of 1875, he became a lecturer on the relations of religion, science, and current reform. His lectures in Tremont temple, Boston, soon became widely known as "Seven Modern Wonders," and "Ultimate America," and although delivered at noonday, they drew audiences to the full capacity of the hall, which seats 3,000. The lectures were reported in many newspapers, and were afterward issued in book-form. A philosophy, science, and politics were discussed, and so great was their popularity that a series was prepared for general delivery. The following topics were selected, and, as occasion offered, the lectures were delivered in various cities of the United States:

1. "Does Death end All?" 2. "Seven Modern Wonders." 3. "Ultimate America." 4. "Certainties in Religion." 5. "England and America as Competitors and Allies." 6. "Political Signs of the Times." 7. "Alcohol and the Human Family." 8. "The Laborer and Poverty." 9. "God in Natural Law." 10. "Religious Signs of the Times." 11. What saves Men, and Why?" 12. "A Night on the Acropolis." During the winter of 1878-9 Mr. Cook conducted a Boston Monday-evening lecture ship and a New York Thursday-evening lecture shop, besides filling a large number of engagements. In 1880, in answer to invitations from abroad, he decided to make a lecturing tour around the world. He was everywhere received with immense audiences. He made 135 public appearances in Great Britain, passed several months in Germany and Italy, and went to India by way of Greece, Palestine, and Egypt. From India he touched at Japan, Australia, New Zealand, and the Sandwich islands, returning home by way of San Francisco. In Japan he gave twelve lectures—six in English and six through an interpreter—to audiences composed chiefly of Japanese students, teachers, and public men. Mr. Cook's popularity arises from the fact that he attempts to show that science is in harmony with religion and the Bible. His published works are "Biology" (Boston, 1877); "Transcendentalism" (1877); "Orthodoxy" (1877); "Conscience" (1878); "Heredity" (1878); "Marriage" (1878); "Labor" (1879); "Socialism" (1880); "Occident" (1881); "Orient" (1880).
COOK, Lemuel, soldier, b. in Plymouth, Litchfield co., Conn., in 1764; d. in Charendon, N. Y., 20 May, 1866. He entered the army at the age of seventeen, participated in the campaign against Cornwallis in Virginia, and received an honorable discharge at the close of the war, signed by Gen. Washington, which he retained until his death. Soon after leaving the army he married Hannah Curtis, of Cheshire, Conn., by whom he had eleven children. He married again when he was seventy years old. In his earlier married years he was a farmer near Utica, N. Y.; during the last thirty years of his life he lived at Charendon. His pension of many years was $100 a year, increased in 1863 to $200, and this was paid to his widow till his death. He was the father of the Rev. Theodore Dwight Cook, a Universalist clergyman. His early education was received in the public schools of Utica; but before he learned to write he showed his precocity by dictating verses and stories to the older boys. A few years later he established a semi-monthly paper, entitled "The Boy's Companion," which was followed by "The Enterprise," a monthly of more pretentious character, the joint production of himself and E. M. Rewey. He entered Hamilton college at the age of sixteen, but did not complete his course. While there he published "Schoolma'am," and other poems, which were widely copied. In 1874 he left college and devoted himself to journalism. In 1879 he made the experiment of a prolonged sojourn in the Adirondacks for the cure of consumption, and as a result of seventeen months' experience published "Camp Lou," the history of a Florida camp, 1873, which attracted wide attention and was expanded into "The Wilderness Cure" (New York, 1881). Many of his verses de societe had appeared under the pen-name of Vandyke Brown, and his widow collected a sufficient number to fill a volume, and published it under that title (Boston, 1885).—His brother, Theodore Pease, journalist, b. in Boston, Mass., 21 Dec., 1844, entered the army at the age of eighteen and served through the civil war, being finally on the staff of Gen. John C. Robinson. He graduated at Columbia law-school in 1861, but devoted himself to journalism in Utica. During the presidential canvass of 1876 he wrote the "Lives of Tyler" (New York, 1877). He was a well-known lawyer. His poems were "Blue-Beard" and "An Ode for Decoration-Day" (1872).

COOK, Martha Elizabeth Duncan Walker, author, b. in Northumberland, Pa., 35 July, 1806; d. in Hoboken, N. J., 15 Sept., 1874. She was a sister of Robert J. Walker, secretary of the treasury, and was educated by her father. She married at the age of eighteen Liuet. (afterward General) William Cook. Mrs. Cook was for nearly two years, 1863-4, editor of the "Continental Monthly," published in New York, and contributed many poems, sketches, and tales to that periodical. She was a good linguist, and translated several works from the German and French. Among these were Lessing's "Life of Chopin," translated from the French (Philadelphia, 1863); "The Undivine Comedy, and Other Poems," by Count Sigismund Krasinski, translated from the Polish through the German and French (1875); and "Life of Joan of Arc," from the German of Guido Gernyr, published at Freimont, Germany (1856).

COOK, Philip, soldier, b. in Twiggs county, Ga., 31 July, 1817. He was educated at Oglethorpe university, studied law at the University of Vir- ginia, was admitted to the bar, and practised his profession in Americus, Ga. In 1859, 1860, and 1863 he served in the state senate. He entered the Confederate service in April, 1861, as a private, and before the end of the war had risen to a brigadier-generalship. In 1865 he was elected to congress, but was not allowed to take his seat, by reason of the "disability clause," incurred by his taking up arms against the Union. After the repeal of the law creating this clause he was elected to congress three times, serving from 1 Dec., 1863, till 3 March, 1879.

COOK, Russell S., secretary of the American tract society, b. in New Marlborough, Berkshire co., Mass., 6 March, 1811; d. in Pleasant Valley, N. Y., 4 Sep., 1859. He was graduated at Yale in 1835. On arriving at manhood he entered a lawyer's office in Syracuse, N. Y., but soon changed his choice of a profession and entered the theological seminary at Auburn, and, after graduation, was ordained pastor of the Congregational church in Lanesboro, Mass., in 1836. In 1838, his voice failing, he became connected with the American tract society, and in May, 1839, was elected one of the corresponding secretaries, filling the office for eighteen years. His first efforts were directed to the expansion of the volume circulation, and in three and a half years he succeeded in distributing 800,000 volumes. In 1841, that he might meet the needs of readers of the society, he established "The Tract Tidings," which was what was afterward developed into the system of American colportage. With this great work he was wholly identified, devoting to it his untiring energies; and so successfully that, in 1856, after fifteen years, the society had on its list 541 colporteurs, besides 115 students who labored only during vacations. Its current receipts had increased from $131,000 in 1839 to $415,000 in 1856. He established in 1843 the "American Messenger," a monthly publication, with a German edition, the "Bot- schafer." This was soon followed by the "Child's Paper," the first of illustrated papers for children. The monthly issue of these periodicals soon reached an aggregate of 50,000 copies. In 1833 and 1836 he went to Europe and established his system of colportage in Scotland. Failing health obliged him to give up his labors as secretary in 1857; but, somewhat regaining his vigor, he afterward became identified with various religious undertakings, and bore with ability the last years of his life. He died at Westfield, Mass., 17 Dec., 1867, leaving his "Tract Tidings" and "American Messenger" in his charge.

COOK, Valentine, clergyman, b. in Pennsylvania in 1763; d. in Logan county, Ky., in 1820. His father removed to western Virginia when Valentine was a child. He became a convert to Methodism at an early age, and immediately began preaching. His father sent him to Cokesbury college, but at the end of a year or two he returned home, and in 1788 began itinerant labors, and in 1794 became presiding elder. About 1796 he originated the custom of calling anxious sinners to the front to be prayed for, which afterward became universal in the Methodist denomination. In 1798 he moved to Kentucky, and there married a niece of Gov. Slaughter. In 1799 he took charge of Bethel seminary, and was afterward for some time principal of Harrodsburg academy, finally settling in Logan county. In 1819 he made a preaching-tour to the east on horseback, visiting Lexington, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. He possessed rare power as a preacher, and initiated revivals wherever he went, but was erratic in his manner and negligent in his dress. He was well versed in German, and on one occasion stayed with a German family, who, ignorant of his knowledge, indulged in many uncomplimentary remarks about him. Before re-
tiring for the night he asked permission to pray, began his invocation in English, and then changed to German. Consternation seized the members of the household when they recalled their remarks, and they fled, leaving him to care for himself.

COOK, Zebedee, insurance manager, b. in Newburyport, Mass., 11 Jan., 1786; d. in Framingham, 24 Jan., 1858. At an early age he went to Boston to seek his fortune. He first entered on a mercantile career, but in 1815 turned his attention to insurance, and was among the first to introduce into this country the system known as "mutual insurance." He made his residence in 1834 at the Eagle insurance company, and held the office until 1828. During the next ten years he developed his ideas so thoroughly that in 1838 he was invited to New York to become president of the Mutual safety insurance company, the first established in that city on the system of a division of profits between the insurers and the insured. The business transacted was entirely new to him. Mr. Cook was a resident of Boston he was, in addition to his business requirements, deeply interested in horticulture and rural improvements. By an article published 9 Jan., 1829, in the "New England Farmer," he gave the first impulse to the formation of the Massachusetts horticultural society. He had in walking through his own orchard and the society was incorporated on 12 June. Gen. Dearborn was the first president, and Mr. Cook vice-president. On the resignation of Gen. Dearborn in 1834, Mr. Cook was elected to the vacancy. By his efforts the Isabella grape was introduced into New England. He procured the cuttings, and with the result induced into the Massachusetts legislature from 1835 till 1839.

After nearly twenty years' residence and business in New York, he retired, at the age of seventy-one, to Framingham, Mass.

COOKE, Anos Starr, missionary, b. in Danbury, Conn., 1 Dec., 1810; d. in Honolulu, Sandwich islands, 20 March, 1871. He was graduated at Yale in 1834, entered the service of the American board of commissioners for foreign missions in 1836, and arrived at the Sandwich islands in April, 1837, where, in June, 1838, he took charge of the education of the royal family and nobility. He retained the direction of the royal school for ten years, educating the two Kamochaumas, and home有效期, and making himself very popular among the natives.

COOKE, Edward, educator, b. in Bethlehem, N. H., 19 Jan., 1812; d. in Newton Centre, Mass., 18 Sept., 1888. He was graduated at Wesleyan university, and taught in Amenia seminary, N. Y., from 1838 till 1840, when he became principal of the newly established seminary at Pennington, N. J. From 1847 till 1856 he was pastor of Methodist church in Newtonville, Mass., and in 1856 he became president of Lawrence university, Appleton, Wis. While holding this office he was one of the first to become interested in the education of the northwestern Indians. In 1857-'59 he was one of the regents of normal schools in Wisconsin. Harvard gave him the degree of D. D. in 1859, and in 1869 he became one of the board of examiners of that college, and pastor of the Cambridge Methodist church. From 1864 till 1874 he was principal of the Wesleyan academy at Wilbraham, Mass., and from that year till 1884 president of Chaffin university and State agricultural college at Orangeburg, S. C. In the latter year he was made manager in New York, health, and afterward resided at Newton Centre, Mass.

COOKE, Edwin Francis, soldier, b. in Brooklyn, Susquehanna co., Pa., 11 Sept., 1855; d. in Santiago, Chili, 6 Aug., 1867. He was educated at Mount Retreat doesn't seminary, Deckertown, N. J. He entered the national service at the beginning of the civil war as a captain in the 2d New York light cavalry, rose to the command of his regiment, and finally became chief of staff in Gen. Kilpatrick's cavalry division. In 1863 he was associated with Col. Dahlgren in command of the force that was sent to enter Richmond from the south, and his horse was killed under him by the same volley that terminated Dahlgren's life. Being taken prisoner, he was confined for several months in one of the fortresses, but soon after was released in Gen. Kilpatrick's division. From Libby prison he was sent to other prisons in South Carolina and Georgia. He once succeeded in escaping, but, after wandering two months through South and North Carolina, was recaptured. He was finally exchanged in March, 1864, and on 13 March, 1865, was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers. He accepted the office of the secretary to the Chamber of commerce. The value of the cotton and rice, in the vain hope that the climate might benefit his health, received his commission on 11 Nov., 1865, and remained in Santiago till disease, induced by his imprisonment, terminated his life.

COOKE, Eleutherus, congressman, b. in Granville, N. Y., 25 Dec., 1817; d. in Sandusky, Ohio, 11 Dec., 1851. He was graduated in 1833 at the Ohio medical college, after which he entered the law. He was a member of the legislature of Ohio, and in 1834 was elected to the U. S. House of representatives, where he served two terms, and was speaker of the house. He was the author of a memorial of the framing of the Federal constitution in 1877, the year of his birth. After receiving a liberal education, he studied law and began practice in Granville, but removed in 1817 to Madison, Ind., in 1819 to Bloomington, Ohio, and in 1820 to Sandusky, where he rose to the front of his profession. He was a member of the legislature, and was elected to congress as a whig, serving one term, from 1831 till 1833. He was a candidate for re-election, and received a majority of the votes cast, but was defeated on a technicality. While he was in congress, Mr. Staberry, of Ohio, was assaulted on the street by Gen. Houston, in consequence of remarks made on the state of the treasury and the proposed measures before congress. Mr. Cooke said that if he and his friends were denied protection by that body, he would "fly to the bosom of his constituents," and this expression was taken up by his political opponents and remained a catch-word for some time. Mr. Cooke was the pioneer of railroad enterprise in the western part of the United States, having secured the right of way for the Sandusky, Dayton and Cincinnati railroad.—His son, Jay, banker, b. in Sandusky, Ohio, 10 Aug., 1821, went in 1838 to Philadelphia, where he entered the banking-house of E. W. Clark & Co. as a clerk, and became a partner in 1842. He retired in 1858, and in 1861 established a new firm of which he was the head. Through the influence of his father, Mr. Cooke became the government agent for the placing of the war loans, and by his success in negotiating them Mr. Cooke contributed materially to the success of the national cause. After the war the firm acted as agents for the Northern Pacific railroad, and its financial disasters, which followed, were in part caused with that enterprise, was one of the causes of the financial panic of that year. Mr. Cooke subsequently resumed business with success.—Another son, Henry David, journalist, b. in Sandusky, Ohio, 23 Nov., 1855; d. in Georgetown, D. C., 29 Feb., 1881, was graduated at Transylvania university, in Kentucky, in 1841. He took the bar in 1844, but soon turned his attention to writing for the press. In 1847 he sailed for Valparaiso, Chili, as an attaché to the American consul there, but
was shipwrecked. Being detained at St. Thomas after the wreck, he conceived the idea of a steamship line from New York to California via the isthmus of Panama, and wrote concerning it to the Philadelphia "United States Gazette" and the New York "Courier and Enquirer." The attention of the state department was called to the correspondence by Consul W. G. Moorhead, and in about two years the Pacific mail steamship company was organized. Mr. Cooke afterward lived in California, where he was actively connected with shipping interests. He was the first to announce to the authorities at Washington, through a despatch from the military governor of California, the discovery of gold in the Sacramento valley. Becoming bankrupt, he lost his fortune, and returned to Sandusky in comparative poverty. He then engaged in journalism, becoming one of the owners of the Sandusky "Register," and afterward of the Columbus "State Journal." In 1850 he was a presidential elector, and in 1861 became a partner in the New York Daily Orange. He was appointed the first governor of the District of Columbia, but resigned in 1873. The last twenty years of his life were spent in Georgetown, where he was noted for his benefactions. He built a mission church in that city, gave $20,000 toward an Episcopal church, and made other gifts for public benefit.

Mr. Cooke was born in Chester, Mass., Sept. 16, 1827; d. 24 Aug., 1873, was graduated at Harvard in 1847. He was a representative to the general court from 1713 till 1734, and in the former year opposed a public bank. He was elected to the council in 1717, took the popular side against Gov. Shute, and, on his re-election in 1718, was informed by the governor that "his seat on the board would be exposed." In 1729 he was elected speaker of the house of representatives, but was rejected by the governor, who dissolved the assembly when it refused to admit his right to control its action. He was agent for the province in London in 1723, and was again chosen to the council in 1724. In 1746 he was appointed a justice of the court of common pleas in Suffolk county in 1730. Mr. Cooke was long the leader of the popular party in the province, and published several political tracts.

Mr. Cooke was a lawyer, b. in Bermuda in 1788; d. in Bermuda in 1854. He practiced in Virginia with distinction for more than forty years, and during that time was concerned in nearly all the great cases carried to the higher courts of that state. He held a commission, in 1807, in the Frederick troop that marched to the seaboard when the "Chesapeake" was fired upon, and in 1814 he was a member of the convention that framed the constitution of Virginia, and served, with Chief-Justice Marshall, ex-President Madison, and John Randolph, on the
committee of seven that drafted that instrument. He possessed a vigorous and penetrating mind, and has been called "the model of lofty courtesy, chivalry, and generosity."—His brother, Philip St. George, soldier, b. near Leesburg, Va., 13 June, 1809; d. in Detroit Mich., 20 March, 1895. He entered the U. S. military academy, where he was graduated in 1827, and was assigned to the 6th infantry. He was stationed for many years on the frontier, and in the Black Hawk war was admirably conspicuous in the capture of that war chief. During the Mexican war he commanded a Missouri volunteer battalion in California from 1846 till 1847, and in 1848 a regiment in the city of Mexico, having been promoted to major on 16 Feb., 1847, and brevetted lieutenant-colonel on 20 Feb., for his conduct in California. Afterward he was engaged in various Indian expeditions, commanding the cavalry in the action at Blue Water, 3 Sept., 1855. He commanded in Kansas, and published there a paper urging that delicate duty to the satisfaction of all, and was at the head of the cavalry in the Utah expedition of 1857-8, becoming colonel of the 2d dragoons on 14 June, 1858. In 1859 he prepared a new system of cavalry tactics, which was adopted for the service in November, 1861 (revised ed., 1864). Col. Cooke published a letter in which he declared that he owed allegiance to the general government rather than to his native state of Virginia. He was promoted to brigadier-general on 13 Nov., 1861, and commanded all the regular cavalry in the Army of the Potomac during the peninsular campaign, particularly in the siege of Yorktown, and the battles of Williamsburg, Gloucester Point, and Malvern Hill. In 1862-3, commanding the Baton Rouge district till 1864, and till 1866 was general superintendent of the recruiting service. He was at the head of the Department of the Platte in 1866-7, of that of the Cumberland in 1868-9, and of the Department of the Lakes from 1870 till 1873. On 29 Aug., 1861, he received his commission having been in active service more than forty-five years. Gen. Cooke published "Scenes and Adventures in the Army" (Philadelphia, 1859), and "The Conquest of New Mexico and California; an Historical and Personal Narrative" (1878). His daughter married Gen. J. E. B. Stuart, the Confederate cavalry leader.—John Roger's son, Philip Pendleton, poet, b. in Marion, Va., 26 Oct., 1816; d. 20 Jan., 1850, was graduated at Princeton in 1834, and studied law with his father. Before he was of age he had begun practice. He had little partiality for his profession, and devoted himself to literature and to field sports, of which he was very fond. Before his death he was famous as the greatest hunter and naturalist of the South. He published several poems in the "Knickerbocker Magazine" at an early period, and became a contributor to the "Southern Literary Messenger" on its establishment. Mr. Cooke was stately and impressive in manner, and a brilliant talker. His only publication in book-form was "Proissart Baldwin and other Poems" (1817). The recollection of the time of his death he was publishing serially a romance entitled "Chevalier Merlin." His short lyrics, "Florence Vanæ," "To My Daughter Lily," and "Rosa Lee," were very popular. The first named has been translated into many languages, and has been set to music by celebrated composers. Among his tales are "John Carpe," "The Crime of Andrew Blair," and "The Gregories of Hackwood."—Another son, John Esten, author, b. in Winchester, Va., 3 Nov., 1839; d. near Boyd, Clarke Va., 27 Sept., 1886, left school at sixteen, studied law with his father, and, after practising about four years, devoted himself to literature. He entered the Confederate army at the beginning of the civil war, and served first as a private in the artillery, served as Col. in the cavalry, being engaged in nearly all the battles in Virginia most of the time as a member of Gen. J. E. B. Stuart's staff. At Lee's surrender he was inspector-general of the horse-artillery of the Army of Northern Virginia. His writings relate almost entirely to Virginia, and describe the life, manners, and history of the people of that state. His war-books are records of personal observation and opinion. In a letter written a few months before his death Mr. Cooke says: "I still write stories for such periodicals as are inclined to accept romance, but whether any more of my work in that field will appear in book-form is uncertain. Mr. Howells and the other realists have crowded me out of popular regard as a novelist. I have brought the kind of fiction I write into general disfavor. I do not complain of that, for they are right. They see, as I do, that fiction should faithfully reflect life, and they obey the law, while I can not. I was born too soon, and am now too old to learn my work anew. But in literature, as in everything else, advance should be the law, and he who stands still has no right to company when he is left behind. Besides, the fires of ambition are burned out of me, and I am seriously happy. My wheat-fields are green as I look out from the porch of the Briers, the corn rustles in the wind, and the great trees give me shade upon the lawn. My three children are growing up in such nurture and admonition as their race has always deemed fit, and I am not only content, but very happy, and much too lazy to entertain any other feeling toward my victors than one of warm friendship and sincere approval." His publications include "Leather Stocking and Silk," a story (New York, 1854); "The Virginia Comedians" (2 vols., 1854); and "In the South of Jefferson," based on anecdotes of that statesman (1854); "Ellie," a novel (Richmond, Va., 1855); "The Last of the Forests" (New York, 1856); "Henry St. John, Gentleman: a Tale of 1745," sequel to the "Comedians" (1859); "Life of Stonewall Jackson" (Richmond, 1863; enlarged ed., New York, 1876); "Col. Surry and the Lessons of His Friends," sequel to his Confederate cavalry, in auto-biographical form, purporting to be "from MS. of Col. Surry" (New York, 1856); "Wearing of the Gray" (1867); "Mohun, or the Last Days of Lee and his Paladins," sequel to the foregoing (1869).
Fairfax" (1868); "Hill to Hill," a romantic story of 1864 (1869); "Out of the Foam" (1869); "Hammer and Rapiet," war sketches (1870); : The Heir of Gaymont" (1870); "Life of Gen. R. E. Lee" (1871); Dr. Van Dyke," a story of Virginia in the last century (1872); "H. B. Parsons," (Philadelphia, 1873); "Pretty Mrs. Gaston, and other Stories" (New York, 1874); "Justin Harle" (Philadelphia, 1874); "Canoles," a story of Cornwallis's Virginia campaign (Detroit, 1877); "Professor Pressense," a story (New York, 1878); "Mr. Grantley's Idea," Virginia Bohemians, and "Adventures of the Old Dominion" (1879); Virginia: a History of the People" (Boston, 1883); "My Lady Pokahontas" (1884); and "The Maurice Mystery" (New York, 1885). Besides these, Mr. Cooke wrote several novels not issued in permanent form, and a mass of stories, sketches, and verses for periodicals. The last product of his pen was an article written for this work—"Mr. George's son, John R., entered the army in 1853 as second lieutenant of the 8th infantry, became first lieutenant, 28 Jan., 1861, and, resigning on 30 May, entered the Confederate service, where he rose to the rank of brigadier-general. He died in 1891.

Cooke, Josiah Parsons, chemist, b. in Boston, Mass., 12 Oct., 1827; d. in Providence, R.I., 25 Aug., 1889. He attended the Boston Latin school, and was graduated at Harvard in 1848. During the following year he became tutor in mathematics, subsequently instructor in chemistry, and in 1850 Erving professor of chemistry and mineralogy. Under his direction the course in chemistry had been developed into a very small beginning in 1835, and were afforded for study and investigation not excelled elsewhere. Prof. Cooke was the first to introduce laboratory instruction into the undergraduate course of an American college; and successfully labored to render the inductive methods of experimental science a legitimate means of liberal culture not only in the college but also in the preparatory schools. He was largely that of instructing, and, in addition to his duties at Harvard, he gave courses of popular lectures in Baltimore, Brooklyn, Lowell, Washington, and Worcester, besides giving courses at the Lowell institute in Boston. As director of the chemical laboratory of Harvard college, he published numerous and valuable contributions to chemical science, a number of which have been collected in a volume entitled "Chemical and Physical Researches" (1881), which contains much of his scientific work. The investigation on the atomic weight of oxygen (1880) was one of the most brilliant and perfect pieces of chemical work ever executed in this country. It received the commendation of chemists both in the United States and Europe, and its results have been accepted. His numerous mineral analyses, with descriptions of new species, (1883), which have been editorially connected. His "New Chemistry" was the earliest exposition of a consistent system of chemistry based on the principles of molecular mechanics. Its philosophy has been widely accepted both in England and in Germany, and the book has been translated into most of the languages of Europe. Prof. Cooke was a member of many scientific societies, and was elected to the National academy of sciences, and he was also an honorary fellow of the London chemical society, a distinction which, in this country, is shared with but one other. In 1882 he received the degree of LL. D. from the University of Cambridge, England.

Cooke, Nicholas, governor of Rhode Island, b. in Providence, 3 Feb., 1717; d. 14 Sept., 1732. In December, 1774, he was one of the committee of inspection of the town of Providence, a body invested with the general powers of a committee of safety. He was deputy-governor from May till October, 1775, and chairman of public assemblies at Providence on numerous occasions during that exciting period of the revolution. He was governor from October, 1775, till May, 1778. The inscriptions on his monument in Providence says he "merited and won the approbation of his fellow-citizens, and was honored with the friendship and confidence of Washington." His grandson, Nicholas Francis, physician, b. in Providence, R. I., 25 Aug., 1829; d. in Chicago, Ill., 1 Feb., 1885, entered Brown university in 1846, but left before graduation, studied medicine in Providence, and in 1852 made a tour of the world. On his return he studied in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania and college, but soon afterward became a convert to homeopathy. After entering into partnership with Dr. A. H. Ofke, of Providence, the first homeopathic graduate in the United States, Dr. Cooke removed to Chicago in 1855, and remained there till his death. He became professor of chemistry in Hahnemann medical college, on his emigration in 1859, and was subsequently transferred to the chair of theory and practice. He resigned in 1870, and in 1872 filled for one session the chair of special pathology and diagnosis in Pulte medical college, Cincinnati. He also declined professorships in several other medical colleges. Dr. Cooke was a prominent member of the Protestant Episcopal church till about 1865, when he became a Roman Catholic. He was particularly skilful in diagnosis. He published "Satan in Society" (New York, 1871), and "Antiseptic Medication" (Chicago, 1882), besides contributions to medical periodicals, including an able article on "Pancreas Disease" in the "Cincinnati" of 15 Nov., 1882.

Cooke, Samuel, lawyer, b. in Hadley, Mass., 18 Feb., 1800; d. in Lynn, Mass., 12 Feb., 1864. He was graduated at Williams in 1822, studied theology with Dr. Griffin, at that time president of Williams college, and on 26 June, 1826, was ordained pastor of a newly organized
Congregational church in Ware, Mass. He removed to Portsmouth, N. H., in 1836, and a few months afterward became pastor of the 1st Congregational church in Lynn, Mass., where he remained until his death. The financial embarrassment of his congregation, occasioned by the building of a new church, led him to undertake, in 1840, the editorship of the "New England Puritan," published in Boston, and he continued in journalism from the conviction that he could be useful in that field. The newspaper was subsequently united with the "Recorder," of which Dr. Cooke became senior editor, retaining the place until his death. Dr. Cooke was strongly Calvinistic in his views, constantly opposed the new-school or moderately Calvinistic Congregationalists, and occasionally became involved in discussions with other denominations. As a preacher, he was doctrinal rather than hortatory. Williams college gave him the degree of D. D. in 1849. His publications include a sermon on "The Exclusiveness of Unitarianism," the cause of his first controversy (1829); a "History of German Anabaptism"; "A Century of Puritanism and of All the Opposites (Boston, 1857); and occasional verses and tales.

COOKE, Rose Terry, author, b. in West Hartford, Conn., 17 Feb., 1827; d. in Pittsfield, Berkshire co., Mass., 18 July, 1892. She was married to R. H. Cooke, of Winsted, Conn., in 1873. She published "Poems of Rose Terry" (Boston, 1860); "Happy Daldi" (1859); "Somebody's Neighbors" (Boston, 1875); "Songspells for the Little Villages" (1886). She wrote many short magazine stories, some of them humorous, mainly describing New England life. "The Two Villages" is her best-known poem.

COOKS, James, artist, b. in Terre Haute, Ind., about 1857. After studying two years in Michigan, he opened a studio in Cincinnati in 1861. He studied again in Munich from 1863 till 1870, and then settled in Chicago, Ill. He has much talent as a landscape-painter, and his illustrations of fairy tales show great power of invention.

COOKMAN, George Grimston, dergymn., b. in Hull, England, 21 Oct., 1800; lost at sea in March, 1841. He came to the United States on business in 1830, but remained here on要看 that it was his duty to preach the gospel. One of his objects in coming to this country was to bear some humble part in the emancipation of the slaves of the south. His father settled him in business in England and was anxious to detain him at home; but he came again to this country in 1835, officiated for a few months as a local preacher in Philadelphia, and at the ensuing session of the Philadelphia conference in 1836 was admitted into the Methodist ministry. He was transferred to Baltimore in 1833, and was twice chosen chaplain to congress. He preached every Sunday morning in the hall of representatives, and attracted great crowds, among whom were all the prominent statesmen of the nation. Poetry Author, Daniel Webster, and Henry Clay. He sailed for England, 11 March, 1841, on the steamship "President," which was never heard from again. His style of pulpit oratory was nervous, elegant, and richly imaginative.—His son, Alfred, dergymn., b. in 1828; d. in Newark, N. J., 13 Nov., 1871, was educated in the schools of Baltimore and Washington, and under his father's care, and began preaching in Baltimore when only sixteen years old. He afterward joined the Philadelphia conference, and held pastorates in Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Wilmington, New York, and other cities. See "Life of Alfred Cookman," by Henry B. Talgawry (New York, 1871).—Another son, John Emory, b. in Carlisle, Pa., 8 June, 1836; d. in New York, and was elected to the New York State Senate in 1859, where he remained until he was transferred to the United States Senate in 1861, and joined the New York conference in 1861, and spent his ministry mostly in the vicinity of New York, with the exception of three years as pastor of Tremont street church, Boston. He received the degree of D. D. from Illinois Wesleyan university in 1876. In 1881 he joined the Episcopal church, and was elected to the New York Senate in 1883 and 1887.

COOLEY, Abiel A., inventor, b. in 1785; d. in Hartford, Conn., 18 Aug., 1865. He was a physician, and invented improvements in friction-matches, an ingenious shingle-machine, and one of the first power-presses in use. He was also the first to apply the cam-movement to pumps.

COOLEY, Le Roy Clark, chemist, b. in Point Peninsula, N. Y., 7 Oct., 1833. He was graduated at Union in 1858, where he followed a scientific course. From 1861 till 1874 he was professor of natural sciences in the New York state normal school, when he became professor of physics and chemistry in Vassar college. He has devised various forms of apparatus to facilitate laboratory instruction. In 1875 he invented an electric register by which piano-wires and tuning-forks leave an imprint of their vibrations, which was the first successful application of electricity to the purpose of recording swift periodic impulses in permanent characters. Prof. Cooley has contributed frequently to educational and scientific journals, and has written "Physics and Chemistry" (New York, 1865); "A Text-Book of Chemistry" (1869); "Easy Experiments in Physical Science" (1870); "Natural Philosophy for High Schools" (1871); "Elements of Chemistry for High Schools" (1873); "The Student's Guide-Book and Note-Book" (Poughkeepsie, 1878); "The New Text-Book of Physics" (New York, 1880); "The New Text-Book of Chemistry" (1881); "The Beginner's Guide to Chemistry" (1886).

COOLEY, Thomas McIntyre, jurist, b. in Attica, N. Y., 6 Jan., 1824; d. in Ann Arbor, Mich., 12 Sept., 1886. He began the study of law, and, removing to Michigan, completed his legal studies at Adrian, where he was admitted to the bar in January, 1846. He was made a member of the Michigan bar in the two following years at Tecumseh, after which he settled in Adrian. For a time he edited a newspaper, "The Watch-Tower," and in 1857 the state senate assigned to him the work of compiling the general statutes of Michigan, which were published in two volumes. In 1858 he was appointed reporter of the supreme court, an office which he retained for seven years, during which time he published eight volumes of reports. In 1859 he was made professor of law in the University of Michigan. In 1864 he was elected a justice of the supreme court of the state to fill a vacancy, and in 1869 was re-elected for the full term of eight years. In 1869-9 he was chairman of the constitutional convention, and in 1874-7 was chairman of the constitutional convention. He published a "Digest of Michigan Reports," (1866); "The Constitutional Limitations which Rest upon the Legislative Power of the States of the American Union" (Boston, 1865; enlarged ed., 1871); and editions, with copious notes, of Blackstone's "Commentaries" (1859) and Story's...
"Commentaries on the Constitution of the United States," with additional chapters on the "New Amendments" (1873); "The Law of Taxation" (1876); "The Law of Torts" (1879); "General Principles of Constitutional Law in the United States" (1879); and "Wisconsin: A History of Government." (Boston, 1883).

COOLIDGE, Carlos, governor of Vermont, b. in Windsor, Vt., in 1792; d. there, 15 Aug., 1866. He was graduated at Middlebury in 1811, and practiced law in his native place for fifty-two years. He was attorney for the county from 1831 till 1836, and after the expiration of his term he was re-elected and served till 1837, and from 1839 till 1842. He was speaker in 1836, and during his latter term was governor of Vermont, 1841-50, and senator from 1855 till 1857. He received the degree of LL.D. from Middlebury in 1849.

COOLIDGE, Richard H., military surgeon, b. in the state of New Hampshire, c. 1794; Maj. Gen., U.S.A., at Philadelphia, 1861. He was appointed assistant surgeon in the U.S. army from New York state in August, 1841, and served at various posts. In June, 1860, he was promoted surgeon, and was medical purveyor and director, Department of the Pacific, from January, 1861, till April, 1862. He was lieutenant-colonel and medical inspector from July 30, 1862, till March 2, 1863, and subsequently went to the field as inspector of the surgeon's department, Washington, D.C., till April, 1864, and on duty at Louisville, Ky., from May till November, 1864. He was made medical inspector of the Northern Department and of the Department of Pennsylvania in 1865, and subsequently promoted to a brevet lieutenant-colonelcy for faithful and meritorious services during the war. He was medical director of the Department of North Carolina at the time of his death.

COOLIDGE, Sidney, scientist, b. in Boston, Mass., in 1830; d. near Chickamanga, Ga., 19 Sept., 1863. He studied abroad from 1839 till 1850, first in Geneva and Vevey, and afterward in the Royal Military College of Canada. After his return to this country he assisted in the construction of the Richmond and Danville railroad, and in running the boundary-line of Minnesota. After working in the nautical-almanac office and in the Cambridge observatory, he was appointed in 1855 assistant astronomer to Com. Perry's Japanese exploring expedition, and subsequently in 1856 was sent to the south sea islands in the sloop of war "United States". He returned there in 1860, with the results of his observations on the planet Saturn, and contributed drawings and notes to the published annals of the observatory. He took charge in 1855 of the chronometric expedition for determining the difference of longitude between Cambridge and Greenwich, and in 1856-7 studied the diapason and astronomical superposition of the Indians of the Susquehannay river and Lake Mistassine. Being in Mexico in 1858, he took part in the civil war of that year, was taken prisoner and sentenced to be shot, but was finally released and sent to the city of Mexico on parole. He took part in an Arizona land-survey in 1859, and in May, 1861, became major in the 16th U.S. infantry. He was superintendent of the recruiting service in 1862, commanded regiments at different posts and camps, and was engaged at the battles of Hoover's Gap and Chickamunga, where he was killed. For his services in the latter battle he received the brevet of lieutenant-colonel.

COOLIDGE, Susan, missionary, b. in Philadelphia, 21 Oct., 1758; d. in London, 15 Aug., 1822. She was graduated at the College of Philadelphia in 1766, and in 1768 went to England, where she was ordained priest and appointed chaplain to the Marquis of Rockingham. He returned to Philadelphia in 1772, and was chosen an assistant minister of Christ church and St. Peter's. On 20 July, 1773, the day appointed for a general fast by the Continental congress, he delivered a sermon, which was published as "Philadelphia, A History of Government." (Boston, 1883).

COOMBE, John, surgeon, b. in the Dutch colony of New York, 8 Feb., 1750, and died at Philadelphia, 21 July, 1836. He was graduated at the University of Dublin. He was an eloquent and impressive preacher. Josiah Quincy, Jr., speaks of one of his extempore prayers "which, in point of sentiment, propriety of expression, and true sublimity, excelled any thing of the kind" he had ever heard. Dr. Coome was the friend of Sir Joshua Reynolds, Johnson, Goldsmith, and others. He was a strong supporter of the king, and was appointed chaplain to the Earl of Carlisle, and in 1749 was appointed chaplain in ordinary to the king. The degree of D.D. was授予 him at the university of Dublin.

COOMBS, Leslie, soldier, b. near Boonesboro, Clark co., Ky., 28 Nov., 1793; d. in Lexington, Ky., 21 Aug., 1881. His father, who served at the siege of Yorktown, removed from Virginia in 1782, and settled near the Big Red River, where he was a member of the自分の twelfth child of this pioneer farmer, entered the army at the age of nineteen. In the campaign that ended in the disaster at the river Raisin, he was sent by Gen. Winchester with important despatches to Gen. Harrison. To deliver theses he was obliged to traverse a wilderness, occupied by savages and covered with snow, for over a hundred miles, and suffered 1780 by the Indians. On 2 June, 1813, he was commissioned captain of spies in Dudley's regiment of Kentucky volunteers. He volunteered, with an Indian guide, to carry the intelligence of the approach of Gen. Clay's forces to Gen. Harrison, when the latter was besieged in Fort Meigs, but was overpowered in the battle of Fort Meigs. He bore a conspicuous part in the defeat of Col. Dudley, on 5 May, and was wounded at Fort Miami. After the war he studied law, was admitted to the bar at the age of twenty-three, attaining high rank in the profession. In 1836 he raised, at his own expense, a regiment to aid Texas in her struggle for independence, and was commissioned colonel in August of that year. He was for several terms state auditor, and was many times elected to the legislature. When his old commander, Gen. Harrison, was a candidate for president, Coombs took a prominent part in the canvass. As a stump orator he was unsurpassed. At the opening of the Mexican war he aided largely in raising volunteers in Kentucky. He was a strong whig, and earnestly devoted to the Union from the time when the question of secession was first advanced. In 1849 Henry Clay, who placed great trust in Gen. Coombs, wrote to him suggesting that Union meetings should be held throughout Kentucky, enclosing resolutions to be adopted during the meetings. While he made many speeches in the north and east in support of his friend Clay as a candidate for president, it was in defending Gen. Coombs for congress that John C. Breckinridge won his earliest success in public life. Gen. Coombs's last public office was
that of clerk of the Kentucky court of appeals, to
which he was elected by a large majority as the
Union candidate in 1860. In opposition to the state
guard, organized by Simon J. Bockner, which was
only a school of recruits for the Confederate army,
he organized and armed, in conjunction with Gen.
Lovell H. Rousseau, a body of loyal soldiers, who
subsequently rendered effective service in the na-
tional cause. Gen. Coombs was one of the pioneers
of railroad-building in the west.
COOPER, Richard, surgeon, b. in Butler
county, Ohio, in 1821; d. in San Francisco, Cal.,
13 Oct., 1892. He received a thorough medical
education in Cincinnati and St. Louis, and began
practice in Peoria, Ill. In 1855 he removed to
San Francisco, where his eminent abilities and re-
markable skill as an operating surgeon soon placed
him at the head of his profession, and gained for
him a high reputation among his professional
brethren in the eastern states and in Europe. Dr.
Cooper took an active part in the organization of
the medical department of the University of the
Pacific, the first medical school on the Pacific
coast, and at the time of his death was professor of
surgery and president of the medical faculty. He
was a prominent citizen of San Francisco, and was
a contributor to eastern medical journals.
COOPER, Ellwood, horticulturist, b. in Sads-
bury, Lancaster co., Pa., 24 May, 1829. He was edu-
cated in Harmony, after which he engaged in busi-
ness in Port au Prince, W. I., and later in New York.
About 1870 he removed to southern California
and settled in San Bernardino, where his devotion
was principally to the cultivation of fruits.
On his farm are produced olives, grapes, English
walnuts, and European almonds, in crops far ex-
tceeding those of the older countries; also oranges,
lemons, Japanese persimmons, and other similar
fruits.
Mr. Cooper was the first in the United
States to manufacture olive-oil and put it on the
market. In connection with this industry he has
invented various forms of machinery for use in the
oil-works, and also a machine for hulling English
walnuts, grading them as to size and washing
them, thus not only effecting a great saving of
labor, but making them more satisfactory for sale
than can be done by hand. He has been president
of the California state horticultural society for
three years was principal of the college, and is
now (1886) president of the California state board
of horticulture. He has published "Statistics of
Trade with Hayti" (New York, 1868); "Forest
Culture and Eucalyptus Trees" (San Francisco,
1870); and "A Treatise on Olive Culture" (1882).
COOPER, Ezekiel, clergyman, b. in Carolina
county, Md., 22 Feb., 1763; d. in Philadelphia, Pa.,
21 Feb., 1847. He was the son of a revolutionary
officer, and at the age of fourteen was so impressed
by a sermon delivered by the Rev. Freeborn Gar-
etton, that he at once determined to unite with
the church. In 1784 he was placed upon circuit
under Bishop Francis Asbury, and in 1787 ad-
mitted to the Southern Annual Conference, where
for three years was principal of the college, and is
now (1886) president of the California state board
of horticulture. He has published "Statistics of
Trade with Hayti" (New York, 1868); "Forest
Culture and Eucalyptus Trees" (San Francisco,
1870); and "A Treatise on Olive Culture" (1882).
COOPER, Henry, senator, b. in Columbia,
Tenn., 22 Aug., 1827. He was graduated at West
Virginia University, Died, 1847, and studi-
and during his administration imparted to it such
impulse and organization that it has become one
of the largest religious publishing establishments
in the United States. In 1860, he embarked, without
almost nothing when he first became connected with
it, rose to nearly $50,000 during his period of office.
He continued with the depository after its removal
to New York, where, in 1804, he was stationed as
preacher, after which he resumed his itinerant
labor. In 1820 he was appointed to St. George's
Church in Philadelphia, but was the next year
placed on the supernumerary list. He was distin-
guished for pulpit eloquence, logical ability, and
varied knowledge. At the time of his death he
was older in the ministry than any in the itiner-
ancy of the Methodist church, either in Europe or
America. He published sermons on the death of
Bishop Francis Asbury (Philadelphia, 1810) and of
the Rev. John Dickinson.
COOPER, George Henry, naval officer, b. in
Fort Diamond, New York harbor, 27 July, 1821; d.
in Brooklyn, N. Y., 17 Nov., 1891. He entered the
U. S. navy in Aug., 1837, and during that year was
attached to the fleet on the coast of Florida, which
was co-operating with the army against Seminoles.
From 1838 till 1842 he was attached to the frigate "Constitution" on
the Pacific, after which he spent some time in the
naval school, then in Philadelphia. He was pro-
moted to passed midshipman in June, 1843, and
served on the "F flirt" during the Mexican war.
This vessel was given to Gen. Taylor in March, 1846,
and Capt. and Mrs. J. H. S. Mason and afterward
at Point Isabel, Texas, in May. After the capture of
Monterey he was transferred to Com. Connor's
squadron, and was present at the attacks on To-
basco, Alvarado, and Tuspan. From 1847 till 1851
he served at Norfolk, and then for five years was
attached to the "Susquehanna" in the East India
squadron. He received his commission as lieute-
nant, 8 May, 1851, and on his return from the
East Indies again spent two years at Norfolk, after
which he served on the frigate "Roanoke" in the
home squadron, and later at the navy-yard in Port-
smouth. In July, 1862, he was made com-
mander and given the supply-vessel "Massachu-
setts," of the Atlantic squadron, and in 1863 was
commanding the sloop "Yankee," in the Atlantic
blockading squadron. For seven weeks he com-
manded the monitor "Sagamore" inside of the
Charleston roads, employed on picket-duty, and
acted in concert with the army, constantly shelling Port Sunter and the batteries on Sulli-
van's island. Later he was stationed at Stono inlet,
S. C., as senior officer, co-operating with the army
in expeditions against the enemy, and frequently
engaged in short range. From 1863 till 1867 he
commanded successively the "Sonoma," the "Gla-
cus," and the "Winoski," and, after receiving his
commission as captain in December, 1867, was sta-
 tioned at the Norfolk navy-yard. He then spent
some time at sea in command of the frigate "Per-
seus," and in 1872 the "Alaska," flagship of the
Norfolk navy-yard. In June, 1874, he was pro-
moted to commodore, after which he had charge of
the Pensacola navy-yard. From 1878 till 1889 he
was president of the board of inspection, and
commandant of the Brooklyn navy-yard until 1881.
In November, 1891, he was commissioned Rear-
Admiral and given command of the North Atlantic
station, with headquarters in New York. In 1884
he was placed on the retired list.
COOPER, Henry, senator, b. in Columbia,
Tenn., 22 Aug., 1827. He was graduated at West
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ied law. In 1849 he was admitted to the bar, and began practice in Shelbyville. He was elected to the state legislature in 1853, and again in 1857. In April, 1862, he was appointed judge of the 7th judicial circuit in Tennessee, an office which he occupied until the war was over. He was professor in the law-school at Lebanon, Tenn. Subsequently he settled in Nashville, and resumed his practice. He was elected to the state senate in 1869, and in 1870 was chosen as a Democrat to the U. S. senate, serving from 4 March, 1871, till 3 March, 1877.

James, senator, b. in Frederick county, Md., Aug. 8, 1810; d. in Camp Chase, near Columbus, Ohio, 28 March, 1863. He studied at St. Mary's college, and was graduated at Washington college, Pa., in 1832, after which he studied law with Thaddeus Stevens. In 1834 he was admitted to the bar, and began to practise in Gettysburg, Pa. He took his seat in Congress as a Whig, and served for two terms, from 2 Dec., 1839, till 3 March, 1843. He was a member of the state legislature during the years 1843, 1844, 1846, and 1848, and its speaker in 1847. In 1848 he was made attorney-general of Pennsylvania, and he was elected to the U. S. senate as a Whig, holding office from 3 Dec., 1849, to 3 March, 1853, of the term he settled in Philadelphia, and later in Frederick City, Md. Soon after the beginning of the civil war he took command of all the volunteers in Maryland, and organized them into regiments. On 17 May, 1861, he was made brigadier-general in the volunteer service, his appointment being among the first that were made during the war. Later he was placed in command of Camp Chase, where he served until his death.

COOPER, James B., naval officer, b. in Bucks county, Pa., 6 March, 1793; d. in Haddonfield, N. J., 5 Feb., 1854. He served during the revolutionary war as captain in Lee's legion, and was actively engaged in the contests at Stony Point, Pa. He was elected to Congress as a Whig, and served for two terms, from 2 Dec., 1839, till 3 March, 1843. He was a member of the state legislature during the years 1843, 1844, 1846, and 1848, and its speaker in 1847. In 1848 he was made attorney-general of Pennsylvania, and he was elected to the U. S. senate as a Whig, holding office from 3 Dec., 1849, to 3 March, 1853, of the term he settled in Philadelphia, and later in Frederick City, Md. Soon after the beginning of the civil war he took command of all the volunteers in Maryland, and organized them into regiments. On 17 May, 1861, he was made brigadier-general in the volunteer service, his appointment being among the first that were made during the war. Later he was placed in command of Camp Chase, where he served until his death.

COOPER, James Fenimore, author, b. in Burlington, N. J., 15 Sept., 1789; d. in Cooperstown, N. Y., 14 Sept., 1851. On his father's side he was descended from James Cooper, of Stratford-on-Avon, England, who emigrated to America in 1679 and made extensive purchases of land from the original proprietaries in New Jersey and Penn's state. He and his immediate descendants were Quakers, and for a long time many of them remained on the lands thus acquired. His mother, Elizabeth Fenimore, was of Swedish descent, and this name too is of frequent occurrence among the Society of Friends in the old Quaker settlements. Cooper was the eleventh of twelve children. Soon after the conclusion of the revolutionary war William Cooper became the owner of a tract of land, several thousand acres in extent, within the borders of New York state and lying along the head-waters of the Susquehanna river. He encouraged the settlement of this tract as early as 1786, and by 1788 had selected and laid out the site of Cooperstown, on the shore of Otsego lake. A dwelling-house was erected, and in the autumn of 1790 the formidable task of locating and surveying the town he had founded, which by that time promised to become a thriving settlement. He began the construction of a mansion, completed in 1799, which he named Otsego Hall, and which was for many years the manor-house of his own possessions, and by far the most spacious and stately private residence in the State of New York. To every reader that has fallen under the spell of Cooper's Indian romances, the surroundings of his boyhood days are significant. The American frontier prior to the 19th century was very different from that which exists at present. Then the foremost pioneers of emigration had barely begun to take possession of the valley, the first highway to the west. Out of the forest that bordered the shores of Otsego lake and surrounded the little settlement, Indians came for barter, or possibly with hostile intent, and until young Cooper was well advanced toward manhood the possibility of an Indian raid was by no means remote. His boyhood was still strong enough to array a powerful band of warriors, and from their chiefstains Cooper, no doubt, drew the portraits of the men that live in his pages. Such surroundings could not but stimulate a naturally active imagination, and the mysterious influence of the wilderness, augmented subsequently by the not dissimilar influence of the sea, pervaded his entire life.

The wilderness was his earliest and most potent teacher, after that the village school, and then private instruction in the family of the Rev. J. Ellison, the English rector of St. Peter's Episcopal church in Albany. This gentleman was a graduate of an English university, an accomplished scholar, and an accomplished gentleman. It is hardly to be feared that the free air of the western continent did not altogether counteract the influence of his tutor during the formative period of the young American's mind. As an instructor, however, Ellison was, undeniably, well equipped, and such teachers were, in those days, extremely rare. His death, in 1802, interrupted Cooper's preparatory studies, but he was already fitted to join the freshman class at Yale in the beginning of its second term, January, 1803. According to his own account, he learned but little at college. Indeed, the thoroughness of his preparation in the classics under Ellison made it so easy for him to maintain a fair standing in his class that he was at liberty to pass his time as pleased him best. His love for out-of-door life led him to explore the rugged hills northward of New Haven, and the equally picturesque shores of Long Island sound probably gave him his first intimate acquaintance with the ocean. No doubt all this was, to some extent, favorable to the development of his faculty; but it did not improve his standing with the college authorities. Gradually he became wiser in his defiance of the academic restraints, and was at last expelled, during his third year. Perhaps, if the faculty could have foresen the brilliant career of
their unruly pupil, they would have exercised a little more forbearance in his case. Be this as it may, the father accepted the son’s version of the affair and, after a heated controversy with the college authorities, took him home.

The United States already afforded a refuge for the political exiles of Europe, and was beginning also to attract the attention of distinguished foreign visitors; and many of these found their way as guests to Otsego hall. Talleyrand was among them, and almost every nationality of Europe was represented either among the permanent settlers or during the short visits made by the Emperor. Young Cooper, however, did not linger long at home, and, as the merchant marine offered the surest stepping-stone to a commission in the navy (the school at Annapolis not being yet established), a berth was secured for him on board the ship “Sterling,” of Wiscasset, Me., John Johnston master. She sailed from New York with a cargo of flour, bound for Coventry and a market, in the autumn of 1806, about the time when Cooper should have been taking his degree with the rest of his classmates at Yale. He shipped as a sailor before the mast, and, although his social position was well known to the captain, he was never admitted to the cabin. A storm at sea caused the vessel to return to her berth before the “Sterling” reached London. During her stay there, Cooper made good use of his time, and visited everything that was accessible to a young man in sailor’s dress, in and about the city. The “Sterling” sailed for the straits of Gibraltar in January, 1807, and, taking on board a return cargo, went back to London, where she remained seven or eight weeks. She was then cleared for home, and reached Philadelphia after a voyage of fifty-two days.

According to the requirements of the time, Cooper was now qualified to be a midshipman; his commission was issued 1 Jan., 1808, and he reported for duty to the commandant at New York, 24 Feb. Appealing to his parents that Britain was imminent, and preparations were made in anticipation of immediate hostilities. Cooper served for a while on the “Vesuvius,” and in the autumn was ordered to Oswego, N. Y., with a construction-party, to build a brig for service on Lake Ontario. Early in the spring of 1809 the vessel was launched, but by that time peace counsel prevailed, and war was postponed for three years. All these experiences tended to develop the future novelist. Many incidents of the stormy North Atlantic voyages appear in his sea novels, while the long winter on the shore of Ontario gave him glimpses of border life in a new aspect, and his duties in the ship-yard made him familiar with every detail of naval construction. After a visit to Niagara, he was left in charge of the gun-boat flotilla on Lake Champlain, where he remained during the summer, and on 13 Nov., 1809, was ordered to the “Wasp,” under command of Capt. James Lawrence. Nearly two years passed, of which there is but scant record; but during this period he had become engaged to a daughter of John Peter De Lancey, of Westchester county, N. Y., and the marriage was consummated 1 Jan., 1811. Here again fate placed him under influences that shaped his future career. The De Lanceys were Tories during the revolutionary war, and the family traditions naturally supplemented the teaching of the English tutor. Cooper’s own patriotism was staunch, but the associations of his fiancée made it impossible that he could look with suspicion upon everything English, his motives often seemed questionable. The marriage was happy in every respect. In deference to the wishes of his wife, he resigned his commission in the navy on 6 May, 1811. After a temporary residence in Westchester county, he went to Cooperstown and began a house, which was left unfinished and was burned in 1823. Again, out of consideration for his wife’s preferences, he returned to Westchester county, where he remained until after his first literary success in 1821–2. In the mean time his parents had died, his father in 1809 and his mother in 1817; six children, five daughters, and a son had been born to him; and his time had been given to the cultivation and improvement of his estate. The gentry of Cooper’s neighborhood, the Sylvius farm. A second son, Paul, was born after his removal to New York city.

He was now thirty years old, and seemed no nearer to a literary life than he had been when he first donned his midshipman’s uniform. One day he was reading an English novel to his wife, and casually remarked, as another has done under like circumstances, “I believe I could write a better story myself.” Encouraged by her, he made the attempt, with what ultimate success the world knows, “Precaution,” a novel in two volumes, was published anonymously in an inferior manner in New York in 1820. Of this first novel he needed to make a version two years later. In England, a subject with which the author was personally unfamiliar, save through the pages of fiction. The book was republished in better editions, both in this country and in England; and it is noteworthy that the English reviewers gave it a fairly favorable reception without suspecting its American origin. This venture can scarcely be said to have entered his mind, a fact which gives us some insight into his tastes, but it had the effect of stimulating the desire to write. Its modest success was such that Charles Wilkes and other friends urged him to try some familiar theme. “If,” they urged, “he could so well dramatize affairs of which he was totally ignorant, why should not the sea and the frontier offer far more material than this?” The story of a spy, related by John Jay years before, recurred to his memory, and the surroundings of his home—Westchester county, the debatable ground of both armies during almost the whole revolutionary period—furnished a convenient stage. “The Spy” was the result, and during the winter of 1821–2 the American public awoke to the fact that its hero shared many of the characteristics of its author. The publication of this book, which was unprecedented at the time in the meagre annals of American literature, determined Cooper’s career; but, leaving his subsequent writings for consideration by themselves, the story of his life is here continued, independently of his authorship.

In 1823 he was living in New York. There, on 5 Aug., his youngest child, Fenimore, died, and Cooper himself was shortly afterward seriously ill. By 1826 his popularity had reached its zenith with the publication of the “Last of the Mohicans.” Until this time he had always signed his name James Cooper; but, in April, 1826, the legislature passed an act changing the family name to Fenimore-Cooper, and also granted him a life pension from the United States. Shortly after the death of his grandmother, who wished thus to perpetuate her own family name. At first Cooper attempted to preserve the compound surname by using the hyphen, but he soon abandoned it altogether. With fame had arisen envy and uncharitableness at home and abroad. English reviewers at once pronounced it unjust, a neglect of its writer, and stigmatized him as a renegade. His birthplace was, with much show of authority, fixed in the Isle of Man, and for many years the matter was seriously in dispute,
notwithstanding the positive proofs of his American nativity. In the decade following the adoption of his mother's surname the controversies gathered force that affected the closing years of his life, and even survived him. He was one of the first Americans that, from personal association, reached a point whence he could look without bias upon the somewhat crude social development of his native country. Naturally of a headstrong and combative disposition, he had not the address to temper his utterances so as to avoid giving offence in an age when the popular sense smarted under what Mr. Lowell, even in our own time, has termed "a certain condescension in foreign countries, and a profusion of semi-official abuse from Englishmen." He was evidently that "manifest destiny" of the republic was among the firmest of his convictions. This faith remained through the troublous days of "nullification," and through the early controversies concerning the abolition of slavery. Abroad he was the champion of free institutions, and had his triumphs in foreign capitals. At home he was brought up as an enemy of all that the fathers of the republic had fought for. An English writer in Colburn's "New Monthly Magazine" (1831) said of his personal bearing: "Yet he seems to claim little consideration on the score of intellectual greatness; he is evidently prouder of his birth than of his genius, and looks, speaks, and walks as if he exulted more in being a descendent of an American than as the author of 'The Pilot' and 'The Prairie.' " This proud Americanism did not, however, after the first years of his celebrity, injure his standing in England. During his repeated and often protracted visits to England, his society was sought by the most distinguished men of the time, although he was not higher among his fellow-countrymen than the introduction. He very soon convinced those with whom he associated that, though an American, he was not an easy person to patronize. On the continent he was unwillingly led into a controversy to which he ascribed much of the unpopularity that he afterward incurred in the United States. A debate had arisen in the French chamber of deputies in which Lafayette referred to the government of the United States as a model of economy and efficiency. Articles soon appeared in the newspapers disputing the accuracy of the figures, and arguing that the limited monarchy was the cheapest and best form of government. Cooper, after holding aloof for a time from the discussion, published a pamphlet prefaced by a letter from Lafayette to himself, in which he reviewed the whole subject of government expenditure in the United States. This provoked answers and contradictory statements, some of which had a semi-official origin in the U.S. Legation at St. Petersberg. 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to be abandoned. The affair, however, widened the breach between the author and the public, and the newspapers were not slow to present his actions to their readers in the most objectionable light. The novel entitled "Home as Found!" was an outgrowth of this experience—a sequel, nominally, to "Home-bound Bound," but as different as possible in most of the qualities that go to make a successful novel. Cooper's indignation appeared to have dulled his literary discrimination, and he made the characters in his novels express unpardonably offensive ideas in the most disagreeable way imaginable. Two of these characters were identified as intended to personate the author himself—John and Edward Esfingham in "Home as Found!"—and none of the protests and denials put forth by Mr. Cooper had any appreciable effect in removing the impression. For writing this book he was never forgiven by his contemporaries, and the bitterness of popular indignation was intensified by the knowledge that the book, like his others, was sure to be translated into all the languages of Europe. On the other hand, the brutality of the newspaper attacks upon the author was considerable.

During the decade ending with 1843 Cooper explored almost every available avenue to unpopularity, not only in his own country, but in England. Even such professedly exemplary and fastidious publications as Blackwood's and Fraser's magazines invented epithets in worst taste, if possible, than those applied to him in his own country. Cooper was denounced in England for obtrusive republicanism, and pursued at home for aristocratic sympathies. He instituted libel suits against many of the leading whig editors in the state of New York. Among these were Thurlow Weed, of the Albany "Evening Journal," James Watson Webb, of the "Courier and Enquirer," "Pioneer," Thomas Gibbons, and William L. Stone, of the "Commercial Advertiser," the three last-named journals published in New York city. These suits at first caused much merriment among the defendants; but when jury after jury was obliged, in most cases, reluctantly to return a verdict for the plaintiff, there was a decided change in the tone of his opponents. His damages awarded were usually small, but the aggregate was considerable, and the restraining effect of verdicts was immediately apparent. The suit against Mr. Webb differed from the rest, in that it was a criminal proceeding, under an indictment from the grand jury of Otsego county. Probably Mr. Cooper failed to secure a verdict in this instance for the reason that, while the jury might probably have assessed damages, they could not agree to send the defendant to prison. Possibly, however, the reading alone in open court by plaintiff's counsel of "Home as Found!" had an unfortunate effect. In these suits Mr. Cooper acted as his own counsel, with regular professional assistance, and the jury's verdicts and the excellent jury-lawyer. The most pertinacions of the accused journalists was Thurlow Weed, and against him numerous distinct and successful suits were brought. Repeated adverse verdicts, with costs, at last reduced even Mr. Weed to submission, and in 1842 he published a sweeping retraction of all that he had ever printed derogatory to Cooper's character. These successful prosecutions did not in the least help the author's general popularity. Indeed, he seemed to undertake them in a spirit of knight-errantry, and follow them to the end from a lofty conviction of the righteousness of his own cause. The effect of the controversy was to embitter the last years of a life that should have ended serenely in the assurance of a well-earned and world-wide literary fame. Cooper died in his home, Otsego Hall, and was buried in the Episcopal church-yard. A monument has been erected there, surmounted by a statue of "Leatherstocking," and bearing as a sufficient inscription the author's name in full, with the dates of his birth and death. Six months after his death a public meeting was held, in behalf of his memory, in the city of New York. David S. W. Winfield presided and addressed the assembly, as did also William Cullen Bryant. Washington Irving was also present, with a large representation of the most cultivated people in the city. A few years after the novelist's death Otsego Hall was burned, and the surrounding property was sold by the heirs. In concluding a sketch of Cooper's life, it should be said that when about to die, and apparently in the full possession of his faculties, he enjoined his family never to allow the publication of an authorized account of his life. This command has been faithfully obeyed, and none of the several biographers who have had access to his papers, Mrs. Cooper herself, or other historians, have done otherwise.

An exhaustive history of Cooper's literary work would include more than seventy titles of books and other publications, and a long list of miscellaneous articles published in magazines and newspapers. Some of these have been casually referred to in the preceding narrative, when they seemed to mark important discoveries in his life. We refer to the work of "Precaution," his first venture, "The Spy," his first success, "The Last of the Mohicans," marking the high tide of his popularity, and "Home as Found!" as the direct cause of the unhappy final controversies. The ten years following the publication of "The Spy" saw perhaps his most successful work, "The Pioneers," "The Howitzer," "The Last of the Mohicans," "The Pioneers," "The Leatherstocking Tales," beginning with the "Pioneers," of which 3,500 copies were sold before noon on the day of publication. This period also included "The Pilot," the production of which was suggested by the appearance of Scott's "Pirate," which, in Cooper's estimation, was unmistakably a hand-made piece of work. The famous "Leather- stockings Tales," "Legends of the Thirteen Republics," were published in 1828, and were a sequel to the first edition indicated, "Legends of the Thirteen Republics." After the summit of fame had been reached, and his books were eagerly awaited in two continents, came the controversial period, extending to 1842, and overlapping by a year or more the last decade of his literary activity. It was inevitable that the disturbing influences preceding his later work should have their effect. An observer so keen as he could not fail to note the position of the leading newspapers, both of which of the generation of readers had almost insensibly imbued the impression that he was the justly disliked and distrusted critic of everything American. That he was conscious of this feeling, and sensitive to it, is evident from passages in his journals, in which he alludes to love of country and popular injustice, and the like. This period also saw the production of his "History of the United States Navy," a work for which it is said he had been collecting materials for as many as fourteen years. For its preparation he was peculiarly qualified, through his personal acquaintance with naval officers and his familiarity;
with all the details of a seafaring life. When it is read at this late day it is difficult to understand why it should have excited the rancor that it did. Any one of the present generation who is reasonably fair-minded must see that it is the work of a judicial mind, which seeks to do exact justice to the facts, however prejudiced by patriotic considerations. It was its fate, however, to stir up controversies as harsh and enduring as any of those in which its author was previously engaged, and it was freely denounced on both sides of the ocean as grossly unfair for diametrically opposite reasons. Cooper's facts have borne the test of time, and the work must now require an authority on the subject treated. It was by the literary and mercantile world, and went through three editions before the author's death, which event interrupted a continuation of the work intended to include the Mexican War.

As one of the most successful of authors, Cooper's fame is assured. The generation that now reads his stories of "Tales, The Pilot," "Wing and Wing," and the rest of his stories of adventure, know him only as a master of fine descriptive English, with a tendency now and then to prolix generalization. His libel suits and controversies are forgotten, his offensive criticisms are rarely read, and he is remembered only as the most brilliant and successful of American novelists.

The Naval Chronicles and "Naval Vignettes," in the original editions at least, do not bear his name. They are "by the author of, etc., etc." The controversial papers usually bore his name. In the "Kickerbocker," "Graham's," and the "Naval" magazines and elsewhere, he published many valuable contributions, letters, and some serial and short stories that have to be regarded as one of the masterpieces of his genius. Several posthumous publications appeared in "Putnam's Magazine." A work on "The Towns of Manhattan" was in press at the time of his death, but a fire destroyed the printed portion, and only a part of the manuscript was recovered. A few books have been erroneously ascribed to him, but "they are not of sufficient importance to be now mentioned. The following list embraces all his principal works: "Precaution," a novel (New York, 1829; English edition, 1831); "The Spy, a Tale of the Neutral Ground" (1821; English edition, 1822); "The Pioneers, or the Sources of the Susquehanna; a Descriptive Tale" (1823; English edition, 1824); "The Pilot, or the History of the Redskin and the White Man" (1823); "Lionel Lincoln, or the Leaguer of Boston" (1823); "The Last of the Mohicans, a Narrative of 1757" (Philadelphia, 1826); "The Prairie, a Tale" (1827); "The Red Rover, a Tale" (1828); "Notions of the Americans; Picked up by a Travelling Bachelor" (1828); "The Wept of Wish-ton-Wish, a Tale" (1829); English title, "The Borderers, or the Wept of Wish-ton-Wish," also published as "The Heathcotes; The Water-Witch, or the Skinner of the Seas; a Tale" (1830); "The Bravo, a Tale" (1831); "Letter of J. Fenimore Cooper to Gen. Lafayette on the Expenditure of the United States of America" (Paris, 1831); "The Heidenmaurer, or The Beneditines; A Legend of the Rhine" (Philadelphia, 1832); "The Headsman, or the Abbaye des Vigilamors; a Tale" (1833); "A Letter to his Countrymen" (New York, 1834); "The Monikins" (Philadelphia, 1835); "Sketches of Switzerland" (1836); English title, "Excursions in Switzerland"; English title, "Recollections of Europe;" "Gleamings in Europe—England" (1837); English title, "England, with Sketches of Society in the Metropolis;" "Gleamings in Europe—Italy" (1838); English title, "Excursions in Italy;" "The American Democrat, or Hints on the Social and Civic Relations of the United States of America" (Cooperstown, 1838); "The Chronicles of Cooperstown" (1838); "Homeward Bound, or the Chase; a Tale of the Sea" (Philadelphia, 1838); "Homeward Bound" (Philadelphia, 1838); English title, "Eve Effingham, or Home;" "History of the Navy of the United States of America" (1839); "The Pathfinder, or the Inland Sea" (1840); "Merceades of Castile, or the Voyage to Cathay" (1840); English title, "Merveilles de Castille, a Romance of the Days of Charles the Second;" "The War Path; a Tale" (Philadelphia, 1841); "The Two Admirals, a Tale" (1842); "The Wing-and-Wing, or Le Feu-Follet; a Tale" (1843); English title, "The Jack o' Lantern (Le Feu-Follet), or the Privateer;" "Richard Dale;" "The Battle of Lake Erie" (1843); "Two Men a' Squawing, or the Great American Indian Tragedy, in the Case of Alexander Slidell Mackenzie, a Commander in the Navy of the United States, etc., including the Charges and Specifications of Charges preferred against him by the Secretary of the Navy, to which is annexed an Elaborate Review" (1844); "Satanstoe, or the Littlepage Manuscripts; a Tale of the Revolution" (1845); "The Chameleon, or The Littlepage Manuscripts" (1846); "Lives of Distinguished American Naval Officers" (Philadelphia and Auburn, 1846); "The Redskins, or Indian and Injin; being the Conclusion of the Littlepage Manuscripts" (New York, 1846); English title, "Ravensnest, or the Redskins;" "The Crater, or Vancouver's Peak; a Tale of the Pacific" (New York, 1847); English title was "Mark's Reef, or the Crater;" "Jack Tier, or the Florida Reefs" (1848); "The Oak Openings, or the Bee Hunter" (1849); English title, "The Bee Hunter, or the Oak Openings;" "The Sea Lions, or the Lost Sealers" (1849); "The Ways of the Hour; a Tale" (1850); "The Monikins" (1850); "Speeches of Daniel Webster and Henry Clay, with speeches by Daniel Webster and others (New York, 1852); "The Home of Cooper," by R. B. Coffin (Barry Gray) (1873); "James Fenimore Cooper," by Thomas Rainsford Lounsbury (Boston, 1882); and "Bryant and his Friends" (New York, 1886).

His daughter, Susan Fenimore, author, is in Scarsdale, N. Y., in 1873; in Cooperstown, N. Y., in 1874, 31 Dec., 1894. She was the second child, and during the latter years of her father's life she became his secretary and amanuensis, and but for her father's prohibition would naturally have become his biographer. In 1873 she founded an orphanage in Cooperstown, and under her superintendence it became in a few years a prosperous charitable institution. It was begun in a modest house in a small way with five pupils; now the building, which was erected in 1888, shelters ninety boys and girls. The orphans are taken when quite young, are fed, clothed, and educated in the ordinary English branches, and when old enough positions are found for them. In 1873 in the "New York Tribune" before leaving are taught to earn their own living. In furtherance of the work to which she has consecrated her later years, and which she terms her "life work," during 1886 she established "The
Friendly Society." Every lady on becoming a member of the society chooses one of the girls in the orphanage and makes her the object of her special care and solicitude. Her home is built mainly with bricks and materials from the ruins of Otsego Hall, of which a fine view is given on a previous page. Her published books are "Rural Hours" (New York, 1850); "The Journal of a Naturalist," an English book, edited and annotated by Miss Cooper (1852); "Rhyme and Reason of Country Life" (1856); and "Mt. Vernon to the White House" (1879).

COOPER, Joseph Alexander, soldier, b. near Somerset, Ky., 25 Nov., 1823. He served during the Mexican war in the 4th Tennessee infantry. When the civil war began he entered the U.S. service as captain in the 1st Tennessee infantry, becoming in 1862 colonel of the 6th Tennessee. He served in East Tennessee and Georgia, and in July, 1864, was made a brigadier general, in which capacity he commanded on the march through Georgia, receiving the brevet of major-general in March, 1865. He held the title of collector of internal revenue in Tennessee from 1859 till 1879, and, later, again resumed his farming in Kansas.

COOPER, Mark Antony, statesman, b. in Hampshire county, Va., April 19, 1765. He was graduated at the South Carolina college in 1819, and admitted to the bar in 1821, settling in Eatonton. In 1825, and again in 1836, he served in the campaign against the Seminoles in Florida. In the second campaign he was a major. He served two terms in congress, and in 1843 was defeated for governor of Georgia. He took a leading part in the establishment of the State agricultural society, and developed in many ways the resources of the state.

COOPER, Myles, clergyman, b. in England in 1755; d. in Edinburgh, 1 May, 1785. He was graduated at Oxford in 1790, and became a fellow of Queens college. In 1792, at the instance of Dr. Secker, a bishop of Canterbury, he came to America to assist President Samuel Johnson, of Kings (now Columbia) college, and was appointed professor of mental and moral philosophy in that institution. A year later he succeeded to the presidency. Judge Thomas Jones says that through his means the college was raised in reputation superior to all the colleges on the continent, and that under his tuition many of the members of young men superior in learning and ability to any that America had ever before seen. The son of Mrs. Washington was one of his pupils, and after Mr. Custis left the college, Gen. Washington expressed the conviction that he had been under the care of a gentleman capable of instructing him in every branch of knowledge." In 1771 he visited England, and returned shortly before the revolutionary war. He was loyal to the crown, and is credited with the authorship of "A Friendly Address to all Reasonable Americans on our Political Confusions; in which the Necessary Consequences of violently opposing the King’s Troops, and of a General Non-Importation, are fairly stated." New York, 1773. This tract was signed by Alexander Hamilton, then an undergraduate in the college, also by Gen. Charles Lee in a pamphlet which passed through numerous editions in Boston, New York, and Philadelphia. Cooper’s Tory sentiments were not favorably received by the students, and in August, 1773, a party of rebellious students entered New York, Ichabod Heath was put to death by Alexander Hamilton, then an undergraduate in the college, also by Gen. Charles Lee in a pamphlet which passed through numerous editions in Boston, New York, and Philadelphia. 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overheard at a public house where the party had stopped for "a proper dose of Madam," and President Cooper was informed just in time to escape through a back window. He took refuge in the house of a friend, where he remained concealed during the night, and in the morning was conveyed on board the English ship-of-war "Kingfisher," in which he sailed for England. He had previously been warned with others to "fly for their lives, or anticipate their doom by becoming their own executioners," in a published letter signed "Three Millionists." In the meantime, however, two excellent livings were given him, one in Berkshire, and the other in Edinburgh, where he generally resided. He published "Poems on Several Occasions" (Oxford, 1761), and a poem in the "Gentleman’s Magazine" for July, 1776, descriptive of his escape from New York. On 13 Dec., 1776, he delivered a sermon before the University of Oxford, "On the Causes of the Present Rebellion in America," which gave rise to much political controversy. He advocated the appointment of bishops for the colonies in an "Address to the Episcopales of Virginia," and also published "The American Quest" (1774). The epitaph that he wrote for himself is characteristic: "Here lies the nest of English blood; Who, living, liked whate'er was good— Good company, good wine, good name, Yet never hunted after fame. But as the first he still prefer'd, So here he chose to be inter'd; And, unobserved from crowds, withdrew To rest among a chosen few. In the beat of English love Will raise him to be blest above." He was interred a few miles from Edinburgh, where Episcopal ministers "who die in that city" are all buried, which accounts for his expression "to rest among a chosen few.

COOPER, Peter, philanthropist, b. in New York city, 19 Feb., 1751; d. there, 4 Apr., 1883. His mother was the daughter of John Campbell, a successful potter in New York, who became an alderman of the city and was deputy quartermaster during the Revolutionary war. Mr. Campbell contributed liberally to the cause of American freedom, and received acknowledgment a large quantity of Continental money. On his father’s side Mr. Cooper was of English descent, and both his grandfather and his father served in the Continental army. The latter, who became a lieutenant during the war, was a hatter, and at the close of the war resided his business in New York. Peter was born about this period, and he remembered the time when, as a boy, he was employed to pull hair out of rabbit-skins, his head being just above the table. He continued to assist his father until he was competent to make every part of a hat. The elder Cooper determined to live in the country, and removed to Peckskill, where he began the brewing of ale, and the son was employed in delivering the kegs. Later, Catskill became the residence of the family, and the son was put to the trade of making bricks. Peter was made useful in carrying and handling the bricks for the drying process. These occupations proved unsatisfactory, and another move was made, this time to Brooklyn, where the father and son again made hats for a time, after which they settled in New York. Peter now established his business, and he acquired such knowledge as he could, for his schooling appears to have been limited to half days during a single year. In 1808 he was apprenticed to John Woodward, a car-

COOPER
riage-maker, with whom he remained until he became of age. During this time he constructed a machine for mortising the hubs of carriages, which proved of great value to his employer, who at the expiration of his service offered to establish him in business. This, however, was declined and Cooper settled in Hempstead, L. I., where for three years he manufactured machines for shearing cloth, and at the end of this engagement he had saved sufficient money to buy the right of the state of New York for a machine for shearing cloth. He began the manufacture of these machines on his own account, and the enterprise was through his own energetic and persevering exertions so successful, largely owing to the interruption of commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain by the war, and also on account of an improvement devised by himself. At this time he married Sarah Beigel, of Hempstead, who proved a devoted wife during fifty-six years of married life. With the cessation of hostility the value of this business depreciated, and he turned his shop into a factory for making cabinet-ware. Later he entered the grocery business in New York, but soon afterward the profits acquired by the sale of his machines and in the groove’s shop were invested in a glue-factory, which he purchased with all its stock and buildings for thirty thousand dollars. These works were situated on the ‘old middle road,’ between 31st and 34th streets, New York city, and there the business of manufacturing glue, oil, whiting, prepared chalk, and glass was continued until the expiration of the lease, when he bought ten acres of ground in Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn, where the business has since been continued. In 1828 he purchased 3,900 acres of land, which were laid out within the city limits of Baltimore, and he erected the Canton iron-works, which was the first of his great enterprises tending toward the development of the iron industry in the United States. This purchase was made at a time when there was great commercial excitement in Baltimore on account of the building of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. It was feared that the many short turns in the road would make it useless for locomotive purposes. The stockholders had become discouraged, and the project seemed about to be abandoned, when Peter Cooper came to the rescue and built, in 1830, from his own designs, the first locomotive engine ever constructed on this continent. By its means the possibility of building railroads in a country with little capital, and with immense stretches of very rough surface, in order to connect commercial centres, without the deep cuts, tunnelling, and levelling that the engineer might avoid, was demonstrated, and the Baltimore and Ohio railroad was saved from bankruptcy. He determined to dispose of his Baltimore property, and a portion of it was purchased by Horace Abbott, which in time became the Abbott iron company. The remainder was sold to Boston capitalists, who formed the Canton iron company. He received part of his payment in stock at $44 a share, which he subsequently sold at $230. He then returned to New York and built an iron-factory, which he later sold, and at the rolling-mill, where he first successfully applied anthracite coal to the puddling of iron, and made iron wire for several years. In 1845 he built three blast-furnaces in Philiipsburg, near Easton, Pa., which were the largest then known, and, to control the manufacture completely, purchased the Andover iron-mines, and laid a reach so as to respool the iron for eight miles, in order to bring the ore down to the furnaces at the rate of 10,000 tons a year. Later the entire plant was combined into a corporation known as the Ironton iron-works. At these works the first wrought-iron beams for fire-proof buildings were made. The laying of the first foundation stone was largely due to his persistent efforts in its behalf. He was the first and only president of the New York, Newfoundland, and London telegraph company. It became necessary to expend large sums in its construction, much of which came directly from Mr. Cooper. The banks were unwilling to trust the corporation, and invasion was made on its permanent fund, the company was in a critical condition. The company was frequently in his debt to the extent of ten to twenty thousand dollars. The first cable lasted scarcely a month, and a dozen years elapsed before the original investments were recovered. In spite of public ridicule and the refusal of capitalists to risk their money, Mr. Cooper clung to the idea, until at last a cable became an assured success. The original stock, which had been placed on the market at $250 a share, was then disposed of to an English company at $90. Mr. Cooper served in both branches of the New York common council, and strongly advocated, when a member of that body, the construction of the Croton aqueduct. He was a trustee in the Public school society, and first furnished the property to six trustees, who were empowered to devote all rents and income from it “to the instruction and improvement of the inhabitants of the United States in practical science and art.” A scheme of education was devised which should include “instruction in branches of knowledge by which men and women earn their daily bread; in laws of health and improvement of the sanitary conditions of families as well as individuals; in social and political science, whereby communities and nations advance in virtue, wealth, and power; and finally in matters which affect the eye, the ear, and the imagination, and furnish a basis for recreation to the working classes.” Social and political science were established; also a free reading-room; and collections of works of art and science were provided, and a school for instruction of women in the art of design by which they may gain an honorable livelihood. When
sufficient funds have been collected, it is proposed to establish a polytechnic school. The building with its improvements has cost thus far nearly $750,000. It has an endowment of $200,000 for the support of the free reading-room and library. The annual expense of the schools varies from $50,000 to $60,000, and is derived from the rents of such portions of the edifice as are used for business purposes. Mr. Cooper devoted much careful thought and study to questions of finance and good government. In his "Address on the Currency." He was a candidate for the New Jersey legislature, and published several political pamphlets on the subject of the currency. In 1876 he was nominated by the national independent party as their candidate for president, and in the election that followed received nearly 100,000 votes. In all affairs concerning the advancement and welfare of New York city Mr. Cooper was prominent. No public gathering seemed complete without his well-known presence on the platform. He was a regular attendant of the Unitarian church, and liberal in his donations to charitable institutions, to many of which he held the relation of trustee. His various addresses and speeches were collected in a volume entitled "Ideas for a Science of Good Government," and entitled "The Address on a Strictly National Currency, Tariff, and Civil Service" (New York, 1883).—His son, Edward, merchant, b. in New York city, 26 Oct., 1824. He was educated in public schools and then in Columbia, but left college without completing the course, and received the honorary degree of A.M. in 1845. Afterward he spent some time in France and on his return to the United States became, with his college friend and brother-in-law, Abram S. Hewitt, a member of the firm of Cooper, Hewitt & Co. Gradually he was associated with his father in his various enterprises, and much of the active management of affairs fell to him. The success of the Trenton iron-works and of the New Jersey iron- and steel-seams was largely due to his painstaking and careful study of the subject. Long experience as an iron-master has made him a practical and scientific metallurgical engineer. Mr. Cooper has also been prominent as a democrat in New York local politics, and was mayor from 1879 till 1881. He was also an active member of the Tweed ring, and when the Tweed ring was overthrown in national politics he has served as a delegate to the Charleston convention of 1860, and to the St. Louis convention of 1876. He is a trustee of the Cooper union, and is a member of various corporations.—Peter Cooper's nephew,James Campbell, minerologist, b. in Hartford county, near Baltimore, Md., 16 June, 1822, a son of James Cooper, received a limited education in the public schools of Baltimore, and for many years has been connected with the development of western railways, holding various offices. Mr. Cooper has taken great interest in the study of geology and mineralogy, and has collected, located, and named fully 50,000 specimens. His ordinary employment was as a mineralogist in specimens that he presented the University of Kansas. He has added much to the knowledge of the mineral resources of the United States, and has contributed extensively to newspapers and periodical literature concerning his discoveries. Mr. Cooper is a member of several scientific associations.

Fisher. In 1865 he was made master, and in 1866 lieutenant, serving, meanwhile, until 1868 on the sloop "Shenandoah," in the Asiatic squadron. He received his commission as lieutenant-commander in 1868, and was assigned to duty at the U.S. naval academy. Later he was attached to the "Plymouth," on the European station, and afterward was on duty at the Naval academy. He was made commander in 1878, and for several years employed at the bureau of navigation in Washington, after which he served as adjutant, or second-in-command, of the squadron. In 1886 he was made commandant of the Norfolk navy-yard.

COOPER, Samuel, soldier, b. in Hackensack, N. J., 12 June, 1789; d. in Cameron, Va., 3 Dec., 1876. His father, of the same name, served during the Revolutionary war, and fought in the battles of Lexington, Bunker Hill, Monmouth, and Germantown. At the close of the war, having attained the rank of major, he settled in Dutchess county, where he married Miss Mary Horton. He was graduated at the U.S. military academy in 1815, and promoted to second lieutenant in the artillery. His services were retained on the reorganization of the army after the war of 1812, and he served with distinction in the war of 1812 and following years, meanwhile he had been promoted to first lieutenant. From 1828 till 1836 he was aide-de-camp to Gen. Alexander Macomb, becoming captain in June, 1836, and until 1841 was on staff duty at army head-quarters as assistant adjutant general. During the Florida war he was chief of staff to Gen. Clinch, and afterward special duty in the war department in Washington from 1842 till 1852, was brevetted colonel for meritorious conduct in the prosecution of his duties in connection with the Mexican war, and then, until 1861, was adjutant-general of the U.S. army, with the rank of colonel of the staff, dating from 1852. For a short time during this period he was also a commissioner of the seceding states. He was appointed adjutant and inspector-general of the Confederate army, of which he was the ranking officer, standing first on the list of generals. In 1827 he married a granddaughter of George Mason, of Gunston Hall, Clermont, Va. He lived in the town of Alexandria, Virginia, and died in retirement at his country seat near Alexandria, Va. He was the author of "A Concise System of Instructions and Regulations for the Militia and Volunteers of the United States" (Philadelphia, 1830).

COOPER, Thomas, scientist, b. in London, England, 22 Oct., 1753; d. in Columbia, S. C., 1 May, 1840. He was educated at Oxford, and then studied law, devoting at the same time considerable attention to medicine and the natural sciences. After being admitted to the bar he travelled a circuit for a few years, but took an active part in the politics of the time, and was sent with James Watt, the inventor, by the democratic clubs of England to the States. He came over to France after the war, lived in retirement at his country seat near Alexandria, Va. He was the author of "A Concise System of Instructions and Regulations for the Militia and Volunteers of the United States" (Philadelphia, 1830).
United States, and settled in Northumberland, Pa., where he practised law. He became a strong democrat, and violently attacked the administration of John Adams in the Reading "Advertiser" of 26 Oct., 1799. This led to his being tried for libel under the sedition act, and he was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, with a fine of $400. In 1806 he was appointed a land commissioner and succeeded in overcoming the difficulties with the Connecticut claimants in Luzerne county. Later he was made judge, but, becoming obnoxious to the members of his own party, he was removed in 1811 on a charge of arbitrary conduct. From 1811 till 1814 he held the chair of chemistry in Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa., and filled a similar place in the University of Pennsylvania. In 1819 he was called to the College of South Carolina in Columbia, of which, from 1820 till 1834, he was president, and at the same time professor of chemistry and political economy. On his retirement in 1840 the revision of the statutes of the state was confided to him. President Cooper was eminent for his versatility and the extent of his knowledge. In philosophy he was a materialist, in religion a free-thinker, and in the multiplication contest an ultra state-rights man. He was a vigorous pamphleter in various political contests, and a frequent contributor to newspapers. His town lecture courses filled two of the five volumes of "The Emporium of Arts and Sciences" in Philadelphia, and also Thomas Thomson's "System of Chemistry" (4 vols., Philadelphia, 1818). He published "Letters on the Slave-Trade" (London, 1877); "Tracts, Ethical, Theological, and Political" (1790); "In Forfeiture" (Philadelphia, 1794); "The Trial of Thomas Cooper, of Northumberland" (Philadelphia, 1800); "The Bankrupt Law of America Compared with that of England" (1801); "Introductory Lecture at Carlisle College" (1812); "An English Version of the Institutes of Justinian" (1813); "Tracts on Medical Jurisprudence" (1819); and "Elements of Political Economy" (London, 1829).

COOPER, Thomas Apthorpe, actor, b. in London, England, in 1776; d. in Bristol, Pa., 21 April, 1849. He received a good education, and, on the death of his father, was adopted by Thomas Holcroft and William Godwin. His first appearance on the stage was with Stephen Kemble's company at Edinburgh, and at the Covent Garden, London, with great success. In December, 1796, he made his first appearance in Philadelphia as Macbeth at the Chestnut street theatre, and in August of the following year played in the Greenwich street theatre, New York, as Pierre in "Veince Preserved." He returned to England in 1803, and for several years held a foremost rank on the English stage. In 1804 he returned to New York and soon afterward, for a long time, became lessee of the Park theatre. Later he again visited England, but soon returned to the United States, where he continued to play until advanced in years. His daughter having married the son of President Tyler, he held various public offices, among which were that of military storekeeper in Frankford, Pa., during 1841, and later the office of surveyor to the ports of New York and Philadelphia. Cooper had great natural endowments of person and voice, but did not excel as a student. His acting was of the same superior order as his son, whose diaries to rival in his early days.

COOPER, William, clergyman, b. in Boston, Mass., in 1694; d. there, 13 Dec., 1743. He was graduated at Harvard in 1712, and his leisure during his college years was given to the study of the Bible. After his graduation, being then only eighteen years of age, he continued his studies until 1713, when he began to preach. In August of that year he was invited to become the colleague of the Rev. Dr. Benjamin Colman, but his ordination was deferred until 23 May, 1716. He continued with the Brattle street Congregational church until his death. In 1737 he was chosen to the presidency of Harvard, but declined it. He participated actively in the great revival of 1740, and said, toward the close of his career, that "since the year 1740 more people had sometimes come to his table than the number of souls in one week than in the preceding twenty-four years of his ministry." In 1742 he became involved with the Rev. Jonathan Ashley, of Deerfield, in a dispute concerning the revival, and a long newspaper and pamphlet controversy ensued. Besides numerous published sermons, he was the author of "A Treatise on predestination for the Small Pox" (1720), and "The Doctrine of Predestination Unto Life indicated in Four Sermons" (Boston, 1740; London, 1745).—His son, William, b. in Boston, Mass., in 1739; d. there, 28 Nov., 1809, was distinguished for his patriotic services during the revolutionary war, and for forty-nine years was the town clerk of Roxbury. He was a clergyman, b. in Boston, 28 March, 1725; d. there, 29 Dec., 1783, studied at the grammar-school in Boston, and was graduated at Harvard in 1743. He studied theology and became his father's successor and an associate to the venerable Dr. Colman. He was elected to the colleague postorate at 31 Dec., 1741, and succeeded in 21 May, 1746. His ministry with the Brattle street church continued until his death. In 1767 he was elected a member of the Harvard corporation, in which office he remained during his lifetime, and in 1774 was chosen president; but, like his father, he preferred the active duties of the ministry. He took a prominent part in politics, and in 1794 published "The Crisis"—"An instance of the Small Pox" (Boston, 1774) and "Another instance of the Small Pox" (Boston, 1774) and "Discourse on the Commencement of the New Constitution of Massachusetts" (1780) is the most finished of all his literary productions.
COOTE, Sir Eyre. British soldier, b. in 1577; d. 10 Dec., 1823. He was a nephew of Sir Eyre Coote, commander-in-chief in India, entered the British army as ensign, 15 April, 1714, and was promoted lieutenant in July, 1726. He was present at the battle of Long Island and the reduction of Fort Washington, took part in the expeditions to Rhode Island and the Chesapeake, was engaged at Brandywine, Germantown, and Monmouth, and at the attack on Mud island. He became a captain and major-general of the siege of Charleston and in the Virginia campaign, and was present at the surrender of Yorktown. He became a major in 1738, served under Gen. Greg in the West Indies in 1733–5, was made a colonel in 1736, severely wounded in the Ostend expedition of 1738, promoted major-general in that year, and served in Abercromby's Egyptian expedition of 1790. He was lieutenant-governor of Jamaica from 1803 till 1808, and rose to the rank of general in 1814, but was afterward dismissed from the army for the commission of a crime.

COPAHUE (co-pah'-oo-e), Chilian cacique, flourished in the latter part of the 14th century. He made war against all other caciques of his race, and afterward extended his conquests over the whole Araucanian people, also reducing some tribes of northern Chili. According to the native historian Pue, in 1580 the Promancos and Penones rose in arms against Copahue, gathered in large numbers, fought a battle in the Acongagua valley, and were routed, leaving many dead upon the field, and many prisoners, who were horribly tortured by Copahue and his enemies and caused them to unite against him, with the aid of some Araucanian caciques. A battle was fought in the Llai-lhali valley, in which he perished, and subsequently every tribe regained its independence. The people of his own tribe carried his remains on the top of the highest mountain in the country, and the mountain still bears his name.

COPANO (co-pah'-no), Chilian yoqui or cacique, b. in the Malpooche valley in 1511; d. early in 1548. He was chief of the Promancos, belonging to the Malpooche tribe. The caciques of neighboring regions made him their generalissimo to direct the war against the Spanish, and he was the most active objector of Sierra in 1541. During 1541 Copano many times attacked the Spanish settlement, and caused heavy loss to the colonists. The next year, while Valdivia was absent from the city, the Indians, in great numbers, attacked it, burned the buildings, and forced the inhabitants to seek refuge in a fortress, which was also assaulted, and its defenders, under Alonso de Monroy, were compelled to go out and fight in the open field. The timely return of Valdivia prevented the destruction of the whole colony; and afterward Copano was defeated in three battles. During 1543–4 he continued the hostilities against the conquerors, and then joined the Copapinos, a tribe of northwestern Chili, and his cruelties exasperated his allies. In 1545 he again attacked Alonso de Monroy at Copiapó, and only Monroy and one of his officers escaped, all his other men perishing at the hands of the Indians. A treaty of peace made with Valdivia in 1546 did not continue long, and Copano destroyed the new city of La Serena in 1547. The celebrated chief was killed by some northern Indians that declined to be commanded by a stranger.

COPE, Thomas Pym, merchant, b. in Lancaster county, Pa., 26 Aug., 1768; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 22 Nov., 1851. His father, Caleb Cope, a Quaker of Lancaster, Pa., protected André from a mob in 1775. The son entered a counting-house in Philadelphia in 1786, began business for himself in 1790, importing his goods latterly in his own vessels, the first of which he built in 1807, and established in 1821 the first line of packets between Philadelphia and Liverpool, which survived several financial crises, and continued in existence down till the beginning of the civil war. He acquired great wealth, and possessed in a high degree the benevolent feelings of his adopted country. During an epidemic of yellow fever in 1793 he remained in the city to aid the sufferers, and took the disease himself, and, when the small-pox raged in 1797, he accepted the task of ministering to the wants of the destitute as almoner, and carried food to the houses of the sufferers. He was a member of the city council about 1800, an efficient member of the committee for introducing water into the city, served in the legislature in 1807, and in the State constitutional convention, was president of the Board of trade for many years, and of the Mercantile library company from its foundation until his death, and was an executor of Girard's will, a trustee of the bank, and a director of the American Philosophical Society, and of many other incorporated bodies. His name is perpetuated in completing the Chesapeake and Delaware canal, and in the construction of the Pennsylvania railroad. The estate of Lemon Hill, the country-seat of Henry J. Pratt, which came into the possession of the old U. S. bank, was through his efforts secured to the city as a public park, instead of being utilized for factory purposes. When Mr. Henry and Alfred, carried on the business, which eventually passed into the hands of Francis and Thomas P., sons of Henry, who adopted the style of Cope Brothers.—Alfred's son, Edward Drinker, naturalist, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 28 July, 1810; d. there, 12 April, 1897. He was educated at the University of Pennsylvania, and took his seat in the Comparative anatomy in the Academy of sciences of Philadelphia, in the Smithsonian institution during 1859, and in Europe from 1863 till 1864. He became professor of natural sciences in Haverford college in 1864, but resigned in 1867 on account of failing health. Later he became paleontologist to the U. S. geological survey, serving at first on the survey of the territories west of the 100th meridian. His work in this connection has resulted in his discovery of nearly 1,000 new species of extinct and as many recent vertebrata. For many years Prof. Cope was secretary and curator of the Academy of natural sciences, Philadelphia, and chief of the department of organic material of the permanent exhibition in that city. He was a member of numerous scientific societies in the United States and Europe, and in 1879 received the bigby gold medal from the Royal geological society of Great Britain. In 1872 he was elected a member of the National academy of sciences, and in 1884 was vice-president of the society. He was one of the founders of the Academy of sciences, president of the American association for the advancement of science. The titles of his papers, upward of 350 in number, form a systematic record of the development of paleontology in the United States. They have appeared in the official reports of the government surveys, proceedings of the Philadelphia academy of sciences, offprints and original works, and in the American association for the advancement of science, and in numerous periodicals. Among his larger works are "Systematic arrangement of the Lacertilia and Ophidia" (1864); "Primary Groups of the Batrachian Anura" (1865); "History of the
Cetacea of the Eastern North American Coast" (1866); "Synopsis of the Extinct Cetacea of the United States" (1867-8); "Systematic Arrangement of the in the Batrachia, Reptilia, and Aves of North America" (1869); "Systematic Relations of the Fishes" (1871); "Systematic Relations of the Tailed Batrachia" (1872); "Extinct Vertebrata of the Eocene Formations of Wyoming" (1873); "Cetaceous Vertebrata of the West" (1877); and "Tertiary Vertebrata" (1885). To further the theory of evolution he has made important contributions, among which are "On the Origin of Genera" (1868); "Hypothesis of Evolution, Physical and Metaphysical" (1870); "Method of Creation of Organic Types" (1871); "Evolution and its Consequences" (1872); "Consciousness in Evolution" (1875); "Relation of Man to Tertiary Mammals" (1875); "On the Theory of Evolution" (1876); "The Origin of Will" (1877); "Relation of Animal Motion to Animal Evolution" (1878); "A Review of the Modern Doctrine of Evolution" (1879); "Origin of Man and other Vertebrates" (1885); "The Energy of Life Evolution and how it has acted" (1886); "The Origin of the Fittest"

COPELAND, Alfred Bryant, painter, b. in Boston, Mass., about 1840. He studied in the Royal academy at Antwerp, lived in that city for several years, and brought to Boston a large number of original paintings and copies. He became art professor in the University of St. Louis, but about 1877 opened a studio in Paris, where he worked in crayon, and to whose interiors the Paris salon in 1877-8, and sent to Boston a collection of street scenes in Paris.

COPELAND, Joseph T., soldier, b. in Michigan about 1839. He entered the 1st Michigan cavalry, which was organized during the summer of 1861, and was commissioned lieutenant-colonel on 23 Aug. He fought through the Manassas campaign, returned to Detroit in July, 1862, and organized the 5th cavalry, of which he became colonel, 14 Aug. and on 29 Nov., 1862, was appointed a brigadier-general of volunteers and assigned to the command of the Michigan cavalry brigade, formed at Washington, 12 Dec. The brigade, formed essentially of volunteers, went in camp in California after Lee had crossed the Potomac. They were the first Union troops to occupy Gettysburg; but with the other changes of commanders then carried out, Gen. Copeland transferred his command to Gen. Custer just before the battle, 1 July, 1863. He subsequently commanded a draft rendezvous at Annapolis Junction, Md., and at Pittsburgh, Pa., and then the post and military prison at Alton, Ill., until the close of the war.

COPELY, John Singleton, painter, b. in Boston, Mass., 3 July, 1757; d. in London, 25 Sept., 1815. He is commonly called self-taught, but he probably received some instruction from his stepfather, Peter Pelham, who died in 1751. Boston was his cradle, and as he was so early successful in producing likenesses, he soon gained local celebrity by executing portraits of many members of the leading families, as is still attested by almost every notable collection in the city. In 1790 he sent to Benjamin West, in England, without name or address, a portrait, which at once gave him a place among artists of recognized merit. This painting is known as "The Boy and the Flying Squirrel," and represents the artist's half-brother, Henry Pelham. Through West's influence the picture was exhibited in the Royal Academy, London, in 1791, and was bought by a London merchant, and set house. Its American origin was at once suspected, because the wood of the stretching-frame was made of American pine; but the authorship was not decided until, after long delay, the letter of transmittal reached England. In 1767, on West's recommendation, Copley was elected a fellow of the Society of artists of Great Britain. In 1799 he married Susannah, daughter of Richard Clarke, a lineal descendant of Mary Chilton, who came with the Pilgrims to New England in the "Mayflower." The first years of their married life were passed in Boston, in a solitary house on Beacon Hill, where four children were born, including the son that became lord chancellor of England. During these years correspondence had continued with English admirers, and in 1774 Copley sailed for England. He remained there several years, giving a year in studying the old masters, and then settled in London. Here he was joined by his wife, and he thereupon made his home. He rose with almost unprecedented rapidity to the height of professional fame. He was patronized by the royal family and the nobility, and met with uninterrupted success. In 1777 he was elected an associate member, and in 1779 a full member, of the Royal academy. When he sent copies of the engraving of his picture, "The Death of Chatham," to Washington and John Adams, the former wrote, "It is rendered more estimable in my eye when I remember that America gave birth to the celebrated British painter who<person name="COPLEY, John Singleton">painted this and other pictures in the British gallery.

"I shall preserve my copy, both as a thoughtful friendship and as an indubitable proof of American genius." Although he was essentially a portrait-painter, Copley composed some large historical works, of which the "Death of Chatham," the "Death of Major Pierson," and the "Siege of Gibraltar" are in the National gallery, London. The first two of these and his "Charles I. demanding the House of Commons the Five Impeached Members" were engraved and became very popular. Among his other historical works are "Offer of the Crown to Lady Jane Gray" (1808); "King Charles signing Strafford's Death-Warrant"; "Assassination of Buckingham"; "Battle of the Boyne"; " Committee of the Privy Council at Westminster"; "Revolution of 1789"; "Mr. Pelham as St. Cecilia" (W. Appleton, Boston); and "Mrs. D. D. Rogers" (1789, H. B. Rogers, Boston). Most of Copley's best works were collected by his son, Lord Chancellor Lyndhurst, and were dispersed at his sale in 1894. See A. T. Perkins's "Life of J. S. Copley" (1879); "Memorial His-
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tory of Boston" IV. (1881); and Mrs. Martha B. Amory’s "Life of J. S. Copley" (1882).—His son, John Singleton, Jr., afterward Baron Lyndhurst, b. in Boston, 21 May, 1772 ; d. at Tunbridge Wells, England, 11 Oct., 1863. His father attempted to educate him as an artist; but he had no taste for that profession, and is credited with having declared in a fit of childish impatience that coming generations should speak of "Copley the father of the lord chancellor, not of Copley the son of the painter." He was graduated with high honor at Cambridge in 1795, and shortly afterward visited the United States with a view to regain his father’s profession in Boston. He was twice made a mistake. This he failed to accomplish, but spent some time in this country, visiting Washington at Mount Vernon, and travelling extensively through the northern and middle Atlantic states. Of his experiences he made copious notes and wrote descriptive letters in Latin to the vice-chancellor of Cambridge university. Returning to England in 1798, he was called to the bar in 1804, and entered parliament in 1818. In 1827 he became chancellor, and was raised to the peerage as Baron Lyndhurst of Lyndhurst, 27 April the same year. He was twice married, but, as he had no male issue, the title lapsed at his death. See Lord John Campbell, "Lives of the Lord Barons" (7 vols. London, 1846-7); "Select Biographical Sketches," by William Heath Bennett; "Life of John Singleton Copley" (supra); and "Life of Lord Lyndhurst," by Sir Theodore Martin (London, 1883).

COPPEE, Henry, educator, b. in Savannah, Ga., 13 Oct., 1821; d. in Bethlehem, Pa., 29 March, 1883. He spent two years at Yale in the class of 1839, then entered the United States regular military academy at West Point, and in 1841 entered the U. S. military academy in 1841, and after graduation in 1845 served as an officer of artillery through the Mexican war, receiving the brevet of captain for gallantry at Contreras and Churubusco. He was principal assistant professor of geography, history, and ethics at West Point from 14 Jan., 1849, until 15 Mar., 1855, and on 30 June, 1855, resigned from the army and became professor of English literature in the University of Pennsylvania, where he remained until 1866, when he accepted the presidency of Lehigh university at Bethlehem, Pa. In 1875 he exchanged the presidency for the professorship of history. In 1874 Dr. Coppee was appointed one of the regents of the Smithsonian institution, and twice he worked on the essay commission of the U. S. mint. In 1864—6 he edited the "United States Service Magazine." He published "Elements of Logic" (Philadelphia, 1857); "Gallery of Famous Poets" (1858); "Elements of Rhetoric" (1859); "Gallery of Distinguished Poetsess" (1860); "Select Academic Speaker" (1860); "Liberation of the Line" (1863); "Manual of Court-Martial" (1863); "Songs of Praise in the Christian Centuries" (1864); "Life and Services of Gen. U. S. Grant" (New York, 1860); a manual of "English Literature" (Philadelphia, 1872); "Lectures on English Literature" (1872); "The Conquest of Spain by the Arab-Muslims" (New York, 1881); and "Life of General Thwaites," in Great American Biographies (New York, 1890. He also edited a translation of Marmont’s "Esprit des institutions militaires" (1862), and one of "La guerre civile en Amerique" by the Comte de Paris.

COPWAY, George, Indian author, b. near Pontiac, Mich., August, 1819; d. there in 1863. His native language is Ka-ge-ga-gah-bowh. He was for many years connected with the press of New York city, and lectured extensively in Europe and the United States. Among his publications are a translation of the "Acts of the Apostles" into his native language (1858); "Recollections of a Forest Life" (1847); "The Ojibway Conquest," a poem (New York, 1859); "Colonial History and Characteristic Sketches of the Ojibway Nation" (London, 1852); "Organization of a New Indian Territory" (1859); "Running Sketches of Men and Places in England, France, Germany, Belgium, and Scotland" (New York, 1853); and "Indian Life and Indian History" (Boston, 1858). See "Life, Letters, and Speeches of Ka-ge-ga-gah-bowh" (New York, 1859).

CORBIN, Margaret, patriot, b. about 1756. She was the wife of a soldier, and was wounded by three grape-shot in the shoulder and utterly disabled at Fort Washington, 16 Nov., 1776, while she heroically filled the post of her husband, who was killed by a musket ball in the day’s fight. The council of Pennsylvania in 1779 appealed to the board of war in her behalf, and in consequence she received from congress a pension of one half of the monthly pay drawn by a soldier while in service. The board of war, having received further information in 1780 that her wound deprived her of the use of one arm, recommended that she receive annually a sum equal to the suit of clothes out of the public stores, or the value thereof in money, in addition to the provision previously made.

CORBIN, Thomas Grosvenor, naval officer, b. in Virginia, 13 Aug., 1829. He was appointed a midshipman, 15 May, 1838, served on the coast survey and in the Brazilian and Pacific squadron, and in 1852 was commissioned lieutenant, 10 June, 1852, and employed in the survey of the river Plata during 1853—5. He was attached to the steamer "Wa-
CORCORAN

James Andrew, clergyman, b. in Charleston, S. C., 20 March, 1829; d. in Philadelphia, 16 July, 1880. He was sent to Rome at the age of fourteen, and was graduated with the reputation of the best linguist among the students of his time, was ordained in 1842, returned to Charleston in 1843 and organized the Diocesan seminary, in which he was appointed professor of theology in 1844. He held this place till 1851, being also pastor of the cathedral and chaplain to the Sisters. He was for fifteen years editor of the "United States Catholic Miscellany." He was chosen secretary of the Baltimore provincial councils of 1855 and 1858, and of the plenary council of 1866. As his duties consisted in preparing matter for the sessions of these bodies, he was never peremptorily reducing everything to order and system. Dr. Corcoran had considerable influence on the legislation of the Catholic church in the United States. He accompanied the four doctors sent by Gen. Beauregard in 1862 to the relief of the inhabitants of Wilmington who were suffering from yellow fever, and continued to be their pastoral chaplain. He was present at the general council of the Vatican, being selected by the American bishops as a representative doctor of the Catholic church of the United States, and in 1870 was appointed professor in the seminary of St. Charles Borromeo, Philadelphia, and founded the "Catholic Quarterly Review," of which he was editor. — A. B. Ha. (C) CORCORAN, Michael, soldier, b. in Carrowkeel, county Sligo, Ireland, 21 Sept., 1827; d. near Fairfax Court-House, Va., 22 Dec., 1863. He was the son of a captain in the British army, received a good education, and was appointed in the Irish constabulary at the early age of eighteen, but resigned his commission from patriotic motives in 1840, emigrated to the United States, and settled in New York city, where he obtained a place as clerk in the post-office, and afterward in the office of the city register. He entered the 60th regiment of New York militia as a private, rose through the successive grades, and in August, 1859, was elected colonel. When the militia paraded in honor of the Prince of Wales in 1860, he refused to order out his regiment, for which he was subjected to a trial by court-martial that was still pending when the civil war began. Upon the first call of the president for troops, Col. Corcoran led the 60th regiment to the seat of war. It was ordered into Virginia, built Fort Corcoran on Arlington heights, and fought with impetuous valor at the battle of Bull Run, 21 July, 1861. The colonel was wounded and taken prisoner, and was first sent to Richmond, and afterward taken to Charleston, Columbia, Salisbury, and to Richmond, and to other places, being kept in close confinement for nearly a year. With some other national officers he was reserved for execution in case the U. S. government carried out its threat of punishing the crews of captured privateers. He was offered his liberty on condition of not again taking up arms against the south, but refused to accept it in such terms. An exchange being finally effected, 15 Aug., 1862, he was released, and commissioned brigadier-general, dating from 21 July, 1861. He next organized the Corcoran legion, which took part in the battles of the Nansemond river and Suffolk, during April, 1863, and held the advance of the enemy upon Norfolk in check. In August, 1863, the legions were disarmed. He was brigadiergeneral of the U. S. Army in 1864, when he returned to the Washington, D. C., and was appointed colonel in the 5th cavalry, and later, in 1865, was mustered out of the service. In 1866, Mr. Corcoran took charge of the large real estate held in the District of Columbia by the U. S. bank and the Bank of Columbia, and, after his father's death in 1859, devoted himself with unremitting assiduity to this responsible trust until 1859. In 1855 he married Louise Amory Morris, daughter of Com. Charles Morris. Mrs. Corcoran died in 1840, leaving a beloved memory, which, with that of the daughter, is shrined in "The Louise Home." In 1857 Mr. Corcoran began business as a banker in Washington, and three years later he called the late George W. Riggs into partnership with him, and in 1845 the firm established itself at the seat of the old U. S. bank in Washington. Among the first uses that Mr. Corcoran made of his accumulations was the disbursment of $46,000 in absolute discharge of the debts for which a legal compromise was made in 1823. He died in 1885, at all to the uttermost farthing, with interest calculated to the date of this complete settlement. The firm of Corcoran & Riggs was now strong enough...
to take on its own account nearly all the loans of the
government. At one stage of its operations,
during the Mexican war, its transactions under this
head were so bold that Mr. Riga thought it more
prudent to retire from the partnership. Mr. Cor-
coro now found himself with twelve millions of
the United States six-per-cent, loan on his hands,
in a falling market, which had already sunk one per
cent, below the price at which he had taken the
whole loan. Nothing daunted, he embarked at
once for London, and there succeeded, through the
faith inspired by his business judgment and honor,
in enlisting its greatest banking-houses in support
of a loan that seemed perilous, but which subse-
sequently rose to a high premium and proved a
source of great profit to all interested in it, besides
bringing a relief to the exchanges of the United
States. This negotiation, so creditable to his
sagacity, courage, and integrity, laid the basis of
that large wealth which subsequently came to be
reckoned by the millions. He retired from the
banking business in 1854, and has since given him-
self entirely to the management of his own affairs.
Plans of benevolence have taken the foremost place
in his solicitudes, and in shapes so multiflorm that
they have left no aspect of human life untouched
by his beneficence. The beautiful cemetery of Oak
Hill, crowning the slopes of Georgetown, marks
his tender respect for the dead; the Louise Home,
his provident care for impoverished gentiemen;
the Corcoran gallery of art (see illustration), with
its magnificent endowment, his patronage of the
fine arts; his rich benefactions to colleges and uni-
versities, his love of learning; countless gifts to
churches, church-boards, and theological seminaries,
his reverence for religion; ceaseless contributions
to institutions of public charity, his sympathy for
human suffering. It is estimated that his charities,
including private ones, exceed the aggregate amount
of $3,000,000. Mr. Corcoran has long made his
home in Washington the seat of an elegant hospi-
tality and a centre of social influence, as being the
favorite meeting-place of scholars, artists, states-
men, diplomatists, and distinguished strangers.
COROVA, Francisco de (cor'-do-vah), clergy-
man, b. in Spain; d. in Cumaná, Venezuela, in
1514. He was sent by Peter de Córdova with Juan
Garcés to convert the natives of Venezuela in 1514.
They arrived at himself with twelve Indians, who
received them with kindness, and were making
numerous conversions when a Spanish vessel visited
the coast with the object of carrying off and selling
the natives. The captain and crew were well
treated for the sake of the missionaries, and the
captain invited the cacique and principal Indians
on board. As soon as they were on deck they
were seized and thrown into chains, and the vessel
then sailed for Santo Domingo. The Indians
rushed to the house of the two Dominicans and
were about to kill them, when the priests obtained
a respite by promising that if the cacique and his
companions were not restored in four months they
would submit to their fate. Meanwhile another
Spanish ship arrived, on which Francisco de Có-
rdova and his companion could easily have made
their escape; but they contented themselves with
begging the captain to return promptly to Santo
Domingo and state the facts to the admiral and
Peter de Córdova. The captain executed his com-
mission, but was too late. The cacique and his
chiefs had been sold, and the purchasers refused to
surrender them. The king of Spain ordered the pun-
te to the island, but all his efforts to effect a
rescussion restored to freedom. The four months,
however, had elapsed without the Indians hearing
news of their countrymen, and Francisco de Có-
rdova and his companion were slain, these being the
first Dominican martyrs of the New World.
COROVA, Francisco Fernández de, dis-
coverer of Magdalena, b. in 1518. On Feb., 1517, this
navigator sailed from Cuba with Juan Alaminos,
a pilot, who had accompanied Columbus in his fourth
voyage, steered for the continent, and in March
ran coast of Yucatán, where he lost many
men in his various encounters with the natives. It
appears certain that Córdova left two of his com-
panions to explore this NATIVE region; forming
parties of five, they speedily explored the country,
was informed that none of them survived, but was unable to procure his re-
 lease. After exploring the coast, and remarking
the grand monumental structures of Yucatán, he
was forced by a tempest to abandon its shores.
He visited Florida five years after the expedition
of Ponce de León, and, on returning to Cuba, died, ten
days after the landing, of wounds inflicted on him by
the natives. He was a rich settler in Cuba before he
undertook his expedition.
COROVA, José M., Colombian general, b. in
Antoquin, New Granada, in 1797; killed at San-
tario, 17 Oct., 1829. He was the son of a rich
merchant of the Spanish party, but when fifteen
years of age joined the insurgents. His con-
duct at the battle of Boyaca, 8 Aug., 1819, gained
him the rank of colonel, and he was charged with
the expulsion of the royalist from Antoquin.
This duty he successfully performed; and his first
care was to levy on his own father the sum of $10-
000. His exactions occasioned his recall, but he
distinguished himself in many combats on the
banks of the Magdalena, and, on the death of
his brother, he captured a Spanish fleet of twenty-seven vessels
at anchor in the port of Tenerife, and, after a
bloody battle, took possession of the town.
He was made a general, and was in the Colombian
division left by Bolivar in Perú. On 9 Dec., 1824,
Córdova participated in the victory of Ayacucho,
and he was the natural military leader of the
field. Covering his ambition with the pretext of
establishing a federal government, he conspired
many times against Bolivar, and openly revolted
in August, 1829, but found few partisans. He
was hunted at Santuario, 17 Oct., by the united forces
of Andrada, Ureta, and O'Leary, and defended him-
self with the last galling shots, and fell in battle.
COROVA, José María, South American
soldier, b. in Cajamarca, Peru, 14 Jan., 1786; d.
near the same city, 18 Oct., 1846. He was the son
of wealthy parents, who sent him to Spain for his
military studies, and, after finishing them, he
entered the Spanish army and fought against the
French when they invaded the peninsula. But, on
being of the revolutionary movement in Perú
he deserted his colors, although he was a captain
of cavalry, and fled to his own country. There he
took service under the insurgent Gen. Rondeau, and was with him in many battles fought in upper Peru (now Bolivia). He was promoted to the rank of colonel in 1813, and given command of the guerillas, with which, in 1814, he continually moved the Spanish Gen. Pezuela, forcing him to retreat to Lima. In 1815 the Spaniards, however, were the ships out of sight than the natives rose and massacred all the Spaniards, with the exception of Pedro de Córdova and another, who escaped to the shore, where they found a boat. Upon returning, he resumed direction of the convent of Santa Cruz. The pope named him grand inquisitor of all the Indies, and named Charles V, founded the Royal university of Hispaniola.

CORDUVA Y SALINAS, clergyman, lived in the 17th century. He published the "Vida, Virtus y Milagros del Apostol del Puno" (1630) and "Epitome de la Historia de la Provincia de los doce Apostoles en la Provincia del Piru" (1631); and until the end of the war. In 1837, he was appointed principal of the Augusta institute, Augusta, Ga., and in the next year was transferred to Richmond, Va., as president of an institution for the training of colored preachers and teachers. In this work he has been eminently successful.

CORLEY, Elijah, educator, b. in London, Engler, in 1826, and died in Oxford, Ohio, 24 Feb., 1887. He was graduated at Oxford in 1827, established himself in Cambridge soon after the settlement of the town, and taught the grammar-school there for forty-six years. The Society for the propagation of the gospel compensated him for preparing Indian scholars for the university. He published an elegy on his death.

CORLEY, Manuel Simeon, patriot, b. in Lexington district, S. C., 10 Feb., 1825. He received an academic education, was apprenticed to a tailor in 1834, and began business for himself in 1838. In 1846 he began to write for the press, in advocacy of temperance and other reforms. He opposed the secession doctrine in 1851, for which he was denounced as an abolitionist and threatened with expulsion from the state. He defended himself in articles openly avowing his principles, which were only received by the newspapers at advertising rates. In 1852 he made a tour through the north, and wrote a series of letters directed against secessionism and nullification. In 1857 he edited the South Carolina "Temperance Standard." A patent for a new system of cutting clothing was issued to him in 1857. He was one of the few opponents of secession in South Carolina in
1860, was compelled to serve as a conscript in the Confederate army in 1863, and after his capture by the Union forces in Pennsylvania in 1865, joyfully took the oath of allegiance and returned to his home. He opposed the policy of Andrew Johnson and Gov. Perry, advocated reconstruction in 1866, and was a delegate to the constitutional convention of 1867, in which he introduced the resolutions to remove the provision in the state constitution that excluded the descendants of secessionist text-books from the schools, and earnestly supported the 15th amendment. In 1869 he was appointed a special agent of the U.S. treasury department. He was commissioner of the State board of agricultural statistics in 1870, treasurer of Lexington county in 1874, and a nominee of the independent party for state comptroller in 1882. In 1882 he was a delegate from Easton, N. Y., 2 June, 1817; d. in Providence, R. I., 21 Feb., 1888. In 1825 his father, a physician, moved to Greenwich, N. Y., where young Corliss attended school. After several years as general clerk in a cotton-factory, he spent three years in Castleton academy, Vermont, and in 1838 opened a country store in Greenwich. He showed mechanical skill in temporarily rebuilding a bridge that had been washed away by a freshet, after it had been decided that such a structure was impracticable. He afterward constructed a machine for stitching leather, before the invention of the original Howe sewing-machine. He moved to Providence, R. I., in 1844, and in 1846 began to develop improvements in steam-engines. He received mechanical patent on 10 March, 1849. By these improvements uniformity of motion was secured by the method of connecting the governor with the cutoff. The governor had previously been made to do the work of moving the throttle-valve, the result being an imperfect response and a great loss of power. In the new engine the governor does all the work, but simply indicates to the valves the work to be done. This arrangement also prevents waste of steam, and renders the working of the engine so uniform that, if all but one of a hundred looms in a factory be suddenly stopped, that one will go on working at the same rate. It has been said that these improvements have revolutionized the construction of steam-engines. In introducing their new engines, the inventor and manufacturers adopted the novel plan of offering to take as their pay the saving of fuel for a given time. In one case the saving in one year is said to have amounted to $4,000. In 1856 the Corliss steam-engine company was incorporated, and Mr. Corliss became its president. The steam-engines and boilers, now in use, at Providence, R. I., and hundreds of its engines are now in use. Mr. Corliss received awards for his inventions at the exhibitions at Paris in 1867, and at Vienna in 1873, and was given the Rumford medal by the American academy of arts and sciences in 1870. In 1872 he was appointed Centennial exhibition commissioner from Rhode Island, and was one of the executive committee of seven to whom was intrusted the responsibility of the preliminary work. In January, 1875, he submitted plans for a single engine of 1,400 horse-power to move all the machinery in the exhibition. Engineers of high repute predicted that it would be noisy and troublesome, but it was completely successful, owing to the care of Mr. Corliss, who spent 30,000 hours at the engine and the engine was a success. Special contrivances were necessary to accommodate the expansion of the great lengths of steam-pipes and machinery, which would otherwise have been thrown out of gear by a change of temperature. The cylinders were forty inches in diameter, with ten-foot stroke; the gear-wheel was thirty feet in diameter and the whole engine weighed 700 tons. M. Bartholdi, in his report to the French government, said that it belonged to the category of works of art, by the general beauty of its effect, and its perfect balance to the eye. Mr. Corliss invented many other ingenious devices, among which is a machine for cutting the cogs of bevel-wheels, an improved boiler, with condensing apparatus for marine-engines, and pumping-engines for water-works. He was a member of the Rhode Island legislative in 1868-70, and was a republican presidential elector in 1876. The Institute of France gave him, in 1878, the Montyon prize for that year, the highest honor for mechanical achievement, and in February, 1886, the king of Belgium made him a member of the royal society of Belgium. This society, in 1889, conferred on him the honorary degree of doctor of medicine. He was a fellow of President in 1882. CORMIER, Charles, Canadian senator, b. in St. Gregoire le Grand, province of Quebec, 22 June, 1813. He is a grandson of Francois Cormier, who emigrated from France to Nova Scotia. He is a mill-owner, and has been mayor of Plessisville, president of the commissioner's court, and of the school commissioners. He was a member of the legislative council of the Province of Canada in 1858-67, when he was called to the senate.

CORNbury, edward hyde, lord, colonial governor of New York, d. in London, England, 1 April, 1723. He was the eldest son of the second Earl of Clarendon, and was one of the first officers of the household troops to abandon the cause of his uncle by marriage, James II., pumping, and joins the standard of the Prince of Orange and the Princess Anne, his cousin; in reward for which service he was appointed governor of New York and New Jersey. He arrived in New York city, 3 May, 1702. The assembly, which was largely composed of Orange partisans, the followers of Leisler, welcomed the new governor, voted him £2,000 to pay the expenses of his visit and for revenue for the public service for seven years in advance. Although Cornbury had been educated at Geneva, he was a foe to Presbyterianism, and the colonists soon found that he was an arrogant and bigoted upholder of despotic power and more dishonest and rapacious than any of the governors that had preceded him. After £1,500, voted in April, 1703, for the specific purpose of fortifying the Narrows, had been misappropriated, the assembly in June petitioned for a treasurer of its own nomination. Lord Cornbury declared that the assembly had no rights but such as her majesty was pleased to allow them, yet the queen in 1704 acknowledged the right to make specific appropriations, and provided the townsmen and the townspeople to take charge of extraordinary grants. The government denied the right of ministers or school-teachers to practise their professions without a special license from him. He even forged a standing instruction in order to favor the English church. In Jamaica, L. I., he gave to the Episcopalians the church that had been built by the townspeople; but the colonial courts reversed the decree. A Presbyterian clergyman, who was tried for preaching without a license, was acquitted by an Episcopalian jury. In New Jersey the assembly was as firm in resisting the governor's demands for money.
as the legislature of New York. In 1794 he ex-
cluded from the New Jersey assembly representa-
tives that had been duly elected. After two as-
semblies had been angrily dissolved, the third, in
April, 1797, sent Lewis Morris, the speaker, with
a delegation to the governors. In New-York, the
assembly was likewise twice dissolved. The third,
which was convened in August, 1798, asserted with
vigor the right of self-government in respect to
taxation, the judiciary, and administration. One
of his unimpressive freaks was to attire himself like
a woman, and in that disguise to patrol the fort in
which he was sent to the pennymarchers. while
the colonists Lord Cornbury was removed in that
year. He was immediately arrested by his credit-
ors and thrown into prison; but upon the death
of his father he discharged his debts and returned
to England to take his seat in the house of lords
as the third Earl Clarendon. He left the reputa-
tion of being the greatest of all that New York
had ever had; but his administration promoted
harmony among the colonists of various races and
religions, and advanced the principles of liberty.

CORNELIUS, Elias, physician and patriot, b.
on Long Island in 1738; d. in Somers, N. Y., 13
June, 1823. He studied medicine, and at the age
of nineteen obtained the appointment of surgeon's
mate in the 24 Rhode Island regiment. He was
captured and confined in the prison-ship "Jersey," but
escaped in March, 1778, rejoined the army, and
continued with it till 1781. In later years he ob-
tained a large practice.—His son, Elias, educator,
b. in Somers, N. Y., 31 July, 1794; d. in Hartford,
Conn., 12 Feb., 1852. He was graduated at Yale
in 1813, and sent to the Cherokee and Osage
Indians as a missionary. He was ordained an
evangelist in 1817, and travelled through the south,
raising funds to found Indian missions. The cause
was helped by his "Little Osage Girl," widely read
in Sunday-schools, which was founded on the story
of a child that he rescued from the Cherokees, who
had killed and scalped her mother. In 1819 he
was installed as the colleague of Dr. Worcester in
the Tabernacle church at Salem, Mass. After Dr.
Worcester's death in 1821, Mr. Cornelius remained in
the pastorate until 1826, when he accepted the sec-
retaryship of the American education society. In
1832, a month before his death, he became sec-
retary to the committee of state for foreign
missions. A "Memoir" of Dr. Cornelius was pub-
lished by Bela B. Edwards (New York, 1853).

CORNELIUS, Ezekiel, soldier, b. in Scituate, R.
I. He was a mechanic, who educated himself, and
established a library in his native town. In 1775
he was appointed lieutenant-colonel of Hitchcock's
regiment, was present at the siege of Boston, was
made deputy adjutant-general, 1 Oct., 1776, and
subsequently brigadier-general and commander of
the brigade of state troops, which was in service
three years and three months, and was disbanded,
16 March, 1780. This force was of great service in
protecting the state during the British occupa-
tion. He was a delegate from Rhode Island to the
Continental congress in 1788-9, and chairman of
the military committee. At the close of his
term he retired to his farm at Scituate.

CORNELL, Ezra, philanthropist, b. at West-
chester Landing, N. Y., 11 Jan., 1807; d. in Ithaca,
N. Y., 9 Dec., 1874. His parents were Quakers,
and, although his early educational opportunities
were limited, he became a benefactor of Western
and Madison counties, he was through life a dev-
oted student and became distinguished for his
practical and scientific attainments. He settled
at Ithaca in 1828, and for many years was em-
ployed as manager of the Ithaca Falls mills. The
water-power tunnel at Fall Creek, conceived and
executed by him, is a monument of his foresight
and skill. Becoming associated with Prof. Morse
in the early development of the electric telegraph,
Mr. Cornell succeeded the resignation of the first
telegraph-line in America, which was opened be-
tween Washington and Baltimore in June, 1844.
Thereafter, devoting himself to the establishment
of telegraph-lines throughout the northern and
western states, he became one of the most active
and enterprising pioneers in that business, from
which he realized a large fortune. He was one of
the original founders of the Western union tele-
graph company, of which he was a director for
twenty years, and for much of that period he was
the largest individual share-holder. He gave much
attention to public affairs, and was especially in-
terested in agricultural development. He atten-
ted the first Republican national convention at Pitts-
burg, Pa., in 1856 as a delegate. He was presi-
dent of the New York state agricultural society
in 1862, represented that society at the interna-
tional exposition in London, and travelled exten-
sively in Europe. He was a member of the New York
state assembly in 1863-5, and a state senator from 1864
till 1868. Mr. Cornell was the founder of Cornell

university at Ithaca. His original endowment of
$800,000, in 1855, was supplemented by contribu-
tions of nearly $400,000 from his private means,
and more than $3,000,000 realized as the profits of
his operation in purchasing and locating public
lands for the benefit of the university. At his in-
adress at the inaugural ceremonies Mr. Cornell said:
"I would found an institution where any person
can find instruction in any study." This com-
prehensive declaration, adopted as the official motto,
and graven upon the soul of the university, has
been the inspiration of the authorities in direct-
ing its subsequent development. Although young,
Cornell university already ranks with the foremost
institutions of learning in the United States. The
Cornell library in Ithaca was also established by
Mr. Cornell, at an outlay of nearly $100,000. The
last years of his life were devoted to the building of
several railway-lines, to connect Ithaca with the
general railroad system of the state, in order to
accelerate the development of the university. His
enterprises proved highly beneficial to the locality,
but the capital invested in them was almost a total
loss.—His son, Alonzo Barton, 25th governor of
New York, b. in Ithaca, N. Y., 22 Jan., 1832, was
educated at the Ithaca academy, at the age of
fifteen was a telegraph-operator at Troy, and in
the following year became manager of the tele-
graph-office at Cleveland, Ohio, where he continued
three years, after which he was for several years
manager of the principal telegraph-office in New
York city. In 1862-3 he was proprietor of the

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line of steamboats on Cayuga lake, and from 1864 till 1869 was cashier and vice-president of the First national bank of Ithaca. He was a supervisor of the town of Ithaca in 1864. From 1858 till 1866 he served as chairman of the Tompkins county Republican committee, and in 1866-7 was a member of the Republican state committee. He was one of the first commissioners for the erection of the new state capitol at Albany from 1868 till 1871. He has been a director of the Western union telegraph company from 1855 till 1868 and was its vice-president from 1870 till 1876. At the Republican state convention in 1868 he was nominated for lieutenant-governor, but was defeated in the election. President Grant in 1869 appointed Mr. Cornell surveyor of customs at New York, which office he resigned to become a member of the New York state assembly in 1873. Although a new member, he succeeded for speaker by acclamation in the Republican caucus, and won high repute as a successful presiding officer. In June, 1870, he was nominated as assistant treasurer of the United States at New York; but he declined the appointment. From 1870 till 1878 he was chairman of the Republican state committee, and became a member of the national committee of that party, a position of considerable tact and efficiency. Mr. Cornell was a delegate at large to the Republican national convention at Cincinnati in 1876, and was the leader of the New York delegation. Through his influence nearly the entire delegation was finally recorded for Gov. Hayes, of Ohio, thus insuring his nomination for the presidency. In the canvass Mr. Cornell served as a member of the national executive committee, and devoted himself to the work with great energy. In January following he was appointed naval officer for the port of New York by President Grant. Soon after his accession, President Hayes directed the treasury department to notify Mr. Cornell that he must resign his place on the state and national committees as a condition of remaining naval officer. Regarding this as an invasion of his civil and political rights, he declined to obey the mandate; whereupon a successor was nominated, but was rejected by the senate. After the adjournment of the senate in July, 1878, the president suspended both the collector (Chester A. Arthur) and the navy officer, and the suspension was confirmed. At the subsequent elections Mr. Cornell was chosen governor of New York and Gen. Arthur became vice-president of the United States. Gov. Cornell was inaugurated, 1 Jan., 1880, and served three years. His administration was noted for economy in public expenditures, and his vetoes of appropriation bills were all, except one, sustained, but gave much satisfaction to the people. Upon his recommendation a state board of health and the state railroad commission were created, women were made eligible for school-officers, a reformatory for women established, and the nayar laws were modified. The resignation of the New York senators from the U. S. Senate in 1881 provoked a bitter contest for the seats, but the majority of the Republican party was divided into hostile factions. At the convention in 1882, Gov. Cornell was earnestly supported for renomination, but he was opposed by many active politicians, and was finally defeated. So much dissatisfaction was aroused among the Republican masses that the nominees of the party were overwhelmed at the polls by the old declining majority of nearly 200,000, and this result led to the defeat of the Republican party in the following presidential election. On his retirement, Gov. Cornell resumed his residence in New York city.

**CORNELL, John Henry**, musician, b. in New York city, 8 May, 1828; d. there, 1 March, 1894. He was appointed organist of St. John's chapel in his native city, where he had until that time pursued his musical studies, especially harmony and composition. Within a year he resigned and went to England, where he visited the chief cathedral cities. At York he united with the Roman Catholic church, and, returning to the United States, entered a religious order in Baltimore. He withdrew from the order before it reached the Pacific coast, returned to Europe, and remained in England, Germany, From 1868 till 1877 he was organist of St. Paul's chapel (Trinity parish), New York city, and subsequently for five years organist of the Brick church. His chief works are a "Primer of Modern Musical Toneality," "Practice of Sight-Singing," "Theory and Practice of Musical Form," adapted from the German of Ludwig Rieesser, "Easy Method of Musick," "A Manual of Roman Chant" (Baltimore), and a "Congregational Tune-Book" (New York, 1872).

**CORNELL, William Mason**, physician, b. in Berkley, Mass., 16 Oct., 1802; d. in Boston, 14 April, 1865. He was graduated at Brown, studied theology, was ordained, and became pastor of a Congregational church in Westfield, Mass., where he resided and then at Quincy, Mass., until 1839, when he left the ministry on account of failing health. He then studied medicine, took his degree in 1844 at the Berkshire medical school, began practice in Boston, edited the "Journal of Health" in 1846-9, and afterward "Pastor and People" and the "Guardian of Health," and contributed to periodicals. He translated a "Medical Dictionary," and subsequently filled the chair of anatomy and physiology in the Western university.

**CORNELL, William W.**, manufacturer, b. on Long Island, 1 Jan., 1823; d. at Fort Washington, New York city, 17 March, 1870. He established an extensive business as an iron-founder in New York city, was a liberal giver to benevolent objects, especially for the erection of churches for the Methodist denominations, and founded Cornell college at Mount Vernon, Iowa.—His brother, John Black, inventor, b. about 1825; d. in New York, 26 Oct., 1887. In 1847, after serving an apprenticeship of six years, he entered business with his brother, W. W. Cornell, at first employing himself and one man and a boy. About 1856 he patented an improved method of uniting the sheet-metal slats of revolving shutters for front-frames, and in 1856 a new plaster-supporting metallic surface for fire-proof partitions; and these inventions gave a great impetus to the use of iron for building. The works of the Messrs. Cornell are now among the largest in the country, and they have erected many iron fire-proof buildings, including that of the New York Stock Exchange.

**CORNING, Erastus**, merchant, b. in Norwich, Conn., 14 Dec., 1794; d. in Albany, N. Y., 9 April, 1872. At the age of thirteen he settled in Troy, where he served as a clerk in the hardware store of his uncle, Benjamin Smith. In 1815, he formed an association with Albany and with the business house of James Spencer, becoming later a member of the firm. After inheriting the greater portion of his uncle's property, he became head of the extensive hardware house of Erastus Corning & Co. He also acquired a large interest in the Albany iron-works, which, under his management, became one of the largest industrial establishments in the United States. His attention was then directed to banking, a business which he followed for many years with success. His greatest work was in connection with the development of the railroad system of
New York state. He was made president of the pioneer Albany and Schenectady line, and its extension was largely the result of his efforts. He was the master-spirit of the consolidation that made the great New York Central road, and was president of that corporation for twelve years, continuing as a director until his death. He became prominent in Albany politics, and held the office of mayor. From 1843 till 1845 he was a member of the state senate; he was elected as a democrat to congress, serving from 7 Dec., 1857, till 3 March, 1859, and again from 4 July, 1861, till 3 March, 1863. He was again re-elected, but resigned on account of failing health. He was a member of the peace congress held in Washington in 1861. He was elected a regent of the University of the State of New York in 1862, and at the time of his death was vice-chancellor of the board. Mr. Cornwallis acquired great wealth, and his estate at the time of his death was estimated at $8,000,000.

**CORNPLANTER,** or **GARYAN-WAH-GAH,** Seneca chief, b. in Canequas, on Genesee river, in 1752; d. at the Seneca reservation, Pa., 17 Feb., 1835. As a young man he was a trader, and first became known as the leader of a war-party of Senecas, in alliance with the French against the English. He was present at Braddock's defeat, and at the period of the revolution was one of those who spread destruction over the frontier settlements in New York and the valley of the Ohio. During the war he was an invertebrate foe of the Americans, but at a subsequent period he manifested toward them a sincere friendship. He and Red Jacket were for many years the chief counsellors and protectors of their people. He made great efforts to eradicate intemperance from his nation, and was the first temperance lecturer in the United States. In his later years he was a well-patronized river man. An English journalist said: "A tippler can live in the fast country, and a Chinese in the corrupt. A Cornplanter can live in the fast country, and a Chinese in the corrupt."

**CORNWALES,** or **CORMWALES,** Thomas, pioneer, b. about 1700; d. in Burnham Thorpe, Norfolk, England, in 1776. He was the son of Sir William and grandson of Sir Charles Cornwallis, who was ambassador to Spain under James II. In the planting of the colony at St. Mary's, Cornwallis took an active part. For twenty years his influence was conspicuous in the councils and courts of the province. He commanded the force against Chichester in 1655, and opposed the code sent out by Lord Baltimore for adoption by the general assembly in 1658, on the ground that the freemen had the right under the charter to make their own laws. He was appointed deputy governor in 1658 by Leonard Calvert, who also deputized him to act as lieutenant-general during the visit of the governor to England in 1641. On Calvert's return, with instructions from the proprietary, Cornwallis refused to be sworn in as a member of the new council, for some reason which does not appear, but which doubtless had reference to the political strength of the Englishmen in the province. He became interested in the growing of tobacco and the planting of American crops. In 1661 he bought a burgage lot in the town of Anne Arundel, and was elected a burgess of the city. He was a member of the council from 1662 to 1673, when he was appointed governor of Maryland.

**CORNWALLIS, Charles, Earl (afterward Marquis), British soldier; b. in Brome, Suffolk, England, 31 Dec., 1738; d. at Hanover, near Bangalore, India, 5 Oct., 1805. The family had been conspicuous in England since the reign of Edward III. In 1599 William Cornwallis was knighted for military services in Ireland. In 1627 his son Robert received a new charter from Charles I., and in 1657 his seventh child and eldest son, Edward, was created a baronet. His eldest son, John, was created a baronet by Charles II., and being distinguished for his loyalty to the Stuarts, was raised in 1661 to the peerage as Baron Cornwallis of Eye, a rank that was held by his descendants till 1753, when Charles, the fifth baron, was created Earl Cornwallis and Viscount Brome. Charles had married in 1722 Elizabeth, daughter of Lord Townshend, and Cornwallis staffed between the king and parliament. He was appointed commander-in-chief of the expedition against the Indians in 1642, and protested in the general assembly against the governor and his servants being exempted from military service. He led the expedition against the Indians in 1643, and in 1644 resumed his place in the council. His nephew of Cornwallis's Cross was on the head of St. Mary's river, in Maryland. It was plundered by Ingle and his crew, and in 1646 he brought an action of trespass against Ingle in the courts of Westminster Hall, laying his damages at £2,000. The suit was settled upon Ingle's assigning him property and claims in Maryland and Virginia in satisfaction of the demand. On 7 March, 1652, he received a grant of 4,000 acres beyond Port Tobacco creek. He became a member of the general court, 25 Nov., 1652, appointed assistant governor to Gov. Kendall, 20 Nov., 1657, upon the restoration of the government to Lord Baltimore from the Puritan occupation under Claiborne. He returned to England, sailing 2 June, 1659.

**CORNWALLIS, Henry Bedinger,** chemist, b. in Southampton, N. Y., 29 July, 1814. He was graduated at Columbia college in 1846, and at the School of Mines in 1867 as a mining engineer. From 1865 till 1875 he was assistant in the School of Mines, with the exception of two years spent in study at the Freiburg, Saxony, mining-school. In 1873 he was elected to the chair of analytical chemistry and mineralogy in the John C. Green school of science of the College of New Jersey. In 1865 he was superintendent of the Continental zinc and lead company, of New York. During 1870-1 he filled a similar office in the Geral silver-mining company, and spent fifteen months while in their employ examining the Batopilas mines, in Mexico. Prof. Cornwallis has published numerous scientific papers, and has paid special attention to water-analysis. He has translated "Plattner's Blowpipe Analysis" (New York, 1870), and is the author of a "Manual of Blowpipe Analysis and Determinative Mineralogy" (1872).
Pitt and Shelburne. On the American question his sympathies were strongly with the colonists, and in the famous debate on the repeal of the stamp-act he was signalized as one of the five peers who voted in favor of unconditional repeal, accompanied by an explicit renunciation of the right of taxing America. In 1776 he was promoted to the rank of colonel. In 1770 he was made constable of the tower of London and vice-treasurer of Ireland. In December, 1775, having reached the grade of lieutenant-general, he was ordered to America, and embarked in the "Bristol," of fifty guns, one of the fleet commanded by Sir Peter Warren. In 1779 he was invested with the command of the army and a tempestuous voyage, the squadron reached the coast of the Carolinas in May, was defeated before Fort Moultrie in June, and then sailed northward to take part in the operations against New York. Lord Cornwallis took an active part in the battle of Long Island and the movements that followed down to the fall of Fort Washington. He then occupied the British army at New York, and on 4 Oct. moved to the support of Gen. Howe at Germantown. In January, 1778, he returned to England on private business, but was again in America in May, and took part in the battle of Monmouth, 28 June. In December he was called back to England by the severe illness of his wife, who died soon afterward. Toward the end of 1779 he returned to the coast of Virginia, and on 17 Oct. started for South Carolina. In June, 1780, after the capture of Charleston, Sir Henry returned to New York, leaving Cornwallis in the chief command at the south. His first adversary was the incompetent Gates, whom he defeated at Camden, 16 Aug., in the most disastrous battle ever fought with American forces. In this great victory Cornwallis proceeded to invade North Carolina; but he had gone no farther than Charlotte, in Mecklenburg county, in the midst of a bitterly hostile population, when he was obliged to fall back on hearing news of the overwhelming defeat of his subordinate Ferguson at King's Mountain, 7 Oct., by the highland militia. On his second advance northward he had to deal with Greene and the American army, and to contend with, and disasters thickened around him. First his left wing under Tarleton was annihilated by Morgan at the Cowpens, 17 Jan., 1781; then Greene succeeded, in spite of him, in reuniting his main army with that of Morgan at Guilford Court-House, near the Virginia border, and at a great distance from Cornwallis's base of supplies. Thus forced to give battle against superior numbers and in a most disadvantageous position, Lord Cornwallis fought with great skill and as much success as was possible under the circumstances. The battle at Guilford Court-House, 15 March, 1781, was, for the numbers engaged, one of the most obstinate on record. After losing one third of his force in killed and wounded, Corn- wellis barely succeeded in keeping possession of the field, but found it necessary next day to retreat, leaving his wounded behind. He fell back to Wilmington, on the coast, where he might hope for support from the fleet. Greene pursued him about fifty miles, and then, leaving him quite to himself, hurried away himself to South Carolina to undertake the reconquest of that state. The British army was so badly crippled that Cornwallis did not think it prudent to follow him, nor was he willing to acknowledge his defeat by embarking on the ships and returning to South Carolina by sea. At this juncture of affairs, hearing that Gen. Phillips had been sent with a considerable British force to Virginia, he decided to march northward and join him, hoping to deal a blow in Virginia, cut off Greene's connections with the northern states, and return to attack him with superior force. This plan was too extensive and hazardous to be likely to succeed. Cornwallis adopted it on the spur of the moment, on his own responsibility, and was followed by his second-in-command, Sir Henry Clinton, to strengthen it; and in after-years it became the occasion of a bitter controversy between the two generals. On 25 April Cornwallis started from Wilmington, and on 20 May he effected a junction with Phillips at Peters- burg. His hope of dealing a heavy blow was foiled by the youthful Lafayette, who commanded the American troops. Cornwallis retreated in accordance with British policy. Cornwallis pursued Lafayette un- successfully from Richmond to the Rapidan, then, after some fruitless raids upon Charlottesville and Albemarle Court-House, he returned to Richmond, and presently began his retreat from the peninsula, closely followed by Lafayette, who had been re-en- forced by Steuben and Morgan. Cornwallis did not dare to risk a battle with the French and American forces, and for the first time in the war the British lost control of the water. Washington was not slow to avail himself of this rare opportunity, and by one of the most brilliant movements recorded in the history of warfare suddenly moved his army from the Hudson river to the James and invested York- town, the last British army in America, in a trap between a hostile fleet and an army that outnumbered him more than two to one. Cornwallis was obliged to surrender, 17 Oct., 1781. The commis- sioners of the two armies met in the Moore House (see illustration, page 745) to agree upon the terms of capitulation. Two months afterward, having been regularly exchanged with the French prisoners, the defeated commander returned to England. In 1786, having been promoted to the rank of field-marshal, Cornwallis was appointed governor-general of India and commander-in-chief of the forces there. He was shortly afterward made a knight of the garter. In 1791-'2 he conducted in person the great war against Tippoo, captured Bangalore, invested Seringapatam, and concluded a treaty with Tippoo by which the latter
surrendered more than half of his dominions to Great Britain. The reforms that he wrought in the civil service of India, and in its judicial and revenue systems, were wide-reaching and salutary.

On his return to England in 1791 he created a marquis for his services in India. In the following year he became master of the ordnance, with a seat in the cabinet. In 1798 he was appointed lord-lieutenant of Ireland and commander-in-chief of the forces there. This was just after the suppression of the rebellion, and Cornwallis remained in Ireland until the accomplishment of the parliamentary union between that country and Great Britain. Then in November, 1801, he was sent to France as one of the commissioners for negotiating the treaty that was completed and signed at Amiens, 29 March, 1802. Feeling his health to be somewhat precarious, he now retired to his rural estate at Bromley, in the hope of spending the remainder of his life in seclusion. But in 1805 the troubles in India seemed to call for his skilful management, and he was again sent out as governor-general, but lived only a few months after his arrival. Among English public men there have been none more high-minded, disinterested, faithful, and pure, than Lord Cornwallis. As a military commander he was bold and vigilant, though unable to cope with the transcendent talents of Washington and Greene. He was by far the ablest of the generals sent by Great Britain to fight in America. He married, 14 July, 1768, Miss Jennima Jones, by whom he had one son and one daughter. The former succeeded to the marquisate, which became extinct by the failure of male heirs in the next generation. See Gleig's "Lives of the Most Eminent British Military Commanders" (London, 1822); Kaye's "Lives of Indian Officers" (London, 1867); and Johnston's "Yorktown Campaign" (New York, 1881).

CORONA. Ramón (cor-o-nah), Mexican soldier, b. in Acapulco, 8 May, 1825; d. 11 Nov., 1859. He was in business in his native town, but had to leave the place on account of persecution by Manuel Losada, a bandit, who became a kind of independent ruler in the Tepean territory. Corona joined the liberals, entered the army, soon obtained the rank of general, and fought against the army of Maximilian, especially his defeat at Puebla, April 15, 1867. The public having been reinstated, President Juárez gave Gen. Corona a high military office, with residence at Guadalajara. At that time Losada, thinking to subjugate the whole nation, organized an army of 10,000 men, and issued a proclamation to his troops, telling them to expect no compensation but what they could get from the vanquished towns. On 29 Jan., 1872, at daybreak, began a bloody battle, near Mejorada, between his forces and about 1,000 men under Corona's command. He routed, leaving over 3,000 dead on the field, while the rest of his troops were dispersed. Next day Corona entered Guadalajara in triumph, after having saved that city from the army of plunderers, for which he was surnamed the "Hero de la Mo- jorada." President Lerdo de Tejada appointed him minister of war, where he remained for about three years. He returned to Mexico in 1884, and was put in command of the Federal army at Jalisco.

CORONADO, Francisco Vásquez de (cor-o-nah-de), Spanish explorer, b. in Salamanca, Spain, about 1510; d. in 1542. On the arrival in Culiacán of Cabeza de Vaca from his journey from Florida in 1541, Vásquez was sent by Governor Juárez to obtain information of the half-civilized tribcs to the north, in an expedition was sent out under Marco de Niza, in 1549, to explore that region. On its return, a second expedition was fitted out under Coronado, which departed from Culiacán, on the Pacific coast, in April, 1540. He passed up the entire length of what is now the state of New Mexico along the Cibola line. This being so, he penetrated the country beyond to the Little Colorado, and visited the famed cities of Cibola mentioned by Cabeza de Vaca and De Niza. In the kingdom were seven cities. The country, he says, was too cold for cotton, yet the people all wore mantles of it, and cotton yarn was found in their houses. He also found maize, guinea cocks, peacocks, and dressed skins. From Cibola, Coronado travelled eastward, visiting several towns, similar to the existing villages of the Pueblo Indians, till he reached the Rio Grande, and from there travelled 300 leagues to Quivira, the ruins of which are well known, being near lat. 34° N., about 170 miles from El Paso. There he found a temperate climate, with good water and an abundance of fruit. The people were clothed in skins. On his way back in March, 1542, Coronado fell from his horse at Tiguex, near the Rio Grande, and is said to have become insane. The viceroy Mendoza wished a colony to be founded in the regions visited; but the commander of the expedition did not wish to leave any men behind to perish. After arriving at so great a distance from succor. The narrative of this expedition furnishes the first authentic account of the buffalo, or American bison, and the great prairies and plains of New Mexico. Drawings of the cities and houses built by the Indians were sent to Spain with Coronado's report.

Corpa, Pedro de, missionary, b. in Spain about 1560; d. in Florida in 1597. He came to America in 1592, and was one of a body of Franciscans who were sent to Florida to mediate between the Indians and Spaniards. At this time the Spaniards were so hemmed in by the natives that they could not leave their forts, and were reduced to great extremity. Pather de Corpa was well thrown into the midst of the natives, and friendly relations. He then began his missionary labors, at first without much success, owing to the difficulty of winning the natives from polygamy. He prevailed in the end, however, built several chapels, and founded villages and schools. He introduced an Indian translation of Pater's Cate- chism into the Pueblos. In 1597 he found it necessary to denounced the life of the son of a cacique who had relapsed into polygamy. The young chief fled from the village, collected a
CORREA, Antonio, Porto Rican soldier, b. in the latter part of the 17th century. He entered the army quite young, and when he was captain of the local militia was put in command of the small garrison in Arceibo in 1702. On 5 Aug. of that year the English, having resolved to undertake the conquest of the island of Porto Rico, attacked Arceibo with a small squadron and some land forces. CORREA at once gathered his men, prepared to retreat, and, without waiting for orders, they hung their horses, and when an English column approached the place it was suddenly and fiercely attacked and driven back to the shore, where many were killed, even after they reached the boats. CORREA lost but one man killed and three wounded. All the survivors were rewarded with special honors by the king of Spain. The British gave up their attempt to seize the island.

CORREA, Juan, Mexican painter, flourished during the early part of the 18th century. His paintings are specially remarkable for their fine, broad composition, expression, and life-like figures, as well as for their good perspective and effective grouping. He is not a good colorist. They are generally large, like those he painted for the cathedral of the city of Mexico. CORREA was an excellent teacher of his art, and among his pupils are the celebrated Cabrera and Ibarra.

CORREA DA SERRA, José Francisco (cor-ray'-ah), Portuguese botanist, b. in Serpa in 1729, d. in Coímbra, Sept. 1, 1829. He studied at Rome in 1750, and another year at Paris, came in 1813 to the United States to prosecute researches in natural history. About 1814 he supplied the place of Mr. Barton as professor of botany in Philadelphia. He published several botanical papers, one, on the soil of Kentucky, in "American Philosophical Transactions" (vol. iii. 1823). He afterwards devoted his services to the American botanical literature, though more particularly to the flora of the Spanish colonies, and in 1847 published "Materia Medica-Philosophicas," "Observações sobre as plantas," "Observações meteorológicas," "Observações medico-philosophicas," and "Materia medica das Para e Maranhão.

CORREIA DE SOUZA COSTA, Antonio (cor-ray'-ya do so'-ti-ah), Brazilian physician, b. in Rio Janeiro about 1830. In 1859 he won in competition the post of first officer in the medical department, and afterward the professorship of hygiene and history of medicine. Later he served during the war against Paraguay as first surgeon, and was made a colonel. He belongs to the imperial council, and is physician of the court, president of the board of health, a member of the Academy of Sciences of Rio de Janeiro, and a corresponding member of the French Academy. His works have been translated into French and English. The principal ones are "Da infecção purulenta"; "Da dysteria nos países inter-tropicales"; "Considerações sobre as mares das fossas nazeres"; and "Formulario farmaceutico militar para uso dos hospitais e enfermarias militares do Brazil.

CORRIGAN, Michael Augustine, R. C. prelate, b. in Newark, N. J., 13 Aug., 1839. His early education was received at St. Mary's college, Wilmington, Del., and in 1859 he was graduated at Mount St. Mary's, Emmitsburg, Md. It is curious to note, in connection with Archbishop Corrigan's successful appeal to the U. S. government to protect the property of the American college at Rome from being assumed by the Italian government, that he was one of the twelve students who first challenged the claim of the college. Cardinal Patrizi ordained him a priest at Rome on 19 Sept., 1863. In 1864 he received the degree of D. D. The young clergyman was appointed to the chair of dogmatic theology and sacred scripture in St. Mary Hall college, Orange, N. J., and in 1868 became its president. In March, 1873, Pope Pius IX, appointed Dr. Corrigan to the see of Newark, he having administered the affairs of that diocese during the absence of Bishop Bayley at the Vatican council in 1870. As bishop, Dr. Corrigan showed a combination of firmness and gentleness, which commanded the admiration of all. He was in close touch with the ecclesiastical institutions, and religious communities arose in the diocese. His energy, his grasp of the smallest details of every plan, his power of administration, and his liberality were notable. During his administration the Jesuits and Dominicans were introduced by him, a Catholic protectory for boys founded in DePaul, a hospital of the Good Shepherd in Newark, a hospital in charge of the Little Sisters of the Poor, and a convent for the Dominican Nuns of the Perpetual Adoration. In 1880 the Catholic schools of New Jersey had increased to 150, with nearly 30,000 pupils, the churches to 150, and the priests to 205. Bishop Corrigan was judged by right of succession, to Cardinal McCloskey, archbishop of New York, under the title of Archbishop of Petra, on 26 Sept., 1880, and
thereafter performed all of the practical work of the archdiocese. In 1884 he was summoned to Rome to advise with the pope as to the work of the proposed Plenary council, and represented New York in that body. Dr. Corrigan, when early in 1886 he received the pallium, was the youngest archbishop, excepting Archbishop Schultes, in the American episcopate. On 10 Oct., 1885, Cardinal McCloskey died, and Archbishop Corrigan became metropolitan of the diocese of New York. He was no longer archbishop, in title, of a deserted strip of Arabian soil, but the chief spiritual ruler of one of the most important dioceses in the world. He was not obliged to wait, according to the custom of his calling, for the appointed time in order to exercise his functions. By a special act of courtesy done to a prelate who had so far remarkably distinguished himself in the apostolic virtues befitting his state, Rome permitted him to perform the acts of his office as soon as he succeeded to the archbishopric. Archbishop Corrigan is a scholar, being a man not only in the literature. He has, in the pulpit, the art of convincing and stimulating; and the modulations of a voice, trained in the best schools, give variety and interest even to the most abstract theological theme. He is not a great pulpit orator, in the rhetorical sense of the phrase, but a genial and pleasant talker, who, in his desires, will charm his auditors. His administration of the archdiocese of New York has already shown the results to be expected from his successful career in Newark. The fourth provincial council and fourth synod of New York were principally influenced by him, while the five succeeding synods were held under his guidance. During his administration over fifty new Catholic churches have been erected in this city, several institutions of charity established or enlarged, and the fine theological seminary in Yonkers completed.

CORSE, John Murray, soldier, b. in Pittsburg, Pa., 27 April, 1835; d. in Boston, Mass., 27 April, 1863. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1857, and was commissioned a 2nd Lieuten- ant in the 6th Iowa volunteers in August, 1861; served under Gen. Frémont, and on the staff of Gen. John Pope; but after the victories of Island No. 10, and Shiloh preferring active service, joined his regiment, and became its colonel. He commanded a division at Corinth, and was commissioned a brigadier-general of volunteers in the Chicka- nooga campaign, distinguished himself at Chicks-manga, and was wounded at Missionary Ridge. In Sherman's march to the sea he commanded a division of the 15th corps. When, after the evacuation of Atlanta, the Confederate crossed the Chattahoochee and destroyed the railroad, Corse was ordered from Rome to the relief of Atlanta, where large commissary supplies, guarded by 890 men, under Col. Tourtellotte, were threatened by an infantry division of the enemy. Gen. Corse arrived with 1,554 troops before the Confederates; but when the latter came up, being greatly superi- or in numbers, they closely surrounded the position. To the summons of the Confederate general, French, to surrender and avoid a needless effusion of blood, Gen. Corse returned a defiant answer. The Confederates, numbering 4,000 or 5,000, attacked the fortifications furiously, 5 Oct., 1864, but were repeatedly driven back. Gen. Sherman, who had despatched a corps to attack the mountain, where he heard the roar of battle, eighteen miles away, for the commander to hold out, as relief was approaching; and when he learned by the sun-telegraph that Corse was in command, he said: "He will hold out; I know the man." Gen. Corse's ear and check-bone were shot away during the engagement, but he continued to direct his men. At the approach of the relieving force, the assailants retired. Gen. Sherman made the brave defence of Allatoona subject of a general order, emphasizing the principle in warfare that fortified posts should be defended to the last, without regard to the strength of the attacking force. Corse received the brevet of major-general, 5 Oct., 1864. After the war, Gen. Corse was for two years (1867-19) collector of internal revenue in Chicago, Ill. He then spent four years in Europe, and on his return to the United States, undertook to establish the Chicago, Marseilles, and New Orleans line of telegraph and built several hundred miles of road in the neighborhood of Chicago. In 1881 he removed to Massachusetts, residing in Boston and in Win- chest, where he settled in 1882, after marrying for his second wife a niece of Franklin Pierce. He was a vigorous opponent of Gen. Butler in his "Military cant, &c," and became chairman of the executive committee in the democratic state central committee. On 9 Oct., 1886, he was appointed postmaster of Boston by President Cleveland.

CORSE, Montgomery Dent, soldier, b. in Alexandria, Va., 14 March, 1816; d. in Anchorage, Ill., 11 Feb., 1895. He served as a captain in the 1st Illinois infantry during the war, and was brevetted Brigadier-general for his services. He was a member of the Illinois house of representa- tives from April 22, 1849, till December, 1856, when he returned to Virginia and became a banker in Alexandria. He entered the Confederate service in May, 1861, as colonel of the 17th Virginia regiment. He was wounded in the second battle of Bull Run, and engaged at Boonsboro and Antietam. He was commissioned a brigadier-general in November, 1862, and a brigadier in Pickett's division in the expedition against Knoxville, and was cap- tured at Sailor's Creek, Va., on 6 April, 1865. After the war he resumed the business of a banker and broker at Alexandria till 1874.

CORSON, Edward T., surgeon, b. in Mont- gomery county, Pa., 14 Oct., 1814; d. in Plymouth, Pa., 22 Jan., 1859, was a surgeon of the United States Navy, and was commissioned a 2nd Lieu- tenant surgeon, 20 May, 1839, and was ordered to China and Japan in the U. S. steamer "Hartford," where he remained until the winter of 1861. He was subsequently, for a short time, at the naval asylum, Philadelphia, and, upon application for sea service, was ordered to the "Molucca," returning, after a cruise of 40,000 miles, without the loss of a man by sickness. He was promoted to surgeon, 31 July, 1862.

CORSON, Hiram, educator, b. in Philadelphia, 6 Nov., 1828. After being employed for some time as a private tutor and assistant teacher in the Tremen- mount seminary at Norristown, Pa., he be- came connected with the library of congress, and with that of the Smithsonian institution at Wash- ington in 1849, and continued there until 1856, when he resumed teaching. In 1859 Mr. Corson removed with his family to Philadelphia, and for some years devoted himself to teaching and lectur- ing on English literature. In 1895 he was elected professor of history and rhetoric at Girard college, resigning this place in 1896 to accept the pro- fessorship of rhetoric and English literature in St. John's college, Annapolis. In 1870 he was elected to the chair of English language and literature, rhetoric, and oratory in Cornell, which office he still holds. He has published Chaucer's "Legende of Goodi" to 1800; "The King of the Court and the versification of Chaucer, and glossarial and critical notes; "An Elocutionary Manual," with an introductory essay on the study of literature and
the relations of vocal culture to an aesthetic appreciation of poetry; and a "Hand-Book of Anglo-Saxon and Early English" (New York, 1871). He has also prepared a thesaurus of early English, containing a complete vocabulary of the "Canterbury Tales," "Piers Ploughman," Gower's "Confessio Amantis," Wycliffe's Bible, Spenser, and Chapman's Homer.

CORSON, JULIET, teacher of cookery, b. in Boston, 14 Feb., 1842; d. in New York city, 18 June, 1885. She was educated in Brooklyn, and in 1872-9 was appointed the first Woman Superintendents for Women. Since 1872 she devoted herself to study and experiments on healthful and economical cookery, and dietetics. She founded the New York school of cookery in 1876, and was its superintendent till 1888, when she was obliged to close it on account of failing health. Since that time she has been actively engaged in the intervals of illness, in writing and in lecturing throughout the country. In Philadelphia, Montreal, and Oakland, Cal., her efforts led to the teaching of cookery in the public schools. In 1881 the French consul-general at New York applied officially to Miss Corson for her works and methods, for the purpose of adapting them to the French system of education. Her publications, besides many newspaper articles and pamphlets, include "Fifteen-Cent Dinners for Workingmen's Families," published by the author for free distribution to working-people earning $1.50, or less, a day (New York, 1877); "Cooking Manual" (1878); "Cooking-School Text-Book and Housekeeper's Guide" (1878); "New Family Text-Book and Housekeeper's Cookery" (1881); "Local American Cookery" (1885); "Practical American Cookery" (1886); "Dict for Invalids and Children" (1886); and "Family living on $500 a Year" (1886).

CORTÉS, or CORTEREL, Gaspar (cor-tay-ray-al), Portuguese navigator, b. in Lisbon; d. in 1501. In 1500, by appointment of the king of Portugal, he left the mouth of the Tago with two ships, well equipped at his own cost, and went as far as the regions since known as Canada. He reached 60° N., and imposed upon many places purely Portuguese names, such as Labrador. Sebastiao Cabot had visited these coasts in 1497, but did not land. After his return from this voyage, he again left Lisbon for the arctic regions, 15 May, 1501. On his second attempt, however, he was driven back by King Emanuel in 1503, found no traces of him. In this last voyage he carried off fifty-seven natives, most of whom were lost in his ship. The other ship reached Lisbon in October, 1501. His father, John Vaz Costa Corteal, a gentleman of the household of Alphonso V. of Portugal, is said to have discovered New Foundland about 1463.

CORTÉS, HERNÁN, or Hernando, soldier, b. in Medelin, province of Estremadura, Spain, in 1485; d. near Seville, 2 Dec., 1547. His parents, Martin Cortés and Catalina Pizarro Altamirano, were both of good family, but in reduced circumstances. He was a sickly child, and at the age of fourteen was sent to the University of Salamanca, but returned home in a short time. He then determined upon a life of adventure, and arranged to accompany Nicolas de Ovando, likewise a native of Estremadura, who was about to sail for Santo Domingo to supersede Bobadilla in his command. An accident that happened to him in a love adventure detained him at home, and the expedition sailed without him. He then sought military service under the celebrated Gonzalo de Cordova, but on his way to Italy was prostrated by sickness in Valencia, where he remained for a year, experiencing great hardship and poverty. Returning to Medelin, he was able in 1504 to sail from San Lucar for Santo Domingo. Ovando received him cordially, and he obtained employment under Diego Velasquez, in the suppression of a revolt, on the termination of which he was assigned the control of a large number of Indians, and appointed a notary. He was at this time remarkable for a graceful physiognomy and amiable manner as well as for skill and address in military matters, and he held successively various important offices. In 1511 he accompanied Diego Velasquez, who was sent out by Diego Columbus, to the island of Cuba. Grifulva, a lieutenant of Velasquez, had just discovered Mexico, but had made no attempt at its settlement. This displeased the governor, and Cortes was given the command of a new expedition about to start for the conquest of the newly discovered province. At the last moment, Velasquez appears to have regretted the appointment, possibly fearing that Cortes would carry off all the glory as well as the profit of the enterprise, and endeavored to recall the expedition; but Cortes hastened his preparations, and on 18 Nov., 1518, left Santiago with 10 vessels, 550 Spaniards, nearly 300 Indians, a few negroes, 10 brass guns, a dozen horses, and some falcons. Cape on Jan. 2, 1519, and landed at Trinidad, and later at Havana, at both of which places he found orders from Velasquez depriving him of his command, but in neither place could he be enforced, so, after writing a letter of remonstrance to the governor, he sailed, on 10 Feb., 1519, for the island of Cozumel, on the coast of Yucatan. On 1 March he first landed on the shores of Mexico, in the province of Tabasco, advancing slowly along the gulf. Sometimes taking measures to conciliate the natives and sometimes spreading terror by arms, he finally reached and took possession of the city of Tabasco. The noise of the artillery, the appearance of the floating fortresses that had transported them from Spain, and the names of the objects which they fought, all new objects to the natives, inspired them with astonishment, terror, and admiration. At San Juan de Ulua, Cortes first learned that the native ruler was called Monte-zuma; that he reigned over an extensive empire, which had lasted for three centuries; that thirty thousand Indians called him an arch enemy of the Spaniards, and that his power and riches were very great. These facts induced him to undertake the conquest of the empire. He laid the foundation of the town of Vera Cruz, and caused himself to be chosen captain-general of the new colony, then burning his ships.
so as to make retreat impossible, and to augment his army by the seamen, and taking the part of several native tribes against the tax-collectors of Montezuma, thus gaining allies, he set out for the city of Mexico, the residence and capital of Montezuma. The republic of Tlascala, a province between the coast and the capital, although hostile to the Montezuma oppressed Cortes with its forces. After four severe battles, in each of which he defeated large numbers of Tlascalan, he entered the capital city of Tlascala on 18 Sept., 1519, and, dictating peace on moderate terms, converted the natives into powerful allies. He endeavored to persuade the Tlascalan to abjure their religion, but in vain, although he succeeded better in preventing upon them to own themselves vassals of the king of Spain. After a stay of twenty days in this capital he pushed on toward Mexico by Cholula, accompanied by several thousand of his new allies. An attempt was made to check his advance by an ambuscade prepared by the Cholulans at the instance of the Mexicans; but this he escaped, although his last battle of his campaign was fought on the 15th of November, at the head of a force consisting of 6,000 natives and a handful of Spaniards. Ambassadors from Montezuma had met Cortes before he entered Tlascala, and he was now received with great ceremony by the Cholulans; but he was not content with this. The natives believed him to be a descendant of the sun, prostrated themselves before him, and he was assigned quarters in one of the beautiful palaces of this magnificent city. This he at once fortified so as to prevent surprise or capture, and was considering what plans to pursue in order to possess the wealth of the Montezuma when he was informed of the great efforts that had been made on the garrison at Vera Cruz. The importance of this event was very great, for hitherto the Mexicans had believed the Spaniards to be immortal, and they were only undeceived by the receipt of the head of one of the soldiers. Cortes conceived and executed a most brilliant and daring project, which, being successful, doubtless prevented the massacre of the entire Spanish force. Accompanied by his officers, he went at once to the palace of Montezuma, and, taking him prisoner, threatened him with instant death if he in any way opposed to his people; then, having captured the Mexicans who had participated in the attack on Vera Cruz, he burned the capital of Mexico, Montezuma's imperial palace. Meanwhile he placed Montezuma in irons, and compelled him to acknowledge himself a vassal of Charles V. Caminatzin, the bravest of Montezuma's nephews, was likewise made prisoner, and, with many of the nobles of the empire, induced to take the oath of allegiance to the king of Spain. Soon after the Mexican revolt was quashed by Cortes, but not until he presented Cortes with 600,000 marks of pure gold and a large quantity of precious stones. Scarcely had he accomplished all this when he received intelligence that an army under Narvaez had been sent by Velasquez to compel him to renounce his command. Leaving 200 men in Mexico under the command of a lieutenant of whom he recommended to the care of Montezuma as a vassal of Charles V., he marched with 70 men, and, after being joined by 150 more, whom he had left at Cholula, captured Narvaez, who had encamped near the city of the Tempovalians with a force of 900 men, 80 horses, and 10 or 12 pieces of artillery. On the accession of his death of their leader, readily joined the army of Cortes and returned with him to Mexico, where he found that the people had risen against the Spaniards, Montezuma, still a prisoner, endeavored to pacify his subjects, but was attacked by the mob and so injured by stones that he died in a few days. A new emperor was chosen, under whose leadership they attacked the Spaniards and drove them out of the city. Cortes's rear-guard was cut to pieces, and, after a harassing retreat of six days, the Mexicans offered battle on the plains of Otumba. With the advantages offered by his artillery and fire-arms, Cortes, on 7 July, 1520, gained a great victory, which decided the fate of Mexico. The celebrated noche-triste (or "unhappy night") tree, shown in the illustration, is in the village of Popotla, near the Atocha; it is said to have sat under this tree lamenting his misfortune after the retreat of the Spaniards during the night of the evacuation. The tree is known by the Indians as the "ahuehuetl," and in Spanish is called "sabino." It is a species of cedar and is ten feet in diameter at the base, about forty feet high, and surrounded by a substantial iron railing. After his success, Cortes proceeded to Tlascala, where he collected an army of natives, and again marched against the city of Mexico, which, after a gallant defence of seventy-seven days, was retaken on 15 Aug., 1521.

The extent of his conquest, due entirely to his genius, valor, and profound but unscrupulous policy, caused the Spaniards to regard the regularities to be forgiven by his sovereign, who, disregarding the pretensions of Velasquez, appointed Cortes governor or and captain-general of Mexico, also conferring on him the marquisate of Oaxaca with a considerable revenue. His course of conquest, however, was not such as to conciliate the natives; he was over-zealous to destroy their idols, and anxious to convert them to Christianity, even using force for this purpose. These actions so embittered the Mexicans that, reduced to despair, they again revolted, but in vain. The arms, valor, and zeal of the Spaniards succeeded everywhere. Guatimozin, the new emperor, a man of much greater force than Montezuma, was, with a number of the caciques, accused of conspiring against the conquerors, and was publicly executed with circumstances of great cruelty by Cortes. Meanwhile his successes produced jealousies in Madrid, his ambition and great popularity with the soldiers caused him to be feared, and commissioners were sent to watch his conduct and thwart his proceedings. While he was engaged in conquest, his property was seized and his retainers imprisoned and put in irons. Indignant at such treatment, Cortes returned to Spain to appeal to the justice of his master, and presented himself with great splendor before the court. He was received by Charles with every distinction, and decorated with the order of Santiago. Cortes returned to Mexico with
new titles and honors, but with diminished power, a viceroy having been intrusted with the administra-
tion of civil affairs, although Cortes still re-
tained military authority, with permission to con-
tinue his conquests. This division of power led to
continual dissension and caused the failure of sev-
eral enterprises in which Cortes was engaged; but
in 1536 he discovered the peninsula of California
and surveyed part of the gulf that separates it
from Mexico. Subsequently, however, tired of
struggling with unworthy adversaries, he returned
to Europe, hoping to confound his enemies. He
went with the first of the Spanish missions which
had been sent to the chief of the Tzotzil Indians,
that he might obviate the failure of several feel-
ings, he served in the disastrous expedition to
Algiers in 1541. During this unfortunate cam-
paign, which was his last, he served with great
bravery; and, had his advice been heeded, the Span-
ish arms would have been saved from disgrace, and
Europe delivered nearly three centuries earlier
from the scourge of organized piracy. On his re-
turn to Madrid, he began to multiply his public
work, and shortly he was installed as military
butler of the grandees, ambassador to several
eastern courts, and finally chieftain of the
knighthood. He died in May, 1547.

CORTHELL, ELMER LAWRENCE, b. 30 Sept., 1840. He left Brown university to en-
list for three years at the beginning of the civil
war, and was promoted to be captain of artillery.
Returning to the university after his discharge, he
was placed in charge of the civil engineering-
work of the university, and became assistant engi-
neer in the construction of the Otsou and
Naples railroad in 1868. He was chief engineer of
the New York bridge in 1871, and became chief
assistant engineer in the construction of the
bridge of the Panama railroad in 1881, and in 1883
was appointed chief engineer of the Tehuantepec
ship-railway. He has published a "History of the
Jetties at the Mouth of the Mississippi River" (New
York, 1881).

CORTIN A, JUAN NEPOMUCENO (cor-te'-nah), Mexican soldier, b. in La Higuera, near Matamor-
os, Tamaulipas, 15 June, 1850. He began life as
a farm laborer. When the American troops en-
tered the city of Mexico, 9 Aug., 1867; d. there, 6
Jan., 1890. He was the son of noble parents, from
whom he inherited his title. At the age of fifteen
he was sent to Madrid to finish his education, af-
terward studied at the Academy of Alcalá de
Huanes, won in competition the professorship of mili-
tary geography, and became an officer of engineers.
Still later he entered the diplomatic service. The
most publicized of his adventures was the Mar-
cho of Madrid, where he was in correspondence
with philologists, historians, critics, and poets of
France, Germany, and Austria. Cortina returned to
his country in 1882, worked hard to promote liter-
ary education in Mexico, and soon had great
influence in politics; but this caused his expulsion
from the country, and, after a second exile, he
re-entered in 1893, and was en-
1877, where he has been kept ever since in the military prison of Santiago Thaliedecho, without being tried or sentenced.

CORUJA, Antonio Alvaro Pereira (co-roo-ha), Brazilian scholar, b. in Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul, 31 Aug., 1890. After finishing his studies, he devoted himself to teaching Portuguese and philosophy, but, being elected a member of the provincial deputation in 1886, took part in the political struggles of that time, suffered persecution, gave up politics, and established a college in Rio Janeiro. He was noted for his educational work, and received several decorations. Most of his works are textbooks of Portuguese and Latin grammar, arithmetic, history of Brazil, orthography and provincial words. He has also written largely for periodicals.

CORWIN, Thomas, statesman, b. in Barbon county, Ky., 29 July, 1794; d. in Washington, D. C., 18 Dec., 1865. In 1798 his father, Matthias, removed to what is now Lebanon, Ohio, and for many years represented this district in the legislature. The son worked on the home farm till he was about twenty years old, and enjoyed very slender educational advantages, but began the study of law in 1815, and was admitted to the bar in May, 1819. His ability and eloquence as an advocate soon gained him an extensive practice. He was first chosen to the legislature of Ohio in 1822, serving seven years, and was chosen to Congress in 1830, from the Miami district, as a Whig, of which party he was an enthusiastic member. His wit and eloquence made him a prominent member of the house of representatives, to which he was re-elected by the strong Whig majority that he represented for each successive term till 1840, when he resigned to become the Whig candidate for governor of Ohio, and canvassed the state with Gen. Harrison, addressing large gatherings in most of the counties. He was unsurpassed as an orator on the political platform or before a jury. At the election, he was chosen by 60,000 majority. Gen. Harrison receiving over 23,000 in the presidential election that soon followed. Two years later, Gov. Corwin was defeated for governor by Wilson Shannon, whom he had so heavily beaten in 1840. In 1844 the Whigs again carried the state, giving its electoral vote to Mr. Clay, and sending Mr. Corwin to the U. S. Senate, where he made in 1847 a notable speech against the war in Mexico. He served in the senate until Mr. Fillmore's accession to the presidency in July, 1850, when he was called to the head of the treasury. After the expiration of Mr. Fillmore's term he returned to private life and the practice of law at Lebanon, Ohio. In 1858 he was returned on, where he made a representative in congress by an overwhelming majority, and was re-elected with but slight opposition in 1860. On Mr. Lincoln's accession to the presidency he was appointed minister to Mexico, where he remained until the arrival of Maximilian, when he came home on leave of absence, and did not return, remaining in Washington and practising law, but taking a warm interest in public affairs, and earnestly cooperating in every effort to restore peace. His style of oratory was captivating, and his genial and kindly nature made him a universal favorite. His impetuous speech against the Mexican war hindered his further political advancement. He was a faithful public servant, led a busy life, lived frugally, and, although he had been secretary of the U. S. treasury, failed to secure a competency for his family. See the "Life and Speeches of James Buchanan."—James Strohm (DAYTON, 1859).—His brother, Moses B., b. in Bourbon county, Ky., 3 Jan., 1790; d. in Urbana, Ohio, 7 April, 1872, received a common-school education, studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1812, and practised at Urbana. He was a member of the legislature in 1838, and was elected as a Whig to Congress in 1846, against his son, John A., who was nominated as a Democrat. He was again elected in 1854.

CORWINE, Amos Breckinridge, journalist, b. in Maysville, Ky., in 1815; d. in New Rochelle, Ohio, 22 June, 1860. His early years were spent on his father's plantation in Mississippi. He published the "Kentucky Observer" in 1836. He served during the Mexican war, being a lieutenant in the Mississippi regiment commanded by Jefferson Davis, and was severely wounded at Buena Vista. After that war, in partnership with his brother Samuel, he edited the Cincinnati "Chronicl." During the administrations of Presidents Tyler and Pierce, he was chosen U. S. consul at Panama. In 1856 he was sent by President Pierce to investigate the Panama massacres, and on his report were based the treaty and adjustment of damages between the United States and New Granada. He was re-appointed consul, and remained in Panama until 1861, when he was removed.

COSA, Juan de la, Spanish navigator, b. in the latter part of the 15th century; d. in 1559. He accompanied Columbus, as pilot, in his second voyage. Having become noted for his great ability and vast knowledge as a navigator, he was entrusted with the command of three expeditions to the coasts and territories of Darien, and on returning to Spain was rewarded for his discoveries with the title of "Adventurer and Director of the Regions explored by him." In 1509 he accompanied Ojeda in another expedition to the same country, and the explorers landed, against his advice, at the place where the city of Cartagena is now. When Ojeda had gone some distance into the country, he and his men were attacked and surrounded by many thousands of Indians. The Cosa went at once to his aid, fought with astonishing bravery, resisted desperately against the continuous attacks of numberless Indians, and, after three hundred of his companions had perished in the battle, he also fell under the poisoned arrows of the enemy. A few days afterward Ojeda found the body of his heroic friend hanging from a tree.

COSBY, William, governor of New York, b. about 1695; d. in New York city, 10 March, 1736. After serving as a colonel in the army, and being governor of Minorey and of the Leeward islands, he became governor of New York in 1731, and held the office till his death. His administration was turbulent, and was surrounded by many thousands of Indians. When De Lancey his successor, held in contempt the elective franchise, and continued the same assembly six years, without permitting its dissolution.
COSGROVE, Henry, R. C. bishop, b. in Williamsport, Pa., in 1834. He removed with his parents to Dabaque when eleven years old. He was ordained in 1857, and appointed assistant pastor of St. Mary's, Davenport. He became pastor in 1862, and shortly afterward erected a church and school. He was appointed vicar-general of the diocese in 1882. On the death of Bishop McMullen he was selected as administrator; and in 1884 was proposed to the holy see as his successor in the bishopric of Davenport. Dr. Cosgrove is the first native American Catholic to be appointed bishop west of the Mississippi.

COSETT, Frenceaway Ranna, clergyman, b. in Claremont, N. H., 24 April, 1730: d. in Lebanon, Tenn., 3 July, 1865. He was graduated at Middlebury in 1816, and, after teaching school for several years, studied theology, intending to take orders in the Protestant Episcopal church. Going to Tennessee, he became interested in the Cumberland Presbyterians, and was ordained by Anderson presbytery in 1832. He was first president of Cumberland college, Princeton, Ky., in 1832-35, and of Cumberland university, Lebanon, Tenn., till 1847. Middlebury gave him the degree of D. D. in 1850. It was the Cumberland men who promulgated the "Banner of Peace," and edited it from 1839 till 1850. He published "Life and Times of King," containing a history of the early years of the Cumberland Presbyterian church.

COSTIGAN, John, Canadian statesman, b. in St. Nicholas, province of Quebec, 1 Feb., 1835. He was graduated at St. Ann's college, went to New Brunswick and became assistant to the Reverend Dr. Williams. He was appointed a judge of the superior court of common pleas. In 1861 he was elected for Victoria county, and sat in the New Brunswick assembly till 1866. He returned for the same county at the general election that followed conferment in 1867, and has represented it ever since in the Dominion parliament. On 23 May, 1882, he was sworn of the privy council, and became minister of inland revenue, a portfolio which he still retains. To his efforts in parliament the Roman Catholics of New Brunswick are largely indebted for now possessing separate schools, on a similar basis to that prevailing in Ontario and Quebec. In 1882 he submitted in parliament the famous "Address," where he made the following words: "We here demand that the Government grants to Ireland on the colonial plan of self-government. The resolution was adopted by the Canadian house of commons.

COTABANAMA (coh-tah-ba-nah'-nah), Indian cacique, the last of the five kings of Hatty, d. in 1504. He ruled in the district of Higney. Cottabanan made war against the Spaniards, who had taken possession of the island, but at last was defeated by Juan de Esquivel, Ovando's lieutenant, and taken to Santo Domingo to be executed. His death was followed by the surrender and submission of the people that had been under his rule.

COTTINEAU, Denis Nicholas, naval officer, b. at Nantes, France, in 1747; d. in Savannah, Ga., 29 May, 1825. He was formerly a lieutenant in the French navy. He commanded the "Pallas" in the battle of Paul Jones with the British squadron under Sir Richard Pearson. James Fenimore Cooper, in his "History of the Navy of the United States," says that Jones appears to have had much respect for Cottineau's judgment, and abandoned a difficult and daring enterprise, whose nature is not known, at his advice.

COTTING, John Ruggles, scientist, b. in Acton, Mass., in 1783; d. in Milledgeville, Ga., 13 Oct., 1867. He was educated at Harvard and at Dartmouth medical school, and was ordained as a Congregational minister about 1816. He then devoted himself to the study of chemistry and the allied sciences, and during the war of 1812 was employed by a Boston firm to manufacture explosives and compounds never before made in this country. After holding several professorships of chemistry, he removed, in 1835, to Augusta, Ga., having been induced by cotton-planters of that state to make an agricultural and geological survey of Burke and Richmond counties. His report, published in 1836, contains a geological survey of the counties and a table of fifty-seven genera of fossils. He afterward entered on a similar survey of the whole state, but it was suspended in 1837 from lack of financial support, and the fine collection of plants, minerals, and fossils that he had made were distributed among various colleges. The maps of the survey were finely executed, and the emperor of Russia requested copies for the Royal library at St. Petersburg. Dr. Cotting published an "Introduction to Chemistry," used for several years at Harvard (Boston, 1822), "Synopsis of Lectures on Geology" (Trenton, N. J., 1835), and a work on "Soils and Manures.

COTTON, John, clergyman, b. in Derby, England, 4 Dec., 1853: d. in Boston, Mass., 23 Dec., 1853. His father was Roland Cotton, a lawyer. John entered Trinity college, Cambridge, when only thirteen years old, and afterward removed to Emmanuel college, where he obtained a fellowship. He soon became head lecturer, dean, and then canon, and gained a high reputation for learning and brilliance. He entered the college he imbibed Puritan opinions, and about 1613 became minister at Boston, in Lincolnshire. While he was convinced that many of the ceremonies of the established church were unscriptural, and was suspended for some time by his bishop for refusing to conform to them; but, as the majority of his people were with him, he was restored, and kept his place for more than twenty years, educating many young men in the ministry, and effecting a general reformation in the town by his labors. After Bishop Laud obtained control of the church, dissensions arose among Mr. Cotton's parishioners, and, hearing that he was to be summoned before the high commission court, he fled to London, where he was imprisoned for 1618. He was then embarked for New England, where he arrived on 3 Sept., 1633. Within a fortnight after his arrival he was chosen by the magistrates to be a teacher in the first church, in Boston, of which John Wilson was pastor. He retained his connection with this church till his death. When the noted Anne Hutchinson began to propagate her Antinomian doctrines, Mr. Cotton for a time gave her countenance, but soon opposed her, finding that he had been led away by false representations. In 1642 he was invited, together with Hooker and Davenant, to assist at the celebrated assembly of divines in Westminster, but was disinclined from accepting by Hooker, who wished to remain in his own church. He made war on the Puritans for New England. His death was the result of exposure in crossing the ferry to Cambridge, when on his way to preach. Mr. Cotton had a reputation for profound learning. He was accustomed to study twelve hours a day, and loved, as he said, "to sweeten his mouth with a piece of Calvin." Before going to New England, he wrote Latin with elegance, and could discourse in Hebrew. His pulpit oratory was distinguished by simplicity. Notwithstanding his own experience in England, he was extreme in his views as to the
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COUCH, H., 4 years. His Cotton

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received for his appointment forced him to vacate the office. He became president of a Virginia mining and manufacturing company in 1867, but in consequence of his subsequent experience at Malvern, was quartermaster-general of the state of Connecticut in 1877-8, and adjutant-general in 1882-4.

COUDIN, Robert, soldier, b. in Jamaica, Vt., 18 Sept., 1805; d. in Boston, Mass., 9 July, 1874. His grandfather, Thomas Coudin, held a military commission under George II. Robert was educated in his native town, and in 1825 came to Boston, where he engaged in the lumber business. Before the civil war he was colonel of the old 2d Massachusetts militia regiment. He was commissioned colonel of the 1st Massachusetts volunteers on 25 May, 1861, and left for the seat of war on 15 June. He was the first regiment that volunteered "for three years or the war." Among the battles in which Robert Coudin took part were Bull Run, Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Glendale, Malvern Hill, and Chantilly. At the battle of Bull Run, his horse being shot under him, he marched at the head of his men, loading and firing with them. For bravery at Williamsburg he was recommended for promotion by Gen. Hooker, and received his brigadier-general commission on 21 Dec., 1862. His appointment expired on 4 March, 1863. At the close of the war he became captain of the "Ancient and honorable artillery company" of Boston, and was director of various public insti-

power of the civil authority in religious matters, and carried on a famous controversy on the subject with Roger Williams. Mr. Cotton introduced into New England the custom of keeping the Sabbath from evening to evening. A tablet to his memory was erected in the churchyard at Norwalk, Conn., and another at Norwalk, Mass., was erected in 1857 in St. Botolph's church, Boston, England, chiefly by contributions from his descendants in Boston, Mass. Cotton was a voluminous writer, being the author of nearly fifty books, all of which were sent to London for publication. Soon after reaching New England he drew up, by request of the General Court, an abstract of the laws of Moses for use in the colony. This was published, though not adopted; but a revision of the abstract, supposed to be the joint work of Cotton and Sir Henry Vane, was adopted and printed (London, 1641). Of his other works, some of the most important are "Set Forms of Preaching," 1645; "Method of Accommodating Sermons," 1651; "Life and Death of Mr. John Cotton," London, 1648; new ed., with notes by Prof. Enoch Pond, Boston, 1834.—His son, Seaborn, b. at sea in August, 1683; d. 19 April, 1686, was graduated at Harvard in 1651, and was minister at Hampton, N. H., from 1690 to his death.—Another son, John, b. in Boston, 19 March, 1640; d. in Charleston, S. C., in 1677, was eminent for his acquaintance with the Indian language, frequently preached to the aborigines at Martha's Vineyard and Plymouth, and revised and corrected the whole of Eliot's Indian Bible. His son, John Cotton, b. 8 Jan., 1680; d. 19 Aug., 1756, was graduated at Harvard in 1698. He studied theology, taught in Marblehead and Plymouth, and, though not ordained over any church, preached occasionally for several years. He also gave his attention to agriculture, having a good farm in Plymouth. Having acquired considerable knowledge of the Indian language, he visited various tribes in Plymouth colony as a missionary during nearly forty years, receiving a salary of £20 from the commissioners for propagating the gospel. He also clerk of the county court, and register of probate. He prepared a vocabulary of the language of the Massachusetts Indians ("Massachusetts Historical Collections," vol. ii.), and another for the Narragansett tribe. He was the first to establish a system of printing, and in 1660, he was appointed printer to the Massachusetts General Court. He also printed the "New England Primer," which was used in schools for many years. He was a member of the Boston Brahmin Club, and was one of the founders of the Massachusetts Historical Society. He was a member of the Boston Brahmin Club, and was one of the founders of the Massachusetts Historical Society. He was a member of the Boston Brahmin Club, and was one of the founders of the Massachusetts Historical Society.
tutions.—His son, Robert Jackson, b. in Boston, 21 May, 1839; d. in 1864, entered the army as a private in his father's regiment. He rose by bravery on the battle-field to be captain in the 56th Massachusetts regiment, and was probably killed in the battle of Cold Harbor, 3 July, 1864, as he was never heard from after that day.

COUES, Elliott (cows), naturalist, b. in Portsmouth, N. H., 9 Sept., 1832; d. in Baltimore, 25 Dec., 1899. He was graduated at Columbia University in 1861, and later received from that institution the degrees of A. M., M. D., and Ph. D. In 1873 he was elected professor of zoology and comparative anatomy at the University of Nebraska, and in 1876 was assistant surgeon, which rank he retained until his resignation on 17 Nov., 1881. Meanwhile he had received the brevet of captain for services during the war, and in 1866 was post surgeon at Columbia, S. C. In 1893 he was elected professor of zoology and comparative anatomy at the University of Wisconsin, and in 1876 became director of the National Museum. He was a member of the National Academy of Sciences, and was elected a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in 1877. He was also a member of the American Philosophical Society for 22 years, and in 1873 was elected to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He was a member of the council of the American Geographical Society, and was elected a fellow of the Royal Society of London.

COUES, W. C. Macready, with whom he became a favorite. He came to the United States in 1849, and, at his farewell performance in England, played Macduff to Macready's Macbeth. His first appearance in this country was at the Broadway Theatre in New York, and subsequently appeared at the Lyceum Theatre and the National Theatre. He was very successful as Jacques in "As You Like It," and as Luke Fielding in "The Willow Cops." After again supporting Macready in England, he returned to this country, and in 1879-9 played with John E. Owens in "Cricket on the Hearth," and afterward in society dramas. He was a non-partisan, and when the Tweed Ring was revealed at the Madison Square theatre, was especially powerful.

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COULTER, John Merle, botanist, b. in Ningpo, China, 20 Nov., 1851. He was graduated at Hanover College, Ind., in 1870, and during 1872-3 was botanist to the U. S. commissioner of immigration in Canada. He returned to the United States in 1874 and became professor of scientific agriculture and botany in the University of Wisconsin. He was appointed professor of biology in the Virginia agricultural and mechanical college. Dr. Cones is a member of many scientific societies both in the United States and Europe, and in 1877 was elected a member of the National academy of sciences. Within a few years he has become prominently identified with the American ornithological society, and is a member of the general council and president of the American Board of control of the Theosophical society of India. He has been editor or associate editor, for years, of the "Bulletin of the U. S. Geological Survey," "Bulletin of the Nuttall Ornithological Club," "American Naturalist," "American Journal of Zoology," "Standard Natural History," "The Auk," "Century Dictionary," and other publications. Prof. Cones is the author of several hundred monographs and minor papers in scientific periodicals. Among his important works are "Key to North American Birds" (Boston, 1872); "Field Ornithology" (Salmon, 1874); "Birds of the Northwest" (Boston, 1874); "Monograph of the Icteridae" (1878); "Monograph of the North American Rodentia," with J. A. Allen (Washington, 1877); "Birds of the Colorado Valley" (1879); "Ornithological Bibliography" (1878-80); "New England Bird Life," with R. E. C. Stearns (1881); "Check-List and Dictionary of North American Birds" (Boston, 1882); "Birds of the United States" (1873); "The Iroquois" (Boston, 1877); "New Key to North American Birds" (1884); and "The Daemon of Darwin" (1884).

COUGHLAN, Lawrence, clergyman, b. in England about 1760; d. in Nova Scotia in 1834. He was a Wesleyan preacher, emigrated from England to assist in his great laborers' mission to establish Methodism there and in the neighboring provinces. He has been called the "Apostle of Nova Scotia."

COULDBOIL, Charles Walter, actor, b. in London, 26 April, 1816; d. in New York city, 27 Nov., 1888. He received an academical education at Yale University, but his profession as an actor was determined by his father in 1859. In his first appearance as Othello in London in 1855, and was successful. After this he acted with Charles Kean, Ellen Tree, Fanny Kemble, Mrs. Fitzwilliam, and W. C. Macready, with whom he became a favorite. He came to the United States in 1849, and, at his farewell performance in England, played Macduff to Macready's Macbeth. His first appearance in this country was at the Broadway Theatre in New York, and subsequently appeared at the Lyceum Theatre and the National Theatre. He was very successful as Jacques in "As You Like It," and as Luke Fielding in "The Willow Cops." After again supporting Macready in England, he returned to this country, and in 1879-9 played with John E. Owens in "Cricket on the Hearth," and afterward in society dramas. He was a non-partisan, and when the Tweed Ring was revealed at the Madison Square theatre, was especially powerful.

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the celebrated proclamation of Gen. Dix, and the Canadian authorities, by the re-arrest of Young and others, having shown their disapproval of Judge Coulson's action, mutual concessions ensued, resulting in restoring the former peaceful relationship of the two countries. During the "Trent" difficulty in November, 1861, Mr. Coulson raised a regiment known as the "Chasseurs Canadiens," and in 1863, when there was fear of a Fenian invasion, he headed his battalion and marched to the frontier to repel the invaders. In September, 1878, he resigned his judgeship to contest Montreal, east, in the house of commons, and was elected. He was president of St. Jean Baptiste society, a powerful Catholic order of the imperial French-Canadian organization, and received various official appointments. In 1872 he wrote a treatise on the knighthood of Charles II., of Spain.

COURT DE GÉBELIN, Antoine (kooor deh zhay blan), French author, b. in Nimes in 1725; d. in Paris, 10 May, 1784. He was a preacher early in life and devoted himself to the study of antiquity, mythology, the filiation of languages, and similar subjects, in which he became very learned. He went to Paris in 1763, and published there his great work "Le monde primitif," the fruit of twenty years' labor (9 vols., 1775-84). The completion of this book, which was to have included "La Chine," was not finished before the author's death. He sympathized deeply with the Americans in the war for independence, and cooperated with Benjamin Franklin and others in publishing a work entitled "Affaires de l'Angleterre et de l'Amérique," advocating the patriot cause (15 vols., Paris, 1776 et seq.). Besides these, he was the author of a variety of works in history, philosophy, and science.

COURTENAY, Edward Henry, mathematician, b. in Maryland in 1803; d. in Charlestown, Va., 21 Dec., 1853. He was graduated first in his class at the U.S. military academy in 1821, and was assigned to the engineer corps. He served as assistant professor of natural and experimental philosophy at West Point from 1821 to 1824. He assisted in the construction of Fort Adams, R. I., in 1824-6, and on 1 Sept., 1828, was returned to the military academy, where he was given the chair of natural and experimental philosophy, 16 Feb., 1829, and held it till his resignation, 31 Dec., 1834. He was professor of mathematics and topography at the Pennsylvania Military Academy in 1834-6, division engineer on the Erie railway in 1836-7, and then again entered the government service as civil engineer. He was employed in the construction of Fort Independence, Boston harbor, in 1837-41, and was chief engineer of the dry dock at the Brooklyn navy-yard in 1841-2. He then accepted the chair of mathematics in the University of Virginia, and held it till his death. The University of Pennsylvania gave him the degree of A. M. in 1834, and Hanpden Sidney college that of LL.D. in 1846. He translated and edited Boucharlat's "Elementary Treatise on Mechanics," for the use of the cadets at the U.S. military academy (New York, 1839), and wrote a "Treatise on the Differential and Integral Calculus, and the Calculus of Variations" (1855).

COURTENAY, Reginald, clergyman, b. in England in 1813. In 1835 he was graduated at Oxford, and in 1836 received the degree of D. D. He was rector of Thornton Watlass, Yorkshire, from 1837 to 1850, became professor of theology at Middlesex, Jamaica, in 1852. In 1856 he was consecrated bishop of Kingston, and coadjutor to the bishop of Jamaica. He retained his archdeaconry, and had jurisdiction over the entire diocese, which includes British Honduras. He resigned in 1879. His published works are "The Future States, their Nature and Evidences" (1857); "Account of the Church of England" (published in English, Italian, and Spanish); and "Three Pastoral Charges" (1852).

COUINHO, Antônio de Oliveira (coo-eeo-ron-voe-blah-vair-uh), b. in the province of Rio Janeiro, 21 June, 1809; d. 25 Sept., 1855. He studied at the University of Coimbra, Portugal, where he was graduated as a lawyer, and then spent two years at the military academy of Lisbon. On his return to Brazil, he was chamberlain of the imperial council, the first official of the imperial Brazilian senate, the University of Coimbra, 1899, and then filling the office of minister of justice, he brought about a pacific settlement of serious difficulties in the court, and also the elevation of young Dom Pedro II. to the throne. He discovered a conspiracy against the prince and in favor of Dom Pedro I. Coutinho rendered important services to Brazil in several departments, and has left works relative to internal affairs.

COVARRUBIAS, Francisco Diaz (co-var-roo'-be-as), Mexican astronomer, b. in Jalapa in 1833. He distinguished himself as a student in the mining-school, where he was graduated in 1854, and became assistant professor of mathematics there in 1875. He was chief engineer for the topographical survey of the valley of Mexico, and the final results of his commission were the topographical map of the Federal district, the hydrographic map of the valley of Mexico, and the accurate ascertainment of the geographic position of the city of Mexico. He resigned to private life, and in 1866, President Juarez gave him the office of chief engineer and superintendent of public roads. He was also chief astronomer of the National observatory of Chapultepec. He resigned this office at the time of the French invasion, but Juarez appointed him assistant secretary of public works in 1867, and President Lerdo sent him to Japan to observe the transit of Venus, 8 Dec., 1874. He went to Paris in 1873, and represented the Mexican geographical society at the geographical congress, then being made a member of the German astronomical society. On his return to Mexico he published a book relating to his observations of the transit of Venus, and President Diaz had a Mexican flag planted in the Cape at Taranaki, New Zealand, where he remained for two years, aiding Diaz in the persecutions against the refugees from Mexico, and almost bringing about serious international complications. On account of this and of an unfortunate incident, he left Guatemala in haste. He went to Europe in 1881, and represented Mexico at the geographical congress at Venice, and also at that of electricians in Paris, and was appointed consul-general of Mexico. He has been professor of mathematics, geodesy, and astronomy in the National school of engineers, and also filled the chair of natural philosophy in the National preparatory school. He has published scientific works, the principal ones being "La posición geográfica de México," "Tabla geódésicas para las latitudes de la República Mejicana," "Tratado de topografía, geodesia y astronomia," "Nuevos métodos astronómicos," and "Elementos de análisis trascendente.'

COVELL, James, clergyman, b. in Marblehead, Mass., 4 Sept., 1796; d. in Troy, N. Y., 15 May, 1815. His parents removed to Maine, and then to Poughkeepsie, N. Y., where, in June, 1815, James was licensed as a travelling preacher in the Meth-
COVODE, John, congressman, b. in Westmoreland county, Pa., 17 March, 1808; d. in Harrisburg, Pa., 11 Jan., 1871. He was of Dutch descent, spent his early years on a farm, and, after serving a short apprenticeship to a blacksmith, engaged in the coal trade. He afterward became a large woolen manufacturer, and a stockholder and director in several railroad lines. After two terms in the legislature, he was elected to Congress as an anti-slavery man in 1854, was re-elected as a Free-Soiler in 1856, serving four terms, from 1855 till 1863. In his second term he made a national reputation by his vigor and penetration as chairman of the special committee appointed to investigate charges against President Buchanan. His report, published by order of congress (Washington, 1860), attracted much attention. He earnestly supported President Lincoln's administration, being an active member of the joint committee on the conduct of the war. He died in Greensburg, Pa., of cholera, and was buried at South to aid in the reconstruction of the disaffected states; but he did not see matters as the president desired, and was recalled. Mr. Covode was again elected to Congress in 1868, his seat being unsuccessfully contested by his opponent, and was active in opposing the president. He was chairman of the Repub. party of the state during the presidential campaign of 1868, and declined a renomination to Congress in 1870. He was recognized in his state as a strong political power. His unthinking impetuosity made him many bitter enemies, but his honesty and geniality won him innumerable friends. He was known as " Honest John Covode."

COWAN, Edgar, b. in Sewickley, Westmoreland co., Pa., 19 Sept., 1815; d. in Greensburg, Pa., 29 Aug., 1885. He was early thrown on his own resources, becoming by turns clerk, boat-builder, school-teacher, and medical student, but finally entered Franklin college, Ohio, where he was graduated in 1838. He then studied law in Greensburg, Pa., and was admitted to the bar in 1841. In 1847 he was elected to the U. S. senate by the people's party, and served till 1867, distinguishing himself as a ready and fearless debater. He was chairman of the committees on patents, finance, and agriculture, and a member of that on the judiciary. He was a delegate to the Union convention at Philadelphia in 1860, and in January, 1867, was appointed minister to Austria, but was not confirmed by the senate. At the close of his term he resumed the practice of law in Greensburg. Senator Cowan was a man of large proportions and great physical strength, being six feet four inches in height. He published various speeches and addresses in pamphlet form.—His son, Frank, author, b. in Greensburg, Pa., 11 Dec., 1841, was educated at Mount Pleasant and Jefferson colleges, but never graduated. He became secretary of the senate committee on patents in 1862, read law with his father during the vacations of congress, and was admitted to the bar in 1865. President Johnson made him one of his secretaries in 1866, and in 1867 he began the study of medicine at the Greensburg medical college in 1869. He then practised medicine in Greensburg till 1872, when he established a journal called "Frank Cowan's Paper," which continued till 1875. He was district attorney of his county in 1876, and in 1880-84 made a tour of the globe, entering Corea before the making of any of the treaties between that country and civilized nations, and sent to the U. S. government much information about its exports and imports, also making a valuable ethnological collection. He resumed the practice of law in 1882, and in 1884-5 made a second tour of the world. Dr. Cowan is a member of several scientific societies. He has lectured in various parts of the world on his travels, and has published "Curious Facts in the History of Insects" (Philadelphia, 1865); "Zonara; a Romance of Spain" (Pittsburg, 1875); "Southwestern Pennsylvania in Song and Story" (Greensburg, Pa., 1881); "The City of the Royal Palm, and other Poems" (Rio de Janiero, 1884); and "The American Uncle Tom," including "The Hulissaer Sketch of the Falls of the Potomac" (1866), a work, which, although immediately explained by its author, has found its way into European books of reference. Dr. Cowan has also published musical compositions.
COWDERY, Jonathan, surgeon, b. in Sandisfield, Mass., 22 April, 1767; d. in Norfolk, Va., 29 Nov., 1852. He was appointed assistant surgeon, 1 Jan., 1800, and surgeon, 27 Nov., 1804. He served in the frigate "Philadelphia," which was stranded on the coast of Tripoli, 31 Oct., 1803, and was a part of the Turkish commission of the death of the American prisoners. In 1806 he published a journal of this captivity.

COWELL, Benjamin, jurist, b. in Wrentham, Mass., in 1781; d. in Providence, R. I., 6 May, 1800. He was graduated at Brown in 1803, studied law, and settled in Providence. He was a clerk of the Federal courts, and for a time chief justice of the court of criminal appeals. In 1815 he published a volume of history, entitled "The Spirit of 76."

COWELL, Joseph, comedian, b. in Kent, England, 7 Aug., 1792; d. in London, 14 Nov., 1863. He made his first appearance, 23 Jan., 1812, at Davenport, England, as Belcour in the "West Indian," and first appeared in London in 1812, at Drury Lane theatre. In October, 1812, he acted on the American stage as Leelair in "Foundling of the Forest," and as Crack in "Turnpike Gate," at the Park theatre in New York. Cowell was distinguished in low comedy, and as a comic vocalist. He appeared in Philadelphia as manager of Walnut street theatre circuit. "Kate Bateman is his grandmother," says "The Variety," "he is the great- grandchild of the proprietors of the theatres of England and America." (New York, 1844.)

COWEN, Benjamin S., physician, b. in Washington county, N. Y., in 1793; d. in St. Clairsville, Ohio, 27 Sept., 1869. He was educated in his native place and studied medicine. In 1820 he removed to Moosfield, Harrison co., Ohio, subsequent to which he was the first physician in that county. In 1829. He removed to St. Clairsville in 1822, and after a time edited the Belmont "Chronicle," of which he was proprietor and principal editor until 1857, when he relinquished it to his son, now Brig.-Gen. B. R. Cowen. In 1839 he was a delegate to the convention that nominated Gen. Harrison for president, and in 1850 was elected to congress by the Whigs, where he succeeded Joshua R. Giddings as chairman of the committee on claims. He took strong ground in favor of the tariff of 1842, and throughout his congressional career was looked upon as a consistent anti-slavery man. During 1845-6 he was a member of the Ohio legislature, and from 1847 till 1852 was presiding judge of the circuit court of Harrison county. At the beginning of the war he was active in raising men and money, and during its continuance his efforts to aid the government never relaxed.

COWLES, Edward Travers, geologist, b. in Culpepper county, Va., 21 April, 1821. His father, when the boy was only four years old, moved to New Harmony, Ind., and joined Robert Owen's community. By his own exertions he made his way to the community, and pursued studies in geology and chemistry under Dr. David Dale Owen, whom he subsequently assisted in making the geological surveys of Kentucky and Arkansas, both in the field-work and in the laboratory. Mr. Cox continued with Dr. Owen until the death of the latter in 1850. He was sent as a geological assistant by the United States government to New Mexico for the purpose of examining mining property, and investigations of other geological localities were made, including the examination of the Spanish Peak coal, the Raton Mountain coal, and the hot springs of Ojo Caliente, the water of which was qualitatively analyzed on the spot by him, and the copper mines at the head of Gila river, as well as the deposits of magnetite, iron ore in the vicinity. A detailed report of this expedition was published by the U. S. government in 1865. During 1865 he made an examination of the coal-seams in Gallatin county, Ill., at the request of A. A. Worten, state geologist of Illinois, and established their order of sequence. Later he examined certain of the coal measures of Indiana, and a report of his results was published in the sixth volume of the "Geological Survey of Illinois." (Springfield, 1873.) He was appointed in 1868 state geologist of Indiana, and held that office until 1880. Under his direction the work accomplished was published as eight "Annual Reports of the Geological Survey of Indiana," (1868 to 1878). He was the first to make a correct column of the coals of western Kentucky, southern Illinois, and Indiana, and also filled the chair of geology in the University of Indiana in virtue of his office on the geological survey. After his resignation he spent some time in California examining mining property as an expert, and in this capacity visited many of the gold, silver, copper, and antimony mines in the west and in Mexico. More recently he has made New York city his residence.

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seven children. Up to ninety-seven, Mrs. Cox was unremittingly industrious. Until near the time of her death her faculties, with the exception of impaired hearing, were in good preservation; she walked without a cane, and read small print without glasses. After she had reached the age of 100 she was proud to recall the fact that, when five years old, she had knitted socks for soldiers.

**COX, Hannah**, abolitionist, b. in Longwood, near Philadelphia, in 1796; d. there, 15 April, 1876. She joined the first movement in favor of emancipation, being a co-laborer with Benjamin Lamly, Garrison, Lucretia Mott, and John G. Whittier. For her services to the cause she was presented in his 91st year, received fugitive slaves. Their golden wedding was celebrated in 1873, when poems were sent by Whittier and Bayard Taylor.

**COX, Henry G.**, physician, b. in Bermuda about 1819; d. in New York city, 29 May, 1866. He received a thorough English and classical education, and soon after attaining his majority, was elected to the legislature of the Bermuda Islands. At the age of twenty-six he came to New York to pursue the study of medicine, was graduated in 1849 at the College of physicians and surgeons, and was immediately appointed house physician at Bellevue hospital, and subsequently to a place on the medical staff at Grant's hospital. In 1860 he settled in private practice in the city, and received also the appointment of physician to the State hospital on Ward's island, an office that he held for many years. On the organization of the New York medical college in 1850, he was appointed censor, and afterward to his professorship of theory and practice. Dr. Cox took an enthusiastic interest in the movement for the establishment of a children's hospital, incorporated in 1854, and to his watchfulness in its earlier years is due much of the usefulness of the institution. A few months before his death the commissioners of hospitals appointed him principal consulting physician.

**COX, Henry Hamilton**, author, b. in Ireland about 1758; d. there in 1824. His name was originally Henry Hamilton, and he is said to have served in the British army in India. He assumed the name of Cox on inheriting a landed estate from his grandfather, Sir Michael Cox. The estate was heavily encumbered, and he came to America with a view of living in obscurity until it could be cleared by the income arising from it. He settled in Georgia, and subsequently in Chester county, assumed the garb and manners of a Quaker, and was admitted into their society. At times, however, his eccentric manner excited the suspicion that his new life was not the result of sincere conviction, and that something in his former life remained concealed. His estate became decadent, and Sir Michael Cox, his grandfather, left no will. Although he bore certificates from the Quaker society in Chester county to that of Dublin, it is said that on his voyage home he doffed his plain clothes and threw his broad-brimmed hat overboard. He was the original of "The Strange Friend," a story by Bayard Taylor, published in that writer's book after he had reached the age of 95. In Philadelphia he presented to the Library company of that city several bound volumes of manuscript correspondence between the military and civil departments of the British government during the reign of William and Mary. It was subsequently discovered by William Hepworth Dixon that these manuscripts filled a hiatus in a series of books belonging to the Irish government, which had been deposited in a public library in Dublin, and, upon application, the Library company restored them to their proper place. It was supposed that they had come into the possession of Mr. Cox through some of his ancestors, who had held public office. In America Mr. Cox was known as Henry Cox. He published "The Pennsylvania Geographies."

**COX, Jacob Dibson**, statesman, b. in Montreal, Canada, 27 Oct., 1828. His parents were natives of the United States, but at the time of his birth were temporarily sojourning in Canada. He spent his boyhood in New York, removed with his parents to Ohio in 1846, and was graduated at Oberlin in 1851. After leaving college he studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1853, and settled in Findlay, Ohio. In 1859—61 he was a member of the state senate, having been elected by the republicans. At the beginning of the civil war he held a state commission as brigadier-general of militia, and took an active part in raising troops. He entered the national army on 25 April, 1861, and three weeks later received the commission of brigadier-general and was assigned to the command of the "brigade of the Kanawha" in western Virginia. On 29 July he drove out the Confederates under Gen. Wise, taking and repairing Gauley and other bridges, which had been partially destroyed. Gen. Cox remained in command of this department, with the exception of a short interval, until August, 1862, when he was made inspector general of Virginia under Gen. Pope. He served in the 9th corps at the battle of South Mountain, 14 Sept., 1862, assuming command when Gen. Reno fell, and also at Antietam, three days later. For his services in this campaign he was commissioned major-general. On 16 April, 1863, Gen. Cox was put in command of the district of Ohio, and also of a division of the army. He served in the Atlanta campaign, and under Gen. Thomas in the campaigns of Franklin and Nashville. On 14 March, 1865, he fought the battle of Kingston, N. C., and then united his force with Gen. Sherman's army. At the close of the war he resigned his command, and entered on the practice of law in Cincinnati. He was governor of Ohio in 1866—7, declined the office of commissioner of internal revenue tendered him by President Johnson in 1868, and was secretary of the interior in President Grant's first cabinet from March, 1869, till December, 1870, when, on account of disagreement with certain measures of the administration, he resigned. Returning to Cincinnati, he resumed his legal practice. In October, 1873, he was elected president of the Wabash railroad, and removed to Toledo to take charge of his new work. In 1876 the republicans elected him representative to congress, where he served from 15 Oct., 1877, till 3 March, 1879. The degree of LL. D. has been conferred upon him by the University of North Carolina, and also by several provincial institutions. He has published "Atlanta" and "The March to the Sea; Franklin and Nashville" (New York, 1882).

**COX, James**, artist, b. in England in 1531; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1834. For many years he was the fashionable drawing-master in Philadelphia and did much to advance the fine arts. He was admitted to the society of artists, numbering over 5,000 volumes, which he sold, during the latter part of his life, to the Library company of Philadelphia, for an annuity of $400.

**COX, James**, soldier, b. in Monmouth, N. J., 14 June, 1758; d. there, 12 Sept., 1810. His early education was received in the public schools. At the age of twenty-one he became a member of militia, and afterwards served at the battles of Germantown and Monmouth, attaining to the rank of brigadier-general. He was for many years a
member of the state assembly, and one year its speaker. He was also a representative from New Jersey in the 10th congress, serving from 22 May, 1809, until his death. — His grandson, Samuel Sullivan, statesman, b. in Zanesville, Ohio, 30 Sept., 1824; d. in New York city, 10 Sept., 1889. His father was a member of the Ohio senate. He attended the Ohio university at Athens, and was graduated at Brown in 1846. During his stay in college he maintained himself by literary work, and obtained the prizes in classics, history, literary criticism, and political economy. Adopting the profession of the law, he returned to Ohio to begin practice, but soon left it aside, and went to Europe. On his return he became, in 1853, editor of the Columbus, Ohio, "Statesman," and from that time turned his attention to political issues. While editing this journal he published a gorgeous description in sophomoric strain, which procured for him the sobriquet of "Sun set" Cox. Mr. Cox was offered, in 1855, the secretoryship of the classics in Louisiana, but declined it. The opportunity was given not long after going to Lima, Peru, in a singular capacity, and he accepted. He remained in Peru one year, and on his return was elected to congress, and re-elected three times, serving continuously from 7 Dec., 1857, till 3 March, 1865. During three terms he was chairman of the committee on Revolutionary claims. Mr. Cox was a delegate to the Chicago, New York, and St. Louis democratic conventions of 1864, 1868, and 1876. During the civil war he sustained the government by voting money and men, although he took a prominent part in opposing certain policies of the administration. In 1869 he took up his residence in New York city, and was chosen a representative in congress, 1868, and re-elected three times. He served on the committees on foreign affairs, banking, the centennial exhibition, and rules. At the opening of the first session of the 45th congress, in 1877, he was one of three candidates for the speakership. Although not elected, he served frequently as speaker pro tem, which was upon himself, by a special resolution of his own, the work of the new census law. He was the author also of the plan of apportionment adopted by the house. He was the introducer and champion for many years of the bill concerning the life-saving service, and finally witnessed its passage. Mr. Cox's work in congress included the raising of the salaries of letter-carriers, and granting them a vacation without loss of pay. This latter measure involved an appropriation of $96,000, but its results justified the action. He was on the committee to investigate the doings of Black Friday, Federal elections in cities, the New York post-office, and the Knickerbocker College. He was also for three years a member of the regents of the Smithsonian institution, his term closing in 1865. In 1869 he visited Europe and northern Africa, journeying through Italy, Corsica, Algeria, and Spain. In 1872 he was defeated as candidate at large for the state, but the death of his successful competitor necessitated another election, which resulted in Mr. Cox's return to his seat. He was re-elected in 1874, 1876, 1878, and 1880, serving twelve consecutive years, making a total congressional service of his part of twenty years. The last effort of Mr. Cox, and for which the Chamber of commerce of New York city thanked him, was the passage of a law uniting all jurisdictions in the Federal jurisdiction, so as to preserve New York harbor and its tributaries from destruction. This had passed in the house, but it was defeated on a party vote in the senate. In the summer of 1882 Mr. Cox visited Sweden, Norway, Russia, Turkey, and Greece. In 1885 he was appointed minister to Turkey, but returned to the United States in October 1886 after a year's absence, and in November was re-elected to congress. He had a reputation as an effective and humorous speaker, writer, and lecturer. In addition to a larger portion of his work, he published "The Buckeye Abroad" (New York, 1851); "Puritanism in Politics" (1863); "Eight Years in Congress" (1865); "A Search for Winter Sunbeams" (1870); "Why We Laugh" (1876); "Free Land and Free Trade" (1876); "Arctic Sunbeams" (1882); "Orient Sunbeams" (1883); "A Journey to the Summer Solstice" (1885); and "The Diplomat in Turkey" (1887). COX, Kenyon, painter, b. in Warren, Ohio, 27 Oct., 1856. After preliminary studies in Cincinnati and Philadelphia, he went to Paris in 1877, and became a pupil of Carolus-Duran and of Gérôme, remaining in France, with short intervals, until 1882, when he returned to the United States and became a member of the Society of American Artists. His works include "Head of Venetian Girl" (1879); "Lady in Black" (1880); "Pink and White" (1881); "Two Portraits" (1882); "Thistledown" (1883); and "A Corner Window" (1884).

COX, Lemuel, master mechanic, b. in Boston, Mass., in 1786; d. in Charlestown, Mass., 18 Feb., 1806. Until about the age of forty-five his life is hid in obscurity. At this time he was, on 29 Dec., 1755, imprisoned at Ipswich, because of his strong attachment to royalist principles. In 1786 began the first of his most prominent works by building the Boston and Charlestown bridge. Its length was 1,500 feet, its width especially adapted to withstand the tidal currents and ice. Its construction occupied but thirteen months. In 1787 he built the Essex bridge at Salem, which was nearly as large. His success with these and others built by him in Maine and Massachusetts caused him to be invited to direct the construction of the great bridge at Waterford, Ireland, in 1787, where he also built a machine for cutting card-wire, the first projector of a powder-mill in Massachusetts, and the first to suggest employing the prisoners on Castle island to make nails. For these reasons and for various other discoveries in the mechanic arts a grant of 1,000 acres of land in Maine was made to him by a deed of 1736.

COX, Melville Beveridge, missionary, b. in Hallowell, Me., 9 Nov., 1799; d. in Liberia, Africa, 21 July, 1833. His early education was obtained in the common schools. At the age of about nineteen he became a Methodist, and preached as a licentiate in various towns and villages in Maine. Fecling the legislature he sought to seek more congenial climate. He spent a few years in Baltimore and vicinity, where he received an appointment as
Cox and In "...

had received his degree from Princeton, N. J., in 1812, when, with Southard, Frelinghuysen, and others that became eminent, he organized a volunteer corps of riflemen, which occasionally served as a force in the War of 1812, notably at Fort Green, L. I. He studied theology in Philadelphia under Dr. Wilson, a distinguished Presbyterian clergyman. The degree of M.A. was conferred upon him by Princeton, and that of D.D. by Williams. He was ordained in 1817, and accepted the pastorate of Mendham, Morris co., N. J. In 1821 he removed to New York as pastor of the Presbyterian church in Spring street, and thence to Laight street in 1825. His congregation here was largely composed of wealthy merchants. He took a leading part in the foundation of the University of the city of New York and in literary conventions, one of which was presided over by John Quincy Adams, called to aid in its organization. He was appointed to open the instructions of the university, with the lucid eloquence of an afterward bishop of Ohio, and delivered one of the two memorable courses of lectures in the winter of 1831-2, his department being that of moral philosophy. During the cholera season of the latter year he remained at his post until stricken down by the disease. In impared health Dr. Cox went to Europe in 1838 and remained there as president of the anniversary of the British and foreign Bible society in London, gained him distinction and opened the way to honors and attentions in Europe. The anti-slavery sentiment then predominant in England made a great impression on Dr. Cox, and he publicly defended his country, when it was gratuitously assailed on that point, and delivered a celebrated sermon against slavery, soon after his return, which, though moderate in tone, drew upon him a great share of the violence with which the agitators were then visited. He was never identified with their extreme measures, and afterward took a leading conservative position in all questions connected with the south, which for years he had pursued the principles of.
his early education and training were obtained. He was graduated with distinction at the University of the city of New York in 1838 and at the General theological seminary of the Episcopal church in 1841. He was an adherent of the Protestant Episcopal church from childhood, under the influence of maternal relatives and social connections. While still in college he became an author and contributor to periodical literature. He was ordained deacon on the 27th of June, 1841; priested on 25 Sept., 1842. He took charge of St. Ann's church, Morrisania, N. Y., shortly after his ordination to the diaconate, and thence removed in the spring of 1842 to Hartford, Conn., where he was rector of St. John's from 1843 till 1854. He accepted the rectorship of Grace church, Baltimore, Md., in 1854, and two years later he was elected bishop of Texas, but declined. From an early period in his ministry he took part in the councils of his church. He was a member of the general convention in 1853, and of that which met in Richmond, Va., in 1859. In 1853 he moved an addition to the Litany, while Bishop Alonso Potter made a similar motion in the house of bishops, without any concert between them, which led, in connection with Dr. Muhlenberg's "Appeal to the Bishops," to the "Memorial Papers" and the adoption of additional prayers, and finally to the movement for the revision of the Prayer-Book. In 1866 he became rector of Calvary church, New York city, and soon afterward was elected assistant bishop of western New York. He was consecrated in Trinity church, Geneva, N. Y., 4 Jan., 1867. In June, 1867, Bishop J. B. Lancy left for Europe. After the lapse of one year, he succeeded as the second bishop of western New York. In 1868 he gave his assent to the formation of a new diocease out of a portion of his jurisdiction, and central New York was committed to other hands. He has taken an active part in the board of missions in behalf of the Greek mission and the extension of the missionary episcopate in the United States. In the interest of the missionary work of the church he has travelled extensively abroad, and in 1872, when the charge of the churches in Hayti was placed in his hands, he visited that island, organized churches, and ordained clergy. This oversight he held until a bishop of Hayti was consecrated in 1874. Bishop Coxe has made various valuable contributions to theological learning, biblical criticism, and church literature. He published several volumes of poems before receiving ordination, "Advent, a Mystery," appeared in 1837, followed by "Jonathan, the Lay of a Soild" (New York, 1838); and "Athwold the Lay of a Soild," with its suppression for forty years, a new and enlarged edition was recently published, "Athanal, and other Poems," appeared in 1842, "Halloween" in 1844, and "Saul, a Mystery," in 1845. In 1877 he published a poem entitled "The Ladye Chace." As early as 1845 he published his best-known volume of poems, the "Christian Ballads" (reprinted in Oxford, England, 1850). Soon after the English publication of the "Ballads" the author visited Freiburg, Germany, the distinguished Hirscher, the precursor of Dr. Brinton, happened to be in Freiburg. On his return to England in 1853 he published an account of this visit by the advice of Bishop Wilberforce. This led to his active participation in the formation of the Anglo-Continental society. On his return to this country he engaged on the unpopular side of a conflict, of which the defended policies of the American Bible society was the subject. His "Apology for the English Bible" (1854) ultimately led to the suppression of those new and crude revisions made at great cost by that society. In 1867-8 Bishop Coxe contributed to the "Union church," a periodical published in Paris in the interest of Gallicanism by the Abbe Guettie, a series on the subject of "Anglican Orders." In 1869 he published an "Open Letter to Pius IX.," in answer to the brief convoking the Vatican council. This spirited letter was translated into various languages, and has had a wide circulation on the continent of Europe. In 1872 appeared in Paris his book, "L'Episcopat de l'Occident," a work orientation of the history of the Church of England and a refutation of Roman Catholic attacks. In 1873, in collaboration with Bishop Wilberforce and others, he engaged in a serial publication, issued in Oxford, England, in defence of Anglo-Catholic principles against either extreme. He had sympathized with the Catholic movement, or as it has moved within the bounds of Anglo-Catholicism; but he had broken loose from it, as a party, after the defection of Dr. Newman, and in 1865 he had further clearly defined his position by the publication of "The Criterion," which was republished in English. Bishop Coxe attended the second Lambeth conference. He has taken an active part in opposition to the New Testament revision. Among his other writings are "Sermons on Doctrine and Duty" (1855); "Thoughts on the Services" (1859); and "Apollos; or, The Way of God." Besides these he has published a large number of tracts, editions and translations of foreign works, sermons, letters, miscellaneous papers, pamphlets, books, and poetry. He has been engaged in editing, with large additions and notes, an American edition of the Edinburgh "Translations of the Ante-Nicene Fathers," edited by Drs. Roberts and Donahilson, of which the last volume was published a few years later.

COXE, William, journalist. He was a native of England, and died there about 1851. At an early age he came to the United States and obtained employment on the New York "Mirror." He contributed, under the pseudonym of "An Amateur," a series of sketches satirizing the literary infirmities of the time, which were afterward published as "Crayon Sketches" (New York, 1859), and gave their author an immediate reputation. He remained with the "Mirror" for some years, when he returned to England.

COXE, Eckley Brinton, engineer, b. in Philadelphia, 4 June, 1839; d. in Drifton, Pa., 13 May, 1883. He was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, where also he took a course in the scientific department of the College of Mines. After graduation he engaged in topographical geology, he went abroad in 1860. Two years were spent at the Ecole des mines in Paris, and a year in the Freiberg mining-school, after which he continued for nearly two years
studying the mines in England and continental Europe. Soon after his return to the United States he embarked in the coal business, and his mines of anthracite in Driftont, Pa., are among the most successful and best-conducted pieces of mining property in the state. During the summer of 1877 they were selected by the faculty of Columbia college school of mines as affording better facilities for study than any other. As an expert on the mining and preparation of coal, and on the art of mine surveying, Mr. Coxe had frequently lectured before scientific bodies. He had been prominent in the American institute of mining engineers, being its president from May, 1878, till February, 1889; also in the Institute of mechanical engineers, of which he was vice-president from April, 1880, till November, 1881; and he was a member of the American society of civil engineers. He published papers on technical subjects, chiefly in the transactions of the societies of which he was a member, and translated the first volume of the fourth edition of Weisbach's "Mechanics of Engineering, and Construction of Machines" (New York, 1872). From 1889 till 1894 he lectured chiefly on the subject of mining.

COXE, John Redman, physician, b. in Trenton, N. J., in 1773; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 22 March, 1864. He was educated in Philadelphia, completed his classical course in Scotland, returned home in 1790, studied medicine with Dr. Rush, and, after receiving his diploma in 1794, studied in London, Paris, and Edinburgh. In 1796 he set up a practice in Philadelphia. He served in the visitation of yellow fever, was appointed by the Board of health physician to the port. He was for several years one of the physicians of the Pennsylvania hospital, and also of the Philadelphia dispensary. In 1809 he was elected professor of chemistry in the University of Pennsylvania, from which chair he was transferred in 1814 to that of materia medica and pharmacy, which he held until 1835. Dr. Coxe was the first to practise vaccination in Philadelphia. He published a treatise on "Inflammation" (Philadelphia, 1794); "Importance of Medicine" (1800); "Vaccination" (1800); "Combustion" (1811); "American Dispensatory" (1827); "Principles of Discourse and the Circulation of the Blood" (1834); "Appeal to the Public" (1835); "Agaricus Atraimentarius" (1842); "Recognition of Friends in Another World" (1845); and "The Writings of Hippocrates and Galen Epitomized" (1846). He edited the "Philadelphia Medical Museum" (1806-11), and "Emportum of Arts and Sciences," continued by Dr. Thomas Cooper (1812-4).

COXE, Margaret, author, b. in Burlington, N. J., about 1806. She published "Claims of the Country on American Females" (Columbus, 1842); "Botany of the Scriptures"; "Wonders of the Deep"; and "Young Ladies' Companion.

COXE, Tench, political economist, b. in Philadelphia, May 23, 1787. He was a member of the revolutionary family of Coxe. His father came of a family well known in American affairs. One ancestor was a proprietor of the province of West Jersey, and sent out the first ship that ever entered the Mississippi from the gulf. Another wrote "A Description of the Province of Carolina," and drew that scheme for the union of the colonies against French aggression which Franklin copied in the "Albany Plan." Tench received his education in the Philadelphia schools, and intended to study law; but his father determined to make him a merchant, and he was placed in the counting-house of Cox & Furman, becoming a partner at the age of twenty-one. Those were the times that tried men's souls, and the boy proved unequal to the trial. In 1776 he resigned from the militia, turned royalist, and defected to join the British, and came back in 1777 with the army under Howe. When Howe left, Coxe was arrested and paroled. He now turned whig, and began a long political career. In 1786 he was sent to the Annapolis convention, and in 1788 to the Continental congress. He next became a federalist, and was the most constant secretary of the New Jersey convention in 1789, and commissioner of the revenue in 1792; but from this place Adams removed him. He then turned republican, and in the canvass of 1800 published Adams's famous letter to him regarding Pinckney. For this he was reviled by the federalists as a renegade, a toady, and a British guide, and was rewarded by Jefferson in 1803 with the place of purveyor of public supplies, which he held till 1812. In 1804 Coxe organized and led a party at Philadelphia opposed to the election to congress of Michael Lieb, and this brought him again into public notice. Though a republican, he was for three months daily abused by the "Aurora"; was called a traitor, a friend of Pinckney, and a British guide. He had entered Philadelphia in 1777 with laurels in his hat, and his party was nicknamed the "quids." The term is commonly supposed to have been first applied to the little band led by John Randolph in 1806, but this is a mistake. The claims of Tench Coxe to remembrance are his labors in behalf of American manufactures, and his statistical writings on political economy. He was the first to be called "the father of the American cotton industry." He it was who first attempted to bring an Arkwright machine to the United States, and first urged the people of the south to give their time to raising cotton. He was a lawyer, but his papers are in the "American State Papers" (vol. 1, Finance). His chief works are: "An Inquiry into the Principles for a Commercial System for the United States" (1787); "Examination of Lord Sheffield's Observations on the Commerce of the United Provinces" (1792); "View of the United States" (1787-94). He wrote also on naval power, the encouragement of arts and manufactures, on the cost, trade, and manufacture of cotton, on the navigation act, and on arts and manufactures in the United States.

COZZENS, Frederick Swartwout, merchant, b. in New York city, 5 March, 1815; d. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 23 Dec., 1869. He was educated in New York city, trained in mercantile pursuits, began a grocery and wine business at the age of twenty-one, and became a leading wine-merchant. He introduced the Longworth wines from Ohio into the New York trade, being the first to sell native wines in that city. His leisure hours were devoted to literature, which he cultivated as a profession. His most notable poems and sketches were published in 1847 in "Yankee Doodle." A series of articles that he contributed to the "Knickbocker Magazine" he collected and published in 1853 in a volume entitled "Prismatic," under the pen-name "Richard Haywarde," which was the real name of one of his ancestors, an English Moravian missionary in America. In the "Knickbocker Magazine" he also issued a series of humorous sketches describing the misadventures and trials of a city man, new to country life, who had purchased a rural home. They were called the "Sparrowgrass Papers," and, when published in a volume in New York in 1856, obtained
a wide circulation, and gained for the author a reputation as one of the first of American humorists. In 1859 he published a volume of travel entitled "Acadia; or, A Month among the Blue Noses"; in the same year also a "True History of New Plymouth" in the New York "Ledger." For seven years before the civil war he conducted, in connection with his business, a trade-paper called the "Wine-Press," for which he wrote useful and entertaining essays on grapes and wine-making, and on artistic subjects. He resided for many years at York, Wisconsin, which scene of the "Sparrowgrass Papers" was his, but, after failing in business in 1868, he removed to Rahway, N. J., and was making a visit in Brooklyn at the time of the mortuary shooting, when he contributed to the "Morning of Col. Peter A. Porter," who was killed at the head of his regiment in the battle of Cold Harbor (1865); "Sayings of Dr. Bushwhacker and other Learned Men," to which Verplanck contributed several essays (New York, 1867); and a "Memorial of Fitz-Greene Halleck," which was read before the New York historical society and afterward published (1868). So Wilson's "Rylands and his Friends."—His niece, Issachar, b. in Newport, R. I., in 1781, was a chemist and mineralogist by profession, and was the author of a "Geological History of New York Island" (New York, 1843).—Another uncle, William B., hotel-keeper, b. in Newport, R. I., in 1787; d. at West Point, N. Y., 13 March, 1854, was one of the American hotel in new York city, and subsequently opened Cozzens's hotel at West Point.—William Cole, cousin of Frederick Swartwout, merchant, b. in Newport, R. I., 26 Aug., 1811; d. there, 17 Dec., 1876. In 1842 he became the head of the dry-goods firm of William C. Cozzens & Co., and about 1857 president of the Rhode Island Union bank. In 1854 he was mayor of Newport, subsequently a representative in the general assembly, and in 1861 a senator. In March, 1862, the governor and lieutenant-governor having resigned, Mr. Cozzens, who had been chosen president of the senate, became acting governor of the state for about three months. An historical address that he delivered in 1863 was published under the title "History of Long Wharf, Newport."—Frederick Schiller, son of Frederick Swartwout, artist, b. in New York city, 11 Oct., 1846, was graduated at the Rensselaer polytechnic institute, Troy, N. Y., in 1868. He worked at decorative designing in New York city, afterward applied himself to the study of marine and, following an early bent for marine subjects, soon acquired a reputation as a draughtsman of water-craft. He has exhibited water-color sketches in New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, and is especially successful with fog-effects and surf-boat subjects. He has published a series of lithographed drawings of "American Yachts," accompanied with descriptions by Lieut. James D. J. Kelley. He has also produced a series of outline-drawings of vessels of all kinds, comprising steamers from 1849 to the present year, large and small, and all varieties of American craft propelled by sails, oars, or paddles. These sketches were published in the magazine "Outing" in 1886, preparatory to their appearance in book-form under the title "Cozzens's Outlines."
CRADOCK, Thomas, clergyman, d., in Baltimore county, Md., in 1790. He was rector of St. Thomas's parish, and in 1753 preached a notable sermon on the subject of the government's claim of taxes on molasses, which was, at the time, provokeing the irregularities of the clergy. In 1754 he published a translation of Buchanan's Latin Psalms in heroic verse.

CRAGIN and, of school, to the presidency of the college, and in 1790 was charged with the superintendence of theS. Connecticut College. He served under Lincoln during the Civil War as commissary of war, and in 1872 was elected to the Massachusetts state legislature. He was graduated at Yale in 1850, and became a merchant in Starbridge, Mass. He served under Lincoln during the Civil War as commandant of a regiment, and in 1790 emigrated with his family to the wilderness of Vermont and there founded the town that is called after him.—His son, Samuel Chandler, governor of Vermont, b. in Woodstock, Vt., 6 Oct., 1788; d. in Craftsbury, Vt., 19 Nov., 1844, was graduated at Harvard in 1800, removed with his father to Craftsbury, and was chosen town-clerk upon the organization of the town in 1792, and held that office for thirty-seven years. During his life he filled every office within the gift of the people of Vermont. He was the youngest delegate in the State constitutional convention that met at Windsor in 1783, was elected to the legislature in 1796, and again in 1800, 1801, 1804, and 1808, was register of probate of the Orleans district from 1796 till 1815, judge of the Orleans county court from 1800 till 1816, and during the last six years chief judge. He was clerk of the house of representatives in 1794–9, and a member of the executive council in 1808–12 and 1835–7. He was elected a representative in congress in 1816, and served for seven successive terms, from 1821 to 1835. In the latter year he was again chosen chief judge of the county court, and served till 1828, when he was elected governor of the state. In 1829 he presided over the constitutional convention of the state, and was re-elected governor in that year and in 1830. In 1842 he was appointed by the governor, and subsequently elected by the legislature, to the U. S. Senate, and served three terms till 1847, when he was re-elected as a senator, and served from 30 April, 1842, till 3 March, 1848. In 1892 he accompanied Dr. François A. Michaud in his botanical explorations of the valley of the lower Mississippi.

CRADOCK, James Mason, chemist, b. in Boston, Mass., 8 March, 1859. He was graduated at Lawrence scientific school of Harvard in 1828, after which he spent seven years abroad, studying chemistry and kindred sciences at the Freiberg mining-school, at the university in Heidelberg, and at the École des Mines in Paris. On his return to the United States, he was in 1808–70 professor of chemistry at Cornell, and from 1870 till 1890 a member of the faculty of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Boston, although from 1874 till 1880 a non-resident professor. He is a member of many scientific societies both in the United States and abroad, a fellow of the chemical society, London, and in 1872 was elected a member of the National academy of sciences. Besides several honors received from the French academy of sciences, he was made chevalier of the legion of honor by the French government in 1885. Most of his chemical investigations were made in Paris, largely in connection with Prof. Charles Friedel. They have been presented before the French academy of sciences, and include researches on silicon and its combinations with compound radicals, and investigations on the vapor densities of halogen compounds, principally iodine. He has published "A Short Course of Qualitative Analysis" (New York, 1870).

CRAFTS, Walter, mining engineer, b. in Newton, Mass., 21 Jan., 1830. He was graduated at Rensselaer polytechnic institute in 1860, and spent two years in study at the Freiberg mining-school. On his return to the United States he became mining superintendent of copper mines in the Lake Superior district of Michigan, and in 1867 was in charge of iron-mines in Berkshire county, Mass. From 1870 till 1876 he was superintendent of the Shelby iron company in Alabama. In 1877 he was appointed treasurer and manager of the Crafts iron company in the Hocking valley, Ohio, and in 1880 became an official in the Columbus and Hocking coal and iron company. As an authority on furnaces and their treatment he has a high reputation. He is a member of the American institute of mining engineers.

CRAFTS, Wilbur Fisk, clergyman, b. in Fryeburg, Me., 12 Jan., 1850. He was graduated at Wesleyan university, Middletown, Conn., in 1869, and at the Harvard divinity school in 1872. He joined the New England conference of the Methodist Episcopal church in 1870, and preached while prosecuting his theological studies at Nahant and Stoneham, Mass. In 1872 he was stationed at Haverhill, and subsequently at Dover, N. H., New Bedford, Mass., Chicago, Ill., and other places. He travelled in Europe and Palestine, and, having united with the Free and Accepted Masons, in 1877 organized a new church, which was, after his return, pastor of a church in Brooklyn, N. Y., until 1883. He has published "Through the Eye to the Heart " (New York, 1873; revised ed., 1878); "Childhood, the Text-Book of the Age for Parents, Pastors, and Teachers" (Boston, 1875); "The Ideal Sunday-School " (Boston, 1878); "Requiescat in PACE!" (1880); "Successful Men of To-day " (1889); "The Sabbath for Man " (1885); and, with his wife, "Pocket Lesson Notes " (1886).—His wife, Sarah J. Timanus, has published "Letters to Primary Teachers," treatises on Kindergarten teaching, and religious books for the young.

CRAFTS, William, lawyer, b. in Charleston, S. C., 24 Jan., 1857; d. in Lebanon Springs, N. Y., 23 Sept., 1886. He was graduated at Wesleyan university in 1880, studied law, became an eloquent and successful pleader in Charleston, especially in criminal cases, and for several terms was a member of the legislature, serving both in the senate and house of representatives. He printed essays on subjects of contemporary interest in the Charleston "Courier," of which he was for a time the editor, delivered frequent popular addresses, was the Phi Beta Kappa orator at Cambridge in 1817, wrote "The Sea-Serpent, or Glorchester Hoax," a humorous three-act drama, contributed humorous sketches to the "Omnium Boreorum," a journal devoted to local satire, and published a few poems, the longest of which is the "Journey of the Ringed Bird." A selection from his writings and orations was published, with a memoir by the Rev. Samuel Gilman (Charleston, S. C., 1828).

CRAGIN, Aaron H., senator, b. in Weston, Vt., 3 Feb., 1821; d. in Washington, D. C., 10 May, 1898. He studied law, and was admitted to the bar at Albany, N. Y., in 1847. He removed to Monticello, N. Y., and began practice with that year, was elected to the New Hampshire legislature in 1852, and served till 1855, when he entered congress, having been chosen by the American party. He was re-elected in 1856, and served till 3 March, 1859.
Col. Craig furnished to congress, at its request, an account of the arms transferred by Secretary John Floyd to Panama, and his nephew, Isaac Eugene, artist, b. near Pitts- burg, Pa., about 1830. After studying art in Pitts- burg and Philadelphia, he went to Europe in 1853, intending to devote himself to the German school, but changed his mind after spending a few days in the Louvre, and remained in Paris for study. He returned to the United States in 1855, but went to Europe again in 1862, and finally settled in Flor- ence. His works have rarely been exhibited in public. They include "Saul and David"; "The Emigrant's Grave"; "Daughter of Jairus"; "The Brazen Serpent"; "Pymalton"; "Shylock Signing the Bond"; "Peace"; "Easter Hymn"; and "Venus and Cupid." He has also painted a por- trait of Joel T. Hart, the Kentucky sculptor, and some characteristic and striking views of Venice.

Craig, James, soldier, b. in Pennsylvania, 7 May, 1820; d. in St. Joseph, Mo., 21 Oct., 1888. He studied law and removed to the west. In the Mexican war he was a captain in the Missouri volunteer regiment, and was promoted to major in 1848. He was state attorney for the twelfth judicial circuit in 1852-6, and was then elected to con- gress as a democrat, serving from 7 Dec., 1857, till 3 March, 1861. President Lincoln appointed him brigadier-general of volunteers, 21 March, 1862, and he served in the war.

Craig, James Henry, British soldier, b. in Gibraltar in 1749; d. 12 Jan., 1812. His father was civil and military judge at Gibraltar. At the age of fourteen the son entered the army with the rank of ensign, and in 1770 was aide-de-camp to Gen. Sir Robert Boyd, governor of Gibraltar. In 1771 he was captain of the 47th foot, with which he took part in the operations in the West Indies, in the battles of Lexington and Bunker Hill, where he was severely wounded, as he was also at the en- gagements at Hubbardton and Freeman's Farm. He was included in the convention at Saratoga, and was sent to Britain with despatches. In De- cember, 1777, he was appointed a major of the 8th regiment, and in 1778, a major-general of the army, and engaged in the operations at Penosoc in 1779. He occupied Wilmington, N. C., in January, 1781, and when Cornwallis surrendered in November, 1781, he abandoned that place. At this time he held the rank of lieutenant-colonel. In 1793 he was sent to the Cape of Good Hope, being now a ma- jor-general, and in 1794 he was ordered to expel against that colony, and, aided by Admiral Elphinstone and Maj.-Gen. Clarke, effected its conquest.

In 1797 he went to India and commanded the successful expedition against Manila. He was promoted lieutenant-general in January, 1801, and returned to Britain in 1805. In 1805 he was on duty at Lis- bon, Gibraltar, Malta, and Naples, and with Sir John Stuart led the Army of the Mediterranean to Sicily. In 1807, when the relations existing be- tween Great Britain and the United States were strained, he was sent over as lieutenant-governor of Lower Canada and commander-in-chief of the forces at Quebec. His official career in Canada was not suc- cessful, chiefly because of the prejudice and hatred with which the French treated the Allo- tion of the British conquerors. The majority in the province showed its animus by electing to the first assembly a M. Panet, who could not speak a word of Eng- lish. At times it was impossible to secure the at- tendance of a sufficient number of members to con- duct the public business, and when they did meet it was only to contumaciously record vacil- lation. The bluff soldier found such an assembly in-
tolerable, and the first assembly was dismissed. The second (1810) was similar in composition, and was also dismissed. During the following election Sir James H. Craig, or his council, suppressed "Le Canadien," newspaper, and arrested six prominent members of the late assembly. Garneau, the French Canadian historian, though not regarding Sir James with special favor, exonerates him from any great culpability in the matter, placing the blamé upon Chas. H. Waller, who was at the head of the council. In 1811 Sir James retired from the government, and on 19 June returned to England.

CRAGHILL, William Price, soldier, b. in Charlestown, Jefferson co., W. Va., 1 July, 1833. He entered the regular army of the U. S. in 1853, and was graduated in 1856, standing second in a class of fifty-two, and was assigned to the engineer corps. He superintended the building of Fort Delaware in 1858, was made first lieutenant on 1 July, 1859, and served most of the time till 1864 at the military academy as instructor, treasurer, and in command of an engineering detachment. He was made captain on 3 March, 1863, was engaged in constructing defences for Pittsburg when it was threatened by Morgan and other raiders, and was chief engineer of the middle department from April till June, 1864. He was brevetted lieutenant-colonel, 13 March, 1865, for his services in the defence of Pittsburg and was superintending a detachment on 23 Nov., serving on the board for carrying out in detail the modifications of the New York defences from 20 June till 10 Nov., 1865. From 1865 till 1867 he superintended the defences of Baltimore harbor. Since then he has been engaged on a great number of important works, including the improvement of the Potomac river from 1870 till 1874, that of the Appomattox river, 1870–71, and of the Delaware in 1873. He was sent to examine movable dams and other works in France and Great Britain in 1877–8. In 1881 he was promoted lieutenant-colonel, in 1888 full colonel, and in 1895 brig.-general and chief of the corps of engineers. He was a delegate at the general convention of the Protestant Episcopal church in 1889, 1893, and 1896. He has compiled "Army Officer's Pocket Companion" (New York, 1861); translated Dufour's "Cours de tactiques" (1865); and, jointly with Capt. Mendell, Gen. Jomini's "Précis de l'art de la guerre" (1862).

CRAIGHILL, William Price, soldier, b. in Charlestown, Jefferson co., W. Va., 1 July, 1833. He entered the regular army of the U. S. in 1853, and was graduated in 1856, standing second in a class of fifty-two, and was assigned to the engineer corps. He superintended the building of Fort Delaware in 1858, was made first lieutenant on 1 July, 1859, and served most of the time till 1864 at the military academy as instructor, treasurer, and in command of an engineering detachment. He was made captain on 3 March, 1863, was engaged in constructing defences for Pittsburg when it was threatened by Morgan and other raiders, and was chief engineer of the middle department from April till June, 1864. He was brevetted lieutenant-colonel, 13 March, 1865, for his services in the defence of Pittsburg and was superintending a detachment on 23 Nov., serving on the board for carrying out in detail the modifications of the New York defences from 20 June till 10 Nov., 1865. From 1865 till 1867 he superintended the defences of Baltimore harbor. Since then he has been engaged on a great number of important works, including the improvement of the Potomac river from 1870 till 1874, that of the Appomattox river, 1870–71, and of the Delaware in 1873. He was sent to examine movable dams and other works in France and Great Britain in 1877–8. In 1881 he was promoted lieutenant-colonel, in 1888 full colonel, and in 1895 brig.-general and chief of the corps of engineers. He was a delegate at the general convention of the Protestant Episcopal church in 1889, 1893, and 1896. He has compiled "Army Officer's Pocket Companion" (New York, 1861); translated Dufour's "Cours de tactiques" (1865); and, jointly with Capt. Mendell, Gen. Jomini's "Précis de l'art de la guerre" (1862).
of the Board of arts and manufactures of Canada West, and of the Hamilton horticultural society.

CRAIK, James, physician, b. in Scotland in 1781; d. in Fairfax county, Va., 6 Feb., 1814. He was educated to be a surgeon in the British army, but came to Virginia early in life, accompanied Washington in the expedition against the French and Indians in 1754, and was in Braddock's disastrous campaign in 1755, attending that general after his defeat, and assisting in dressing his wounds. We owe to Dr. Craik the details of Washington's remarkable escape at Braddock's defeat. While exploring the western part of Virginia in 1779, he met an aged Indian chief, who told him, by an interpreter, that he had made a long journey to see Col. Washington, at whom, in the battle of Monongahela, he had fired his rifle fifteen times, ordering all his young men to do the same. During the Revolutionary war Dr. Craik served in the medical department, and rose to the first rank. He was active in disclosing the conspiracy of 1777, to remove the commander-in-chief, and was in 1780 appointed hospital surgeon in the capital, Yorktown, was present at the surrender of Cornwallis. After the war he removed to the neighborhood of Mount Vernon, at Washington's request, and attended him in his last illness. Washington spoke of him as "my compeatriot in arms, my bosom friend."

CRAILE, Richard K., author, b. in South Carolina; d. in Virginia, 10 June, 1864. He was a relative of John C. Calhoun, who employed him as his confidential clerk and amanuensis when he was secretary of state. He had previously been an editor and Swedishborgian clergyman in Washington. He published "Works of John C. Calhoun," with an autobiography, and a number of several polemical works on new-church doctrines.

CRAM, Thomas Jefferson, soldier, b. in New Hampshire about 1807; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 20 Dec., 1883. He was graduated at the U.S. military academy in 1829, standing fourth in a class of forty-one, and served there as assistant professor of mathematics in 1826-9, and of natural and experimental philosophy in 1829-36. He resigned on 16 Sept., 1836, and was for two years assistant engineer on railroads in Maryland and Pennsylvania. He was reappointed, with the rank of captain, 7 July, 1838, and served as topographical engineer on various surveys. He aided in making military reconnaissances in the northwest in 1838; in 1855-6 chief topographical engineer, Department of the Pacific. He was promoted to major, 6 Aug., 1861, to lieutenant-colonel on 9 Sept., and was transferred to the engineer corps on 5 March, 1863. From 1861 till 1863 he acted as aide-de-camp to Gen. Wool, being engaged in the capture of Newport, Va., May, 1862. He was made colonel on 23 Nov., 1865, and on 13 Jan., 1866, was brevetted brigadier-general and major-general in the regular army for his services during the civil war. After this he served on boards of engineers for the improvement of harbors on the great lakes, and on 22 Feb., 1869, was retired.

CRAMER, John, editor, b. in Waterford, N. Y., 26 Sept., 1779; d. there, 1 June, 1870. He was a presidential elector in 1804, casting his vote for Jefferson and Clinton, served in the state house of representatives in 1806 and 1811, and was state senator in 1825-6. While senator he proposed the amendment of choosing presidential electors on a general ticket. He was delegate to the State constitutional convention in 1821, and was elected to congress as a Jackson democrat, serving two terms, from 1823 till 1827. He acquired a large fortune, and retired many years before his death to attend to his private interests.

CRAMER, Michael John, clergyman, b. in Schaaffhausen, Switzerland, 6 Feb., 1855; d. in Carlisle, Pa., 22 Jan., 1898. He was descended from a Swedish family that emigrated to Switzerland soon after the reformation; his mother died in 1840, and in 1845 he came to the United States with his father, and settled in Cincinnati, Ohio. After learning the printer's trade, he entered Ohio Wesleyan university, where he supported himself during his course, and was graduated in 1860. After serving four years in the Methodist ministry, he was appointed chaplain in the army by President Lincoln, and remained there till he was sent as U. S. consul to Leipsic by President Johnson in 1867. While there he attended lectures at Leipsic university, and also organized an American chapel service, preaching every Sunday during his stay. He was appointed U. S. minister to Denmark by President Grant in September, 1870, and in August, 1881, was transferred by President Cleveland to Dublin, Ireland. He returned to this country, having been elected in June to the chair of systematic theology in Boston university. Dr. Cramer has contributed largely to periodicals in this country, Germany, and Denmark. He married, 27 Oct., 1853, Mary Frances Grant, sister of Gen. Grant. She has achieved some success as an author.

CRAMP, John Mockett, author, b. in St. Peter's, Isle of Thanet, Kent, England, 25 July, 1791; d. in Wolfeville, Nova Scotia, 6 Dec., 1881. He was educated at Stepney college, was ordained, 7 May, 1818, became pastor of the Baptist church in Dean street, Southwark, London, and in 1842 of the Baptist church in Ireland. He was chosen president of the Baptist college, Montreal, Canada, in 1844; president of Acadia college, Nova Scotia, in 1851; and reappointed principal of the theological department in 1853, which he retained until 1869, when he was reappointed president. He retired in 1869. He has published "A Text-Book of Popery" (Dublin, 1831; enlarged ed., London, 1839); "The Reformation in Europe" (1833); "Lectures for these Times" (1844); "Baptist History" (1868); "The Lamb of God" (1871); "Paul and Christ; a Portraiture and an Argument"; and a memoir of the late Madame Felicer, of the Grand Ligne mission, Canada.

CRAMPTON, Charles, b. in Twisleton, Bart., British diplomatist, b. in Dublin, 12 Aug., 1805; d. in Enniskerry, Wicklow co., Ireland, 7 Dec., 1886. He was educated at Eton and at Trinity college, Dublin, and in 1825 was appointed minister at Washington. He resigned in 1856, in consequence of a demand made by the U. S. government, which charged him with attempting to enlist recruits for the British army during the Crimean war. In 1857 he was sent as British minister to Hanover, transferred to St. Petersburg, 31 March, 1858, and to Madrid, 11 Dec., 1869, and resigned in November, 1869.

CRANICH, William, jurist, b. in Weymouth, Mass., 17 July, 1759; d. in Washington, 1 Sept., 1855. His father, Richard, a native of England, was for many years a member of the Massachusetts legislature, was a judge of the court of common pleas, and the author of "Views of the Prophecies concerning Anti-Christ." William was graduated at Harvard in 1787, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in July, 1790. After practicing for three years in the bar, in May, 1796, he removed to Hampshire, in October, 1794, he removed to Washington. In 1891 President Adams appointed him junior assistant judge of the circuit court of the
District of Columbia. In 1805 President Jefferson made him chief justice of the same court, an office that he held till 1833. During that period but two of his decisions were overruled by the U.S. supreme court. Among the last services imposed upon him by congress was the final hearing of patent causes after an appeal from the commissioner of patents. He published nine volumes of reports of the U.S. supreme court, and six volumes of reports of the circuit court of the District of Columbia (1801 to 1841). He also prepared a code of laws for the district, published a memoir of John Adams (1827), and in 1831 an address on temperance. He was a member of the Academy of arts and sciences.—His son, Christopher Pearse, painter, b. in Alexandria, Va., 8 March, 1819; d. in Cambridge, Mass. He was a pupil of both prose and verse, and published "Poems" (Philadelphia, 1844); "The Last of the Huggermuggers" (1856), and "Kobolzo" (1857), tales for children illustrated by himself; a translation of the "I. Eneid" into blank verse (1872); "Satun, a Libretto" (Boston, 1874); "Bird and the Bell, with other Poems" (1875). His paintings include "October Afternoon" (1867), "Washington Oak, opposite Newburg, N. Y." (1868); "Val de Moline, Amalfi, Italy" (1869); "Roman Citizen," "Forest of Fontainebleau," "Neapolitan Fisherman," "Venice" (1870); and "Venetian Fishing-Boats" (1871).—Caroline A., his daughter and pupil, has studied also in the Cooper Institute, New York, and under William Hunt. She paints figure-pieces with success. She resides in Cambridge.—John, his brother, who died in 1891, was a portrait-painter in Washington, D. C., and was an associate of the National academy.

CRANDALL, Prudence, educator, b. in Hopkinton, R. I., 3 Sept., 1803; d. in Elk Falls, Kansas, 27 Jan., 1890. She was educated in Providence, and in 1831, under the patronage of residents of the town, established the Canterbury, Conn., boarding-school. In 1833 her school had become one of the best of its kind in the state. At this time Miss Crandall admitted a young negro girl as a pupil, and thereby incurred the displeasure of nearly all her former patrons, who threatened to withdraw their daughters from her care. Opposition strengthened her decision to educate the oppressed race, and, after consultation with several of the anti-slavery leaders, she issued a circular announcing that on the first Monday of April, 1833, she would open a school "for the reception of young ladies and little misses of color." "Terms, $25 per quarter, one half paid in advance." In the list of references are the names of Arthur Tappan, Samuel J. May, William Lloyd Garrison, and Arnold Buffum. The circular was first published in the "Liberator" of 2 March, 1833. In Canterbury there was great indignation, and several public meetings were held. Messrs. May and Buffum appeared on behalf of imprisoned under the new law, and in August and October was twice brought to trial. She was convicted, and the case was then carried up to the supreme court of errors, where judgment was reversed on a technicality in July, 1834. Pending this decision, Miss Crandall was the object of persecutions of the most annoying description. The term "boycott," not then known, best describes the measures that were taken to compel the suspension of her school. Finally her house was set on fire and the building so damaged by a mob that it was deemed best to abandon the undertaking. Such was the beginning of the higher education for colored people in New England. After the breaking up of her school, she married the Rev. Calvin Philo, a Baptist clergyman, who died in 1876. They lived at various places in New York and Illinois, and in Elk Falls, Kansas. Miss Crandall's portrait was painted by Francis Alexander in 1838, for the American anti-slavery society, and became the property of Samuel J. May, who gave it to Cornell university, in the library of which it is still preserved. The illustration presented above is from that portrait. Her life has been written by the Rev. John C. Kimball (a pamphlet, printed privately, 1886).